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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Vol. _____ No. _____ PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1911.



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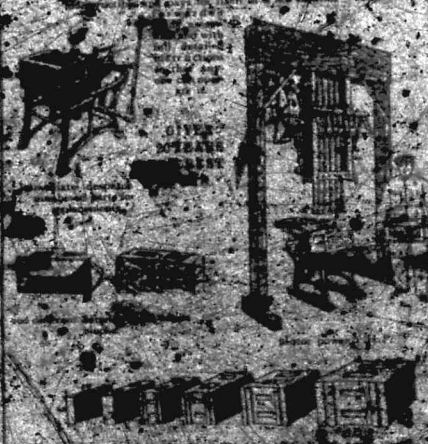
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Eastern Africa To-day

THE Kyambu Coffee Planter in need for exact knowledge of the conditions prevailing in Mutsa or Mbozi cannot readily obtain it, the Nyasaland Tobacco Planter, worried by the present low price of his product, is aware that neighbouring territories are beginning to grow tobacco, but does not know any publication which will tell him of their efforts, the Merchant in Natalibikampala, Dar es Salaam, Blantyre, or Livingstonia needs authoritative and absolutely up-to-date information concerning a rapidly developing district, of which few particulars beyond useless generalisations are to be learnt from his friends, a Tea Planter in India or Ceylon, anxious to transfer his energies to Africa, cannot find any volume which will tell him at a glance how much tea is under cultivation in Kereho, Kimura, Mubende, Mtaru, and Cholo.

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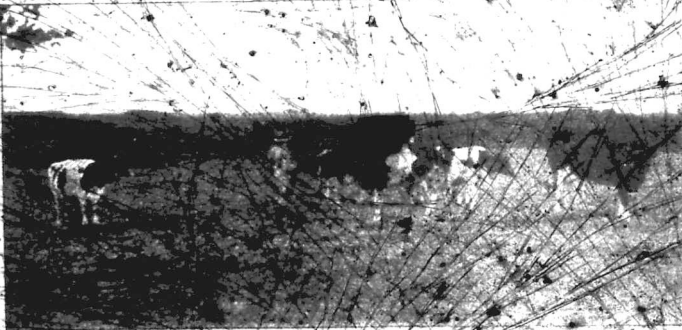
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SIMBA THE MARTIN JOHNSON FILM.

Its Strength and Weaknesses.

Since the film taken by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, which is now being shown at the Palace Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, can be confidently recommended to any of our readers who can find an opportunity of seeing it. To miss it is to deprive oneself of a real pleasure, for the photography is of a very high standard throughout.

On three points in particular the makers of the film deserve special praise—namely, the wonderful pictorial record of a troop of lions unaware of the presence of man; the picture of a gerenuk feeding; and the extraordinary slow motion pictures of galloping giraffes.

Lions, Gerenuk, and Elephants.

No fewer than fourteen lions are shown at one time, entirely undisturbed, they are engaged in their own concerns: some yawning, some stretching themselves, some gazing unseeingly towards the camera, some preening themselves, and a couple of the rolling each other over like two *Aradali* pups at play. Such a lion picture has never before been shown, and we very much doubt whether many white men have at any time witnessed the incidents in lion life which these two American cinematographers have not merely seen but preserved for the enjoyment of others.

Was the gerenuk been filmed before? We think not. We see it standing on its hind legs, holding with its two front legs to the branches of a good-sized tree, and stretching upwards long neck to feed on the higher branches. It is an undeniably sight, as is the faint, slow motion gallop of giraffe.

The crocodile pictures are good, but not better than those of the Semliki crocs, taken by Mr. Cherry Kearton, while the three dashlike studies of lions approaching a zebra kill are strongly reminiscent of Major Dugmore's record of the same kind. To the numerous elephant pictures a sentimental interest is lent by the antics of a newly-born youngster, whose behaviour undoubtedly appeals strongly to the audience. The stampeding of the herd before a bush fire is graphically portrayed, and one big bull in particular is shown possum hurriedly before the cameras for a whole battery of instruments seems to confront him. He approaches head-on, to be filmed by Mr. Johnson; his path barred, he moves to the right; only to find Mrs. Johnson engaged in the same pursuit, and even when he sheers off in another direction, it is to give an excellent opportunity to a Native who has been trained to work a third machine.

Some Comparisons.

That shows how lavishly equipped the two Americans have been for their task, upon which the pioneers and best British exponents of African big game cinematography have, some of us know, been forced to embark with ludicrously inadequate equipment. "Simba" but serves to emphasise the excellence of their achievements. Despite the three or four cameras, this film does not seem to have approached as close to elephants as did Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes, whose wildebeests still remain unequalled.

Pretty close to the elephants aren't they? I queried a man who had evidently never seen Mr. Mansel Maxwell's wonderful camera studies of the great beasts. What he has done with a little hand camera is unapproached by the Americans, and is something to remain so.

Some years ago Mr. Mansel Maxwell's record of a zebra being hounded by a lion was shown. Mr.

and Mrs. Johnson's more realistic presentation of the hunting of a Lumbwa warrior of the cattle-raiding lions gives the title to this film, the first half of which, however, has nothing to do with lions, while the first quarter has not even anything to do with Africa! We heard some months ago from an American source which should have been well informed that Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had brought back to New York some 200,000 feet of film from Africa. Why then should it be necessary to show a succession of views of the South Sea? They merely save the impression of being fill-ups to make the picture last two and a half hours.

Poor Editing.

Unless the film had started that was the case, we should have omitted Mr. Johnson, in part or parcel in the editing, for it is unworthy of a picture which is so good in many respects that its failures are the more noticeable. Mr. Johnson ought to know that "Tidd" and "Mombassa" are incorrect spellings; that the country of which most of his African work has been done should be shown on the map as Kenya, not as British East Africa, that to speak of the King and the Queen of the Lumbwa is to be the verbiage of a pure bore; and that the grandiloquent statement that "Livingstone, Stanley, Du Roi, Speke, Stanley, and Roosevelt have wrought wonders in Africa, and are now followed by the Johnsons" is hysterical nonsense which insults the intelligence even of the usual cinema audience. For American consumption such flummery is apparently acceptable, it might at least have been omitted from the British edition of a film, which by the way is grossly misdescribed as "the most remarkable African expedition." There are numerous other Americanisms which might advantageously have been suppressed.

But despite the poor editing and editing, "Simba" is distinctly a film to be seen.

MR. F. RATCLIFFE HOLMES ON "SIMBA."

Congratulations and Some Comments.

THE methods employed in obtaining some wild life pictures and those used in toasting the correspondent article upon a credulous public have in the past been such as to induce anyone with the least knowledge of the subject with the gravest suspicion of any similar production emanating from America. It is therefore only fair to say at once that "Simba" is emphatically not in the same category as the picture which was made by running down animals and capturing and leaving the landscape strewn with others which had been wounded in order that "close-ups" might be made. Neither should it be mentioned in the same breath with another monstrosity which contained nothing more wonderful than a tame monkey, a few half-starved and captive carnivora, and a herd of trained working elephants, yet which by means of a million dollar publicity campaign, was boosted to the skies as the best ever.

This notice of the film has, I think, been written by Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes after our own original had been written and set up in type, and we put it in with great pleasure. Mr. Holmes is a Kilimanjaro, and though he is not African, he is one of the best African and East African photographers, and he has a very good opinion of his own work. In one statement, Mr. Holmes, need we say, is entirely correct, and he suggests that the Johnsons are entitled to the credit of editing and filming. Apparently he is of the same opinion that the editing was done by two persons, of whom one was Mr. Martin Johnson. It

East Africa in the Press

ITALY'S ARRANGEMENT WITH ABYSSINIA

The Addis Ababa correspondent of *The Times* reports that the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Italy and Abyssinia signed on August 10 is for a duration of twenty years from the date of ratification, and provides for perpetual peace and friendship between the two Powers, who mutually undertake to do nothing which might in any way be detrimental to the interests or to the independence of the other. In the case of differences which cannot be solved in the usual manner, recourse will be had to arbitration, and no recourse to arms. This provision applies to all matters without any reservation.

At the same time an agreement has been made between Italy and Abyssinia regarding a port to Abyssinia on the Red sea. At present Abyssinia has no port, as it is surrounded seawards by British, Italian, and French possessions. The main channel of communication between Abyssinia and the outside world is the port of Djibouti, in French Somaliland which is connected with Addis Ababa by the Franco-Ethiopian railway. For many years past the lack of a port has been deeply felt by the Abyssinians, especially those who have studied the history of their country, and are aware that at one time Abyssinia possessed a substantial seaboard.

Italy now leases to Abyssinia for 30 years a piece of land in the port of Assab, in Eritrea, on which a jetty or wharf can be built. The exact site is to be selected by a Commission, but it is understood that it will be either 6,000 square metres at Assab itself, or 30,000 square metres about two miles away from the present Italian port. The Abyssinian Government will have control of the area so leased, and will collect the taxes on the exports and imports, without interference from the Italian authorities.

It is further provided that Italy will build a road from Assab to the Abyssinian frontier, and that Abyssinia will build a road from the frontier to the town of Dessie. Goods destined for the Abyssinian Government will be free of all dues, and, as regards the port, but also with regard to the road. It is, however, provided that the agreement is subject to the requirements of existing international agreements, and thus there will be no question of the port being used for the unrestricted importation of arms, contrary to the provisions of existing international agreements.

It is as yet early to predict the consequences of the agreement. In Abyssinia it is not known for an agreement of this kind to be made, and therefore nothing further to happen. It is, however, a proper road connecting Dessie and the sea is built, the rich Abyssinian province of Wallo will be at once opened up. It is probable that such a road will also open up other parts of the north of Abyssinia, with which, at the present time, communication is very difficult. Should the road stop at Dessie, it is anticipated that the trade which passes through Djibouti and Djibouti will be greatly increased. It might, however, Abyssinia decide to build a road to the capital by a proper motor road, the Assab route may in time become a serious competitor of the Djibouti

THE INDIAN QUESTION IN KENYA

It has been known for some time that the private preferences between representatives of the European and Indian races in Kenya had succeeded in having drawn the lines on a better understanding of the matters over which there has been wide divergence of opinion in the past. The Europeans who took part in the conference were Messrs. T. A. Wood, C. Mitchell, A. C. Fainfull, C. Eysop, and M. C. O'Callaghan, the first three of whom have served as official members of the Legislative Council. The Nairobi *Times* now states that the elected members of that Council consider unsuitable the proposals provisionally adopted, which it summarises as follows:

(1) Indians interposedly to accept the principle of the predominance of European civilisation in the methods of administration in Kenya.

(2) The following distribution of seats was proposed for the Legislative Council:

- White Highlands 4 Europeans
- Nairobi 4 seats: 2 Europeans, 2 Indians
- Mombasa 4 seats: 2 Europeans, 2 Indians
- Kisumu 2 seats: 1 European and 1 Indian.

Indians are to have no increase over the five seats until after the Colony gets an elected Indian majority over all other parties, or until Responsible Government is accorded to Kenya. When that time arrives Indians are to be represented in the proportion of 2 to 1 in the Legislative Council.

(3) Indians are to claim variation of the settlement by appeal outside the Colony. It is to last for five years. In the first place, and thereafter, would be varied only by the free consent of a majority of the Legislative Council, constituted as above.

(4) Special laws of caste, or of either race, for the Council to be enacted by the members of that race.

(5) Elections to be conducted on a modified common register of voters. Indian voters to be subject to the following test: (a) Residence of three years in Kenya; (b) an educational test in reading and writing English of the possession of property of not less than £500 in value.

(6) Indians to admit the exclusive rights of Europeans to own land in the white highlands, but ask for their limitation.

(7) Indians to receive Government help in developing lowland areas already assigned to them.

Further news on the matter will be awaited with great interest.

THE COMPLEXITY OF MOMBASA

There are no other towns in the whole of the African continent, epitomise more clearly than Mombasa the extraordinary complexity and multiplicity and fundamental contradictions of Africa, says a writer to *The Irish Times*. "It reveals, for instance, with disconcerting clarity Africa's prodigious mixture of races. Scarcely a race in the world exists which one does not meet there. I have seen white-skinned Arabs, naked negroes, turbaned Hindus and Singaleses, Chinese, Japanese, pale European business men, and heavy-bearded Dutch settlers from the highlands, rise daily in its hot, dusty streets. A barbarism and civilisation, highly organised religions and degenerate fetishisms meet with subtle impact. In the narrow streets you see a heavily-laden motor truck, followed by rows of pack donkeys, and a man with a bow in a pair of tiger-skinning boots men from the side of the island in a long sequence from the coast and the swamp, the charge sleepers and the many canoes. On the quay, the white-capped dhows of inland Arab sailors, but in with a cargo of ivory from Pombia, Christians, Muhammadans, Buddhists and Hindus have their churches, mosques and temples built in native or in his hut under the palm trees, gates for evening he aims to frighten away evil spirits."

PERSONALIA

Commander Miller has arrived home from Kenya.

Mr and Mrs. Amery have returned to London from Switzerland.

Mr. W. Brook-Lewis, left Marseilles last week for Kenya.

Mr. L. A. W. A. Kersell will be on his way back to Dar es Salaam.

Baron Kuhlner of Khammouh left London last week to return to Kenya.

Mr. C. B. Carnot, District Agricultural Officer, Kilwa, is home on leave.

Mr. R. A. Duncan, the well known Nairobi business man, sailed for Kenya last week.

Mr. J. W. Wakeford, Postmaster, Dar es Salaam, has left Tanganyika on transfer to Trinidad.

Captain Frank Freeman, M.C., was recently married in Uganda to Mrs. Dermott Murphy.

Mr. C. E. M. Swinerton, Director of Game Preservation in Tanganyika, is now back in Kilosa.

Miss Pamela Becker, sister of Lady Drummer, is, we hear, to spend some time with her in Kenya.

Mr. W. B. Guseley has arrived in Uganda on first appointment as headmaster of the School of Natives.

Miss A. T. Miller, of Heliana, Rhodesia, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss M. A. Little.

Mr. J. R. Lewis, Auxiliary Director of Education of Kenya, recently addressed the Meru Bazaar in Nairobi.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. A. Love, D.S.O., who has been posted to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. W. C. R. Henry has arrived in Northern Rhodesia on first appointment as Chief Road Engineer.

Mr. G. D. Ball, who will be known to many of our laborers, left England last week on his return to Kenya.

Mr. B. J. Lewis has arrived in Kisumu as Director of Public Works on transfer from Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. R. J. Charles, the well known political worker, was married recently in Nairobi to Miss Kathleen Mary Fox.

Mr. J. A. Submarine, Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, has agreed to continue as Conservator of Forests, Tanganyika.

Mr. J. S. Murray, M.B.E., left Kilaleshu recently on retirement after twenty one years of the service of the British Government.

Captain W. S. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C., has been transferred from the Tanganyika Administrative Service to the Police Department.

Miss H. B. B. Murray, sister, has been transferred from the staff to Tanganyika Territory and is now stationed at Dar es Salaam.

Mr. J. G. Nisbet, who has served with the Kenya Government since 1914, left England for Kenya last week on his return from leave.

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Sturgeson, C.M. O., D.S.O., M.C., of the Southern Rhodesian Border Police, returned to the Protectorate from leave.

Mr. S. P. Bush, who has been in Tanganyika on first appointment as zoologist to the Game Research Department, has been posted to Kenya.

Mr. J. G. Nisbet, who has served for the past few years on the engineering staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, has just returned to the Colony.

Mr and Mrs. J. P. Gibson, so well known to many of our readers, left England last week by the S.M.M.A. "Carnarvon Castle" for Mrs. Gibson.

Dr. H. V. Auerk, M.D., of the Tanganyika Medical Service, who was recently stationed at Bianda, has left the Territory on leave pending resignation.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Dimes, left England last week on their return from leave. Mr. Dimes has for some time past served as a Veterinary Officer in Tanganyika.

Mr. T. R. Gutter, for several years past a member of the divisional staff of the Public Works Department of Kenya, left England last week on his return to the Colony.

On his return to Tanganyika from leave Mr. W. J. Hill, District Agricultural Officer, has been posted to the Kilosa district for the purpose of making an agricultural survey.

Captain G. G. R. A. has been appointed territorial representative for Uganda of the Aero Club of East Africa, in place of Captain W. F. Anderson, resigned.

Mr. A. J. Martin, Commissioner of Local Government, Lands and Settlement in Kenya, has been appointed an ex-officio member of the Executive Council of the Colony.

Congratulations to Mr. D. N. Stafford, the well-known Homa planter, on his appointment as a member of the Uganda Coffee Board in the place of Mr. W. B. Hall, resigned.

A pair of swans from the Francis de Winton, presented by the Vintners' Company to Captain Curdell, of Kenya Colony, were shipped last week at the Royal Albert Dock for Mombasa.

Lieutenant-General Coe Brits, who served as a cavalry commander with the South African Forces during the East African Campaign, has been placed on the retired list on account of his age limit.

Mr. J. M. Bate, only son of the late Commander Rosemont Bate, R.N., was recently married in London to Miss Paphie Bridgman, daughter of Dr. H. M. Bridgman, a well-known local settler.

Laikipia has formed a football club to embrace both the Rugby and Association codes. Major V. C. Edwards will be the first captain, and Mr. E. V. Cunningham, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Lieutenant Colonel E. D. Hawkins, D.S.O., who commands the K.A.R. in Nyasaland, and who has spent part of his leave in the north of France, left Mombasa a few days ago to return to duty. He is revisiting Kenya and Uganda en route.

Mr. R. H. Shine, of Masindi, Uganda, who has been home for the past few months during part of which time he accompanied the party of Empire farmers who toured Great Britain, returned to the Protectorate last week, accompanied by Mrs. Shine.

Mr. S. H. Cahelly, who returned to Kenya last week, served on the Gold Coast before being appointed to East Africa in 1914. He served with the East African Forces from 1913 to 1918, and has been a senior resident magistrate in the Colony for the past five years.

The name of Capt. the Hon. F. E. Loess, F.R.C.S.E., D.S.O., M.P., who served on the staff during the East African Campaign, appears as the director of Wireless Pictures (1928) Ltd., a film company of which the prospectus was published at the beginning of this week.

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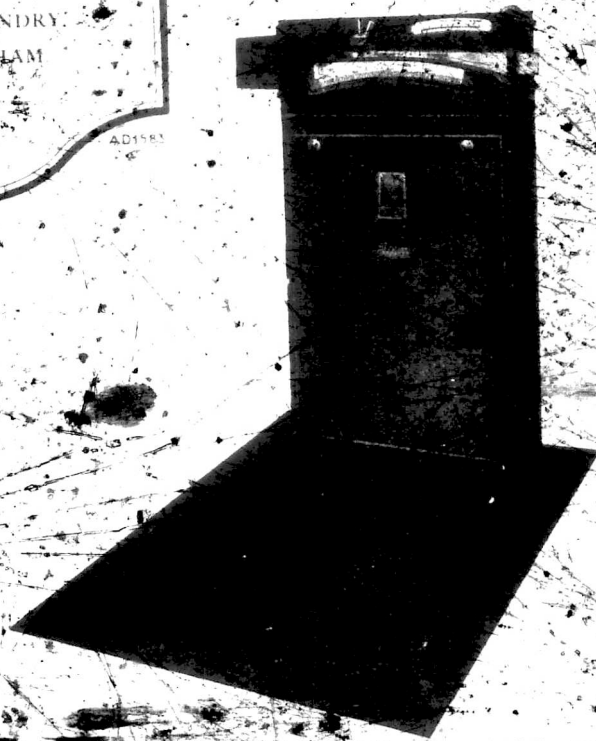
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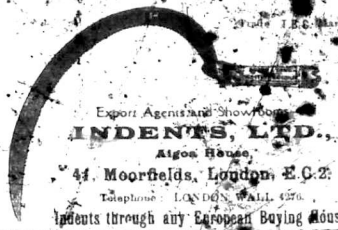
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BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH NYASALAND

The Apparent Indifference of British Merchants

ALTHOUGH the United Kingdom continues to supply Nyasaland with its highest proportion of direct imports, this percentage is certainly falling, and during the last year it has declined rather over 2% declares the Colonial Office annual report on Nyasaland for the year 1927-1928, is net, H.M. Stationery Office. The main reason appears to be the apparent indifference of British merchants as compared with the activity of foreign agents. It continues this frank and useful document, which states that imports of Japanese and Czechoslovakian manufactures purchased in Beira and India are increasing, they also are direct imports from the United States of America. The combined direct and indirect trade in Empire manufactures constituted 71% of the total imports in 1927 as against 75% in 1926 and 77% in 1925. Direct imports from the United Kingdom are stated to have declined by 3.24% those from Britain by 1.01% while those from foreign countries have increased by 7.25%.

The only parts of the Empire outside of the United Kingdom which contributed any appreciable quantity of the domestic imports were India with 2.87% of the total, chiefly cotton goods; South Africa with 4.37% and Southern Rhodesia with 3.85%. Of the foreign countries Portuguese East Africa supplied 1.6% of the total domestic imports, chiefly motor spirit, paraffin, cotton manufactures, salt, and sugar. The United States supplied 2.0% mainly cotton manufactures, mainly 5.07% cotton goods, beads, hoes, and the like; Holland 2.95% blankets, cotton goods, fertilisers, and beads; Japan 1.0%.

Attention is also drawn to the notable change in the incidence of imports within the last year, regarding which goods imported for European consumption have increased in value from about 45% of the total to 50% and the native trade has declined from over 50% to 50%. The percentage of Asiatic imports has remained constant at around 5%. Native appeal was keen on long cloth and similar cotton manufactures, while the demand for ready-made haki cloth and other clothing, blankets and telegrams, as well as for shoes, hardware, sewing machines, and bicycles has increased.

The Growth of Motor

The most noteworthy item in manufactured articles imported is motor vehicles, and parts, the value of which means that in the year 1927-28, or no less than 99% of the number of commercial lorries and trucks were

during the year 1927-28, of which 11.8% were of mixed Bangladeshi manufacture, while the number of touring cars imported was 136, of which 5.8% were of U.K. origin. The introduction of balloon tyres and the increase in the number of high speed motor vehicles, we are told, have caused a great deal of damage to roads, and it has been impossible to maintain a satisfactory surface even on the Lourenço Marques road. It is added that unless the country is prepared to meet the cost of proper road surfacing, it must face the prospect of increased trouble from the deteriorating effects of high speed traffic on the better and macadam roads. Except in remote districts, carrier transport has almost disappeared, and Nyasaland has the distinction of owning more motor vehicles per proportion to the white population than any other country in the world.

The Chief Objection

The terms in regard to native tobacco is "downwards" says the Report, but at the same time this industry is becoming more viable, as the better type of producer will continue in the industry, and those whose yield was only temporary and those who hoped to make money easily by growing tobacco will drop out of the business because of their disappointment at the fall from the abnormal prices realised the previous year.

The crop continues to expand, and in 1927 there was an increase of 1,327 acres under tea as compared with 1926. The position is better, prices are satisfactory, and the prospects seem to be good.

It must be admitted that the long dry spell in Nyasaland is not ideal for the production of coffee, but the area under this crop increased from 424 acres in 1926 to 430 acres in 1927. The increase however, shows no grounds for assuming that this crop will ever be a factor of any importance. The report is recommended to any of our readers interested in Nyasaland. British manufactures will be interested to read that the importation of heavy lorries for service as feeders of the railway increased during the twelve months to nearly 50% over 1926.

An extraordinary general meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association held in Manchester last week has resolved to reduce the capital from £1,000,000 to £750,000, the amount of the nominal value of the shares, and to reduce the nominal amount of each share to 10s. The Council of the Association has the opinion that the distribution of capital can safely be reduced to £750,000, the financial resources of the Association will be thereby enhanced, and its future work

JULY COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORT FROM U.K. TO EAST AFRICA

	East Africa	From Cairo	Trade Return	
British East African exports	25,000	500,000	23,700	877
Grey cotton piece goods	138,500	368,000	208,800	9,633
Threaded	7,600	22,000	32,800	2,093
Printed	27,400	83,100	162,500	2,131
Dyed in the piece	10,000	88,700	107,500	1,639
Coloured	10,000	88,700	107,500	1,639
British East African Textiles	25,000	23,700	164,400	4,288
Grey cotton piece goods	72,800	38,000	160,300	10,194
Threaded	7,600	22,000	32,800	2,093
Printed	27,400	83,100	162,500	2,131
Dyed in the piece	10,000	88,700	107,500	1,639
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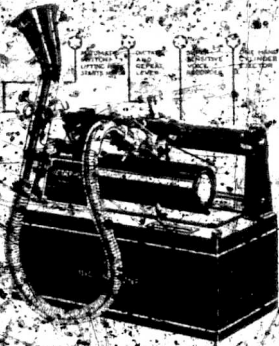
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers, assisting the Editor's aid in 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.

An aerodrome is being prepared in Berlin.

Kampala Agricultural Show will be held on December 1 and 2.

German fathers are reported to be arriving in the Eldoret district of Kenya.

Messrs. Watt & Company's new factory in Arusha is reported to be nearing completion.

Considerable activity in the building of new industrial premises is reported from Mombasa.

A large number of half-grown African lung fish are now on view in the aquarium of the Zoological Society.

The Kenya Export Syndicate, Ltd., of Nairobi, has now changed its title to the Baker and Kenia Export Company, Ltd.

Mr. W. J. Abernethy is managing the Zanzibar office of the African Mercantile Company, while Mr. A. Baker is in leave.

Intercams particulars are to hand of the progress of the Nanyuki Co-operative Store, which was established at the beginning of February last.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announces that dividend for the year of 1927, and on the ordinary stock on October 15, is to be 10% on the face value of the shares.

It is estimated that the Kenya between January and June 1928, will yield a total of 40,000 cwt of cotton wool, an increase on the corresponding amount of 1927, which was 35,000 cwt.

The London Chamber of Commerce, in a report issued on the 14th of July, states that the cotton wool crop in Kenya for the year 1927-28, is estimated to be 40,000 cwt, an increase on the corresponding amount of 1927, which was 35,000 cwt.

The Directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, in a report issued on the 14th of July, state that the Board of Directors have decided to increase the capital of the bank from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000, and to issue £500,000 of new shares.

The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda during the first six months of this year are stated by the Commissioner of Customs to have totalled £4,748,288, a very considerable increase on the corresponding figures of last year, which amounted to £4,331,300.

When certain Crown lands were sold by auction in Nairobi last week, this being the first sale of the kind for a number of years, high prices were secured, and although stringent building conditions were imposed, plots in the centre of the town are reported to have sold at from £1,800 to £5,000 for areas of from 5,000 to 10,000 square feet.

News has been received in London of the destruction by fire, due to spontaneous combustion, of the Kilim building of the Kenya Grain Mills, the damage being estimated at £50,000. As this was the largest and most modern mill in Kenya, its destruction will greatly reduce the milling facilities of the country, whose rapidly developing wheat industry must consequently suffer a temporary setback.

The Ministry of African Dependencies, Trade and Agriculture has received a cabled report from the Kenya Station stating that the cotton crop is under attack in the Tarses, Salaam, Kitiji, and Lindi areas, rats having done serious damage in the latter district, but that in the Mwanja and Mombasa districts cotton marketing is well going. Coffee picking is in progress in the Arusha district, but has been somewhat delayed by Moslems' account of the outbreak of the flu epidemic. In Busoga the picking of the cotton crop is reported to be an end.

A SERVICE FOR READERS.

To save readers time, trouble, and money, East Africa recently introduced its Free Service Coupon, which appears on page 32 of this issue, and which all readers are invited to use. Many expressions of appreciation of this service have reached us, and any suggestions for still further increasing its utility will be welcomed.

Our aim is to save our readers as much trouble as possible and to put at their disposal the benefit of our research and information departments, which can introduce East African buyers of almost any commodity to houses devoting special attention to East African trade.

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Eastern Africa To-day

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What area is under coffee, maize, sisal, tobacco, tea, sugar cane, wheat, or coconuts in a given district? How many Europeans did it contain in the middle of 1928? What clubs does it possess? What are the current rates of road transport and Native wages? What is the average cost of land? Is stock farming practised? Are minerals being sought for?

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By Dr. C. D. Nilsen, Copenhagen, D. D.

EAST AFRICA has many gorgeously coloured tropical insects. Besides butterflies, there are black and yellow or red wasps, beetles with similar brilliant hues, grasshoppers with bright green, yellow, and red tints set out by black, while at night the green lights of fireflies render them very conspicuous as they flit among the bushes or over low herbage. Collections made by visitors usually contain a large proportion of such conspicuous creatures; for they first attract attention; collections made by more experienced observers will contain other types, perhaps captured because they were so curiously like a snick, a leaf, or a grass stem, and thus aroused interest.

Thus, when attention is directed towards the subject, it is found that the colour schemes of insects can be divided under two heads—those which render the owners conspicuous, and those which conceal it. A third group comprises insects which are completely concealed while they are at rest, but which often show very bright colours when they are moving and alert.

A Characteristic Group of Butterflies.

If it is necessary for some insects to be concealed from birds and insect-eating animals, how do others escape being destroyed? The clue is given, not by examining dead specimens in a museum, but by careful study of the behaviour of insects in their natural surroundings.

This in Africa there is a characteristic group of butterflies known as Acraeines which, with few exceptions, are brilliantly, or at any rate, conspicuously coloured, so that they are certain to be some of the first insects noticed by visitors; they are often scarlet or yellow and black, or show simple patterns of bright red, brown, or orange, black, and white. Such butterflies are matched among beetles by the genus *Mylabris*—heavy-bodied creatures which sit on flower-heads and devour the petals. Their black wing-covers are barred with crimson or yellow, and they fly slowly and heavily with conspicuous hum. These butterflies and beetles can be readily captured by finger and thumb as they sit on the flowers; if one attempts to kill the butterfly by pinching the thorax in the usual manner it will be found very tough and resistant, while both beetle and butterfly seem unusually resistant to the poison in a killing bottle. The wings of the Acraeine are pliable and tough and do not become frayed when the insect is fluttering in a net. Both the Acraeine and the *Mylabris* have the power of exuding from the joints of the limbs a bright yellow, clear fluid which has an acid smell and taste; this is the clue to the strangely "tame" behaviour.

Swarms are the Basis of Advertisement.

It is, I think, generally admitted that young animals and birds have no instinctive knowledge of what to eat and what to avoid; they have to "prove" all things and hold fast that which is good. Therefore, when hunting for food, they are likely to taste first those insects which are most easily seen and caught, and these are such as are described above. When caught, they are likely to prove to be so nasty that they are not worth pursuing, and the toughness of their structure enables them to escape with relatively little damage so that they may fulfil their destiny and reproduce their kind. When the

young animal next sees one of these creatures, or another one what like it, it is likely to remember how nasty was the former one, and to leave the second alone in favour of something not yet found to be distasteful.

Granted, then, that certain insects are nasty and that their enemies can recognise them and remember the fact, they have everything to gain by being so quickly and easily recognisable that they will be subjected to the minimal amount of experimental fasting. Thus any variation in colour, pattern, or habits that tends towards conspicuousness and ease of recognition will confer additional safety on its owner, any variety which has a more unpleasant taste will be more likely to be released by the captor, and any increased toughness will ensure that a specimen which has been unlucky enough to be captured will be the better able to escape without injury. By the operation of natural selection such distasteful insects have thus become more and more conspicuous and are a tribute to the value of advertisement; indeed, one can imagine them saying "Sweet are the uses of advertisement!"

Aposematic Coloration.

Such a scheme of colouring is known as "warning colours," or by the more technical term "aposematic coloration," the word literally meaning "signing away from"; the noun corresponding is aposema. Warning colours, or aposemas, are developed not only in connection with distastefulness, but are coupled with the power to cause harm in self-defence by sting, hairs, or spines. This is the case with wasps and with many brightly coloured caterpillars. A soft-bodied caterpillar is so readily damaged by a peck or rough handling that it gains greatly by advertising as freely as possible that it can, with the flutist, justly say "Nono me injure licessit."

Aposematic insects, then, advertise that they had better be left alone, and hence flaunt themselves boldly in the face of an enemy as if daring him to catch them; their colour schemes are simple, so as to be easily learnt. Take, for instance, *Danaida chrysippus*, probably the commonest butterfly in the world and certain to be one of the first insects seen by a visitor landing at Mombasa. The wings are bright red-brown, with a black tip to the fore wing, in which is a conspicuous white bar. Near relations are sundry species of *Amantia*, one of which (*A. marum*) is certain to be noticed in bush country; it has the black wings with large white patches, other species have smaller whitish or pale yellow spots, but all are highly conspicuous, easy to catch, and are known to be distasteful. They are confined to Africa.

Corresponding to these butterflies and the *Mylabris* beetles is a very noticeable group of beetles of the family *Lycaidae*. They are to be found sitting on flowers of grass-stems; they are sleekish and unafraid, and when handled emit a bright yellow juice from the joints. Their colour scheme is very simple—bright orange-brown with black tips to the wing-covers, and experiments with animals have amply proved that the Lycaid beetles are highly distasteful. They are common in Africa, as in other tropical countries, and are likely to be met in any open or bush country, though scarce in forests.

Fireflies and Glow-worms.

If the principles above set forth are intelligible, the reader will readily understand how fireflies and glow-worms can afford to betray themselves at night. They are related to the Lycaidae, and experiment has proved their distastefulness to monkeys. It is of industrial importance, of bats and night-jars, and to many other insectivorous nocturnal animals.

...the bird's hind wing of this yellow underwing... probably meant to attract the attention of a... bright colour and gets only a mouthful... which breaks away, and the moth... the loss of any vital part... exemplified in shape as well... swallows are par... often break off when a rap... in the net, the fine Charades... the English "purple em... two tails on each hind wing."... "bad specimens,"... Charades, which abound... shape gap in... a tail should be... it is so and that the tail... on certain... so there... an enemy to... important point... abundant in Africa... at the base of a fine... adapted to... a vital sport... the other end of the

men never see a book to clog the mind with the written word," he declares. "Their memories grow sharp with use, and his objection to the printed page is not really as rooted as he seems to believe, for elsewhere he says: 'A fellow always writes better when he knows someone is going to read his ideas.' Ollivier's what silences the pen." Because he is writing in the Johannesburg free press, his spirit and makes him long for the free life of the traveller, he objects on the failures of so-called civilisation, which, he says, made the mistake of his life when it tried to cage up the natural man. Did the great Onlooker give us the world plus the ocean to enrich the thoughts of the roamer if He meant us to stay in one spot? Once he blames brick walls and too much railway travelling for sourdoughy spirit, and elsewhere he asserts that in the walls and etiquette never expanded any soul that ever breathed. The sky for a ceiling and the earth for a bed are what he asked for life.

EAST AFRICA BOOKSHELF

ZAMBEZI JACK'S SECOND BOOK.

Adventures of an African Roamer.

...has... indispensable help of... African writer... entitled... a romance of... and its quality are but... conversations... of each chapter... the long-voiced old roamer made... and away the best... talks cheerfully... African... to Alex... for... from the aged wanderer... material... which have... and... to say... his three stories three... appeared in print, and all... from one piece of cloth and... the first book of... is... philosophy when one... Mrs. Lewis states... that the recent... America... influences of fame and... of poise and

Hospitality and love of nature are two of his distinguishing characteristics. Nature, he believes, provides men who attract their fellows as surely as Allah attracts the wild animals for the health's sake of a herd at a time when keen frosty leads him to dipper himself of a cup of tears in order to give it to a down-trodden labourer. He offers the unconscious that hospitality gives a man self-respect.

This book discloses more of the life of Jack than The Ivory Coast in the Indies. We are told his age, that he had a son killed in Mesopotamia during the War, and that he is an ardent Roman Catholic. "These fellows that can't embrace Christianity because they don't believe in a few miracles—what a rumour! Attractions!" he says. "A big ball spinning in space and man with the privilege of balancing his life out on it—that's miracle enough for me, for not asking the Almighty for anything more intimate." I'm not expecting the ruler of the universe to cure my toothache as proof that he exists. His faith is simple as his philosophy. You'll not discern much difference between the Nature when you watched all the clever named tricks in Equatorial Africa, the muses at their stave. "Survival of the fittest" is the motto I believe that free little notion about the falling sparrow that's in the Bible when you see the complexities of Nature and follow a species if the humanly help it.

We've recommended Alvis John's book to our readers, and do we urge them not to miss the second volume, "Conversations," of which we guarantee that it will be the best African.

THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS.

One reads Mr. John Boyes's book from beginning to end with never an uneasy feeling that the fact story books in the next paragraph or that the probable chestnut formed the substance of the last one. He is lucid, sure of his facts, humorous, and distinctive. "Nobody who takes the least interest in Africa as a whole can afford to miss 'The Company of Adventurers,' which has been published by East Africa. The Sunday Times, Johannesburg, extracts from our reviews will be found on the outside back cover of this issue. The book 'The Company of Adventurers' will be sent by registered post to any address on receipt of 7s. by East Africa, Great Piccadilly Street, London, W.1.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO EAST AFRICA

Some Extracts from the Home Press

Of Mr. Brook, who is accompanying the Duke of Gloucester as Esquire, a *Daily Mail* writer has said:

Mr. Brook will one day be a millionaire nearly twice over. He is short, with a broad, rather pudgy face, marked by a number of scars, most of which have been caused not by big game but by motor car crashes. Both his father, Mr. Charles Brook, and his uncle made money in cotton, and he is heir, besides, to two of the largest estates in Dumfriesshire, Hoddam Castle and Kinnmont, which used to be the seat of the Marquesses of Queensberry.

Mr. Brook is a young man of high spirits and great courage, and his hardihood escapes him in many other adventures. He has been the talk of Nairobi for years. Their first story that on one occasion Mr. Brook was five days' journey away in the African jungle, with a messenger, stayed for him at the nearest town. A messenger was dispatched with the telegram and rode hard day and night, to reach him, arriving in a state of collapse and exhaustion. Mr. Brook opened the telegram: "I really love for your birthday."

The arrival of the *Malda* in Aden was welcomed with general relief by those on board, telegraphs the special correspondent of the *Times*, who says that it marked the close of the most trying Red Sea passage within the memory of most East Africans, the heat having caused a complete stagnation of ship-life. At the request of the Prince there was no salute at Aden, and there was only the slightest suggestion of formality in the welcome accorded when, on the call of a bugle, the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Malda* stood the salute as the *Malda* cleared the roadstead.

During the evening hours of the afternoon the Princes attended a football match with the end Battalion, The South Wales Borderers, of which regiment the Prince of Wales is Colonel in Chief. A friendly and happy renewal of friendship was entered without ceremonial either among the men on the field or with the officers in the mess. The men were delighted, the only regret being that the character of it prohibited the outward expression of the people's pleasure. Later the Prince presented the cup to a company of the South Wales Borderers, winners of the inter-company football, and shook hands with both teams.

The Port Sudan correspondent of *The Times* cables that when the *Malda* arrived all the ships in the harbor were beflagged, and that Lieutenant Colonel Ballour, the Governor of the Red Sea Province, went on board, bearing a message of greeting from the acting-Governor-General of the Sudan. Among the other visitors was Sir Sayed Ali of Mergahau, one of the most influential religious leaders in the Sudan. The Prince also received Mahomed Mahmud Bey, Atiqa, the Naib of the Artillery Arabs, and Sleik Sid, of Hassan Bedri, Deputy Naib of the Hatedehya Arabs, the only prominent representatives of Osman Digna, the powerful ruler. He likewise received Mirza, the Naib of the former (formerly) Commandant of the *Malda*, and an all soldier who fought for the British at Suakin. In the afternoon the Princes and their party dined

tennis on shore and visited the Government House. They dined privately at the Railway Hotel.

For the last two days before Port Sudan was reached the heat abated, the ship was very trying, the deck temperature in the evenings being 90° and the cabin temperature over 100°. One night the ship sailed slowly in a circle in order to permit the following wind to sweep across the heated decks. The Princes slept in the open air on the bridge. Both joined the passengers in games and dances, the music being provided by the ship's gramophone, as there was no band on board. The Prince of Wales refused to allow that portion of the deck outside his cabin to be reserved during the voyage and requested that the "alcoves" should be removed, as there was little enough room ready for the passengers.

South Africa, which wholly appreciates the tendency of some newspapers to represent the Royal tour as a mere pleasure jaunt.

Federation in East Africa is probably nearer than many think. Already Commissions and Conferences have recognized the identity of interests in our several East African possessions, and in the vital matters of land ownership, the economy, the construction of railways, the making of roads, the provision of transport, and other means to improve these conditions. Finally, we can effect agreements, not now, at the beginnings of a common policy. For the present Tanganyika remains under Mandate, but its future as a permanent entity of the British Empire and partner in an eventual federation is not in doubt. Mr. Amery has spoken clearly and satisfactorily on that point. We are insisting on it, not only for reasons of geographical facts, the fact of conquest, and the dominant interest, eventually there will be freedom for one and all to come and go upon their lawful occasions, but also for the sake of opening of our proper field and no restoration to virtual, actual, or virtual, the vast conflict and imposed on a mighty sacrifice not to be forgotten in a moment of dispassionate reflection, or an excess of dogmatic or reckless spirit of fond liberalism.

The Princes will mark their progress in these new lands of the Empire amidst all these brave beginnings, large, serious, and stirring, and spacious conditions which convey the sense of growth in the grade beyond and show our genius in colonizing and governing while at the same time suggesting the homely of our own. Here is the familiar, the familiar spirit, the friendly, the friendly, and people reflecting many liberties and kindly culture, our freedom over all our institutions everywhere abounding and beneficent. The visit, the Royal visit is an endorsement of all that is energetic and excellent, and it will serve the best desirable end of proclaiming the Imperial address in the heart of the people. Our sacrifices are not to be vain. We shall not forget.

It is to be sure to make these things clear, not only in the heart of the South African, but also at the moment the visiting ambassador, the King's ambassador, carried away, as a sign of our own importance, the name of higher things being gone to their own Africa, and see. All the Africans south of the Equator, Africa, and see, to hear Africans spoken being in the Zambesi. Even on the banks of the Nile, the Nile, the Nile, the Nile, under the

MR. GARVEY'S TWENTY-TWO QUESTIONS.

The Text of a Strange Communication.

Special to East Africa

MR. MARKUS GARVEY, signing himself as President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, has, East Africa learns, addressed the following letter to a number of its readers:

I am charged by the Universal Negro Improvement Association, an organization of seven million Negroes, of which I am President-General, and which represents the interests of the entire black race, to appoint you and other representative members of your race, through this symposium to ascertain your opinion on the Negro question, and your attitude toward the solution of the problem that involves the Negro's liberty and future.

You are regarded by our people, as being a representative type of your race, a type with which our race must deal, in order to determine its future, and in the favourable promotion of racial nationalism. Because of this we think it right to solicit your opinion in the effort we are making to develop ourselves as a people under our own direction, in view of the fact that we are all the oppressive groups of humanity.

In answer to your own vote to this symposium, I respectfully request that, whatever you may say, will be treated with confidence, except you expressly desire to the contrary. The aim of the symposium is to help us arrive at some definite conclusion as to how our programme for self help and improvement, with the cooperation of our friends, is regarded by these representative individuals whose races and nations have been degraded by us for centuries, and under whose empty banner the black man has labored up to the present time.

(1) Do you believe the Negro or black man to be a human being?

(2) Do you believe the Negro to be one of the races of other human beings?

(3) Do you think it right to reduce the Negro to the condition of an economic slave and treat him as such?

(4) Do you think the loss of the Negro's color be a humanly inferior?

(5) Do you think the Negro has been even in modern times a fit subject to develop himself?

(6) Do you think the Negro can best develop himself under the tutelage and direction of other races?

(7) To what extent, do you think the Negro should be allowed to develop?

(8) That the institution of slavery, suffered of the person the Negro all over the world, do you think it proper that the race should be treated as at this time?

(9) Do you believe Africa to be the proper and natural home of the black race?

(10) Do you think it commendable that the black race should seek to remain in Africa?

(11) Do you think improper the effort and urge to build a substantial black nation in Africa, and the black race as a solution of the Negro Problem?

(12) Do you think it proper that the process that be, commercially and politically, should undermine and reduce Negro intelligence by discrediting it and by seeking to hypnotize it as a means of discouraging the Negro from fighting for his manhood rights, as a privileged colored people?

(13) Do you think it improper that the Negro should be treated as a laborer and robbed out of his lands and other valuable property in Africa and elsewhere without profit?

(14) Do you think the United Governmental Power of the United States, and the other nations, have created this Liberia and Abyssinia, in their effort to control their policy of freedom and assisting them to do so, and that it has been done for the purpose of making the United States of America, and the other nations, for the purpose of assisting the quality of the Negro race, as a non-bearing strain?

(15) If Liberia were a white Republic, do you think the world would have been so humiliated to see it rise from another white nation to the black Republics of Haiti and Liberia? Do you think the black Republics of Haiti and Liberia have been given a fair chance to develop as a proof of the ability of the Negro for self-government?

(16) Whether unscrupulous survive the black man has occurred in the many wars of the nations, wars that never occurred here, but to which he contributed for the good of humanity, do you think he has been rewarded or repaid for such service?

(17) When the time comes for the Negro or black race to be repatriated back to their ancestral home, Africa, will you be sympathetic toward the movement, and if possible help to make it a reality?

(18) Do you think the black of America, the West Indies, Central and South America, and Europe should be interbred with or discouraged in their effort to trade with each other and to promote peaceful relations, but would find it better to have the higher cultural attainments of the Negroes of the Western world, and those at West Africa, do you not think that they should be the real and only beneficiaries to their people in Africa?

(19) Are you in sympathy with the following proposed objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League?

The objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League shall be: to establish a universal confraternity among the race; to promote the spirit of pride and love; to reclaim the fallen; to administer to and assist the needy; to assist in civilising the backward tribes of Africa; to assist in the development of independent Negro institutions and communities; to establish consular stations and agencies in the principal countries and cities of the world; to secure the recognition and protection of all Negroes; to repatriate of nationality to promote a conscientious spiritual working time; to train the Native tribes of Africa to establish universities, colleges, schools, and a school for racial education and culture of the people; to conduct a world wide commercial and industrial enterprise for the good of the people; to work for better conditions in all Negro communities.

Please let me to be seriously desirous of knowing to which of the above you would like to see the inside in the meanwhile is done to all humanity. I submit the symposium, as I am directed to do, while trusting you will find it convenient and worth while to respond with an answer.

Some few weeks ago we published a letter from Mr. Garvey and appended an editorial opinion in which we asked several questions as to the policy of the Association for which he makes such claims. I have not seen it in reply to those legitimate inquiries, and East Africa again suggests that it should answer them. It will then be time enough for other people to deal with his symposium.

WHAT IS EAST AFRICA'S RAINFALL RECORD?

What is the lowest record of rainfall in East and Central Africa? A correspondent of The Times writes that in the tropics the rain falls often for 100 to 200 inches in both and that he has himself recorded a rate of 18 inches an hour for a few minutes, and an excessive rain-fall. He adds that at 11th houring, 14 inches implies a down-pour to have fallen within twenty-four hours. Can any of our readers quote anything approaching such down-pours in East Africa?

PROBLEMS OF THE SISAL TRADE.

Important Matters Discussed at London Meeting.

Specialty reported from "East Africa."

A MEETING of the Sisal Sub-section of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held a few days ago to consider the question of rancorous propaganda in this country and on the Continent to the detriment of East African sisal. Various statements were made it was stated being indignantly criticised in respect of Sisal of other origin, of which fictitious prices were given to the Press as the figures at which business had been done, whereas in the market men present there was definite proof that the prices were in some cases two or three pounds per ton less than those claimed. Moreover, long credits and interest in some cases running for as long as nine months, were granted to spinners who also received a guarantee against any fall in the price. East African sisal producers, it was emphasised, had not only to do as long as they maintained their quality, and although there was no suggestion that they should give long credits or guarantee spinners against the working of the laws of supply and demand, it was considered, some of the statements issued by parties interested in depressing East African sisal should be discontinued.

Two Funds Proposed.

After long discussion a Marketing sub-committee was appointed to report on to deal with the position and it was agreed that as a first step the London firms interested in the distribution of sisal should be asked to contribute to a voluntary fund the initial total of which was suggested as £500, in the hope that the Empire Marketing Board might be willing to contribute another £500. It was noted that the £1,000,000 or £1,000,000,000 per ton, which the London brokers and merchants would be received by producers in East Africa as a most encouraging result, which might induce most producers who now opposed the idea of a cess to modify their views.

Major Wash, strongly favoured the raising of a voluntary cess in East African sisal producers, and noted that whatever sum might be raised could advantageously be expended on research and experimental work. Both he and Mr. Henry Portlock, who took the other companies could participate in such a cess on output up to 100 per ton. As East African sisal production now averages about 150,000 tons per annum, a voluntary cess of 10 per cent would if producers joined in it, earn £150,000 in an annual sum of £1,500,000. Although some producers might not associate themselves with the movement, in the outset, it was felt that they would come into a later stage.

Research and Experimentation.

The fund raised by the producers would, of course, be kept distinct from that raised by the distributors in London, for the latter do not consider themselves concerned with improvements in the methods of production. Mechanical trying of the fibre was instances of one important development to which some of the producers' cess might be devoted, and just as tea planters in India and sugar growers in the West Indies have benefited enormously from the assistance which has been rendered by their industry in funds collected in the form of a cess, it was believed that sisal producers would benefit equally from

The Empire Marketing Board.

Major Wash severely criticised the ineptitude of the Empire Marketing Board in so far as sisal was concerned. The Board had, he said, first issued a poster purporting to show sisal estate in Uganda, which pictured, as far as he could judge, two Arabs and two Madrasis in a sisal field (Laughter). It had been followed by the publication of a printed pamphlet which could not possibly have any beneficial effect on the industry. That Sub-section should, he considered, demand intelligent co-operation from the Board, which might disseminate really useful information for the benefit of spinners. Mr. Portlock felt that if British manufacturers and merchants were urged by the Empire Marketing Board to demand rope made from Empire sisal for use in fitting the parcels which their ware houses, a definite plan would be put in operation for increasing the uses of the fibre, which proposal met with unanimous acceptance.

£500 Totally Inadequate.

While welcoming as a gesture the idea of raising a voluntary fund by the London distributors, Major Wash characterised the figure of £500 as totally inadequate to achieve any effective purpose, and expressed his astonishment that firms handling 50,000 tons of East African sisal annually, worth at the very lowest an average of £30 per ton, should contemplate so meagre a contribution. Publicity, he stressed, could be productive only if intelligently and judiciously applied, and he urged strongly that it was better to leave the matter alone than to embark on one of the ill-considered schemes.

It was agreed that the sub-committee should ask the Empire Marketing Board to receive them.

LAND SALES IN MBOSI AND MUFINDI.

First Auction to be Advertised in England.

News of abundance in respect of land in the Mbosi and Mufindi areas of the Vinga Province of Tanganyika are to be sold by auction in the Territory on November 30 and December 7. The lands are regarded as suitable for coffee, tobacco, mixed farming, and probably tea in Mbosi, and tea, tobacco, mixed farming, and probably coffee in Mufindi. The farms vary in size from 250 to 2,000 acres, according to the crops considered most suitable for the particular farm, and further details of the land and conditions of sale may be obtained from H.M. East African Dependencies, Trade and Industries Bureau, Royal Mail Building, Workspur Street, London, S.W.1. Further plans may be inspected.

This is the first occasion upon which any land in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika Territory has been advertised in England, this being the first result of the economic survey of the land which the Government is conducting.

"I wonder what your district is like? Do write and tell me."

"Hundreds of our readers have received such requests and failed to fulfil them. East Africa has come to their assistance."

For details see page 29 of this issue.

A THREAT TO KENYA SETTLERS

Strange Provisions of the Water Ordinance

To the Editor of "East Africa"

The Official Gazette of Kenya of July 7 last contained the text of two new Bills, one related to be published for criticism and introduction into Legislative Council, the other, namely, A Bill to make provision for the Employment and Conservation of Waters and for Regulation Water Supply Irrigation and Drainage, prepared by His Majesty's Excellency the Governor has approved of the following Bill being introduced into Legislative Council.

There is no suggestion in its title that this Bill incidentally proposes a re-orientation, without compensation, of essential rights which the Crown has already disposed of to its landholders, rights necessary for that improvement and development of the land which are made conditions of the sale of leases. The Crown, as owner of all land in Kenya, has, as your readers know, sold a freehold or leasehold for long terms all the land in non-Native occupation. In the early days of the Colony land was granted under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, without any cash payment for a yearly land rent only, but subject to conditions as to residency, beneficial occupation, expenditure of agreed sums on improvements, &c. In those days, when the main arterial road was but a track and other roads were non-existent, no one could be induced to buy land, the very position of which it was difficult to discover, whose suitability for any crop had yet to be proved, when there was no available market even if the crops were grown, and when the dangers and losses from drought, animals and unhealthy or unknown climate were considerable. Following the advent of the pioneer settlers this was changed, and for some years past it has been the rule that land still in Government hands should be put up to auction, so that the Crown gets a fair price or premium, and land being still subject to an annual rental. Freehold land is no longer sold, all is now let on long lease, and Crown Lands Ordinances subsequent to that of 1902 have slightly varied the terms and conditions under which land is granted.

In these Ordinances, under which the Crown has parted with its land to settlers, the waters of rivers, lakes, and streams are declared to be Crown property, though the landholder has the right to their use for domestic purposes and the watering of stock. Minerals were also reserved to the Crown. No settler can quarrel with conditions which he had accepted on taking the land.

But subterranean waters—underground waters not flowing in a defined channel—were not reserved to the Crown, and it is an established principle in English law that a landholder, in the absence of a direct covenant to the contrary, may use by means of wells or boreholes, pumps, &c., all such waters without let or hindrance, freely as he may store and use the rain from the sky, and underground water is only rainwater which has passed below ground level.

That principle has been accepted and acted upon in Kenya since the Crown first disposed of its land more than a quarter of a century ago. Wells have been sunk, boreholes put down, and pumps, machinery and windmills installed, and land, previously waterless and unproductive, has been brought under cultivation by the irrigation genius of one settler on Lake Naivasha, and by the construction of a dam on the mountains, while other settlers have drilled and pumped water hereby springs from the ground and waste

on the settlers' own land have been used for stock on formerly desert places. No Government interference with all this development, on which large sums of money and much thought and energy have been spent. The Government, in fact, encouraged it.

And now comes from some fertile brain which deserves to be better known, asserted in an innocuous-looking Water Ordinance, this:

Section 1 of the water Ordinance, every body of water is hereby declared to be the property of His Majesty, and its control is hereby declared to be vested in the Governor in Council on behalf of His Majesty, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance.

Subterranean water is the property of His Majesty and its control is hereby declared to be vested in the Governor in Council on behalf of His Majesty, subject to any Rules made under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Perhaps the ingenious gentleman who devised this told himself that underground, subterranean waters had not been specifically granted to freeholders or lessees. But neither has any right to the surface falling on the land, nor other rights which run with the land and which no one has previously thought of disputing. But if he thought that water not specially granted or devised, was therefore reserved, why did he trouble to insert this declaration?

If any of the King's subjects, tried to enforce by one of our Courts any such attempt to regain what he had sold, the Courts would make short work of him and his claim. Yet here we have the advisers and agents of His Majesty seriously proposing to do in the name what the meanest of his honourable subjects would scorn to do. It is difficult to believe that an able man like the Governor of Kenya has ever read carefully this Bill, nominally published with his approval.

That the Bill is to be retrospective in its action is shown in Section 9, which states—

Any notice or transfer of Land shall convey to or vest in any holder or grantee any property or right of mine or privilege or lease or otherwise with respect to any body of water, land or right to the diversion, alteration, construction, or use of any body of water, whether acquired or to be acquired, or deemed to have been acquired, by any person or body of persons, whether or not he may be deemed to be a party to this Ordinance.

A wholesale repudiation of contracts made by the Crown and by the Bolsheviks. Truly His Majesty's servants in Kenya whose zeal outruns their discretion, and who should be reminded that the King has a sense of honour and fair-dealing which they seem to have forgotten.

The Bill touches to all the land in Kenya. Section 31, and as this time when the Native Lands Trust Bill proposes to give security of tenure on their lands to the natives, those interested in the discussions in Parliament on that measure were probably unaware that by a side wind, if we may say so, it is proposed to take away from these Natives what which alone can give value to their lands, that right to water, some of those natural rights so universally taken for granted as going with the land; that it is no more expressed in a conveyance than the right to the air over the land. It is true that by Section 30 (1) regulations applying to Native territory may be made, but these regulations must be made under the Bill, and must comply with its provisions and requirements. How can ignorant Natives, for hidden even to this for water in the driest bed of a stream without the Water Board's consent, be expected to apply for permission, and comply with the intricate forms laid down by this Bill? One is tempted to think that the Mad Hatter of Alice in Wonderland had a hand in drafting it.

Here, as in so many recent Bills, an error is made

... his right of appeal to the Government may be granted... the Water Board over any... consent (section... of those holding land... to do it, the Water... contribute to the... the money... The only appeal... help to try the... one man, and the... means the... area... amount at some of... clearly the need... proposes that... water from any... unless he takes it... works (Section 10),... a benefit under the... supplying plants... newspapers... usual formalities... to do what he...

defined in the same section as a "natural channel or depression in which water flows," it is difficult to conceive of a moving watercourse. No doubt it is well to provide for all possible events. If the words "still or moving" apply not to a water-course but to the water in it, they are redundant, as a reading of the clause will show.

Of course, penalties, severe penalties, are imposed on "any person who without authority under this Ordinance" abstracts water from "any body of water, natural or artificial." (Section 82-2). What is artificial water, and where can it be found in Kenya? At a first reading, it would seem that the word referred to the containers of the water, such as dams, concrete reservoirs, and such like, and that we should be debarred from using the water in our rainwater tanks. But we have seen that a body of water "means the water itself, and we are left wondering what artificial water means. Let us be thankful that our cattle and sheep, and our squatter's goats cannot be held to be "persons" within the meaning of the Act, and can abstract the natural or artificial water without incurring fine or imprisonment or both, under this Section.

In Section 88 we read that "No action at law shall lie against or be maintainable against the Crown, the Government, the Water Board, or any officer of the Government for any act done on account of an authorisation, licence, or sanction or for any damage caused hereunder, or for any other reason."

Has the Governor really approved of such a Bill of Indemnity for Civil Servants being introduced into a Water Ordinance?

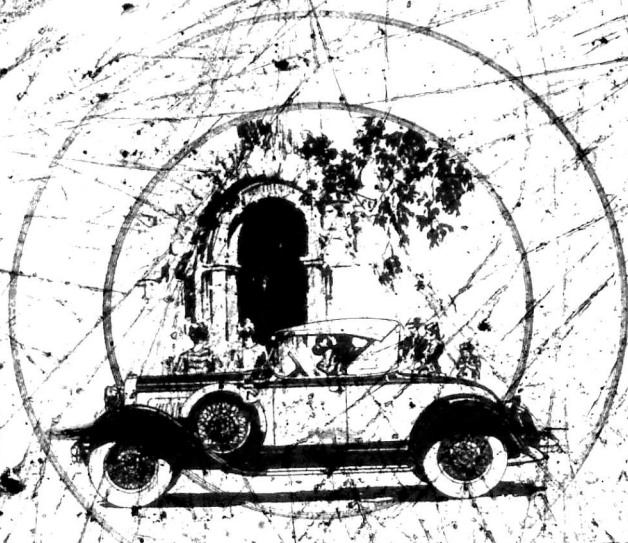
But it is not with such vagaries in the wording of the Bill inexcusable as they are, that we are chiefly concerned. It is with the proposals to consolidate rights which landholders have acquired from the Crown and have enjoyed since land was first granted by the Crown, and with the proposals for wholesale abrogation of the Crown's contracts.

Our labours and the money we have spent in sinking wells and providing water, so that the wilderness has become productive, in making land habitable, and inhabited by human beings, Native and non-Native, which land was formerly only the haunt of travelling wild animals, are to be at the disposal of the Crown or its agent, to whom we must sue for permission to use our own property, our pumps, and pipes, to rise one of the ordinary necessities of life.

The State can take our money for taxation, and in times of national danger not only our money, but can call on our persons to which we submit willingly. But what is the gain to the Crown here proposed? It is not the raising of new taxation, nor is it likely that a tax would be put on one of the necessities of life, such as water. Enough revenue might indeed be raised by fees, water charges, etc. to pay the necessary staff of new officials, the water officials and others referred to in the Bill, but even that is doubtful. If it is the conservation for the public of subterranean underground water, and our attention has been in the direction of new parts of the Bill which must be read, it is not very clear how it will show that it is a proposition as we have seen, unnecessary.

Some country, without doubt, is covered by the rocks and soil, but there are no visible beds of clay or sand, which has partly the nature of a sand, which form a hard, porous, coarse, and void in walls, to well of the holes. The sinking of these water courses, which the Colonial Government is operating, offering a certain prospect of success, is generally a little bit of a success, there is no human

... himself... works... water without... of our... the Water Board... nor... not a... interpreting an Act or... the true meaning... discovered from the... Kenya service... first... but surely... and ordinary... language... in... that... of... but... does... at... the Water... of... of... the... industry... of... generally



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BY DODGE BROTHERS

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possibilities of landholders to exhausting under- ground supplies or lowering the water level in the soil as to be a lost to others, for the reason that there is no general water level.

The development of the Colonies should be one of the chief objects of the Government, more especially, as the lands are principally held on lease, so that it reverts to the Crown. Yet here it is proposed to discount the man who desires to develop his land by selling him particular spots at his own risk, any water he may find will be his but the Crown's. It would indeed be a very bad way to encourage development, and it would be a good and a profitable outlet for other men who are in contact with the world that the Crown should normally operate on principles of right dealing, full at liberty to take bids without compensation and at any time that which the land would in another way be ready to repurchase its contracts.

It may be said that the settlers have their representatives in the Legislative Council, but such representatives are in a minority. The majority is of officials who are required to vote, and as they think that as the Government is their to aid we have seen that the Governor has opposed this Bill. Moreover, these are not men of business to begin or lose about their own personal business to begin or inquire about what is being done. They do not understand how this Bill affects them (title to land, income, and the right that they themselves have bought and paid a good price for it) because it had a good spring of water supply on it which no one could deny but the right to the spring of water supply is to be controlled by the Crown, the vendors do not understand how all holdings in Kenya will lose in value if this system of control is once established.

It would seem a case in which the Secretary of State for the Colonies should intervene, and he should declare that such compulsory measures would not be sanctioned.

BOOKS AWAITING REVIEW

Recently published books which we hope to review shortly are: "Chronicles of Kenya, A History" and "The Robertson Expedition in East Africa" by J. H. Robertson, and "The East African Handbook" by J. H. Robertson, and "The East African Handbook" by J. H. Robertson, and "The East African Handbook" by J. H. Robertson.

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CROWING-CRESTED-COBRA CAUGHT!

Mr. A. Sakell Sending Specimen to London.

The Editor of East Africa

I have the pleasure to advise you that I have caught five specimens of the *kyabwa* snake. It is a very female, 10 feet long and 1 1/2 inches in diameter. This I am going to dispatch to London. I am confident that I shall soon have a larger specimen, with crest I hope, for the females have a crest. The snake can be dissected at the neck by the neck itself. It has the necessary organs (heart) with which to utter a crowing noise, for in captivity it does not crow.

Yours faithfully,
T. A. SAKELL
Tanganyika Territory

CLEAN WEEDING OF COFFEE ESTATES.

An Advocate of Cover Crops.

The Editor of East Africa

It is interesting to note that Mr. A. Stockdale, Director of Agriculture at Ceylon has published an article in the current number of the *Empire Forestry Journal*, which, though entitled "Prevention of Soil Erosion during the afforestation in Hilly Sections of the Wet Tropics" is a ponderous title indeed, confirms the facts and endorses the opinions of the authorities quoted to you in your last week's leading article on "Clean Weeding of Coffee."

Ceylon has, I believe, for many years been devoted to the practice of clean weeding, especially on her tea and rubber plantations, and it is especially interesting to read that this policy is at last being called in question. Mr. Stockdale refers to the cultivation of paddy being hampered by the silt from rubber estates, he recognises that this silt comes from the top layer of the soil, "the most valuable asset in their possession"; he gives a photograph of a *Miconia* estate showing in graphic fashion the erosion which has exposed the roots of the trees, even on flat lands and he is very sympathetic towards the planting of leguminous cover crops.

It is now common, he writes, "to see new clearings being contour terraced before planting and to find very extensive areas under rubber covered with a beautiful sheet of low-growing leguminous cover crops." His Department has recently made careful measurements of the amount of soil erosion on ordinary tea cultivation, where the loss is about 10 tons of soil per acre per annum, but he says that tea does not thrive well unless there is clean weeding, and it has been found that the loss is from 15 to 22 tons of soil per acre per annum. "Such soil," he adds, "is overlie subsoils which are heavy in character and poor in humus. It is therefore of the greatest importance that the top soil should not be lost, and that the humus content should be maintained." In fact, the permanent success of tropical agriculture is bound up in the satisfactory maintenance of the humus content of the soil.

Mr. Stockdale is recognised as an official with a long and varied experience of tropical agriculture, and his opinions carry weight. To me the only strange thing about the matter is that clean weeding should ever have been advocated at all. Perhaps someone who still, like the tea planter, and even those who believe that clean weeding improves any tropical crop, will give us the grounds for his belief and the basis of his argument.

Yours faithfully,
T. A. SAKELL

PERSONALIA.

General A. R. Wainwright's return to Kenya

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Mr. and Mrs. N. Fjastadt have left for Kenya Colony.

□ □ □ □

Major N. A. W. Scott is outward bound for Mombasa.

□ □ □ □

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden have returned to London from Scotland.

□ □ □ □

Mr. C. W. B. Abraham is returning at the end of this month to Southern Kenya Colony.

□ □ □ □

Captain and Mrs. L. de Nittey and Colonel H. Picot are on the water for Dar es Salaam.

□ □ □ □

Prince G. Bibesco has left for Dar es Salaam. The Prince, Eugene de Ligne is a passenger on the same ship.

□ □ □ □

Lord and Lady Kylesat expect to return to London from Coonah, Carmarthenshire, at the beginning of next month.

□ □ □ □

Messrs. A. Jeromasky and R. D. Nelson have been appointed additional members of the Fort Jameson Road Board.

□ □ □ □

Mr. R. S. W. Dickinson, D.S.O., is now acting as First Assistant Chief Secretary to the Northern Rhodesian Government.

□ □ □ □

Mr. C. H. Bayden, the Rev. R. B. Thum and family, and Lieutenant Colonel H. P. V. Yates are outward bound for Dar es Salaam.

□ □ □ □

The wedding of Mr. Francis R. Dresser, of Nyeri, Kenya, and Miss Margery Hicks, of Limpfield, will take place at Nairobi Cathedral on November 5.

□ □ □ □

Mrs. Sarajin Bajou, who visited East Africa some time ago, and who was President of the All-India Congress of 1912, is coming to Europe on a lecture tour.

□ □ □ □

Sir Cecil Rodwell, recently appointed Governor of Southern Rhodesia in succession to Sir John Chancellor, is at present in London making final preparations for his departure for the Colony.

□ □ □ □

Mr. H. B. Lattelle, who has been Senior Assistant Treasurer in Tanganyika for the past nine years, and served in Jamaica from 1904 to 1910, returned to Dar es Salaam a few days ago, accompanied by Mrs. Lattelle.

□ □ □ □

Admiral Ernest Alfred Sayers, who died in London a few days ago in his seventy-first year, commanded the screw sloop "Medita" during the Bonaparte Expedition of 1801, when the vessel was so named as "Makin".

□ □ □ □

Carlton W. Kinton, whose good services as Honorary Secretary of the Kuru District Association are well known to many of our Kenya readers, has just left Kuru to motor to the Cape, accompanied by Mr. Hugh Lermite.

Mr. John Robinson, formerly Chairman of the Joint East African Board, and Chairman of the Royal Colonial Institute, is leading the small delegation of British Members of Parliament now touring the industrial areas of Germany.

Mr. H. J. Scott, recently appointed Director of Education in Kenya, did not receive the Director of Education for the Transvaal, who has arrived in England, accompanied by Mrs. Scott. He expects to take up his duties in East Africa at the end of the year.

Congratulations to the Hon. S. H. Saver, a partner of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company, on his appointment as an official member of the Zambian Executive Council during the absence from the Protectorate of the Hon. W. Gagebrook.

Mr. J. H. Wood is again acting as a member of the Kenya Legislative Council, representing the Nairobi North electoral area during the absence from the Colony of Captain H. P. Ward, who, as was reported last week, has left England on his way back to Kenya.

Lord Cranworth and Sir Kenneth Rodd will be among the house party to be entertained at Somerleyton Hall, Lowestoft, by Lord and Lady Somerleyton this week for the Conservative Conference in Wainmouth. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin are two of the other guests.

□ □ □ □

Mr. C. Redfern, the Honorary Secretary of the new rifle club formed in the Uda area of Arusha, informs us that a large membership has already been obtained, and that General Boyd-Moss has granted the use of a very suitable piece of land on his Ngongongare property as a range.

The engagement is announced between Major George Morley Smith, of Khartoum, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Smith of Funstall, and Maybank, Stoke-on-Trent, and Violet, only daughter of Mr. S. J. Sutherland, S.S.C., and of Mrs. Sutherland, 2, Ormisdale Terrace, Edinburgh.

□ □ □ □

As the Sudan authorities felt unable to allow her to pass over their territory unescorted, Lady Bailey has decided to make her return flight from South Africa to London via the West African coast. She arrived in Elizabethville, in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, on Monday of this week.

Mr. W. Egan, the Superintendent of the Southern Rhodesia Indian Bureau, whose appointment we recently announced, served in the B.E.F. Police Department as District Superintendent from 1904 to 1910, and will be well remembered by practically all the older residents of the Colony.

Mr. H. Robertson, best known to many of our readers by his pen-name of "Rab", left London at the beginning of this week with Mr. Robertson for Kenya to resume his editorial charge of "The Morning News". A book entitled "Chronicles of Kenya" of which he and Mr. A. Davis, the well-known Nairobi man and journalist, are joint authors, has just appeared within the last few days and will be noticed in due comment in due course. It is six or seven years since Mr. Robertson last spent a holiday in his country. — *Ben Boyd*.

Commander René Capson Guibaud, who accompanied Amundsen in the ill-fated expedition which was in search of the "Italia" crew, must now be presumed to be dead. He will be remembered by many of our East African readers as the leader of the French flying expedition from France to Madagascar which passed through East Africa a year or so ago, when Commander Guibaud conducted an aerial inspection of the Great Lakes.

Commander F. H. C. Dalrymple-Hamilton has been appointed commander of the cruiser "Hillingham," which flies the flag of Vice-Admiral B. S. Thesiger, C.B., R.N., on the East Indies Station, and is consequently well-known to our coastal readers in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory. For the past two years Commander Dalrymple-Hamilton has been on the staff of the Flank Division at Aden. He served in H.M.S. "Renown" during the tour of the Prince of Wales to India and Japan in 1917-18, and between 1922 and 1924 was in the Royal Flying Corps in Africa and Albert.

The appointment of the Rev. A. F. Matthew as the first missionary to Abyssinia of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel marks a new development in the activities of the Society for Mr. Matthew is to minister to the British community in Ethiopia. During the past year he has been in charge of the new work, and seeking ways with the Orthodox Church. There is no idea of attempting to make Abyssinians of Abyssinian Christians, but Mr. Matthew's appointment will in time inaugurate a fresh method of friendly intercourse between the Churches.

Mr. R. Snelson, the well-known Zomba planter, has arrived on leave from Nyasaland, in which country he first settled immediately after the Boer War. Coffee of which many of the fifty or sixty planters in the Protectorate set their face soon proved a failure, and cotton and tobacco growing came into favour. Now his efforts are concentrated on tobacco. Mr. Snelson, an old member of the Nyasaland Volunteer Rifles, joined up immediately on the outbreak of the War and was severely wounded at Karooia in September, 1914, but he managed to serve right through the East African Campaign with General Northey's column. May his holiday in Scotland be very pleasant!

General Cohen Brits, C.B., whose retirement from the Union Defence Force we recently announced, displayed in warfare, says South Africa, a rugged personality and rugged methods, but was usually successful. He did not believe in the "big game" soldier, and often he would lead his troops into the mountains early in his career. It was a common thing for him, for a bullock or a goat to follow him, and lead his troops with a flourish in his hand. The story is told of General Brits, when in command of the South African troops, when he was in the "Laconi," he discovered two of his officers quarrelling. A giant in strength and stature, General Brits simply picked up both officers, carried out in each hand, walked a short distance and banged them up against a buttress.

Among those now on the water for Mombasa are Mr. I. Barré Johnson and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Birch, Mr. P. H. Clarke, Mr. E. Delany and family, Mr. S. C. Mills and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mumford, Captain and Mrs. C. B. Sumpter, Mr. E. A. Luby and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wenman, Mr. M. A. Wetherall, and Mr. W. Wetherall.

NEW VICAR OF ST. MARK'S, NAIROBI.

East Africa learns that the Rev. C. B. Carlisle, Vicar of Homles Chapel, Cheshire, has been appointed Vicar of St. Mark's, Nairobi, in succession to Archdeacon Swann, who after serving three years in the Kenya capital, was recently appointed Chaplain to the British Residents in Cairo and Archdeacon of Egypt.

Mr. Carlisle was in the Transvaal from 1910 to 1922, except that from January 1916, until the end of the War he was in East Africa with the South African Forces. Our readers will be interested to learn that he first saw action in the ranks of the South African Medical Corps, but three months after his arrival in East Africa was given his commission as a Captain, and for the greater part of the time remained attached to the South African General Hospital, being with it for three months in Mbuluzi, and afterwards successively at Mbuyuni, Dar es Salaam, near the Rufiji, and at Dodoma. Our readers will join with us in congratulating Mr. Carlisle upon his appointment and wishing him all happiness and success in his work.

NOTICE

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

THE LAND ORDINANCES 1923/27.
Sales of Rights of Occupancy in respect of Public Land in the Iringa and Mbeya Districts of the Iringa Province, Tanganyika Territory.

Notice is hereby given that rights of occupancy in respect of the undermentioned parcels of land situated in the Mbeya and Iringa districts will be sold by public auction at Mbeya and Iringa at 10 a.m. on Fridays, November 30, 1928, and December 7, 1928, respectively.

(a) Mbosi area, Mbeya District.
Farms Nos. 1 to 7, 10 to 14, 21, 22 to 25, 27 to 30 inclusive (forty), as approximately indicated on Survey Department Plan No. E1429/1013. The farms are regarded as suitable for coffee, tobacco, mixed farming, and probably tea.

(b) Mufindi area, Iringa District.
Farms Nos. 36 to 40 and 46 (six), as approximately indicated on Survey Department Plan No. E1434. The farms are regarded as suitable for tea, tobacco, mixed farming, and probably coffee. Farm No. 46 is pastoral.

Full particulars of the farms and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to His Majesty's East African Dependencies, Trade and Colonization Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., where plans of the farms may be inspected.

(Signed) J. C. CRAIG McEELLY.

Director of Lands, Tanganyika Territory.
July 30, 1928.

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Campo Firo Comments.

Are Mud Teeth Cannibalistic?

It has been generally accepted that teeth used to point to the African Sanguis, or was given to cannibals. But Mr. H. W. Neeson now suggests that the custom may be merely totemistic, the tribe whose totem is some fish like a shark which has pointed teeth, or even an amphibian, may have adopted the custom as a compliment to their local god, without any cannibalistic significance whatever. It would be interesting to know how this explanation appeals to those who have made a special study of totemic ethnology in Africa.

Native Names for Europeans.

A writer in *East Africa* mentions a phrase of the Natives in the vicinity of the Victoria Nile which is new to me. The Natives in the vicinity have a nickname for the white man, but imagination is then exhausted, and the *soothay* becomes stereotyped and is carried on to the official's successor, with similar results. *Kapiti* is a lot of stuff which may become the nickname of a particularly sympathetic bureaucrat. *Chomlongong* (Chomlong) is applied to a man in the same way. *Kapiti* is a Papuan word, a notable exception. Have any of our readers come across this practice in East Africa?

Natives' Passion for Gorilla Meat.

In a recent article the scientific correspondent of the London *Times* confirmed the statement made by more than one hunter that the Natives in gorilla districts have a passion for gorilla meat. The animals, however, are in other parts and are eaten by those who eat their flesh. The reason for this taste can hardly be that the meat is good, as ordinary monkey flesh is as tough as slipper-leather, according to travellers who have been compelled to eat it, and the gorilla is a muscular brute, always in hard training. Probably the Natives know that gorilla meat is "strengthening" and like totemists believe that in eating it they absorb something of the immense power and vigour of their quarry. Can some of our readers comment on this matter from their own experience?

Lions and Tigers.

How the weird and inaccurate accounts of what the Hunter of Wales and his brother expect in the way of wild game in Africa, it is hard to read. Mr. Rathbone Holmes's article in *The Times* expresses in which he gives a true idea, from his own experience, of the African fauna. But he makes a slip which calls for correction. He says he taken for granted, "the natives of the Indies will bag their lions and probably more than one tiger, how ever they meet, and naturally will not find, in spite of all statements to the contrary. Lions and tigers are, in the middle of the century, just as inseparable as cockles and mussel-shells, but the fact is that they inhabit different continents." Mr. Holmes has surely never heard of Asiatic lions, they were common enough in ancient days, from undoubted records, and plentiful even in Europe. While many a man now living has hunted them in India where the tigers come from. True, it has been found that the stock in India has been reinforced by lions brought

from Africa, but that the lion is indigenous to India admits of no contradiction.

Using Mosquitoes to Fight Mosquitoes.

Albanex, a biologist, and M. Legrand, his assistant, have found a means for combating the mosquito danger, which he has found a place in the reports of the French Academy of Sciences corresponding to our Royal Society, and which, though the method seems fantastic enough, he discovered in a breed of the common fly, *Culex pipiens*, which dislikes human gore as Mr. Tappert would say, and having bred a number of them in his private laboratory he set them free and found that they displaced and drove out of the neighbourhood the ordinary strain of *Culex pipiens*, which feeds with gusto on human beings. As a contribution to our knowledge of the biology of the mosquito the French savant's discovery is interesting, but as a practical means of fighting the plague it seems rather venial. The principle, copied by the members of the United States in their struggle with the mosquitoes—*Anopheles* is pizen, what is found is good enough for enemies of the mosquito; and swarming the insects on such or destroying their breeding places is both effective and satisfying. The best kind of mosquito is undoubtedly a dead one.

Remarks in Native Languages.

In a most informing chapter on "Languages" in his book, "The Mashona," recently reviewed by *East Africa*, Mr. Bullock speaks of a feature of Native languages which has attracted European students. "When tribes of one race," he writes, "use two essentially different words in describing the flora and fauna of the country. For instance, in the case of a botanical and zoologist, each of the latter is distinguished and referred to each by a distinct, by its own name, each has a special, and each species of ant, is classed and not by any but by almost all those Natives who have not yet exchanged their own language for the phrases of the mission's school."

We believe the Waglanthi, of Tanganyika, have in their dialect separate words for every stage of growth of the maize plant, and that the latter has any difficulty in knowing exactly at what stage the crop is. And have not the Masai a wonderful range of words to describe the many colours and the addresses of the cattle on which they feed? Some Bantu dialects have as many as five distinct appellations of the fern, and the primitive state it is most important for a tribal mission to create exactly how far this is a practical necessity, and how long will take him to arrive.

But the Mashona have very practical reasons for their singular and colorful vocabulary, as suggested by the fact mentioned by Mr. Bullock that they have a most unusual terminology for as yet unnamable phenomena? These phases of the growth of a maize, because in its life, they lose some of their former name, and are further formed by heat and the action of the sun. But what knowledge have these observers of Nature, these alleged agriculturists of the savs? Mr. Bullock has touched upon a subject of great interest, which our readers may like to develop.

I am a very strong supporter of ratting, based on its unapproved state of land. See *Re Hon. Country Party*, 11/7/05, in the *Kinshasa* *Magazine* Council.

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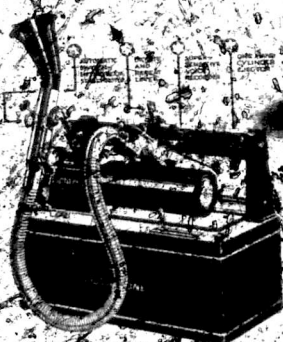
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East Africa in the Press.

ASBESTOS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

A Northern Rhodesian correspondent wrote recently to *The South African Mining Magazine*— "Rumours with regard to the finding of asbestos in the southern portion of North-Western Rhodesia have been current here for some time past. It was at first stated that the discovery had been made in the vicinity of Lusaka, but I am in a position to state from information derived from official sources that the find has been made at a point roughly halfway between the Kariba Gorge on the middle Zambezi and Kafue station. The fibre-bearing rocks have been opened up in the vicinity of the Musasa River; extensive blocks of ground have been pegged, and further prospecting work is in progress. The area in question lies outside the ground held by the large concession companies, and work is being carried out under the aegis of a local syndicate. A sample of the asbestos from Musasa River field shown to me here in Livingstone exhibited a remarkable length of fibre. The specimen was from outcrop, and exhibited considerable stainings of iron.

THE SPOTTED HYENA AT HOME.

Various points in the life of the spotted hyena (*Hyena crocuta*) are brought out by M. Pierre Maillard in an interesting article in *Le Monde Colonial Illustré*. The author had a rare opportunity of observing these beasts in large numbers while stationed in the Sudanese highlands. He considers them as dangerous as lions or leopards; they stand as high as 33½ inches at the withers; and when pressed by hunger are extremely voracious. Moreover, their bite is practically incurable, probably from their teeth being infected by carrion.

This species lives in troops, led by a "chief," and by choice inhabits rocky mountains, where they make their dens in fissures and caves. Accompanied by an old Native hunter, M. Maillard found a regular charnel-house of skulls, some blanched, some still carrying strips of flesh, which the hunter assured him had been brought by the troop to their "chief" for food, as they were the best part of the quarry. He added, the "chief" never foraged for himself, but was fed by the troop. Every evening the hyenas gathered at the mouth of their lair and were despatched on their hunt, and, as he later proved by measurements of the spoils, the males which were sent north one night went south the next, and so on—a different way each night.

M. Maillard was determined to find the den of the local "chief," and at last forced his way into a cave, where human remains were noticed. Warned by an ominous growling, he came face to face with a huge hyena, which he shot and discovered to be an immense female. In a corner he found a couple of cubs, five or six days old, and these he took home and managed to rear. The cub, meat at the age of from 10 to 11½ days, and had reached five months when he left the district.

He confirms the statements of other sportsmen regarding the method the hyenas adopt in attacking large herbivorous animals, creeping up to them, seizing them from the rear, and gnawing them.

THE NANDI BEAR AGAIN.

The wife of a Kenya settler has told a correspondent of *The Bristol Evening Times* a strange story. Her account, abbreviated, is as follows:—

"As I lay in bed I noticed the handle of the door turning gently. I woke my husband and we watched. The knob got to the full extent of the turn, and then the door was pushed. Owing to the lock it held, then the intruder, balked of his intention to get in, seemed to go mad. He ratched and banged and emitted most weird noises. We were unluckily without firearms, my husband having gone his gun to a neighbour, so he jumped out of bed and began yelling at the thing to go away, which it did.

"We were unable to obtain the gun that day, and next night I had every box obtainable in the district. At almost exactly the same time, just after midnight, the weird experience was repeated—the same initial turning of the door handle, the same concerted efforts to obtain admittance, and the same baffled howls and screams, which died away upon my husband shouting back.

"The next day we obtained the gun, and that night made preparations to receive our visitor. Unfortunately, as the hour approached, my scared imagination led me to believe I heard the thing at the back of the bungalow, and my husband went to look for it. He had scarcely left me when the performance started at the front door, and was, if anything, worse than on preceding days. My husband heard no disturbance, and came rushing in. By that time, however, our visitor had gone, and all my husband could hear was a crashing as of a heavy body moving through some nearby scrub.

"The next night every preparation was made to deal finally and effectually with the intruder. The cat was brought up to the veranda steps and the spot light from it fixed up at the door ready to be switched on to flood the whole veranda with light. A neighbour set up with a gun at one end of the veranda, my husband with a revolver at the other. But the thing never appeared.

"Our veranda has an earth floor, and my husband, with crackers and a magnifying glass, went over every inch of it and of the surroundings. The pug-marks were plain, a track very like the human pad, with long, erect toenails which had dug into the ground. Some long, coarse grey-white hairs were also found. That was all. What was it? Was it a mad Native, a baboon, or one of the almost mythical Nandi bears?

"The Nandis persist in the tale of the Nandi bear, which they allege can do almost anything, including the turning of doors, and which they say is so ferocious that it attacks elephants.

"It is reputed to have the wild quarters of a lion, the body of a hyena, and variously the head of a badger, of a boar, or of a hyena. Opinion is divided among Europeans, but no one has ever shot or produced a Nandi bear, dead or alive. I am inclined to the belief that it was a mother baboon who had lost her young looking for a baby. Cases of bereaved mother baboons stealing human babies to replace their own lost ones are well established.

"An American monthly journal which claims to represent Native interests throughout the world describes the recent finding of the bones of Marie Bonaparte of Kenya War Memorial in the following words:— "The Kenya War Memorial has been so voted by Her Majesty Marie Louise of Great Britain on South African Nandi, East Africa. In the center is a very important looking white officer, while on either side is an African carrier and an African soldier.

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WHAT A SOCIALIST WRITER FORGOT.

Using the title of the White Man's Burden, *The Daily Herald* published last week a contribution from "Gaddy," one of its regular writers who, as will be seen, makes merry at the expense of the Kilmijaro Planters' Association, and has an incidental job at *East Africa*, which he playfully taunts with being the organ of those living in East Africa exclusive of the coloured by birth. It does not seem to have struck "Gaddy" that English is still read by only a very small proportion of Natives, or that even in London, however, already direct subsidies for East Africa.

Had likewise appeared in the fact that to a month paid to a Native labourer in the Kilmijaro district means that the natives receive a sum which leaves a relatively small percentage of his earnings for expenditure on living expenses, a fact which is not true in the case of the majority of Europeans. The Natives receive the majority of free food by his white employer, who also gives him a garden in which his womanfolk grow additional grain, vegetables, and fruit, even if food were not included in his cost, only about one quarter of the amount that his English white man has something like three quarters of his earnings still left after providing for his house, food, and clothing.

"Jack" Gaddy suggested the true comparison of which practically all his readers are certainly unaware, his contribution could have lost its whole point. By the courtesy of *The Daily Herald*, reproducing it here and a exactly as it appeared.

Many of you are honest. Mister Baldwin's gifted brother-in-law, who certainly writes his own stuff, urged us to take up the White Man's Burden. To which certain white men have responded from time to time in a most noble fashion. There was no small burden particularly in East Africa. You can do it on the Stock Exchange, with comparative comfort, but when it comes to the real and altogether interesting the stockholder's interest on the spot, that is another part of dividend warrents is not.

In *East Africa*, which is the organ of those living exclusively of your coloured brethren, that is, trading, holding property of any kind, interested in East and Central Africa. I have been reading an interesting report of a kind of local planters in the Kilmijaro area, and read with a great deal of interest, and have long been troubled by the poor output of Native labourers on many estates. I'm sorry about that.

The Kilmijaro area of my membership was situated in what was before the war the end was German East Africa. It was rescued from the clutches of the British (through the tenderness of the Germans) to fight on the side of the British. It was a very appreciable sum, and showed that they did not really appreciate the Great Issue at Stake, it is only fair that we should be at liberty to exploit the labours of the said Natives in the interest of Great Britain, as opposed to mere German planters.

Hence I had the pleasure to note that the committee of the local planters' Association has been studying the problem. The said Committee has, in its wisdom, fixed its scale of wages for our black brethren. The rates they averages for a month without ration, his terms. With the exception of the 10c boys, who will only get for a month for taking up the White Man's Burden, with a reduction of 25c from January next year. Happy New Year.

The fact they will be expected to

For these minimum wages is carefully set out in the annex and hence, reading and picking out the time, is all provided for by the evidence. However, these are to be imposed on the African and natives, not so the white.

What may be imagined, but it is not merely 10c a month. The boys are to be imposed on natives who pay the cost of the labour of the said natives. You can hear how our employers have will soon be to learn, apparently.

It has proved to the satisfaction of the Planters' Association that many of its members has contracted to pay for that the gossamer will be referred to have the native labour, there will be trouble, with all the up and down.

The rate for the first month shall be £50, and £100 for the second month. That ought to lay down the black man's part ought to be.

Was the war fought in vain? No, Sir. Did we have these wretched natives from the German shall be a man's life. For our sweet life, I give you Henry, I give you the consistency of one British one week, and the German subject, shall be appointed with great respect, in respect of a reports of non-observance of rules. My attitude, old man, you see.

Now the attacks, which ever side they served you during the recent rendezvous, was know what they were the cause of, will they be? Yes, indeed.

CAPTAIN JOHN HANNING SPEKE.

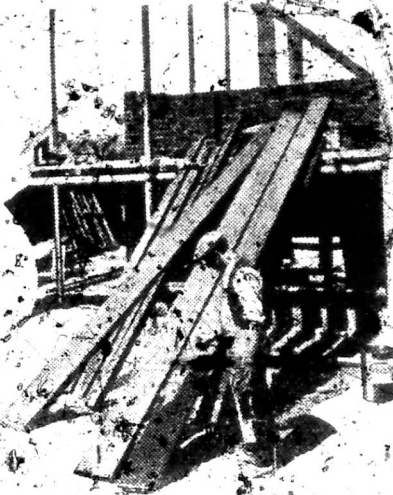
Earlier in 1904, Captain John Hanning Speke, one of the great East and Central African explorers, died as the result of an accident. His life has been briefly recalled by members of *The Daily Herald* in the following words:

A few travellers will have heard and answered the call of the wild, and deserve to be remembered. Captain Speke, the discoverer of the source of the Nile, a problem that had baffled explorers for more than 2,000 years. He had roamed adventure long before he turned to the darkest Africa, fighting in the Sudan, and all the while he could get sport among the Himalayas and over the border to Tibet; he had fought in the Crimea; but it was his expedition with Burton in 1849, a journey that first set his name on the scroll of Britain's pioneer explorers. It nearly cost him his life, for both he and Burton were wounded in an affair with the Arabs. Speke is sadly that he had to come home.

He set out again, though, with his old comrade, and they set out from Zanzibar in search of the great lakes of which the Natives vaguely spoke. Burton fell ill, but Speke found, first Tanganyika, then the Victoria Nyanza, and with it the key to the mystery of the Nile's birth. Curious though Burton would never believe in this last discovery, and the pair were just about to debate the question before the British Association at Bath, when the day before the encounter, Speke accidentally killed himself while out shooting. The "old story" of the attack and flight against a fence while a simple soldier and Somerset lost one of its bravest sons.

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DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA.

Progress of the Coffee Industry.

The Colonial Office report on Uganda for the year 1927 (No. 1392), 18 pct. H.M. Stationery Office), which has just been published, contains a number of interesting items. Of the coffee industry we are told—

The acreage under *Coffea arabica*, which is the principal crop grown by non-Natives, was 13,230 acres in 1927. If these figures be compared with those given in 1922, viz., 20,245 acres, it will be seen how this variety of coffee has declined in favour in five years, and this is especially noticeable in the lower and more humid parts of the country, which are not climatically favourable for the successful cultivation of this coffee. On the other hand the acreage under *Coffea robusta* cultivated by non-Natives has increased from about 455 in 1922 to 4,054 in 1927.

The Native coffee industry made further progress during the year, and the demand for seedlings was greater than the supply. *Coffea robusta* is the variety encouraged, and good types of seed have been selected by the Department of Agriculture, and large numbers of nurseries were laid out in Buganda Province and elsewhere as centres for distribution of coffee plants to Natives. The estimated acreage under Native grown *Coffea robusta* is 2,835. The acreage under *Coffea arabica* grown by Natives in the Bugishu hills round Mount Elgon increased from 573 in 1926 to 813 in 1927. The exports of coffee from the Protectorate during the year amounted to 45,514 cwt., valued at £170,407, compared with 33,214 cwt., valued at £147,884, in 1926.

Increased interest in Minis.

The interest shown by prospecting and mining companies in the possibilities of Uganda as a mineral-bearing country is fully maintained during the year under review, and it is estimated that a sum of £20,000 has been spent by them in prospecting operations.

Practically the entire operations have been confined to the Western Province, along the southern boundaries of which are situated the deposits of iron ore located first in 1925. Further deposits of deposit iron ore have been revealed, but all endeavours to locate an alluvial field have been unsuccessful. For the first time in the history of the Protectorate, minerals were exported in commercial

quantities when the Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., sent out 114 tons, valued at £22,536, from its Mwanasande mine in Southern Ankole.

A well-organised prospecting party under the Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., covered the remaining portion of the Western Province, and located a copper lode in the South-eastern end of the Ruwenzori range early in the year. The surface extent of this has been revealed by systematic trenching, but its assay value and its persistence in depth are still the subject of investigation. At the end of the year eight exclusive prospecting licences were in force for a total area of 8,456 square miles.

Matters Educational.

Makerere College, which stands at the top of the educational system for boys, is beginning to make itself felt through the pupils who are now passing out into the public services of the country. Three ex-students have this year been posted as medical assistants, one agriculturalist has entered the Agricultural Department and a considerable number of teachers have finished a training course and gone out to the schools. The number of applicants for the College matriculation showed a great increase over last year, and the proportion of applicants who succeeded in the examination was also far greater than before.

For the past fourteen years Uganda, the language of the Uganda who constitute roughly one sixth of the indigenous population, has been recognised as the official local language. It is now proposed, however, to adopt measures to introduce Swahili, the general *lingua franca* of Eastern Africa, as the dominant language for educational and administrative purposes throughout a considerable area of the Protectorate. In the areas occupied by them, however, the various tribes use amongst themselves forms of language of their own. Thus in the north of the Protectorate and in parts of the Eastern Province Nilotic languages are spoken, and elsewhere languages which can be classed neither as Bantu nor Nilotic, but which are an intermediate of both are current.

I say, understand the prohs horror with which a Government of East Africa would hold up his hands if anyone offered him a crate of Jowls as 'Trotter'.

The Hon. C. P. Mwaide, in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.



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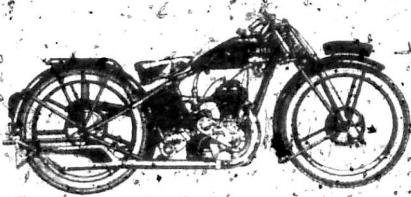
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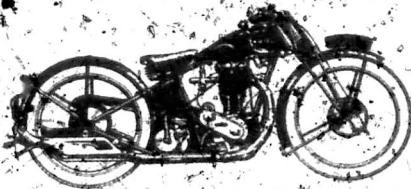
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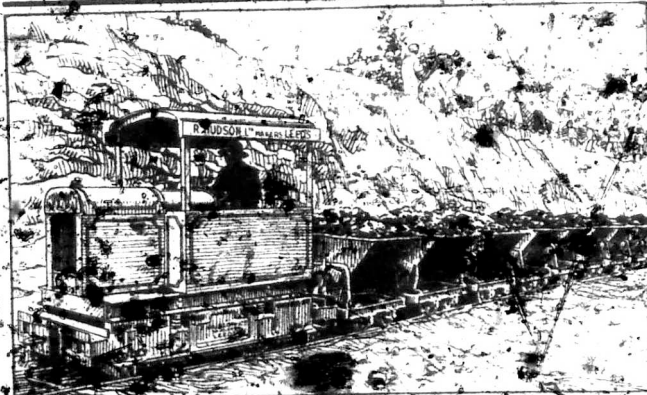
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East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers during the Editor's absence on his travels. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, 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 representation are invited to communicate with the Editors. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

A harvester which cuts and threshes corn simultaneously has been imported from Canada by the Oxford Institute of Agricultural Engineering. It is reported to effect great saving in man-power and to enable the farmer to get fifteen to twenty-five acres of corn threshed and away from the influence of the weather in a day. The cost of the machine in this country is approximately £400.

Notification is given of the issue by the Rhodesia Railways and the Mashonaland Railway Company of £5,000,000 six per cent Consolidated Debentures, forming part of an authorised total of £20,000,000 and ranking pari passu with the £6,000,000 already in issue. They are a joint and several charge on the undertakings of the two companies and have the approval of the Government of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The new stock has been taken at 98 by Messrs. Erlanger, who are placing it at 99.

Messrs. Dalgely and Company limited announce that they have received from their Nairobi branch a report stating that in the Trans-Nzoria and East-Cushin districts there is promise of excellent crops, as also at Ng'oro and Nakuru, provided rain continues favourable, but in the Solai and Rongai districts conditions are bad. Around Nairobi and as far as Fort Hall, there has been a considerable shortage of rain as well as in parts of the Nyeri district. It is considered that coffee planters are bound to be adversely affected by these conditions, and that, though some plantations are bearing good crops, the average must be low, increased areas have, however, come into bearing.

DISTRIBUTION OF UGANDA COTTON.

On the 131,728 bales of Uganda cotton exported in 1927, 35,725 bales were shipped direct to Great Britain, 68,840 to India, and 29,603 to Japan. However, both Great Britain and Japan actually take more cotton than the figures indicate, as when markets are favourable, India re-exports cotton to both countries.

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USE OUR FREE SERVICE COLUMN ON PAGE 55.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S GENERAL ELECTION

COFFEE

Public Confidence in the Government

At last week's public auctions demand for East African coffees was irregular, but prices are generally unchanging.

Last week's general election in Southern Rhodesia was expected by practically all observers to result in the loss of some seats by the Rhodesian Government Party, which at the end of last session had twenty members, as against eleven for the opposition and two independents. Had the Government majority been considerably reduced, surprise would not have been felt, for the poor position of the Government offered a ready argument for the opposition, which concentrated its criticism on the alleged tendency of the Government to grant monopolies and to suffer the influence of the Chamber of Commerce. Those allegations were promptly denied by the Premier, but it cannot be denied that a considerable section of the public is inclined to raise objections on all occasions against the British South Africa Company.

Kenya

All sizes	1155	od	to	1405	od
B sizes	1060	od	to	1205	od
C sizes	975	od	to	1115	od
Peaberry	975	od	to	1105	od
London graded					
First sizes, panish	1155	od			
Second sizes	1060	od	to	1205	od
Third sizes	975	od			
Peaberry	975	od			
Ungraded	725	od	to	1105	od

Tanganyika

Ordinary	1085	od			
London graded					
First sizes	1085	od			
Second sizes	975	od			
Third sizes	875	od			
Peaberry	875	od			
Ungraded	725	od			
London graded					
First sizes	1225	od			
Second sizes	1115	od			
Peaberry	1115	od			

Uganda

Ordinary	1085	od			
London graded					
First sizes	1085	od			
Second sizes	975	od			
Third sizes	875	od			
Peaberry	875	od			
Ungraded	725	od			

Other

First sizes	1155	od	to	1335	od
Second sizes	935	od	to	1035	od
Third sizes	875	od	to	935	od
Peaberry	805	od			
Brownish and panish	805	od	to	1005	od
Bonus	85	od	to	105	od

London stocks of East African coffees in September totalled 27,985 bags, as compared with 30,663 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Cotton Seed—The market is unchanged at 216/5s per ton.—The West African and Liverpool Cotton Association reports continued low demand for East African cotton, quotations of which are up 10 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cotton into the U.K. since August last total 100 bales and 75 bales respectively. **Cotton Seed**—There is no business at present and the market is nominally unchanged at 28/5s per ton for East African forward shipment.

The electoral battle, however, has not ended the prospect for the final state of the parties is that the Government Party has increased the number of its representatives to twenty-two, that the ranks of the Progressives have been reduced to four, the Progressive Leader, Mr. Ernest Montagu, losing his seat, and that three representatives of Labour have been returned for the first time. The Premier, Mr. Moffat, was the only unopposed candidate. Mrs. E. Fawcett, the only woman member of the old House, was defeated by an Independent candidate. On an electoral roll of 20,770, 21,885 votes were cast, an index of the keen interest caused by the election.

The Government will be seen to have won an overwhelming majority and to have secured renewed support in the continuance of its policy, which, as our readers are aware, is that Rhodesia is an important part.

The Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, the Arab Association, and the Indian National Association have just resolved jointly that the proposal of the Zanzibar Government to allow the drawback of five-fifths of the duty on cloves exported for use in family distillers is not to the best interests of the Protectorate, and is unnecessary. The appointment of a representative committee to inquire into the possibility of local distillation of clove oil was urged. This course will be treated more fully in our report by Mr. A. E. Kitchin, the Director of Agriculture of Zanzibar, who recently visited Madagascar to investigate the clove industry on that island.

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