

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
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KENYA'S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Annual Report for 1927 of the Department of Agriculture of Kenya Colony is a efficient, well-balanced production, for of its 311 pages no fewer than 178 are occupied with veterinary matters, leaving less than half the volume for purely agricultural interests. The veterinary section, too, is packed with precise details of investigations into the diseases of local stock, from which any reader interested—and all stock-owners in Kenya must be so interested—can follow the technique employed, judge the results, and gather vital information. Apart from the report of the Plant Breeder, which is fairly full, we look in vain for any record of agricultural work comparable with that of the veterinary officers.

This contrast appears to be generated by a fundamental difference in the attitude of the two departments, although both it must be noted are under the control of the Director of Agriculture of the Department. The difference expresses itself in finance; for while £20,000 was spent on veterinary research (not including £6,500 for post-mortem examinations) only £10,000 was devoted to agricultural investigations, of which plant breeding took £2,500.

The comparison is the result of a concentration of effort through the enterprise of Kenya stock-owners, who are deservedly but certainly not extravagantly supported by the Veterinary Service, the results of which may all greater claims on the public purse, as is pathetically treated. Coffee, for instance, which supplies 45% of the total export value of the Colony, with 33,000 acres in bearing and some 20,700 acres more that point, would represent a capital investment of about £4,000,000, allowing an average of £100 an acre for land in bearing and half that for the balance—estimates well below the figures commonly asked. That the stock industry requires official help to encourage its development is not questioned, and we do not suggest the slightest reduction in the amounts spent upon it, but we do suggest that Kenya agriculturists have a legitimate cause of complaint that more is not done for their side of the enterprise.

The Coffee Officer, for example, admits that production is only two-thirds of what it should be. The Director of Agriculture warns planters that they are frittering their soil capital, and that the conditions prevailing in Kenya humus tends rapidly to disappear, and methods of planting and estate management are criticised. But when the planter asks for expert advice, based on the results of actual experiment, he is met with generalities, is given a list of experiments which is likely to prove sound, and is told to go to the "farmers' experiments," i.e., such experiments as some of the range of what a farmer is able to carry out.

It is now ten years since the War came to an end, and sufficient time has elapsed for some results to have been attained by properly planned and scientifically devised experimental research. A decade ago the Department should surely have foreseen that problems of soil exhaustion, destruction of humus, and such details as the effect of shade on coffee would arise, and should at that time have put aside a part of the first claims on its very sufficient means for experiments which would now have yielded some useful data to be placed at the disposal of the planting community. It is not the function of planters to experiment. Agricultural research is the highest technique, and the interpretation of the results falls for the greater skill of the agricultural expert. In many cases it involves financial loss which no planter can be expected to bear. As a taxpayer the planter contributes to the Government funds which are properly expended on official research, and he has a right to expect expert advice. This official report suggests that in Kenya it is now asking for the bread of such advice to be given to the hardest and best stock-owners.

PER PICTURE OF THE EAST AFRICA

DAYS ON AN AFRICAN RIVER.

Specially written for "East Africa"

By F. Ratielle Holmes.

ONE African river is very like another, and our voyage on the Luvu was not without incident. The rains were now upon us, and there was always interest in watching the various storms, several of which could, generally, be seen at the same time in different directions, and in calculating whether we should avoid or be caught by them. On one occasion three or four such storms coalesced, so that the entire heavens were covered with an impenetrable rain, and by a swiftness of lightning which ranged the heavens from white to deep violet. The rain fell in wild gusts, obliterating everything beyond the paddles, and the paddlers, except from a few benches, a green parrot, leaving the craft to drift down the river, stern foremost. Our portion of the vessel had a tarpaulin with canvas flaps dependent, but there is no protection from rain such as this, and after several hours of being wet through, almost dead, and very ill-tempered, at a remarkable river-side vegetable farm, owned by one of our fellow-travellers, there our way was quickly altered, that night being a terrible one.

On another occasion we appeared to be in for a very similar experience. Great banks of cloud raced in all across the heavens behind us, and it seemed inevitable that we must be engulfed. This time, however, the boys paddled peacefully on, making not the slightest preparation, knowing, in the almost uncanny weather wisdom of their kind, that we should escape. They were right, but we avoided discomfort only to run into real danger.

While the progress of the storm behind us was less concerned than we are to be about what was occurring in front, and travelling at full speed—which must have been some eighteen miles an hour—we suddenly ran bang into a large school of hippo, enjoying their evening gambol in a shallow reach. We could neither stop nor avoid them, and for a few very tense moments it was an open question whether they would avoid us. Caught unawares, those hippo lost their heads completely, snorting and lunging about aimlessly, quite unable to make up their minds as to the best thing to do. The boys yelled and beat tom-toms, rifles cracked, and a firm canoe was cranked furiously in what unfortunately proved to be an altogether unfeasible light. At the moment when we were right atop of the school, one big fellow gave a lead, and with a simultaneous rush, which drove the waters like a fleet of destroyers and almost swamped us, they dashed to the bank and disappeared into the papyrus with an honk of frightened grunts. But perhaps we were the more scared.

At last we came in the glare of an African night to the confluence of two rivers, and were not in the least surprised to discover that we had just missed the paddle steamer upon which we had counted. Once more we were obliged to sit down and wait, but even the roof which was built over the cramped quarters aboard the hippo.

It was the niest of settlements, but it contained a hotel of sorts, devoid of sleeping accommodation,

which did not matter, but capable of providing decent food, with drink. Also the excellent Greek proprietor was quite willing to negotiate a cheque, in spite of the fact that we were, to strangers, thus coming that unpleasant feeling common to the moneyless, which is just as annoying in the wilds as elsewhere.

There were elephants and buffalo in the country behind, and the size of the herd increased. An Natives report once we had announced that it was quite impossible for us to do so, but we were possessed with an over-vehement desire not to miss the next steamer which we were warned was just as likely to arrive either a few days before or a few days after its due date.

It came eventually, in the middle of the night, during a terrific storm, and with a screaming of whistles which awakened the place to furious activity. Yelling, whistles, clamoured ashore down slippery ramps, and the paddlers' voices fell into the river and echoed more loudly. Goats, pigs and cockerels all lifted up their voices in a frantic chorus, and our spinning quarters were invaded, first by a steady stream of blacks, who were thrown out by the boys one after another, and afterwards by a protesting and protesting European, of puzzling appearance, who had obviously been strenuously engaged in disinfecting, the effect of moisture without the normal application of other and more potent agents. He insisted on regarding us as a bar, and although from all appearance he was not in actual rebellion, we did our best, and so got rid of him.

There was no more rest for us that night, for no sooner had the steamer disgorged one motley crowd than it commenced to embark another, if anything more noisy than the last. With the coming of dawn the storm ceased, and in the glorious sunshine of early morning we went aboard, the steamer swung out into the stream, the little place was left in peace for a few days, but, though we failed to realise it at the time, we had done with a phase of African travel which for sheer interest surpasses altogether that of ordinary life on *juja*.

In comparison with a canoe or even a barge, a paddle steamer is commonplace and uninteresting, but it has the distinct recommendation of being free from mosquitoes, although the great expanses of wire mesh, in which the white man's quarters are enclosed, does it rather like an animated meat safe. The only thing to do aboard is to sleep, for the scenery in these navigable reaches is of unutterable sameness, and, after having dodged hippo and crocodile in a crazy canoe, there is little thrill in watching them from the absolute immunity of a three-hundred-ton boat.

Eventually the river and we arrived at Albertville, which, at this time, was in a most curious stage of metamorphosis. During the War it was not only a considerable transport centre, but of great strategic importance. Now, instead of lapsing quietly into the comparative insignificance for which it was famed by the world conflict, Albertville was beginning an effort to become one of the great African commercial centres of the future, and the very prospect of success. Looking down on the place from the high ground above, one saw, on the one hand, the skeleton of War. Clustered around the railway hops were corrugated

HOW TO GAIN EAST AFRICAN TRADE

Colonel Franklin's Helpful Address.

Speech in East Africa

front sheds, mounds, abandoned and derelict transport and other war material, all of it very reminiscent of the back of the front in France and Flanders. Just beyond was something which struck a strange and very sufficient note. Piled high on the stocks and rapidly nearing completion was a large ship, something at first sight almost as astonishing here, in the very heart of Africa, as would be a herd of buffalo in Hyde Park. It was a vessel of six hundred tons burthen, brought in sections from Europe and fitted together on the spot, one of several to be constructed, and a very fair indication of the anticipated commercial development of the lake district and the part which Albertville was expected to play.

On the other hand far old Albertville, the usual spread of mud and wattle stores, Native huts, etc., the regular and very hastily erected great and quite commodious hotel, and about five of partially completed brick houses, intended for Native railway workers. In the high ground itself quite a garden city was being laid out to accommodate the numerous officials who would shortly come to reside here, for everyone seemed quite certain that the place would leap in one bound from a Native settlement into a modern city.

We had hoped to cross the lake by the Baron Dhanis, a fine vessel of three hundred and fifty tons, but that well equipped and comfortable craft steamed out of the harbour across the perfectly placid waters on the morning of our arrival, and there was much to do before we could leave. It was ordained that we should travel by "Tanganyika II," a little craft of seven tons burthen only, used as a rule for mails and parcels, alone, and more than a little overladen by one considerable impediment, not to mention that of three or four other white passengers.

Up to the storming of our departure the great lake had been a mill-pond, and had it remained so our voyage would probably have been without incident, but all the four winds started to blow at once as soon as we had put out, and the lake, lashed into fury, proceeded to give a very creditable imitation of the English Channel in one of its most evil moods. The little boat bounced about like a cork, and the Zouanes skipper bounced with it, quite failing to maintain that calm and stolid demeanour which is the heritage of commanders of deep-sea vessels. The passengers were unhappy in varying degrees, and when at last it was decided that we should cut about and run back to shelter, I personally was so very unhappy that I cared not a jot whether we went to Albertville or to the bottom, and in many years of ocean travel I had never previously felt a qualm even under the worst conditions.

To talk of returning to port was out of the question, and to execute the necessary manoeuvre was quite another. It soon became apparent that if we attempted to turn we should inevitably capsize, so we perforce continued on our way, at which point the elements suddenly relented. Gradually the waves subsided, the lake became peaceful after an hour or two, and the magnificence of an indescribably lovely sea weather success was vouchsafed in compensation for all our woes. As the great flood-rose slid down behind the grim escarpment, we sighted the headland of Ujiji, and on the deep camp of a velvety nick slid into the harbour of Kiloma.

COLONEL W. H. FRANKLIN, C.B.E., D.S.O., The British Trade Commissioner in East Africa was the guest of honor at the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association of the United Kingdom at a recent dinner meeting. That several Cabinet Ministers have addressed that Association is an indication of the enterprise and standing, and Colonel Franklin's advocacy of East Africa's claims should therefore have fruitful results. The gathering over which Mr. W. Goodenough presided was evidently interested in their guest's topic. East Africa, said Colonel Franklin, was coming into greater knowledge every day, and the countries that constituted it ranged from the southern border of the Sudan to the northern border of Southern Rhodesia—Uganda with its cotton, Kenya with its maize, coffee, and glass, Zanzibar with its cloves and a good deal of romance, Tanganyika with a world of undeveloped wealth in minerals and also in agricultural production, little Nyasaland, tucked away in the corner and no one's child, with her really excellent tea and a promising tobacco industry, and Northern Rhodesia, with her mines and her agricultural industry which was finding a good market in the Congo. She also had big possibilities in regard to tobacco growing and he thought, maize, dairy farming, and meat extracts. He lived in East Africa and all his family loved it.

Business and the Family

All speakers told their audiences that the Empire was one great family. Now everyone knew how difficult it was, generally speaking, to be mixed up with one's family in business—but that the family were suspicious of each other (they all knew the good points), but their casual treatment of one another does not help business. Trading within the Empire had not reached anything like its full development, but the outlying portions of the Empire must sell their goods before they could buy anything from the United Kingdom.

It was no good for a grower of maize to say that the U.K. market must take his maize because he was a Briton and had grown his maize on British soil. The manufacturers of glucose in this country, however patriotic they were, would not give the top price for the maize unless it was of top quality. Similarly, it was not an earthy bit of good for the manufacturers in this country to say that the buyers in the far parts of the Empire should take their goods because we are all of the same blood. Preference would be given in both cases by all right-thinking people provided the quality and the service of the goods going out from here were fully equal to that of foreign manufacturers and the produce from overseas was in every way up to standard quality. Sentiment would always tip the scale, but it had to be remembered that the prominent factor in any buyer was self-interest.

German Influence in Tanganyika

It was always glad to take up in talking about German goods when he could, was that apart from the fact that the goods were British, it would be better to buy British goods because they were the best and because they suited the market in Tanganyika, where a good deal of the influence

was already German, it was important to realise the propaganda value of the sale of a large parcel of British goods that turned out to be satisfactory and profitable to the buyer. It followed that only that he had made a good deal of business that added Scout feeling—that he had done a good deed that day.

Another point that struck me in travelling through the manufacturing districts of Great Britain was that nearly everywhere was occupied by the question of quality—whether it should be maintained or whether it should be made very much lower for the Native trade. Certain markets were in such a transitional stage of development that all their purchasing must be on the principle of buying a thing, using it for a little while, throwing it away, and buying another. There was a market there for cheap stuff. Even with this cheaper quality stuff there were standard lines, and it would be a great mistake to cut down the quality. Except in certain lines, British manufacturers had not displayed much interest in turning out low-valued goods; though this Native market might be well worth examining closely. There was a great deal of six-penny trade to be done with the Natives.

A shortcoming in the sales end of my export trade was the frequent lack of appreciation of the difficulties of the man at the other end. The stereotyped letter, the absence of personality in the letter, were other mistakes. If the men in command of the sales end of the big firms were to put more of their own personality into their letters, they would do more good. (Hear, hear.) Nothing more easily damped a man's enthusiasm about something he was going to put on his firm than to receive the stereotyped letter turned out by the hundred. He had worked hard for his money to make the purchase, and it was a personal thing with him, and those firms were most successful who had a strong element of personality.

The Art of Salesmanship.

Sales managers should also think to whom they were writing, and in that matter their agents ought to advise them. For instance, an Indian firm should be written to politely in the most distinct and simple language possible, with very few qualifying adjectives, whereas a terse business-like letter was all a representative of an English firm needed. Where the purchaser or the receiver was, say, a planter or an estate manager, more personality in the letter would be much appreciated.

Suppose a piece of machinery was being shipped. The man who was to receive it might or might not know all about that piece of machinery, but years of experience had taught the manufacturer that by some little error on the receiver's part in erecting the machinery might not work quite as well.

Don't take your buyer into your confidence in the matter, telling him that you had found out that someone else was not quite careful enough in, or had not followed instructions, that would be appreciated by him. Take a concrete case. A considerable order was placed for certain building material, the price was if anything a little more than the American competitors quoted, but delivery was contracted for at an early date. The buyer was anxious that the goods should be British and naturally had confidence in the supplying firm. As a matter of fact, the goods did not arrive at the specified time and did not arrive for several days afterwards, and there was never a satisfactory explanation given for the delay. I tried to get an explanation officially, but was unsuccessful. The result was very bad feeling and that further orders for this particular class of stuff went to the other side of the Atlantic.

Catalogues.

In the territories they were always up against the question of catalogues. It was difficult to place a value on which really had found for a number of the main things, which prices fluctuated with consequent possibilities for disappointing a buyer. After a great deal of difficulty I got together a good collection of catalogues, which are always to be kept up to date. Visitors would look through the catalogues and find some particular machine that looks just what is wanted. What is the price? How long will it take to get it? Then, if an offer happens, the catalogue does not mention the price, the world of purchasers say, "Can you give me the names of firms who sell this machine and the discounts?" British firms might help the export trade by spending more money on their catalogues, and by a more constant stream of pamphlets or leaflets, telling their customers of little improvements in their designs. Bits of gossip about new machines, and so make the people miles away in the blue feel that they were actually in touch. People in the blue were very fond of getting letters if they were personal ones, written in the personal way about something they were interested in.

There were many complaints from local agents as to lack of support from the home organisation. In some cases the local agent asked a lot, but on the other hand in many cases he got very, very little. It was almost impossible to sell something new out there, especially a working bit of machinery, before somebody had seen it at work and said that it was a good thing. The need of demonstration was important in those new countries. In the selection of agents care should be taken that they were men who would fit in with the men who buy.

* Kenya and Uganda trade was worth £14,000,000. Tanganyika £7,000,000. Nyasaland £2,000,000. Northern Rhodesia £2,000,000 and Zanzibar £1,000,000. So far as East Africa was concerned, despite the terrific onslaught from competitors, Great Britain had been holding her 40% of the total trade for years, in addition to that figure must be added the large importations made on Government account, which were all British. That trade was increasing and was well worth doing.

Credit and Cycles.

A number of questions having been asked, Colonel Franklin replied. "Different rates of credit were, he said, given on different classes of goods. One German concern had acquired a very strong hold on a good market in Tanganyika, but with regard to agricultural machines they were not up against German credits so much as American. One American house had begun the practice of selling on the hire-purchase system.

Was an agent better than a representative? That was entirely dependent upon the quantity of business and the article. With an article suitable for household use the representative was better because he was part and parcel of the manufacturer. Manufacturers with a line of that sort might send a representative to South Africa and bring him home to the East Coast.

As an indication of Native purchasing power he mentioned that before next March there would be over £3,000,000 paid to the Natives of Uganda for their cotton. The first thing those Natives would want about was a bicycle, and then a good one, and then a bright bicycle with the latest improvements, with the frame of a well known make, and it would not buy a foreign bicycle, they must have eight or ten accessories on the handle bar, a mirror here, a mirror there, a Claxon horn, two bells, and a whistle, etc.

THE PRINCE IN TANGANYIKA.

Unexpected Decision to Return Home.

THE serious illness of His Majesty the King, and its possible reaction on the tour of the Prince of Wales, are increasing public interest in the royal visit. By late advices, the Prince was at Kondona, in camp, and communication with him was being kept up by special couriers.

As we go to press, however, the news comes through that the Prince has decided to return to England. It is stated that this decision was taken entirely on his own initiative, and that he has not been officially recalled. *P.M.S. Enterprise*, which is understood to be an Agent, will proceed to Dar es Salaam.

Preparations for the 36-hour visit of the Prince have transformed Dodoma from a sluggish isolated settlement, with less than 65 Europeans, into the place of greatest prestige in the Territory. Sir Gerald Phillips telegraphed last week to *The Daily Mail*.

There are merely a few white washed buildings and goods sidings lying in the middle of an arid sandy plain, covered with scrub, infested with lions, and marked by curious masses of earth and rock like a string of ruined medieval castles. The settlement has a tiny hotel, of which a new annexe, with its three bedrooms and a bath, will be the Prince's abode. There are three tin-roofed shops and a large lunatic asylum.

Fifty principal chiefs of the seven Provinces of Tanganyika, accompanied by not more than five of their headmen, were summoned to Dodoma from all points of the compass. As for the *ngomas*, they are sending selected delegations of young men and women—their best dancers—to compete for the prizes offered by the Government. The first prize is several head of prime cattle which the winners will drive away in triumph.

Lack of accommodation for European visitors will convert the railway line into a temporary town of special carriages. Sir Ronald Cameron and his staff arrived in an official train, another brought a deputation of British residents from Dar es Salaam, and every remaining coach at the disposal of the Government Railways was allotted a place in the sidings as residences of other Europeans.

The Ismailia community, who are the Aga Khan's people, spent a large amount of money preparing a tea which the Prince had promised to attend. This necessitated transporting from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma (300 miles) all eatables, crockery and furniture, including three State chairs constructed for the occasion, carpets, hangings, and ornaments. The band of the 6th King's African Rifles was brought from the coast. The ad hoc official, ceremonial of the visit was limited to a *baraza* of chiefs, lasting about an hour.

The first arrival at the chiefs' camp was Mgoni, the paramount chief of the Wanyaturu tribe, holder of a medal from the King, and the self-made ruler of 150,000 people. He achieved his present position by sheer force of personality. He drives his own motor car and came in it 155 miles across country. A quiet, shrewd man of middle age in a green lounge coat, khaki trousers and brown shoes, he eagerly asked Mr. Hignell, the Provincial Commissioner, for the latest news of the progress of the *Mtanga Mtanga* (the Prince).

Native interest in the visit of the Prince of Wales to Dodoma is overshadowed for the moment by the problem: "Will the wet of dry" tables? *The Daily Mail* special correspondent. Kingo of Makdama, the celebrated rainmaker and paramount chief of the Makdama tribe, who arrived from his dis-

tract, two hundred miles away, with five sub-chiefs and four gallons of water, is the man to whom the local Wagogo look to settle this burning question. On his last visit to Dodoma Kingo acquired great fame by accepting the responsibility for unexpected showers which fell within a few hours of his arrival, thereby breaking a long drought. Local Native farmers are again threatened with ruin owing to the long lack of rain, and when they heard that Kingo was coming to attend the royal *baraza* they entertained great hopes that he would again relieve their parched fields.

The morning after he took up his quarters in the chiefs' camp the sky was covered with heavy clouds, and throughout the day there was a constant threat of a deluge. Unfortunately, a high wind dispersed them and the sun, which reappeared on Tuesday, has been shining ever since with devastating persistency. Kingo's shamans explain that he is badly handicapped by the lack of his rain-making paraphernalia, including sacred images which are a relic of a totem or shown to Europeans. Nevertheless the headmen are still backing him heavily for at least one shower before the end of the week—but they leave a loophole by saying that perhaps excessive rain might make the roads impassable for the Prince, which would be an infringement of the laws of hospitality.

A Contributor to *The Queen*.

In the matter of the cost of a safari the sportsman owes a particular debt of gratitude to J. H. H. the Duke of Gloucester, who has set an example in practical economical trekking which the genuine sporting wilder will not be slow to follow. In the past, luxury safaris, equipped regardless of expense by millionaires and bent on the wholesale slaughter of trophies rather than on the true hunting craft of the game-trails, have given the impression that big game hunting is a sport on which money must be lavished not only on kit and commissariat, but also in engaging a vast caravan of Native porters. Nairobi has seen many a safari set out with over a hundred porters in addition to a score of cooks, tent boys, skinner, guides, trackers, interpreters, and other underlings. The Duke, however, resolutely set his face against such unnecessary ostentation, and his entire party, one of the most sportsmanlike and unpretentious that Kenya has seen, consisted of thirty people, the Duke, Captain Brooker, his quarry, Mr. Sydney Waller, the professional big game hunter, and Mr. R. S. Pedlar, in charge of transport, being the European members, while twenty-six Africans comprised the *personnel*, these including porters, cooks, personal servants, skinner, trackers and car-drivers. Two box-body cars and three motor trucks went with the safari, but had the Duke not been going right through to Rhodesia several of these vehicles would have been dispensed with. The sportsman's saving on the splendid lines set by this Royal example would find the cost of his trip reduced to half the amount which in the past has been considered a minimum.

The King telegraphed some few days ago to Sir Edward Grieg, the Governor of Kenya: "I am glad to hear of the success of my son's visit to Kenya which I feel sure he must have greatly enjoyed, and I thank you sincerely for your hospitality to him." Sir Edward's reply: "All communities in Kenya have been greatly touched by Your Majesty's gracious message regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales, and I have given us universal pleasure and encouragement. I beg respectfully to thank Your Majesty for the gift of all."

"EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY."

The Art of Making Maps Live.

AN atlas has been well called "the first picture-book in the world," but after all a map, so far as places are concerned, gives little more than names. Even the map of Africa, let us say, has the British colonies, territories and dependencies coloured red, the Portuguese green, the French mauve, and the Belgian yet another hue; names are of chief import. A map may give relative distances, show which nothing is more deceptive. Miles in Africa have little meaning, so much depends on "ways and means." Real distances varied according to the character and condition of the roads, if any, and the method of transport—the foot, water, animal, or machine. A hundred miles by boat depends on whether one goes with or against the stream; a month's *saari* is only an hour or two by aeroplane. And names of places tell us nothing of their position, appearance, or prospects, the business carried on by the people, or the lighter side of their daily life.

The Editor of *East Africa* had the happy idea of making the map of Eastern Africa live. He would supplement his Special Settlement Number of 1927 by a special Number for 1928 which would enable his readers to form a mental picture of every district in East Africa and of the chief towns in them. The result has now been published under the title of "Eastern Africa To-day," a conveniently-sized book of 420 pages, illustrated with maps and photographs on art paper, and dealing with British tropical Africa from Zanzibar to the Indian deserts and from the Sudan to Nyasaland. It is published by *East Africa* at 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, is issued free to subscribers to the paper, and is sold to the public at the wonderfully low price of five shillings.

Take a description of any place in the book at random—Kisumu:—

Having traversed a hot dry plain, on which patches of Native grain crops alternate with thorn bush and grotesque candelabra euphorbia, the train drags itself to the Lake shore. The first one sees of Kisumu town is row upon row of the small dwellings inhabited by the employees of the Railway and Marine Departments. There is no hotel—bad debts proved the downfall of the one that once existed—so the traveller must make the best of the Railway *dak* bungalow, thoughtfully placed on the verge of the Kavirondo Gulf so that the incooler may be relieved of the more warmly by ubiquitous hordes of *Chlorobas* mosquitoes. But if the traveller has some *bandi* with whom to stay, will soon be aboard the inevitable motor car, his legs at least spared the jolts, hot dust, and the heat in the residential quarter. Having passed through the Indian bazaar, steaming with Oriya and African wares, the motor comes to a long, straight, level avenue running along the crest of that rocky ridge overlooking the waters of the Gulf, towards the destination.

That this is the "heat" of the weather there and health conditions?

It has been held that, could all the *bandi* and *bandi* be determined, Kisumu would not be particularly hot, as it may, the climate would remain essentially temperate, particularly at night. The town is built on a ridge of monstone and marlurum (a kind of red sand gravel), which absorbs and holds the heat of the sun day, only to radiate it back at night, so that a heavy breeze sets up before dawn, blowing out to the Lake, returning again at sunset. Intentional rain storms occur during the rainy seasons, generally accompanied by thunder and lightning of appalling violence, rending the heavens and illuminating the rain-soaked earth with lurid glare. The rainy seasons are from March to May and October and November; the average rainfall being 44 inches. The hottest period of the year is from December to February.

And the lighter side of life?

In spite of the heat, however, sports are freely indulged in. There are tennis clubs with six courts, a golf club which has ingeniously converted the outskirts of the aerodrome to its own ends, whilst mixed teams of Europeans, Indians and Galla play desperate hockey on the hard marlurum parade-ground. The Nyazira Club, with all Kikuyu meets, in a tall, airy building with wide verandas on which one can lounge at ease, enjoying the sunset breeze which blows in the Galla from the wider world. The water beyond the narrow Kikuyu Channel, British built, and crossing with a cable across it, is so shallow that the pine between sunset, when tennis, golf, and other sports must cease, and dinner time, generally between 8 and 9 p.m.

Then there is a little local information—

Kisumu boasts its own official lavine. Here, the *bandi* with floating roofs, and their single one, may catch the morning breeze, which is said to excite the appetite, to the fury and despair of the few European gardeners who strive to overcome their fabled "whorlwind" by the cultivation of the *bandi*.

That random selection, with a capital photo, of Kisumu, showing railway terminus, wharves, and vessel in dry-dock, will give a good idea of the method employed.

Thanks to the visit of the Prince of Wales and his brother, the British public has had the attention drawn to East Africa and has read descriptions of some of the more important towns, coloured by novelty and written by strangers to the country. Nairobi has been pictured, superficially; but how many special correspondents have ventured on the humdrum but essential facts. From "Eastern Africa To-day," one learns that the European population of Kenya Colony's capital was, at the latest census, 1,809 males and 1,713 females, of whom 476 were boys and 452 girls under the age of 16; that three newspapers flourish in the town; that the mean temperature ranges from 54° F. to 78° F., the rainfall averages 36 inches a year, and that March, April, May and November are the wettest months; that fires and overcoats are welcome and even necessary in the cold weather; that the railway engineering works are reputed to be the greatest and best equipped of their kind in the tropics, where whole locomotives are assembled and complete carriages built. In addition, we get full details of the situation and appearance of the town and an obviously first-hand account of the people, their business activities, and the fun they have in their spare time. And it is up to us.

Mention must also be made of the great aerodrome which recently sprung into being and which has already become the scene of both historic and lamentable events—such as the meeting of the R. A. F. and South African Air Force flights, and the tragic death of Miss A. M. M. Kenya's first air woman, and the first air-to-air wing walk from Mombasa to Nairobi. It is a fine sight of the township in the new broadness of the air, through which the Colony history is to pass from a *bandi* to a *bandi*.

The traveller or intending settler can get a really sound idea of Nairobi from "Eastern Africa To-day," and if he wants to know how to get to Nairobi from Mombasa, how long it will take him by train, what the fares are, and what sort of accommodation he can expect, he has only to turn to page 234 and under "Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours," he will find everything he is looking for, and much else of interest, in the note on Tsavo (p. 72) and its *bandi* and *bandi*.

No resident in East Africa can escape from memories and feelings of the Boer War, and few wish to. Throughout the region devoted to Tanganyika Territory, as is natural—for that area was the scene of most of the actual fighting—references are made

to incidents which should not be forgotten, to experiences, many distressing, but some glorious, told by actual participants. The treatment of the British prisoners at Aboria, the fighting at Dar es Salaam and Tanga, the short but bitter German advance on the Nyasaland border, the heavy, give-and-take fighting on the Rufiji and Rovuma rivers, find a place, but are told in a straightforward manner. The description of Amang, the German Research Station in Usambara, is thus described:

Father Pearce, superior of the Mission of the Central Africa Company, had been stationed at Kibondo, on the slopes north of the Palumbura range, and being on leave in England in 1916, his services were naturally requisitioned. He was to be on his course to the British office in London. Pearce's staff, and with him the British and German members of the Usambara Railway, Father Pearce, was ordered to be taken to the hills towards Aboria from the west. Pearce, a small, thin, middle-aged man, with a friendly, pleasant, and intelligent expression, not only spoke the Shaozi and the Kisumu dialects, but was able to converse with the natives in their own language. He had been at the approach of the hills, and he had seen the German soldiers, but he did not show them to the British. He had seen Professor Zimmern, the German officer in charge of the centre, but he did not show him to the British. He had seen a little party of British soldiers coming towards the station, but he did not show them to the British. I presume that the British had been told of the presence of Pearce, and that they had been told of the presence of the other 250 men of the British and I now take possession of Aboria in the name of His Britannic Majesty. Pearce and his staff were marked in the hills, and they were taken to the British office in London.

A description of the territory of the British is given by the author. Of his own time he says: "I spent four months in the territory of the British. Pearce, who was the superior of the Mission, had been at the approach of the hills, and he had seen the German soldiers, but he did not show them to the British. He had seen Professor Zimmern, the German officer in charge of the centre, but he did not show him to the British. He had seen a little party of British soldiers coming towards the station, but he did not show them to the British. I presume that the British had been told of the presence of Pearce, and that they had been told of the presence of the other 250 men of the British and I now take possession of Aboria in the name of His Britannic Majesty. Pearce and his staff were marked in the hills, and they were taken to the British office in London.

Life in the territory is interesting, and is described in detail. Pearce, who was the superior of the Mission, had been at the approach of the hills, and he had seen the German soldiers, but he did not show them to the British. He had seen Professor Zimmern, the German officer in charge of the centre, but he did not show him to the British. He had seen a little party of British soldiers coming towards the station, but he did not show them to the British. I presume that the British had been told of the presence of Pearce, and that they had been told of the presence of the other 250 men of the British and I now take possession of Aboria in the name of His Britannic Majesty. Pearce and his staff were marked in the hills, and they were taken to the British office in London.

The Printer of Wales having to change his name from Thomas Abernethy to Fukunaga (all names are fully described) to Kinoyia, Masungu.

the reader will naturally wish to gain some idea of these out-of-the-way spots.

When the Germans were getting about for a western terminal for their Central Railway, they naturally chose Kinoyia as the best harbour on Lake Tanganyika, and there they built a fine two-storied railway station, air-hotel, work-bus, and an electric tramway capable of launching a vessel 130 feet long. Kinoyia, 1900 ft. high, 2,500 feet above sea-level, has a rain-fall of about 34 inches annually, and the climatic conditions for about 100 days in the year are suitable for motor transport, and in the rainy season—December, January, and February—even that is impossible, the trunk road to Kasulu, Kibondo, and Bukoba is, however, patrolled by light cars during the dry season. A hundred Europeans are in residence, of whom five are ladies, seven, five employees, fifty women, and fifteen children.

That, with a fine photograph of the Residency, Kinoyia, on page 39, gives the facts very neatly. As for Mbulungu, which has only very recently become a port of call for the Lake steamers, the reader will find a picture of it on page 285, and references to it on pp. 63, 66, 100, and 286.

Uganda is always a difficult place for stay-at-homes to understand. The Uganda Protectorate comprises four provinces, of which only one—Buganda—is really the old kingdom which Mutesa ruled and which was known to the earlier explorers, such as Speke, Grant, and Stanley, and the pioneer missionaries, such as Mackay. The country as a whole has exceptional interest as one which still retains its own Native rulers and a practically Native government.

In another puzzle—the relative importance and functions of Kampala and Entebbe—the book is helpful, and some of the most beautiful photographs in a charmingly illustrated volume will be found in this Uganda section. Cotton, the staple of Uganda, and the mining prospects of the mineral industries, such as tin, are dealt with and precise details are given.

And so the reader passes to Northern Rhodesia, and the reviewer realises that the inexorable limits of space compel but the briefest of references to areas which by their size and importance deserve a full account. A feature which should be noticed is the constant reference to the pioneers of the places mentioned, of whom Rhodesia has had a full share. On page 335 is given a unique photograph of the *kapundu* tree, under which Livingstone's heart was buried in 1873—unique, because the tree has long since fallen and disappeared, and been replaced by a baobab.

The section on Nyasaland reveals the great debt that this but prosperous dependency owes to the missionary efforts which have played so great a part in its development. It is especially mentioned, and justly so, and the volume closes with shorter, but not less vivid and informing descriptions, of Zanzibar, and the Sudan.

This book which can be read and enjoyed from many points of view. For detail it is instructive, and for breadth and accurate as care and interest in the subject can make it, as a history of British enterprise in tropical Africa it excites a warm feeling for the true humanity of our race, as a presentation of Eastern Africa as it is today it reveals a picture of the life and of a variety of surpassing charm and of a promising aspect there, set always against a background where men who are men can live a real life and where women fit to be wives can help to build up a consolidated Empire. It is at one and the same time a history, a guide, a picture-book, and a romance.

"A NOMAD IN THE SOUTH SUDAN."

By "Ben Asher." Cherry Book.

How ever interesting it may be from some points of view, the southern Sudan is not a country to everyone's taste. Life therein has many drawbacks, but that heat, prodigious insects, raw and naked humanity, and the most primitive of conditions need not necessarily depress the European unduly, is demonstrated by the cheery officer who writes under the nom de guerre of "Ben Asher." In "A Nomad in the South Sudan" (Witherby, 16s.) he gives a breezy account of his experiences as a Political Officer in that wild country, and it would really appear as if the warmth of the climate had developed his diction to the very limit of exuberance.

"How foul," the atmosphere of our romance that the night surrounds, the traveller as he goes slow down the Nile under the celestial sign of the stars! Beneath the myriad golden-studded canopy of heaven, flanked by the unfiled spaces of an unfrequented climate, accompanied, yet unseen of those companions, who with him share the obscure seclusion of an unilluminated verandah, whose naught but an occasional shadow form becomes discernible through the darkling night, striving with searching eyes to pierce the sombre gloom of forest, reed, and bush that line the river banks on either side, there comes to him no sound save the incessant rush of water churned by the stern-wheel to a pitch of melancholy frequency, save as from time to time the unburdened spirit of a *gambou* way-farer and true expression in a monotonous drumming on his simple drum, which offers him a ready means towards that harmony of mind and body which is the fulfilment of a *gambou* soul.

There are flowery components, sir, in the language of my friend," a Colonel Dyer remarked to Martin Chuzzlewit. Yet the author is observant enough and shrewd, while proving himself to possess the right spirit in dealing with wild tribes. He could make a joke, see a joke, and make others see it.

By this time the local Nuer chief had come upon the scene, and with a horde of not only appeared followers advanced to greet the perpetrator of this new intrusion on his realm. Intercourse between us commenced on my part to assume a note of persiflage, and care-free banter, seeming to fill both him and his relations with a hearty mirthfulness to which they had no hesitation in abandoning themselves. The chief's wit and satisfaction that evoked within the breasts of these simple folk, just by the puerile and casual whimsies of their new Commissioner, had the effect of appearing all concerned into the best of humours.

One must not be deceived by the writer's lightness of heart into thinking that his post of duty did not include a full share of dangerous situations and grave risks. The Nuers have more than once shown themselves both treacherous and ungodly. But "Ben Asher's" luck held throughout.

As he himself says of a Nuer sick one day who attached himself to the author and became his friend ("if a white man can make friends with a pure savage, then Deng was mine"). "He was both a sportsman and a humorist—can there, I ask, be a greater praise?" As a high standard; but "Ben Asher" reaches it.

THE KALAHARI AND ITS FOLK.

So much fuss has been made recently on the Press over alleged discoveries in the Kalahari Desert that many folk are persuaded that that weird bit of South Africa is an unexplored country never visited by white men before the motor lorry was invented. Professor E. H. A. Schwarz's new book, "The Kalahari and its Native Races" (Witherby, 16s.), which gives an account of the author's journey in 1925 through Namaland and the Kalahari, with a special study of the Natives of that area, will put that plea out of court. Probably no man living knows more about the Kalahari than Professor Schwarz, and the conclusion one draws from a study of his work is that the great desert is the place of refuge for many of the aboriginal races of Africa, rather than the place of Man's origin. And that is a reasonable conclusion.

The author is an enthusiast who is not afraid to discourse. Some of his deductions are surprising. An intensely interesting section deals with the Hamar women of Lake Ngami, who wear an amazing ancestral headgear—a leather helmet with three huge wings—and a long earring of artificial hair which hangs down the back, stuck on to their heads with pellets of gum, and is never taken off. The author believes that this proves a close connection by the tribe with the Vandals, who tradition says were driven into Africa soon after A.D. 534.

Professor Schwarz's journey was no pleasure trip. He had hard times and ran many risks, and his book has for those very reasons a value above the ordinary. It is well illustrated and written in a bright and cheerful style.

UGANDA'S LATEST BLUE BOOK.

The Blue Book of the Ugandan Protectorate for 1927 (Government Printer, Entebbe, 5s. 2) is a well-printed volume of 160 foolscap pages giving officially full particulars of the country. The white population is stated to be 1,874 (of whom 1,000 are males and 664 females); the Asiatic population number 11,364, and the natives 1,157,838. The active missions are the Church Mission Society, the White Fathers, the Mt. Hill Mission, the Italian Catholics and the African Inland. The cost of education to the Government is £2,000, or 35 cents per head of the population and 1% of the total revenue. Uganda is wonderfully free from wind storms, as shown by the meteorological returns. The average hourly velocity of the wind for the year at Kampala was 3.8 miles, south being the prevailing direction and the greatest velocity was only 25.7 miles per hour. There were only eighteen days in the year on which no wind was recorded.

The last section—a full page—contains the simple record: "Ports and Harbour (Nile). To a stranger to the country looking at the map and seeing the long coast line on Lake Victoria, that announcement will come rather as a surprise. Perhaps some explanation might be suggested.

EAST AFRICA

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The new volume published by East Africa.

Edited by An Old East African.

A DISTRICT OFFICER ON LEAVE.

Mr. F. W. G. Morgans, Lecturer - Tanganyika.
Specially reported for "East Africa."

It was a capital idea of the Victoria League to get Mr. F. W. G. Morgans, a District Officer on leave from Tanganyika Territory, to deliver a House Lecture at their headquarters, 81, Cromwell Road, a few days ago, on the country in which he has been an officer of the Administration since 1912 prior to which date he had taken part in the East African Campaign. Not only did the large audience of ladies thoroughly enjoy Mr. Morgans' address - which he was careful to explain was more of a "talk" than a lecture - but the speaker himself evidently enjoyed the opportunity of helping the good cause of Empire Geography.

"He knew only too well," he remarked, that Tanganyika Territory was almost an unknown land in England, for he had recently been asked if it was not a fact that Tanganyika was close to Ashanti! So, he made up apologies for giving his hearers a good dose of maps, and went into details of size and population which were evidently new to a good many who had not realised till then that Great Britain's mandated territory is 41 times the size of the Mother Country, has 11 million Natives, divided into 97 different tribes, and possesses four different types of climate.

The System of Indirect Government.

Mr. Morgans was very happy, too, in comparing the life of a District Officer, as represented in novels of the actuality. A D.O. in his home was expected to do everything from Government representative to Chairman of the Sanitary Authority, superintendent of everything from dispensing divorces to making mud bricks, and was expected to know how to do everything from laying down the law to mending a motor car.

It was essential, he explained, for the Government to see that the Natives had enough land secured to them not only for their present wants but for future expansion. He praised the new system of indirect government, which, he said, was working extremely well. Under it the District Officers functioned as advisers to the Native authority, and no longer gave orders, and he gave an illustration from his own experience of the time and trouble saved by local chiefs dealing with local cases. The chief knew the plaintiffs' mentality, the kind of lies they were in the habit of telling, and the kind of lie they would tell in the given circumstances - which the white man could only guess at - and he was of opinion that substantial justice was done by Native decisions, and even more correct judgments arrived at than would be possible for a European.

For money, that was provided for by Native treasuries into which a certain proportion of the taxes collected by Government are paid. Thus in Tabora, 25% of the tax is returned by Government as a contribution to the Native treasury and from the money eight Native dispensaries are maintained, and a school for 400 boys - and in the seven provinces of the Territory there are forty such districts as Tabora.

Interesting Slides.

Mr. Morgans showed some interesting slides of the country and of game. One remarkable photograph of the Livingstone mountains showed the whole area covered with plots of green peas and potatoes, plants which, the lecturer explained, had been introduced by the Germans and had been taken by the Natives that they were now the staple

crops. He drew attention to the absence of trees, which was due to the cold blasts of wind which were common in those highlands and of which he had had personal experience during the War. Another slide gave a good idea of the crater country near Rungwe, and a third a good picture of Lake Rukwa. This, said Mr. Morgans, though a mere spot on the map, was really 110 miles long, 30 miles across, and 20 feet deep. It was very salt, and in the dry season attracted thousands of head of game, which use it as a "salt lick." Bird life there was wonderful, both in number of individuals and variety of species, and the mosquitoes were thicker than the birds! It was a fact that towards nightfall one could see a great cloud approaching, consisting wholly of mosquitoes. But, he added, as they are not malarious, it does not matter.

Good Publicity for East Africa.

Other East Africans on leave might well imitate Mr. Morgans in giving first-hand information about the country they know. There must be other societies as enterprising as the Victoria League, though there can hardly be audiences more responsive or more genuinely delighted with their lecturer.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"The more I know the Trans-Nzoia, the more faith I have in the high productive capacity of the district." - *The Hon. Alex. Holm, Director of Agriculture of Kenya.*

"I would not like to think that there is a missing link between man and monkey." - *Mr. W. J. Roome, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, when lecturing recently in Nairobi.*

"It is rather a sorry comment on the occupation shall we say - of British progress that the sixpenny handbook of Uganda which they sell at H.M. Stationery Office is eight years old, and is frontispiced with a map drawn and dated in 1917, which ignores Kenya and fails to record the fact that 'German East Africa' is now something otherwise." - *Mr. J. P. Collins in a note in "The Review of Reviews."*

"Southern Rhodesia hopes before long to join up with Northern Rhodesia and to create together a great and prosperous Dominion, carrying besides its millions of black people, many hundreds of thousands of white people - British people - living as Southern Rhodesians live to-day under the British flag and carrying on the ideals and traditions of our race." - *Mr. H. S. Hopkins, Special Tobacco Envoy of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, when speaking in Liverpool.*

Farmers, particularly maize and wheat farmers, are urged to introduce green manures. These need not necessarily be legumes, but green manure crops which best fit the soil, will also do. The weeds - A very heavy sowing of sunflowers and weeds - a smothering and humus-adding crop should be tried. Farmers should never forget that under our climatic conditions humus vanishes very quickly and with it the qualities which we so much rely on, our soils. Local deposits of manure and lime should be investigated. - *Report of the Department of Agriculture of Kenya.*

CLOVER AND MALARIA.

A Plea for Investigation.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Since I wrote to you on this subject I have read in William Withers' record of Dr. d'Hérelle's observations on clover in relation to malarial immunity in Abyssinia as published in *East Africa*. The same principles of various species of clover, or at least some, need not necessarily have the same actions on specific malarial parasites. This being so, before Agricultural Departments apply to American countries for seeds of species of clovers, it would be best to ascertain from the Society of American (U.S.) Homoeopathic Physicians which of their clovers would be most likely to prove anti-toxins to malaria. The above writer seems to indicate that Egyptian clover is specific for the malarial parasite.

Clover was incorporated in successful remedies in the seventeenth century. Tilly's Dutch Drops, and Daffy's Elixir, and sold for half a guinea a bottle, so probably its and its likes, were known to the ancients as beneficial in headaches (malarial). Lupin was introduced into England as a herbal by the Romans.

When distillation was discovered, bean flowers were comprised in a mixture for making a skin lotion. Dwarf bean, would be useful in diabetes, malarial head-symptoms, and severe palpitation etc., especially when potentised. Buckbean, likewise, in intermittent fever and diabetes. Californian clover or lucerne (alfalfa) would be a malaria remedy, as it induces mental and physical vigour; it should benefit black water fever, with suppression; and it is a soporific. Tincture of red clover is useful for cancerous people, for whooping cough, and is a prophylactic against mumps.

How soon will the day come when advocates of game reservation will laugh at the present methods of driving away tsetse flies and when there will be no need to worry about trypanosomic infested cattle? It seems to be within reach, if millionaires would only come to the rescue. With the great clearance of woodlands and herbage, by both blacks and whites, that has taken place and is still proceeding, there is a possibility of some species disappearing, before having been studied. I recall one pretty little flowering plant of which I have seen only one specimen in a dried maize garden in twenty-eight years!

Some three years ago I attempted to imagine an origin and remedy for cancers. Common warts are related to a cancer. Warts are common in Natives. I had seen an insect feeding on Native bean flowers, and also on a wild flower. I found a Native woman and child with several warts each; the insect, grasped by the thorax, exudes a sepi-like fluid from the mouth. Applied to one or two warts only, the whole were shed within about a week. Then I tried it on a European with warts, no result! Reason? Blood probably sensitised by antitoxins. Now, a potentised preparation of this, or similar ones, might prove helpful in cancers. I afterwards dispelled the recalcitrant warts with a radio active salt that is not used by orthodox physicians, and with great rapidity, too. Such items give food for thought.

Yours faithfully,

Limbe

Nyasaland

N. F. S. G.

THE CALL OF THE PUFF-ADDER.

A Nyasaland Planter's Experience.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

I have just read the letters of Messrs. Sakell and Clark in your issue of July regarding sounds that snakes can make, and an experience of mine in this matter may be of interest.

One night a month ago I was going from one room to another in my house preceded by a boy carrying a lamp. Just as he was passing through the door he stopped and said, "Snake," and looking down, I noticed a large puff-adder quite close to his feet. On meeting us the snake immediately turned off into an open corner of the room, where it coiled up and emitted an extraordinary sound. This sound, I feel now, could have been heard distinctly at fifty yards (each opinion corroborated by the boys who called out to others in the kitchen (exactly thirty-seven yards away) "Bring a stick to kill a large snake which is making that noise."

The head of the snake projected a few inches from amongst the coils, and moved very slightly from side to side. There was no open mouth and tongue play, as is usual with hissing snakes, the mouth being kept closed throughout. The sound was of two distinct notes, harsh and unpleasant, and continued without break or variation until the arrival of the stick, quite half a minute later. To convey the harsh monotony of the sound I can only describe it as being like a fog-horn or syren. The snake was three feet long and about 2½ inches thick. The local name is *chelumbe* and the Yao name *shupili*.

I have killed many of this species of snake before without even a hiss, and my boy informs me that they had not previously heard such a sound from a snake. Only a week previously I had killed an equally large puff-adder in the same room, and it is therefore possible that this second one was trailing the first, and that the noise was not from fear or to frighten, but was a call to an expected mate.

Yours faithfully,

Karonga,

W. A. MAXWELL.

Nyasaland.

TAWABU, A GALLANT YAO.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I was very interested in the story entitled "Tawabu, a gallant Yao," in your excellent paper. I remember the incidents of the battle of Mankoti P.E.A. on May 5, 1911, and your correspondent may be interested to learn that the name of the Sergeant of whom he writes was Ausi, of the Maxup Company, 2/1st K.A.R. Sergeant Tawabu had been killed in a valiant action on the previous day. Both these N.C.O.'s were exceptionally gallant and reliable, and with many others of the good old 1st K.A.R. are often remembered with gratitude, when comrades of the old Regiment meet and fight their battles over again.

Mlumbi,

Yours faithfully,

Aberdeenshire,

EDWARD K. BORTHWICK.

This notice from Capt. E. K. Borthwick, D.S.O. (SM.C.) will be read by many of our readers who served with the K.A.R. in 1911, our contributor, who is at present in East Africa, if other readers care to put down their names and consider them for publication. There are many incidents of the War in East Africa which deserve to be remembered, and *East Africa* will be only too glad to lend its columns for the purpose of recalling them. (L.S. & F.S.)

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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

East African Loan Act.

MR. JOSEPH POWER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress has been made with the railways and other public works authorised under the East African Loan Act?

MR. AMERY: As the reply to this question is somewhat detailed, I will, with my hon. friend's permission, circulate it in the Official Report.

A.—Railways.

Tanganyika.—(1) Tabora-Mwanza Railway Line.—Completed and opened to traffic throughout on August 15, 1928.

(2) Moshi-Arusha Railway Line.—Actual construction begun early in 1928 and now in progress.

(3) Relaying of Tanga Line.—In progress.

(4) Railway Surveys.—Surveys of the following projected lines have been completed—

(1) Dodoma to the Nyasaland border.

(2) Saaya River to Ngere, Nairobi.

The location survey of a projected line from Manyoni to Mkalama ya Singida is nearly complete.

Uganda.—Railway extension from Jinja to Kampala.—The construction of this line was authorised in August, 1928.

Nyasaland.—Various railway surveys recommended by the East African Guaranteed Loan Committee have been completed, including the survey for the proposed extension to Lake Nyasa and surveys at the Zambesi bridge site. The latter are still in progress.

B.—Public Works.

Tanganyika.—(1) Harbour Works.—A general survey of Dar es Salaam Harbour as recommended by the Imperial Shipping Committee, has been carried out. Improvements have been effected to the wharfrage accommodation at Dar es Salaam by extension of the existing wharves, construction of impant sheds, and installation of electric cranes. Harbour improvements have been completed at Mwanza on Lake Victoria.

(2) Roads.—The most important roads under construction are—

(1) Dodoma to Iringa, Dodoma to Mushi, Iringa to Tukuyu, Tanga to Pangani, Kilosa to Karu, Ngere to Kisaki, Kilosa to Inyanga, feeder roads in the Tabora Province.

Uganda.—Water supply.—A scheme for the supply of water to Kampala was sanctioned in August, 1928.

Nyasaland.—Roads.—One road has been completed, and work is in progress on other minor roads.

Northern Rhodesia.—(1) Harbours.—Port improvements have been carried out at the seaside of Lake Tanganyika.

(2) Roads.—The construction of the following roads is in progress—

Abercorn-Mpuluzi road, Great North road, Abercorn-Mwenze-Conger Border road, Lusaka-Fort Jameson.

C.—Road Communication in Uganda and Sudan.

MR. ROBERT THOMAS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it seems that it is possible to build a road in the Sudan, if it is proposed to construct a modern transport, has a route been planned, what is the distance, what will be the estimated cost, and to what extent will bridging be required.

MR. AMERY: A minor road already exists through Uganda to the Sudan via Soroti, Lira, Kericho, and Kiteto to Mongalla and Khat. I understand that a motor service is in operation along this route,

although from Lira to the Sudan frontier at least a distance of about 170 miles, the road is at present suitable for light vehicles only, and traffic is liable to interruption in the wet season. As regards the position on the Sudan side of the boundary, a question should be addressed to my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Native Administration Funds in Uganda.

MR. SHELL asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he has received any report from the Governor of Uganda respecting the recent prosecution of the Treasurer of the Native Government of that Colony for misappropriation of public funds, and whether he is able to make any statement respecting it.

MR. AMERY: It is the case that irregularities and defalcations were disclosed by the Auditor's report in connection with the Native Administration Funds of Buganda, but the hon. Member is under a misapprehension in thinking that the Treasurer of the Native Government has been prosecuted. I understand from the Governor of Uganda that the Treasurer himself tendered his resignation to the Kabaka of Buganda and that, with the approval of the Governor, this has been accepted.

MR. THURTELL: Was this Treasurer an Englishman?

MR. AMERY: No, Sir, he was a Native treasurer, and I understand that he is not concerned in the defalcations. The investigations show lack of proper supervision on his part, and he has resigned.

British South Africa Company.

MR. WARDLAW MILNE asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether at the time the agreement between the Crown and the British South Africa Company, dated September 29, 1923, was signed the North Charterland Exploration Company were informed of the insertion in the said agreement of Clause 3 (1) thereof, and had given authority to the British South Africa Company to enter into an agreement containing the said clause on their behalf.

MR. AMERY: I am unable to say what communications took place between the British South Africa Company and the North Charterland Exploration Company at the time mentioned. The proposed terms of the agreement had been published in July, 1923, and 1914.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.

New Fellows Elected.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, the following were among the Fellows, Associates, and Undergraduates elected—
Kivua, Messrs. D. E. Blunt, P. Booth, Billett, A. C. Hunter, R. E. Robins, and R. C. Mervin Wood.

Nyasaland.—Mr. L. B. Foote.
Northern Rhodesia.—Mr. G. H. Coleman.
Southern Rhodesia.—Mr. J. G. Freer, The Hon. G. Mitchell, M.L.A., and Mrs. H. C. Reeks.
Tanganyika.—Mrs. R. L. Browne, Mr. J. V. Goodall, Lieut. Col. E. N. Hoy, Messrs. L. J. Martin, F. W. G. Morison, A. W. Northrup, and E. Rice.

Kenya.—Mr. P. J. Curriuan, Mrs. A. N. Foster, Mr. G. M. Orlivie, Major E. E. Scott, O.B.E., and Mrs. E. P. Stanford, and The Hon. D. Watson, M.L.C.

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PERSONALIA

Viscountess Hill is leaving for Kenya.

Lady C. W. Aikin is on the water for Mombasa.

Sir Morris and Lady Carter are returning to Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Edward and Lady Denham left Liverpool last week for the Gambia.

Mr. R. S. Kyle has arrived in Mwanza on first appointment as Veterinary Officer.

Mr. C. McMahon, M.C., is now acting as District Officer of Shinyanga, Tanganyika.

Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Gordon D. Brown have left England for Kenya.

Major C. S. Goldman has been elected a director of the General Mines Investment Company.

Colonel Sir Henry Fairfax Lucy and Lady Fairfax Lucy leave Marseilles this week for East Africa.

Mr. A. M. D. Turnbull, Provincial Commissioner, Lindi has left Tanganyika on leave pending retirement.

Sir Rennell Rodd, M.P., who served in Zanzibar in 1893, has returned to London from a visit to Canada.

Captain M. E. Bell, D.S.O., has been granted leave pending resignation from the Administrative Service.

Mr. F. Johnson, Superintendent of Education, Tanganyika Territory, is now Acting Deputy Director of Education.

The first annual dinner of the Uganda Cotton Association was recently held in Kampala under the presidency of Mr. J. Bell.

Mr. Moffat, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by Mrs. Moffat, is spending six weeks' holiday at the Cape.

Mr. C. H. A. Criserson, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika, is now Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Lindi Province.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert Cook had the honour of taking tea with the Prince of Wales at the garden party given in his honour on Entebbe.

Gouni Vittorio Zoppi recently arrived in Nairobi to take up his duties as the newly appointed Italian Consul, in succession to signor Biecher.

Mr. H. N. Davies, O.B.E., the Chief Accountant, is acting as General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways during the absence on leave of Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell.

Dr. F. R. Lockhart, Medical Officer at Abera, was recently married in Dar es Salaam to Miss Eileen Fair, daughter of Mr. Joseph Fair of Headford, Co. Galway.

Major L. Kaapman, Chairman of the Usimbu District Farmers' Association, presided at a meeting recently held in Elfforet between local settlers and the Director of Agriculture.

The marriage between Mr. T. D. Rutter, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A., of Zanzibar, and Miss Mabel Anne Hillary, of Elm Park, Ardleigh, will take place at Mombasa Cathedral on January 3.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has appointed Messrs. I. L. Bruce, J. C. Innes, J. Millar, and W. F. Staff to be unofficial members of the Fort Jameson Village Management Board.

The King has given permission to Mr. A. Copland, District Surgeon, to wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar conferred upon him by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Mr. Benjamin Swan, Chairman of the Council of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, and of the Tobacco Federation of the Empire, has arrived in South Africa. He hopes to visit the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

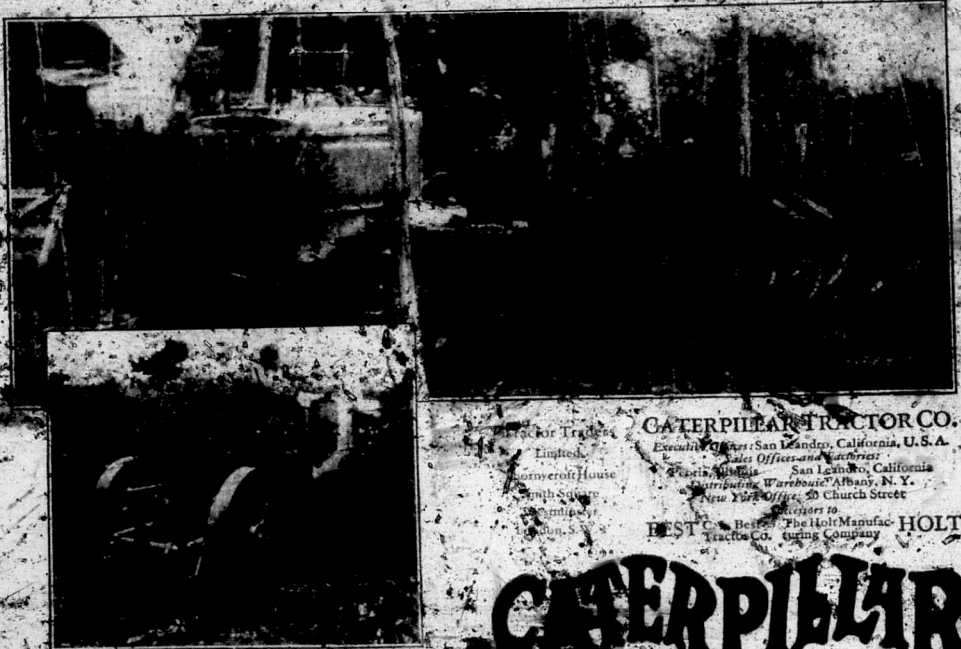
The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has appointed Major J. W. Milligan, Mr. A. A. Legat, Mr. G. A. Tyson, Colonel W. K. Luckier, and Mr. C. Kemp to be a Committee to meet the Law Society of the Colony with the object of discussing legislation which would provide greater security in respect of advances on crops.

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Point of Empire Geography.

There was once a man whose father who gave to his son a good start for London to begin his little bit of business. And don't forget, my boy, that the clock of the Law Courts is visible from the door of the restaurant in the Strand. Many a man has had his head on that useful bit of information. A Shoroto Dar, a Salangan would do well to take a good opportunity to consult a chap before starting on his journey back up into a useful territory. Following the direction in which the capital of Salangan territory lies from London, a boy might be able to find out what that direction is.

Hydrography of a Lion.

In this book of his experience as a political officer in the Southern Sudan, Ben Ashby declares that lions in that district are by no means so vicious, broad, and heavy as many of the lions of the Nile, and he says that he has quite usually seen a lion with a broken back.

Walking through the bush, suddenly became aware of faint howling from behind, and as this was a most unusual creature for the place he moved in the direction of the sound. He progressed the lion came straight down upon him, and he dived, and in a little while he was upon a number of these beasts crouched round a lioness, with their heads lowered towards its back. Looking at himself, he saw that he had been crouching on a lower level, and had a strong tendency to rise up again. He saw that the lioness was off rapidly, cover and coming in from his front. He discovered it was absolutely safe.

Can any of our readers quote a similar experience?

Karak in The Nile.

Some white writers have suggested that an article should be written about the life-belts of that country, which I have often seen. It was a great value for the life-belts. The life-belts were made of the Rye life-belts, and they appear to throw considerable doubt on the suitability of this fibre for such belts, for during the journey it was stated that the life-belts were in the "ill-fated" were stoned with karak and though heavy, they became more bogged and so heavy that they would be mentioned that they would drown any man. The witness definitely

stated that it knicked about, kapok gets compressed, and loses its elasticity, and it becomes sodden. No doubt more will be heard of the matter, which concerns seriously those who have planted kapok trees and are interested in the cultivation. I am sure that the karak in the Nile has its name from Malaya.

Swahili Unwarmed.

My lack of knowledge of Swahili, I write to report, has caused a strange experience which had been in Southern Tanganyika only a short time. Returning one evening in full moonlight, and a short shooting, as I was walking along a Native path by myself, for my boy had remained behind to arrange for the meat to be brought back to camp, the beating of drums warned me that a dance of some kind was in progress. I went on and nearer Lairowo the sound suddenly turned in the path brought into view a large village clearing, in which burnt stick fires. Many men and women were present, some taking part in the dancing and others watching. The old village headman or headman was seated on a stool surrounded by his councillors, while in front of him was a table of drinking gourds. One of the Natives came and stood as I stood watching at the edge of the clearing, for suddenly the jumbo rose and came across to me.

Knowing his friendly nature, I decided to ask for a drink of milk, which I had to do by means of a sign. My request brought forth a great volume of milk from the jumbo and his councillors, but after a few moments they conducted me to a stool. Further talk unintelligible to me followed, and then a young maiden appeared, squatted down in front of me, and offered me a gourd. Without delay I tasted the gourd and drank, not milk, but a great quantity. Apparently this was the signal for a great shout, and the dancers continued even more strenuously, increasing the number of their steps and making them more and more fantastic. bodily

The young woman will have to spend much money to purchase the gourd, and my boy, on his arrival a few moments later, was surprised to find me with a gourd.

Why I was surprised to find me with a gourd, he answered with a great volume of demands. I learnt to my astonishment that by drinking from the gourd I had unwittingly joined in a betrothal dance, and had accepted the girl who had made the presentation. But a large quantity of fresh milk served to extricate me from an awkward situation, which, had my knowledge of Swahili would have avoided.

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KENYA AGRICULTURE IN 1927.

The Problem of Agricultural Research.

The recently published annual report for the year 1927 of the Department of Agriculture of Kenya Colony (Government Press, Nairobi, 5s.) gives the area available for European occupation, as some 700,000 acres, of which 472,920 acres are now alienated, an increase of 107,503 acres over 1926. The number of occupiers is given as 7,909, an increase of 94 over the previous year, and the total area cultivated was 510,543 acres, an average of 269 acres per occupier, against 256 for 1926. The average development by each European occupier was 4.35 acres, which shows the extensive character of farming operations in the Colony.

The areas under coffee, sisal, wheat, sugar cane, and barley are increasing. The total area under European crops was 438,035 acres, and the following table gives the percentages of increase and decrease of the various crops.

Crop	1927 Acres	1926 Acres	Increase	Decrease
Maize	102,502	103,877		
Wheat	65,030	43,705	48.4	
Barley	4,903	2,644	54.8	
Coffee	74,662	68,050	8.4	
Sisal	71,213	66,107	18.30	
Tea	3,130	1,689	86.00	
Cocoanuts	8,113	8,766		4.8
Sugar cane	5,811	7,762		1.00
Miscellaneous	17,194	14,523		
Total acreage of crops grown	442,376	404,470	9.5	
Less catch crops	47,345	3,427	38.1	
Net area under crops	438,035	401,043	9.5	

Maize and Wheat.

Maize.—The acreage planted, namely a total of 1,314,643 bags, for an average of 2,739 bags of 70 lb. per acre, which was better than that of any other year except 1924, when the average was 7.68 bags per acre. During the year steps were taken to establish a plant breeding station from which selection work and maize breeding could be more largely and expeditiously carried out. Experiments with Mr. Simpson's Ol' Bonanza white maize was continued at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories, but the type cannot yet be said to be fixed, although on the average as a crop it is on the high side. The Report remarks:

"It is seen that the raising of crops other than maize are being given much consideration by farmers. It would assist were variety plots of numerous different arable crops laid down at a large number of centres, in order that more specific advice could be given on the subject of alternate crops and green manures for the different districts. The fact that the Department has no District Agricultural Officers in the European areas has largely prevented the prosecution of such fundamental trial work. Farmers themselves have from time to time tested large numbers of different crops, but not in such a way that comparisons are possible and their experiences are of any value."

Wheat.—The area under cultivation yielded a total of 120,500 bags of 20 lb. for an average of 2.68 bags per acre, though where wheats of suitable varieties were sown on properly prepared land yields of 5 to 10 bags per acre were obtained. The Department advises farmers to go carefully to wheat, and preferably under advice from the Department, but it states that there is a much greater feeling of security with the wheat crop to-day than ever before. It continues:

"The application of good manure is likely to improve the yield of wheat in almost all cases. It is a

slight acidity in the soil is much more detrimental to wheat than an excess of lime. The application of one ton of ground limestone to acid soils of soils deficient in lime has a beneficial effect which lasts over a period of years. Where farmers are uncertain, it is cheap and easy for them to experiment with phosphates and lime on a small area, when they may find results which subsequently may turn to advantage on a much larger scale."

On the other hand, Mr. G. J. L. Burton, the Plant Director, at the meeting of the First Wheat Conference held in August, 1928, warned farmers that continued use of phosphates, though increasing yields, would more or less exhaust other plant foods in the soil.

Nine wheat mills were in operation during the year and they dealt with 67,602 bags of wheat, which produced 15,083 bags of fine flour and 51,511 bags of 12½" flour. The wastage was 17,008 bags, or 25.1% of the total milled.

Coffee.

Coffee.—In spite of a dry season, the 749 coffee planters, with 53,800 acres actually in bearing (8,000 acres more than in 1926), exported 209,243 cwt. of coffee (70,000 cwt. more than in the previous year), to a value of £1,140,549 (£777,435 in 1926), or 42% of the Colony's total agricultural exports. Yet the Coffee Officer declares that the crop produced is only two-thirds of what it should be. "In a measure he attributes this to drought and disease, but he admits that manuring to preserve soil fertility and improved methods of cultivation deserve closer attention."

"The cultivation of coffee in Kenya," he writes, "has been largely undertaken in so haphazard and discourteous a manner that it is impossible to lay down with exactitude the most suitable cultural methods for any given district. Various methods of cultivating coffee are advocated by different people, but without considering existing conditions the results of these methods may lead to disaster. Experiments have often been noticed from seedling, but as so often these trials should be carried out can only be decided after careful observations on soils of various textures and under different climatic conditions."

"In the present state of affairs, some of the trials were made mainly in connection with observations on experimental work of trials which are being carried out. Owing to the fact that these were no one to carry on my work during my absence from the Colony, some of the trials have been abandoned, besides which some of the planters who undertook to carry out co-operative experiments have abandoned them. For many reasons I found it impossible to be in close touch with all these trials, and the planter either does not know how to carry on without further advice; in other cases the trials are abandoned as they interfere with the ordinary routine work on the plantation and the planter may not be sufficiently interested after they have been made for some time to be bothered with them."

The Report adds—

"It would be ultimately of the greatest benefit to the industry were an experiment station established at which the details of plantation treatment and management, together with factory methods, could be exhaustively studied. At the same time the breeding of coffee for the field could be readily undertaken there. When it is considered that the industry has not yet evolved a definite system of management, and when so much specific and accurate data and information are secured from trials, it would be wise to have this aspect fully studied so that with much earlier date the country would be proceeding with its coffee work on systematic lines."

Other Crops.

The output of sisal was much increased, owing to the fall in prices the value of fibre exported was only £468,074, as against £570,470 in 1926. "The people interested in this industry are as heretofore energetically pursuing investigations into methods and systems with a view to lowering working costs and increasing acre-yield."

Sugar Cane.

The area was not increased, but the

production rose and 5,320 cows were exported. Mosaic disease was found to be more widely spread than was at first thought.

Barley. Interest in barley is increasing and farmers are advised to try a small acreage each year until they understand the culture. It is expected that barley will become one of the main crops, especially as mixed farming advances.

Cocoa. The time is not far distant when most if not all of the Colony's production of cocoa will be absorbed locally.

Miscellaneous Crops. These include pineapples, mangoes, guineapples, sugar-corn, plums, citrus fruits, potatoes, linseed, groundnuts, and various feeding and by crops. Says the Report:

At various points in the Colony the hands of those who do not raise crops, and a basic knowledge of them may be necessary in their experience and theoretical work will arise, to be followed in due time by the establishment of local agricultural industries. It is unfortunate that the agricultural records should be kept of the sort made of them is not kept, and in this connection the Department could help.

Research

The total cost of the Department was £117,681, of which £75,000 was spent by the agricultural side and £71,772 by the veterinary service, which, contrary to usual Colonial practice, is under the Director of Agriculture. It is interesting to note that what may be called agricultural research work was confined to the Scott Laboratories, which absorbed £7,263, and the Plant Breeding Service, which took £2,605—a total of £98,868—while £20,913 was devoted to the veterinary research division, in addition to £6,546 for District Services—a total of £30,464. The report of the veterinary division occupies 128 pages of the 307 pages comprised in the Report, and gives very full accounts of important investigations into diseases of stock, both large and small, which should prove of great value to farmers and ranchers. Especially good work was done on the Lushington disease of sheep. Details are not shared, but the technique is set out thoroughly, and those who can follow the discussions and understand the results, that is real research work.

From certain points it would seem that the Director does not see altogether eye to eye with his research officers. The first paragraph of the Report says:

It is becoming increasingly important that when a good sabbe is appointed, who will have the will to encourage the work over a country of such varying conditions, and to realise that their work is not that of the ordinary sabbe but that it calls for the exercise of more than ordinary consideration and apprehension.

And a little later:

It would, however, be wiser were scientific officers required to make experimental and research work at their laboratories their main function, using the travelling laborers where an occurrence has to be worked out in the field. It is unwise wholly to use scientific officers for the sake of advice to farmers in the field; this District Agricultural or Veterinary Officer in most cases should be a general sanitarist, adviser of specialists, and there is no having a large number of specialists particularly research, and later advising farmers, scientific and sanitary, should be general. It is useless to speak of a lack of concentration on the problems, and in some cases ultimately to a dislike to the research work on the part of the officer.

On the other hand, the Plant Breeder's view is:

This work of instruction would not appear at first sight to be within the province of a plant breeder, but it is a real value to him in his work and enables him to advise farmers for all matters relating to wheat. This advisory work also does not normally come within the sphere of

plant breeding, but in this Colony circumstances are such that the plant breeder is the officer in the best position to advise and his work has been put upon him.

Elsewhere the same officer complains that, contrary to his advice as the officer responsible for doing the work, the main experimental stations are far apart, so that it will be impossible for him to become fully cognizant of the characters of the cereals under trial; and he considers it unfortunate that his report on the wheat trials could not, as last year, be made to coincide with the wheat year (January to January), so that his report might be more nearly conclusive.

The Inspector of Plantations, who, as a Masai, is more at home during the year, has also a sword to say:

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the Masai, who are so relieved of work, do not do more than their share. There are many people in the Colony who might do useful scientific work, but because of such duties, could not do so. It is necessary to have specialised individuals, and in an area of so much money could be saved.

Of research into municipal problems, it is able to find only two reports, in the Report on the maize at the Scott Laboratories, of which it is stated that: "A long time must elapse before any significant results to be expected from these trials, though the maize at Kasarim, Kyambui, also presumably the maize, though the crop is not specified, in which the whole of the crop removed from these plots this year was unfortunately not weighed, so that no reliable yield results will be available for this year."

Native Agriculture

As for Native agriculture, the main functions of the officers of the Department have been advisory to administrative officers and instruction in the agricultural schools at the Scott Laboratories and at Bukura. It has been possible owing to lack of staff being available to impart more direct instruction in the Reserves, both by means of Native instructors, demonstration plots, and *barazas* addressed by officers.

A serious hindrance to helping the Natives was their suspicion in the matter of seed distribution. Considerable suspicion is shown by the Wakkuyun of any kind of seed issue, and they are disinclined to accept such seed except under persuasion. Elsewhere it is noted that:

Suspicion also is one of our greatest hindrances to the work. The Natives rarely accept our intentions and lean to the opinion that we are trying to get their land being taken from them, and it has often been evident that our *barazas* visits have been looked upon as a form of taxation. It was even found in making an issue of maize, that the Natives hesitated to take it, in case of being fined in some way later on. Such a condition has delayed progress considerably, and the whole scheme of advisory agricultural assistance will be slow and not so encouraging at times.

Stock Farming in East Africa

is authoritatively dealt with in our Settlement Number Cokoulu W. K. Fowler writes on "The Dairy Industry in Kenya," Mr. N. J. Hunt on "Sheep Farming in Kenya," and Mr. H. W. Gray on "Cattle Farming in Southern Rhodesia."

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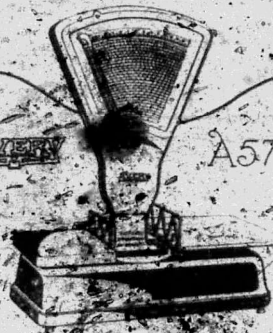
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WHAT THE FOUR M.R.'S. THINK

The four members of Parliament who have recently returned to this country from a visit to Tanganyika as the guests of the Government of that Territory, namely Messrs. J. A. Somerville, Eugene Ramsden, R. H. Morris, and W. Paling, were well pleased, very greatly amused by what they saw during their 40-day tour of the Territory, by air and motor car, and have returned to England with a firm conviction of the great prospects of Tanganyika. Their report was to have been presented yesterday afternoon at a private meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association, but it is expected, authorized publication of their document in that event, we hope to publish instalments in an early issue.

Mr. Somerville, the Chairman, said on his return to a Daily representative:

During our tour we found that very striking progress had been made in Tanganyika. The Administration was very efficient, and so far as I could judge, the Natives seemed to be contented and happy. A thoroughly interesting experiment of indirect rule through the Native Councils is being carried on by the Governor. This is due to the removal of tribal influence and to the employment of what is good in the old tribal customs and ideas of justice. The experiment is a promising one, and it bids fair to be successful in developing the Territory. When one thinks of the chaos that existed as a result of the War, the progress made in the last four years in restoring order, bringing about a state of contentment, and enabling the Natives to cultivate their lands and mind their cattle in peace is remarkable.

Mr. Hopkins, who is slated to have declared:

I am against white settlement there. The climatic conditions hardly admit of it. There is no settlement in the north and in the southern highlands, but the central part is very arid and dry, and with regard to the parts of the Territory mentioned, settlement will have to be by men with big capital. It is all right for big companies who intend to go in for plantations but not for men who have to do the manual work themselves. As if anyone with knowledge of the country would expect settlers to do the manual work themselves.

Numerous newspapers have published the statement that the four M.R.'s are opposed to federation, and some journals have even suggested that the invitation was extended to them by the Tanganyika Government in the hope that they would return convinced of the unwisdom of federation from the Tanganyika standpoint and thus upsetting the calculations on which suggestions are based. I hardly think it possible. Each of the four members of our delegation to declare themselves opposed to federation, it is to be remembered that none of them had previously visited East Africa, that they have now spent only some five weeks in the Colony, and that what they have seen has been entirely from the Tanganyika standpoint.

While in the Territory they were able to visit Tanga, Amara, Moshi, Arusha, Mwanza, Iringa, Dodoma, Iringa, Tabora, and Ujiji, and Dar es Salaam.

KENYA'S HEALTH LAST YEAR

Nairobi European Death Rate Falls

The situation in all which characterized the year 1925 in Kenya Colony had a beneficial effect on the health of the population, says the Annual Medical Report, just published by the Government Printer, Nairobi.

Plague continued to be the most fatal disease among Natives, sleeping sickness being of a mild type, and only 288 cases being discovered in spite of a special census taken along the Lake shore. An outstanding feature in connection with malarial control was the inauguration by the Government of 20,000 for 3000 sanitary work in the Nairobi area, and the contribution by the Municipal Corporation of a similar sum. Sixteen cases of blackwater occurred during the European population, Mombasa, Nairobi, and Voi returning 6, 5 and 4 cases respectively. Typhoid fever precautions are compulsory, but this is shown by the fact that 1,811,805 cases were reported by Natives at the Reserves, 137,110 at Mombasa, 10,241 at Nairobi, and 16,701 in Kisumu. The laboratory issued 26,478 doses of plague vaccine.

Taking the European population of Nairobi as 665, the 37 deaths during the year gave a rate of 5.5 per 1000. Mombasa, with a European population of 672, returned a European death rate of 10.3, maternity and child welfare work was continued at Nairobi and Mombasa, and archipelago was started at Kisumu.

The actual expenditure of the Department during the year was £188,227, or £48,038 less than that sanctioned. It represented 7.7% of the total expenditure of the Colony.

MILK, CREAM, AND BACON

Hints from South Africa

The very useful Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, South Africa, are always welcome for they contain practical instruction with clear explanation of the principles involved. Bulletin No. 33, "Proceeding for milk," by Dr. P. J. v. d. H. Schreiner, discusses the best breeds of dairy cows and the vital importance of the bull, which "is half the herd" goes into details of feed and management, and is written in the light of real South African conditions, much of which is similar to that in the East African highlands.

Mr. J. Challis, the Superintendent of Dairying, deals in Bulletin No. 33 with cream, and elucidates the proper methods of running that most essential instrument, the cream separator. Many an unassuming beginner in the dairy business has met with difficulties in separating cream, and Mr. Challis's advice will be found invaluable. When it is realized that cream, tests of material sent to the Government Dairy, from 15% to 25%, which a 45% fat cream is the desideratum, it will be seen that expert advice is necessary. Mr. Challis gives such advice.

Wool and products are becoming so important a branch of farming in many parts of East Africa, that Bulletin No. 34, by Mr. W. A. K. Morkel, on "The raising of bacon and ham on the Farm," is a valuable place on many a settler's book shelf.

There are some good photographs of typical crosses, Berkshire and Blackshire and Friesian, and between the Berkshire and Friesian, showing some 200 lb. at 8 to 9 months of age, and the directions puzzling to define the carcass.

Canada and Holland. Uganda is probably the best in the world. See *The Review of Books* article in *The Review of Books*.


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East Africa's Information Bureau is for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's attention 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 specifications, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Bureau in such matters.

The erection of cold storage works at Beira is under discussion.

A branch of the British Empire Service League has been formed in Port Jamison.

A wireless listener in Pretoria reports having heard the Nairobi station distinctly.

Westway Ltd. have removed their offices to Belgis House, Teak Settlement Road, Nairobi.

The Standard Bank of South Africa has opened a branch at Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

The Sudan imported 185 motor cars, valued at £230,150, during the first four months of this year.

Messrs. Carr, Thomson & Company Ltd., Kenya's well-known motor dealers, are about to open a branch in Kitale.

The Kenya Post Office is using new obliterating stamps reading "Visit Kenya and Uganda, the Land of Sunshine".

The net profit of the Hotel Cecil for last year was £37,451. A dividend of 4 1/2% has been declared on the Ordinary shares.

Mr. C. S. Noble, a director of Kodak (East Africa) Ltd., suggests the formation of a Photographic Society in Kenya.

The acreage under cultivation in the Uasin Gishu Plateau has increased between 1928 and 1927 from 28,000 acres to 85,000 acres.

A report from Tanganyika states that diamonds have been discovered near Dodoma. We have no corroboration at the moment.

It is notified for public information that the head quarters of the Mombasa district have been transferred from Namanyere to Sambawanga.

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company announces that its new twin-screw motorship of about 10,000 tons gross will be called the "Dombas Castle".

An ordinance to provide for the protection of Northern Rhodesia of designs registered in United Kingdom is to be laid before the Legislative Council of the Protectorate.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the week ended October 6 included: Coffee, 2,080 bags; cotton, 1,318 bales; hides and skins, 771 bales; maize, 1,618 bags; sugar, 944 bales.

The revenue of the Kenya and Uganda Railway from public coaching and goods traffic during August last year was £182,833, or £20,534 more than that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Rights of occupancy in respect of forty parcels of agricultural lands in the Mbeya area of the Mbeya District of the Province of Tanganyika were offered for sale by public auction at Mbeya on November 30.

The graded coffee pest, Stephanadorea, has made a definite appearance in Kenya, and the closest co-operation between coffee planters, the Coffee Planters' Union and the Department of Agriculture is highly desirable.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the week ended October 6 included: Agricultural implements, 977 packages; cement, 11,752 sacks; cotton pieces, goods, 1,713 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 1,521 packages.

The London Committee of Companhia de Mocimboa state that the Customs receipts for the port of Beira during the month of September amounted to £17,520, as compared with £22,258 for the corresponding period of 1927.

Notice is given that the partnership hitherto subsisting between Messrs. Robert Howard Kips, Norman Henry Brooke Edenborough Lacey, and Norman Lacey, operating as farmers at Chisamba, Northern Rhodesia, under the name of Kips and Lacey, has been dissolved, consequent on the death of Mr. Norman H. B. E. Lacey.

Regulations are published by the Government of Northern Rhodesia controlling the entry into Native Reserves of persons who are not Native occupants, otherwise unlawful occupation of land within such Reserves. Provision is made for the leasing of sites of not more than five acres to any suitable person or firm for the purposes of trading in any Reserve, but such leases are not to exceed five years in length. With the permission of the Governor, missionary societies may occupy temporarily a site not exceeding 100 acres in a Reserve. Sites may also be granted for hotels or places of lodging, only public roads leading through a Reserve, but the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor of any kind will be prohibited.

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BROOME (SELANGOR) RUBBER PLANTATIONS.

At the sixteenth annual general meeting of Broome (Selangor) Rubber Plantations, Ltd., held on Friday last, Mr. John Kelly, the Chairman presiding, said: "Gentlemen: During the year we have sustained a very great loss by the death of my brother, who was Chairman of this company for the past 14 years. To fill the vacancy on the Board we have elected Mr. H. Hunter, a director, whose firm, Messrs. E. H. Hunter & Co., is an old-established one and well known in the East and also in London. Mr. Hunter is at present in the East in business, so we have appointed, as his alternate, Mr. W. Stanley Moss, who acts for Mr. Hunter at home, and I have the greatest pleasure in welcoming him here to-day. I am confident that the Board will receive great benefit from the advice of these gentlemen."

Tin and Coffee.

At the meeting last year there were two matters referred to by the Chairman about which you will no doubt wish me to say a word or two. One is the question of tin dredging, and the other our interest in East Africa. With regard to the former, negotiations have been broken off by the dredging company concerned, probably on account of the fall in the price of tin. If and when conditions are more favourable than they are at present we shall see what can be done about interesting others. As you are aware, our investment mainly consists of a holding in a company engaged in the cultivation of high-grade coffee in the Arusha district of East Africa. About 400 acres are now under coffee, and further development work is proceeding steadily. Towards the end of 1927 it is anticipated that a substantial coffee crop will be picked. We shall be interested to know what the first consignment from the small area now in bearing was sold on the London market earlier in the year, and realised the satisfactory price of £255 for 100 cwt. I beg to move that the report and accounts as submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved and adopted, that the sum of £2,500 be transferred to amortisation reserve, that £1,834 be transferred to taxation reserve, and that the sum of £2,750 be carried forward to the next accounts, subject to staff bonus for the year 1927-28.

The Late Chairman.

Mr. J. C. Overett: I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution. In doing so I would like to take this opportunity of referring to the great loss the Board and the shareholders have sustained by the death of our late Chairman, Mr. Joseph Kelly. The resolution was carried unanimously. The appointment of Mr. H. Hunter to fill the vacancy on the Board was confirmed, Mr. W. Stanley Moss (Mr. John Kelly) was re-elected, and Messrs. Lewis and Munroe were re-appointed auditors.

Conflicting reports are to hand as to the amount of favour given in Uganda to suggestions for the continuance of the Buganda Soil-Cultivating Association, and the extension of the principle to other areas. Nothing had been definitely decided in the Buganda Province when the last mail left, and the proposed Eastern Province Association had also not been constituted. As we reported in our issue of November 23, however, a larger meeting of traders at Jinja had protested against such suggestions, and we since hear that similar action has been taken in Kampala.

ABYSSINIA MAY BUILD ROADS

Interesting American Consular Report.

Another interesting report from Mr. Addison F. Bradford, United States Minister in Addis Ababa, has been issued by the American Department of Commerce. Mr. Bradford says:

Addis Ababa, a city of 150,000 population during the past six years, developed a fair number of streets and suburban dirt roads suitable for motor vehicles, but the streets merely extend beyond the city limits, and perhaps three-quarters of the total street mileage is gutted, and hounded down to degrees prejudicial to more effective use of motor vehicles. Dire Dawa, the next important city, is built on a flat area and practically all of its street mileage is cared for in a better manner. Addis Ababa, as suitable for motor vehicles, is the third and only other important city with a little street mileage suitable for motor vehicles.

For centuries past animals have carried merchandise and people to and from the provinces. In the country there seems no particular reason for speeding up by or labour for highway construction, but now that his fancy has been firmly grasped by the motor car he is feeling the urge to extend the road over which he may ride on rubber-tired wheels. As a result there is a rapidly growing demand and pressure for the construction of highways.

As a result of combined Ethiopian and foreign interest there already exists a tentative highway construction programme. The first locality upon which it is being laid out is a road which shortly will begin with the personal backing of the Negus, runs from the railway town of Dire Dawa to Harar, the centre of a rich agricultural and stock-raising area. The road will be about thirty miles in length and will support a heavy traffic when completed. Two roads are planned to extend each about 200 miles from Addis Ababa into the areas of Jimma and Jimma, to the south and south-west. From these two areas comes much of the produce exported from Addis Ababa to the outside world. It now requires weeks to come in by pack animal at excessive rates. The routes offer no important engineering difficulties.

Another route, more difficult because of the terrain, is the one running west from Addis Ababa to Gore and Gambela on the Sobat river. This is also a rich area, although a great deal of the water goes out by river during the high water in summer to Khartoum on the Sobat and White Nile, and there is a good road travel and traffic by the present caravan trail to and from Addis Ababa. A fourth road considered is the one from Addis Ababa to Lake Tana a distance of approximately 200 miles. This, however, is likely to depend upon the result of present negotiations for construction of the Lake Tana Dam. These four routes, not including the Dire Dawa to Harar road, which seems assured, are tentative and depend for immediate construction upon foreign capital. The Ethiopian Government is understood to be disposed to consider such concessions if and when applied for.

New highways will give outlets to the present pressure of the people, necessary for expansion of their agricultural production. They will benefit other and facilitate the distribution of important manufactured goods to a people whose demand and supply are increasing. Thus, thus automatically, the country will be advanced. In this latter respect automobile and other equipment will feel the first benefit.

At last week's meeting... demand for East African desiccated...

Table with columns for commodity names (e.g., London, First sizes, East sizes) and prices.

London... obtained 90, 100... compared with 100...

London... The market... during the week...

London... No other... The market... and of...

London... The market... and of... supported...

Table with columns for commodity names (e.g., 100 to 120, 110 to 130) and prices.

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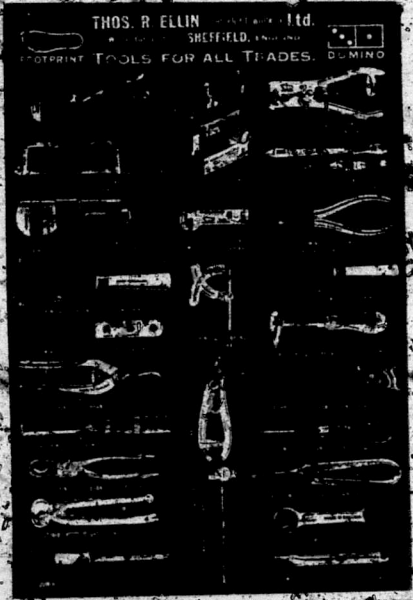
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The current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa gives the following information:

Kenya.—Import and export prices are steady with a normal turnover and the financial tone of the bazaar is sound though longer credit is being given and 20 days is becoming general to good marks.

Golda.—A revival of business is not expected until the opening of the next season.

Tanganyika.—Bazaar business is improving as the produce-buying season develops.

Zanzibar.—The tone of the bazaar is sound and imports are not excessive.

ABYSSINIAN PLOT THAT FAILED.

The news, published exclusively in *East Africa* of October 18, of a threatened revolution in Abyssinia and a frustrated plot against Ras Tafari, has since been confirmed by the well-informed Italian paper, *Il Quotidiano-Eritreeo*, which says:

September 5 produced a foolish attempt at rebellion in Addis Ababa. It took the form of a conspiracy of the Byzantine Palace supported by the beginning of a military revolution. But fortune did not show herself favourable to the rebels. Twelve hours had not passed before the movement was completely calmed by the arrests of certain persons who are only of secondary importance in the Ethiopian firmament. It appeared clearly that obscure influences were at the bottom of the trouble. The proof of this was in the steps immediately taken by His Highness the Throne to remove the chief official administrator from all office and public functions. The miserable rebellion, broken up, had no other effect than to show the whole world that the road is to-day open and safe for the young Rexent, and that the title of Negus which will be conferred on him in the solemnity of the Cross affirms for all time the desire of the Abyssinian people to follow the future Emperor in his constitutional action consecrated entirely to the well-being and the greatness of his country.

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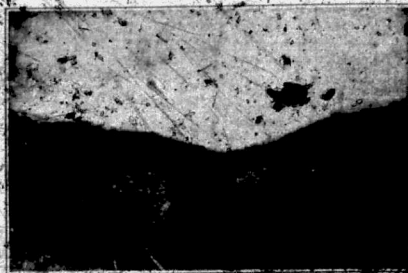
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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THE PRINCE'S RETURN

The immense and world-wide sympathy which the serious illness of the King has evoked will be extended, particularly in East Africa, to the Prince of Wales, whose tour has been intimately but short and who is proceeding to England under a heavy cloud of filial anxiety. His trip, planned primarily as a holiday for the heir to the throne, has developed into a characteristic combination of publicity and occasional private sport. The Prince has found time and opportunity to take part in a multitude of public functions, has come into contact with aspects of the Empire which were certainly new to him, widely travelled as he is, and has impressed his charming personality upon a wonderfully wide range of an exotic population. As in the most unfortunate of circumstances there is almost always some compensation, we are glad to see that the Prince held up at Dar es Salaam by his sudden change of route, was able to make a short visit to Zanzibar. Apparently that picturesque island was not included in the original itinerary, an omission

which seemed to us both unfortunate and incomprehensible, and it is with satisfaction that we read that the Prince has been able with his usual energy to crowd into a flying visit a call on the Sultan, a tour of the Bazaar, a dinner at the Residence, and what seems to have been a reception of the European inhabitants at the Club. We are sure that Zanzibar will have given H.R.H. as much pleasure and novelty, and as worthy memories as any other place on his journey.

That the Prince's trip nearly came to a still more premature conclusion is clear from the latest advices on General Trotter's sudden illness. It appears that the Prince definitely declared that if anything serious happened to his "best and oldest friend" he would there and then cancel the remainder of his tour. That *contretemps* was happily averted, but good fortune was fated not to last, and grave and foreboding tidings have compelled the Prince's hasty return. It will no doubt afford some, if only a melancholy, satisfaction to one who, like the King, puts public duty first, that the part of the tour which has been postponed, abandoned is that which was to afford him mainly private entertainment. However, the Prince has had some good shooting, and has experienced some of the inevitable drawbacks, difficulties and dangers of African travel; and these he has taken like the good sportsman he is. There must be many Natives in Tanganyika Territory who can recall princely visits to German East Africa, and they will doubtless have contrasted the unassuming and human attitude of the heir to the British throne with the flamboyant etiquette so dear to the German heart.

The Prince's tour, though curtailed, has done an immense amount of good. Seed has been sown which in the future should bear a harvest of peace, understanding and goodwill; loyalties have been cemented and friendships made. Not the least of the benefits which will accrue is a better knowledge of East and Central Africa among the stay-at-homes in Great Britain. "Better," perhaps, only in the sense of "keener," for a not inconspicuous feature of the news here to England has been occasional inaccuracy of detail. We ourselves have drawn attention to sundry slips, and our correspondents have been vocal. Even great journals have displayed a *surfeit* in discussing the news which has been fair proof that the present political and economic status of much of East Africa was news indeed. But at least they have brought the corners of the front and back great news printed.

NYASALAND'S WATER DIVINER.

Brother Rodriguez, a Marist Missionary.

Specialty written for East Africa.

By Vivian Hall.

Soon after my arrival in Nyasaland I called on the small mission station to make friends. The place was as poor as my welcome, was kind, and very soon the shabby but wadded walls and the precarious of the ancient deck chair on which I was perilously perched were forgotten in the geniality of my host, a bearded Marist missionary with a fund of anecdote and a surprisingly intimate knowledge of the country. Conversation touched the crown of the country, the steady influx of fresh stock, the creation of new careers, new homesteads, increasing amenities.

But in one thing, padre, I hazarded, many new comers will be as disappointed as I have been, and that is that there is such a limited quantity of water, especially for domestic purposes. Every household keeps at least two boys to fetch its water, which when it does arrive is usually gritty, brackish, and unhealthy.

"That's so," he admitted, "but there is enough water underground almost everywhere. It's just a matter of digging wells to have an ample supply. Every mission station has quite a good one, and wells are easy propositions."

It was said quite simply, simply enough to get a leg-pull.

Quite easy!

So I countered. Of course, quite easy, but you just get a few men, dig a hole, and out comes the sparkling water. It's as easy as watching a fiddler play the "Moonlight Sonata" and then picking up a violin and trying to continue. Only a matter of putting your finger tips at certain points along the strings and drawing a bow across them. Getting water is just as easy, except for the little detail of knowing where to dig. Of course, one can always excavate at five-foot intervals on a six hundred acre plot, one must get water if one digs deep enough—easy!

The padre laughed heartily as he helped me to some more of his very excellent coffee.

"Anyway, my dear," he was a little offhand, "this missionary—whenever you want to dig a well, let me know, and Brother Rodriguez will dig the spot for you. Ah! here he comes." Brother Rodriguez introduced you to his visitor.

The Padre's Old Man

A thin, pale, frail man of middle height, his features were clean cut and regular, with very noticeable eyes deep set under a high intellectual forehead. It appeared that Brother Rodriguez, a Belgian from near Louvain, did all the outside work of the mission, work for which the ecclesiastic accent could not spare the time.

As yet, my studies had to live, and missions, as our home was when the franc was worth less than a penny, was left to the Brother to grow tobacco, cure and deliver, to run the carpentry department, keep the garden and another cycles in good running order, and maize, and so on.

1. This is the method of water divining as used in the subsequent in this country, and our readers will be interested to note that in the claims made in the article by our contributor, who thins that the fact is as stated in the A.E.A.

...possibly from the reverend padre's heads every...
...the old jobs also fell to his lot. In...
...time he builds cathedrals—he built the...
...Roman Catholic Cathedral in Blantyre and...
...now built one in Zomba—and mission houses, locates...
...water for domestic and other purposes, and looks...
...after the pigs and poultry. For the rest, he helps...
...generally in the work of the mission. That is, as...
...I can portray it, a picture of Brother Rodriguez...
...who, he said, is the best bridge player I...
...know. During the war he was in charge of the...
...wireless section on the Dutch frontier. At present...
...he is well-served by Brother Rodriguez. As with the rest...
...of the Order, he gets no salary, but is given his...
...food and clothing, and, as I understand, appropriate...
...for his own needs some of the tobacco he...
...grows.

Advice Given Free

In those first few moments I knew the Brother was very slow, he joined diffidently in the conversation and a few minutes later there was a gentle "If possible, I would kindly excuse"—and he was gone. There were evening prayers to say and some missionary photographs to be developed and printed at home for the mail.

This was in the latter part of 1923. In the years that followed I met Brother Rodriguez many times and a charming man he proved. Of water divining we seldom spoke, for I was sensitive of opening a subject in which I frankly disbelieved, and Brother Rodriguez made, I had learnt, no pretensions whatever to be diviner, or super-normally gifted. He says he just knows where there is water, and his knowledge is at the disposal of any friend who cares to ask for it. He stipulates no fee and does not even ask the cost of the petrol which his fashionable old motor cycle uses to bring him to the site. He does not press anyone to dig for water to prove his words. All he does is to state exactly where, how deep, and how much water there is.

It was my belief, in 1925 that he began to be discussed. One day I heard two planters from Nampoko declare at a Blantyre store that they had both seen actual proof of Brother Rodriguez's abilities and in the months that followed I heard other groups of similar conversation. But Nyasaland is a community that philosophically accepts good things without troubling too much about their origin, and so I paid little heed.

Still a Sceptic

The word was no extraordinary thing to hear. If you want water, ask the Marist Mission to send down the Brother. Sorry, I can't remember the name of it, they'll know the one I mean, and he'll locate it. Then you can go right ahead and dig.

Still a sceptic, I went away on leave, but my friend from England early in 1927 curiously ousted a local conviction and I determined to have an "ocular demonstration." I had several things to do and so started a scientific controversy; I merely set down what I saw personally and give the names of witnesses in this Province whose wells were found by the water diviner of whom I write, no doubt they would also substantiate the claims.

First, as to the Brother's methods. With a Y-shaped beam twice firmly gripped in his hands, the old pointing outwards and inwards, he walks slowly about. There are no incantations. Brother Rodriguez will talk as he goes, and the inevitable cigarette end is between his lips. Suddenly the eyes turn and point towards the ground. He bows his head, a tiny silver thimble about as big as a pea, and this is with water, and let it have its way. There is no magic in this.

thimble, and anyone near is at perfect liberty to imitate my suppositious case with Kreiser.

The Thimble Cambols.

But with Brother Rodriguez the thimble develops many activities. Held by the first finger, it gradually oscillates on its chain lengthwise and breadthwise, and possibly circles too. It is then that the knowledge comes to the Brother, not the knowledge of the water (the twig told him that), but the knowledge of the direction of the subterranean stream, its volume, and, above all, its depth. He then gives his finding. "At 37 feet, Monsieur, there is good water and plenty here. The two streams run thus and thus." Or, "At 52 feet, Monsieur, but only a little, hardly worth while; there is more water here—but there is one, does not want a well. Or, "Plenty water at 60 feet, Monsieur, but a huge rock will have to be blown away."

At first I was, I admit, an unshakable sceptic, but after the first three "ocular demonstrations" of this uncanny accuracy I gave up laughing. How is it done? We do not know; the Brother doesn't know. He only knows when and where there is water. Why not investigate his ability and see scientific doctors?

Oh, but I'm not a wonderful man, Monsieur; he retorts. "God has given me a gift. A musician has his, an artist has his, some are great doctors, and some are clever engineers." For me, well, I work—*voilà!*

A very simple and, perhaps the only solution.

Definite Facts.

To those inclined that way I leave the whys and wherefores. I merely vouch for the man's existence and his powers.

The wells with the findings of which I am personally cognisant are:

(1) A well at Mr. T. M. Partridge's house in Limbe.

(2) Two wells the property of the Shire Highlands Railway. (I understand Brother Rodriguez has located more, but I am speaking only of personal and first-hand cases.)

(3) Two wells at Messrs. Siemssen's premises in Limbe. (Mr. C. Barton, Manager.)

(4) One well on Mrs. J. Van Gelder's property in Mifungwe.

(5) One well at Mandala Stones, Loube.

INDIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA.

The Hon. N. F. Howe-Brown, a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, speaking at the recent Settler Conference at Dodoma, said:

The comparatively sudden transition of the various chiefs from nonentity to positions of responsibility and trust, judicial and otherwise, with endless opportunities for graft, may have been rather too much for most of them, and it might have been preferable to advance rather more slowly. It is likely that many of the tribes have been so long without their hereditary chiefs in power amongst them that the traditional respect that was theirs in times gone by has lapsed, and the reinstated chiefs themselves are not accustomed to wield authority. All this will take time to re-establish, and the experiment will need the most careful handling in its infancy. Rumour, admittedly an extremely doubtful authority as already indicating from some of the districts that everything is not proceeding so smoothly as we have been led to believe.

EAST AFRICAN DINNER CLUB, LONDON.

Parliamentary Delegates to be Entertained.

It has now been arranged that the forthcoming dinner of the East Africa Dinner Club, at which the members of the Parliamentary Delegation recently returned from Tanganyika Territory will be the guests of honour, shall take place at the Hotel Cecil on January 8 next.

General Sir Hubert Gough will preside, and as there will undoubtedly be many applications for tickets, our readers are recommended to communicate as early as possible with Major J. Corbet Ward, Secretary of the Dinner Club, at Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

The price of tickets for the function is 12s. 6d. for members, their families and guests, while for non-members the charge will be 15s.

A CALL FOR NATIVE AUTHORS.

Only 63 Books to 2,000,000 People.

THE Rev. E. W. Smith, literary superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, gave some illuminating facts at a lecture given at the Y.M.C.A., London, before a gathering of people interested in missionary literature. "There are over two million children attending schools," he said, "and every year this number is being increased by an additional batch of school-leavers. Africa has now a reading public. The question is, what have they to read?"

Mr. Smith pointed out that 250 African languages have now been put into written form, 200 of them within the last 50 years, which is a remarkable fact of literary history. This makes it necessary to ask whether the production of vernacular literature is keeping pace with school work. Clearly it was not.

Thus, for example, in Uganda, where the language is spoken by two million people, half the population can read, and the Baganda pride themselves on being readers. Yet in their language there are only 63 books, of which 11 are Bibles, Testaments, or commentaries, 13 liturgies, hymn-books, or prayer-books, 19 concerned with doctrine and morals, 2 are allegories (the two parts of *Pilgrim's Progress*), 11 are school books, leaving only 7 "miscellaneous" to cover all the realms of literature beyond. Among these seven, four are by the late Sir Apolo Kagwa and deal with the history of the people. The overwhelming majority of the books therefore are Biblical, catechetical, or theological. Books which appeal to the imagination are very few, yet the part played by the story in the life and thought of the African is predominant. There are hardly any books dealing with the history and life of the people.

Mr. Smith did not minimise the importance of circulating the Bible, or the necessity of increasing the number of school-books, but he urged strongly the need of a campaign for books of wider range. Specialisation is now a matter of course in missionary work; we have medical, educational, and evangelistic missionaries. Why should not the Fourth Estate be recognised—men and women who understand the people, who can write and inspire others to write, and who can be given the necessary training when they have had at least ten years' experience of missionary work in the ordinary way? Mr. Smith suggested not only that vernacular novels would have great educational value, but also that there are many Africans who could write them, but have never had the idea suggested to them.

The Rev. E. W. Smith's New Book.

Just the Rev. E. W. Smith is one of the most broadminded of padres is again proved by his new book, "The Way of the White Fields in Rhodesia" (World Dominion Press, 5s. net), in which he surveys the missionary position in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. As in his "Golden Stool" and other works, Mr. Smith holds the balance even between white and black, and between officials, missionaries, and settlers; and his preface is a promise that the picture he draws of East or Central Africa to-day shall be given its true background. When he was at his own Northern Rhodesia mission station in 1902 his nearest neighbour on the west was two hundred miles away, on the north four hundred miles, on the south a hundred and eighty miles, and on the east five hundred miles. To the Home reader such statements will be a startling indication of the rapidity of African progress, and they may well surprise many East Africans of this generation.

There are repeated references to the difficulties with which the pioneers were confronted. Thus we read:

"Let us call to mind the foot-trailers of the Church, Moffat, Theinmann and Sykes among the Matabele under the Lobengula *Chimure*, Collard and Arnot among the Barotsé, Bore and his colleagues among the Tanganyika tribes, Bokorah and Balde among the Basila. Picture their long and perilous journeys, by ox-wagon, by canoe on foot, with trains of carriers, the suspicions and the opposition they encountered, the horrors of the slave-trade which many of them must witness, the animosity and spitefulness, the inter-tribal warfare, the ruthless slaying of weak tribes by the strong, the ceaseless bloodshed due to the belief in witchcraft and the despotism of savage chiefs; the pioneers' necessary ignorance of tribal language and custom, their exposure to tropical disease without adequate knowledge of its cause and treatment. Picture these things and many others that the pioneers, whether missionaries or traders or travellers, faced valiantly—at what cost their successors in a milder era can hardly imagine. These were the characteristics of the older period. And, generally speaking, they have passed away.

Long journeys are inevitable in huge territories like the Rhodesias, but railways, however sparse the land, and even where long transports are still necessary, and the almost ubiquitous motor car is not available, at least the passage leads through a peaceful land. Maturing on a large scale has ceased, firm, humane Government is everywhere established under the British flag. Bloodshed based on inhuman custom is sternly repressed. Life is safe from violence, as it was never safe in the former period. Owing to the fruitful researches of men like Manson and Ross—to whom our gratitude can never be adequately expressed—malaria and other diseases which took heavy toll of the pioneers have lost their terrors. The principal dangers have been reduced to writing; the beginnings of a literature have been published; tribal custom has been studied.

"Missionaries would not for a moment arrogate to themselves the credit for all these beneficent changes. The British South Africa Company must have its meed. The Native Commissioners, who, in isolation and with a reputation to lose that can only be fully appreciated by people who have watched it, have striven to bring law and order among barbarous tribes, medical and other advances, and to all these share in the success that has been achieved."

The author further doubts that East and Central Africa are fit for colonisation by white men; nor has he anything but admiration for the average Briton in the territories. They are, he says, an exceedingly fine type on the whole, but he asks of Northern Rhodesia:

"Is it essential to set aside Reserves for Natives? That is a South African precedent which has been followed in Kenya, but Tanganyika Territory is opposed to it.

European settlers have come, and will increase in numbers. Also, they will have Reserves for Europeans' (After all, the Reserves belong to the Natives, although the Crown has assumed the ownership of it which was claimed by the British South Africa Company). Except possibly in the Bulawayo district, where Lowanika may have a good land rights to the company—and it might be questioned what authority Lowanika had to alienate the land of that region—it would be difficult to show that the Natives ever parted with their ownership. The 'traps' made with chiefs west of the Kafue did not, so far as I know, entitle us to give to the company any title in the land; and if the treaties did, they were voidable, because the chiefs had no right according to the customary law to calculate the land of their tribe.

"Northern Rhodesia was never conquered. The Natives have never forfeited their claim to the lands which is based upon long occupation. It is granted that there are unpopulated regions and others where the population is extremely scanty. On the other hand, there are vast areas where the intense fly renders it impossible for the Natives to keep cattle. It cannot be right for Europeans to come in and take possession of the best land and then graciously to mark out 'Reserves.' It would be better to come to some arrangement with the Natives, whereby certain tracts were set aside for European settlement, and all the rest held by the Crown inalienably for the Africans."

Unfortunately, the position in Northern Rhodesia is complicated by the fact that the British South Africa Company retains, with the sanction of the Imperial Government, the mineral rights which it claims to have inherited. A map of Northern Rhodesia issued by the Government looks, apart from the Bulose and certain districts in the east, like a patchwork quilt, for it shows the areas granted to prospecting companies by the British South Africa Company. Mineral rights would seem to imply the right to work mines wherever minerals are found, and since a mine needs surface land for machinery, houses, etc., it is arguable that the possession of mineral rights entails also rights over the surface land above where minerals lie. If that is the legal position then not a Native community in Northern Rhodesia outside the Barotsé district is safe from molestation."

"When the suitability of Eastern Africa for white settlement is under discussion the experience of the tropical portions of Australia is sometimes invoked, but Mr. Smith prefers to cite the case of Wankie, the centre of the Southern Rhodesian coal-mining industry. Its altitude is only about 2,400 feet above sea-level, the heat is great, and when Mr. Hewetson was appointed medical officer in 1899, Wankie had gained such an evil reputation that there was talk of closing down the mine. But if other people believed the place to be uninhabitable by white men, Dr. Hewetson believed that they could live and work there, and under his guidance the place has been so much improved that to-day Wankie has a healthy white population of about five hundred. "Far from manual work in the tropics being inimical to health," says Dr. Hewetson, "with due precautions it is actually conducive to health, being indeed more essential than in the white man's natural home. If it be a debatable point as to whether the white man can undertake manual work in the open during the heat of the day," this experienced medical officer has asserted, "there can be no room for question as to whether it is possible indoors."

Mr. Smith, it is thus clear, realises and would have his readers realise that mission work can be soundly surveyed only if other factors be given their due prominence. Of the political future of the territories he writes:

"There is a strong body of opinion in favour of the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, with first of all the inclusion of Nyasaland. Others are of the opinion that it is better to have Northern Rhodesia leaving Barotseland as a Native State (possibly attached to Bechuanaland), joining the eastern districts of their neighbour, Nyasaland, and leaving the central districts, traversed by the railway, to amalgamate with Southern Rhodesia. Influential elements in the European population of the Northern territory wish it to be left alone to work out its own future. The Executive of the General

country should remain in a Protectorate directly under the Crown as at present. Personally, I should prefer the Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory, and Nyasaland formed into one great Dependency, with a land and Native policy much more favourable to the African population than that which prevails in the south.

He writes approvingly of those missions which consider it their duty to care impartially for the needs of white and black, and he evidently endorses the policy of the London Missionary Society, authorising its agent, the Rev. J. A. Ross, of Kambole, near the south end of Lake Tanganyika, to develop local peasant industries with the object of making the Native economically independent and therefore free from the necessity of working on plantations or in the mines. Though the value of Native labourers in industrial centres are faithfully but not extravagantly recorded, the author will leave to one under the impression that the establishment of British rule has been other than for the good of the African, by going out to work for white men they have gained experience of the world, have had their minds broadened, and have been given a chance of learning new things and new habits of industry. Problems there are and must be, but these problems can best be solved by the sympathetic study of man with the white man.

EAST AFRICA IN THE NINETIES.

Sir Arthur Hardinge's Reminiscences.

DURING a long and distinguished career in the service of the Foreign Office, Sir Arthur Hardinge acted as British Consul in Zanzibar (1894-96) and as H.M.'s Commissioner and Consul-General in the British East Africa Protectorate (1895-1900) and in a Diplomatist in the East (Cape 10s) who gives a carefully considered account of his experiences which makes very interesting reading. East Africa has changed very rapidly in the last thirty years, and it is good that as much of its earlier history as possible should be placed on record before the active participants in those stirring times pass away and it may be are forgotten with the history they helped to make.

In Zanzibar, the author, who had had a personal knowledge of the East—he had held posts in Constantinople and Cairo—shows a clear understanding of the Muhammadan population of the island and a very sympathetic attitude towards them, in striking contrast to the behaviour of the Germans who, at the time, were actively pushing into a world they knew very little of. He retells the story of the elopement of Sultan Basmash's sister thus:

"A sister, to whom he was deeply attached, eloped with a German Clerk of the name of Rute, who carried her off with him to Europe. Some days later she returned with him on board a steamer bound for Zanzibar, and the German then was in a dilemma of Muhammadan feeling as to whether to allow her as a means of influencing the Sultan, or to punish her. He finally decided to let her go, but he was so angry that he ordered to be murdered his his brother-in-law, the Consul, and to be mentioned in his will that the Consul's daughter, who had been married to the German officer, had been so much grieved by her loss, but it was God's decree that she should die, and that he should die, and dishonour her memory."

The rebellion of the coast district administered by the German East Africa Company, he attributes to fresh methods of government, and the "last straw" was the entry into a mosque at Pangani of a German official followed by his dog.

some respects, such as the... and this... after these... the German officer in charge... of Pangani in which the anti-German... place, spoke in regretful terms of the... many of his own German subordinates... he said, "are frequently not gentlemen... to the... commissioned officer class, men who in Germany... would be stationmasters, and in their small way... servants, and as such, expensive... They have... but only superficially... they are inclined... to abstain from trying... to drink... and spirits... than is good for them; to treat the Native women, with whom they often cohabit... and to despise Muhammadan prejudices, abusing the Arabs, both pure and half-caste, as 'Schweinhunde'... a combination of insults than which no grosser term of abuse could possibly be more offensive to a... respecting Moslem. Only the other day one of my own men... proposed to me to go and devastate some villages, which objected to the payment of some Government dues."

It is worth while giving that rather long quotation, because the indictments of German officials comes from the mouth of one of their own race. It must be remembered, that Sir Arthur was himself on the best of terms with the higher German officials. He made a point of visiting Louis Salaam on the German Emperor's birthday, where he as Consul-General for German East Africa, proposed the health of the Kaiser. He had and admired Major von Wissmann; with whom his relations were increasingly cordial, and he liked Wissmann's predecessor, Baron von Scheerle, and he believes that Wissmann as a great African explorer despised the expediency to avoid Prussian military methods in a distant tropical colony.

Perhaps the most instructive sections of a truly diplomatic book is that relating to the abolition of slavery in East Africa. Sir Arthur was in office at a most delicately critical time. The British Government was set on the freeing of the slaves; the man on the spot knew the system, its good and its bad points, and the tremendous danger of too hurried a change for the slave element in Zanzibar comprised two-thirds of the population. The British Anti-Slavery Society, backed by Sir Charles Dilke, nagged for his removal from his post; some of the philanthropists seemed ready to believe any story so long as it discredited the Arabs. He tells a delicious story of one of these:

"One of them, an able man, asserted in a public speech in England that he had himself seen, on the sands at Lamb, the bleaching skulls and bones of slaves who had died of exhaustion and ill-treatment, on teaching the coast of what was, to be formal, the name, a British Protectorate. Afterwards, however, it became a British Protectorate. The British India steamer by which he travelled had 36 orders to pull in the... pointed out to him, as recent evidences of British administration, the relics, lightly covered by the sand, of Arab and Persian invaders who had fallen in a battle in an inter-tribal war, which between them had taken place."

He gives instances, too, of slaves who themselves kept slaves (often in a sort of... West Indian slavery), and he reviewed the interference with which slaves regarded a change of master. Probably Sir Arthur's work in promoting emancipation in Zanzibar was as much a piece of diplomacy as it ever did.

Hardinge took a share in the Jubaland troubles and in quelling the Uganda mutiny, and his account of those hectic times is fair, balanced and marked by fine judgment. The book is an invaluable contribution to the history of East Africa.

Reputation from Dar es Salaam.

Describing the departure from Dar es Salaam on Sunday last of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the *Daily Mail* correspondent cables:

"Nothing could have been less formal or sharper contrast with the earlier hurried moments of tomorrow than the last scene of the visit of the Prince of Wales to East Africa, this beneficial Sunday morning."

"As a farewell chariot with facing tinted with sadness, though the Prince had a smile on his face, appeared at the door. Fewer than 50 people witnessed the departure."

"Sir C. Cameron, the Governor, accompanied him, and when he reached the pier after a journey of only 30 yards Mr. John Scott, the Chief Secretary, was there to meet him, as were other representatives of Tanganyika Territory."

"The Prince, who is a dour, hardy and hearty sportsman, after the collar of his sports coat, his shorts and his familiar well-worn cap, spoke a few words of thanks, a farewell shake of the hand for each member of the little group, and he then disappeared on the steamer cable of the *Enterprise* launch."

"From Dar es Salaam the Prince will travel by rail to Zanzibar, where he will spend a few days as a fisherman in British waters, and he will continue his journey overland."

"It is understood that a decision has been made to fly to the Cadixes at Cape or Boulogne for the cross-Channel journey to the island."

"During his stay in Dar es Salaam the Prince of Wales paid his morning visit to Zanzibar. He went to the British Residency and afterwards called at the Sultan's palace. After dining at the Residency and visiting the British Club, His Royal Highness returned to Dar es Salaam."

"The Duke of Gloucester is now proceeding with the utmost speed to Cape Town. He left Sabana on Sunday last, reaching Niola in the evening. It is understood that a special train will convey His Royal Highness to Bulawayo, where it is hoped that the Duke will catch the night train for the Cape."

"Though no official confirmation is available, it may be presumed that if the Duke expressed a desire to return to England by the Balmoral Castle, the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd., with the approval of the Union Government, will delay the departure of the vessel pending the Duke's arrival. In the event of His Royal Highness travelling by the vessel, he would reach England on or about 10 December."

SIR EDWARD GRIGG SAILS.

Kenya's Governor on his way Home.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG, Governor of Kenya, left Mombasa on Friday last for London. It was recalled that news of his return to this country was exclusively announced by *East Africa* some few weeks ago.

Sir Edward will, it is understood, attend the Colonial Office Conference which is to be held to discuss the conclusions arrived at by the Hilton-Young Commission, which, they are reasons to believe, has been unable to arrive at unanimous conclusions on some of the most important matters referred to it.

His Excellency, who is accompanied by his wife, Grigg and his son, is expected to arrive in London about December 17.

SIR PERCY WATKINS, has said in *The Daily Mail* an article on the Kabaka of Buganda.

"This quiet young man," he says, "is the ruler of some 500,000 people and 24,000 square miles of territory forming one of five provinces of the Uganda Protectorate. He is, within certain reservations imposed by his friend and counsellor, the British Government, the little woman with him, speaking Jit, a mixture of English and speaking them in his wife, known by courtesy to a European element of Kampala, which pursues the theory of Native sovereignty to excess. Queen Irene. The Natives call her husband 'The King.' In the eyes of Britain he is the Kabaka. He is addressed thus in conversation as you would address a duke."

"He maintains a good many of the trappings of kingship. He has his Court, his three principal Ministers, his Parliament House, and the full etiquette handed down for generations by the members of the Buganda dynasty. He is the direct descendant of the superior Bahima or Hamitic stock that imposed themselves on the inferior Bantu coming long before the British came."

"The Kabaka realises that some of his subjects want to run before they can walk. They show a tendency to progress too rapidly, and to use 'They are too eager.' He is very progressive himself, but he never forgets that he is a Sovereign. He would like to display more tangible evidence of his position as the head of the largest Native State in the part of Africa. He is wishful to institute an Order like that of the Sultan of Zanzibar. He has for the institution of the five classes have been prepared and there has been much correspondence back and forth with the Colonial Office."

"The Kabaka, who is fond of sport, plays tennis with Sir William Gowers, the Governor, at Government House, and is very keen on football, to which his people have taken with marked enthusiasm. He is well versed in English literature. He wrote a memorandum giving his views on the effect of any form of federation on Buganda which is excellently phrased and very lucid. His Ministers are fond of imposing State papers couched in the language of diplomacy. He would receive a salute of eleven guns if there were any guns. In effect the Kabaka has not as great power as the Sultan of Zanzibar or even some of the lesser Indian rulers. He is actually a paramount chief with authority only over his own people, and even this is limited by his treaty with Great Britain."

As A Christmas Gift!

Have you a relative or friend in East Africa to whom you intended to send a Christmas gift? Though it is now too late to post parcels, you can still give an Annual Subscription to *East Africa* and know that the first issue will arrive in time.

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HABITS OF THE WHITE RHINO.

MR. P. R. SENECHERU declares in *The Illustrated London News* that the work of natural science will soon be mourning the loss of the so-called white rhinoceros, which is all dark grey. "A full-grown bull attains a shoulder-height of nearly seven feet, and the whole animal bulks largely as compared with the black variety," we read. "There are certain characteristics which should readily distinguish the white from the black in the field, irrespective of the marked difference in size, such as the great ridge, or hump, in front of the withers, the curious habit of keeping the head almost touching the ground when at rest or at the move, and the heavily fringed ears. There can be no possibility of confusion of identity when a specimen is actually examined, as the broad, truncated muzzle, shearing the grass-leaves, and the square-based horns, unlike the rounded ones of the black species, are unmistakable.

There is no sport in shooting a white rhinoceros, yet these splendid animals have been mercilessly harried by museum collectors and so-called sportsmen, even at a time when the race was supposed to be on the verge of extinction. France and Belgium are endeavoring to afford adequate protection to the survivors of their African possessions, while in the British territories the race is now completely protected from the activities of the museum collector and trophy-hunter.

In the West Nile district the calves are apparently dropped just after the grass-burning season (January and February), and prior to the first rains of the year and the advent of fresh grazing. The stamina of a white rhinoceros is long, and is not raised much above the ground, so that a calf which can easily pass beneath its dam is exceedingly diminutive and no bigger than a small pig. Little is known beyond conjecture of the breeding habits of this species, but there seems little doubt that the white rhinoceros is a slow breeder.

This species feeds exclusively on grass, it is found haunting the open velds and plains, or thinly forested country, or high bush, with good pasture between the trees and clumps. I never saw one drinking, but twice saw spoor leading from a river, where the animal must have lifted its water in the early hours of the morning. It was noted that the white rhinoceros scarcely ever went down to the Albert Nile, although its main habitat is situated in a narrow strip of country on the left bank of that river. It seems to prefer the vicinity of swamps, water-holes, and the pools in the bed-side watercourses, and I conclude that it is not particular in regard to the water it drinks, but that it may have a satisfactory willow.

They are extremely bold and fearless, and the proximity of man is usually ignored. Nothing is incessant implication make them shy, and possibly savage. They are usually very tame and friendly, and will often doze in the only submission. They are frequently attacked by antelope, and are the prey of crows, and more rarely by the leopard and the lion. The night of the rhinoceros is accounted for by the harsh squeaking and chirping when an intruder approaches usually, the rhinoceros rhinoceros to stand up. These animals are quick of hearing and have a fine sense of smell, but the majority of them are tame and have been far too domesticated to be of any use.

of having got my rifle and seen me moving about at a distance of a few yards.

HOW JIBOUTI HAS PROGRESSED.

After 30 years of occupation, says the *Bulletin du Comité de l'Afrique Française*, Jibouti today is the centre of extraordinary activity. It has nearly 9,000 inhabitants, of whom 500 are Europeans. Life is comfortable. Good houses, plenty of water, as much ice as is wanted, ventilation made easy by electric power, fresh food from Abyssinia, and a harvest of fish from a roadstead better stocked with fish than any other in the world, make it a very different town from what rumour has spread abroad. The roadstead at Jibouti has some great advantages. It is wonderfully protected by natural defences. It can shelter a score of ships at anchor. The port itself comprises Customs quays over 300 feet long and over 1,000 square feet in area. This accommodation is already insufficient for the traffic, which has long since passed the 100,000-ton mark and grows from year to year.

AN UNUSUAL LION INCIDENT.

We recently commented on correspondence which had appeared in *The Field*, on the scenting power of lions. The journal has now published a letter from Southern Rhodesia which states:

"We were out one morning about 5.30 a.m. to inspect a herd of his cattle feeding in an open grassy space bounded on one side by the river, densely bushed on its banks, and on all other sides by thick thorn scrub. On our return, when we were about 200 yards away, we were suddenly startled by the noise of a stampede, and on turning round perceived that the cattle had split up into two main sections, one lot having rushed down towards the river and the other lot towards the bush on the opposite side. Both sections were standing stockstill, staring into that part of the bush which was facing them when feeding. We were quite at a loss to explain these tactics, nothing whatever likely to cause such a manoeuvre being visible, but our interest being aroused we remained quiet and watched.

I suppose that about thirty minutes elapsed when out of the bush in front came two black wildebeest, at a slow, lolling gait. They passed straight through the divided cattle, not deigning to notice them in any way, and disappeared into the bush. As domestic cattle do not behave in any unusual manner when antelope are around them, we were convinced that the wildebeest had not been responsible for the sudden action of the cattle, and were on the point of striding away when out of the bush at the same spot where the antelope had emerged two minutes before came two black-headed lions. They were moving in a very fast trot, and paid the slightest heed either to ourselves or the cattle. They passed us at about 80 yards distance, but would not be more than 60 yards from either batch of cattle. They carried their heads low, and were obviously in pursuit of the wildebeest, disappearing into the bush on the left side at the same spot as the antelope. There can be no doubt that these lions were hunting almost entirely by scent.

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A Jaundiced View of Kenya's History.

According to *The South Hampshire Evening Telegraph*, Mr. J. F. Horrabin, prospective Labour candidate for the Peterborough Division, is an ardent enemy of British settlement in East Africa. Of a meeting in Kettering which he addressed we read:

Mr. Horrabin spoke on the drastic methods of British colonisation in Kenya Colony during our life-time, and compared the advantages with the disadvantages to the Natives of the taking over of the Colony by the British.

Sketching the history of the colony, Mr. Horrabin described the conditions forty years ago in Uganda, the only routes to it being through the Sudan to the Nile or across the territory now known as British East Africa. The British East Africa Company was chartered by the British Government as a trading concern and were given a free passage into Uganda. Mr. Horrabin declared that the British had no right to give them the charter as the territory at the time was not theirs.

After the company had been trading in Uganda several years they found transport was so expensive that they persuaded the Government to build a railway through the Natives' territory. In doing so places on high ground were discovered which were suitable for white people to live in. These places were colonised and the Natives were pushed out by the whites. The Natives were given a signed treaty that so long as they existed a certain territory belonged to them. After about four years the British tore up the treaty. The Native chiefs brought an action for the breaking of the treaty, but the decision reached was that as their State was only a Protectorate and not a British Colony nothing could be done for them. Shortly after the action the British took over the whole of the newly colonised territory and claimed it as a British Colony.

Mr. Horrabin described how in the present time the Natives work for three months in the year for the British at the rate of £1. per month. They worked for the whites, although they had been released from the slave traffic. The Natives also paid fares to the British, and in return receive certain benefits such as hospital treatment.

Mr. Horrabin, it is evident, has either a very meagre or a very jaundiced view of Kenya's history. He does not suggest, according to his report, that the advent of the white man has been to the advantage of the Natives, and he makes the allegation that the Natives were pushed out of the areas of the Kenya highlands which white men wished to colonise. That, as everyone with any knowledge of the facts is aware, is entirely false, for those areas were mainly unhabited, being but the stamping grounds of the marauding Masai.

This Labour candidate's mental picture is not one of a peaceful African peasantry being harassed by white exploiters anxious only to get their money. Has he ever heard of slave raiding, internecine warfare, and witchcraft so usual that its victims are believed by some competent observers to have outnumbered those who fell in battle?

We remember Mr. Horrabin to read some independent testimony, as contained in the Report of the Ormsby Gore Commission (on which a member of his own Party, Mr. G. Church, served) and that of the Baring Brothers Commission. Then he may have a little more admiration for his kilt and kilt in East and Central Africa.

Extirmination in Twenty Years Prolonged.

The Johannesburg correspondent of *The Morning Post* telegraphed last week that on his arrival in South Africa Mr. Clery Kearton, the big game photographer, reported game to be "approaching the vanishing point." He found Central Africa strewn with hunting expeditions, chiefly American, and the trail of destructiveness they left was an outrage. In parts of Africa where once he encountered thousands of head of game there is now not a living creature.

"I predict that within twenty years there will be no big game left in Africa," he said. "Everywhere elephants, lions, and rhinos are forsaking the open plains and moving into the forests, and the natural surroundings for them. The effect of the extermination is being shown even in the silence of the lions, which no longer roar as they used to, for they are learning that silence is the best protection scant though it is." He declared that he had found a man who had shot 12 rhinos in a few weeks.

Mr. Theodore Hubback, a Fellow of the Zoological Society, thereupon wrote:

Mr. Kearton is no casual traveller, but one of the most knowledgeable persons in the world regarding big game, and it is extremely unlikely that a man of his wide experience should make statements in any way coloured. Game conservationists in all parts of the world are appalled at the rapid destruction of species in country where there are no economical reasons for their disappearance, and unless the Imperial Government will awaken to the gravity of the situation and take steps to ascertain the real state of things with a view to putting a check on indiscriminate slaughter, the British Empire, at any rate in many of the Dependencies, will be almost denuded of the larger species of fauna in a few decades. There are many men scattered over the Empire who are experienced in the ways of wild animals and birds, and such men would undoubtedly should their advice be sought, be willing and anxious to give the benefit of their experience to enable the Imperial and Local Governments to draw up adequate and equitable regulations to meet the situation. It is surely the duty of the Imperial Government to ascertain the real facts, and until these facts are obtained it is idle to hope that matters will improve, because it is little understood or realised to what extent this destruction has gone in many parts of the world, least of all by those in whose power lie the methods of prevention.

Mr. Arthur Versey, however, pointed out that certain species of game are increasing in Kenya. He condemned those people, many of them of the newly-rich class, who take up big game shooting because they think it fashionable. They seem to think it is "rather the thing to do, don't you know, and they go on without having the slightest knowledge about the animals they wish to shoot or how to set about hunting them. This partly explains why so much game is merely wounded. One of the ethics of shooting big game is that having wounded an animal you must either finally dispose of it, or follow it up until you entirely lose track of it. Fortunately the game laws in East Africa are very strict and, to no forest a shortage of big game, for those game laws are not enforced, and there is an increasing inclination to make them even more strict.

—Sarcasm from Tanganyika.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
In your issue of August 2 just to hand, under the heading "Some Statements Worth Noting," I read a declaration of Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, that "Our general desire is to attract people to this country."

In the Tanganyika Gazette of September 2 appears General Notice No. 858, as follows: "Notice is hereby given that the Shinyanga district is closed to further prospecting or occupation under any prospecting licence for a period of two years from this date, any existing rights remaining unaffected."

As far as Tanganyika is concerned, your leading article should be read "Some Statements Worth Noting."

Yours faithfully,

A. K. KADER

NATIVE CLOTHING.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

A note on Native clothing in your issue dated October 4 refers to the action of the Amir of Afghanistan in prescribing European dress for his courtiers, and then describes a West African chief who attends important functions wearing a long gown, a scarlet fez adorned with the wings of a fish eagle, ivory bangles up to his elbows, a horse's tail over his shoulder, and red threads round his ankles.

Surely the criterion affecting dress is cleanliness and health with comfort and convenience. The West African chief may have appeared impressive and dignified, but it cannot be maintained that his rig was adapted to washing or cleanliness. It was probably no more comfortable or convenient than the heavy dress of our high Government officers, they being exposed to the sun while wearing it.

The criteria of health, cleanliness, comfort and convenience apply just as strongly in considering the Native's dress, and we should aim at something that protects the body from the elements, from the bites of noxious insects, etc., and at the same time does not cramp the movements and is easily washed. There can be little doubt that Africans will adopt European dress, and they should be encouraged to do so on account of its comfort and convenience. At the time of the Amir's visit to England, a leading newspaper, in an article on Afghanistan, mentioned as a sign of progress the advance in the adoption of European dress. Africa will not remain behind.

European dress, especially in the form of shorts, is not perfect, particularly for the bush, the knees are exposed to thorns and the attacks of insects. If the legs and feet are bare, the shorts, a style often adopted by the Native, he is very much exposed, though it has the advantage of freedom and cleanliness. Loose knickers, such as plus fours, with puttees and leggings, are to be preferred. Men might take hints from the ladies, with open, low-cut necks, in their dresses, and without collars and ties.

Yours faithfully,

Khartoum

SIR,
May I comment on Kalambo's letter on the drinking of spirits by Natives?

The educated and semi-educated Native of the towns and industrial centres shows, as he declares, a general craving for imported liquor of the stronger type, and for the matter of that any other stronger liquor, but the practice is nothing new. With progress it is only to be expected that the Native should be brought more and more into focus; then the picture is seen in a better light and the faults are revealed as never before.

What accounts for the present state of affairs? The coming of the motor car and the push bicycle have certainly helped to extend the liquor trade. North of the Zambezi the position is in my opinion as bad as it possibly can be, and the reasons as I see them are—

(1) That the Native need not work unless he likes, and can pretty well do as he pleases.
(2) That because he is allowed that freedom no one knows his movements and he is therefore out of focus of the eyes of the law.

(3) That being able and in want of money, he takes up the liquor business. His chief is usually all for it, because by himself is in for a share.

(4) That all cases in the Native Courts are heard in English through Natives. The English way of putting it is not the Native way of explaining it.

The culprits are not readily denounced, for every Native accepts the fact that many deaths take place in a year, poison having its full quota of victims. Not infrequently the men will quarrel and quite often a whole family is wiped out. Strong liquor is the cause of the trouble, and poison settles it. This is the side the European does not see and the Native who does is both deaf and dumb.

The consumption of strong liquor in the towns and industrial centres is mild compared with what is consumed in the villages many miles from any town. Kalambo would have us believe that the towns are the cause, and that until the Native entered the town he did not know what stronger liquor meant. He informs us that he has seen three Native clerks finish a bottle of brandy, eat in five minutes and walk away none the worse, also that the usual Native beer and distilled banana beer, etc., is very tame dope. Are we to believe, then, that the Native in his home drinks no liquor of the stronger types? It would be extraordinary that a man who has been used to nothing but very tame dope can consume a third of a bottle of the stronger types of liquor and show no signs of drunkenness. I should imagine that that power could come only by constant heavy drinking of strong liquor. From a mixture of *mozambique* and *chimanga* is produced a much stronger liquor than the stronger types of imported liquor, and it is consumed in large quantities by the Native, so that when he enters the town he is hardened and can therefore consume the quantities he does of the imported liquor. *Mozambique* it may be mentioned, protects food in times of famine, and strong liquor in times of plenty.

Yours faithfully,

Mhambe Nyasaland

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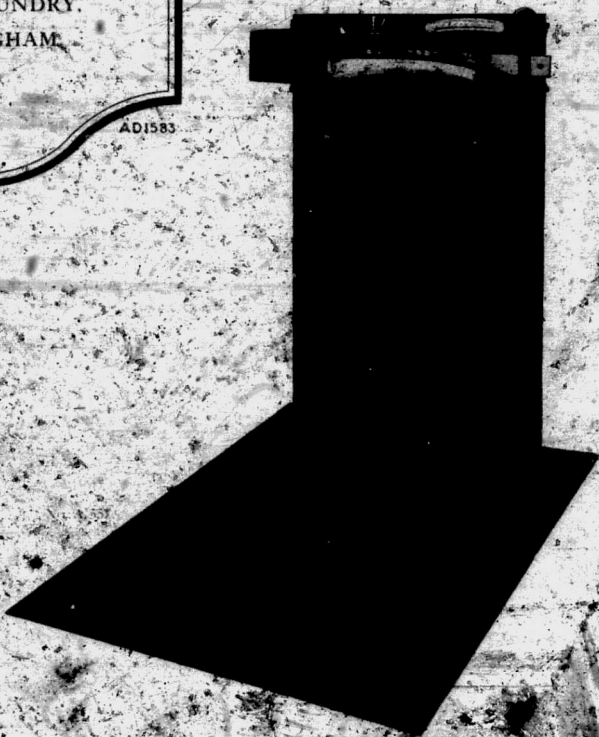
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Camp Fire Comments.

Resources of an African Menu.

For the list of curious foods eaten in Africa must now be added the six-inch scorpion captured on the Duke of Gloucester's sleeping tent and roasted and eaten as a delicacy by the boys at breakfast at least, so the London Press says. And the lion chop consumed by the Duke himself, which he is reported to have declared to be nicer than the best seal he had ever tasted. We wonder.

A Call for the Crowing Crested Cobra.

I am distressed to see, writes a zoological friend, that West Africa is getting most of the publicity in the Zoo world. A collection from Sekondi, it seems, includes a putty-nosed monkey. Which for quaintness of name beats anything I have heard of from East Africa, a squirrel and a rat which are probably new species, and a fly which is so toxic that a child can handle it. This last has a "partiality for small rats, and can eat them in the air when they are thrown to it." Is it not time that a live, crowing crested cobra, pure in appearance and pushed itself to a front page in the news?

Filth Teeth and Cannibalism.

That the filth of the teeth to a point by certain African tribes is necessarily an indication that the Natives are or have at one time been addicted to cannibalism, has been questioned recently by more than one well informed traveller. Now Masiri, who during the last eighteen years has travelled in every country in Africa and has a working knowledge of a dozen of its languages, writes to us, "I would venture to suggest, though not to assert, that the filth of the teeth of the African has no more connection with cannibalism than the filth of the finger nails has with Christianity." So weighty an opinion tells heavily in favour of the negative view, perhaps some more of our readers will give us their conclusions.

The Numerous Wildebeests.

Have wild animals a sense of humour? The question was mooted by Mr. Morgan at his recent lecture on Tanganyika to the Victoria League, and he, supported his affirmative answer by giving an account of his experience with a herd of wildebeests. While he and his wife were on safari a herd of those quaint animals charged them to all appearance most ferociously, but a hundred yards from the party they pulled up short, and seemed to enjoy the sensation they caused. Again they repeated the act, and then, catching sight of a lion ostrich in the country, the whole herd turned tail and chased the bird right over the horizon, as the lecturer put it. It seemed impossible, he averred, to doubt that the wildebeests were doing it for fun, they seemed to enjoy it so.

A Stumper Stumped.

I was interested in your note of the men who gathered 50 or more vims in the recent Servers v. Officials match in Natal, writes a reader. Another interesting point was that General G. D. Rhodes, the Acting General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, who kept cricket ex-

actly for the Officials, was disposed of in his two innings by Mr. A. Kneller, the Settler wicket keeper, who caught him twice and stumped him the other time, on both occasions, of the howling of Mr. G. Antrobus. And the coincidences did not finish there, for General Rhodes, obtained his presence by himself stumping Antrobus. Indeed, the wicket keeping was one of this year's features of this very sporting fixture. General Rhodes claiming two stumps and one caught, and Mr. Kneller two stumps and two caught.

The Great Pong.

You have shown great interest, writes a subscriber, in the "mystery animals" of Africa, from the crowing crested cobra to the Nandi bear; but so far you have not mentioned the Great Pong bird. The first description of it was given by a Chinese author, Chuan Ju Kua, after a Chinese expedition had visited East Africa somewhere about 970 A.D. Its results are translated.

There are usually three great pong birds which so much inhabit in their flight that the shade on the summit is obscured. In the great pong birds a wild game, it follows it, and if one should chance to find a pong feather he can make a water-bottle, after cutting off the hollow hull.

Professor Schwarz is of opinion that the pong is the Kukli for Epyornis of Madagascar, but while it is true that epyornis eggs are found quite fresh in the alluvium of Madagascar, the bird was almost certainly extinct before the commencement of the Christian era. Nothing has been heard of it in recent years, which may be due to lack of observation on the part of settlers or the prevailing sobriety. I think it deserves a place on the list of African mystery animals.



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PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Parker are on the water for Zanzibar.

Lord Ockham is at present on safari in the Karu-choja district.

Brigadier-General Norman Beynon has recently arrived from Kenya.

Mr. C. E. V. Buxton, District Officer, has returned to Kenya from leave.

Captain C. G. Usher, M.C., has assumed duty as Resident Commissioner, Mombasa.

Mr. C. J. W. Lydekker has been appointed District Commissioner, Baringo, Kenya.

Sir Cecil Rowder, the new Governor of Southern Rhodesia, reached Salisbury at the end of last week.

Archdeacon Blackledge and Mr. Michael Moses were recently invested with the insignia of the O.B.E. and M.B.E. respectively by the Governor of Uganda.

Mr. R. J. Thorne-Thorne, Cadet in the Provincial Administration, has been appointed Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Uganda.

Lady Johnston has presented to the School of Oriental Studies all the books belonging to her husband, Sir Harry Johnston, the great authority on Bantu languages.

Captain F. V. Ward, a member of the Kisumu District Road Board and a Justice of the Peace for Songhor, and Mrs. Ward have just left England to return to the Colony.

Passengers in the s.s. Kildonan Castle, which left Southampton last week for East Africa, sailing under Capt. M. S. J. Brown, Mr. W. C. Bright, and Mr. J. Streets.

The Caledonian Society of Zanzibar has elected Dr. R. S. Taylor, President; Mr. G. B. Campbell, Vice-President; Mr. G. D. Kirsepp, Hon. Secretary; and Mr. J. S. Payne, Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. C. D. Fitzpatrick, of the Kenya and Uganda Customs Service, who has been transferred from Kampala to Mombasa, was for some time honorary secretary of the Kampala Sports Club.

The Rev. D. Maxwell Robertson, M.A., of the Livingstonia Mission, Nyasaland, was recently married at that station to Miss C. H. Petrie, a member of the Institution's teaching staff.

Major-General Sir John Davidson, M.P., Chairman of the Advisory Committee to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, leaves London to-day for India.

At the recent annual general meeting of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society, Captain J. Brown, M.B.E., J.P., was re-elected President, Captain J. V. Hermon, D.S.O., Vice-President and Captain the Hon. T. H. Murray, M.C., M.L.C., to the Committee.

Mr. R. A. Kelly, Acting Treasurer of Northern Rhodesia, who has been promoted Treasurer of the Gold Coast, has spent the last seventeen years in Northern Rhodesia. He holds a commission during the War in the Northern Rhodesia Rifles, is a J.P. and a Councillor of the Livingstone Municipality.

At the recent annual general meeting of the Uganda Cotton Association, the following officers were elected: Mr. C. A. Bell, President; Mr. K. M. Khandwala, Vice-President; and Committee, the Hon. G. Amin, M.L.C.; Mr. R. C. Master, Mr. M. Moses, Mr. V. N. Parekh, and Mr. S. V. Patel.

The engagement is announced between Dr. Kenneth Allan Thomas Martin, M.B., Ch.B., M.D. (Edin.), of the Colonial Medical Service, Kenya Colony, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leas Martin, of Doverport Bay, Essex, and Muriel, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Owen, of Thelema, Bangor, North Wales.

The Caledonian Society of Kenya has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. J. Kiddell; Senior Vice-President, Mr. R. R. Oswald; Junior Vice-President, Mr. R. Blacklaws; Honorary Secretaries, Mr. T. L. Hasky, Mr. A. Cooper; Committee, Messrs. R. Ballantyne, J. Cloland, C. R. Davidson, R. B. Duncan, R. Lockhead, W. G. MacDonald, and W. N. Mackenzie.

Kenya Colonists have learnt with great regret of the death in Nakuru Hospital of Mr. Frank Watkins (Inr.), who had spent the last eighteen years in East Africa, including four years' service during the campaign, during which he gained the M.B.E. and mention in dispatches. For the last ten years he had settled near Nakuru, in the territory life of which area he had taken his full share, serving on numerous district committees.

Mrs. Boyd-Moss recently fired the first shot on the Usa Rifle Club Range in the presence of about 100 members and guests. Mr. G. P. Webster, the Provincial Commissioner, recommended the affiliation of the Club to the Tanganyika Rifle Association, which would enable every member to be provided with a .303 rifle and ammunition for use on the ranges. A silver rose-bowl was presented by the Club to Mrs. Boyd-Moss in commemoration of the opening ceremony.

DEATH
THOMSON, Dr. J. H. late S.M.D. Colonial Medical Service, Mwanza, from Blackwater Fever on 19th November, in leave at Westcliff on Sea.

Mr. Desmond Warren Evans has been transferred to Moshi, where he will shortly be joined by Mrs. and Master Grant Warren Evans.

□ □ □ □

Mr. Edward J. Drummond Murray, of Nairobi, Kenya, only son of the late Captain W. E. Drummond-Murray, was married last week to Miss Eulalia Heaven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Heaven, of Pyrford, Surrey, at St. James' Spanish Place, W.

□ □ □ □

Mr. R. S. Campbell was married in Mombasa Memorial Cathedral on November 5 to Miss Mary Louise Garland, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Garland, of Meadi, Victoria Nyanza. Lieut. Colonel W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D., acted as best man, and Mr. Morrison gave away the bride.

□ □ □ □

Lieutenant Colonel R. Beresford Turner, C.M.G., T.D., and Mrs. Turner are on a visit to the Union of South Africa from Kenya Colony. Lieutenant Colonel Turner having to go into a nursing home for an operation it is probable that their return to Kenya may be slightly delayed.

□ □ □ □

The Nairobi Stock Breeders and Producers Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Chairman, Captain E. Miller; Committee, Mr. S. Anderson, Captain A. C. Anstey, Mr. P. Bent, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. C. W. Cames, Mr. K. T. Cooch, Mr. A. Paice, Mr. R. Phillips, and Major Bruce-Ryrie. Captain A. Anstey, Mr. D. Chater, and Major L. Gascoyne were appointed Delegates to the Convention of Associations.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce resolved at its recent annual general meeting to assist in the promotion of a convention of Associations for Nyasaland, and agreed that its own name should be changed to the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce in the event of the establishment of such a convention. The Chamber elected Colonel J. M. S. Sanger as President for the ensuing year with Mr. T. M. Partridge as Vice-president, and Messrs. G. A. Barron, W. J. Tai Bowie, H. G. Duncan, J. S. Blades, J. H. Holmes, R. S. Hyde, A. C. Price, Rev. J. Reid, and Mr. D. Sellick to form the Committee.

□ □ □ □

Professor Franz Stuhlmann whose death in Hamburg is reported, was a well-known East African explorer during the last decade of the last century. In 1891, as Deputy Governor of German East Africa, he accompanied East Tanga to the western Nile lake system for the first time the southern and eastern shores of Albert Edward Nyanza, carrying out a great work of exploration there, and breaking ground new to Europeans. He also ascended the Ruwenzori range to the height of 13,000 ft., and was the first to ascertain the exact position of the Alumbiro Mountains, the volcanic chain extending across the Central African Rift Valley, north of Lake Kivu. In December of that year he was sent off with the bulk of the caravan in the direction of the East Coast. Emin Pasha remained behind with the sick, and in the following March left the Lake district for the Congo River, seven months later he was murdered by Arab slave-raiders who were incensed against him for the energetic way in which he had dealt with their outrages while in German territory. In 1892 Professor Stuhlmann was Secretary of the Hamburg Geographical Institute. He was the author of several ethnographical works on African tribes.

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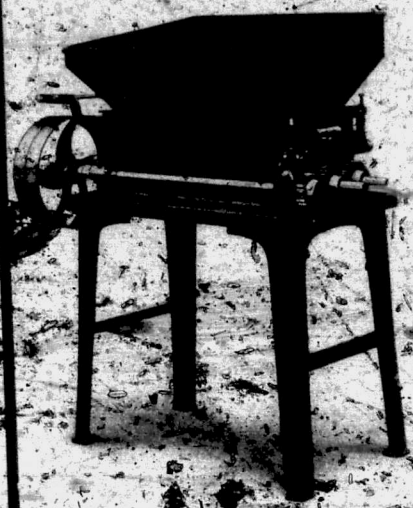
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benefited by a grant of settlers; the proportionate share would have to be added to the figures given here. If the former scheme is selected, as the latter could only be determined by some knowledge of the size of factors required and the number of persons sharing the cost of the new house building and machinery. An allowance of £200 is included for legal expenses etc., which may be certain to occur when first taking over the farm. Single return passage and furlough is allowed for, as it is possible that either a settler or his wife may have to make the journey for health or business reasons during the first four years.

Estimates.

It is taken that 50 acres of tea are opened early for four years, and the fixtures are worked out to the eleventh year. The question of opening lands in timber has been omitted in view of the time, forest, and owing to the fact that a central factory is being considered in this connection, which would entail much less timber and firewood being required by the settlers themselves.

First Year.

Cost of 500 lbs. tea seed for 50 acres at 2s. 4d. per maund	2,400
Cost of 100 maunds tea seed for 50 acres at 2s. 4d. per maund	2,400
Cost of opening 50 acres at 5s. 208/- per acre	13,400
Cost of upkeep during first year on 50 acres at 5s. 60/- per acre	3,000
Cost of living during first year	6,000
Cost of settler's household and furniture (including out-houses)	3,000
Cost of recruiting expenses	3,000
Cost of unforeseen expenditure at 7/50 per acre, say	350
Total	39,550

Second Year.

Total capital expenditure to end of first year	39,550
Cost of 100 maunds tea seed for 50 acres at 2s. 4d. per maund	2,400
Cost of opening 50 acres at 5s. 208/- per acre	13,400
Cost of upkeep during second year on 100 acres at 5s. 60/-	6,000
Cost of living during second year	6,000
Cost of recruiting expenses	3,000
Cost of unforeseen expenditure at 7/50 per acre on 100 acres, say	700
Total	71,050

Third Year.

Total capital expenditure to end of second year	71,050
Cost of 100 maunds tea seed for 50 acres at 2s. 4d. per maund	2,400
Cost of opening 50 acres at 5s. 208/- per acre	13,400
Cost of upkeep during third year on 150 acres at 5s. 60/- per acre	8,100
Cost of living during third year	6,000
Cost of passenger and furlough expenses	700
Cost of unforeseen expenditure at 7/50 per acre on 150 acres, say	1,050
Cost of transport and other expenses at 1s. 10/- per acre on 150 acres	2,250
Cost of second year's expenditure to end of third year	39,900

Fourth Year.

Cost of 100 maunds tea seed for 50 acres at 2s. 4d. per maund	2,400
Cost of opening fourth 50 acres at 5s. 208/- per acre	13,400
Cost of upkeep during fourth year on 200 acres at 5s. 60/- per acre	12,000
Cost of living during fourth year	6,000
Cost of recruiting expenses	3,000
Cost of unforeseen expenditure at 7/50 per acre, on 200 acres	1,400
Total	52,500

Fifth Year.

Total capital expenditure to end of fourth year	104,550
Cost of 100 maunds tea seed for 50 acres at 2s. 4d. per maund	2,400
Cost of opening 50 acres at 5s. 208/- per acre	13,400
Cost of three quarters of cost of living of 50,000 per year	4,500
Cost of recruiting expenses at 2s. 10/- per acre on 50 acres	1,000
Cost of unforeseen expenditure at 7/50 per acre, on 150 acres	1,050
Expenditure on crop	12,500
Cost of producing 12,500 lbs. of tea at 1s. 10/- per lb.	12,500
Receipts	
Selling price based on 25,000 lb. made tea at 1/50 per lb.	25,000
By revenue on profit of 50 cts. per lb. on 25,000 lb. made tea	12,500

Total expenditure and receipts to end of fifth year 103,600 18,750 122,350

Cost of upkeep during fifth year on 200 acres at 5s. 60/- per acre 12,000

Cost of half of cost living at 5s. 60/- per year 3,000

Cost of recruiting expenses at 2s. 10/- per acre, on 200 acres, say 4,000

Expenditure on crop. To cost of producing 25,000 lb. made tea at 1/- per lb. 25,000

Selling price based on 25,000 lb. tea at 1/50 per lb. 25,000

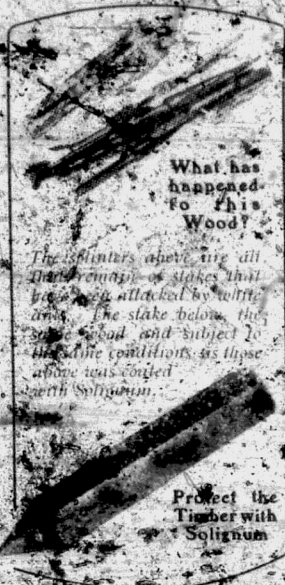
By revenue on profit of 50 cts. per lb. on 25,000 lb. made tea 12,500

Total expenditure and receipts to end of sixth year 228,600 26,250 254,850

Seventh Year.

Cost of upkeep during seventh year on 50 acres at 5s. 60/- per acre	3,000
Cost of quarter of cost of living at 5s. 2,000/- per year	1,500
Cost of recruiting expenses at 2s. 10/- per acre on 50 acres	1,000
Cost of unforeseen expenditure at 7/50 per acre on 50 acres, say	400
(1) Expenditure on crop. To cost of producing 5,000 lb. tea at 1/100 per lb. 5,000	5,000
(2) Selling price based on 5,000 lb. tea at 1/50 per lb. 5,000	5,000
By revenue on profit of 50 cts. per lb. on 5,000 lb. made tea 2,500	2,500

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Total expenditure and receipts to end of eighth year	143,750	30,286
(1) Expenditure on crop	100,500	138,710
Cost of producing 25,000 lb. made tea at 10s 18s (4s) per lb.	70,840	
(2) Receipts		
Selling price based on 25,000 lb. made tea at 10s 50 per lb.	254,500	
(3) By sale profit (60-60 cents) on 25,000 lb. made tea	15,000	15,330
Total expenditure and receipts to end of ninth year	180,250	138,710
(1) Expenditure on crop	140,000	138,710
Cost of producing 25,000 lb. made tea at 10s 18s (4s) per lb.	70,840	
(2) Receipts		
Selling price based on 25,000 lb. made tea at 10s 50 per lb.	254,500	
(3) By sale profit (60-60 cents) on 25,000 lb. made tea	15,000	15,330
Total expenditure and receipts to end of tenth year	220,250	222,070
(1) Expenditure on crop	180,000	222,070
Cost of producing 25,000 lb. made tea at 10s 18s (4s) per lb.	70,840	
(2) Receipts		
Selling price based on 25,000 lb. made tea at 10s 50 per lb.	254,500	
(3) By sale profit (71 cents) on 25,000 lb. made tea	17,750	18,000
Total capital expenditure and receipts to end of the tenth year	564,625	622,750

For farms situated at Dabaga, Mumidi, and Lumbwa tea is chiefly it is calculated that 2,310,000 and must be deducted for transport charges. Tea planted by individual settlers with a central factory is shown to be a better paying proposition than the larger scheme worked out for a company which, says Capt. Hill, is only to be expected, as the latter includes a factory, machinery, a manager, and full staff.

Points Worth Noting

From the settlers' tea growing scheme the following points are worth noting:—
 Capital amounting to £173,750 is required only for the first five years, as in the sixth year the shs. 27,500 looked for from the sale of 25,000 lb. made tea at shs. 1.50 per lb. covers cost of that year's capital charges and the cost of production. From the seventh year onwards a year's profit may be expected above capital charges and the cost of production. The total capital charge to the end of the seventh year is £100,000 or shs. 2,000,000, but as the amount for the year ending 31st Dec. 1929 would

appear to be required, as the balance of £1,213, or shs. 24,250, appears available from revenue.

In the fifth year revenue to set against capital in that year	6,250
In the sixth year revenue covering capital Expenditure of	17,750
In the seventh year revenue covering capital Expenditure of	6,000
	Shs. 24,250

The capital of £10,000 is regarded as a fair one, as an estate in Lumbwa, Kenya, with 200 acres of tea which comes into bearing in 1929, is not expected to cost more than that figure, notwithstanding the considerably higher price paid for the land.

Summary

The report concludes—
 As already stated, there are good grounds for considering that tea of high quality will be grown in the South-western highlands, but owing to the somewhat cold conditions progress will probably be slow, especially at Mumidi, and yields not over high in consequence. However, where the producer is faced with such an expensive transport, a high-priced product of medium yield will be preferable to a low-priced product of high yield. The possibilities of a railway to facilitate transport has purposely not been taken into account, as it may not be considered necessary to build one for some years to come at all. Therefore, the grower should carefully consider charges as estimated here, and not build upon the probability of cheaper transport by adjacent rail as against distant lorry transport. A sufficient market for Tanganyika tea can be found locally and in South Africa, lengthy transport to London may be saved and revenue increased.

(Continued on p. 34.)

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NATIVE RESERVES IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

North Charterland Exploration Co. Review Position.

At a meeting of the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1910) Ltd. held last week, Sir Harry Wilson, the Chairman, said that at last year's annual meeting an Advisory Committee was appointed to investigate the Company's position in regard to the Native Reserves in their concession, and its report had now been communicated to the shareholders.

Mr. H. B. Spiller, in moving a resolution authorising the Directors to carry out the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee, said that in the original document of title the only obligation upon the Company was that the rights of the Natives should be respected. No obligation was imposed upon the Company to provide land for Native Reserves. Nevertheless, the position now is that they had lost over 3,500 square miles of property for which they had received no compensation. "In no circumstances," said Mr. Spiller, "could it ever have been contemplated by the British South Africa Co. that more than one-third of our holdings, and more than one-half of our best land, could at any time be confiscated."

Land for Native Reserves.

He recalled that a clause of the 1900 Order in Council stated that "the Company shall from time to time, assign to the Natives inhabiting North-Eastern Rhodesia land sufficient for their occupation and suitable for their agricultural and pastoral requirements, including in all cases a fair equitable proportion of springs or permanent water." That clause definitely defined "the Company" as being the British South Africa Co. and not the North Charterland Co. It followed, therefore, that the true interpretation of Clause 40 was that the British South Africa Co. should provide land in North-Eastern Rhodesia for Native Reserves, and that such land was to be set aside out of land which the British South Africa Co. had not already sold. As the North Charterland Exploration Company's land was purchased from the British South Africa Co. in 1895 it was obvious that it was not, five years later, land which the British South Africa Co. had not already sold. The North Charterland Co. was therefore not liable to provide land for Native Reserves in consequence of the above clause.

Nevertheless, in 1904, while the British South Africa Co. were acting as managers in Rhodesia, 400 square miles of the North Charterland was wrongfully set aside, while again in 1913 and 1914 a further 1,500 square miles were similarly appropriated, and later a further 1,550 square miles was made a Native Reserve.

The Colonial Office did not Challenge our Rights.

"One of the most serious charges I make against the Colonial Office," continued Mr. Spiller, "is that it omitted to challenge our rights, and thus afford us an opportunity of defending ourselves, but instead resorted to the doubtful and secret methods pursued by the British South Africa Co. to deprive us of property which had been lawfully acquired by purchase from the British South Africa Co."

Two years after the appointment of the Buxton Committee in 1912 the matter was raised by Colonel Wedgwood in Parliament. Fortunately certain confidential correspondence between the Colonial Office and the British South Africa Co. accidentally

came to my knowledge last December. The first letter from the Colonial Office to the British South Africa Co. questioned the authority of the latter company to have granted so large an area of land to the North Charterland Co., at the same time requesting them to offer a solution of the difficulty. Instead of approaching us, however, the British South Africa Co. suggested—and the Colonial Office accepted the suggestion—that they should give the Crown the right to take as much land from the North Charterland Co. as the Crown might deem appropriate. The Crown had no right to accept this solution without being assured that the North Charterland was a consenting party.

The Native Reserves Commission.

Some months after the 1923 agreement was signed the Colonial Office appointed a Commission to inquire into the question of Native Reserves in your concession. Their report made it clear that the first matter considered was ownership of the land, and it was laid down that the land was the property of the North Charterland Co. The Commission, which had to consider under what right any of the land could be set aside, were misled into believing that the North Charterland Co. was a consenting party to the agreement. But as certain land recommended by the Commission for Native Reserves had already been surveyed by our Company, two of the three members of the Commission recommended that we should be paid in respect of these specific lands.

The report of the Native Reserves Commission was received in April, 1926, and in August of that year a letter was received from the Colonial Office threatening that unless the Colonial Office demands were accepted the Company might find the whole of its property disappear. Your Board submitted to these demands provided your Company was given a freehold title to the land which was left, and later I protested to the Under-Secretary of State against the unjustifiable nature of the statements contained in that letter.

Resolution Adopted.

Mr. Spiller then asked that their Directors should be given a mandate to take such steps as might be necessary to enforce an investigation of their claim. After Mr. Neville Foster had seconded the resolution, Sir Harry Wilson said that though he agreed with the Committee in two respects he joined issue with them on its recommendation regarding litigation, the expense of which must be carefully considered.

Finally it was agreed that the Directors be authorised to take their counsel's further opinion on the recommendations of their report, that they take any further steps which appear to them necessary that the Committee remain in being, and that the Board do not act otherwise than by agreement with the Committee.

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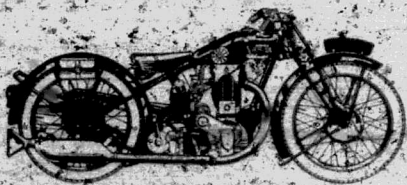
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SELLING SHOES TO ABYSSINIA.

The Department of Commerce of the United States has published an interesting report received from Mr. Addison E. Southern, Minister Resident and Consul-General in Addis Ababa, who says that the Ethiopians are beginning to look upon shoes as necessities rather than luxuries, and that there is a growing demand for low priced shoes.

"The population of Ethiopia is estimated at 10,000,000, of whom more than nine tenths live on the soil, mainly as herdsmen or peasant farmers, who are not yet buyers of shoes. Probably a half million of the population, comprising mainly the city and town dwellers, may be considered as actual or fairly early prospects of shoes," continues the report. "Imports for the current calendar year will, it is estimated, amount to 40,000 pairs, mainly from France, with some British shoes and minor quantities from Germany, Italy, Greece and Egypt. In addition, the home industry, located mainly in small shops of hand workers, produces about 10,000 pairs per annum, made to order.

About two-thirds of the Ethiopian demand is for shoes and one-third for boots. Perhaps half the shoes sold are in patent leather or black dull leather with patent leather top or trimming. The young men particularly fancy this style for dress wear. The ordinary black box calf boots are favored, as also are boots of such leather in the three usual tan shades of leather. Canvas and cloth shoes of any sort are rarely worn. Rubber heels are known but not widely used, as the frequently rough and muddy streets and roads make the all-weather heel preferable. The French lasts are most in vogue for both men's and women's shoes—that is, the long pointed toe cap style.

The best quality styles of imported boots retail at prices equivalent to from \$7 to \$10. These prices apply to footwear for both sexes. A good selling patent leather shoe retails at from \$5 to \$6 the pair. The best selling boots and shoes are those of fairly heavy general service quality in black or tan—mostly the former—at from \$4 to \$5. Locally made shoes are high priced, because practically no machinery is used, the work is done slowly by hand, skilled workmen are few, and the locally tanned leather used is comparatively costly. Most of the shoes sold in this market, whether imported or home-made, are of less than first quality. Shoes of first quality, according to dealers, cost too much believed here to enable them to be retailed advan-

tales. A pair of shoes costing \$4 in New York, for example, may be retailed at from \$8 to \$10 in Addis Ababa. The locally made-to-order shoes are also not of first quality.

Of the general business methods of the country, we are told:

Except for the sale of furs in Ethiopia, to their own importing. There is no defined class of wholesale or jobbing houses. The importer does his own distributing by the retail method. The one local bank is the Bank of Abyssinia, Addis Ababa. The local currency unit is a silver-plate dollar not listed in international exchange. As most local merchants keep their books and do their remitting in pounds sterling or in French francs, it would be advisable to quote in either of these two kinds of money. American dollars are rarely quoted here, and then usually via London on the basis of sterling. Credit practices are not well defined, but most of the reputable firms are willing to pay half with order and the balance against documents at Jibouti for the initial transactions. European credits granted here are sometimes unusually liberal. But for American exporters the most liberal terms should be half with order and half against documents. After landing at Jibouti goods have sometimes a pretty rough trip in two weeks up on the railway, and appropriate packing precautions should be taken. Parcel post shipments may be made from the United States to Ethiopia, and parcels should be particularly well wrapped in order to provide the least possible temptation for pilfering.

COTTON MILLS FOR AFRICA?

We recently published a letter from Mr. Douglas Hardman urging the establishment of cotton mills in Africa. In this connection it is interesting to note that The *Samacker*, of Zanzibar, states that Mr. Taylor Ali, President of the East African Indian National Congress, who was received by the Prince of Wales at the garden party given by the Municipality of Nairobi, mentioned to His Royal Highness in the course of conversation his opinion that while the Lancashire spinning and weaving industries might suffer a setback as a result of mills being established in countries where the raw material was produced, other industries, particularly in the engineering line, would enjoy some measure of prosperity from the demand for equipment for the new industry.



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"EAST AFRICA" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and the information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Memoranda are wished to appoint agents, and agents and other representatives are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charges are made for the same, rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Cholo, Nyasaland, is building a new cloth

Mr. R. J. Hallbeck has recently established a soap factory in Nyasaland.

The Pangani Club fetehold premises were recently sold to a German company for £3,600.

Nairobi's latest hotel, the Avenue, bears the word "Welcome" in large letters on the facade.

Messrs. John K. Gillatt inform us that a cable from Kenya reports the commencement of heavy rains in the coffee-producing districts of the Colony.

At a recent meeting at Kitale Mr. G. J. E. Burton, the Senior Plant Breeder of Kenya, said that there was no reason why farmers should be content with an average yield of three to five bags of wheat to the acre, since, given careful cultivation, fields of seven to nine bags should be obtainable from suitable rust-resisting varieties.

The railway service of the Sudan Government Railway provides for the distance between Port Sudan and Khartoum to be covered in twenty-seven hours instead of thirty-one hours, as heretofore. It is now possible for a business man to leave Khartoum on Wednesday night, to have one and a half clear days in Port Sudan, and to arrive back in the capital on Sunday afternoon.

Particulars were recently published in our columns of the assistance to be given to tobacco growers in North-Eastern Rhodesia. We now learn that the Governor of Nyasaland has been empowered to expend up to £5,000 in advances to planters in that Protectorate on condition that such advances are made through local banks and that they are secured on next season's crops.

The Eastern Africa Dependencies, Trade, and Information Office has received official but reliable crossed information that the latest returns of cotton plantings in Uganda show an increase of some 800 acres in excess of the highest previous record. Given good rains and seasonable weather the yield should be not less than 100,000 bales, and might easily considerably exceed this 100,000 mark.

Under the "Ancient Tombers" Protection Ordinance, the Government of Southern Rhodesia has issued rules for the preservation of the Zimbabwe ruins. A curator is to be appointed, and he is invested with powers to control visitors to the Zimbabwe Ruins, to regulate the official camping places, the shipping of films, and the lighting of fires, to prevent the leaving of rubbish, and to assure the comfort of those who are engaged in painting or sketching the ruins.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during January to August, 1928, totalled £5,151,002, compared with £4,025,451 during the same period of last year. The principal exports were: Cotton; Kenya, 3,555 centals; Uganda, 15,22,082 centals—increases of 1700 and 3,500 tons respectively. Kenya maize showed a decrease from 1,034,042 cwt. in 1927 to 759,580 cwt. in 1928; sisal and raw exports from Kenya showed a decrease of 604 tons to 9,530 tons. Kenya's coffee exports, increased by 47,542 cwt. to 1,578,311 cwt., and Uganda's coffee exports decreased from 25,333 cwt. to 24,279 cwt.

Import cargoes entering Nyasaland in September this year weighed 1,546 tons as against 2,706 tons in September, 1927. Export cargoes were 633 tons as compared with 7,658 tons last year; and petrol imports for the first nine months of 1928 were valued at £25,705, as against £28,315 for the same period of 1927, reflecting reduced traffic on the roads. The exports of sisal improved by over 500,000 lb., tea by 50,000 lb., groundnuts by 69,000 lb., hides by 2,000 lb., and wool by 2,400 lb. On the other hand, tobacco, with a net export weight of 11,000,000, declined by about 3,500,000, and cotton was nearly half a million pounds behind the same period in 1927.

Trade imports into Tanganyika Territory during the first six months of this year totalled £2,217,407, an increase of £177,522 over the same period of last year. Imports from Great Britain (£832,046) make up 38% of the total, an increase of 2% over last year. India's percentage has declined from 15% to 12%. Germany's has increased from 14% to 12%. Holland has increased from 8% to 10%, while Japan remains stationary at 7%.

Domestic exports totalled £1,754,389, an increase of £164,030. The principal items were: cotton, 3,994 centals, compared with 26,103 in 1927; coffee, 162,820 cwt., compared with 56,964 cwt. last year; sisal, 18,390 tons, an increase of 1,101 tons; and hides and skins 37,216 cwt., as against 25,102 cwt. for 1927.

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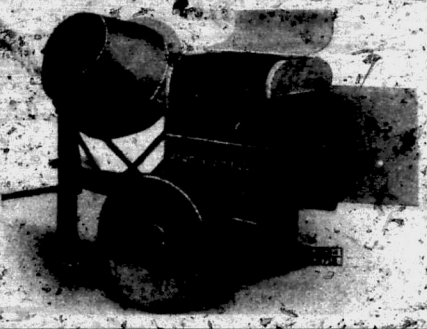
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TEA PROSPECTS IN SOUTHERN TANGANYIKA.

(Continued from p. 375.)

The Agricultural Department's experiments in tea growing at various points on these hills will be most interesting, and will prove without doubt whether tea can be grown with success agriculturally. Once proved, it will only remain for prospective growers to decide whether the stated difficulties and costs of labour and transport warrant the expense of growing tea, and upon what scale.

Readers interested in the subject are strongly recommended to procure the full pamphlet, which it will be seen, gives very detailed estimates. Paper farming has often proved highly unreliable, but Capt. Bell is an expert on his subject, and his calculations are therefore entitled to the closest attention.

ARMED RAIDS FROM ABYSSINIA.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting Abyssinian raids and incursions into Kenya, the Sudan, and British Somaliland has been published by the Imperial Government (Cmd. 3217, H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.). This official document gives a record of Abyssinian raids into British territory and lists the casualties suffered by tribes under British protection. The latest raid into Kenya took place in June, 1927, when one policeman was killed and three wounded, and in that same year no fewer than five raids into the Sudan were reported. The position is evidently far from satisfactory, and as Mr. T. O'Shea recently stated in the Kenya Legislative Council, the Abyssinian Government should be called upon by the League of Nations, of which it is a member, to demonstrate its power to restrain its own nationals from such unfriendly expeditions.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

There was a good demand at last week's auctions for Kenya and Belgian Congo coffees, full prices being paid.

London graded.		Belgian Congo.	
First sizes	1738. 6d. to 1745. 0d.	Dull brownish	1705. 0d.
Second sizes	1128. 0d. to 1138. 0d.		
Third sizes	1078. 6d. to 1088. 0d.		
Peaberry	1208. 0d.		

Kenya.		Belgian Congo.	
London graded	1428. 0d.	Second sizes	1308. 0d.
First sizes	1308. 0d.	Third sizes	1288. 0d.
Second sizes	1288. 0d.	Peaberry	1488. 0d.

London stocks of East African coffees on November 28 totalled 20,441 bags, as compared with 20,474 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed. This continues to fluctuate in the neighbourhood of £7 10s. to £7 15s., though little business is being done.

Cotton. The Liverpool Cotton Association state that during the past week African cotton has been in improved demand; quotations generally showing an advance. Reports into the U.K. of East African cotton were constant during the 18 weeks since August a last total 73,495 and 8,050 bales, as compared with 16,000 and 750 bales respectively during the corresponding period of 1927.

Cotton Seed. Messrs. J. K. Gillies report a contract being made during the past week at £87s. 6d. for East African seed, which is believed to dispose of the balance of the old crop. A little new crop has also been done at the same price.

Groundnuts. The market is unchanged at £20s.

Maize. East African No. 2 is worth about 40s. per quarter for January-February shipment to the Continent, while the value for February-March is about 30s. 6d.

Sisalum. The market is very quiet, the price for East African white and/or yellow for November-December shipment being about £20 15s.

Tea. At last week's auctions 61 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 11s. 3d.

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Karapala left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Dec. 3.
Karapala left Lourenco Marques for Bombay, Dec. 3.
Karapala left Mombasa for Bombay, Nov. 28.
Ellora arrived Bombay, Dec. 3.
Dumra left Mombasa southwards, Dec. 3.

CIBRA LINE

Gilchrist Mazari left Gheoa for East Africa, Dec. 3.
Francesco Trapi left Mogadiscio outwards, Nov. 24.

CLAN-ELLERMAN HARRISON

Clan Macindoe left Port Said outwards, Dec. 1.
Clan of Canton left Swansea outwards, Dec. 3.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

Randfontein arrived Durkirk homewards, Nov. 26.
Springfontein arrived Durban for Cape Town, Nov. 24.
Nagwerker sailed Dar es Salaam outwards, Nov. 25.
Vychtydz left Marseilles homewards, Nov. 26.
Gryper left Marseilles homewards, Nov. 26.
Leemsker left Dar es Salaam for further East African ports, Nov. 25.
Nykerk left East London for further Cape ports, Nov. 24.
Nykerk arrived Beira for further East African ports, Nov. 23.
Namatra left Mossel Bay outwards, Nov. 25.
Nias arrived Amsterdam outwards, Nov. 27.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

L'Amiral de Linois left Majauba outwards, Nov. 30.
General Voyron left Port Said to Mauritius, Nov. 29.
Bernardin de St. Pierre arrived Marseilles, Nov. 29.
Aviateur Roland Garros left Tamatave homewards, Nov. 28.
General Duchesne arrived Reunion, Nov. 30.

UNION-CASTLE

Dromore Castle arrived Luderitz Bay outwards, Dec. 1.
Dunluc Castle arrived Ngoya Bay homewards, Nov. 30.
Gaike arrived East London homewards, Dec. 1.
Clonchester Castle left Cheriffs homewards, Dec. 1.
Marques Nov. 30.
Clonchester Castle left Plymouth for Lourenco, Nov. 30.
Llandudwy Castle left St. Helena for Beira, Nov. 29.
Llanstephan Castle left Aden outwards, Dec. 1.
Sandwich Castle arrived Lourenco Marques for Beira, Nov. 30.
Sandown Castle left Cape Town homewards, Dec. 1.

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