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the first stage of the disease, the skin is covered with numerous small vesicles, which gradually increase in size, and become confluent, so as to form large areas of confluent vesicular eruptions.

14. In addition to the above, by means of the following methods it is possible to reduce the cost of production:

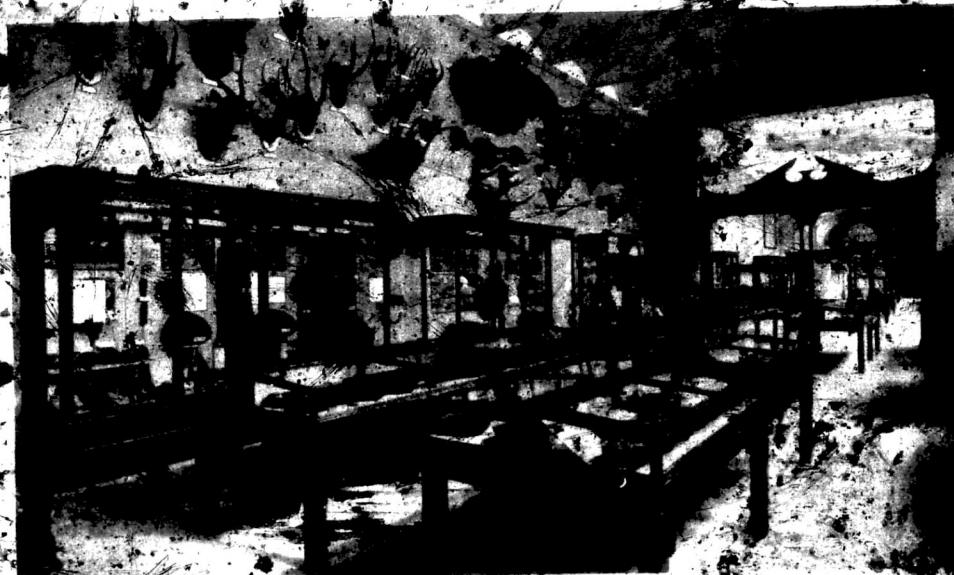
attempt to go up against him.

From the above tables it can be seen that the most important single area of the previous season now seems to have been fully harvested. The total tonnage of grain output was about 1,000,000 tons, of which 70% fell to the hands of the local dealers, where long periods of storage may occur during the growing season. In this last figure the Upper and Middle Amazon areas were the main contributors, the latter being distributed among 100 dealers, while the former

Transport Difficulties

Transport difficulties

most difficult problems to solve are probably efficient and reasonable tank pens for cattle, camel irrigation tanks, sheep pens, the production of camel transport, the improved transportation



EAST AFRICA.

THIRTY TONS OF WHITE RHINO HORNS.

By J. H. SCHLARFF.

THE last week has seen a great deal of shooting and before meeting at Nairobi for the annual meeting of the Council of the Empire, I was fortunate who decided that thirty tons of white rhino horns were sent to me during the month of last year.

It is not that this is the first day of the month of May in East Africa, but it is the date of the most recent and most important hunting in any part of the British dominions has resulted.

The figures of thirty tons of white rhino horns to my hunting and my information since December last, a total of 8000 tons were captured during the course of a half-ton from the beginning of one of twelve tons from various sources during the last twelve or fifteen years more. Of these 8000 tons, 6000 tons, or about thirty, have been famous throughout Africa for their size and it is well known that they have never for this same period been taken outside the white rhino parks or through the frontier territory.

POACHERS AND POACHING.

Some Thoughts of an Old East African.

By J. H. SCHLARFF, East Africa.

The Society has the history over which debt to Lord Colville, the man devoted much of his wealth to the protection of wild life all over the world, and the Royal Mann's Tring is a treasure house of knowledge and value. His interest in the Society and the protection of the fauna of the Empire as well as in exceptional sources of information and the investigations in its parks and reserves, savannas and tropic forests, give his statements on the subject an unusual weight and authority. When he therefore declares "as you report last week" that tons of white rhinoceros horns annually exported from Africa" his statement may be given a credence which could be denied by one coming from a less well informed source. We do not know if the *Africa temper*, although now still held strong and the best from that won derful country, is not the least amazing.

If Lord Colville's statement should have been misheard, it would have been reported instead of thirty tons destroyed, as having been the hundreds white rhinos, and the death at the hands of the poacher of big game.

As at the last week's meeting of the Council of the Empire, it proved to be regular destruction of game by the Congo and the plains of "trophies" provoked from his audience. By his speech no other departments were mentioned so frequently as the means provided for the protection of the animals. As far as the means provided for the protection of the animals are concerned, there is little to say. The only means provided for the protection of the animals are those which must remain secret, and which should always be observed.

So far as African trophy hunting under British control are concerned, poaching in its crude form is practically exterminated. The reports of British gamewards are among the best which emanate from any governments in the country. The officers discharge their duty with preserving the good name which their confidence in Front of Mombasa, Kenya, and Tanganyika like the news is good, and Nyasaland is gain some thor experience.

By the game is in danger from other and more insidious forms of attack, which, while avoiding the methods of the professional poacher, lead to similar ends. One result is, it will not have escaped notice that late years permission has been granted to numerous gun operators and collectors for Indian muskins to enter the game reserves to collect material, and to many others it has seemed that such permission was granted with a lack of due examination which, passing notorious cases at least, has led to dire results. East Africans will recall here to the instance of the abuse of the privilege of the Indian collector and the belated placing of the gun back list. By the way, my last week the British papers published photographs of three American boy scouts who had just returned from East Africa and one lad was literally hung about with scars from sportng rifles to carbine and pistol like a savage Indian man with his parabola.

As in the African colonies, he is becoming a pest among the habitable ground, now as before among the camps, so in an attempt to approach him at his haunts. This is the situation of both temples and towns which under game laws are immune from slaughter. And as every natural history Museum in the United States, notwithstanding the insignificant townships, is soon filled up with such groups, and appears difficult in convincing the British colonial authorities that they have a good case to oppose when the dreadful game goes this there to the collector of live mammals, or to the Indian who has so often already made military pacifiers and poachers.

With our faithfully,

J. H. SCHLARFF, East Africa.

IGNORANCE OF EMPIRE.

Empire Geography needs Teaching.

To the Editor of "Post African."

In connection with the letter appearing in "Post African" of October 18 on the subject of ignorance of Empire geography, it may interest you to know that when recently talking to a Conservative Member of Parliament who asked whether I considered Nairobi had progressed, the faster!

Complying with your request, Mr. E. SCHLARFF,
The ignorance of the Empire, some otherwise well educated people knows boundless. Many apparently never heard of Africa, but when again when have told us that it was brother or friend So-and-East Africa, and as ago in the next breath that they had no idea of the situation of the continent in the world. When the M. I. had a pretty thin time trying to find the country. They forgot even the name of the place until it was made known that the Germans did as well as the English. Just the Mafeking and Durban are within easy reach of most other countries, and the conviction of the wise old Briton that Africa must be a desert, and that the natives were savages.

British form Game from others dis- tress to which 4, and, asadak

menting the lead a escaped grader issued to us to get that of dis- at least all recall the privi- culars week the of these educed from ing about busi- and us para- coming a is for broach to ootting of me rules Natural prop- vious re- I am por- nally eological by dead-

g in East- por- ance of know that Member & Mombi

HWARTZ well- really never to have told East Africa. The country is pretty thin on the name man hid a Nairobi in Dernah been made and although the con- needs to ask ourselves, in- munity, or

square photographs of us swimming in schools of trout, and all the glories of the British public and industrial life in East African, but has our leading schools in the U.S.A. Show, the opportunity has been missed. In a single East African do they have it? I should like to see the accounts published by our English daily papers of the visit to Kenya and Uganda the Prince. We ought to have every one of our leading papers shown them how to interpret to thousands of our people their own responsibilities and accounting for their own conduct, and we can less have the desireable arrangement of long distance news bulletins between the British and American news bureaus. The British press has had a completely distorted picture of East Africa. Published dispatches may be voluntary, but facts of African activity can't be kept quiet. Notes the

ground now a short jumps. This gives the added thrill of animal life, likes to go hunting over the land where people and animals come in contact.

It is very difficult to get the public to understand the difference between the Wages and as they are dealing with the natives, it is hard to employ the methods as quoted by the various sources of writing. If any of you would like to help, let me know, and I will make one, stab too many and get it down. Yours faithfully,

B.M./K.33.

THIS WEEK'S DODOMA CONFERENCE

EVERY European Association in Tanganyika Territory has been invited to send one to more delegates to the Conference which is to have been opened yesterday in Dodoma, under cover of the Constitution of Associations of Kenya. It is to consist of a representative and the presence of a native who will represent the Natives is another interesting provision.

The first agenda in the Conference will be an open session when the last and left, the three days to be given to discussion. It is intended that the debate will cover a wide range, probably embracing all subjects on which European communities have a common interest. The delegations to the local conference will be asked to submit questions, the problems of amalgamation of organisations of immigrants, of public opinion, and the formation of a national constitution of associations will presumably be among the most important topics for discussion.

BROWNING CRESTED COBRA.

Some of its Characteristics.

From the "Rambler of East Africa."

The killing of a pair of cobra to be sent to the kind of snake which was to be introduced into Hawa read his book. I was therefore naturally interested when a native assured that most certainly was the *kobozia*. On questioning him further, he said that the capital was able to deal with it. One of the correspondents of the *East African Standard*, Mr. Suckell, in the early morning, saw the cobra, and the snake small. He himself had seen one near Kalama, a young one, its length being about 15 inches. He states that when young, it prefers to attack birds, but that when old, it has an aversion to birds, and prefers the approach of animals. When it attacks, it makes a single lightning-like flash of itself so it makes a single lightning-like flash of itself so it makes a single lightning-like

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M. L. Lampert and W. E. J. Gould, Jr.,
the Northern Bird Survey Administration, have been
posted to Seattle and Seattle, respectively,
carried on the appointment.

Mr. S. A. Sanderson has just travelled from Lüderitz Bay, on the West Coast of Africa, to Berlin, on the Express mail steamer which, though below the record, he describes as which the "air is cool and dry, the sky is blue, the air is good, the water is clear, the limestone three years to make the sea bright, the Barus took away from Lüderitz Bay, ran round the Benuekafjord, lay over, and started on their way to Elsinore, Denmark, by way for a day or two, and half a day at Copenhagen, and so to London, where they have now been received.

E190 600 COMPANY FOR TANGANYIKA

Major C. A. Webb's New Company.
1. Equipment in this office will be found particularly
desirable for all small plantations, Ltd., & companies
of medium size. Major C. A. Webb's new company
will supply all the equipment required for
100,000 lbs. of tobacco.
2. Major C. A. Webb's new company
will supply all the equipment required for
the manufacture of tobacco, including
the complete line of tobacco
and contraries for 100,000 lbs.
Major C. A. Webb's new company
will supply the necessary machinery and
such a price as will be reasonable.

which may be important results. Very little information has been obtained concerning the physical properties of the specific substances of Langmuir's series.

TO EXHIBIT KILIMANJARO FORESTS.

Mr. Gladys on White Settlement in Tanganyika
At a luncheon given at the Headley House on
Tuesday in connection with the registration of the
Tanganyika Land Commission, Mr. Herbert
Gladys, the director of the commission to the company,
made a strong plea for the white element in British
colonies in Tanganyika Territory. He declared
that "a fairer country than Kenya
in Tanganyika" contained no speck which has any
amount of land suitable for white settlement and
that it must needs supply an adequate supply of
the first type of Briton prepared to settle on the
land. The second is the investment of British
capital. There is enough suitable land in
Tanganyika to accommodate the population of Britain.

...vika to take the main population resources of the
...Up to the present the timber resources of the
...and have been largely exhausted. I believe that
...timber will only account for a very small shortage
...become the biggest danger to us in the future. My con-
...fession began in my mind and has since increased
...of five years, making a total area of 100,000 square
...miles. However, it is absolutely impossible to
...against the forest. If left on its own destruction will
...would last 150 years, but as no man can
...undertake to plant at least one tree every year
...one, so this is the nearest. Given a permanent
...possible on this earth, the enterprise will save
...employment of many European labor and prevent
...the British blockade.

For the man with the capital voice, it is to be
obtained, showing other Southern resources, as
guarantees. The men of the right stamp will find
more opportunities. These possibilities are endless,
indeed, before this forest, - a waste land, which may
be supporting a population of 20,000,000,
million, especially if free trade with the Empire
is established, as it should be.

Lemnaria penetrating the country. The
are selling more and more cheaply than we can
well ourselves. Lemnaria is the only species of Germany and
other nations, while people in Holland do not know
its value and that of the neighbouring countries,
as well as large numbers of British enterprisers.
British firms fight fires and burn
them down.

The new company proposes to start cutting timber along the road between Malangai and Korbeldi railway station (5 miles from Saveta) which would be completed by the reported date of 1st March, but nothing has as yet been done. We hope to publish another extract of the company in a nearly issue.

THE "AMERICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER.

Welcome back Africa! Visitors and tourists make up 60% of the urban population. They will be welcomed and satisfied.

LONDON, **ROYAL CLarendon Hotel**, 26 Queen's Gate, Kensington. Bed and breakfast or dinner charge 10/- per person.
STORY - FAIRBANKS HOTEL, 100 New Bond Street, W.1. Bed and breakfast £1.50.
LONDON, **ROTHMAN HOTEL**, 100 New Bond Street, W.1. Bed and breakfast £1.50.

~~FREE SERVICE COUPON ON PAGE 185~~

EAST AFRICA

For information only and is not a invitation to apply for shares. The Directors
will be responsible for the information contained in this document.

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1908, in England.

SHARE CAPITAL £190,000

Divided into 190,000 Shares of £1 each.

All the shares have been issued and are fully paid up.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES WALTER LEEF, 4 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3 (Chairman) Director of Mathieson & Co., Limited.
HAROLD HENRY GEORGE CORNWELL LEES, 10 Grosvenor Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire (Director of Calloiden Consolidated
Companies Limited).
COLONEL SIDNEY HERBERT NELL, 29 Grosvenor Place, London, R.C.3 (Director of British Rubber & General
Tobacco Company Limited).
JOHN GRAHAM LAWRENCE WALSH, 17 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2 (Director of Bird's Co., Limited).

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, 26 Bishopgate, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS TO THE COMPANY.

MAYO, FIDELIS & CO., 10 Drury Lane, London, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS TO THE BRITISH RUBBER & GENERAL TRUST LIMITED.

JENKINS, BAKER & CO., London Wall Buildings (for the Viceroy).

AUDITORS.

BINDERS, HAMILTON & CO., of River Plate House, 12 & 13, Southampton Place, London, E.C.2 (Chartered Accountants).

BROKERS.

WILLIAMSON, FAWCETT & STIRLING, 87 Gresham Street and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.2.
W.H. DICKINSON & CO., The Temple, Dark Street, Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS, SECRETARIES AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

MATTHEWS & CO., LIMITED, 3 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

EAST AFRICAN AREA.

SMITH, MACDONALD & CO., Dar es Salaam, East Africa.

The Company has been formed for the purposes mentioned in the Memorandum of Association, and in particular to acquire as soon as possible as from the existing trade, the Kilwa and Ngerengera Sisal Estates situated in East Africa, on the Tanganyika Central Railway, about 59 and 90 miles respectively from the Port of Dar es Salaam, and will receive the property of Rangoon African Syndicate Limited and Ngerengera Estates, Limited, respectively.

THE AREA in the Kilwa Estate is approximately 9,444 acres and of the Ngerengera Estate approximately 7,372 acres. The areas under sisal are respectively about 8,000 acres and 4,500 acres, and the areas under sisal are respectively about 9,000 acres and 4,500 acres.

SISAL AND ITS USES. The sisal industry is the principal plantation industry in Tanganyika Territory and represents nearly a quarter of the total value of the Territory's exports. The sisal plantations which took many years to mature, were first introduced into the Territory about 1870, and since the industry has developed, much more recently, about 1900 to 1910, the area under cultivation has increased to 10,000 to nearly 15,000 acres of land.

The supply of sisal fibre from East Africa for the last twenty years is recognized as being the largest in the world, owing to the importance of cotton as a cash crop in the world's tropical countries. The demand for sisal fibre has increased in recent years, having averaged about 1,000,000 tons per annum for the last five years, and it is estimated that this figure will increase to 1,500,000 tons per annum by 1930. The following table gives the production of sisal in East Africa and the development of the industry.

Year	Tons
1912	51,685
1913	56,830

It is estimated that not more than 50 per cent. of the Empire's supplies of sisal fibre are met from Empire grown sources, the remainder 50 per cent. being purchased from sources other than within the Empire.

There is already a market for the sale of the fibre and no difficulty has been experienced, partly anticipated in the sale of the Company's products.

Messrs. Bauduer & Co., the well-known fibre merchants, write as follows:

To Eastcheap, E.C.2, dated September 17th, 1928.

To British Rubber & General Trust, Limited.

Dear Sirs. We beg to confirm that we are for some time past regularly in the sale of fibre shipped from the Kilwa and Ngerengera Estates. The fibre has a reputation for its excellent quality and "wash". It always finds a ready market for it, and no difficulty is experienced in continuing the sales to your customers.

Yours faithfully,

Messrs. Bauduer & Co., Ltd.

10, EASTCHEAP, E.C.2.

REPORT.—Major G. L. Walsh, Director of "East African Investment Company Limited" and Co. (Africa) Limited, and Usambara Shall Company Limited, reported as follows under date 1st September, 1928:

To British Rubber and General Trust, Ltd.

Dear Sirs.—I presented Usambara Kilosa and Ngeregere Estates during March, 1928, and beg to report as follows:

THE KILOSA ESTATES.—(1) Total area 13,561 acres of freehold land; (2) about 5,440 acres of leasehold land, an annual rental of £1,151, 15s. 2d., with option to purchase existing at various dates between 1933 and 1936 inclusive; fee £1,631, 7s. Od.; (3) about 5,077 acres of land held at an annual rental of £126 per acre, under right of occupancy for a period of 60 years from 1927-8, except in the case of about half an acre which is held for 20 years from 1923-4; and (4) a small area of land leased as a pumping station held under Land Office-letter.

TERRITORIES.—Messrs. May, Elder & Co., the Conjurors, London solicitors, have inspected the Title Deeds of the Estates at the Land Registry in Dar es Salaam and instructed Messrs. Howe, Browne & Webster, lawyers of Dar es Salaam, who have investigated the titles, and have reported that they are good.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—The factories are substantially up to date, and the usual machinery, with one minor qualification, in good working order.

Forests.—There is sufficient wood on both Estates.

TRANSPORT.—The factory at Kilosa is served by the Estate tramway, consisting of the No. 6 Super Sentinel wood-fuel locomotive, and 150 trucks. At Ngeregere there are also six miles of tramway.

HOUSES.—At Kilosa the manager's house is a two-storyed, well-built stone house, and there are, in addition, six well-situated assistants' houses all in good condition. On Ngeregere there are dormitories in good condition.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.—Mr. H. Oliver Brown and Major McCullough, who have since 1922 been managers of the Kilosa and Ngeregere Estates respectively, have indicated their willingness to serve the Company in similar capacities for five years on acceptable terms.

LABOUR.—There is a sufficiency of Native labour.

PAST RESULTS AND ESTIMATE OF PROFITS.—I recommend that I understand that it is the intention of the purchasing Company to carry out the gradual increase in the area under crop, for which all facilities exist, and I put below the figures both of the output in the past based on official information and of the yield which I believe the plant should result. I base my calculations on a base cost of £20 per acre should result. I base my calculations on a base cost of £20 per acre and a gross average selling value of £64 per ton, these being the figures available in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1928.

Season ended with June	Kilosa Estate input Tons	Ngeregere Estate input Tons
1923	26	25
1924	613	45
1925	356	6
1926	1,631	97
1927	1,700	218
1928	2,631	914
		Estimated net profit with said base cost £4 per ton
1929	2,100	£17,355
1930	2,360	£18,671
1931	2,140	£17,580
1932	2,380	£18,856
1933	3,200	£22,280
1934	3,200	£58,000
1935	4,320	£32,200
1936	4,720	£7,200
	1,800	

The figures of profits made by the last owners of the Kilosa Estate, besides the usual growth in production, were kept secret and conducted the business in total ignorance of the business, and no merchandising, and no division of the overhead charges was made. This may be reflected in the figures for 1927 and 1928. The financial statement during the years 1926, 1927, and 1928, however, was conducted at a profit.

The highest and lowest prices of oil in the London Market during the years 1924-25 have been £52 and £35 respectively.

As above mentioned takes four years for a sisal plant to mature, and during the fifth year the number of useful leaves gathered is very much greater than in any subsequent year. The apparent unevenness in the growth of the output is due to irregular planting in the past.

Yours very truly,

CONRAD L. WALSH.

FORWARD SHEETS.—A contract for the sale of 1,000 tons of No. 1 sugar, at the basis of £20 10s. cwt., has been entered into, and deliveries thereunder will commence immediately.

WORKING CAPITAL.—Working capital of £35,000 is estimated to be adequate for the Company's requirements.

PURCHASE PRICE.—The purchase price, payable in cash by the Company, to the Vendors' British Rubber and General Trust, Limited, of the Angel Court, London, E.C.2, is £145,000. The aggregate amount payable in cash by the Vendors to the former owners under Contracts (B) and (C) below is £125,000.

The purchase expenses other than the cost of and stamp duty on the transfer of the properties, are estimated at £10,000 and are payable by the Company.

The following Contracts have been entered into:

(A) 21st March, 1928, between Rosehaugh African Syndicate Limited and Ngeregere Estates Limited and Rock Investment Company Limited; (B) 10th September, 1928, between Rosehaugh African Syndicate Limited and British Rubber and General Trust Limited for the sale of Kilosa Estate for £45,000 in cash; (C) 20th September, 1928, between Ngeregere Estates Limited and British Rubber and General Trust Limited for the sale of Ngeregere Estate for £45,000 in cash; (D) 24th September, 1928, between British Rubber and General Trust Limited and the Company for the sale of Kilosa Estate for £92,000; (E) 24th September, 1928, between British Rubber and General Trust Limited and the Company for the sale of Ngeregere Estate for £10,000; (F) 24th September, 1928, between the Company and Mr. J. Russell, appointing the latter Secretaries and Confidential Agent to the Company.

Mr. C. H. V. Cornwall Legh is a director of Rosehaugh African Syndicate Limited and holds therein 200 shares out of an issued capital of 10,000 shares; he is also a director of Ngeregere Estates Limited and holds therein 100 shares out of an issued capital of 10,000 shares; Captain S. H. Russell is a director of British Rubber and General Trust Limited and holds therein 200 shares out of an issued capital of 200,000 shares.

This qualification of a director in the holding of shares of the nominal value of £1.

The remuneration of the Directors is an average of £350 per annum for the Chairman and £250 per annum for each other Director. The Directors are also entitled in each year to a bonus of ten per cent. dividend when paid to a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the profits that they receive in the audited Profit and Loss Account.

The Directors may raise or borrow or secure the payment of money for the purposes of the Company, but the directors are not without the sanction of a General Meeting of the Company, so to exercise these powers as to make the amount borrowed, and outstanding exceed the nominal share capital for the time being. These powers have not been exercised.

180,993 shares of £1 each were issued for cash at par on the 19th October, 1928, and in respect of 189,593 shares, part thereof, the Company has paid in cash a brokerage or commission at the rate of 10 per cent. on the nominal amount of the shares. The remaining shares of £1 each have been taken up by the shareholders at seven shillings and six pence per share, the amount paid being £1,000,000. The shares were issued in accordance with the powers given to the Directors by the shareholders at the general meeting of association.

No options or warrants have been granted or agreed to be granted by the Company.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the Report and Accounts above mentioned can be inspected at the registered office of the Company during usual business hours between the 10th October and the 26th October, 1928.

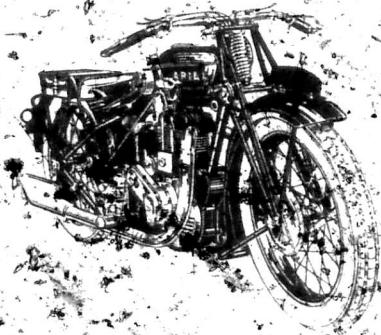
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SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT'S ADDRESS.

European Influence in East Africa.

ADDRESSING THE Manchester Geographical Society last week on East Africa, Sir Humphrey Leggett said that the world-wide principally well-known feature of Uganda was the way in which the "Imperial Boundary" of Janeville had been divided into three zones. First came the coast, with the remains of the old Arab civilization based on the slave trade. Then, some 300 miles from the coast, came the great highland backbone of the country, about 12,000 feet high and averaging 100 miles in length. This plateau of fine soil and climate, suitable for white settlers, was "the great gift" and the great problem of the country. Beyond the highlands again came the tropical inland plain, exceedingly fertile, densely inhabited in a few parts, very sparsely in others. Few people realised the paucity of population in East Africa. The average was no more than twenty to the square mile, and the majority of these six millions of folk—six million were clustered into 50,000 square miles around the basin of the Victoria Nyanza.

The two great railways did little to help Native development. The one started from Mombasa in 1882 was built primarily to check slavery; the other, starting at Lake Victoria, was built by the Germans to stimulate rather than to commercialise. The railway to the British port of Mombasa was completed, and missionaries arriving by it introduced cotton seed, tea, wheat, rye, and in 1914 their cotton production of 61,000 bales increased from 200,000 to 100,000 bales.

Progress of White Settlement.

Meeting in 1888, Charles Eliot, then Commissioner of British East Africa, had been impeded by the "African" population on the highland plateau, "against" any population on the highland plateau. The earliest European settlers experimentally had prospered in the valley bottom, in Uganda, which created a stimulus to immigration. This in turn developed in the highland region, so that by the eighties there might have been 600 productive colonists, and remaining substantially the same, now there are 10,000. Of course, some 2,000 families who had not been part of the original settlers had wandered over the land, and others had been taken from the slaves, and others had been brought in.

The latest information is that the white

colonists, as actual colonists, with the officials in high command, and the fact that they, unlike the natives, were permanently resident in the country which made their influence all the greater, thus if only through passions and capacities were not allowed to run wild, made their influence all the greater. Thus, the upper-hand. The whole population numbered some 10,000, of whom 1,000 lived in Kenya, 2,000 in Uganda, 3,000 in the highlands, 2,000 in the interior, 1,000 in the coast, 2,000 were plotters of the areas in Kenya, 2,000 were planters of coffee, sisal or maize, or dairy farmers. About 1,000, however, in country for small farmers, 1,000 were opening up new meadows and engineering new trades, which the natives were rapidly learning for themselves.

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

HARVARD BANK (D.C.) AND CO'S REPORTS.

Masailand. The quantity of tobacco exported during the eight months ending August 1 was 41,500,000 lbs., or 2,000,000 lbs. less than in the same period last year. Plants are still deteriorating, and heavy varieties of tobacco, which hitherto had almost negligible value,

Kenya. The building trades are still very active. The quality of the coffee crop is stated to be good, and prices are firm. The forecasts of the weather and the maize crops are deemed to be favourable, although the solar eclipse set the whole of East Africa in darkness.

Uganda. The banana are overstocked with green bunches. The early harvesting conditions have prevailed in the strong-growing areas, picking now well in hand, and canning has commenced.

Ghana. The "coffee prospects" are favourable, though the acreage planted to date already exceeds the total planted during the whole of the 1927 season. A crop of 200,000 bales is estimated in various reliable quarters, but much depends on the coming summer's favourable weather conditions. The timanies of favourable weather conditions in majority of native planters have temporarily ceased shipping back to the fair price. Work is about commencing on the railway extension from Jinja to Kampala.

Nyasaland. Mr. Gilligan, Commissioner, received a cable from Nairobi stating that rain continues in abundance in the Songwe, Lishwa, and Kanyemba districts, but that, and that shows a fall between Arusha and Fort Hall.

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THE NEED FOR THE ZAMBEZI BRIDGE.

Thirty-Fourth Annual General Meeting.

The thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Limited, was held on 23rd October 1928, at the registered office of the Company, 1, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 4.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report by Mr. N. B. Dickson, Q.B.E., M.A.R., in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said—

Mr. Norman Dickson's Speech.

—Sir, —With your permission I will take up and read the Directors' report and accounts for the year ended 31st December 1927. Copies of the same will have received.

The accounts show that the receipts for the year under review amounted to £142,367, compared with £118,150 for 1926, an increase of £25,217 and expenditure for the year amounted to £100,040, compared with £61,315 for 1926, an increase of £38,725. The balance standing to the credit of Revenue Account as 31st December 1926 was £57,952, after deducting the interest for the year on the 5% debenture stock amounting to £2,787 and on the 5½% second debentures amounting to £8,750, and allocating £6,000 to reserve for contingencies, the balance remaining to the credit of Revenue Account as 31st December 1927 is £53,415. I would point out your Board propose to carry forward the increase in the receipts due not only to the record tea crop, but also to more permanent sources of revenue consequent upon the expansion of agriculture and the development of the resources of Nyasaland.

The total tonnage carried during the year was 43,935 tons, of which 30,000 tons accounted for 100 tons of chippings, with 32,000 tons during the previous year, of which 29,000 tons was chippings. The tonnage of coal carried showed a slight increase by comparison with 1926 but tea showed a small increase, notable in view of the development of the tea-growing industry, of the new tea factory established at Estate of Nessissi, Tysons & Cockfield, with its complete electrical installation of power and light. The number of passengers carried during the year was 55,788 as compared with 49,591 in 1926, the increase being mainly of third-class.

The Expenditure.

A part of the increase in the expenditure is the natural consequence of the larger traffic carried, but in the consequence of the larger traffic carried, but in the expenditure in making good damage caused by floods and washways, the remainder of the year, and some of the damage so far had not been completely repaired at the end of the year. Another source of additional expenditure was caused by the increasing scarcity of wood fuel, which occurred at an increasing rate, and only more recently, the cost of coal, during the last nine months has joined coal as one of the chief items of expenditure, and I understand that the time is now come when we must seriously consider the effect of its increased cost.

As the position with regard to coal is that whilst there is no difficulty in getting it, the difficulty is to get it at a reasonable price, and to great that it is not possible to do so, having regard to the fact that I am therefore compelled to import coal, and the

amount from Wankie Hills coal from Wankie is brought over 11,000 miles and, in addition, until the Bridge is built, has to bear the cost of and the damage consequent upon two loadings at the Zambezi.

Revenue, Funds* and Capital Expenditure.

Contributions to the renewal funds have as usual been charged to working expenses. During the year these funds have been debited with £23,400, being that portion of the expenditure during the year on permanent way relaying and on rolling stock replacement chargeable to renewals so that the total, to the credit of the renewals funds at 31st December 1927, as shown in the accounts, is £34,584.

Additional capital expenditure during the year amounted to £19,695, the most important items being the cost of that proportion chargeable to capital of relaying twelve miles of track with 60 lb. rails in place of 41 lb. rails, one additional Hawthorn Leslie loco, four goods wagons, extension of the locomotive sheds, additions to the general offices at Limbe, the construction of Customs shed, petrol store, goods sheds, tanks, and coal stages.

Reference to the Balance Sheet shows that our investments at the 31st December 1927 stood at £5,289, and at the 31st December 1926, they stood at £10,026, and the explanation of the decrease is that we have had to realize certain of our investments in order to provide the funds for the carrying out of the railway works and the additional capital works to which I have referred.

I have already referred to the floods which occurred in the early part of the year. These floods, although serious when they did not occur until relatively late in the season, and were protracted delays to traffic through washways occurred until March 6th, when exceptionally heavy rains fell in the Highlands, causing washways at various points, and traffic interruptions were frequent until April 2nd.

Having regard to the damage caused by the washways to which I have referred, and then later in the year the difficulties of the Zambezi ferry crossing, it is a matter for satisfaction that the record tonnage of 1927 was handled without undue delays, and your Board have put on record their appreciation of the services rendered by the General Manager and staff of the Company.

Tobacco Production.

Although 1927 was a record production year for Nyasaland, there has been a check in the marketing of the tobacco owing to the fact that Southern Rhodesia in 1927 also had a record crop of tobacco, which in that year, for the first time was diverted to the London market thus producing a temporary glut. This is affecting the current year, because although this year again the Nyasaland tobacco crop is a very good one, it is to a certain extent being temporarily held back pending the completion or the disposal of the previous year's crop. This is disappointing, but it must not be taken too seriously, for after all, for various obvious reasons, one of the greatest difficulties with regard to crops in tropical countries is that of obtaining stabilised production. I understand that the Imperial Tobacco Company will again open for the buying in Nyasaland early in December, and I feel quite sure that Nyasaland tobacco which has made such a promising debut in the world tobacco market will, with the aid of the prestige of the company buying it, soon overcome the present marketing difficulties.

Chairman's Tour of Inspection.

At the beginning of the present year I visited the head office of the Company, and the principal stations on the line, and the towns of Limbe and the



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Zambezian Railways, and I was very much impressed with the progress made in Nyasaland since I was there two years ago. Buildings seem to me to be working on modern lines, the commercial community displaying much enterprise, and the number of new buildings is a gratifying indication of the progress being made and the confidence the country has in its future.

From time I found to be well maintained. Great improvements have been effected in the lay-out, method of work, and the general appearance of the workshops at Limbe. We have now in hand the construction, or additional staff quarters at Limbe and the partial relaying of the track with heavier rails, and we are about to carry out the strengthening of the bridges throughout the line so that they may carry a heavier axle load.

In view of the progressive increase in the number of third-class passengers carried, rising from 17,870 in 1923, to 52,380 in 1925, with every indication that this increase will continue, we have placed an order in this country for additional Native coaches.

Discussions in the Country.

Whilst I was in Nyasaland I took the opportunity of meeting the Merchants' and Planters' Assemblies and also had many opportunities of informal discussions with individual members of these Associations.

The desirability of speeding up the passenger service with Beira and thence to Salisbury was impressed upon me, and in order to enable this to be done we have ordered in this country two additional 1st class saloon coaches.

It gave me great pleasure to see the immense improvements made at the Port of Beira which have resulted in the very much speedier despatch of goods. The railway bridge which connexion there was completed and in use in February this year, and good progress is being made with the construction of this deep-water wharf.

Another question discussed with me in Nyasaland was the reduction of rates, and I pointed out that this was entirely a question of costs of carriage. Increased tonnage has enabled us to reduce rates for petrol, crude oil for tugs, cement, fertilizers, seeds, cotton, sisal, salt, maize, hessian bags, asbestos, roofing and slate, lead and twine for agricultural purposes, but I do not see how we can make further reductions unless we have further increases of tonnage, and I do not see how we can move such further increases of tonnage until the bridge over the Zambezi is built; for in 1927 our resources will be strained to the utmost in carrying across the river 57,000 tons.

Need for the New Bridge.

Although the experts who recently investigated the position on the spot put the maximum the ferry could handle in a year at 42,000 tons, I am afraid that our experience in 1927 has shown that that figure is an optimistic one, and it is clear that, in the current year nothing like that tonnage could have been moved across the river owing to the parlous condition of the Zambezi following the lack of rain in the wet season. The condition of the ferry this year may be judged from the fact that the railway terminal points both north and south of the Zambezi had to be moved every few days until finally in order to reach the ferry boat a temporary siding nearly two miles in length had to be constructed on the north bank of Chilanga. The Murray on the south bank line had to be built out three-quarters of a mile beyond the river. In fact, the more I consider the problem, the greater the transport difficulties and more elaborate becomes every point of view. The most urgent requirement of the community is that a final decision should be taken concerning the building of the bridge over the

Zambezi. In saying this I am not in any way suggesting that I am merely reflecting what one Government Commissioner or another has said, or, more emphatically,

The Outlook.

With regard to the prospects of the current year I have already referred to the present position of the tobacco industry and have indicated what we cannot expect to reach the record figures of 1927. I am glad to be able to state, however, that the acreage under tea is increasing year by year although unfortunately this year prices are not so good as in 1927. In Sisala as well as in Native Cotton we look to some increase and I am informed that active interest is now being taken in mineral development which should materially enhance the prosperity of the Protectorate provided that through rail access to the sea can be obtained.

When one remembers that in Nyasaland with its great lake waterway 360 miles in length and its large and fluctuating Native population there are vast territories still-only partially developed and that there are 6,000,000 acres of unaffiliated uncultivated land which, given railway communication would once be opened up and thus enabled to contribute to the consolidation and development of the economic structure of the country whose future is dependent upon the construction of the Zambezi Bridge and the railway extension to the Lake on the ground that these works are essential to the economic development of the country which alone can lighten and eventually extinguish the burden of the Trans-Zambezi Railway guarantee.

It should not be overlooked either that in addition to the beneficial effect which the completion of these works will have on the future development of the general trade relations of the Protectorate and the United Kingdom, the placing of orders for thousands of tons of material required for their construction will be of immediate assistance in the alleviating the unemployment problem in the United Kingdom.

If a precedent is required, I think we need look no further than the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the construction of which was made possible by the following by the wonderful development of the resources and trade of that rich territory. I see no reason to doubt that railway communications may similarly develop the potentialities of Nyasaland.

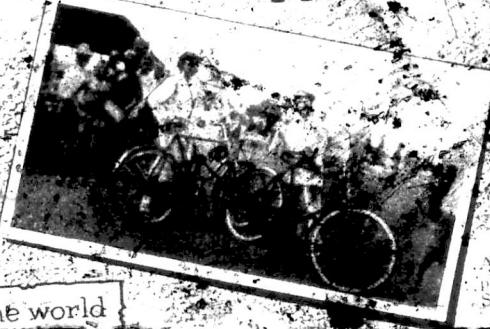
General Manager and Secretary.

In conclusion, I wish regretting the resignation of reasons of health of our late General Manager, Mr. W. A. Bell, I am glad to be able to inform you that we have appointed in his place Mr. H. G. Duncan, who has had long experience on railways in India and who has been working on the railway for two years as Assistant General Manager. Finally, I wish to thank the Secretary, Mr. C. M. Carey, and the able Assistant he has always given the Company.

The Report and Accounts were adopted unanimously. Mr. Lister Horry, the retiring Director, was re-elected, and Messrs. Jackson, Pinley and Co. were re-appointed Auditors to the Company.

The proceedings organized within the framework of the Charter.

Pride of ownership



All over the world
it is a delight to
own and ride a

A scene in the market
place of Port Harcourt,
Southern Nigeria.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

The East African Information Bureau, which is the free service of African governments to their people, has been established to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa. The information which readers are willing to supply will be gratefully received and may be used in the preparation of reports, articles, and other publications. Agents and correspondents are invited to approach the Bureau with further representations. Correspondence with the Editor, No charge is made for the service. Address to the Bureau in such matters.

Another new office is to be opened in Addis Ababa by the Enterprise Transport Company.

A considerable increase of tobacco cultivation in Uganda is to be expected by Europeans.

A bid for assignment has been executed by Messrs. Joseph Bentleys and Son, engineers of Addis Ababa.

Imports from Nyasaland during 1928 included 1,000,000 lbs. of tobacco, 1,000,000 lbs. of gloves, 200,000 lbs. of cotton, 1,000,000 lbs. of flour, 50,000 lbs. of tea, &c.

Imports into Nyasaland during 1928 included iron, steel, and other metal manufacture, 1,500,000 lbs.; machinery, 1,200,000 lbs.; cotton spinning and

182,208 lbs.

Exports from Nyasaland during the month of July included tobacco leaf £1,150,000; tobacco straw £37,544; tea £1,000; £1,783 lbs. and groundnuts £69,502 lbs.

The Ugandan Government has issued notice of its intention to dispose of certain of its plantations. Correspondents should addressed to the Director of Agriculture.

It is intimated for general information by the Uganda Government that the tribe in the West Nile district hitherto known as the Lango will in future be designated Tagbara.

Every person entering Nyasaland, including Satisfactory Tete Manare would be required to report his arrival to the Immigration Officer at the Customs House in Limbe or Blantyre.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and the Mombasa Customs Department state that the customs receipts for skins of deer during August amounted to £1,000,000, compared with £224,810 for the corresponding period of 1927.

During the month of June 1928 there were no official European immigrants to India, except those transiting through the territories of the British Indian Empire.

The total number of 1,300,000 British subjects in the territories of the British Indian Empire, including the Indian State of Bengal which has 38,000,000 inhabitants, was estimated to be 100,000,000. The British Indian Empire is divided into two places, the British Indian Empire and the British Indian Empire. It was hoped to have the frontier clear by the end of last month.

A new company known as the Consolidated Petroleum Company with a nominal capital of £1,000,000 has been formed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company to acquire all their present marketing facilities in South and East Africa. From the Suez Canal to Ceylon, the new company will cover Ceylon.

Landers are invited by the Tanganyika Government for the sole right to the certain timber situated on Mount Mwanga in Njombe District in the Arusha district. All details as to area and terms of the agreement may be obtained from the Forest Officer, Bushenyi. Landers should reach the Acting Conservator of Forests on or before December 31.

The latest available crop report received from Tanganyika and the British Eastern African Dependencies' Technical Information Office states that maize plantings, in most parts have been threatened and maize-picking field by drought; that food crops in the Arusha district are threatened by dry weather and that late cotton plantings in the Kigoma district have been badly damaged by rains. Yvington coffee at Kigoma has had a satisfactory season despite dry weather, and Morogoro's cotton production is second best of last year.

OUR FREE SERVICE FOR READERS.

To save our readers time, trouble, and money, *East Africa* will gladly have catalogues and other information sent to them concerning any of the following. Tick the items that especially interest you.

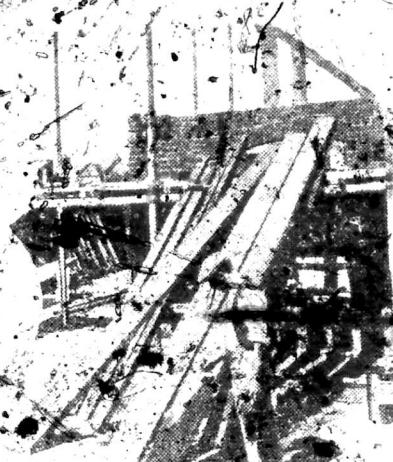
Agricultural implements	Ice Making Plants
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Baling presses	Lights
Clothes and shoe brushes	Painting materials
Foodstuffs	Potash
Cavalcade	Ploughs and harrows
Cement	Plumbers and druggists
Concrete	Mineral water
Engineering	Machinery
Motors	Mosquito netting
Camp equipment	Motor cycles
Excavating machinery	Motor cars and lorries
Fans	Ordnance
Gardening	Teens equipment
Paraffin driven generators	Oil engines
Galvanised iron sheets	Plantation implements
Galvanised iron sheets	Plants
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Wireless	Printing
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Many trees which would be used for building purposes, or for furniture, flowers, and household articles, could be preserved against white ant attack. Solignum can be preserved against white ant attack. All timber, no matter what purpose it should be used for, should be dipped in or brushed with Solignum before using. Wood so treated is not only safe against the white ant, but resists all forms of decay.

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A dock in right angles. In this dock Solignum
had been applied to the wooden buildings and the wood ha-
d not been eaten by the insects even after 12 years.

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Head Office: 80, TULON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

Southern East African coffee in last week's auctions were larger demands very irregular, good quality regular coffee with prices which, generally, had descriptions had been paid for, but offers are, however, very limited, but for a better time, without success.

Amena.

PEACHTREE.

London cleaned

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Peaberry

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SAFETY RAZOR**

Every Native has a better personal toilet of the fat man in
most things. We now offer him a New
Safety Razor, which is a Special Set
and a very good one. It is
the best safety razor.
The blade is well set and
the handle is made of
the best wood. It is
a very good safety razor, and
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**THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS
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This is equally good for bathing, washes, and
is especially useful for washing all kinds
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**A CAMP SPECIALLY BUILT FOR
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THE S.S. LINE

THE S.S. LINE

Reviewers Unite in Praise "The Company of Adventurers"

Read these criticisms.

A compact mass of good yarns deftly told.

"The most compact mass of good stories I have gathered from the Wayfarer, in 'The Kenya and Mombasa'."

"This fascinating book is indeed a good one and packed with good reading." — *South African*.

"Not a whit less exhilarating than it happens to be in the original magazine form." — *Illustrated Magazine*.

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"Should make a good gift for those who like the strong, simple, gripping stories of the jungle." — *Illustrated Magazine*.

"It has been immediately popular and illustrated by a number of drawings which are excellently produced." — *Illustrated Guide*.

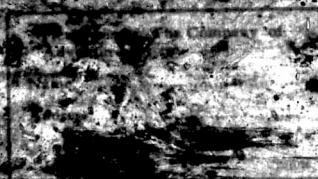
"A book of absorbing interest. No false path pictures the lion or the tiger; the trail has appeared then and there in the chapter under the title of 'Gentleman Adventurer'." — *Woman's World*.

"A bit of the mysterious Old Africa now which may venture alone, depending upon just mother wit their trail may bring luck." — *An plain sailing round style*, which carries conviction throughout, never failing variety.

"Picture he draws of his fellow every poacher is the best chapter in the book describes the BBC's famous safety round the camp fire during years far simpler than ours. A book to read over and over again." — *East African*.

"The book is a must for all who like adventure stories." — *The Field*.

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an individual volume. Your copy will be sent
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of £1/- by East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.I.**



186. *Malaya Lutung* *Primate*
District of *Malaya* *South of China*
A new name for the *Malayan Langur* of
the *Malay Peninsula*, *Assam*, *Siam*,
Borneo, *Sumatra*, *Java*, *Philippines*,
and *Korea* (see *Primate*).

Takoridene venit a magno.

He has a single sentence in the middle of the above quotations which I will repeat as the enthusiasm of a young writer in 1860: "I am bound over to do my best to get the people to give up their prejudices and to live in peace with one another."

The Indians "do not want to be disturbed" and we present evidence of the same. We shall accordingly be faithfully sentimental in the interests of the Comanche tribe, but during this period we do not know what to do with them. They are here now, and we have been told by the Indians that they must be allowed to stay, and it would be too risky to tell them otherwise. Still, pressure is growing strongly against us, so we have reluctantly decided to let them go. The Indian agent will be advised in Europe and in Washington when, if you will allow, you come out to the Territories to look for a place.

Neglected Opportunity.

It is my opinion that the pamphlet is a complete waste of time which would be impossible to use. It is not necessary to attach it to the N.Y.C. Qualifying Test as it is to be used after children have received an unspiritual education and should therefore be placed in the possession of parents or guardians. The same which I am doing by presenting this copy to the State Library for circulation will be glad to receive further information which can be obtained from any person who has received it.

A user-defined map is specified by the `map` parameter. It is a JSON object containing the following fields:

- `name`: The name of the map.
- `type`: The type of the map, which can be either `geotagged` or `georeferenced`. For instance, `Mapbox` is a geotagged map, while `OpenStreetMap` is a georeferenced map.
- `center`: The center coordinates of the map, represented as a `lat`-`lon` pair.
- `zoom`: The zoom level of the map.
- `style`: The map style, such as `light`, `dark`, or `satellite`.

GREENHORN IN TANZANYIKA

Mr. Michael Mason's "Deserts Isle."

the written books is now almost out of print.

After George Washington's second term he had a rather
happy time, continuing in office until Sept. 26,⁷⁶ when
he left the city. He died at Mount Vernon when he passed
away at the age of 67. He would have been well
indeed at seven o'clock, and was apparently armed with
a large and dangerous pistol, having it at his elbow
at the time, for then the author would have been
well aware of the practice among wealthy men very
fond of ease, from wearing himself up to the hilt, and
not being able to move far.

~~Picture of Majrebi.~~

It would have the world believe that the East African negroes are really nasty places to live in. The terrible exception is the food digestion, and the negroes are really driftwood or waterfowl at Nyanza he claims to have found that.

The cool backbene and the leaping the Indians
are among the first of Kenyan's claims on the British
and Bay. He is a son of the country, fully so, times,
and the British rule. The old man has become
A head lad of Hindu origin, the nation and, short
changes the custom. A very healthy Indian man
can withstand backbene and the leaping of his
stomach of a small watercress with great
delight. And a Hastings to him and wonder him with
countless tank.

and others took "hantids," described as
the relations' "public piece of trying to
catch you one, and the fish is topped off with a
statement of unmitigated Wild West desperation, which
comes in with a *squirt* of *water*, with
and *spout* having in the top. If this is a drug
been pictures, which happens beside myself will shortly
the "Novelty." The *Magnus* must have caught
one, for the *Norfolk* double-ribables at one head. It is
noted, a pity that one with so pronounced
a *separatory complex* should have captured quite
such those filters of introduction.

In Moshi and Amushe

Moshi Mr. Mason was stranded at
Yunnanfu, and was fed on dried radishes
in a place from which he was much less fortunate than
myself and hosts of other travellers. A permanent
inspector is obliged to have to hand that Moshi
consisted of three men and a dog, all drunk,
and the dog, well when he got there, he spent
the evening "drinking beer with the local chiefs; a
scandal collection for the most part." There was
also a fat-robed person, a coarse, foul-mouthed
knight, another who drank over in city five
bottles every day before breakfast—unless of
course he was engaged in the ancient pastime of
gambling, and finally a man who came in by
water, and only his shirt was tattered that they took
him all off, and he had to lend the lady a part of
his coat as a garment. After drinking several
bottles they went off to see some friends. On return-
ing, the night being dark, he tripped up on a stone and
broke his leg. He had no money and could not get
any help or care. By all he could manage to hire

At the time of the meeting, Mr. Dinsmore was seated in the front row, and Mr. M. A. M. was seated in the rear. Mr. Dinsmore was a tall man, with a large head, and a very prominent nose. He had a very large mustache, and his hair was very long and bushy. He was wearing a dark suit and a white shirt. Mr. M. A. M. was a shorter man, with a smaller head and a smaller nose. He had a smaller mustache, and his hair was shorter and less bushy. He was wearing a light-colored suit and a white shirt.

More Misinformation

After my homeward journey I was again at the Nativity. At that period the old man had been quite unable to walk, though still able to sit up, and I used to take him to the church every day. He was a very tall, thin man, and still regarded himself as a soldier, and would always stand at the entrance of the church, holding his rifle.

he was the best talker I ever heard. He got his ideas from propagandists in Berlin and when he spoke from the pen of a Englishman it was like a revelation. He never once gave us his name or address but always because he knew we were the propagandists promoted by those who are anti-Semitic. He was the guest at the ~~Hotel~~ Hotel Savoy. He was very young and very good, probably about 25 years old. He had acquired these amazing performances through much hard work. A little while ago he was mistaken for a German spy and was held as a resident in London. He was released after a few days growth of reason. As far as I can see he is too lazy to shave his face properly. He also took himself to the Savoy and was seen talking to the waiter. I don't know if he would be kept prisoner.

Poetress on the March

My books are so many and the house is
of the kind intended for them, that I have
no room for more. I have a large
library, which includes a valuable collection of
rare books, and when the sets are
all put away there is little room left.
I have a large collection of
books on the following subjects:
History, that is the right of the
Muses as the poets say; nothing
more than a few
books, though I
believe Mr. Marion's
books are good
and I shall add
them to my
library.

HILTON YOUNG REPORT SIGNED

Bimultaneous Publication in London and Africa

the 20th century, the history of the United States will be the history of the world, and that the history of the world will be the history of the United States. The last half century has been the most remarkable period in the history of the world, and the next half century will be even more remarkable. The United States will be the leading power in the world, and the world will be dominated by the United States. The United States will be the leading power in the world, and the world will be dominated by the United States.

LAST WEEK'S CONFERENCE AT BOROMA

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

It is difficult to say what place the Kikuyus get in the general scheme of things. They are probably the greatest number of people in the country, but they have no fixed unit of government, and are divided into a number of small groups, each under its own leader. They are not a very peaceful people, and there has been a good deal of trouble between them and their neighbours.

For many years past the Kikuyus have been the chief factor in the development of the country. They have been instrumental in the introduction of new products such as coffee, tea, and sisal, and in the development of agriculture. They are also important in the manufacture of handicrafts, particularly in the weaving of cloth and the making of pottery.

The Kikuyus are a very interesting people, and it is difficult to say exactly what they are like. They are a mixture of African and European blood, and they have a unique way of life. They are a very hardy and resourceful people, and they have made a great contribution to the development of the country.

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THE ROYAL VISIT TO EAST AFRICA.

The Duke of Gloucester has been in East Africa for about a week, and he has been received with great enthusiasm by the people. He has been staying at Nairobi, and has been visiting various parts of the country.

The Duke of Gloucester has been making his tour through the country, which is a very interesting place. He has been staying at Nairobi, and has been visiting various parts of the country.

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Kenya. Memorandum for the year 1927-28. London, Ministry of Home Affairs, 1928. Pp. viii + 120. 1/-

Christmas Mails in East Africa

LITTLE is known of Christmas in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zambia. Small as they are, these four countries have a large number of people who have come from all over the world to live and work in them. The majority of these people are English, and they have brought with them their traditions and customs. The result is that there is a great variety of ways of celebrating Christmas in these countries.

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A PIONEER OF NYASALAND.

The Passing of Archdeacon Johnson.

Special to "East Africa."

The death of the Ven. William Percival Johnson, D.D. (Oxon), Canon of Lichfield Cathedral, Archdeacon of Nyasa, Priest-in-charge of Manda, Nyasaland; and Honorary Fellow of University College, Oxford, removes from the scene of his fifty years of active labour one of the pioneer missionaries of the Universities' mission to Central Africa.

Born in 1855, the third son of Mr. John Johnson, of St. Helen's, P.R.C., I.O.W., he was educated at Bedford School and University College, Oxford, whence he graduated in 1876, taking second class in theology. An exhibitor of his College, he stroked the boat when head of the river and earned some reputation as a boxer. He intended to enter the Indian Civil Service, but left the call to missionary life after a visit to Oxford by Bishop Steere and an appeal by him for workers in the East African field.

Ordained deacon by that Bishop in 1876, at Zanzibar, Johnson was sent to Masasi, but after a year was invalided to Zanzibar, where he was given charge of Mbweni. In 1878 he was ordained priest and proceeded to Nyasa to open missionary work there. He spent some months at Mwembe, about 100 miles from Lake Nyasa, where he underwent many dangers and privations before he settled down at Likoma. At one time his house and goods were looted by an indignant slave, and Johnson himself barely escaped with his life. He fled on foot to Masasi, 250 miles away, where he arrived in a desperate condition.

His Work for Africa.

Recutting his heel in Zanzibar, he returned to Nyasa in 1880 and made his headquarters at Chilanga's village, where he remained for eighteen months, incidentally doing valuable exploration work on the Rovuma and Lengunda rivers and on the south-east of Lake—work which earned for him the medal of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1884, after a visit to England, he brought out to Quilimane a mission steamer in 500 packages, but was struck down with ophthalmia and had to return to England, where even expert attention was able to save the sight of only one eye. Nothing daunted, he took up his work in Nyasaland again in 1886 and remained at his post there for eleven years without a break.

Archdeacon Johnson was second only to Bishop Steere in his devotion to the study of Native languages, and he did for Chinandja what Steere did for Swahili. In many years of close study he translated the whole Bible into Chinandja. In 1925 he published a book "My African Reminiscences, 1885-1895," which was a very modest but most valuable record of his experiences in Africa of the early days and gave many delightful portraits of his fellow-workers in the mission field. His comments thereon on the work of Christian missions in Africa are both original and helpful. Native names for Europeans are often very illuminating as giving the key to character; and the Archdeacon's Native appellation of "The man who never sits down" was a deserved tribute to his indefatigable energy and passion for work.

Tributes from the Press.

The Birmingham Post pays a well-merited tribute in the words: "He began his work in Central Africa at a moment when it could hardly be imagined, as well as for missionary enterprise, that such had

overtaken the first company of undergraduates who answered the call of Livingstone. That did not daunt the young man then at University College, Oxford, preparing for the Indian Civil Service. He heard the call sounded by Bishop Steere, gave up his first life-plan, and when the University Mission was founded in 1875 he went to Africa. What is more, he inspired others to do likewise. It was Johnson's example that led Maples, afterwards first Bishop of Lichfield, to go to Africa. Johnson's work was most eloquently described by the Warden of Keble when, in 1911, Oxford University gave the missionary an honorary degree. Johnson, Dr. Lock said, not only preached the Gospel—he worked amongst freed slaves and amongst savage tribes with unflinching industrial and unflinching courage. He tended flocks, tamed wild enemies, improved the status of women, founded schools, planted trees, made gardens, built steamboats, worked them and explored virgin forests and swampy wastes. Of course, he suffered much. There were times when he had to fight for his life against the assaults of man and of beasts, and even of insects. He lost an eye. He endured malarial sicknesses, but he never gave up, and the Natives conferred on him a name that was eloquently descriptive. They called him 'The Man who Never Sits Down.' For his exploration work the Royal Geographical Society gave him one of their rarest medals. But he has other inductions that will endure. 'Students of African languages always will be indebted to him.'

Free by Livingstone's Story.

The Daily Telegraph says that "with the exception of Dr. Robert Laws and Dr. Hetherwick, the Scottish missionaries of the Livingstone Mission, now living in retirement in Scotland, Archdeacon Johnson was the last of those young enthusiasts who fired by the story of Livingstone, went off to Central Africa to carry on his work within a year or two of his death." Dr. Johnson remained the additional glory of dying in harness in his beloved Africa, where he had worked with but occasional visits home since 1876. He was recently moved from the station at Manda, of which he had been in charge since 1920, to Litali, so that he could be better cared for.

THE AIR LINE TO EAST AFRICA.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE, Secretary of State for Air, said in an address last week to the Royal Scottish Geographical Society: "After the air line to India comes that other great link line for British aeroplanes between London and Cape Town, one with great possibilities, passing through British territories and dominions and eventually reaching South Africa with its gold and diamonds, which are particularly suited for air transport. As far as I can see, I cannot at the moment say whether whether it will be able to afford a British subsidy. The Governments through which it would pass would gain greatly by it, and in fairness to all British taxpayers we must expect them to interest a share in the cost. I am, however, immensely interested in the project and am daily expecting detailed proposals that will enable me to judge whether or not it is possible to take the first steps towards its realization."

The section of the Sudan Railway between Kassala and Gedaref will be opened for passenger and goods traffic as from to-day (November 1).

EDUCATION IN TANGANYIKA.

Are European Children Neglected?

Are children of European parents to be uneducated in Tanganyika Territory? Are no facilities to be provided in a country under British administration for the training of young Britons other than sending them to Europe or to Kenya Colony, where, by the bye, the European schools are already full? It would seem so, from the Report for 1927 of the Education Department of Tanganyika Territory (Crown Agents, 4, Millbank, London, 2s. 6d.).¹ For Dutch children, the offspring of settlers from South Africa, yes; for Natives, both male and female, most certainly, for European youngsters we read:

"owing to the number of nationalities in the country, problems are not an easy one, and demands most careful examination in conjunction with the local administration and representatives of these nationalities who have the need for the school in this particular area."

While the Government is thus exercised in its mind, a junior school for children between the ages of four and seven has been privately started in Dar es Salaam by a committee of ladies under the presidency of the Hon. Mrs. Dundas, a local lady qualified for the work, and on the post of master, a nominal salary and has been assisted—voluntarily, we presume—by other ladies in Dar es Salaam, and 30 children are attending in the old German kindergarten buildings—which appears to be the limit of the Government contribution. The Report states that the school is to be taken over by the Government next year.

Meanwhile the Government has continued its subsidy on an increased scale to the Dutch schools in the Arusha district. Each of the three wards has been helped to build and equip a new school in its area, each school building to be of the minimum value of £500, to which the Government is to contribute £100, and an equipment grant in addition, and an increased staff grant in addition to that. But so little have these very handsome concessions been appreciated that only one ward, Ngare Nanyuki, has taken advantage of them. In the other two wards, "unfortunate differences" arose and nothing was done. However, the Government hopes to import two more headmasters from South Africa and the Dutch Education Committee has asked for "compulsory education." The Dutch settlers at any rate cannot complain of neglect. The Tanganyika Government under British control, the British settlers may indirectly ask for better educational facilities.

In this connection observe the numbers and distribution of European children in the Territory. Of the 253 children of British nationality 76 are residing in Dar es Salaam, 24 in Arusha, 33 in Arusha and in no other districts there are 20. Of the 100 European children 78 are in the Arusha area and 22 in Moshi. The 172 Dutch children live chiefly in Moshi (48) and Arusha (29), and the 66 Germans in Moshi (27) and Tushoto (39). These four nationalities sum up the bulk of the total of European children in Tanganyika Territory.

The Native Education Policy.

As for Native education, there is no doubt that sound and rapid progress has been made under the enthusiastic direction of Mr. W. S. Smith, late encouraging to lead the Director of Education, the Plunkets, and others in his Department, and he has now the same high esteem among the educationalists as did his predecessor, Mr. G. R. G. Gough, for whom it is remarkable that a Native with merely school knowledge is now easily means into the civil service.

After upwards of twenty years' experience of educational work on this coast, I affirm with the fullest confidence and absolute conviction that there can never be such a thing as successful industrial education unsupported by a wide and efficient system of elementary education. To attempt otherwise is surely to waste time and certainly to waste money.

He restates, "at the risk of laying myself open to the charge of plaguey reiteration," that the Central School in no way tends to a too literary or clerical bias in the education of chiefs' sons.

The Central School is what the title indicates, a centre for all activities, where the carpenter or blacksmith is just as good and often better than boys in the upper English classes, and it is surely a healthy corrective to building clerical priggishness to know that it may be subjected to robust industrial discipline. The type of Central School which we are developing is essentially an educational democracy in which character rather than intellectual attainment is the determining factor in selection for posts of responsibility.

Carpentry seems to be extremely popular with Native apprentices, for 100 of them have chosen that branch, as against 62 tailors, 38 masons, 30 telegraphists, and 22 bootmakers. The market value of the ex-apprentice apprentice after his two years as an improver is very much higher than this day on the education staff, and it is therefore difficult to keep him as an instructor. It is curious that the printing trade is unpopular. Only 12 boys are under apprenticeship to this branch, and the Director is rather alarmed. "A taste for this work," he declares, "must be fostered and almost any cost."

Another encouraging feature of the report is the growth of cordial co-operation between Government and missions, though the Director rather more than hints that some improvement is desirable in the mission training of industrial teachers, and that the missions do not yet fully grasp the intention of development in female education.

Other Praiseworthy Work.

The account of the work being done in girls' Boarding schools at Buganda in the Uganda Colony where instruction is given in English as the Wagogo insist that their own language is good enough for them—is very encouraging, and a good word is given to the successful work being done at the Girls' School opened at Kigali in 1928, two other points which turn commendation are the buildings of Messrs. Biscoe and MacFarlane of a Central Technical Institute in almost record time—the work began in June and early in November 1927, houses were in residence and quarters had been built for the Europeans and the Native staffs and the translation work of Mr. E. Johnson to include the London Diploma in Swahili. This once having translated into the vernacular some of Webster's "Wright" stories, Rich's "Hans Solo," Solomon's "James," and Stevenson's "Treasure Island," he is writing an elementary science book, and a "Primer" of "Citizenship" and a "Glossary" and to Swahili "Examinations" for the use of Government officials. That is great work, especially in view of the fact that the primitive educational system of Buganda contributed to the present officer, Mr. A. W. M. Greaves, of such interest, that we propose to reproduce it in full.

The expenditure on education in 1927-28 from Government funds was £6,671 for 10,274, and the approved expenditure for 1928-29 is £7,567, the total revenue was Shs. 18,671,35, of which £1,000 goes to the Central School fee. The number of Native children whose average is given as 8,200 out of a Native population of 4,145,000. The total number in all schools—Government, Mission, Native, etc.—is about 155,500.

LORD OLIVIER ON "THE NATIVE PROBLEM."

A challenge from a reader.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR,

Thank you for giving me an opportunity that extract from Lord Olivier's article in the *Contemporary*, in which he has so admirably set the African Native's understanding of the white man.

He especially mentions "the inconsistencies" of the Native as being a great difficulty to the white man. May I venture to suggest that if this be so few men are more responsible than Lord Olivier himself? His article shows him to belong to a favoured class whose motto is "*noblesse oblige*" and it is quite inconsistent with his exalted position to mislead such fellow countrymen to the Native. In the article from which you quote he wrote that there are some men who preach that it is "right that the Native should be deprived of his land and his most obvious elementary liberties in the interests of Christian civilisation." It would be interesting to have chapter and verse for this charge.

Lord Olivier urges Europeans to realize "that the Native problems are problems chiefly arising from the unprincipled and recreant proceedings of European." Might one describe as a "recreant" a man who constantly misrepresents to people at home the doings of his fellow countrymen in Africa?

Yours faithfully,
W. H. SWAN.

Switzerland.

A MATTER OF JIGGERS.

Fact or fancy?

To the Editor of "East Africa".

I have drawn attention to some strange statements published by the London Press in connection with the Royal Visit to East Africa. I have just seen an article written for a Sunday newspaper by a man who, I believe, does a good deal of lecturing on Kenya. In the course of his contribution he writes:

"Everyone in Kenya is bound to meet the jigger sooner or later. Should you put your foot on the ground a jigger will make for it. She burrows in between the toenail and the fleshy part of the toe, and then deposits a ring of eggs which forms a swelling like a white blister. When the white troops first arrived in the country for the War, they nearly all got jiggers in their feet. This was something quite new to the Army medics, who simply boiled water, sterilised their instruments and tried to cut the offending blisters away. In most cases they cut open the leg, which caused blood poisoning, and very soon the whole army was limping and hobbling about the camp. Then by chance an American engineer called. He pulled a dirty old safety-pin out of his solitary garment, took the foot in his hand, and removed the offending blister without spilling a drop of blood. The medical people were so pleased that they made the boy a corporal, gave him special pay, and it was some time before they realised that the boy had merely done what every Native in East Africa is doing every day of his life."

Is that supposed to be fact or fancy? The uninitiated might fairly imagine a white man's toe placed upon the ground in Kenya as a magnet to which a jigger is promptly and automatically drawn. That nearly all the white men who arrived in the country in 1914 can get jiggers will be

news to many of us who served throughout the campaign; some certainly suffered, I did—but to suggest that it was practically universal is absurd exaggeration.

You will not like the use of the word "nigger," decent East Africans banned it long ago. That a pretty story of a corporal's string and special pay for removing jiggers! It deserves to be shut up. I should like to know when and where it originated.

Yours faithfully,

A CAMPAIGNER.

TANGANYIKA AND FEDERATION.

Mr. Howe-Brown's Address.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

With regard to the article entitled "Tanganyika and Federation" (English) appeared on page 500 of your issue of August 22, I am instructed by the Council of the European Constitutional Association and I also have Mr. Howe-Brown's authority, to inform you that the statements which are thereby attributed to him have not been fairly reported.

On the occasion referred to Mr. Howe-Brown prefaced his remarks on federation by saying:

"The question has been sprung on us, but the problem is here and we have to consider it, and the sooner the articulate European population of this Territory set out emphatically upon what terms they are prepared to proclaim federation, the better."

He then outlined the terms wherein his opinion would be workable, and finished by saying:

"There was nothing much more to be done until we get the Hilton Young report. What those terribly worried men are going to say has not yet idea, but he thought they would produce a scheme towards the end of the year and that would be the time when the E.C.A. should get together and state its criticisms thereon and the terms which would be acceptable."

The E.C.A. has definitely submitted its views on federation to the Hilton Young Commission. In fact, everything has been done to get the views of all concerned before the Commission. When its report is published, if at all possible, be open to criticism, and the E.C.A., who have not had the opportunity of hearing the views of Kenya and Uganda, may then be able to express its opinion on the report, and accept or reject any new proposals which was all that Mr. Howe-Brown had in mind when he made the statement quoted.

Yours faithfully,

P. B. WILLIAMS.

*European Constitutional Association
Bar es Salama.*

"Our readers will recall that *East Africa* prefaced its comments with an expression of the hope that Mr. Howe-Brown had been incorrectly reported, and also stated that the E.C.A. had submitted a memorandum to the Hilton Young Commission. We are therefore glad to publish the above letter."

Despite threats of fine and imprisonment one man in seven of the men liable have refused to be enrolled in the conscript army. The conscription law, after being brought into force by ordinance in face of strong opposition, was at the end of August reported to have been suspended for further consideration. It provides for compulsory military service for all men between 18 and 50 years of age.

The Nairobi correspondent of "The Gloucester Citizen"

TO STUDY SETTLEMENT IN KENYA.

Richard Wintreby's Visit.

The author of the article which ran in London on October 1st will be joined at Marseilles by Sir Richard Wintreby, K.C.B., and one of his daughters, Miss Alfred and Lady Davies, who intend to make tours in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika before proceeding to South Africa whence Sir Richard and Miss Wintreby return to England, while Sir Alfred and Lady Davies remain in Austria.

While Sir Richard Wintreby was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture from 1914 to 1918, he was responsible for the Small Holdings Colonies Act, under which six service men were established on the land in this country, and in 1920 he made a extensive tour of Canada in order to visit the Soldier Settlement Schemes in operation in all the provinces, and to report thereon to the British Government. Indeed, during the whole of his public life Sir Richard has been keenly interested in the work of settling men on the land, and settlement questions have certainly engaged his attention in Kenya.

He will, *early* afford us an understanding, especially inquire into the prospects of intensive settlements, particularly as to the minimum amount of land from which an English settler of the right type could reasonably expect to earn a good living. His inquiries, it can be safely predicted, will be practical and not merely academic. Now Sir Richard has wide personal knowledge of the difficulties to be overcome in an intensive scheme. Seven or eight years ago he founded the Lancashire and Norfolk Small Holdings Association, of which he is still chairman, and its success is an indication of the assistance which he may be able to render Kenya in her desire for increased British settlement. He would *definitely* seek to set the advantage of the Colony to draw upon Sir Richard Wintreby's wide knowledge of land settlement, and we trust that the opportunity offered by his visit will be utilised.

AN ARUSHA TRUST COMPANY.

Private Company with £30,000 Capital.

ARUSHA LTD., LTD., was registered on October 3, 1923, a private company, with a nominal capital of £30,000 in £1 shares. The objects are to acquire and deal with mortgages, charges, debentures, debenture stock and other securities; to acquire real estates or properties in Africa, India, the East Indies, or elsewhere; to buy up and manage lands and properties; to carry on business in coffee, tobacco, rubber, cotton and sisal; to cultivate cacao and coconuts; to act as bankers, capitalists, financiers, concessionaires, and merchants; to carry all kind of promotion works, &c.

The first directors who are to number not less than three, for more than year, are Messrs. J. G. C. Smith, 9, Springfield Gardens, South Kensington; S. W. 10; mining engineer H. Hunter, 10, Grosvenor Place; Machado Kus, 1, Tokyo Street, London; engineer H. E. Croft, 2, New Cavendish Street, Finsbury; Duhob, 1, a produce merchant; Mr. J. Smith Gordon, 4, Marlborough Street, the famous stockbrokers. Qualifications of the directors £100,000 minimum except managing director £100, each per annum. Remuneration £1,000 each of the first three, divided between them.

Directors: Messrs. Arthur L. Chapman, Southampton; J. G. C. Smith, 9, Springfield Gardens, South Kensington; H. Hunter, 10, Grosvenor Place; H. E. Croft, 2, New Cavendish Street, Finsbury; Machado Kus, 1, Tokyo Street, London; H. E. Croft, 2, New Cavendish Street, Finsbury; Duhob, 1, a produce merchant.

THE EAST AFRICA DINNER CLUB.

An Extension of Activities Suggested.

The annual general meeting of the East Africa Dinner Club was held last week at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, London, when the reports and accounts were adopted and the retiring Committee re-elected. The members of the committee are Dr. Charlesworth, Lord Cranmore, Mr. E. P. Jones, General Sir Hubert Gough, Mr. C. W. Hetherley, Mr. G. W. Hobson, Mr. W. S. Nelson, Major Sir E. H. M. Lovett, Mr. J. H. Oldham, and H.M. Trade Commissioner for East Africa.

It was decided to extend the activities of the Club during the forthcoming year by the holding of gatherings additional to the usual annual dinner, and it was tentatively suggested that in return for a collective subscription from the Dinner Club some London club might place a room at the disposal of the members for, say, one afternoon in each quarter for the purpose of a "tearoom."

More Members Wanted.

The annual report shows that the Club has now 500 life and 1,000 ordinary members, or an increase of 50 over the membership last year. The finances are sound, the balance in hand being £119, this of course including the life-subscriptions, which have been invested and treated as a capital fund. Membership of the Club costs only £5 per annum, or £15 for life, and it is to be hoped that many more East Africans will join. As the greater the number of members the greater will grow the influence of the Club, as many of our readers are aware, it has now taken over from the Joint East African Board the responsibility for the holding of the annual East African Dinner, and the support of East Africa is therefore highly necessary. Any one anxious to join is requested to send his name to the Secretary, Major Corbet Ward, 1, 10 H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

MOTOR ROADS IN MOZAMBIQUE.

By Car from Port Afonso to Lourenco Marques.

Colonel Jose Cabral, Governor-General of the Mozambique Province, passed near here on Sunday last on a journey south of his motor trip from Port Afonso, in the far north, through Tete to Lourenco Marques, via the Beira, correspondent of *The Times*. He reached that day from Vila Pery, on the Rhodesian main line, Nova Luisitania, the site of a big sugar factory on the Buzi River, and, doing so, opened the new road, 145 miles in length, which is designed eventually to form Beira's road link with the Rhodesian and general African system. He was accompanied by a number of cars from the important farming district of Vila Pery, and also by the Acting Governor of the Mozambique Company's territory, and the Director of Public Works. Colonel Cabral himself drove throughout the town, and has now driven his car over 2,000 miles of little-used Central African roads, most of which pass through completely unbroken and still wild country.

The new motor airport will formally open on Friday next, when the Acting Governor on behalf of the Mozambique Company, Raimundo Estevao, in the shape of a biplane (Napier), in which they left Bishop's on September 5, the airport is now available for international traffic.

*East Africa**Press.*

WHEN THE DORIAN SWAMP DRIED UP

For many years now there have been several minor campaigns against the land takers by the British and French in the S.S.A.R., so that they are believed to have only pictures of their own to publish except those received from Captain Maxwell, M.M.C., who has written:

"Well, now we have come to Dorian Swamp, a place the steamer that has seldom been known to occur. During the drought the only water obtainable was from pools remaining in the actual bed of the river also Niro. To obtain drinking water it was necessary, being winter, to walk a few feet down into the pools which were really liquid mud. Some holes had to be dug first; every morning as herds of elephant tramped through during their nocturnal visits, and several of them elephants were found dead, presumably from thirst."

His strange sight of a dead elephant sprawled and wandering to and fro made me shudder and gave a fatal assurance. Among the many creatures on my swamp were the lions, who during the course of my task refuge in one of the larger bushes, and I was surprised to see a leeching mass of flesh. Some mud was clinging to him in a few bushes. The reason for this was due to the irritating effects of this mud, and a large wound in his side whenever he tried to be cool. I disturbed him by landing a hard kick on this neck, which brought him leaping in pursuit, and Capt. Cutt obtained the photographs of him making for the hills.

ABERDONIANS IN CENTRAL AFRICA

More interesting correspondence has appeared in the *Aberdeen Weekly Journal* concerning Aberdonians who have done great work in Central Africa. Mr. Christopher King has written:

"Among the pioneers was the Rev. Dr. George Headley, a distinguished graduate of Aberdeen University who rendered great service in translating large portions of the Scriptures and other religious books into the native languages and dialects. Dr. Headley and his wife both gave their lives after but a few years of service."

Another Scotman in the person of James H. Aitken, who yielded his life after four years of arduous missionary teacher of Christian Messiahs James Henry Allen and George Whitehead, led the work of the Livingstonia Mission. The late Mr. Aitken resided for many years at the headquarters of the Livingstonia Mission at Bambari. Mr. James H. Aitken during his short term of service in Nyasaland accomplished valuable work and his early death was greatly regretted by his wide circle of friends in and about Aberdeen.

The names of the Rev. Dr. Walter J. E. Emslie of Aberdeen, Mr. Charles Stuart, and Mr. William Thompson also of Aberdeen, and of the Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser, are likewise worthy of mention for the work which they were able to accomplish helping greatly to establish the Livingstonia Mission in Nyasaland, and its present success is the creditable effort of all these men.

MEMORIES OF ELMENTEITA

A RECOLLECTION of *The Daily Chronicle* writes:

"There is nothing in the world quite like Elmenteita, Lord Delamere's shooting box which the Prince of Wales has been visiting. After you have passed the hills from which the maize steals down, some strange phenomena of volume force you climb on to a grassy plateau of park-like spaces. There is just enough foliage on the green acacia trees to give that shade which the wild game loves.

"If you can speak of winter and summer in that fair country, then this is spring, and the grass is bright red dock-green. The little Jackson antelopes are quietly circling the shooting box in their thousands and thousands—beautiful little fellows with their yellow lateral stripe, delicate curved horns and the softness of the gazelle. You may walk through the herd and they will open out on either side, as our cattle in the fields, but not without a faint bovine glare; these dainty creatures look up with a fearless confidence, wag their little black tails and step aside to let a harness-tipped pass. Then you will encounter a herd of Bush-horned zebra, with the bloom on their black and tawny hide. The stallions ramp and snort, but they, too, make a path as you walk on towards the house."

"The Prince's temporary abode is a picture of joyful memories for many convalescent sportsmen. He will meet, as I did, Lord Delamere's taciturn but hearty manager Captain James. They will remember, too, this swarthy body-servant, a lathy copper-coloured man with a simple girdle of skin and a broad-bladed spear. The strangest thing about this youth was that he wore a kind of mastiff leather cut into a fringe which hung under his nose and covered the lower part of his mouth and chin. I could have seen in him a little story of devotion and valour. Captain James was once shooting partridges with this boy as his bearers. Captain James fired his gun, and the boy leapt over a big male hunting leopard. The tiger was moved on with the speed of lightning, and James knew that there was nothing between him and death—until the Native stepped in and thrust the shining blade through the flying animal. As he struck the leopard loosed a blow such as has never been seen in a boxing ring. It took the Native's jaw clean away and left him stretched in painless lifelessness beside the body of his fierce enemy. Captain James tended his devoted protector carefully and when I last saw him he was strong and happy although he took no assistance through a tube. Maimed as he was, he could not hope for the patriarchal joys of his tribe, and he remained a lonely creature."

"If the Prince is as fortunate as we were, he will be able to sit on the brow of a great cliff and with his binoculars, the symbols of the wild thousands of feet below, among the scrub and bush of an African Garden of Eden. While I was there the two young lions crossed fighting for a compeasant, and apparently an indifferent cow. The fight spread intermittently over three days, and then suddenly the vanquished monster lurched away into the wilderness, apparently not very much hurt. The natives bring about this battle royal, that nothing like it. The combats are fought in the open air, and always in the direction towards which they are to march in the morning."

**Subscribe to
EAST AFRICA.**

ARCHDEACON GREEN'S OUTLINE

ARCHDEACON W. E. GREEN of Nairobi says the course of action to be taken by the *Church Times*:

Some of those who have almost been converted to African rights hold quite sincerely and uncompromisingly that action must be taken to African interests must be conducted privately with officials concerned, and that violence should be avoided at all costs. Some even go so far as to keep their African friends in ignorance of the conclusions they have made in their cause. I, on the contrary, believe that the first objective is to form an enlightened public opinion which can only be done by publicity. And secondly I believe the second policy is to teach the Africans the constitutional methods of securing reform. This, I believe, is an urgent duty. All these steps will help to bring Africa into vigorous rapid development.

We are in a period of transition. In the past we had an imperfect conception of the nature of the rights of Africans. Our consciences are being enlightened by the minds of those some of them African Christians whose vision is clearer than our own. As soon as there is a real fear of publicity is laid, education will be rampant. With all us mistakes Dr. Leys, in my opinion, has been a real pioneer for justice in East Africa.

The following, from the speech of Dr. George Jones at the Conference of Le Bourg, represents his attitude of the Christian Missionaries towards the attitude to reform in Africa. The changing attitudes of the people of Africa are in a sense the most interesting and vital of all. They are new racial consciousness in every part of Africa, a new longing, an eager expectation, a desire and aspiration to participate in local and in world affairs.

The Natives of Africa will be better men, giving voice to their despairs, their grievances, their hopes and their determinations. The day of servitude is rapidly passing, and we shall be well to note the change. Hereafter we shall increasingly work with other than for the Natives who have these new attitudes.

WONDERS OF NGORONGORO

Writing to *The Daily Mirror* of some of the scenes which the Duke of Gloucester will see in Tanganyika Territory, Mr. F. Isatchoff describes scenes that after this was written were never to be equalled, he may be shown in the crater of Ngorongoro, the greatest wonder in Africa.

Conceive a circle, more than thirty miles in circumference, round a basin in shape, six thousand more than 9,000 feet above sea level, the walls rising 1,500 to 2,000 feet sheer. A forest in miniature, complete with trees, palms, ferns, jungles, enormous staghorn chandeliers, bats, seals, monkeys. Here, in a basin, a climate, a temperature which is never too hot or too cold, areas of lush grass and shrubs, the like of which the existence of which is scarcely known since it is found nowhere else. The ground outside is dry and brown; there are patches of grass of luxuriant feed, a perfect pasture ground throughout the year, animals of all species may be found here in such numbers as to be almost incredible, spectacles, the like of which, say late Capt. G. L. D. Huston, of the famous experienced hunters Africa over, have not been equalled before. At 10,000 feet the temperature is 50° F., and at 12,000 feet 40° F., while the continuous rainfall is only 10 inches a year, so that rain is not to be

OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF LYING

Dr. S. H. Leys has written to *The Standard* under date of October 26:

Sir Humphrey Leys has reported to have made the following statement about Kenya that "oor savages" any questions about possessing the Natives, who had not received these lands except as gifts from the King, and nothing had been taken from the Natives. Sir Humphrey has been totally misinformed. For example, the estate of Nairobi belonging to the Scottish Mission is the ancestral home of more than two thousand Kikuyu, who when driven by the colonialists had to pay rent to the Mission, and the tenancy of the Kikuyu is entirely nominal, and the ancestors of these people have been there since time began. Most of the tribes have suffered loss of land by grants to Europeans. Furthermore, the only natives in Kenya are some 3,000 Wandering. The pastoral tribes to which Sir Humphrey presumably refers, do not comprise a tenth of the population and were originally nomadic, that is, Scottish sheep farmers. Sir Humphrey states the sparsity of the population, but he is entirely ignorant of the fact that most of the area of Kenya is uninhabitable. What the British Government has done in Kenya is to leave without security of title a quarter of the area of Kenya to its 300,000 European or Europeanized settlers, while the remainder is leased back for 99 years. There was a grant of 100,000,000 acres in Kenya and certain other parts of East Africa as well, but the right possible to have inflicted were cutters to the land, he, Leys, might have the land away to the shepherds, the large estates in England did not for a moment suggest that Sir Humphrey could not mislead his facts.

By the way, I assert that the officials whose statements he relied on make also assertions because they dare not tell the truth.

FOREST SURVEYS FROM THE AIR

In refutation of the claim that Empire timber exploitation must be safely based on air surveys, Mr. W. R. Scott, of the Department of Forestry, University of Edinburgh has written to *The Standard*:

It is true that I was retained to examine 500,000 acres of square miles of imagined timber in a park of the African continent. The tract covered a flat-bottomed valley about eight miles wide, well watered by several rivers. From one side of the valley ran a low range of hills, from which one could get a fine clear view of the country and the trees generally. Former surveyors had probably made their examination from those hills, so did I, 1,000 feet from them, the entire valley, even through towering glasses appeared to be a easy roll. The valley entirely covered with fine trees. After a hasty examination I began to cruise, and as a matter of fact spent several consecutive days walking or riding through every bit of it. There was not an acreage of fine timber in my area and not one of these was worth the trouble cutting down. I do not think an aeroplane or motor car would have been more accurate than my glasses in the inside. The first aspect to be considered in the proposed scheme of timber exploitation is the forest engineer's one, and the last, the soldier's his work on the ground.

EASTERN AFRICA TODAY

Read the outside back cover of this issue

PERSONALIA.

Mr. F. C. Riddoch has recently at Moës, near Nairobi, Kenya.

Dr. R. R. Scott has arrived in Uganda from Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cooper have arrived in England from Uganda.

Dr. E. N. Cook has arrived in England on leave from Uganda.

Mr. F. J. Lukes is on the water for Mombasa from the Cape.

Capt. A. T. Curle, of the 3rd K.A.R., has left Kenya on leave.

Mr. P. Booth, of the Kenya Agricultural Department, is now in leave.

Earl Buxton celebrated his son's fifth birthday on Friday last week.

Mr. J. Campbell and Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Campbell of the U.P.T. at Blantyre.

Report of the death at Lake Tanganyika of C. B. Carey.

Harrington, M.C., District Officer, is on leave from Tanganyika.

Mr. W. Jesse has been transferred to Masindi, Uganda, as Assistant District Officer.

Dr. A. H. Smith has been confirmed in his appointment as Medical Officer of War.

Mrs. C. W. H. Miller has been appointed Acting Secretary of the Kenya Secretariat.

Mr. A. V. Hobnob, M.C., has assumed charge of the Tanganyikan of Tanganyika.

Mr. Harry Leekin, the English cinematographer, was in Moshi when the last news came.

Mr. E. Nelson has resumed his duties in Uganda on his return from leave.

Mr. H. B. Thomas, Deputy Director of Trade in Uganda, has arrived back in the Protectorate from leave.

The appointment of Mr. E. Parker to be Acting Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railways has been gazetted.

Brigadier General G. D. Radcliffe has been appointed Acting General Manager of the Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Major A. T. Miller, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed Senior A.D.C. to His Excellency Sir Edward Frankland, Governor of Kenya.

Sir Edward Frankland, Governor of the Uganda Territory, who has been in office since the recent creation of the Kenyan Province.

A Native correspondent reports that his master of Jutta, and two friends recently captured, so far out from the Sabana tiger in one day.

Lady Davson, as the first woman to be appointed to its Council, has become the first of ladies of the Royal Coat of Arms to be a Justice of the Peace.

Colonel L. L. Murray, D.S.O., the General Manager of the Beira and Mashonaland Rhodesia Railways, is on his way back to South Africa.

The marriage is announced between Major Robert Barclay Black (brother of Gertie), author, and Political Writer, and Marjorie, widow of Charles Markham.

Mr. E. Lawrence, member of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, will in November be awarded a six-months' bursary to take a study leave.

On the 1st of November Mr. W. G. Stansfeld, Commissioner of Customs and Excise, and Mr. J. S. S. Atter, District Officer, have both been posted to Uganda.

Dr. Cuthbert Christie, who recently returned from Nyasaland, following England to the French Equatorial Africa, said will probably be abroad for about nine months.

Sir Henry Girouard, the English oil millionaire, whose interests are very largely held down by a 100 per cent. loss he sustained last year, was here yesterday.

Major C. M. Rice, D.S.O., M.C., is at present acting as Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia in the Protectorate. Mr. C. G. Smith is a member of the High Commission.

Mr. F. M. Rogers, Secretary of the Uganda Government, received, on the 1st of November, command of the report of the Umshya Gore Commission, which sat this week with Miss Rogers as chairman. He has been given leave until December 15th.

Mr. W. H. D. Williams, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, has been elected to return to the Uganda Legislative Assembly. Mr. Williams' term of office begins on his departure.

Mr. E. D. Parker, manager of the Uganda Rubber Estate, has sold his car-factory on his premises back to his son, Mr. T. Parker, a chemist.

M. J. Murray, Senator, member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, and President of the Nyasa Planters' Association, stated at a recent public meeting of his body that the new Crown Lands Bill fails to meet the present urgent relief and social needs of the people.

The Advisory Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Education to consider the problem of education in East Africa contains several members with East African interests. Among them are Mr. F. W. Goodenough, Mr. Harold Bowditch, Mr. Edward D. Bassett, Mrs. M. Pybus, Sir Sidney Bostockton and Sir Albert Yale.

The Rev. Mr. Young was last week installed as First Principal of the United Royal Arch Chapter No. 1620, and dedicated to the Prince of Wales, right Worshipful Commander-in-Chief Monmouth, Crayton, who, as many of our readers will remember, served期间 his headmaster at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

On Monday last Mr. F. Thistleton, Lieutenant-Commander, Royal Fleet Air Service, and Captain Fokker, three-quarters of whom were severely injured, were admitted to the Imperial Hospital, Croydon, after flying the machine. The two men are now recovering.

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...with great regret his death is reported
of Mr. George E. Sanders, metallurgist, who in
Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company. Mr.
Sanders, who had spent the last eleven years in
Northern Rhodesia, was widely known for his kind
and amiable disposition, his interest in sport of all kinds and
his Masonic attainments. He was largely responsible
for the Lodge No. 82 at Broken Hill, and
he was in fact Senior Warden of the same at his
death. He was given a Masonic burial.

He has remained in England of late years, and is an excellent member of the Royal Holloway College, G.R.E., of the University of London. He was married on a recent visit to England to Constance, nee Pheasey, daughter of Benjamin Pheasey, of Blandford Forum, Dorset, and granddaughter of Middleton, who was a well-known man with the Shropshire Coalfield.

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A marriage has been arranged between the two pieces. The young Edwards' son has promised Murray's daughter, and they will be married at the Battle of Balaclava.

Sir Charles A. T. G. Adams, M.B.E., Commissioner
of Police in Uganda, Mr. E. B. Hasdon, Pro-
fessor of History at Makerere University, Uganda, have had
extensive interviews with the Belgian delegation of
commanders of the forces of the town for several
months. The Duke of Gloucester, in his
passage through Uganda, has been a
companion of Sir Charles Adams. Investigations
concerning the Duke's movements in
particular, and Sir Charles Adams' statements
thereto, have been made by members of the
police force.

Two records remain of his sudden death at the age of 65. One is in the office of John Kenley, attorney, who was well known to many of our readers. He had served the bank for the past thirty-four years, most of the time under the management at the beginning of 1927. Mr. Kenley's being appointed general manager less than a year ago the retirement of Mr. James C. Hall, Mr. Hegerty had a kindly nature which inspired the loyalty of the staff and the confidence of his clients. He will be much missed.

amongst them. The following are for Mom-
arc Capt. K. E. Duffin, Sir Frederick Edy-
ley M.A., R. Dowdall, Mr. P. Gill, Major and
Mrs. H. Hempton, Captain and Mrs. G. S. Head,
Capt. J. C. A. Head, Mr. Head, Mrs. W. M. Keatman,
Mrs. Keatman, Mr. Pitt, and Miss R. A. W. Procter,
Capt. and Mrs. F. Sharland, Capt. and Mrs.
L. W. Sheldrick, Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Watling,
Capt. Percy Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. T. W.
Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. C. Warren, Dr. and
Miss Kenney.

Mr. G. W. Davidson, who won the chess championship of Kenya last year and who has been on tour in this country for the past few months, left England recently accompanied by Mr. S. Davidson and family, to return to their headquarters in Nairobi. If I am not mistaken, he is appointed sole East African agent by several well-known British manufacturers, including the Winchester Arms Company and the Ceylon-India Rubber Company, the Empire Cycle Company, Messrs. Herbert Terry & Sons Ltd., and Messrs. Blundell Bros. Ltd., and travelled extensively in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika during last year and the early part of this year, expects to remain in Uganda or Tanganyika until early next year.

Mr. H. Murray, one of the most
esteemed members of the Legislative Council,
and a good friend of London,
entombed for this prof-
iciency of which repository
of knowledge. In the
same vault, recently found,
was also interred the un-
fortunate Mr. J. C. B.

Mr Murray has emphasised the importance of the internal market of India which will assume with the expansion of communications and has highlighted opportunity of using last stage of rail transport in mixed traffic, inter alia. With the exception of the Union of South Africa, North America, the other four Free African Dependencies will be confronted with new problems in the solution of which Capt. Murray

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THE CONTROL OF MALARIA.

Plans of the Royal Institute.

SIR MASON WILSON made some interesting statements on the subject of malaria control in the Empire when addressing a meeting held a few days ago in the City of London in connection with the Ross Institute for Tropical Diseases. Some mosquito larvae he said, lived in shade and some in sun; thus the destruction of shade in certain places might introduce the "dangerous light-loving insects" and increase existing malaria. Another equally was that for many forms of mosquito control a knowledge of drainage was necessary. In incident men were not trained in engineering schemes. The Industrial Anti-Malaria Advisory Committee of the Institute hoped to be of assistance to tropical industry in supplying expert advice necessary before an employer could get ahead on a scheme with confidence that the money expended would give the desired results.

Investigations on the Spot.

Expeditions would be sent abroad from time to time to study problems on the spot along with local inhabitants and to discuss with them what could be done to control the disease. As the demand for anti-malarial work grew greater, he hoped there would be a staff of expert research officers and engineers. There had been no revolution in tropical medicine as a result of Sir Ronald Ross's work of course. Port Sudan being stricken by malaria had been saved by the work of Ross in Singapore, and malaria was saved the same year after an interval between three and four thousand people; but since malaria had been controlled by his corporation that wave had almost entirely disappeared. In two years the whole of the work would have been finished, and he did not believe that it would then be possible to contract malaria there.

THE INFLUENCE OF CECIL RHODES.

Sir Abe Bailey's Munificent Gift.

In offering to provide an income of £5,000 a year in perpetuity for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Sir Abe Bailey wrote:

"In my younger days it was my privilege to have known Cecil John Rhodes. I have always regarded him as the greatest and most far-seeing man of his time, and have made it the object of my public life to advance the great ideas for which he stood. I did what I could to support the Union of South Africa. But Rhodes also believed that the nations of the Empire by learning to live together in peace might teach that lesson to the rest of the world. Such an aim can only be realised by methods of exact and continuous study, such as those which the Royal Institute of International Affairs propose to practice. Had Rhodes been alive he would I believe have given them the support they need and I think Rhodes is still making this gift as the best way I can find of helping to realise the last and noblest of his dreams."

OPENING FOR A PUPIL.

A well-established Coffee Planter in the Tanga district of southern Tanganyika Territory has an opening for a pupil between 18 and 20 years of age. Knowledge of machinery and agriculture. The year would receive board and lodgings in return for his work; second year £100 and third year £200 with 2000 pounds of advancement. Applications should be addressed to Box No. 178, East Africa, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.

Important Research Work.

The October number of *The Empire Cotton Growing Review* contains an article by Dr. F. C. Mason on the import of bark, and Mr. E. J. Maskell is doing original translation of carbohydrates in the cotton plant, a research which is designed to throw light on the phenomenon of boll-shedding. Details of this work are given in *Memoirs of the Cotton Research Station*, Trichinopoly, to which botanical members are referred for a full account of the technique employed. The result obtained appears to indicate Professor Divers' theory that the wood is chiefly concerned in the transport of elaborated food material from the leaf. The authors find that the bark, and particularly the pith, is the part of the stem responsible and that the speed of translocation is some 30,000 times the rate of sugar diffusion outside the stem, or approximately equal to the theoretical rate of diffusion of sugar in air. By what mechanism this extraordinary rate is possible the authors are unable to say, but that it occurs seems indisputable.

Research Workers in the Tropics.

Mr. A. R. Trevison, Agricultural Adviser to the Central Irrigation Scheme, deals with Scientific Research and Agricultural Departments, and brings out clearly the very short effective working life of research workers in the tropical stations. He concludes that "there is much to be gained in favour of the centralisation of long-range research in situations where climate and other considerations are favourable to steady concentrated endeavour, a longer working life than can be expected in many of our territories." A verdict which confirms the decision to develop Amani as a research station and which reflects on the choice of Lamuia for health conditions in that island cannot be compared with those in other parts of the West Indies, Barbados, for example.

Jassid-resistant Strains of Cotton.

Mr. F. R. Parfitt, whose work on jassid-resistant strains of cotton at the Cotton Breeding Station, Barberton, has been prominent, gives further information regarding his varieties U.4, Z.1 and A.12, the latter raised by Mr. E. T. E. Andrews. All three have done well wherever they have been grown. U.4 was outstandingly the best, though all three are markedly jassid-resistant and in places where jassid had not they have shown up well compared with local varieties. U.4 he says:

"...and even as a very free cutting and a thoroughly efficient boll. It comes into bearing quickly and produces a good crop of bolls in a short time, thus taking advantage of the good spots in a patchy sowing and being able to recover rapidly from a bad bollworm attack. It produces large numbers of rather small bolls, and it appears to give it an advantage over large-balled types when the bollworms are severe. It should be possible, in the course of a few years, to obtain fully satisfactory pure strains giving heavy yields."

East Africa is informed that the Gilgal School will henceforth be known as Pembroke House, Gilgil, and that boys will be accepted for training only if they intend to proceed to an English public school or to enter the Royal Navy.

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Camp Fire Comments.

How Fast is the Rhino?

I fully agree with you," writes a Tanganyika man on leave, "that Mr. Bonner exaggerates in his description of the Arusha rhinos. I particularly object to his statement that the rhino has the reputation of being the fastest animal on earth over 100 yards. The cheetah holds the record over any distance up to 500 yards— which opinion I am willing to maintain with any weapon Mr. Bonner likes to choose—including a pen."

Map of Tanganyika Territory.

The correspondent who recently commented in this page upon the poor maps of Tanganyika Territory with which the public has to be content, certainly voiced a complaint which calls for prompt remedy. The map which accompanies the latest Report of the Tanganyika Geological Survey is a case in point. It gives only a minute fraction of the many place-names mentioned in the Report, and quite a number of those given will hardly be recognised by people unacquainted with the country. The Rusinga River appears as "Rusinga R.", Mbungwe as "Mongwe", Momboro as "Moregoro", and poor little Bagamoyo as "Begamoya". While we compare this production with the really fine map attached to the Report of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration, we wonder at Tanganyika's slackness. There is great room for improvement.

Bwana Tumbo.

Lord Creweorth's statement that the late ex-President Roosevelt was known to the Natives of East Africa as *Bwana Tumbo* (I prefer the translation "Fatty" to "Mr. Stomach"), writes "Mafanu," may possibly explain Mr. Ben Hildebrand's extraordinary mistake in calling "*Tumbo*" as "the Swahili salutation" made your Comment of October 11. Is it not possible that Americans, having translated *Bwana Tumbo* as "Master of dignity" (bless their simple souls!) are convinced that *tumbo* is a complimentary appellation—for they could not imagine that their ex-President should inspire anything but awe—and look upon *tumbo* as a mere dialectical variation? It seems far-fetched to admit, but it is really difficult to understand how the author of "Gorilla" could have made such a blunder even if he had landed for only a few hours in an East African port, leave alone made four journeys in the country, as he alleges."

The Pioneer Spirit.

The Chancellor of London University has been publicly deplored the lack of the spirit of adventure among his students and has stated that of all he questioned only one said he intended to make a living in the Dominions, not the Colonies, be it noted. Fortunately, East Africa is not dependent on London University for its leaders; there are others. The Headmaster of Lancing College also notes a "lack of interest" among the boys of the present generation, and some correspondence in the London Press has revealed a demand for a standard of food in preparatory and public schools which has provoked a cynical reply that what parents really want

is a young home boy, like, not a foreign schoolboy. It is comforting to read in *The Farmer Weekly* of South Africa that the old pioneer spirit is not dead among British settlers. "I also have wine and dined at the Savoy," writes a British farmer's wife, "but I can see why I should not drink up my glass weekly bush, and be presented to someone who eats peas with his knife. That is the stuff to give the rising generation."

Mosquito Varnish.

"I love mosquito-varnish," declares a reader, "for they have all the veracity of snake stories with far more appeal." I may say so. I myself have been in colonies where telegraph wires were constantly breaking owing to mosquitoes of the smaller breeds retropping their beaks on them, and I note that in your review of Colonel Hole's book on "Old Rhodesian Days," you omitted to quote a mosquito story told by one of his old-time friends.

"Mosquitoes," said Harry, "you don't call them there just 'mosquitoes,' do you? You should see 'em down on the Kafue River, where I was there in '86. They was as big as one of 'em could kill a cow (themselves). But he couldn't get him to drink. See? It took two of 'em to run him ashore."

"That's a pretty tall mosquito-story, and I wish your reviewer had passed it on for the benefit of East Africans."

Pioneer Journalism in Africa.

The correspondent who complained that I had not quoted Colonel Hole's mosquito story in my review of "Old Rhodesian Days" must understand that a review of a book is an appetiser or cocktail, not a repast," reports our reviewer. "I'm glad he liked the mosquito story, but had space permitted I should have preferred to give the editor a account of the birthplace in 1870 of *The Masikondaland Herald and Zambezia Times*, a weekly news sheet, written, printed, published and distributed by one man, Mr. E. Fairbridge, whose indomitable pluck in face of endless discouragements deserves an honourable place in the history of journalistic enterprise, journalistic *yaumthipot* itself."

"He employed," says Colonel Hole, "some sort of cyclone-like process which reproduced his actual handwriting, but his mechanical appliances which included a tray of sticky jelly and an ink roller, were not of the same high quality as his intellectual outfit. The ink which he made himself was generally to blame. Sometimes there was a superabundance of black pigment and *The Herald* looked as if it had passed through the office of a Russian Press censor. On other occasions an excess of oil gave it the appearance of having been wrapped round a bar of butter. Of the early editions Fairbridge was obliged to use any paper that he could buy, beg or borrow locally, and he achieved a great triumph when he managed to obtain a part-used ledger and brought out an edition ruled with double money columns in red. It was a refreshing sight to see him on the spur-of-the-moment delivering the papers on horseback to the public, whose subscriptions—such as were paid at all—too the form of a jacket of candles, or a pot of marmalade—in one instance, he told me, an oiled spade."

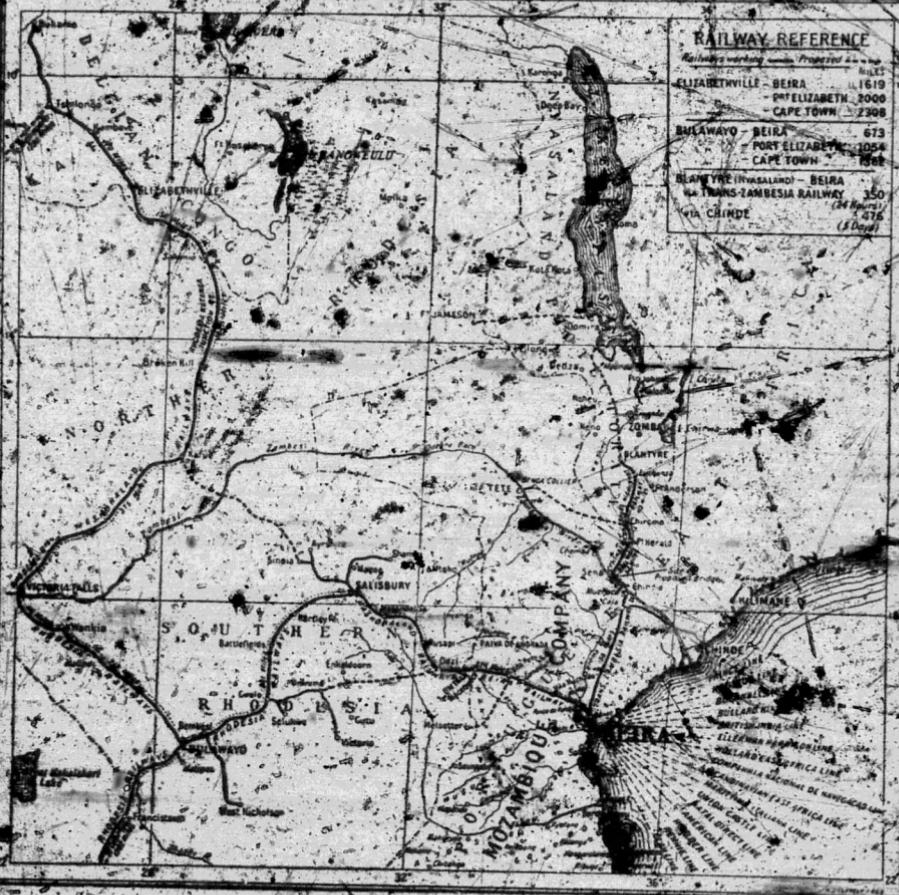
"Such enterprise had its due reward. *The Herald* soon became a printed paper and, under a slightly different name, has continued to make a regular appearance until the present time, when it is one of the leading journals in the whole of Africa. Mr. Fairbridge was a *tykka* journalist. I wonder what a full file of the first editions would be worth in hard cash to-day?"

Contributions to this page are welcomed and matter published will be paid for at usual rates. All paragraphs should be under "Camp Fire Comments."

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MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY'S TERRITORY.

Solid Progress in 1927.

From a Correspondent.

The memorandum concerning the economic condition of the Mozambique Company's Territory, which accompanies the annual report and accounts of that chartered undertaking shows that real progress was made in the development of Manica and Sofala during 1927, and in particular the initiation by the Companhia Colonial do Buzi of important enterprises in the region to the south of the Save river is to be noted.

This concessionary company holds extensive areas in the southern part of the Mozambique Company's Territory, but its principal activities have hitherto been centred on Nova Lusitania, about 20 miles up the Buzi river. It has now moved one of its two sugar factories from Nova Lusitania to Mahava on the south bank of the Save, where the new trunk road from Lourenço Marques to Tete, now under construction, crosses that river, and it is establishing large sugar plantations in the neighbourhood. These are about to be linked with the small port of Battoloméu Dias by a light railway and warehouses and wharves will be provided at the port. Cattle and deer rearing, the preservation of meat, and the cultivation of palm trees are other activities on which the Buzi Company is engaged in this district.

Twelve Months' Progress.

The following figures relating to the progress of Manica and Sofala show that there has been a remarkable growth of the transit traffic to the interior as well as an appreciable recovery in local production after the deplorable seasons of the two previous years:

	1926	1927
Total commercial movement	1,165,567	1,161,161
Transit traffic	7,002,577	7,726,761
Local exports	574,785	506,282
Local imports	4,477,888	2,083,433

	Tons	Tons
Maize production	1,782	2,263
Sugar production	1,152	1,203
Cotton lint production	13	100
Sisal production	1	503

	Tons	Tons
Total population	2,453,549	2,626,266
White population	5,444	3,784

Much work has been done on roads during the year, and a technical service has been formed which has already begun the survey of first-class highways to connect Beira with the interior districts and Rhodesia, as far as the Peter Inhambarane-Lourenço Marques trunk road so far as it passes through the Mozambique Company's Territory. The number of motor cars in use in the town of Beira rose from 35 in 1926 to 77 at the end of last year, and it is understood that it has now reached three figures.

In the Buzi valley the Companhia Colonial do Buzi has extended its light railway by 6 km., of which 5 km. represented an extension of its main line to Estangulha and the remainder consisted of branch lines.

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The Denationalisation Myth.

In view of the outcry raised by certain ultra-nationalist elements to the effect that the Mozambique Company's Territory is in process of being denationalised, it is of interest to record that the 612 Portuguese farmers settled in the territory represented 58.5% of the total number of white farmers and owned more land than all the other nationalities combined. In Beira the Portuguese residents accounted for nearly 63% of the white population. Senhor Antonio Lopes, writing recently in *The Lourenço Marques Guardian*, showed, by a statistical comparison with the State administered districts of the Colony of Mozambique, that the Portuguese position in the Mozambique Company's Territory compared favourably as regards land ownership with the situation in most parts of the Colony, and was definitely better than in the Lourenço Marques district, where the areas held by foreigners exceeded those in the hands of Portuguese nationals. Actually the number of British residents in Beira decreased by 22 between 1920 and 1927, while the number of Portuguese increased by 1,322. Denationalisation is entirely a myth.

MOTORING IN ABYSSINIA.

Mr. G. E. Macrae, H.M. Consul in Addis Ababa, has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade certain statistics concerning the numbers and makes of motor vehicles in Abyssinia. On August 1, 1928, there were reported to be 349 motor cars and lorries in use in Addis Ababa. Of that number 4 only were British, 5 were German, 112 Italian, 129 French and Canadian and American.

In forwarding the statistics H.M. Consul writes that "while in the town a few miles of bad to indifferent macadamised road exist, and in two directions it is possible with difficulty to penetrate forty to fifty Kilometres out of the town apart from this motor road, is impossible." The consequence is that the 300 cars more or less, as recorded, are already really more than the roads of the town will bear, and until progress is made with road building outside the town, there is little possibility of business in cars being opened up to any great extent. These roads will, however, probably come in the course of time, and British manufacturers should make their preparations accordingly.

EXTRAORDINARY allegations are said to be in force, correspondent of *The Daily Mail* to be made against Negus Tafari, the new Emperor of Abyssinia, in a petition which Maitre Andre Meister, of Lausanne University, Switzerland, is stated to be submitting to the League of Nations on behalf of Dr. Garabedian, an Armenian medical man. The petition alleges that while Dr. Garabedian was in charge of the Menelik Hospital Ras Tafari tried to induce him to administer poison to the sister of Paul Lassan, the nominal successor of the late Emperor Menelik, who, it is said, had been thrown into prison by Ras Tafari.

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

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

York Garage, Nairobi, is an voluntary liquidation.

About 20,000 lb. of Government ivory will be sold by auction in Kampala on October 24.

A branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa is to be opened at Bulawayo, Northern Rhodesia, on November 1.

The East African Dependencies are represented at the Empire Marketing Board's Exhibition, now being held in Cardiff. This is the first exhibition of the Board to be held outside London.

The Directors of Marconi & East Africa Ltd. have resolved to pay an interim dividend at the rate of 5% on account of the profits for the year ending September 30, 1928. Dividend warrants will be posted on November 10.

The newly formed Beira Automobile Club has requested that it shall be permitted to take charge of the aviation ground which is being established in the town, and the Acting Governor of the Mozambique Company's Territory is understood to be in sympathy with this proposal.

Prizes are available after the close of the Tanga Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held in Dar es Salaam, in the latter part of next year. It is suggested that any balance should be handed over to an Agricultural and Industrial Society which it is proposed to form in Tanganyika.

Notice is given that the partners, consisting between Mandel, John Machado, Mr. Charles Braganza, and Charles Stephen Hoque Vicente Gracis, carrying on business as general merchants at Kukobwa under the style of M. J. Machado and Co., has been dissolved. The business will be carried on by Messrs. Machado and Braganza under the previous style.

New postage stamps, illustrating scenes of the new Negus, Iballal and the Amharic Zaudai, were placed on sale in Addis Ababa on September 5 to mark the opening of the new general post office. Surrounding the illustration of Ras Tafari runs the Amharic inscription "Conqueror Lion of the Tribe of Judah," while encircling the head of the impennis one reads "Ethiopia holds out her hands to God."

Now regulations regarding ocean passage arrangements for European officers serving in Northern Rhodesia have been gazetted. They provide for first-class passages for (a) officers the maximum of whose scale of whole fixed salary exceeds £600 per annum; (b) nurses, (c) headmistresses on the grade £480-£600, and (d) officers holding a commission in the Northern Rhodesia Police; second-class passages are granted to all other officers.

The current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa states:

Kenya.—The market is not overstocked and import indents are steady and not excessive. The financial tone of the bazaar appears sound and business is generally conducted on cautious lines, though some import houses are reported to be allowing credit of 120 to 180 days.

Tanganyika.—Business is steady and improving with the commencement of the cotton season, though ready money is still rather tight.

Order No. 10 of 1928 issued under the Customs Duties and Ordinance, 1928, published in the Uganda Order-in-Council of September 1, prohibits the importation into the Uganda Protectorate of: (a) shark brushes manufactured in or exported from the Empire of Japan; (b) all spirits for human consumption (other than wine, Geneva, Hollands, Schnaps, or liqueurs), unless proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs is produced that the spirits if so brought to import have been matured by storage in wood for a period of not less than three years; (c) one rupee, silver rupees, silver half and quarter rupees of British India.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

LOOSE

BUSINESS continues quiet. Offerings of East African coffee have been rather larger and have mostly sold at ready rates. The last major consignment were as follows:

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Peaberry

Rohusta

London cleaned

First sizes

Second sizes

Third sizes

Peaberry

Toro

Fair sizes

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Peaberry

London stocks of East African coffee on October 24 totalled 24,275 bags, as compared with 7,620 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Castor Seed.—Is still about the value. No business is reported.

Cotton.—The Liverpool Cotton Association states that during the past week, a moderate business has been done in East African cotton, quotations being reduced 2c per pound. Imports of East African and Sudan cottons into the U.K. during the thirteen weeks since August 1 last totalled 17,027 bales and 8,300 hales respectively.

Cottonseed.—Business this week's reports have been done at 42s 6d. od., ex-ship, with further falls at the price, but nothing of importance is offering.

Groundnuts.—The market is quiet, with the nominal value a shade lower at £10 10s. 6d.

Skin, Arabic.—According to the monthly report of Messrs. Boxall and Company, Khartoum, arrivals of gum arabic in Kordofan stations during the first nine months of the year amounted to 1,650 tons, while for the corresponding period of 1927 the figure was 12,126 tons. Demand is generally quiet. The total exports during the period January-August was 17,248 tons, compared with 44,011 tons during the corresponding period of 1927.

Maize.—4s 6d. has been paid this week for No. 2 white East African forward shipment in bags; for the same quality in bulk 4s has been paid.

Pumice.—Quiet, with values unchanged at about £21 tons for white and £17 for October November shipment. Mixed is about £15 per ton less.

Sisal.—Firms with £18 10s quoted for Kenya and Uganda for October December shipment, and £18 10s

REVIEW OF THE COFFEE MARKET.

A REVIEW of the London coffee market issued by Messrs. John K. Gurnett and Co. Ltd. states:

Though generally the quietest period of the year, business has increased more than usually quiet since last review. At the same time arrivals have been very small, and the restricted offerings have sold fairly readily at steady prices.

Offerings of African have included the early pickings of the new Kenya crop. These again show lack of size and in most cases fair discoloring quality, though as far as roasts show an improvement as compared with last year. They are comparatively few, really attractive samples have sold at fairly steady prices whilst the less attractive lots are, on the whole, the best for first sizes—the margin between prices for the large and the smaller sizes being quite narrow. Uganda has sold well, though in some instances fetching over 6s per cent. Offerings of Tanganyika have been insignificant.

Arrivals here during the first nine months of the year of the principal mild coffees have exceeded those of last year by some 10,000 bags. Deliveries of these coffees, however, show an increase of some 12,112 bags in home consumption and 44,658 bags for export, and the result stocks at September 20 showed a decrease as compared with last year of some 10,000 bags, i.e., 10,107 bags.

Reports of the incoming mild crops now indicate Central American crops of much the same dimensions as last year, while those from British East India will be very small. The latest official estimate of the Kenya crop is at some 6,000 tons, or say 80,000 bags exportable. Seeing that arrivals of this season's Kenya crop here amounted to some 127,000 bags, this would mean a reduction of at least 25% to 40% compared with last season.

The coffee position generally continues to be dominated by the actions of the São Paulo Defence Institute and in this connection a meeting of the representatives of the Brazilian coffee-producing States took place last month, when it was decided to continue the same measures for regulating receipts at the ports of Santos and Rio as were adopted three months ago. No alteration has been made in the official estimate of the current Brazil crop, although reports are circulating privately to the effect that the Santos crop is turning out less than the official estimate of 2,902,000 bags. It is as yet too early to form any accurate idea of the 1929-30 crop, reports concerning it are unusually conflicting, some being as will be a bumper one, while others affirm that it will not be more than moderate.

LOCUSTS IN SUBUKIA

The Subukia Farmers' Association has made strong representations to the Kenyá Government on the subject of locust control. In the course of a letter on the subject the Association states: "This Executive, while not wishing to depreciate any work of locust destruction done by the Agricultural Department in the past, beg to suggest that the Department has not yet realised the seriousness of the menace. This Executive is of opinion that the matter is too serious to be left to the Agricultural Department to be dealt with as a side line and considers that Government should proceed forthwith to organise a separate service under an energetic officer." —& the Deputy Director of Agriculture who should, until the menace is removed, have no other duties to occupy either his time, his thoughts, or his energies.

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Miss A. Rogers
Mr. W. A. Ross
Mr. A. J. Drury
Mr. W. G. M. Madsen
Miss C. Morris
Mr. J. Parfitt
Miss S. Reiley
Miss B. Brown
Mrs. Gonville
Dr. W. L. Compton
Miss F. C. Hilton

The Royal Mail steamer left Southampton on October 26th, bound for East Africa. Passengers for

Miss B. R. Campbell
John A. L. Campbell
Miss A. V. Roberts
Mrs. Campbell

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The S.S. Majunga, which arrived in England last Tuesday from East Africa, brought the following list of passengers:

Mrs. Adele
Miss J. Agnew
Mr. R. S. Andrews
Mr. A. J. Baker
Mr. V. J. Barnet
Major and Mrs.
Miss Caldwell
Major T. Cochran
Mr. J. E. Collins
Mr. S. E. Collins
Mr. W. C. Cooper, R.
Dr. D. Cope
Mr. H. Darrison
Mr. Darrison
Mr. H. M. Dyer
Mr. B. Evans
Miss Favell and two
children
Miss Finlay
Mr. R. N. Gavel
Mr. H. M. George
Miss and Mrs. H. Orme
Ghemann and child
Mrs. Hargreaves
R. J. Harvey
Mr. D. A. Hewitt
Passengers marked as disembarked at Marseilles

Miss Gordon-Small
Mrs. G. M. Taylor
Mr. A. S. West
Miss Villiers
Mr. Wall
Mr. and Mrs. Wallace
Mr. G. C. Wheeler
Mr. W. Wright

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NEW EAST AFRICAN LINER.

The Holland-Afrika "Nieuwkerk."

Known as one reader who prefer to journey between Europe and East Africa on a ship carrying a small complement of passengers will be especially interested in the "Nieuwkerk," the new 9,000 ton Holland-Afrika liner which, though primarily a cargo steamer, has been built to accommodate fifty passengers.

A representative of East Africa who travelled to Dover on Friday last to inspect the ship before her departure on her maiden voyage was struck by the unusual quietness of the cabins, each of which is on the outer side of the ship, and each of which is fitted with two sets of bedsteads instead of with bunks. Bathroom accommodation is on an exceptionally generous scale, there being one bath-room to every three or four passengers. All the stewards speak English and all notices are printed in English and Dutch. The scheme of decoration throughout the passenger saloons is particularly attractive, the saloons, smoking room, lounge, and reading room are most comfortable, the library has on its shelves many works of particular East African interest, a sheltered veranda is situated abaft the passenger deck is an innovation which will certainly be appreciated, and there is ample deck room for exercise. East Africans who find the sea voyage trouble some will be particularly interested to learn that Captain Van der Lin, the master, told our representative that the "Nieuwkerk," being broader broader in the beam in proportion to her length than most vessels, is much steadier in a rough sea than the great majority of ships of her tonnage. The captain, who has sailed the East African coast for some years and is consequently well known to many of our readers, also explained how, by the use of a small metal table balanced across the centre by a rod, he can see instantly whether the cargo is being evenly distributed throughout the ship; this device, recently invented by an Amsterdam employee of the Holland-Afrika Line, is now being employed for the first time.

At the farewell luncheon held aboard at Dover prior to the ship's departure for East Africa, Mr. F. J. Voacker, a director of the Line, said that as an indication of the company's desire to foster the development of the fruit trade between Africa and this country, the refrigerating space had been increased to no less than 40,000 cubic feet, a fact which would assure fruit growers anxious to develop their export business that their produce could be brought to Europe in good condition.

The fare from London to Mombasa via Sea by these liners is £70 single and £125 return to Dar es Salaam £73 and £132, and to Beira £75 and £135 respectively, these costs include transhipment between London and Antwerp, and latter point the Holland Line steamers begin their voyage. The journey to Mombasa from Antwerp takes twenty days.

The directors of the Line are certainly to be congratulated on putting so fine a ship into commission.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH LINE.

"Majada" left Marseilles homewards, Oct. 1.
"Madura" left London outwards, Oct. 1.
"Modassa" arrived Kaimosi outwards.
"Papua" left Mombasa for Bombay.
"Karagwa" arrived Lubaland for Bonny, Oct. 20.
"Kafapara" left Bonny for East Africa, Oct. 24.
"Kama" arrived Robe Bay from Durban.
"Aishandala" arrived Durban, Oct. 27.

CLAN WILLERSON HARRISON.

"Colonial" left Dar es Salaam for East Africa, Oct. 1.
"City of Johannesburg" arrived Port Said for East Africa, Oct. 1.
"Clan Macleod" left Liverpool for East Africa, Oct. 10.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

"Randfontein" arrived Beira for South Africa, Oct. 22.
"Springfontein" left Suez for East Africa, Oct. 10.
"Nieuwkerk" left Dover for East Africa, Oct. 26.
"Giekerk" arrived Hamburg, Oct. 18.
"Jagermeister" left Marseilles homewards, Oct. 10.
"Kroonfontein" left Port Said homewards, Oct. 21.
"Vechtdyk" arrived Dar es Salaam, Oct. 19.
"Grypskerk" left Pina for East Africa, Oct. 20.
"Billiton" left London for East Africa, Oct. 22.
"Hemskerk" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, Oct. 16.
"Sumatra" arrived Mysore for South and East Africa, Oct. 19.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Réunion homewards, Oct. 26.
"Chambord" left Zanzibar homewards, Oct. 27.
"General Vorony" left Port Said homewards, Oct. 27.
"General Duchesne" left Alexandria for Mauritius, Oct. 27.

LONDON CASTLE.

"Chepstow Castle" arrived Cape Town for London, Oct. 28.
"Dunluce Castle" left Teneriffe, Oct. 28.
"Durham Castle" left Cape Town for London, Oct. 24.
"Galaxia" arrived Port Said for East Africa, Oct. 28.
"Glenigorm Castle" left Cape Town for Lourenço Marques, Oct. 28.
"Grantully Castle" left Ascension for London, Oct. 22.
"Guildford Castle" arrived Beira from England, Oct. 21.
"Llandaff Castle" arrived Cape Town for London, Oct. 30.
"Sandown Castle" left Mombasa for London, Oct. 25.

EAST AFRICAN MAIIS.

MAIIS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. at 6 p.m. today and at the same time, November 6, 8, 15, and 22, Maiis for Nyasaland, Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa close at the O.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, November 2. Inward maiis from East Africa are expected in London on November 5, 9, and 17.

THE R.S. General Dubois left Marseilles for East Africa on October 27, two days later than her scheduled time, having been delayed by the strike of dock workers at that port.

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Eastern Africa To-day

The Kenya Coffee Planter anxious for exact knowledge of the conditions prevailing in regard to Mbosi cannot readily obtain it; the Nyalande Tobacco Planter, who, at the present low price of his product, is aware that neighbouring districts are beginning to grow tobacco, but does not know any publication which will tell him of their effects; the Merchant in Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Blantyre or Livingstone needs authoritative and absolutely up-to-date information concerning a rapidly developing district, of which new institutions beyond useless generalisations are to be expected; his friend, the 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 Uganda, Lamu, Mombasa, Mianie, and Cholo.

A settler who used to know a certain township or district well has not visited it for several years. He longs to revisit it. What will he find? Will there be the same man possessed here, a garage, and a European school? Are there likely to be present, and in what time, by another settler, world like works already in hand, a compactly readable, well illustrated volume which will tell him all he wants to know about other localities? A trader's plan might be to sketch out and know the Native population of a certain district and the amount of production of the tribe.

Who can tell you much about the splendid, healthy, fertile steeds of Kibwezi? Where can you find definite facts and figures concerning white elephants, native and potentialities of Iringa and other parts of Tanganyika? Who were the pioneer settlers of Donyo Sabuk, Gilgil, Nyanza? Who are the people living in Achon? Are climatic conditions good? What is the percentage of its Native labour requirements? Is maize grown outside its boundaries?

What area is under coffee, maize and tobacco, tea, sugar cane, wheat, and cotton in a given district? How many Europeans do it contain in the middle of 1928? What class of business? What are the current rates of road rates, toll and Native wages? What is the average cost of land? Is stock farming practised? What materials being bought for?

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