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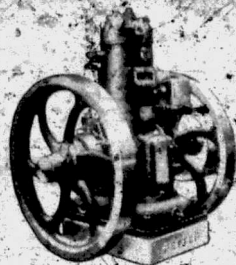
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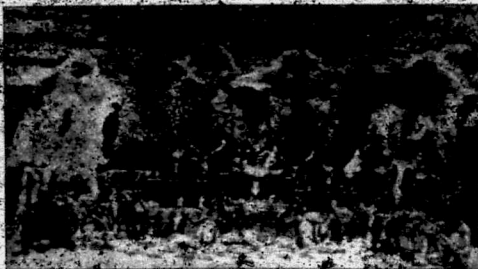
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BIOLOGY IN THE TROPICS.

MR. ORMSBY GORE is that *renaissance* in the political world—a Minister who has a knowledge of the value of modern science, an appreciation of its aims and, having travelled, an idea of its bearing on tropical problems. His address at University College, reported in this issue, proves all that. It displayed, moreover, a freshness of view which was most encouraging. It is something of a responsible member of the Government to-day to make the admission: "We have lost the old rock-surveyors of the Victoria Nile that we had something universally beneficial to give that was true for all peoples, places and times." It is from a parent's point of view, practically useful to hear from the lips of a high official of the Colonial Office that there are a number of posts open to students of biology; that the science is becoming years of more and more importance; and that the crying demand for qualified men is, and is likely for many years to remain, unsatisfied. It is interesting to read that an education officer can realise that his only contact with the primitive folk has been ordered to "discuss" him through the biological medium. It is a pity that he should be ignorant of the one branch of science

which would be of real use to him. It is instructive to recall that one of the wisest comments on Native education we have ever read was made by the Chief Veterinary Officer of Tanganyika Territory, and dealt with the proper training of the pastoral Masai. He is a man trained in biology.

The plea that biological knowledge should be widely disseminated among the lay population, and that the eradication of malaria, for example, depends as much on the intelligent co-operation of the general public as on the technical efforts of the doctors, is a fair one, but so far as tropical Africa is concerned, hardly applies. In our experience, the European populations of the British African Dependencies are eagerly receptive of medical advice on malaria; are fully aware of the benefits to be gained by following expert advice, and are sympathetic towards new discoveries. There is little need to tell them that the low forms of life—protozoa, bacteria and fungi—flourish exceedingly in tropical conditions and have there a far greater hold on life than in temperate climes. Cattle and dogs dying of fly, meat going bad within twenty-four hours of slaughter, and mouldy boots in the rainy season, bring the fact right home to every colonist. And by hard experience in their daily round, white people in the tropics pick up a knowledge of the local Native which would surprise even a field anthropologist.

It is rather in administration, in the higher branches of the Service, in Whitehall and at Westminster, that a knowledge of biology is desirable. Among missionaries, too, to whom, as Mr. Ormsby Gore admitted, a very great deal of Native education is left, biology can hardly be said to be a common subject of study, if we except the medical branch of missionary work. When, in the early days of Darwin, an earnest cleric asked Huxley what he should do to understand Evolution, the scientist replied: "Take a two years' course of biology." It was well said, who but one thoughtfully trained in the science of life can grasp the tremendous inertia of heredity, the significance of racial characters, and the true effect of education on the individual? Let these illumine us at the very root of any rational colonial policy. The Colonial Office is evidently aware of the importance of biology, and in Mr. Ormsby Gore, finds an ideal propagandist; and as we begin to see the rays of the knowledge radiate from Downing Street to less well-informed quarters, we shall hear less wide criticism of colonial policy, fewer ill-informed suggestions, and perhaps to time, no partisan condemnations of colonial activities. If Ormsby Gore is a portent, and a favourable omen, that he is a harbinger

PARLIAMENTARIANS REPORT ON TANGANYIKA

M.P.'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE TERRITORY.

The Report of the recent visit by four Members of Parliament to Tanganyika Territory has just been made available, and extracts appear below. Cross-heads have been inserted editorially for the convenience of readers.

The object of the Delegation to Tanganyika was set out in the following terms in a statement issued on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association on July 24, 1928:—

The object of this Delegation, as in the case of the recent Delegation to Nigeria, is to enable Members representing the different Parties in the Parliament at Westminster to obtain first-hand information of the problems and possibilities of the countries for which Parliament has a responsibility.

For the purposes of this Report, which we were instructed to prepare, we have thought the best end in view—obtaining first-hand information of the problems and possibilities of Tanganyika—could best be achieved by setting out in narrative form the account of our itinerary of over four thousand miles by road and rail through this vast Territory which is equal in extent to about one-third of British India, but which has a total population smaller than that of London.

War and Rebellion.

On Sunday morning, September 2, we arrived at Tanga—the northern port of Tanganyika—by sea. With its wealth of palm trees, relieved here and there by the red roofs of the European houses, Tanga presents a picturesque view from the sea. On the southern side is a marshy swamp, where, as we were told by the Hon. Charles Dundas, the Secretary for Native Affairs, who was to act as our guide throughout the tour, a bloody battle was fought during the Great War between the Germans and a battalion of the Loyal North Lancashires. Again and again throughout the Territory we were reminded of the story of battle and bloodshed which has been the unfortunate history of Tanganyika for two or three hundred years. There were thirty years of German occupation of the Territory, twenty of which were principally spent in wars and expeditions against the Natives. This was the period of the revolt of the Wahab, led by the fearless Mkwawa, and of the Maji Maji Rebellion. A long respite followed, and then the Great War converted Tanganyika once more into a battlefield. Persistence and time completed the task of decimating the population of the Territory.

Peace and Tranquillity.

It is, we think, safe to say that Tanganyika has never enjoyed such a lengthy period of peace and tranquillity as in the years following the Great War. The change that has taken place in that short time is well and markedly illustrated by the atmosphere now surrounding each *Ujama* like the one we saw at Tanga, in the east. Arusha, in the north, or at Kongoa, Usigi, and Dodoma, in the centre of the Territory. These places, built by the Germans as

fortifications, capable of being defended against the Natives, and, in some cases, against the *askari* guard as well, have lost their military character completely, and now harbour administrative officers and clerks armed with no more formidable weapons to protect them than their pencils and pens. If another illustration of the change were needed it is to be found in the fact that the total military establishment for this vast area consists of no more than 1,642 combatant Native ranks of the King's African Rifles with 65 European officers and non-commissioned officers.

When we landed at Tanga, it was in a Territory where everything can truly be said to be as yet in its infancy, and in which the new order is only beginning to take form and to shape itself. Already, in five years, the revenue has increased from £902,161 to £2,202,068, and the total import and export trade has increased from approximately £3,600,000 to £8,000,000 sterling. The outlook, therefore, is full of promise.

Sisal.

Tanga itself, with its locomotive works, its hospital, which is divided into two parts—European and Indian and Native—and at which 22,000 out-patients a year are treated, is the sea terminus of the Tanganyika Northern Railway, and is the port for the Tanga District, the Usambari Hills to the north, and the Pangani District to the south. Its principal exports are coffee and sisal. We visited one of the sisal plantations about 20 miles to the north of Tanga, and there saw the leaf-lice that are washed, dried, brushed, graded, and packed. This plantation was 5,000 acres in extent, part of an estate of 13,000 acres, and produces about 7,500 tons of sisal a year. It gives employment to some 2,000 Natives. This plantation was typical of the sisal plantations we saw at Moshi, Arusha, and Kilosa. Sisal is a laborious requiring as they do a great acreage of land, and a large initial outlay of capital with a waiting period of four or five years before there is any return on that capital, can be undertaken only by big companies or by settlers with a substantial amount of capital at their command.

The Restoration of Amami.

Even Tanga we climbed the slopes of the Eastern Usambari Mountains by a steep and precipitous trail, amply provided with ladder ladders to a height of 4,000 feet to Amami—the site occupied by the Biological and Agricultural Station. This Institute was originally established by the German Government in 1904 for the purpose of scientific research directed towards the improvement of tropical agriculture. After the war it is a considerable amount of land about the desamining

continuing the work on Amami eventually, how
over the decision was taken, wisely as we think to
maintain and develop the work of the Institute.
That such an Institute is necessary was clearly
shown by the conditions we found, particularly in
parts of the Northern Province and in the Tanganyika
country in the south. Here the settlers, in many
instances, in their efforts to ascertain the crops most
suitable to the soil, were themselves experimenting
at their own cost. All this work can be done
far more successfully by a staff of experts belonging
to an institution such as that provided at Amami.
Amami has now an expert scientific staff of eight
members, together with an administration staff of
six, all working under the direction of Mr. Nowell.
The established clearings cover some 1,300 acres, a
fair proportion of which consists of steep slopes with
uniform soil suitable for experimental treatment.
There is a substantial coffee factory with a sawmill
attached, and the Director expects that the estate,
when it has paid the cost of restoration, will contribute
substantially to the maintenance of the
station.

The Institute is maintained by contributions from
the Governments concerned, namely Tanganyika
Territory, £6,000, Kenya, £1,200, Uganda
£10,250 and it is expected that the other half will
be provided by Northern Rhodesia, £200, while the Empire Marketing
Board has made an annual grant, subject to
revision in three years, of a sum equal to one-half
of the local revenue up to £6,000. To meet the
capital expenditure estimated at £22,000 the
Colonial Research Committee contributed £2,000,
the Tanganyika Government half the remainder,
£10,250, and it is expected that the other half will
be provided by the rest of the contributing dependencies.

It was with great satisfaction that we noted that
Amami shows promise of making contributions of
the utmost value to East African agriculture in
particular and to the scientific world in general.
We hope the valuable work of this Institution will
be continued.

In passing through the territory of the Wahaha—a
tribe of primitive forest dwellers who hang their
ancestral skulls from trees on our way from
Muhaza to Moshi, we encountered for the first time
one of the worst pests of Africa, the tsetse fly. This
fly is responsible for sleeping sickness among human
beings and for "nagana" in domestic animals.
About one-half of the area of Tanganyika is under
the domination of this pest. In addition to this fly
belt we passed through fly belts between Moshi and
Arusha, between Arusha and Babate, between
Tabora and Mwanza, and again between Tabora and
Kilimanjaro. The fly belt between Tabora and Shinyanga
is a sleeping sickness area. When we passed
from a fly into a non-fly area the car was stopped by a
Native flycatcher and his assistants, who examined
both the car and ourselves for the pest. Successful
attempts are being made, like that at Shinyanga where
the Chicks, organised a Voluntary Force of 30,000
strives, to rid the country of the fly by burning and
clearing the forest and occupying the cleared country
with crops. It is to be noted that this substantial triumph
over the fly has been achieved, while the fly has
not only not been driven out in parts, it has made
advances in others and the number of deaths from
sleeping sickness has increased from 75 in 1925 to
170 in 1926. We fully agree with the recommendation
of the East Africa Commission that a further
consolidation of experts is required to carry the work
of investigation further than it has been so far.

carried, and that such a Commission should include
a representative of the Government.

- (1) A complete survey of the fly areas of tropical Africa.
- (2) Further research into the biometrics of the tsetse
fly, and especially the physical conditions which make
for its increase or decrease.
- (3) Experiments on a field scale with regard to the
extermination of the fly, and
- (4) Treatment of both human and animal trypano-
somnia.

It is imperative in the interests of both man and
beast that this pest should be destroyed.

Crucial Problems at Moshi.

Moshi, at the foot of Kilimanjaro, presents in
summary all the crucial problems that confront the
Government of Tanganyika, whether it be the
alienation and distribution of land, the organiza-
tion of labour, the provision of facilities
for education, Native social customs and cus-
toms, religion, or of administrative policy in
general. The problems of Moshi are the problems
of Arusha, Iringa, Tabora, and the whole of the
Southern Highlands alike, and they differ only in
one important particular—that of white settlement
—from those of Dodoma, Tabora, and Mwanza,
where the climatic conditions are not suitable for
European settlement. In a few respects they differ
from the problems of the coastal belt, where, owing
to strong detribalising influences, no Native policy
is at present possible.

We met representatives of the Kilimanjaro
Planters' Association and of the Moshi Chamber of
Commerce at Moshi, of the Planters' Association at
Arusha, of the Iringa Farmers' Association, and the
issues raised by each in turn were substantially the
same, namely, those of the Mandate, alienation of
land, East African Federation, labour, education
and transport.

The Influx of Germans.

At each of these meetings we were told that not
enough encouragement is given to the British
settler in Tanganyika and that in recent years the
majority of the settlers have been Germans. The
political control of the territory is in our hands, but
the British settlers feared that Germany might by its
present settlement policy secure the predominant
financial interest in the alienated land, and in conse-
quence ultimately secure the transfer of the Man-
date to itself. It was urged upon us that the present
position was uncertain and insecure, with the result
that little capital was flowing from Britain into Tan-
ganyika. These doubts and fears arise, in our view,
from a misunderstanding of the provisions of the
Treaty of Versailles and of the terms of the Man-
date conferred upon Britain in pursuance of that
Treaty. This question has been clearly and fully
dealt with by the East African Commission in its
Report, and there is nothing that we can usefully add
to that statement except to say with regard to the
flow of capital into the Territory that we were
assured by the Manager of the Standard Bank of
South Africa at Dar es Salaam that the policy of the
banks admitted of no differentiation between Tan-
ganyika and any other territory or colony. Means
for agricultural and commercial developments are
advanced on the same terms here as elsewhere, and
the obligations of the Mandate do not in any way
influence bank policy.

Government Policy.

Widely different from one another, as the remain-
ing problems appear at first glance to be, we were
forced, on closer examination, to the view that they
are closely inter-related, and that if they are to be
appreciated in a right perspective they must be
viewed together in the light of the Government
policy in Tanganyika that policy must be framed

to meet the requirements of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and of the Articles of the Mandate. Article 4 of the Mandate sets out the guiding principles in the following general terms:—

"The Mandatory shall be responsible for the peace and good government of the Territory and shall undertake to promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of its inhabitants. The Mandatory shall have full powers of legislation and administration."

"That peace and order have already been secured cannot be doubted. As one settler at Arusha pointed out to us, whereas that country sixty years ago was one vast and dangerous wilderness which no white man could travel, now he can go anywhere unarmed.

Four Methods.

The real difficulty of the present situation, however, arises over the best method of promoting "the utmost material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants." The inhabitants comprise about 5,000 Natives, about 13,000 Indians, and about 5,000 Europeans, so that the Native outnumber the non-Native population by the ratio of 40 to 1. The present Governor of Tanganyika, His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron, K. C., pointed out in his address to the members of the Lamia Club and the Natives' Association in July, 1925:

"There are four different methods, each of which is urged as the best for the attainment of the desired end of the well-being and social progress of the people. The Native may be treated "as a rude and barbarous person, fit only to produce for others or for himself, with no political rights or duties, forming no part of the administration and having no political future"; he may be educated on the English model and converted into "a very incomplete and bad imitation of the white man"; again, he may be used for the development of his own country as the instrument of the white man, being subject to a system which has no foundation in his own Native laws and customs; or lastly, he may be allowed and encouraged to rule himself in accordance with the law and discipline of the tribal organisation of which he is a member."

The "Contact Theory."

Each method has its advocates. There are those who believe that the best way of developing Native interests is through a system of Government by white officials, assisted maybe by Native clerks and other minor subordinates such as Native police, but remaining entirely the Native chiefs and elders. The difficulty of this method is that the Government officials, who have to deal with the Native as so familiar and which he does not understand, and collects taxes under the authority of an alien Government, and for purposes which the Native cannot fully or properly appreciate. Others urge what has become known as the "Contact Theory," that is to say, that the best way of developing the Native is to bring him in contact with the higher civilisation of the white races through employment on the settlers' farms. The settler "we were told" spoke of the Government official who represents an alien authority, the missionary who preaches an ethical doctrine which from the Native's point of view, is rather largely irrelevant to the question of marriage, is admittedly an authority, is able to influence and guide the Native in a way which he understands and understands. The settler cultivates the land and develops the land, and is thus able to train the Native in better methods of production, and through land and means to improve the Native's lot. That there is a certain amount of truth in the theory is obvious, but it has serious defects. The chief of which perhaps is that it foreshadows a future of servility for the Native. At first, though this theory is a

form, in practice it tends to become egoistic. That this is so was made clear to us from the objections made by some of the settlers to Natives being allowed to grow coffee on their own grounds, notwithstanding the fact that the native grown coffee was in quality among the best grown in Tanganyika, and obtained the highest price in the London market last year.

"Indirect Rule" Adopted.

Some four or five years ago, the Government of Tanganyika decided to adopt the last of the four methods set out in the Governor's speech. The reasons which determined the present Government in favour of this method are set out in the Report for the year 1925 by His Majesty's Government to the League of Nations. "Everyone," he says, "whatever his opinion may be in regard to direct or indirect rule, will agree I think that it is our duty to do everything in our power to develop the Native on lines which will not westernise him and turn him into a bad imitation of a European. . . . We want to make him a good African, and we shall not achieve this if we destroy all the institutions, all the traditions, all the habits of the people, superimpose upon them what we consider to be better administrative methods, better principles—destroying everything that made our administration really in touch with the customs and thoughts of the people. We must not, in fact, destroy the African atmosphere, the African mind, the whole foundations of his race; and we shall certainly do this if we sweep away all his tribal organisations and in doing so tear up all the roots that bind him to the people from whom he has sprung."

With the decay of tribal organisation we shall get a numerous body of broken and disoriented Chiefs, disaffected, quite naturally and hostile to the Administration. . . . On the other hand we could employ the other method of rule, while we endeavoured to purge the Native system of its abuses, to graft our higher civilisation upon the soundly rooted Native stock, stock that had its foundations in the hearts and minds and thoughts of the people, and therefore on which we could build more easily, moulding it and establishing it into lines consonant with modern ideas and higher standards, and yet all the time enlisting the real force of the spirit of the people, instead of killing all that out and trying to begin afresh. Under this system the Native becomes a living part of the machinery of Government."

Influenced by these considerations, and being convinced that it is neither just nor possible to deny them rights to the Natives of the Territory, any part in the government of the country, the Government of Tanganyika has adopted the policy of Native Administration.

The Chiefs' Dual Position.

Native administration, or, to use what is perhaps a more accurate expression, "Indirect Rule," is a system of Government by means of which Native races, led by their Chiefs and Elders, are permitted and encouraged to administer their own affairs in accordance with their tribal laws and customs in so far as those laws and customs are not repugnant to the sense of justice of the white race, which exercises the sovereign authority. Under this system of government the Chief occupies a dual position, on the one hand he succeeds in his position as an independent and appointed by the former Chiefs of the Tribes, while, on the other hand, he is a salaried Government official whose salary is charged to the Civil List of the Government of the Territory. Native administration seeks to develop the spirit of Africanism, and to bring to the Chief the power and

When, four years ago, the Government decided to adopt this method it was confronted with a series of serious obstacles which had to be overcome. Not only had the constant wars and rebellions, which had for so long been the history of Tanganyika, in many instances broken the power of the Chiefs and given rise to a number of minor chiefs and headmen who made themselves independent, but for thirty years of German rule the tribal system had been superseded where it was too weak to secure that discipline which was the primary consideration of the German system.

A Hard Task.

As the Hon. Charles Dundas has pointed out, the dynasty of the ruling family remained only in a few areas, notably in Ruanda, Uvyanembe, (Tabora Province) in Moshi (Kilimanjaro) and in Usambará (Tanga Province). In some areas like the Mwanza Province, chiefs had been appointed who had no hereditary claim to the position, and who were not acceptable to the people, while in other areas like that of the Gogo country in the Central Province, no chiefs existed and authority was divided among numerous small headmanships, each jealous of its own independence. The first task, therefore, which the Government had to undertake, was to conduct a patient research into the history of each tribe to ascertain its proper frontier and its rightful dynasty. The next task, no less formidable, was to group the independent headmanships under appropriate Chiefs, and to unite those Chiefs which, like those of Kilimanjaro, had been accustomed to make ceaseless wars on each other into Councils which alone could make their administration at once effective and permanent. No great tribute to the success of the Government policy can be paid than to say that we found, in less than four years after the initiation of the policy, the first task well nigh completed and the second was being very successfully dealt with. In Mwanza the Chiefs succeeded in getting the people both deposed and Chiefs chosen by the tribesmen restored; the independent headmanships of the Gogo country had grouped themselves under a senior headman who now exercises the supreme executive authority for that area; federations of Chiefs have been formed in the Shinyanga and Nzeza districts of Tabora Province, and the same is true of the other provinces.

How Chiefs were Chosen.

We were privileged to attend a meeting of Native Chiefs and Elders, some thirteen miles from Mwanza, convened for the purpose of electing a paramount Chief. The meeting was held at the Court House, a building with a mud wall at one end, pillars at the sides, and the other end with open spaces between them, and covered by a thatched roof. The meeting was attended by seven Chiefs, each accompanied by the Elders of his tribe. Most of the Chiefs were dressed in some kind of European clothes, while the Elders contented themselves with a loam cloth and weird ornaments in their pulled ears and around their wrists and ankles. The Chiefs stood round the platform raised near the wall, and the Elders sat on the floor, while those who could not find room inside, and there were many, stood around the pillars. The Provincial Commissioner presided, and speaking in Swahili explained the object of the meeting—that they were assembled for the purpose of electing a paramount Chief if there so wished, and that they were at their free exercise in their choice freely as they pleased. He pointed out the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a paramount Chief. That they were not conscious

of any real division became evident, for they expressed their views fluently and freely. Occasionally a number would attempt to speak at the same time, when the Provincial Commissioner, standing at the side, blew a whistle. In a spare corner, much like a referee at a football match, the meeting was divided into two rival camps, one in favour of electing a Chief named Masai as paramount and the other in favour of a Young Chief named Masaga. Masai was supported by five Tribes and Masaga by two. Every speech was met by cheers, and counter-cries, and a lively interest was manifested throughout the proceedings. No unanimity, however, was reached, but a decision was taken to form a Paramountcy of five Tribes and Masai, the other two tribes remaining as they were. It was left to time and circumstance to work the whole into one Paramountcy. The meeting over, Masai and his followers went out on the right of the Court House, and Masaga and his followers on the left, and deafening cheers were raised by each section for its respective Chief.

Other Vital Questions.

All this, however, is merely the foundation of Native Administration, and so far it can be said that the foundation has been well and truly laid. In order to set the superstructure other and more reactive decisions had and still have to be made. These decisions, as has already indicated, involve the intricate questions of ownership of land, the supply of labour, education, transport, the position of the white man, and ultimately the vexed question of the unification of East Africa. Already important decisions have been taken and acted upon and if, as it appears to us, some of these decisions are a little inconsistent with others, that is not to be wondered at in view of the short space of time the policy has been in operation, and of the many conflicting interests which have to be reconciled.

(Further reports will be published next week.)

EAST AFRICAN DINNER IN LONDON.

As announced last week in *East Africa*, it has now been arranged that the forthcoming East Africa Dinner be held at the Hotel Cecil on January 8. The four members of Parliament who have recently returned from a tour of Tanganyika Territory are to be the guests of honour.

Many East Africans have already signified their intention of being present at the function, and all readers who desire to attend are recommended to communicate with Major Corbet Ward, Secretary of the Dinner Club, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, as early as possible.

As A Christmas Gift!

Have you a relative or friend in East Africa to whom you intend to give 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.

A subscription to *East Africa* is a gift which my Eastern friends will appreciate, and each of the fifty-two issues will be a reminder of the gift.

Send your instructions **To-day** and *East Africa* will be sent post free to any address in the world for one year for 30/-.

A Seaside Journey

A new record in land and air travel has been set up by the return of the Prince of Wales from his last "winter" tour. The distance from Dar es Salaam to London is some 10,000 miles, and the distance has been covered by the Prince in less than ten days, notwithstanding severe weather in the Mediterranean and wintry conditions with ice on the Alps and the snow blocking in the mountainous regions of Europe. The fact that the King's illness has continued critical has greatly been the driving force behind a feeling which has verged on the sentimental, and all reports go to show that the Prince himself has fretted at the least delay and has pressed an untiringly on his departing himself in his endeavor to rejoin his father.

H. M. S. "Enterprise," the cruiser which carried Her Majesty from Dar es Salaam shipped so much cargo at one time during the Mediterranean crossing that according to one report, the commander asked the Prince if he wished to continue at high speed during the gale. "Yes, go ahead," was the Prince's reply.

The Prince landed from the "Enterprise" shortly before 12.30, and after a few brief formalities and courtesies entered the special train which was in waiting for him. The train was made up of a sleeping car, a restaurant car, an ordinary first and second class car, and a luggage van, and was drawn by two locomotives.

The Prince of Wales left Brindisi for London at 12.30 p.m. on December 10. Owing to bad weather H. M. S. "Enterprise" arrived later than had been expected. It was a few minutes after 11 o'clock when she was signalled, and 11.49 when she entered the port amid the crash of salutes from the coast batteries.

The weather was wintry, but a large crowd had collected to welcome the Prince. As soon as the "Enterprise" anchored the authorities went out to begin a launch. Signor Perez handed to the Prince a telegram from King Victor Emmanuel, and also expressed to him the good wishes of Signor Mussolini.

Details of the Voyage

The journey from Brindisi in the southern "heel" of Italy to Boulogne, in the north-west of France, a distance of 1,200 miles, was accomplished in 35 hours 14 minutes, an average speed of 46 miles per hour. Express trains take 46 hours to London. A summary of his remarkable 6,400 mile voyage follows:

- 1. Left Dodonga for Dar es Salaam (20 miles).
- 2. Dec. 2. Left Dar es Salaam for Aden (1,200 miles).
- 3. Left Aden for Suez (1,610 miles).
- 4. Left Suez for Port Said (500 miles).
- 5. Left Port Said for Brindisi (920 miles).
- 6. Left Brindisi for Boulogne (4,320 miles).
- 7. Left Boulogne for Folkestone (25 miles).
- 8. Arrived London from Folkestone (175 miles).

The time table of his train journey across Europe in which he had the cordial co-operation of the Italian, Swiss, and French Governments, cleared the lines and facilitated his progress at every step is worth noting:

- Dec. 10. Monday. Brindisi 12.30 p.m.
- Baris 7.57 p.m.
- Angora 10.7 p.m.
- Dec. 11. Tuesday. Milan 8.28 a.m.
- Cham 10.15 a.m. (German-Swiss border)
- Basel 10.59 a.m.

Lancaster 8.50 a.m.
 Male 9.40 a.m.
 G.M.T.
 Belfast 10.55 a.m.
 Vesoul 11.4 a.m.
 Chamonix 12.53 p.m.
 Boulogne 1.45 p.m. (air arrived)
 Boulogne 1.20 p.m. (left)
 Folkestone 8.44 p.m.
 Victoria Station London 10.17 p.m.

He then drove direct to Buckingham Palace. When the Prince first received the news of the King's critical condition, he was 100 miles from his base at Dodonga and well out in the bush, and he arrived in England just 15 days after starting from his shooting camp.

The Duke of Gloucester, who after a rapid journey by rail from Central Africa, caught the mail boat at Cape Town, is now on the water in the R.M.S. "Bathurst Castle" and is expected to arrive in England on December 24.

There is no news of Prince George having been ordered to return to England; he is at present on board his ship H.M.S. "Durban" on the Bermuda station.

EAST AFRICAN AIR ROUTES.

Scheme under Consideration

East Africa is authorized to announce that the reported agreement between Imperial Airways and the Cobham-Blackburn Air Lines for the establishment of the first stage of the Cairo to Cape air route is premature, and that though a scheme has been drawn up, no definite agreement has yet been arrived at.

Though the Air Ministry has been entirely sympathetic towards the establishment of this air route, they have been placed in a somewhat anomalous position owing to the conflicting claims of the two organisations to Government support. East Africans will recall that the initial efforts towards the institution of an air route to East Africa were made by the enterprise of Capt. Gladstone some three years ago, and it was due to his efforts that the East African Governments decided to support an experimental service between Kisumu and Kharfoum. Subsequently Sir Alan Cobham conducted his memorable journey through Central Africa, and the surveys of these two pioneers still further stimulated the practical interest of East Africans in the development of an air service to East Africa.

Though up to now Imperial Airways have not been intimately associated with an East African air service, it is realised that they have now accumulated immense practical experience in the working of aerial transport, and the fact that they have an agreement with the Government by which they are entitled to be given an opportunity of tendering for any general air transport contract has also to be borne in mind.

Thus the problem facing the Government has been to reconcile the interests of both these concerns, so that any subsidy which may be granted by Government may be given with an assurance that the route will be operated to the best advantage. As stated above, though an agreement has not yet definitely reached between Imperial Airways and the Cobham-Blackburn Air Lines, a scheme has been proposed which is at present under consideration by the Government.

BIOLOGISTS WANTED FOR THE TROPICS.

Valuable Advice by Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P.

This biology is now all-important in tropical work and that biologists, above all other scientists, are required by the Colonial Office, were the points emphasised by the Rt. Hon. W. Ormsby Gore, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech on "Developments and Opportunities in the Colonial Empire," delivered last week in the Great Hall of University College. The theme was repeated and re-emphasised by Sir Thomas Holland, Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and by Sir Richard Gregory, who were among the distinguished company which supported Mr. Ormsby Gore on the platform.

Mr. Ormsby Gore said, *inter alia*—

"Students of Britain's Colonial activities have, in recent years, concentrated upon the settlement and development of the great self-governing Dominions and their gradual rise to the status of and equality with the Mother Country. So remarkable have been these changes that there has been a lack of appreciation in the public mind of the very remarkable activities which have taken place during the lifetime of the present generation in regard to what are usually called the non-self-governing dependencies. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the greater part of the active development of the latter group has taken place during the first quarter of the present century.

50,000,000 Inhabitants.

With few exceptions the non-self-governing dependencies lie in a great belt round the tropics. They comprise an area (exclusive, of course, of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the Indian Empire) of two million square miles and rather over fifty million inhabitants. They are administered as dependencies of Great Britain through the Colonial Office, and the separation of the Dominions and Colonial Office in 1925 marked a very real stage in the historic evolution of two very different groups. Of the two million square miles and fifty million people, one and a half million square miles and forty million people live in tropical Africa. This more particularly in that continent that development has taken such rapid stride in recent years, and especially since the War.

What Mr. Chamberlain Did.

Thirty years ago European influence and administration were practically limited to the ports and coastal strips. The building of harbours, railways, roads; the application of medical science to the conquest of tropical diseases; and the first establishment of agricultural departments for the harnessing of the potential wealth of the territories, all date from the regime of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary. The story of expansion is necessarily that of a series of stages. The first task when Governments had the slenderest of revenues was the military or semi-military assertion of our control and responsibility over primitive, warlike and heterogeneous peoples. The second stage was the establishment of the bare structure of civil administration, say, and the collection of revenue. And the third stage was the stage of real economic and higher development demanding the establishment of a whole series of technical services required for the purpose of higher civilisation.

In tropical Africa these three stages have followed each other very rapidly. In fact the last stage has only been effectively reached since the Great War. This is the great task of this moment. The first two tasks of the Colonial Office today are the application of science to the problems of agri-

cultural production, public health, and education. The expanding revenues of practically all our Colonial dependencies are immediately reflected in an expansion of services, and the financing of these new services is in many ways the most important and responsible duty which falls to the lot of any Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Veterinary Service Understaffed.

As regards the type and qualifications of the men required. The political or administrative staff appointed annually by this machinery has only grown from 82 to 101 between 1913 and 1927, and I think you may take it that we shall continue to require about 100 new men *per annum* for these central services. We have at the present moment only 127 veterinary officers, including specialists, in the whole Colonial Empire, yet we have something like fifteen million head of cattle besides other domestic animals, and the need for veterinary science in tropical areas is even greater than in the temperate zones. This is a service which must be expanded rapidly, and steps are now on foot to increase both the numbers and scientific qualifications of appointees to this service.

Emphasis on Biology.

One of the first services which we have taken steps to expand since the War has been the forestry service. Under the heading "Scientific specialists," mainly research workers such as entomologists, mycologists, chemists, etc., there is need of further expansion if the men are forthcoming. The bulk of the officers required nowadays are people during whose training emphasis has been laid upon the biological sciences. There will probably be a slow increase in the number of soil scientists in the coming years, particularly in those who have some biological knowledge as well as purely chemical qualifications. Above all, we shall require an increasing flow of plant geneticists for the development of new and higher yielding varieties of all the various tropical crops. We have reached a stage in the agricultural departments of the Colonial Empire when this branch of work would seem to be of the very greatest importance and significance. What Java has done for the sugar cane we must do for all the tropical crops.

Teaching and Learning.

It is very important, not merely for the layman but still more for the trained scientific worker, to realise that when he undertakes work in the tropics he has to go to school as well as to work. It is not a case of imposing our experience, but of understanding a whole set of new factors, that have hitherto been outside his experience. Above all it is this, true in his relation to tropical man. I do not care in what department a Colonial Officer is serving, the first element in his success as a leader of the people whom he is sent out to serve is his ability to learn as well as to teach. He will be dealing with human beings with a totally different background to his own. So many people are apt to think of the backward races, as they are sometimes called, as peoples possessed of no expansion because their civilisation is so different from their own. In practice it is usually the case that the more primitive the peoples the more tenacious and conservative they are of their own ways of life. However intellectually and technically well qualified a Colonial Service Officer may be, unless he has the qualities of sympathy, understanding and leadership he will fail. Therefore, the tropical races are in my thinking more varied in type and capacity than are Europeans. One man's meat is another man's poison is a proverb brought

Colonial Development is one of constant empirical adaptation, and the study of tropical anthropology opens into every problem.

Education.

In no field is this more apparent than in the developing services of the education departments. As far as Government staffs are concerned these services are almost the newest. In the early days of penetration thirty years ago there was no revenue for education and not much demand. Now there are expanding revenues and urgent demands everywhere. In most of our Colonies we are still at the very beginning of these developments, and in no field is our task and duty more fraught with the possibilities of both good and ill. All this new work comes at a time when there are grave shortcomings of heart among educationists in highly civilised countries regarding education both as a science and an art. Much of this educational unrest is wholesome—but we have lost the old cohesiveness of the Victorian age that we had something universally beneficial to give that was true for all peoples, places and times. Consequently educational policy in the tropics is singularly experimental. I am glad that within broad limits it is very varied and that we have much to do even in applying general principles by induction from the methods of trial and error. But this we have come to recognise, namely, that while some of our general education, common sense, and possessing the qualities of leadership, can be, and have been, most helpful, they have much to learn from the recent experience of modern educational practice. The education officer of the future will need a professional training quite as much as a scientific or technical worker. We have been rather slow to realise this fact, but the first beginnings are now being made. I hope that it will not be many years before all officers recruited for our education departments will have had some special training of a post-graduate character before they are asked to take on the tremendous responsibilities that face them in the tropical dependency.

Avoid Bureaucraticism.

The rapid recent extension of the technical and scientific services in the Colonial Empire has already begun to bring with it a certain measure of departmentalism in some colonies. If this were to go so far it would be fatal to progress, and it is essential that the whole impact of Government services progress together and in harmony, otherwise there will be very serious misunderstanding in the minds of the governed. Our states, apart from the necessity of mutual co-operation and sympathy, it is clear that in so many of the technical fields technical developments are governed by public policy in regard to land revenue frequently determines agriculture and vice versa. In the sphere of education, a general political and administrative policy are all important. The whole character of the type of education that is needed varies according as to whether you are dealing with a Mohammedan Emirate in Northern Nigeria or a modern coast town in West Africa, or in East Africa between an agricultural and a pastoral tribe, or between a Native reserve and the township of Nairobi. In every case it is a question of adaptation, of understanding the overriding facts and then doing the best you can for people in the face of those facts.

But quite apart from the need of scientific workers whose main bias has been on the biological side, it cannot be emphasised too much the need for all others who are henceforth going to take part in the harnessing of our tropical resources of a biological

nature, and to insure in some of her most striking moods. In the tropics, insect-borne diseases threaten the lives and health of man, his domestic animals and economic plants in a degree which is often not realised by city dwellers in colder climes. In all these—the laws of life—are vital at every stage and in every aspect of our work. Economically, of course, the resources of the tropical belt are overwhelmingly agricultural and hardly at all industrial. Just as industry here in Europe needs mainly chemists and physicists to solve the problems of progress, so the tropics need biologists of every kind.

The Education Officer's Report.

I was talking the other day to an officer of one of our education departments in charge of developing the beginnings of education among primitive peoples in a remote province in Africa. He told me that the only contacts between his mind and that of the indigenous population were biological—i.e. related to their struggles for existence in their environment where their health, their livelihood and their aims were the dominating factors in their lives, and unless education could do something to help them in such ecological conditions it was a hard task to persuade them that education brought them much benefit. He added that the most of us, he had had at his public school a smattering of chemistry and physics, but none of any biological science. There are still people who imagine that the conquest of the malaria or yellow fever-bearing mosquito is primarily a medical matter. It is not, and until the whole community can be brought to apply the knowledge to which medical research workers have pointed the way we shall never really deal effectively with the almost universal menace of malaria in the tropics.

A Vast Field for Original Research.

There is a vast field still open for new and original work in all the scientific fields, not merely the problems which are peculiar to the equatorial belt—numerous as these are—but in the application of the knowledge obtained in biophysical questions in, say England, to the very different conditions obtaining in the tropics, where even species of its different, where acquired or inherited racial characteristics are different, and above all where direct influences are so widely divergent in their effects.

I am sometimes challenged that we are carrying on apparently diametrically opposed policies in adjoining territories, or even inside the territory of a single administration. My wishes are unwelcome. I should fear greatly for the future of British Colonial administration if I thought it was a sealed pattern business susceptible of uniform treatment. Such successes as we have so far obtained have been due to our scruples of empiricism, or refusal to lose our sight of our end or ultimate goal. At the present time we must be content to strive to do a very little better than that has been in the past, to develop these vast territories as trustees for their inhabitants whatever their race, creed or colour, and as trustees for human progress as a whole through out the world. We have conferred upon these new lands the blessings of internal and external peace and the reign of law. Our next task is to apply the knowledge of science to the improvement of a vast estate. This can only be accomplished by wisely selecting the orders of the right stamp and training to carry out this tremendous task. The age of adventure is not over, and there are few more noble, more varied or more fascinating endeavours before the youth of this country than to share in this burden.

PERSONALIA

Mr. W. Barr has returned to London.

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Mr. R. F. Palethorpe is now acting Resident Magistrate, Eldoret.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Adamson are on the water for Zanzibar and the Cape.

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Mr. R. W. Gordon, left Southampton last week to return to Dar es Salaam.

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Mr. S. I. Jenkins, of the P.W.D., Zanzibar, has left the Island on leave prior to retirement.

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Mr. Pèrival scored 115 runs when playing for Nyeri recently in a cricket match against the Civil Service.

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Mr. R. P. Bush, Assistant Native Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, is now stationed at Fort Jameson.

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Mr. A. A. M. Asherwood, O.B.E., Deputy Director of Education of Tanganyika, has left Dar es Salaam on leave.

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Mr. E. O. Colclutt, Native Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, has been posted to Kasama on his return from leave.

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Mr. John Tweed, the sculptor, is now on his way to South Africa to be present at the unveiling of his statue of Cecil Rhodes.

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Mr. H. Jordan, of the Transport Section of the Uganda Public Works Department, has retired on pension after eighteen years' service.

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Captain John Patrick Moss has been appointed Justice of the Peace for the Uasin Gishu district. Major F. P. H. Pardo, resigned.

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Dr. Van Someren, Secretary of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society, has suggested the formation in Mombasa of an Archaeological Branch of the Society.

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Mr. F. H. Davies, whose extensive East African shipping interests are well known to many of our readers, left England last week by the Edinburgh Castle with Mrs. Davis for South Africa.

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Professional recognition has been accorded to Mr. A. Van Bierssen as Belgian Consul-General in Nairobi for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar pending the issue of His Majesty's Letters Patent.

It is announced that Major Patrick M. Elwee, of St. John's College for Foreign Missions, Mill Hill, has been appointed to take charge of two important mission stations in Kenya and will leave London shortly for the Colony.

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It is stated that Brigadier-General R. G. Girdord-Gilmour, Past Grand Master of Scotland, will undertake a Masonic mission to South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and the East African territories at the beginning of next year.

□ □ □ □

At a meeting held in Long Eaton a few days ago to bid farewell to Ensign and Mrs. Tabor, of the Salvation Army, who are returning to Kenya from leave, it was stated that the number of white officers of the Army in Kenya has now increased to twenty-five.

□ □ □ □

Mr. H. G. Farnar, Secretary of the Luo Language Commission appointed a year ago by the Kenya Government, points out that settlers frequently refer erroneously to the "Jaluo," instead of to the "Luo." It is correct to speak of one Jaluo, but of two Luo.

□ □ □ □

Union between Northern and Southern Rhodesia is bound to come in time, said Mr. A. R. Thomson, M.L.A., general manager of the Wankie Colliery, on his arrival in London a few days ago. He does not think, however, that union can be brought about at present, the main difficulty in the way being the question of mining law.

□ □ □ □

Captain Harold White, the leader of the expedition to Abyssinia—of which Major J. A. Coats, a director of the famous Paisley thread firm, is a member—is stated to have been granted ten years' furlough by the American Army in order that he may carry out research work on behalf of the American Museum of Research.

□ □ □ □

Captain Stanley Kaufman—who contributed to our Special Settlement Number of last year a most interesting article on the prospects of tea growing in Kenya—who has latterly acted as Honorary Secretary of the Mount Kenya Association, has, we hear, resigned, leaving the Colony to start tobacco planting in Iringa, Tanganyika Territory. Mr. W. Murray has succeeded him in the secretaryship.

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The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of November:

KENYA COLONY.—*Nursing Sisters.* Miss F. E. Jackson and Miss K. K. McLachlan.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—*Assistant Research Officer.* Mr. W. Allan, B.Sc.; *Cadet Administration Officer.* Mr. C. A. R. Charnaud.

SEMPHILES.—*Postmaster.* Mr. H. F. Alton.

TANGANYIKA.—*Assistant Conservator of Forests.* Mr. A. K. Gibbon; *District Agricultural Officer.* Mr. E. M. Maynard, B.Sc.; *District Reclamation Officer.* Mr. S. N. Bax; *Nursing Sister.* Miss R. D. Whiteoak; *Superintendent of Education.* Mrs. E. W. Mollard.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State are the following:—

Mr. G. N. A. Hall, Veterinary Pathologist, Uganda, transferred to Nigeria in same capacity.

Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong, to be Deputy Chief Secretary, Tanganyika.

Mr. H. M. M. Moore, Deputy Chief Secretary, Nigeria, to be Colonial Secretary, Kenya.

Mr. G. H. Pickering, Puisne Judge, Kenya, to be Chief Justice, Zanzibar.

Mr. H. A. Tempany, D.Sc., F.I.C., Director of Agriculture, Mauritius, to be Director of Agriculture, Malaya.

Lord Delamere Speaks Out.

The first important reference to the coming report of the Hilton Young Commission made in Kenya for many months was uttered by Lord Delamere in his after-dinner speech at Nakuru. His remarks gained emphasis by the fact of the departure of the Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, for London.

Lord Delamere said that he trusted the Governor would be able to impress on the Secretary of State that Kenya had no intention of sacrificing herself on the altar of academic experiment, and that the Secretary of State should remember, in considering the report, that he had given an undertaking that no policy of federation would be forced on an unwilling country. Secondly, the whole spirit of the White Papers, which had been issued as a foundation for future policy, was based on the necessity for "trusting your own people" for the sake of the Natives as well as themselves. If the report really showed trust in our own peoples, it would be worthy of full and sympathetic study whatever the proposals were. If not, then it would fall through its own failure to realise the essential facts of future civilisation in Africa.

Lord Delamere also urged the importance of the anti-malaria campaign in the interests of the reputation of the Colony, mentioning that the Government was endeavouring to secure the advice of one whose name was world-famous. The Government was spending £40,000 on the campaign next year.—*Times.*

"Eastern Africa To-day,"

a book of 420 pages, illustrated with 7 maps, and 95 photographs, describing the East African Dependencies district by district.

"From this interesting book the trader, the traveller, or the settler can obtain a complete survey of Eastern Africa as a whole."—*The Morning Post.*

"This handsome volume gives a real picture of Eastern Africa, and presents an accurate survey of its character. 'Eastern Africa To-day' and 'Settlement in East Africa' together, should be most valuable in answering the vast majority of questions about European life and settlement in the British East and Central African Dependencies."—*Hull Times.*

This book can be read and enjoyed in many points of view. For detail it is instructive and as reliable and accurate as care and untroubled trouble can make it, as a presentation of Eastern Africa as it is to-day, it reveals a picture of a land of infinite variety, of surpassing charm here and there, yet always a country where men who are men can live a man's life, and where women fit to be wives can help to develop and consolidate the Empire. It is at one and the same time a history, a guide, a picture book, and a romance."—*A.L. "East Africa's" regular reviewer, who was told by the Editor: "Write your honest opinion of the volume, as though it were published by someone else. Whichever your criticism, it shall appear exactly as you write it."*

The above are the first three reviews to appear in the Press. They prove the book to be amazingly good value at its price of 5/- or 6/- post free anywhere from East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.

East Africa in the Press

ATTACKING LOCUSTS FROM THE AIR

KENYA officers, so many of whom are seriously concerned about the locust menace which still hangs over the Colony, will be interested in an account published by *The Glasgow Weekly News* of an anti-locust campaign in Palestine.

"The enemy," we are told, "consisted of innumerable locusts, which advanced over a space of seven square miles, devouring every vestige of vegetation lying in their path. Near Jerusalem the enemy were attacked in the moonlight by the Haifa Defence Corps and the Fibérias and Nazareth Field Companies with chemical bombs of a new kind and flame guns. Eventually twenty-seven tons of locusts together with more than one hundred bushels of eggs, were captured. The eggs, in clusters of from twenty-five to 125, are laid by the females in little holes scraped in the soil by their hind legs. Behind the fighting lines were five hundred modern ploughs, turning over the ground where the eggs had been deposited. And Arab and Hebrew camp followers were seen dumping these eggs into empty wells for unsanctified birds with shrieks of excited triumph. There were daylight campaigns with British engineer officers in command of the attacking forces and soldier chemists and naturalists in trim khaki as well."

"The true migratory locust was in full force, darkening the Palestine sun in powerful, yet curiously leisurely flight. The whole country appeared alic and covered with twinkling adults, and with young, wingless 'hoppers' too, in various stages of moult.

"Never have I imagined such a spectacle as we witnessed on the Plain of Israhelon," writes an observer. "My horse was often flocked deep in red insects which had changed their colour like chameleons from a dull yellow-green when preparing to swarm in search of food. At times, indeed, my Arab mare was pastured in the living masses that struggled upon grape vines and ripening grain and fruit."

"A great round moon showed eerily now and then through dark drifting locust clouds. Into the thick of these rose a squad of Royal Air Force planes. But these were soon forced down, with their radiators blocked and choked by enemy masses."

"The hot Eastern night was soon raved and pierced with broad tongues of dazzling flame, miles long it seemed, that wiled and withered the locusts in countless myriads. We were now executing an assault on some ten square miles of myriads farm land between Senaakh and Daganari. Here burned and scorched locusts lay in incredible heaps. Our flame guns, strategically placed to anticipate new out-flanking motions of the invader, shot long bars of blinding light in all directions, like the search-lights of a naval squadron searching out unseen attackers in a dark and stormy sea. Add to all this the howls and yells of Arabic, Hebrew and broken English, and you will visualise the weirdest war scene ever staged in the Holy Land. Since Joshua advanced upon walled Jericho, I found downy intelligence officers telephoned to the fighting front that the endless hosts were no longer continuing to settle on the crops and trees. The enemy were routed last."

IN PRAISE OF THE PAWPAW

"Second only to the mango is the pawpaw," says a contributor to *The Daily Mail*, who writes that the fruit of the Kenyan variety of this tree resembles a small Rugby football, and that the colour of its flesh is midway between orange and mauve, a most dangerous-looking hue. By itself the pawpaw is rather insipid. It should be eaten with a lemon if the full flavour is to be enjoyed. Tough meat is unknown in a house which possesses a pawpaw tree. The juice of the fruit has the peculiar property of tendering the toughest meat quite tender in a very short time. Perhaps this is why indigestion never troubles those who eat pawpaw as dessert."

A RECORD BUNCH OF BANANAS

"WHAT is almost certainly the largest bunch of bananas ever seen in Zanzibar market," says a recent Supplement of the *Official Gazette*, "was brought in recently. The bunch was five feet six inches in length from the base of the hand to the top, and the stem near the point of cutting was ten inches in circumference. The weight was one hundred and fifteen pounds. The bunch consisted of twenty-one fully developed hands, containing 321 mature bananas, and eight undeveloped hands, on which were 140 small fruits. Many of the latter might have reached maturity but for the fact that the tree collapsed beneath the weight of the bunch, which therefore had to be cut earlier than would otherwise have been necessary."

SIR RONALD ROSS'S MANUSCRIPTS

"We wish to join with other writers in expressing a sense of shame and indignation in regard to Sir Ronald Ross's advertisement," says *The Journal of the African Society*. "Sir Ronald received the African Society's Gold Medal, and not one of the distinguished recipients of that honour was more worthy than he. Is there a single living man who has done more than he for Africa? Every white man living in the tropics is his debtor. By unravelling the mystery of malaria he conferred benefit upon both white and black inhabitants of the continent. Money has flowed into the pockets of shareholders as a result of his great work. Governments have found their tasks lightened and their treasures relieved. Missionary Societies have ceased to report appalling figures of mortality among their representatives; very largely owing to Sir Ronald Ross. It is not too much to say that the outcome of his life's painstaking researches has affected the whole of Africa. Yet he has to announce the sale of precious manuscripts and note-books in order to raise a small sum of urgently needed money. He is doing to his credit, of course, that in serving Africa, and half the world beside, he has not enriched himself. He has no reason for feeling ashamed. The shame is ours that such a thing should be possible."

"Since this was written, Lady Houston has purchased the MSS. for presentation to the Nation."

What are your interests?

If you tell us what they are we shall be happy to send you a list of our Catalogues and a list of books dealing with the subjects in which you are interested. We have over 1,250,000 vols. secondhand and new on every conceivable subject in stock, including an immense number now out of print, and we can obtain approval to any part of the world."

BOYLES 121, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HINTS TO BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

How to Gain East African Trade.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

East Africans would have cause for gratification and Empire trade would be stimulated if British manufacturers and exporters would read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest some of the points made by Colonel W. H. Franklin in the address to the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association of the United Kingdom specially reported in your issue of November 20.

How few British houses, even those with considerable East African trade, give sufficient attention to the production of their catalogues, the supply of adequate instructions for the assembly of machinery, and to the instruction of a personal note into their correspondence? Yet these points are, as H.M. Trade Commissioner wisely emphasised, crucial in the development of business.

The European in East Africa is accustomed to be treated by his fellows and by Natives and Indians as an individual, not as a mere unit in a great population, and it is therefore but common sense of the most elementary kind for the man who wants his trade to address him in the same fashion. "Form letters," stereotyped and broadcast in thousands, doubtless justify themselves in highly developed and thickly populated countries where individuality is at a discount, but they constitute a dangerous instrument in lands in which a handful of white men dwell among large numbers of Natives, the inevitable result of which is that the characteristics of each European become widely known. The last thing East African Settlers desire is falseness, a business correspondence addressed to them, but one of the surest ways to evoke their interest is to give them evidence that their special circumstances have received careful consideration. A few British companies and firms have to my knowledge built up valuable trade in the last few years as a consequence of reading and acting upon that fact, some of your regular advertisers are among those who are reaping the reward of a special study of East African needs, but there are some among them who still fail to take reasonable steps to turn their advertising expenditure into as profitable an investment as it may become.

Six months ago you published an interesting article from a correspondent who gave detailed particulars of the failure of I think six of your advertisers to send him the full details he had requested, or when sent to follow up his inquiries. I have recently discussed this same question with some of my East African friends, and if our joint experiences are anything like a safe criterion—and there is no reason to think that they are not—Colonel Franklin might add when next he addresses traders presumably anxious to obtain over-sea trade that in the case of the great majority of commodities advertising is essential and that the advertising price chalked upon, should be assiduously referred to with persistent attention to all inquiries elicited. To send a price list or catalogue and to do no more is to throw away all opening which might have proved profitable and which has probably cost a good deal to produce. A copy of the original reply should be sent by the next mail, and it should not tax the ingenuity of any business man to follow up these communications with other letters of an interesting character calculated to make the recipient feel that his orders were really desired, or that, in any event, his difficulties would be gladly discussed. American exporters, as I have found, often adept at such correspondence, though they sometimes spoil first good impressions by an effusiveness which is rather better fostered British sympathy.

When will British manufacturers read the price their catalogues? A well prepared and well thought out catalogue is a fine piece of propaganda for a manufacturer, the maker of which can protect himself against unavoidable price changes by prominent reminders in the brochure that alterations in the conditions of manufacture may necessitate increased prices, but may also make lower figures possible. How many of your readers have ever seen a catalogue with the suggestion of lower prices? I cannot recall an instance, but such an idea would surely be good salesmanship of itself. A priced catalogue is at any rate a fair guide to the cost of an article, and in ordinary circumstances the price, if it has been increased, will have advanced by, say, 5% 7½% or 10%. That may not drive the business into foreign hands, as is often stated by the issue of a catalogue which does not indicate whether a given article costs £8, £15, or £25.

East Africans are quick to recognise and to deal with houses which study their needs, and it is with the hope of encouraging such houses to persevere in their endeavours that I venture to address you this letter.

I enclose my card and remain,
Yours, faithfully,
LONDON, W. 1. EAST AFRICAN PLANTER.

MALARIA AND THE NEW CHUM

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Your leading article on malaria and the Prince of Wales's plea for an intensified campaign against it will command general acceptance, but there is one point which I think you might have emphasised—the fear which young settlers especially entertain of being thought "fussy" or "old womanish" if they adopt precautions. In my young days in the tropics—good many years ago, I regret to say—the "creeper," "griffin," "new chum," or "tender-foot" was laughed at if he showed any signs of taking care of himself. "The sooner you get a dose of fever, my boy, the old stagers would say, the sooner you will be acclimatised."

With the spread of knowledge and the scientific spirit this attitude has probably altered and is better, but I expect a good many young settlers are still fearful of it. Boy Scouts are trained to look after their bodily health without being called "nanby-pabby," young soldiers are educated in the fundamental principles of tropical hygiene and are expected to apply them. I believe it is true that in Mauritius the soldiers' swimming baths were built as it is recognised that nothing is stronger than a cold bath.

Probably the best argument is the monetary one—illness costs money, and a "do of fever" is though a good excuse for absence from duty, is not so easily be overdone. Yet I have heard of a young settler, estate manager who forbade their white staff to use mosquito nets—they wouldn't have them "coddled," as they put it!

Yours faithfully,
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 5, No. 522

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1918



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 east and southern bay, the establishment of 1912
 to 1913).

Destination	From	From	From	From
	Rotterdam	Amsterdam	London	London
INDONESIA'S	15 Dec.	17 Jan.	18 Jan.	19 Jan.
INDONESIA'S	30 Dec.	31 Dec.	1 Jan.	2 Jan.

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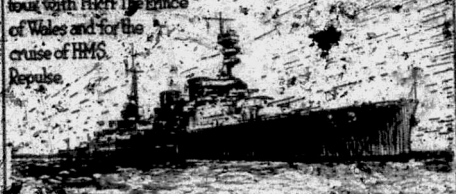
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PARLIAMENTARIANS' REPORT ON TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

M.P.'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE TERRITORY

The Report of the recent visit of two Members of Parliament to Tanganyika Territory has just been made public, and in their extracts appear below. Cross-heads have been inserted editorially for the convenience of readers.

By its Land Ordinance of 1923 the Government declared the whole of the land of Tanganyika to be public land, under the control and disposition of the Governor, but leaving unaffected the validity of title of land lawfully acquired before that date. There is now no grant of freehold except where that is necessary to carry out any contract made by the German Government. All land is leased for any definite term but not exceeding 99 years, and this title to the use and occupation of the land is known as a

Right of Occupancy. Except with the approval of the Secretary of State, no single right of occupancy may be granted to a non-Native in respect of any area exceeding 5,000 acres. The rent charged to a non-Native for a right of occupancy is determined by the offer of the highest bidder at a public auction subject to an upset rent, which is fixed by the Governor. The upset rent varies for different districts, the minimum being 50 cents per acre per annum for agricultural land, and 10 cents for pastoral land. This initial rent is subject to revision at the end of each period of 20 years, and the occupier must develop the land in accordance with the Land Regulations in force.

The fundamental principle underlying all enactments relating to land is that the Native should be protected in his customary use and enjoyment of the land and the yield thereof to such a degree as will enable him to provide for himself, his dependents, and descendants.

The Alienation Question.

Comparatively little land has been alienated to non-Natives in the Central, Tabora, and Mwanza Provinces, where the climate is unsuitable for white settlement and because of the difficulty and, indeed, the impossibility of obtaining an adequate water supply. In the Northern Province and the Southern Highlands, where there is a more temperate climate, a considerable amount of land has been alienated to settlers: 60,403 acres were alienated in the Northern Province, and 75,508 acres in the Iringa Province last year. That the minds of both settlers and Natives are being exercised over the question of alienation of land was made plain to us in the Northern Province. The slopes of Mt. Manjaru are thickly populated by the Chagga people, different tribes of whom we met at Machame on the western side, and at Merangui on the eastern side of the mountain. At Machame we found the Chagga tribe assembled on a green space on the side of the mountain, led by their Chief, accompanied by his Elders. The Chief was a young man of 28 years of age who spoke a fair amount of English and was dressed in European clothes. His father, Shangali, the former Chief, was also present.

Father of his Tribe.

It is the custom among this tribe for the father to abdicate in favour of his son when the son becomes of age and fit to rule. In this case Shangali had abdicated and had appointed his second son to rule in his place. The eldest son had been passed over because he had declined to go to school and had not fitted himself for the position of Chief, a fact which was all the more striking because Shangali himself was a rude, unlettered Native. As he stood, clad in Native dress with a European coat—Father of his Tribe—before his men, smoking his pipe, he formed a complete contrast with his successor—nothing could more strikingly illustrate the quiet but profound change which Native life is undergoing. A glance around the green set one on edge of which was a maternity hospital in charge of a Scottish matron, while at the other end stood the Court house, divided into two parts—the one part the office of the Chief, where the court records and the revenue accounts were kept, and in which stood the small rounded steel stool known as the Chief's chair, and which had been handed down from generation to generation as the emblem of his authority, and the other part the court itself, where the Council of Elders (*baraza*) is held, and cases—civil and criminal—are heard, revealed other agencies of the change that is being wrought.

Native Dances.

We were treated to two dances. On one part of the square the old men danced the "Dance of the Elders." All were in Native dress, and weirdly ornamented, and they were drawn up into two lines with their arms in front, and the dance consisted of forward and backward stepping to the accompaniment of songs which were at once plaintive, and pleasant. On the other part danced the young men. They formed a circle with their arms round each other's hips. One of their number stepped around in the circle singing a solo, and the others danced and joined in a wailing chorus. In both cases the songs, we were told, were typical songs of welcome, and seeking information about what was to happen to their land.

When the dancing was over, all sat down on a semicircle on the grass, and several of the Elders made speeches in their own language which were first translated into Swahili and then into English. The burden of their speeches was the land question. Our host at Merangui was very similar to that at Machame. At both places, when they were assured that the Governor had stated that their land would be adequately safeguarded, they vent to their feelings by a round of enthusiastic applause.

Land Wasted which should be Leased.

The land they occupy is suitable for the growth of coffee and coffee in particular, while the climate is generally stated to be suitable for white settlement and the case put forward by the representatives of the European Planters' Association in this Province was that there is a vast amount of country which is not required by the Native, and that in any event, the Native can do nothing with the land himself because he is not competent to cultivate it. It was urged upon us that under the present system of land tenure much of the land is being reserved for future generations of Natives, that this land is good land which is not now being brought under cultivation, and the suggestion was put forward that a scheme should be devised whereby this land could be leased to the settler with proper safeguards to ensure the rights of the Native for future generations. It is, of course, obvious that if this suggestion was acted upon a vested interest would be created which must sooner or later come into conflict with the present policy of the Government, and with the interests of the Natives themselves.

Conditions are roughly similar in the Iringa Province. Around Tukuyu the Natives are numerous, but the northern part of the Province is sparsely populated and the Government is at present engaged in a survey of the land in this Province in order to ascertain what land is available for alienation to white settlers. The Iringa Farmers' Association is dissatisfied with the present form of land tenure because the "right of occupancy" is not transferable; it can be transferred only with the leave of the Governor, from whose decision there is no appeal. It is not negotiable; the banks will not accept it as security, and British settlers were therefore discouraged from taking up land in the Territory. The object, however, of this provision is to prevent speculation in land. The settlers also took serious objection to the disposal of land by auction, but it is difficult to see how any other method could be adopted until the survey of the land has been completed.

Absence of Transport Facilities.

The chief difficulty, however, in the way of land development in this Province is the absence of transport facilities to enable the farmer to market his produce. In the opinion of the Iringa settlers, the main produce of the area will be wheat, barley, maize, pigs, cattle, and possibly fruit and tobacco to what extent this opinion will be confirmed it is too soon to say, for as yet cultivation is very much in the experimental stage. The view was expressed too, that this Province is suitable for the settler with small capital or even for the man without capital who may be settled here under an assisted scheme. This view was all the more interesting inasmuch as this was the only Province where we heard it expressed. Having regard, however, to what we were told by the settlers in the Northern Province, where the climatic conditions are roughly similar, that it was useless for a man to take up land unless he had capital to the extent of £2,000 at his command, we feel that this opinion must be accepted with some reserve, with considerable reserve. But whatever doubts may be entertained about these views, it is self-evident that the construction of a railway through the Southern Highlands would open up and facilitate the development of the Southern Highlands. Considerable discussion has, in recent years, raged round the most suitable course for the construction of such a railway, but the most favoured course is that from Kilosa on the Central Railway, to Ifara along the valleys of the Kilombero and the Ruvuma through the Mumbwa and Nipumbwe mountains, and thence to the coast and inland.

The expenditure required for the construction of this railway is at present beyond the resources of the Territory itself, and even if the British Treasury advanced a loan for the purpose, the Government of Tanganyika would not, at any rate for some years, be in a position to provide for the interest and sink the fund necessary to provide for the repayment of the loan.

Need for Roads.

In this connection, the views expressed by the representatives of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce are worthy of note. They urged that the best way of developing the Territory and its transport facilities was by road construction in the first place. These roads would act as feeders for the railways, and by opening up these areas add both to the prosperity of the Territory and, in this case, of the Central Railway as well. It would, too, be the best method of attracting capital into the Territory. The prosperity of Tanganyika, in the opinion of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, rests upon the progressive development of native production and of the Native market.

Closely connected with the land problem is that of the supply of labour. Settlers can develop their estates by means of Native labour only, and the increase in the number of settlers, therefore, necessarily increases the demand already well in advance of the supply, for labour. The shortage of labour is partly due to the sparsely populated character of the Territory, partly to the fact that the Native's wants are few while the earth yields him food with little or no tillage, so that there is no strong incentive for him to work, and partly to the fact that compulsory labour for private profit is under British rule rightly prohibited. It clearly cannot be desirable to allow the Native to stagnate in his own reserve making no progress, but how is he to be encouraged to improve his lot and advance his civilization?

The "Contact Theory."

The general answer of the settler is, by work on a European settlement, but this answer while it does not provide a solution to the difficulty of inducing the Native to work in the first instance, gives rise to the larger question of whether the Native, generally, should be encouraged to work for himself or is he to become a wage-earning employee in European undertakings? The "Contact Theory" advanced by the settler depends for its success on his treatment of his Native servants. Under the Master and Servants Ordinances, the employer must make provision for the proper feeding and housing of his servants, as well as for necessaries, medicine, and sanitary arrangements. Important as all these provisions are, they cannot in themselves ensure the practical success of the contact theory, which must ultimately depend upon the manner in which the employer personally deals with his servants. While we heard complaints from some settlers about the difficulty of obtaining labour, we found that those employers who treated their Native well had no difficulty in securing all the labour they needed? Other, and more serious, difficulties, however, confront those who would pursue the policy based upon the contact theory. The labour supply is often hundred miles distant from the place of demand, and men have consequently to be removed from the influence of both their family and the tribe, and in so doing, whether by recruitment or by contract, it is, we think, rightly or wrongly, inconsistent with the general Native policy adopted by the Government.

Wages and the Recruiter.

As stated, the good employer obtains and retains his Native labour fairly easily, and will probably continue to do so under any development of Indirect Rule. To that extent he undoubtedly contributes to Native advancement, but whether the Native will adopt this form of labour in preference to working on his own behalf will, as in the case of all other men, be determined primarily by the consideration of monetary gain. In the Northern Province the average wage paid on a European settlement is from 20s. to 18s. a month. Incidentally, one of the inducements to the Native to become a wage-earner is that he is thereby enabled to pay his hut and poll tax, which in this district averages from 10s. to 12s. a year. The material fact, however, is that in this province we found Natives growing Good quality coffee on their own *shambus*, some of whom showed a net profit of £10 a year, with the natural result that they were not disposed to become wage-earners on a white settlement. It is significant, in these circumstances, that many settlers, while it is true that they based their objections on the ground that they feared the spread of disease to their coffee crops, were in support of which we found no evidence, objected to Natives being allowed to grow their own coffee crops.

The result of this economic position is that Native labour bordering on European estates becomes scarce and labour must be obtained from more distant parts. To obtain this labour, the services of a professional recruiter are often resorted to. The recruiter frequently has to make an advance of wages, by which he obtains a long term contract from the Native. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the present methods of recruiting with long term contracts shall cease to exist. Major Orde Brown in his report for 1926 states that "Unfortunately, it is always the unpopular enterpriser who has most need of the services" of the recruiting agent, and he points out that a great temptation is placed before such an agent to suppress material information in his attempts to obtain the necessary labour, with the result that the contented labour force is ultimately created ending in the desertion of his employer by the Native.

An Artificial Crime

These observations, important as they are by themselves, derive an added significance in view of the penal provisions of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance, 1922. Clause 33 sub-section (c) of that Ordinance provides that "Any servant may be fined any sum not exceeding one hundred shillings or may be sentenced to imprisonment, of either description, without the infliction of a fine, at the discretion of the court, for any period not exceeding six months, in case he shall be convicted of any of the following offences, that is to say:—

(e) If, without lawful cause, he departs from his employer's service with intent not to return thereon.

Apart from the fact that this clause makes a breach of a civil contract a crime, it is clear that in conjunction with the clauses to which the system of recruiting is subjected, provisions which go beyond those cases in which there are written contracts, the terms of which are carefully explained to the employee by a responsible administrative officer, might operate in such a way as to result in a grave miscarriage of justice to the Native.

There is one other observation that we desire to make about the Ordinance. By Clause 21 compensation is payable by the employer in cases of

bodily injury to his servants, arising from any negligence of the part of the employer. We note, however, that no compensation is payable in the case of sickness arising in and out of the course of employment, and Section 11 of the form of foreign contract of service set out in the schedule to the Ordinance gives the right to the employer "to dismiss and return to its place of recruitment any servant who is or from sickness becomes inefficient," and this appears to be the case notwithstanding that the sickness might be directly due to the nature of the employment. In this connection it may be added that it is desirable to make provision for the prevention of disease which may arise from industrial occupations such as those followed in tineries and sisal factories.

The Chiefs the Key to Labour Problem.

These, however, in the present state of development, are subsidiary points, the main issue being into what channels labour will flow. This will undoubtedly be determined by the economic factor of wages. Wages, we found, varied to a surprising degree from district to district, while in some areas they reached 30s. a month, in others, they fell as low as 5s. per month. There is no doubt considerable truth in the complaints of the employers that the bulk of the labour is unskilled, and that much of it is unreliable. The real problem of labour is whether it is the labour by the Native on his own behalf or as an employee for wages—or how he is to be encouraged in the first place to engage in work, and in the second place, of how he is to be taught and improve his skill? Compulsory labour, for private profit is prohibited. The Contract Theory, as we have observed, has serious weaknesses—how, then, can the difficulty be met? It appears to us that the first method of solving this problem is to be found in the Government's Native policy. The Chiefs provide the key to the situation. Where there are progressive Chiefs, who command the confidence of their tribes, the effect is visible throughout the whole life of those tribes. This was the case on the slopes of Kilimanjaro, where there are a few such Chiefs—not only were the Native coffee plantations well kept, but the roads up the mountain side constructed by the Chagga people are among the best in the whole of the Territory. It is important, therefore, that every attention should be paid to the education of the Chiefs themselves, for an enlightened Chief can do far more for the advancement of his tribe than the best European, be he administrator or settler. The problem of education is, therefore, that is closely connected with the two problems of land and labour, and cannot properly be divorced from them.

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LORD LUGARD ON THE EMPIRE

Foundation Address at Birkbeck College

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DELIVERING the Foundation Address at the 10th anniversary of the founding of Birkbeck College, now an important unit of the University of London, Lord Lugard chose as his subject "The Dependencies of the British Empire and the Responsibilities Involved." In the course of his speech he pointed out that Nigeria alone had a larger population than all the self-governing Dominions put together, and that in the 500,000 square miles of Africa which Great Britain owned there were included types of humanity which ranged from the Bushmen of the Kalahari to the doctors and lawyers of West Africa, many of whom held high degrees from British Universities. The people of this country were, he said, responsible for the destinies of one-quarter of the human race.

Britain's Love of Freedom

The great characteristic of British Colonial policy, he continued, was a love of freedom. Freedom for all to worship God, to manage their secular affairs, to use their own language, and follow their own customs, freedom of dress and of trade. No definite policy had been laid down by Whitehall, with the result that each dependency had its own code of laws, adapted to the genius of the people. This lack of uniformity was a distinguishing feature of the Empire.

Thirty-five years ago Lord Rosebery made a strong plea that Colonial policy should be raised above the level of Party politics, and this had been generally observed. Even Mr. J. H. Thomas, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Labour Government, had observed it, but it appeared that his Party did not.

The Principle of Trusteeship

Coming to the principle of trusteeship which was laid down for Mandated Territories, Lord Lugard declared that the principle was applied now in all our colonies, and was held to be unassailable. And the question of the day was how, and by what methods, were the backward peoples to be raised to a higher level of culture.

He then proceeded to review Crown Colony Government, which she said had taken Great Britain centuries to achieve. At first our colonies consisted of small islands, enclaves, and the idea of the time was that British institutions were the best and most suitable for everyone, and would be eagerly adopted by the races under our rule. British text-books were introduced, i.e. schools and colleges were taught to Natives in the tropics who could have no conception of what these things meant. Parliamentary procedure was considered to be essential to the total of democratic progress, and the scheme was that this should lead to increased official representation, that to the secret ballot, that to an unofficial majority, and so eventually to representative government.

The Failure of Parliamentary Government

In island dependencies these ideas took root, but in continental areas they were not a success. As a matter of fact, Parliamentary Government was not a success in Europe, and to-day more than one great country had entirely abandoned it. In Africa the principle led to a handful of doctors, lawyers and merchants living on the coast, claiming that they represented the Natives of the interior, who certainly did not. The great distance between the seafaring coast and the interior was a characteristic of Africa, for one thing, and that

Africa was now in a position to profit by the experience of India. The tree of progress could flourish only if its roots were deep planted in Native custom. And to the speaker came to the subject of indirect rule, which, he explained, employs the Native rulers not as agents of an alien government, but as independent rulers, but rather as co-operators entrusted with executive powers within certain limits. The Natives were purely Native: the District Officer took no part in them. The idea was to promote co-operation and not domination, and to teach the Native peoples to act for themselves on their lines.

Modern Schemes of Education

As for education, Lord Lugard had a good word to say for Missions, to whose spiritual efforts he said he owed the clerks and artisans of Nyasaland and West Africa, but that education was usually a literary one and often skin-deep. Now that the Governments are co-operating with the Missions, the first step had been to abolish the tyranny of the examination tests, to create village schools where children are taught in the vernacular, to teach the Natives how to improve their agriculture and to handle stock, and to develop medical and sanitary services. The success of this method depended on adequate inspection, and inspectors spend some time at each school where they act as advisers. It was by such means that Great Britain was endeavouring to discharge the duty of trusteeship.

Having re-emphasized the nature of the obligations under the Mandate, the speaker considered the economic development of the Dependencies, the advent of white settlers in tropical lands, and the effect of the contact of the white and the coloured races. The problem was especially difficult in Africa. The wealth of the tropics in agriculture and in raw materials was immense, and their value as markets was very great. Trade returns were increasing rapidly, and in 1925 reached the colossal figure of £550,000,000, exclusive of India. The Highlands of East Africa attracted European farmers and stock holders. It was right that this wealth should be developed, no provision was made for the interests of the Natives to be conserved, it was right that the European pioneers should receive the rewards of their toil.

The Labour Question

The dominant factor was that all depended on Native Labour. The latter employs a savage labour force which leads to detribalisation, and in the Congo there was no doubt that, in spite of the good work of the Belgians, who had set a good example, the population of the country was diminishing. The speaker had given little thought to the waste of life in the search for labour. Farmers preferred squatters, but what of the future, when the estate may be divided amongst the settler's sons, and the new masters did not require the squatters? As the African learned, and as education progressed, a politically-minded Native class would arise as it had ever done, and the labour force would decrease. In years to come, when the African realised how much the white man depended on his labour, if he felt that he had been badly treated, the outlook would be bad. He (the speaker) urged that progress should be slow, and that no ideas should not be pressed on too rapidly.

There should be Imperialists

England, declared Lord Lugard in his position, had often been accused of Imperialism by foreigners, and by certain critics at home. If such a charge were made by Englishmen and Scotsmen as I have heard, it would be Imperialism. I hope we are all Imperialists. England is leaving her mark upon the world, and it is a mark which will remain even if England herself should cease to be.

DEVELOPING NEGRO AGRICULTURE

Lord Olivier's Panacea.

Speech reported for East Africa.

LORD OLIVIER last week delivered a lecture to the Royal Society of Arts on "The Improvement of Negro Agriculture." In the course of his remarks he said:

"Agriculture is the paramount industry of our tropical and sub-tropical colonies. Englishmen are now attempting in Africa as they undertook in the 17th century in the West Indies, named as planters and owners to establish communities containing a European village upon a base of Negro labour. In the West Indies the labour was that of kidnapped slaves, who now repudiate slavery and, theoretically and professedly, at any rate, forced or compelled labour, can a state prosecute agricultural state be built up in a white man in a community where the labouring population are free Native Africans? In the history of Jamaica yields have been marginal for guidance. Jamaica (population 300,000) in the latest agricultural community in the British West Indies. Its civilisation is European, though of its inhabitants only one in sixty is white. Recent developments in West Africa are also of doubtful significance. The prosperity of West African agriculture has advanced remarkably on much the same lines as those which have been found most advantageous among Jamaican Negroes. And social improvements accompany the economic. But pioneers of white colonisation in East and South-West Africa disclaim that West African developments can have any relevance to East African problems, which are those of what is spoken of as a "white man's country," although the people to whom it looks for its manual labour are black. It might correspondingly be propounded that the economic and social history of Jamaica has also been so different from that of East Africa that no lessons can be learnt from the one by the other. I propose to attempt to indicate that in important essentials this is not the case, but that the conditions are impressively parallel.

European Agriculture.

"European agriculture is a highly developed art, greatly superior in its total efficiency to that of African negroid communities. It is superior in its primary dealing with the soil, in regard to access, fencing, drainage and tillage, for which it is far better equipped with tools and machinery. It has perfected the art of manuring, both by combining cattle-keeping with tillage and by the application of chemistry. To its earlier machinery for ploughing, cleaning, drilling, harvesting, threshing, it has more recently added mechanical traction and transport. Most European tropical planting has involved the conjunction with husbandry of manufacturing processes, again requiring machinery and the developed techniques of Europe. Formerly every sugar plantation was also a factory, progressively demanding improved engineering and chemistry. The same was true of coffee, tea, tobacco, fibres, and other staples. The marketable value of which depends upon factory processes, in almost all cases best carried on in large establishments, the capitalisation of which is impossible for peasant or Native cultivators.

"There is now, indeed, a rapidly growing tendency to divorce manufacture from cultivation. The planters' work tends to specialise on pure farming, the manufacturing to be transferred to central factories, either independently capitalised or co-operatively owned and managed on behalf of the planters. An elaborate production system of this character which greatly increases the yield of agricultural values in proportion to the physical labour directly

employed in the field, can only be introduced and established by representatives of the civilisation which has evolved modern methods of industry. Let the actual work on the soil which grows the community's food and the raw material destined for manufacture must, it is recognised, remain poor. Can the labour of Native Africans be made so efficient in their share of this exotic and complex method of wealth production?

No Mindless Working Class in Uncivilised Africa.

"Englishmen are familiar with, and naturally have confidence in, our English system of agriculture. Farmers hiring and directing wage-labourers in their work start by assuming that the same system must needs be so conducted. The establishment of such a system is the only means by which a civilisation can offer the native African the advantage of earning his living by regular work at wages. Our system has its roots in an agricultural, economic and social history which is peculiar to our own island. It is not predictable even so short a distance away as the other side of the Atlantic. It has no other channel that bounds our shores. It has no kind of root, preparation or parallel in uncivilised Africa, where no industrial revolution has created a mindless working class; and it might appear at best a somewhat barren way to take it for granted that as a system of agriculture it is likely to prove the best in such a country or to be workable there.

Native African Agriculture.

"African Native Agriculture, speaking generally, is precisely the same in its main characteristics as the agriculture of free Negroes in Jamaica, or was until local missionaries and the Government began to pay attention to its improvement. The first operation of the characteristic African husbandry is to select incultured land of suitable aspect and change of rainfall, to cut down the trees and undergrowth and burn them upon the land. This process makes clearings generally averaging about an acre for each household, rarely exceeding two. The soil of the forest is rich in humus, decayed leaf-mould. The burning of the timber and brushwood provides a supply of potash and destroys the insect and weeds in the surface soil. The ground is then turned up, roots are grubbed and burnt, and a garden of rich and fertile soil is provided. It is cultivated with the hoe, the cuttings or even more primitive tools, and food plants are sown and set. The East African Commission of 1924 reported in their Report rather regretfully to the "highly neglected aspect of the Native cultivation they saw. Of course, the cultivation is highly neglected. It is made up of a hodge-podge of methods for rotation. The cultivator sees each particular plant or kind of soil where he or she knows it will thrive, best and fit it most conveniently with the general purpose."

Instructors in Jamaica.

"Lord Olivier then described very fully the history and development of agriculture in Jamaica, and laid great stress on the founding of the Jamaica Agricultural Society. The problem of improving Negro agriculture, he declared, was never really tackled until the Society ostensibly attached from the Government was established. And the main work was carried out by instructors. These men (Negroes apparently) are very carefully chosen for tests of their qualifications both in the field and in the written examination, and receive some business training in the Society's office. They give constant advice to the people's own ground on fertilisers and spraying, advice on the suppression of insect pests and treatment of plant diseases, on the methods of cultivation, etc. They are

recruited, after much competition, largely among the class of men who would make successful schoolmasters, loving agriculture and good friends with their people.

Lord Oliver continued:

The Parallel with Jamaica.

There is much parallelism between the Jamaica conditions and policy in regard to land and labour which I have reviewed, and those now in play in East Africa, where emigrants are setting up a community dependent chiefly on agriculture, with a white employing class and Negro labourers. In both it is axiomatic that the organised cultural art and practice of Europeans are necessary for the maintenance of the essential of white civilisation. In both there is a population of African cultivators dependent for their food supply upon an income from agriculture carried on in an unstable and in many respects wasteful fashion. Although the conditions of the peasantry of Jamaica has been much modified and improved, the progress has been from a condition of things which two generations ago would have appeared to many people quite as unpromising, notwithstanding the previous centuries of white civilisation, as they may appear in Kenya to-day. For purposes of comparison I speak of Kenya especially because the ambition of European settlement there is to make it a community of a character as different from West Africa as are the British West Indies. Elsewhere in Africa there is being attempted a policy of building up a civilisation based on the Native life. There was never any notion of that in the West Indies, and it is not the policy in Kenya to-day; at any rate, so far as concerns that portion of the extensive area which forms the highland enclave deemed suitable for permanent white habitation.

Advantages in Jamaica.

Jamaica it might appear, had advantages which made one of her more desirable. It had, but the significant thing is that they had accomplished so little. The institutions of State were feeble in character; the language was English, but scarcely so diffused; elementary school education, though long withheld, and still very deficient, was widely available. The estates had for generations been worked on a system of agriculture founded on European practices well adapted to local conditions. Negroes had been trained for generations upon these estates. The black population was plentiful. The maintenance of estate cultivation was regarded as the first necessity of the State. The acquisition and occupation of land by Negroes had been discouraged and restricted as much as possible, not only on the plea of economic advantage, but on the argument that work on estates and contact with the employing class was an educative influence and that the Negroes became barbarised (which was true) if they got away into the backwoods far from markets, churches and schools. The fiscal system had been trimmed to subserve this policy, never, indeed, with such frank directness as it is in our new African Colonies, because British sentiment with regard to dealing with Negroes still at that period remained unshaken and paid respect to the principles which had decreed the abolition of slavery.

Excessive Taxation.

Nevertheless as now in Africa, the taxes on the Negroes here were excessive, the taxes on their earnings were burdensome, and of all proportion to those on their properties. Heavy import duties were levied on such merchandise as they were likely to wish to buy, in order to sprout money to work for more money to buy them. The abundance of population, the pressure and the abundance of popula-

tion, the planters suffered from lack of labour supply and clamoured for Indian immigrants, while outside the estates there persisted and slowly extended the African system of agriculture. Some proprietors abandoned their cultivation and rented land to squatters. Others allowed grounds retained to tenants who would give their labour as wages. The complaint was not so much that the labour was inefficient as that it was intermittent and unreliable.

Renewal of Slavery.

The existence of a Negro system of agriculture must needs cause uncertainty of labour supply to a concurrent European estate system. This is recognised in Kenya to-day, and sufficient taxation has been imposed on the Natives there to induce them to make labour contracts of periods from one to six months. This no Jamaica Negro would ever do, regarding it as a renewal of slavery. These contracts can only be enforced in Africa by rigorous masters' and servants' laws, for the application of which, by the aid of the police, a system of registration and thumb-print identification of labourers has been imposed on the Natives of Kenya, greatly to their dissatisfaction. The feeling of the Negro about such contracts, whether in the West Indies or in East Africa, is simple and logical. He says: "I am willing to sell you my labour when, although the wages are small, it is worth my while to take them, for so long as I want to earn them. If after I have worked three days I stop my work, you stop my wages; we are neither of us the worse, we have made a fair exchange. The notion of binding himself to continue to sell his work after he has ceased to want the wages, appears to him ridiculous, and except under pressure he will not do it. And he resents the pressure. Obviously, however, that kind of labour supply makes systematic farming impossible."

Squatters, Undesirable.

The renting of land to squatters and the employment of labour tenants on an estate have always been found in the long run undesirable. South African Native Policy is increasingly set on getting rid of squatter tenure, either by assigning land for purchase by Natives or, if the more liberal ideas are followed, by encouraging permanent leasehold tenure. The temporary labour tenant proves equally unsatisfactory. His holding not being his own, he will not build a substantial house; he will not establish permanent cultivation of saleable produce; he exhausts the garden plot and shifts to another. Leaving his wife in her village at home, he gets a new consort on the estate and disseminates malaria or disease. Either the squatter or labour tenant cannot keep stock of, if he does so, they invariably become a nuisance to the estate proprietor. He and his household become a nest of thieves. They steal from the estates, and having themselves no interest in permanent cultivation, they steal from one another and from their neighbours who have.

White Instructors, Useless.

The Government of Jamaica began its attempts to improve the African peasant agriculture of the island by direct methods: setting up demonstration plots, sending Kew-trained gardeners to lecture, distributing pamphlets. Such measures were as ineffectual as the like have been when attempted by the Government of Agriculture in the country for the improvement of British farming. The contempt of the Negro planter for all the kind of "book-learning" was hardly less complete than that

(Continued on page 438.)

LONDON CHAMBER DISCUSSES EAST AFRICA.

Tanganyika Land Policy Condemned.

Specially reported for East Africa.

A MEETING of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday last, among those present being Sir Humphrey Leggett (in the Chair), Mr. Campbell Hauberg, Mr. W. H. Procter, Mr. C. Montague Smith, Mr. G. C. Jimmel, Mr. Henry Portlock, and Mr. A. Wigglesworth. The Chairman, welcoming to the meeting Mr. Ishmael, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, said the London Chamber considered it a privilege to invite to its deliberations representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce in East Africa, so that they might participate in discussions, particularly in those subjects in which co-operation might be given by the London Chamber.

Land Alienation in Tanganyika.

Correspondence regarding the alienation of land in Tanganyika and the system of auctioning land in the Territory was read by the Chairman, who explained that the Dar es Salaam Chamber had addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary of the Government, intimating that the great majority of non-political Associations in Tanganyika advocated the abolition of the present auction system, and suggesting that alienation of land by private treaty between the applicant and the Government, as was in force in most British Dominions and Colonies, might be adopted with advantage. The Dar es Salaam Chamber had pointed out that in most other Colonies the Government set a value on the land available for settlement, varying the price according to conditions. Intending settlers then selected their sites and applied for the land. If no previous application had been received by the Government, and if the applicant was considered satisfactory, the land was leased or sold, subject to the rights of the Natives and any other conditions it was considered necessary to impose. The Chamber had also asked the Government whether District Settlement Committees had been, or were about to be, established. The Chief Secretary had replied that the local Government had no intention of departing from the existing system, and that rights of occupancy were sold by public auction in accordance with the usual practice in Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, and that no District Settlement Committees had yet been established, or was their establishment contemplated.

Sir Humphrey Leggett said that the Joint East African Board, which had also been requested to press for an alteration in the auction system, and which was more concerned with the matter than the Chamber, had taken the view that the system was detrimental to the best interests of land settlement, and had made representations to that effect. Mr. Wigglesworth's opinion, according to a great handicap in settlement, and Mr. Ishmael expressed similar views. You get a man to go to the country, he says, "I know on that he intends to bid for a certain piece of land, someone else bids to the auction and obtains the land, thus depriving the original applicant. I think the system is entirely wrong and should be condemned."

A resolution that these representations and the Dar es Salaam Chamber should refer the matter to the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was carried unanimously.

Congestion at Bukoba.

On the subject of the congestion of goods at Bukoba, the Chairman said that the Mombasa Chamber had sent reports to the London Chamber on the causes of that congestion. The recommendations of their Committee were:

- (1) The need for the appointment of an efficient European piermaster with adequate assistance during the months of June-September, and the provision of adequate labour for loading.
- (2) The storage of valuable produce, such as coffee, outside the sheds should not be permitted unless adequate protection against theft and fire was provided.
- (3) The provision of adequate transport for the removal of cargo in accordance with crop forecasts and statistics.

The Deputy General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway had promised to send a thoroughly reliable Asiatic to curry out the work of pier clerk and to make arrangements for next season's crop, but the Mombasa Chamber was anxious that the East African Section of the London Chamber should take up the work from this end. This question, said Sir Humphrey Leggett, had been discussed in connection with other ports, notably Tinja and Kampala, where three or four years ago the same inadequacy of facilities had resulted in losses of hundreds of thousands of pounds; after sufficient outcry had been made, the Railway did appoint a European staff, instead of Asiatic, to attend to the matter. Now Bukoba has come into prominence owing to the development of the coffee industry, the output of which this year should be no less than £200,000. I can state from my own knowledge that very serious losses have been incurred and that entirely avoidable damage had been sustained. The insurance companies were known to regard this matter very strongly.

A Pier without a Pier.

Mr. Ishmael said that at Bukoba it was not merely a question of providing sheds, it was the only port which had no pier. Steamers had to anchor out in the lake, and sometimes they had to go back without calling owing to bad weather conditions. Moving the port from Bukoba to a point some fifteen miles south had been considered, but the idea had been abandoned. Would you get a pier at Bukoba, continued Mr. Ishmael, you cannot deal satisfactorily with the merchandise passing through the port, and apart from the coffee industry there is now the developing tin industry. There are no adequate facilities for handling produce, and it is a good thing for the London Chamber to take up this important question.

The Chairman was not sure whether Bukoba was the chief of the Tanganyika Railway or the Kenya and Uganda Railway, or whether one of these organisations was leaving the question to the other. In any event, the provision of a pier and its requisite equipment must be a matter for the Administration of the Territory concerned. The port was in Tanganyika, but the steamers serving it were operated by the Kenya and Uganda Railway. There had recently been differences of opinion between those two Railway Administrations, but he felt that the Section should come with its resolution some idea as to which Railway Administration should be made responsible for this port. He also thought that there might be more opportunities for increased callings of the port, if the steamer service were re-

When Mr. Ishmael spoke to the late Sir Ernest Helling, he was quite prepared to build a pier at Bukoba, if the Tanganyika Government could provide the money, while the Tanganyika Government might build a pier

themselves. A problem is, should the Tanganyika coast be open to sea steamers, and Bukoba must be dependent on the Kenya and Uganda Railway. It has a road to Kampala, and for eleven months out of twelve one can do the journey in seven hours, whereas to get to Mwanza might take a week. From most points of view, Bukoba should be in Uganda, but whether it remains in Tanganyika or not, I think it looks to Uganda as its country, and people there get all their goods from Kampala because it is so much easier. We have been pressing for the opening up of the Kagera River, but even if it is opened, it will not affect Bukoba.

Asked whether estimates had been framed as to the cost of the pier, Mr. Ishmael said these some of the founders in the vicinity could be helped, and that an expensive stone pier was not wanted. A German steamer anchored at a very bad point, two hundred boys went out to help on the lighter, and consequently suffered the light was bad.

Mr. Humphrey Leggett considered it appalling that there was no European of the station at the port.

Railway Rates.

The Section then considered a recommendation from the East African Sisal Producers and Importers' Sub-Section of the Chamber that the East African Section should give further consideration to the question of railway rates, with a view to representations regarding the rates at present charged on the Kenya and Uganda Railway for distances up to 250 miles.

It had been stated at the Sisal Sub-Section meeting that the rates for distances between Nairobi and the coast had been absolutely ignored. There had been no reduction in the rates up to Mile 250, and the East African Section was asked to consider the desirability of making representations either through the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa or to the Railway authorities direct. Sir Humphrey Leggett recalled that in the last three months the Tanganyika Railway had made some reductions and that the Kenya and Uganda Railways had not made any increase.

Mr. Portlock thought the principle wrong by which the whole of the zone between Nairobi and the coast was always being ignored, and considered the Section should be doing a service by drawing public attention to this ignoring of the zone. The Chairman agreed that when the Railway administration was in a position to grant reductions generally from surplus revenue, then that section of the line lying within 250 miles of the coast should be entitled to some share in such reductions, and Mr. C. Wilson suggested the appointment of a sub-committee to collect and collate certain facts and figures.

East African Railway Development.

The following resolution was then discussed.

That in view of the reported intention of the Colonial Office to appoint a representative to conduct an inquiry into the railway systems in East Africa, the East African Section should consider the desirability of making a specific recommendation in this connection, having regard to the need, previously expressed by the Section, for an alteration in the present policy of East African port development and the railway systems serving the ports.

This question, said the Chairman, had been brought up in connection with Tanganyika, which port everybody felt had been neglected by the Government. I think, he continued, that this neglect started with the reports made by General Hammond in 1921 in which year he expressed the opinion that the outcome of the Government's policy would be small trade and not likely to be important. In connection it is difficult to see what recommendation,

we can make. We were asked for the matter to be taken up and are told that General Hammond is going to look into the matter. Sometimes a man who has formed an opinion in the direction may be so set in his mind that his first opinion is difficult to change. We do not doubt the impartiality of General Hammond, and although he is reported as being a Britisher, I think he will show some sympathy for the port. As promoters, Association, Chambers of Commerce, and any other local bodies able to assist should, I think, be asked to give their considered opinions, and should be asked not only to meet General Hammond, but that their memoranda should be embodied in General Hammond's report. That would not be those opinions of latter record that in the previous inquiry, which was made in difficult post-war times.

The Section said Mr. Wigglesworth had recently had the benefit of consultations with Mr. T. B. Davis, the head of the concern operating lighterage at Tanganyika, who had given them a great deal of information about the port, and had expressed the view that it would be necessary to spend £20,000 to build wharves and strengthen existing arrangements. He had stated that Tanganyika was the most expensive port in East Africa to work on account of its primitive appliances, and that no reduction in lighterage would be possible. Now that the Government had done something at Dar es Salaam, it was expected that something would be done at Tanganyika.

Mr. Ishmael on Uganda.

Invited by the Chairman to speak on conditions in Uganda, Mr. Ishmael said that that Protectorate was a much older territory than Kenya and had tremendous possibilities. It required pushing, and he did not think they were pushing it sufficiently. Nearly all Government and missionary endeavour had been too much confined to one Province, namely, Buganda, while other Provinces not suitable for European competition had been neglected. The Government statement that there was no official representation on the Legislative Council meant little or nothing, and the only body which counted was the Chamber of Commerce. Now an attempt was being made to push the Western Provinces, in which there is a very rich tin mine, not rich because I have a few shares in it. (Laughter.) Though small, it is a good mine.

At present every bit of tin produced had to be carried two hundred miles, though the Kagera River was almost as good as the Nile, and was navigable for a hundred miles from its mouth. Fortunately, the late Sir Christian Felling had shown the way in opening up this river, and it was to be hoped that produce and machinery would soon be transported by it. A road could then be built and a new route developed to the Congo, Ruanda-Urundi was a very rich territory, the natural outlet of which should be the Kenya and Uganda Railway, but at present they were using the Lake Tanganyika route and exporting their produce, tin, diamonds, etc. through Dar es Salaam.

Uganda, continued Mr. Ishmael, is penalized by high Customs duties on articles of everyday use. English butter, cheese, flour, and many other things used every day have to pay very heavy duties. It was hoped that Kenya would supply us with those goods, and we have to pay a duty of 15 per cent on cheese. It is all very well to support local industries, but men working for European enterprises at a salary of £300 a year cannot afford to pay 15 per cent on such articles. Kenya cannot produce those goods, the duties should go by the board. The Railway is making large profits, and should reduce its imports into Kenya and Uganda. The non-producing communities of Kenya and the whole of

TRANSPORT IN THE EMPIRE.

Committee Appointed.

Tanganyika are clamouring for the removal of import duties.

Another point is the little strip of territory on the west side of the Kagera River in Tanganyika Territory. It is there, because when the German and German territories were fixed before the War, a straight line was drawn at one point which cut away from the bend of the river. Thus people living in that bend are governed from Bukoba. If the river is opened up it will mean that the port will be in Tanganyika Territory, though the Uganda Government is trying to get that strip, which is about twenty miles in length, transferred to the Protectorate. I understand, however, that Sir Donald Cameron is opposing the transfer. If you can assist us—and it will bring revenue to Uganda—it will facilitate matters, for we shall then have our own port and one set of officials to deal with instead of two.

Mombasa Landing Charges.

The Section had suggested, recently to the Colonial Office, that there should be a reduction in landing charges at Mombasa in respect of light weight goods of high value, and a reply had been received that the Harbour Board, after considering the letter, had recommended that no alteration be made in the tariff, but that it should be re-examined in April next. The High Commissioner for Transport, while approving the recommendation of the Board, had expressed the view that every effort should be made to avoid penalising British goods. As the tariff had been fixed for twelve months, it was felt that the Section could do no more in the matter.

The Mombasa Chamber had sent to the East African Section a copy of a letter from the Port Manager, who emphasised that importers should insist on their principals giving complete weight and measurement information on every invoice, and posting these so as to arrive in Mombasa not later than by the ship carrying the goods concerned. The absence of such information caused landing, delivery and forwarding orders to be incorrectly made out, and resulted in considerable inconvenience.

THE KAMPALA-JINJA RAILWAY.

AT 11 o'clock on December 15 the Kabaka of Buganda (Sir Daudi Chwa, K.C.M.G.), in the presence of a large and representative gathering of Europeans, Indians, and Natives, performed the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the Kampala-Jinja railway at mile 24 on the Kampala-Jinja road, cables the Kampala correspondent of *The Times*. Mr. L.R. P. Postlethwaite, Provincial Commissioner of Buganda Province, referred to the occasion as being of great importance to the Buganda Protectorate generally, and particularly to the Buganda Province. The Governor, Sir William Gowers, and Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, Acting General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, also spoke.

Before turning the first sod the Kabaka said: "It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to perform this ceremony of turning the first sod of the railway line to connect Buganda with the main line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway. It is unnecessary for me to emphasise the importance of the joining up of Buganda with the main line. I heartily hope my people will come forward and volunteer to build this line themselves, as the line will undoubtedly prove most beneficial to the people of Buganda. After speaking in English, the Kabaka addressed the gathering in Luganda.

A DIRECTING COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Right Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies, to study every aspect of mechanical transport likely to further the economic development of the overseas Empire. Sir James Currie, K.B.E., C.M.G., is chairman, and the other members are Sir Henry Fowler, K.B.E., Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, C.B.E., D.S.O., and Mr. Herbert Niblett, C.B.E., D.S.O.

One of the primary objects of the investigations of this Committee will be the development of a large mechanical transport that is not confined in its operations solely to good roads. It is hoped that by increasing the load now handled in ordinary practice the ton-mile costs of transport will be materially reduced. Experiments will be carried out in selected areas overseas as soon as the progress of the work justifies them.

Provision of Funds.

It is contemplated that the expenses of the Committee shall be shared between the Empire Marketing Board, which will provide half the total amount, and the various overseas Governments who take part in the work: in order to enable work to commence forthwith, the Empire Marketing Board is advancing the whole amount required for the first year.

Considerable work on this subject has already been done in Australia, and, as was made clear at the proceedings of the Colonial Governors' Conference, the development of the tropical African Colonies in particular is closely bound up with a solution of the problem involved.

It is proposed ultimately to set up an Oversea Mechanical Transport Committee containing representatives of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, the Colonial Empire, and of the Governments of the Dominions, India, and the Sudan should they desire to co-operate. The present Committee has been appointed in order that work may be started promptly on this urgent question. Until the general Committee has been appointed, they will be responsible to Mr. Ormsby Gore.

INTERVIEWING WILD ANIMALS.

Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes in London.

MR. CLIFFE HOLMES is at present showing at the Technic Theatre, Regent Street, W.1, his film "Interviewing Wild Animals," an all-British production, innocent of stunt or fake, which was made by him in Tanganyika Territory. It illustrates the country, its Native life and customs, its fauna and flora, and shows many really exceptional close-ups of game taken at a range of only a few yards, while Mr. Holmes's racy narrative is quite unlike the usual lecture. The entertainment should certainly draw big crowds, for this film contains some of the best East African cinematography yet achieved.

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THE CALL OF THE PUFF ADDER.

Dr. HALE CARPENTER'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of 'East Africa.'

SIR, There has been much correspondence recently in your columns on the subject of noises supposed to be made by snakes, and a letter appearing in your issue of October 18 touches so nearly on my own experience that I send you a brief note. When I first came to Uganda in 1910, and was living and working on the coast of Lake Victoria, I often heard a noise which seems in some ways to agree with that described by your correspondent in its regularity, though I have never heard it for as long as "an hour or more." I would describe it as a rhythmic booming sound of penetrating quality inquired from Natives, and the reply that it was produced by the *salamba*, which is Luganda for puff adder.

Being somewhat sceptical of Native stories about animals, I soon found out for myself that the noise is produced by the Crowned Crane. One would have thought that observation could have taught the Native this as well as a white man, but in matters concerning habits of living things I have found Natives extremely unobservant, and very apt to draw false conclusions. This noise may often be heard at Entebbe of Jinja when the crowned cranes which frequent these towns are restless before rain, and is one of the many signs of rain afforded by wild life. A bird may be watched in the act of producing this noise while on the top of a tree near sunset; and it is often heard after dark. The description of it as "a long drawn single note similar to what could be produced by blowing through a horn" is an apt one—observation of the crane while making the noise shows that it makes powerful expiratory movements.

Entebbe

G. D. HALE CARPENTER

TEA GROWING IN TUKUYU.

Optimism of Settlers.

To the Editor of 'East Africa.'

SIR, Regarding tea growing in Tanganyika, I have always understood that every degree south of the equator adds on a considerable amount to existing altitude, but this should not be a determining factor.

Take Java with its heavy rainfall and extremely rich soils, its teas are soft, lacking in strength, and with very little tip. Mlanje teas fetch a better price.

The reason is that Java has not the cool, dry spring and autumn experienced in North-East India, during which period the leaf grows slowly. Consequently it is difficult to get a good natural wither. On the other hand, in this country, from May to October, provided the rainfall is sufficient, prices should rule high, but this can only be obtained by close fire and regular plucking. This applies even on poor soils.

The area available for tea cultivation in Tanganyika appears to be very limited, and at present the cultivation is in the experimental stage, so no figures can be given as to yield, etc. But a healthy sign is that the best lat seed is being imported by a number of the settlers, which speaks well for the future.

Tukuyu

W. G. ...

TRANSPORT BY AEROPLANES.

Torpedo-Carrying System Suggested.

To the Editor of 'East Africa.'

SIR, Some little time back you published a letter of mine suggesting the use of aeroplanes of the torpedo-carrying pattern for transporting goods in undeveloped and roadless parts of the colonies.

I should like to mention that the use of this particular type of machine is by no means restricted to the carrying of goods that can be dropped from a moderate height; and this makes it possible to deliver goods, without needing an aerodrome in every place, although these torpedo-carrying machines are quite capable of both "taking off" and landing with a torpedo load of a ton or more.

The goods are carried in a specially shaped "container" which is supported in slings under the body of the machine in exactly the same way as a torpedo. The advantages of this system over air transport in which the goods are disposed in different parts of the interior of the machine are—

- (i) Rapid loading and unloading.
- (ii) Greater facility for obtaining correct load distribution and balance to give the best flying conditions.
- (iii) Instant unloading of certain kinds of goods from the machine whilst in flight over land or water, thus reducing the number of aerodromes.

The torpedo-carrying system is a proved success, so there are no technical difficulties to be overcome. Whilst air transport is, of course, costly, it should be remembered that there is enormous saving in time. One machine could do duty for several plantations, and so distribute the cost.

Fottenham

Yours faithfully,
W. ADAM WOODWARD

MORE EMPIRE GEOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of 'East Africa.'

SIR, I enclose cutting from a London newspaper. Livingstone thought the Chamber River (Upper Congo) might be the headwaters of the Nile. It has remained for a Press Agency to divert its flow into the Zambezi—and this in 1928!

Catechism Hall

Yours faithfully,
F. H. MURRAY

The *Official Gazette* of Kenya gives the following details regarding the expenditure in Kenya Colony for the first six months of the current year—

	Estimates 1928	Actual expenditure to June 30, 1928	Expenditure for corresponding period of 1927
Pensions and Gratuities	96,000	54,465	42,382
Confederate of East African Governors	1,750	1,270	1,020
Statistics and Research Administration	21,661	9,721	20,880
Customs Department	271,678	121,985	120,374
Police	44,859	27,820	20,880
Education	48,804	70,445	67,870
Military	158,241	68,309	49,037
Public Works Department	115,380	57,531	50,332
Trade, Information and Publicity Bureau	144,418	57,774	51,248
	6,100	3,991	2,500

A comparative statement of the revenue of Kenya Colony for the half year ended June 30 last, gives the following details—

	Estimated 1928	Actual revenue to June 30, 1928	Revenue for corresponding period of 1927
Customs	1,862,774	432,854	387,457
Licence duties (taxes)	873,185	440,352	413,053
Post and Telegraphs	122,900	89,674	88,089

PERSONALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Meyers have come home by the "Malda".

Mr. W. H. Watson, Medical Officer, has left Nyasaland on leave.

Mr. G. F. Bell has assumed charge of the Ringway district of Tanganyika.

H. R. H. The Duke of York last week celebrated his thirty-third birthday.

Mr. T. G. Buckley has assumed the duties of District Officer at Tabora.

Mr. B. R. Peters, M.B.E., has been appointed Director of Public Works, Nyasaland.

Mr. Joseph Pyke, H.M. Consul-General at Lourenco Marques, has arrived in England.

Mr. R. A. Snoxall, Superintendent of Education, has left Tanganyika on transfer to Uganda.

Sir Robert Williams has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of Christ.

Mr. E. C. F. Bind, Deputy Comptroller of Customs, has returned to Dar es Salaam from leave.

Mr. S. G. Williams, M.C., of the Nyasaland Administrative Service, has left the Protectorate on leave.

B. Farquhar, the manager of Barclays Bank, Blantyre, has been transferred to the Nairobi branch.

The King of Egypt opened the International Congress of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in Cairo on Saturday last.

Mr. N. J. Hitchings, formerly of Nanyuki and now of Wellington, Somerset, returned to England at the beginning of this week from a holiday in Monte Carlo.

Col. G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.C., General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, is travelling home on the "Windsor Castle," which left South Africa on November 30.

Brigadier-General Trotter, Groom-in-Waiting to the Prince of Wales, who had been attacked while on a shooting expedition in Uganda with the Prince a while ago, sailed for England from Mombasa on November 23.

Mr. E. J. Macquarrie, who recently assumed the duties of Solicitor-General of Tanganyika Territory on his return from leave, served in British Guiana and the Gold Coast previous to his appointment to Tanganyika Territory in 1920.

Mr. Justice F. C. O'Connell, who has served for the past 24 years in Kenya Colony, and who was recently Chief Justice in Zanzibar, was presented with an honorary cakka by the Lwali of the Coast. Seyyid Ali bin Salim, previous to his departure for Zanzibar.

Major Charles Vincent Fox, D.S.O., who was Political Inspector for the Mongalla Province in the Sudan from 1908 to 1914, died recently. Major Fox was awarded the D.S.O. for services during the War, in which he was twice mentioned in despatches.

Mr. Rees Jeffreys, Chairman of the Roads Improvement Association, has left for a visit to East Africa. It is his intention to investigate railway and road conditions in Africa, and also to consider several features of the new trunk road from the Cape to Cairo. Mr. Jeffreys expects to return in April next.

East Africa understands that Sir Edward Gregg, Governor of Kenya, who is expected to arrive in London to-morrow, December 21, will remain in this country for only three or four weeks, whereas Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, who is also en route for England, is expected to remain on this side for some three months.

Mr. W. T. Bostock, President of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce and Manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. and O.), Khartoum, left the Sudan for England on December 2. Previous to his departure he was presented with a silver tray by members of the Chamber, in appreciation of his work as President from 1923 to 1928.

Baron Jacques de Dixmude, one of Belgium's Congo pioneers, who passed away a few days ago, was honoured with a national burial by the King and Queen and Prince Charles attending the service in the Cathedral of St. Gudulle, Brussels. As early as 1801, when only a lieutenant, Jacques was engaged in fighting Arab slavers in the region of Lake Tanganyika, and to his exertions the breaking of the power of the slave traders was largely due.

Major Errol Napier, MacDonell, C.M.G., who has recently been a well-known figure in Portuguese East Africa. After having served in the Consulate at Lisbon, he was appointed Vice-Consul at Chinde in 1898; later acting as Consul at Mozambique, Beira, and Lourenco Marques. During the War he was appointed liaison officer with Portuguese forces operating in German East Africa, being mentioned in despatches. He was created C.M.G. in July, 1918.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Empire Society the following were among the Fellows, Undergraduates and Associates elected: Messrs. I. R. Bamford, E. Ogilby Boyle, Rev. E. W. Crawford, J. Gilbert, W. A. C. Gillies, E. C. Phillips, and A. Francis Ross, of Kenya Colony; Mr. J. H. Barron, of Nyasaland.

Mr. H. M. Lane, of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. P. W. Mollard and R. G. Richardson, of the Protectorate Territory.

Col. C. F. Watkins, D.S.O., who returned to England last week from East Africa, was first appointed to East Africa in 1908. During the War he acted as Intelligence Officer in the organisation of carrier transport, later being Director of Military Operations. He has served in numerous Commissions, among them being the Land Tenure Commission, Central Board of Health, Native Punishments Commission and the Ashour Bureau Commission.

We think with deep regret of the death of Colonel W. H. Wilson, D.S.O., who spent splendid service in France during the War, took a large share of land some twenty miles from Mombasa, and was also associated with Major Gascoigne in the "runners" venture. Colonel Wilson, a good sportsman of about sixty-five years of age, was very popular in the country, and it must be a consolation to his widow to know that he will live in the hearts of all affection by so many of his countrymen.

Marshal Lyautey has paid a visit to England & receive from the African Society its gold medal awarded for notable service to Africa. The Marshal made a great name in Morocco, which he ruled with great tact, foresight and sympathy, and transformed from a bandit-ridden waste to one of the most prosperous dependencies of France. During the entertainments given in his honour, the Marshal—who is the first foreigner to receive the African Society Medal—was justly classed with Lord Lugard as a Colonial Administrator.

Mr. C. Ishmael, this and last year's President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, has East Africa in mind. He has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa. This honour is a gracious acknowledgment of Mr. Ishmael's influence in securing the affiliation of the Uganda Chamber to the Association, in which broad-minded step he had to overcome considerable opposition. The affiliation was, however, abundantly justified at the recent half-yearly session held in Mombasa, and mercantile opinion in Uganda now appears to realise that the Protectorate has everything to gain and nothing to lose by this closer contact with the Chambers of Commerce of Kenya and Tanganyika.

On his way home from Kenya for a Colonial Office consultation, Sir Edward Grigg was the guest of the Governor of Italian Somaliland at Mogadishu, in which port the steamer made a call. During the luncheon given in honour of Sir Edward, a complimentary reference was made by his host to the illness of the King of England and heartfelt wishes were expressed for his recovery. Sir Edward toasted the health of the King of Italy. Later Sir Edward Grigg went to Duce Abruzzi, where he saw the oil and sugar factories and was shown over the public buildings of the village. He expressed admiration for the general organisation and effort shown in handling educational and industrial matters. The following day he returned to Mogadishu and re-embarked, after expressing thanks to the Governor for the hospitality shown him.

"Eastern Africa To-day,"

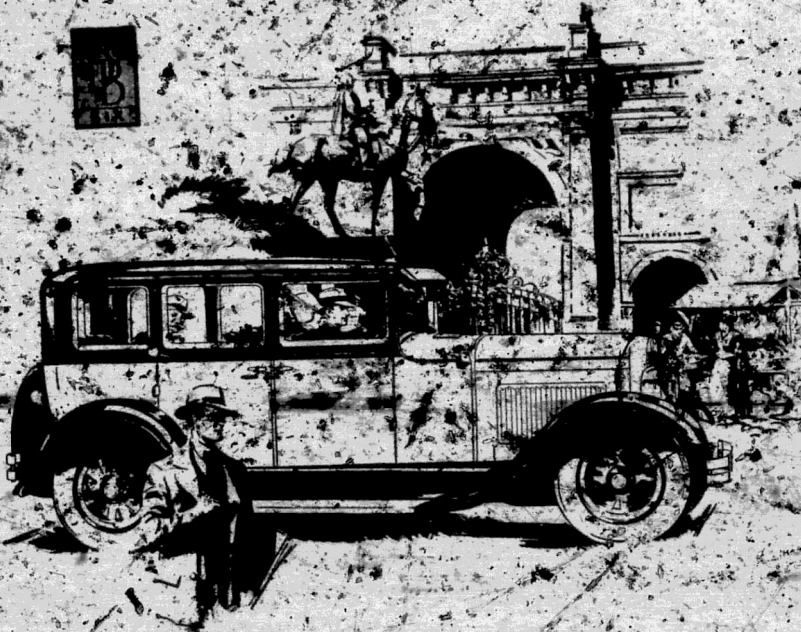
a book of 420 pages, illustrated with 7 maps, and 95 photographs, describing the East African Dependencies district by district.

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"This book can be read and enjoyed from many points of view. For detail it is instructive and as reliable and accurate as care and sustained trouble can make it, as a presentation of 'Eastern Africa as it is to-day' it reveals a picture of a land of infinite variety, of surpassing charm here and forbidding aspect there, yet always a country where there, who are men, can live a man's life, and where women fit to be wives can live a history, a guide, a picture book, and a romance."—*A.L. 'East Africa's' regular reviewer, who was told by the Editor, 'Write your honest opinion of the volume, as though it were published by someone else. Whatever your criticism, it shall appear exactly as you write it.'*

The above are the first three reviews published in the Press. They prove the book to be amazingly good value at its price, and can be post free anywhere, from East Africa Co., Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.



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SLEEPING SICKNESS IN TANGANYIKA.

PROFESSOR DR. KLEINE (the well-known bacteriological research worker and director in the Institute for Infectious Diseases at Berlin) has just started on a two-year expedition to Africa, says a correspondent of The Sunday Times.

He will represent German science at the International Tropical Congress at Cairo, and will then go direct to Tanganyika Territory, where he will devote his attention to sleeping sickness, which has recently extended to an alarming extent. As the expedition is undertaken on the invitation of the Catholic Missions of the White Fathers, Dr. Kleine will systematically instruct a number of mission stations in methods of combating sleeping sickness.

The only remedy hitherto discovered as a German preparation named "Germolin." Its efficacy, however, is not proved, for in cases where it seems to have effected a cure the disease has broken out again after a considerable interval. Professor Kleine, who is a pupil and collaborator of Robert Koch, has already spent two years—1926 and 1927—studying tropical diseases in Africa on behalf of the League of Nations. His new expedition is financed by the Reich, by the Society for Promoting German Science and by the German Central Committee for Combating Tuberculosis. Dr. Kleine will again be accompanied by his wife, who is also his collaborator.

KENYA'S "LABOUR RECRUITRESS"

SURELY, says an article in the Evening News, "the pinnacle of woman's enterprise has been reached by one of Kenya's best-known women settlers in her remarkable profession as a recruiter of Native labour for the farms and plantations."

"This risky task, entailing long tramps through the wilds of the African bush to the Native kraals, barleys with Native chiefs and headmen, and then veritable generalship to conduct a gang of three or four hundred, semi-naked savages along the bush trails leading from their beloved kraals to the plantations, is one which Kenya's hard-bitten man who reckoned himself something of a 'band' with blacks has attempted and utterly failed to accomplish."

"Kenya's labour recruitress is probably the first and only woman in the world who has been able to induce some of the more stubborn and vindictive head clans of the Kenyan to leave their shambas (or grain gardens) in the height of harvest, and march, shuffling their war songs and brandishing their spears (or knobkerries) into the plantations around Nairobi where the coffee awaits picking."

"All one's notions of the feminine pioneer type are shattered by the tall, slim, smartly-dressed woman whom one meets in the bizarre venue of the kraals, chatting with the medicine men, surrounded by gossiping Kikuyu wives and watoto, or little minnies."

"The bill wafagasi, or the Lady-of-the-Porters, as the Natives call her, looks as though she might have been transported by some process of magic from a Bond Street Model. Men go round in the bush in thorn-torn shorts, cap and shirts; but this woman with the

A LEOPARD MAULS A MISSIONARY.

Dr. J. E. Church, a young medical missionary in Uganda, writes in The Sussex Daily News of a fight he had with a leopard, in which he was severely mauled.

There is a village, four miles from Bahin, on the edge of the forest, where numbers of people and children have been killed by leopards and lions, and people have a standing order to come to tell us when they see them. One Sunday afternoon at two o'clock a man came in to say that a leopard had been seen to enter a bush in an open plain behind the hospital, and they had sent for us to come to help and kill it.

"I went off with our head boy, Kosea, and two guns—there was nobody else on the station. The bush was pointed out to us, but the people could not be persuaded to come near to assist us. We managed to secure four busy men armed with bows and arrows and spears, and we advanced towards the bush. We got the leopard out of the bush by throwing stones and shouting, but instead of running away he came straight for us at tremendous speed. I hit at least 50 yards and missed, and shot again at 15 yards, and it rolled head over heels in front of me, and I thought I had killed it, but it sprang to its feet and jumped at me. I rolled on the ground with it on my back; it bit my head, arm, back, and left leg, although it was mortally wounded."

"The other men had run away, but Kosea came and attacked it, and pulled it off, and immediately it began to crawl away. This gave me a second chance to pick up my rifle and shoot it dead. It was a large male leopard, and I expect I was responsible for much of the trouble round those parts. We got the men to bring tea, and I took Kosea back on my motorcycle."

"As leopard wounds are always supposed to go septic, I decided to go to Kabale, and so went off to ask Mr. Newport, Manager of the Mines, 20 miles away, to ask him if he could take me in on his lorry. He turned up just after dark, at 6.30, and we started out to travel all night to Kabale, 120 miles away. The lorry was borrowed from an African trader. There were no lights, no brakes, and it was almost fitting to pieces."

"By midnight we had reached the border and began to climb up the long Lutoko Hill into the Kigezi district. Halfway up the hill the engine stopped and the car began to run backwards. Mr. Newport saw that it was out of control and shouted for us to jump. I jumped just at the moment when we were on the side of the hill, and gave my legs a good bruising before landing on the road, and as it was now very cold at this height, you may tell it was not a very pleasant journey. He detached me from the lorry, but decided to wait till dawn before proceeding. The lorry again ran away, this time 16 miles of Kabale, in the early morning, when we again had to jump. We eventually reached Kabale at 7.30 a.m."

"I feel somehow that one cannot refuse to go out to assist these people in a case like this—these people who live in daily terror of these animals."

The Government of Mozambique have introduced a measure to prevent unnecessary deforestation of the country. Timbers have been graded into three classes for constructional and other purposes. Owners of high forest land are exempt from licence provided they protect the trees and the ground is required for farming purposes.

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A BIBLE PLACED ON KIBO PEAK

Mr. W. J. ROOMÉ, who has been for twelve years Secretary in East and Central Africa for the British and Foreign Bible Society, made an ascent of Mount Kilimanjaro last July and left almost at the summit a copy of the Bible as a record of his climb. He was accompanied by Mr. J. W. Stauffer, an American member of the Africa Inland Mission, and the two started for the ascent from the Leipzig Lutheran Mission station at Merangü. *The Observer*, Mr. Roomé's, describes his journey:

"At a 5,000-foot we began to suffer from mountain sickness, and rested two days to acclimatise ourselves. At Pieter's Hut, 15,000 feet up, built by the Germans, all is barren and rocky wilderness, and few climbers have got beyond this point. All except four of our porters, though belonging to an mountain tribe, succumbed to the sickness, and we had to go forward with the minimum of supplies. Four miles more took us to the plateau which stretches for five miles between the peaks, and we finally reached the caves of Nyumba ya Mungu, 'the house of God,' as the Natives call them.

There then remained the 2,000 feet over the height of Ben Nevis to the ridge across the crater of Kibo. After a terrible night of cold, and a solitary meal of beans and a little tea at dawn we began our last lap. The ascent is fairly gradual, but the stilled air over the toxic volcanic ash and scoria in which we were sometimes knee-deep made rest necessary every few feet.

Unfortunately, about 500 yards from the top I overbalanced, broke my stick, and stuck in the ice on a sharp piece of rock. Though dazed, I was partly saved by my sun-helmet. My four Africans helped me out and hauled me by a rope and proceeded mostly on all fours. I reached the mighty ice wall, 100 feet above the top.

Here we gazed with awe and wonder on a great icy wall rising 150 to 200 feet, and said to be half a mile wide and five miles long, 'the highest point attainable by man in Africa.' The crater is two miles wide and three acres, an enchanted realm of ice and snow, though nearly on the Equator.

It was too late in the day to attempt the last 200 feet, and here we decided to leave the Bible we had brought with us in the steel tool box we had from our car. We deposited them under the highest rock, and we felt it was fitting that my African Christian boy, Erika, who for twelve years has shared my journeys, should place them in a sheltered cave, as he led us in the Lord's Prayer in Swahili. In the Bible I had written some words like this: 'The Book has been my guide and inspiration for fifty years, and I hope it will be an equal inspiration to Africa and to all who scale these heights.'

AEROPLANES TO FIGHT PESTS.

The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene has published an interesting account of the experiments conducted during the past three years by the United States Bureau of Entomology on the use of aeroplanes in distributing larvae over the breeding places of malaria-carrying mosquitoes. The planes had been equipped for cotton dusting and were provided with metal dust hoppers installed in the rear cockpit with an opening through the bottom of the fuselage for the release of the dust. The hoppers were designed to accommodate 100 lb. of material, the rate of delivery of which was controlled by means of a sliding valve adjustment.

FLIGHT FROM LISBON TO P.E.A.

An ambitious and enterprising flight has been carried out by the Portuguese Air Force from Loriental to Mozambique in Portuguese East Africa, and the effort has an especial interest for Great Britain, as British aircraft and engines were used. Two Vickers Valparaiso aircraft fitted with Napier Lion engines were flown in all 16,014 kilometres (10,022 miles) by Captain Paul de Ramps and Captain Oliveira, accompanied by Lieutenant João Esteyes and Sergeant Mechanic Manuel Antonio, and throughout some very long stages were successfully attempted under most indifferent weather conditions.

The airmen left Lisbon on September 5 and, flying via Casablanca, Agadir, Cabo Juby, St. Louis (Senegal), arrived on the 14th day at Bolama, Portuguese Guinea Coast, 4,150 kilometres in an efficient flight time of 24 hours, equalling 170 kilometres an hour. Making steady progress they were in Nigeria on September 23 and on reaching Lagos had completed half the total journey. On October 11 the two machines had reached Beaguela in Portuguese West Africa, having met with bad weather conditions on several stages of the journey. They then struck inland across Africa to Broken Hill and Gora, and finally successfully concluded their flight by reaching Laurenco Marques. An interesting point is that the flight was carried out on British aircraft supplied to Portugal by Vickers, Limited, as far back as 1924, since when they have been in constant service.—*Times*.

CROC SHOOTING WITH BOW AND ARROW

Not many East Africans would set out to kill a crocodile instantaneously with a bow and a poisoned arrow, but Mr. C. I. Ketchum, the special correspondent sent to East Africa by *The Daily Express*, somberly suggests the process.

Writing on Lutembe, the tame crocodile of which East Africa gave an account some months ago, he states that one Native, whose name he gives as Koutie, can control the beast.

He stood at the water's edge and, slapping a small fish on the surface, summoned the crocodile to the shore in the way which she understands. She came crawling slowly on the sand, and for more than an hour moved round before the camera in obedience to his signals. The Native stood by at Koutie's bravery. Time and again he might have been eaten alive in our trap, yet he moved within three feet of the monster's jaws without showing the slightest alarm. There is, of course, one secret to this courage, for Koutie has a deadly aim with a bow and arrow, and carries it his side ready for instant use: a sheath of tiny arrows tipped with a fatal poison.

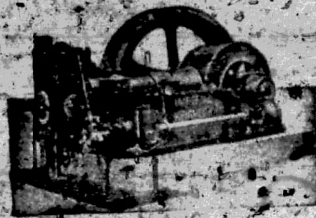
Can you beat it?

The courage of Koutie is vouched for by Mr. Herbert Kerton, who is made to deliver himself of the following testimonial.

"He has saved my life a dozen times. When two weeks ago I was in grave danger with a leopard he coolly stood in its path and, taking effective aim, let fly one of his arrows in my eye. On another occasion in the last month, when I was harried by an elephant, I dropped my camera and ran, but I would never have escaped had not Koutie climbed a nearby tree and, this time with my rifle, shot down the beast with one timely shot. Koutie, it is obvious, is a useful man to have about the place. Of his courage we entertain no doubt, and we do not entertain doubts as to his anti-croc campaign with a bow and tiny arrows.

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Camp Fire Comments

A Dangerous Life

In describing the life of Kenya's labour recruitress as a "dangerous one at times" the writer of the article hit on a great truth, but hardly in the sense he forashe, more probably intended.

Her long trax through bush and forest and across the plains means many nights in camp with no guard other than her Native tent boy and her revolver or cook. Once when she slept at one of her camps after dark she were on a hunting tour in the district she was lounging in a deck chair, magazine in lap, smoking a cigarette. It came through the shadows there was a steady but faint light and she determined looking as the blue muzzle of the revolver fingered so carelessly upon her nose. "Sorry" she laughed at the intruder, the weapon, but there's been a leopard coughing around here!

If the lady recruiter is in the habit of relying on her revolver as a weapon against leopards, she is indeed leading a dangerous life!

To Defuse Locusts

It would be interesting to know what a Tanka correspondent, whether or not those responsible for the anti-locust campaign have considered payment for locusts or locust eggs in bulk. Many coffee planters pay for cattle or goat manure brought by Natives, and since locusts must possess a high nitrogen content they should be valuable as fertiliser. In Native Reserves the difficulty has been to get the boys to recognise the locust as a menace; they, like John the Baptist, regard it as good food and collect only enough for culinary purposes. Permission might be given to local officials to pay for eggs, and compressed locusts might fetch a good price per ton as manure. A man running at speed with a home-made new cement-barrel wooden hoop with a sick and a stick and a stick and a stick soon gathers sackfuls of thiers as they are scared off the ground, hoppers are easily collected.

Stealings, Keepings

The comment of a correspondent on Native notions of British justice published on November 8 under the heading "Stealings, Keepings" is curiously confirmed by a Kenya police story. A misguided Mikkuyu youth stole a sheep that was arrested as he was preparing to gorge himself on it. On conviction he was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and a fine of Sh. 600. The sentence was received without a quaver, but the consternation and indignation of the culprit when he was told he could not have the sheep were comical to witness. Said he, "Up to the moment I have considered the Government just, but when a fellow has to serve 18 months' hard and also pay a heavy fine, without having the sheep to eat, I think it is a bit too thick." No doubt the language used is a free translation of the vernacular, but the opinion expressed is clear. And, as our correspondent remarked, it is logical enough: the Native feels he has been badly done.

Lord Lugard's Cannibal Story

Lord Lugard, who was the guest of honour at the 10th anniversary of the founding of Tshebek College, and delivered the Foundation Address, thoroughly enjoyed the "tag" the students arranged as a compliment to their guest's great work in Africa. A "board of honour" dressed in Native costume, or the lack of it, with blackened faces, huge shields and colossal spears, and uttering war-cries accompanied with the blowing of horns, the beating of pans, and the music of mouth-organs and whistles escorted him from Fleet Street to the College and raised a miniature riot in the Great Hall.

Lord Lugard commenced his address by thanking his "escort" and with a twinkle in his eye said he thought he knew them; in fact, he recognised some of them. They belonged to a tribe he was acquainted with in Africa: a cannibal tribe. (Loud laughter.) They had a bad habit of raiding their neighbours, and at length he had to send them a message to the effect that if they did not cease their raids, he would have to send a force against them. To which they replied, "Come, yourself, we should like to know how you taste."

When the A.P.M. Bolts

A Tanganyika subscriber who fought in the East African Campaign writes:

"I have had more than one comment on the very efficient little insects which, though hardly a 'comment' may find a place in your columns. The comment of the boys at the time was 'Bully for the Bees.' The A.P.M. was not too popular."

About a thousand yards from the German prisoners' camp was an army post-officer presided over by an Indian who was a veritable animal and bird fancier. Among other pets he had a large monkey chained to a 30-ft. pole. Not far from this was the A.R. Stores and a few trees, in which some of our boys had hung Native beehives made out of hollow logs.

One midday one of our Tommies went to post some letters and the camp's pet dog, an Irish terrier, went with him. While the man went into the post-office "Paddy" the dog, lay down for a snooze under the monkey's pole. Jacko thought this too good a chance to be missed, and so, slipping down the pole, he caught Paddy by the ear. In a twinkling Pat had him by the throat and a real rough-house began. The growls of the dog and the screams of the monkey soon brought the Indian to the scene. He rushed in with a sword to slay the dog, but was promptly flogged by a soldier. Someone then kicked the dog and he let go, and the monkey with its chain broken swarmed up the pole and sprang onto one of the beehives, which came down wallow, bee, monkey and all.

"Then the man made started. The bees took entire charge, and went for everyone, sending them helter-skelter. Paddy was covered with bees and, mad with pain, ran straight in the road and into the first house he came to, to which happened to belong to the A.P.M. The gate was open, so was the bedroom door, and with a yell, into the bedroom went Paddy, and underneath the bed on which the all highest was enjoying a siesta. Paddy rolled, and screamed and barked, and the A.P.M. thus rudely awakened, rushed out of the door, only to be met by the conditioned bees, who took to him at once. Down the road he bolted straight for the river, where in a water hole it was discovered by a search party, sent out to look for him.

"I dare not put into print what he said, but it signalled the end of the postmaster's zoo. As for Paddy he kept to the camp, and if you find him, let him, he shut down his tail and crawled under the nearest shelter he had and his fill of bees."

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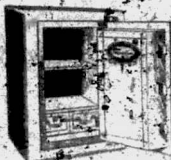
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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Kenya (Native Authority Amendment Bill).

Sir ROBERT HAMILTON, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Native Authority Amendment Bill, Kenya, has received his sanction, and if a copy of the Bill can be placed in the Library?

Mr. Amery: The Ordinance has been passed and the Government of Kenya has been informed that His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance in regard to it. A copy of the Ordinance will be placed in the Library.

Mr. Reubin Simon: Has the right hon. gentleman seen statements in the papers concerning this Bill, and will he consider whether the Amendment does not adversely affect the Natives concerned?

Mr. Amery: I have seen statements in papers, but I am not convinced that it will adversely affect the Natives.

Uganda (Bataka Community).

Mr. Snell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he has received a petition addressed to him on September 18, on behalf of the Buganda Kingdom Bataka Community, in the Uganda Protectorate, and signed by numerous elders, heads, and sachems of clans and members of the Bataka community, whether he has replied to the petition, if received, and will he cause an inquiry to be made into the grievances alleged in the petition?

Mr. Amery: I understand that the petition has arrived by to-day's mail from Uganda, but I have not yet had time to consider it.

Mr. Snell: May I put down a question in a week's time?

Mr. Amery: Yes.

East African Air Service.

Sir P. Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air (Hythe), replying to Sir R. Thomas (Aldersley, 1.), said a number of flights between London and South Africa, and also between intermediate points, such as Khartoum and Kisumu, had been made, and valuable information had been obtained as a result. They had, for example, served to furnish data regarding landing grounds and the best route to be followed, but the actual details of the route selected would naturally depend upon whether landplanes, or seaplanes, were to be used over certain stages of the

journey. These, and other questions could only be finally determined when concrete proposals for an air service to the Cape had been formulated. He was examining such proposals in the very early future, and if they appeared *prima facie* practicable immediate steps would be taken, to invite the co-operation of His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, who were, by force of our general intention and desire to develop Imperial air communications of this nature.

Nyasaland and the Zambesi Bridge.

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what is now the white and coloured population of Nyasaland, whether he was aware that the estimated expenditure of the Colony for 1928 amounted to £403,785, by how much this expenditure would be further increased in the Zambesi bridge, costing £1,000,000, was sanctioned, and, before giving any such sanction, would he ascertain the views of the residents in Nyasaland on the increased charge or liability?

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Amery): The returns for 1928 show the population of Nyasaland as follows:

Europeans, including officials	1,800
Asiatics	682
Natives	1,504,123

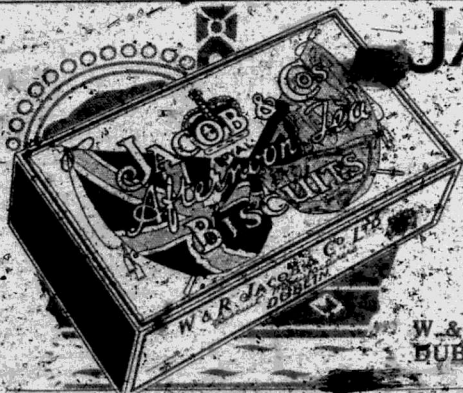
The reply to the second part of the question is in the affirmative. I am unable to answer the third part until the financial arrangements necessary to give effect to the scheme have been fully worked out. With regard to the last part, consideration will, of course, be given to the views of representative bodies in Nyasaland as to the effect on the finances of the Protectorate of any proposals which may be adopted.

Colonel Wedgwood: Does not the right hon. gentleman think that the number of taxpayers is rather small to bear on this very heavy additional burden?

Mr. Amery: I hope that both the number and the resources of those taxpayers will be considerably increased as a result of improving communications.

Colonel Wedgwood: When the Zambesi blows the bridge away?

A session of the Commission of Associations of Kenya Open in Nairobi on Monday, December 31.



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DEVELOPING NEGRO AGRICULTURE.

(Continued from page 423)

of the British farmer for Whitehall agriculture. It is a mistake to suppose that British trained agriculturists can see at a glance what is wrong and what is right with African methods, the product of long traditional experience. Instructors had to be found who did not appear as officers of the State or agents of the employe class, but were men who understood and sympathized with the lives of the people and loved to work with them. They proceeded experimentally, not on Government demonstration plots, which to the Negroes meant nothing, but by inducing them on their own grounds to try methods of improving things good and useful for themselves. They improved these by substituting the digging fork for the hoe.

I feel no doubt whatever that similar methods can be applied to Native African agriculture with much of the same results as have been obtained in Jamaica. It is a slow process, but it progresses and does not go back. It is thirty years since it was taken in hand in Jamaica, and it infant appeal for a visitor who did not know what the conditions were before that nothing very magnificent has been done. But the work done is truly substantial, and the younger generation will profit by it more rapidly.

Where Labour Will Come From.

One great help in Jamaica has been the banana, like coffee, became a money crop common to both estates and smallholders. Bananas were long solely a Negro's crop. The estates ignored it. Its arable cultivation was first introduced taken up by an American schooner captain and later by a Scotch Government Medical Officer on abandoned sugar estates. Its culture, drainage, mounding, pruning, etc., were developed by such innovators and the improved methods have reacted on the peasants' cultivation. In connection with such crops, of his own the Negro cultivator is ready to profit by the methods of Europeans, and those of his class who go out to work on estates show their work when they come to it and practise it as an art, as they will not practise agricultural tasks which they have mechanically discharged as operations for their employer's sake. A growing population of Negro peasant proprietors continually produces young men who want work as estate labourers. The more the agriculture which is indispensable to the mass of the people which cannot be superintended by large estate work is improved and developed, the better becomes the service available at fair rates of wages from the labourers who seek work, and the better their understanding of the needs of estate employers and of the fairness of their demand for continuous and reliable service.

WAR GRAVES IN AFRICA.

A TABLE compiled by the Imperial War Graves Commission concerning British casualties during the War gives the following figures relating to the African territories of chief interest to our readers:—

	Identified and registered graves	Number of memorials	Total number of graves registered	Unidentified graves	Total number commemorated by military authorities
Belgian Congo					
Kenya	613		613	39	652
Nyasaland	109		109		109
Portuguese East Africa	29		293		5
South Africa	110	110	110		3
Rhodesia	28	102	130		3
S. Rhodesia	28	102	129		9
Sudan	72		72		6
Tanganyika	2,976	3,229	6,255	377	40
Uganda	16		10		6
Mauritius	30		30		8
Seychelles	40	280	334		148
African followers		40,000	40,000		
	4,308	4,440	48,154	424	107

THE "KING CHEETAH"

The Natural History Museum, South Kensington, is fortunate in having secured a fine specimen of the King Cheetah, *Acinonyx rex*. This animal was first described in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society for 1927, by Mr. R. I. Pocock, F.R.S., and this is the first specimen of this rare species to be received by the museum and the first example to be exhibited in any national museum.

Skins of this beast have from time to time come into the market, but, owing to the incomplete state of the pelts, the feet always being missing, they were thought to represent aberrant leopards. It was not until Major A. J. Cooper, D.S.O., sent a complete skin to the Natural History Museum for identification that the real affinities of this animal were disclosed. Unlike the common cheetah, the markings on the skin are not in the form of spots so much as longitudinal stripes and blotches, giving the animal a far handsomer and sturdier appearance. The King Cheetah is found in Southern Rhodesia, where it was at one time, apparently, known as the Maroe Leopard. It is an astounding fact that such men as Selous, who hunted this district for many years, never obtained a specimen of this cheetah or any record of its existence.

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AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT

Our current monthly review of Barclays Bank gives the following information:

Kenya.—Recently, conditions in all business quarters have been quiet following earlier activity. The arrival of the short rains will prove beneficial to the coffee crop, the quality of which is good, but the tonnage is expected to be smaller than last year. Owing to the absence of rain the favourable condition of the maize crop, reported in the last issue of the Review, has not continued. The crops in the Rift Valley and Nakuru district being particularly affected. Large swarms of locusts were reported in the Kericho district and in Saboti Valley.

Tanganyika.—The report of this season's coffee harvest commenced in our reports, indicates that the yields will be approximately the same as last year. The output of sisal is being well maintained. The export description has also commenced and present indications point to a slight increase in the number of bales available, the previous estimate was 2,000 bales.

Uganda.—General trade has been quiet. Cotton prospects continue favourable, and a second season is confidently expected, provided weather conditions remain normal.

Nyasaland.—The quietness in trading conditions reported during recent months continues. The value of domestic exports during the nine months to 30th November, 1928, was £62,036 against £55,527 during the same period in 1927, while domestic imports were £68,928 and £68,416 respectively.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trade continues through out the Territory generally quiet, except at Salisbury where railway and mining developments are creating activity. The mineral output for September is valued at £88,447 compared with £5,252 during August.

THE WEIGHT OF BAGGED COFFEE.

150 lb. Suggested by Coffee Planters' Union.

SUGGESTIONS have recently been made to the Cotton Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa that the standard weight of bags of coffee exported from the Colony should be reduced to 150 lb. net. At present the standard weight in general use is 185 lb. net. It has been pointed out that such a reduction would entail easier handling on the estate in the factories and in transit, while there would be less damage from the use of hooks, and less loss by leakage. Another point is that by using a better type of bag, double bagging would be unnecessary. The another factor is, the difficulty of getting 185 lb. of light coffee into the bag generally in use. The American market uses bags of 75 lb. net, and this reduction would perhaps be of assistance in increasing the interest of American importers in Kenyan coffee.

On the other hand, it is felt in some quarters that 150 lb. bags might be unsatisfactory, particularly as native stevedores invariably use hooks, while at home ports it is difficult to prevent dock-men using them. It is pointed out that if a single bag is punctured, the contents remains open, while if a double bag is punctured, the movement between the bags helps to close the holes. Moreover, the London draft of 2 1/2 tons would be taken from the 2 1/2 lb. in the same manner as it is at present, and the loss from the 2 1/2 lb. bag.

The London market has expressed the view that as far as they are concerned, the weight of the packaging is immaterial, from their point of view, uniformity of weight is of most help.

STOCK RAISING IN S. TANGANYIKA.

The prospects of stock breeding in the southern highlands of Tanganyika Territory were discussed at the recent meeting of the committee, the subject being introduced by Mr. G. H. Griffith, who said in the course of his paper:

Practically the whole of the southern highlands of Tanganyika offers the greatest possibilities for every form of stock breeding, and it would be difficult to find another part of the Territory which offers the same facilities in this respect. Apart from the wide grazing grounds, all open country, with an abundance of good grasses and numerous plants all the year round, there is plentiful water everywhere—the main base for successful stock farming.

Regular dipping is essential. The building of dips, however, is not the rather expensive and laborious enterprise it is often supposed to be. A settler will not be able to afford such investment at the start. It is, therefore, a good question that newcomers should not keep large cattle than is required for the household milk supply and the necessary arrangements for transport and general agricultural work until regular dipping is secured. To keep under the present conditions large herds for dairy purposes may lead in my opinion to certain failure, firstly on account of East Coast fever from which, especially in the rainy season, up to 50% and more of the young calves die—and, secondly, because the production of milk from Native cows will never be a fair return on the capital invested on account of the natural deficiency of the milk-ludder which can just produce sufficient milk for the calf. There is no doubt, however, that after introduction of regular dipping, etc., and with careful supervision and attention, the line will have great prospects in the southern highlands. The main base of cow raising is the import of grade bulls from home, as Native cows do not produce more than 45 gallons per lactation period on an average.

As to sheep farming, a few sheep have been imported from Kenya, and as far as I know only two have bred. Merino and Romney breeds. Both herds have been here only a very short time, so that any definite opinion cannot be gained yet, but it may be said to-day that acclimatization will not be without difficulties, and it is absolutely essential that at least the imported rams should be bred by hand in the evening beside the grazing.

In my opinion Romney Marsh are preferable to Merinos at least as far as the Mufindi, Mwanza, and Lupembe areas are concerned, as the meat and wool producing breeds will stand the average moisture of these parts far better than the more delicate Merino. There, breeds that should be tried are those which have proved the greatest success in South West Africa, the Crutchie, and it is my intention to import a small herd as soon as possible for experiment. For most parts of the highlands it is of the utmost importance that the means for sheep should be prepared before the herd arrives, and that it is so that the latter should be held and cared for from the moment of their arrival, horses and bullocks, etc., which in some parts are a great hindrance to perfect wool.

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

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

Good rains are reported to be continuing in Kenya.

The main building of the Soy Hotel, Kenya, was recently destroyed by fire.

It is officially stated that hides and skins may now be imported duty free into Tanganyika Territory.

The business community in Nairobi are urging the establishment of a wireless service between that town and Dar es Salaam.

Elephants are reported to have done much damage at Kwale, near Mombasa, where the Game Warden has had to commence a campaign against them.

The Nyasaland Government are inviting applications for the appointment of Forwarding, Clearing and General Agents at the Port of Beira as from April 1, 1929.

Though Uganda's excess of assets over liabilities during the current year was estimated at £943,233 it is now anticipated that the excess will be increased to £1,106,660.

Zanzibar Legislative Council is to consider a measure providing for the formation and registration of companies. Particulars are published in supplement to the Zanzibar Official Gazette.

Imports into Tanganyika during August included: Cement, 2,152 tons; galvanised iron sheets, 322 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 838 tons; machines and machinery, £7,429; cotton piece goods, value £8,067; and cycles, 131.

Electric light installations in Eruhi, Kampala, Uganda, are now being considered by the local Government and legislation by which it is found desirable may be given to private companies to install and maintain suitable systems is now in preparation.

Short Broadcasting Station D. O. was heard 25 metres at Plymouth on 11th November. The quality is described as very good. But the strength weak. The item of the programme which was heard best was the "Pine Jubilee" waltz at 6.28. This is believed to be the first time the Nairobi station in England.

Revenue received from the Customs Department of Northern Rhodesia from Jan. to Aug. 31, 1928, amounted to £84,319. As compared with £62,170 received during the corresponding period of last year. The total revenue received for the first eight months of this year amounted to £178,213, while that for the previous year amounted to £141,360.

A Bill relating to stamp duty in Zanzibar is to be submitted to the Legislative Council in the Protectorate. It follows the model of the Indian Stamp Act, and its provisions remove many of the defects in the 1927 Decree, which is to be repealed. It is proposed to appoint certain revenue officers to facilitate the working of the Decree, and the responsibility for the working of it will be the duty of two Commissioners of Stamps.

The train service between Beira and Nyasaland is to be greatly improved next month. Two passenger trains a week in each direction will be run in place of the present weekly service, and the time occupied between Beira and Blantyre will be reduced to approximately 24 hours by the introduction of night running on the Trans-Zambesia section. New first-class sleeping coaches for the service are now under construction in this country.

Barclay's Bank (D. O. and O.) Ltd. announce that a final dividend at the rate of 4% is to be paid on the cumulative preference shares for the year ended September 30. A final dividend on the 4% shares at the rate of 4% per annum, less tax, is to be paid, making a total distribution of 4% for the year. Net profit for the year amounted to £494,822, which, with £122,478 brought forward from last year's accounts, makes the total sum available for distribution £617,301.

It is officially notified that the Tanganyika Government is prepared to consider applications to utilise the Pangani River Falls for the development of electric power. Applicants will be required to submit tenders based on (a) the rent for the concession and (b) the rates for public service lighting and power. Tenders, showing the concession area sought, the land required for the works, and the manner in which the works is to be taken from the must be submitted to the Chief Secretary by 1st 1, 1929.

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EAST AFRICAN ESTATES LIMITED.

The Chairman's Speech.

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of East African Estates Limited was held on Tuesday, the 12th, Broad Street Place, London, E.C. 4. The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the Auditors' Report.

The Chairman, Mr. Basil H. Meddell, F.C.A., who presided in the absence of Lord Cobham, after dealing with the Balance Sheet said:

With regard to the investment I am glad to be able to inform you that the British Colonial Production Company continues to make good progress. Our holding in this Company represents about 20% of its paid up capital, and we received a dividend of 15% less tax on our investment. The policy of the Company with regard to the management of the business is to aim at a large turnover, so that they can pay the highest price for good-class pigs and at the same time reduce as much as possible prices at which the factories' output is marketed.

Our investment in Central Finance and Nairobi Estates Limited stands at £102,800, representing £35,000 of 7% debentures and 143,043 shares of £1 each out of a capital of £50,000. For the year to June 30, 1928, after payment of the debenture interest, there was a small profit left over. These estates have suffered, as has Kenya generally, from the drought experienced in the last two years. We are advised that, though owing to certain work which we are carrying out at the present time, we may get a leaner year this year, after that period these estates will be regular producers of high grade maize and give us a material return on our investment.

Effect of the Drought.

The drought has seriously affected the maize crops of Evans Brothers (Kenya) Limited, in which you will note that we hold on March 31, 1928, £20,000 7% debentures, representing the whole of the debenture issue, and 60,000 shares out of an issued capital of 147,000 shares. You have previously been made aware that when we received our land in the Highlands from the Government, we considered various schemes for its development and finally the Company of Evans Brothers (Kenya) Limited was formed, which took over our land and also large areas of land belonging formerly to the Evans Brothers, who were experienced farmers and who were obtaining good results from their work.

A policy of active development on our new land has now given good results, but unfortunately the old farms of Evans Brothers have suffered severely from the drought, with the consequence that the Company made a large loss for the twelve months to February 29, 1928. The farms are still suffering from drought, although they are doing better, but it is estimated that in the current year, after payment of debenture interest, there will still be some loss.

It has been necessary for this reason to put more money into this investment, which we are advised under normal conditions should render us excellent returns. The management of this Company, which is in Kenya, has a very vent directors the gravest anxiety, but they are assured now by Colonel Gurney and Mr. Will Evans that every economy is being exercised and that they have great hopes that in the near future the various farms will give the returns which we originally anticipated.

Perhaps I should refer to one further matter, and that is the financial position of the Company. To enable us to finance the subscription for our 7% debentures we took an advance from the bankers, who, I may add, have been very good to us and have done all that bankers could

to do in connection with a money company of our character. It is quite obvious that we cannot remain in this manner for much longer, and owing to the pressure of the Evans Company we have not been able to place the debentures as we originally intended. It is a matter for which the Board have been giving long and serious consideration, but without coming to any definite conclusion at present. At an early date, however, we shall have to tackle the position, and I may say that some further finance will enable the Company to meet quickly and in a satisfactory manner.

The Directors' report and accounts were adopted and the retiring Directors and Auditors re-elected.

MR. CARL CAKELEY'S GORILLA FILM.

The Gorilla Nearing Extinction.

The film of gorilla life taken by the late Mr. Carl Cakeley in the East district of the Congo, was shown on December 10 to a meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, at the offices of the Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park. As reported in *The East African*, the film failed to arrive from Belgium in time for a previous meeting at which it was announced to be shown. Claimed to be the first moving picture made of gorillas in their native haunts, the exhibition was of considerable interest, one photograph of a large male, said to stand nearly six feet in height and to weigh over 350 lbs., being very fine.

A resolute expression of regret that a party of hunters had left for Africa in a aeroplane alleged to be equipped for the pursuit of wild animals from the air, was given.

The wedges of volcanic territory in the Kanda was stated to be the home of the only remaining mountain gorilla of British territory, and it has been reported of local authorities that the total number of these gorillas now alive in Africa does not exceed 500.

£750,000 COMPANY FOR THE SUDAN.

Central Ltd. has just been registered as a public company to acquire the business of Messrs. Constantinichalos, Darke & Co., with a nominal capital of £750,000. The company has been formed to adopt an agreement with Messrs. Constantinichalos, Darke and Co., and the liquidator thereof, and to carry on the business and that of farmers, bankers, shop-builders, forwarding agents, etc. The directors of the new concern are Mr. J. Constantinichalos (managing director of Sudan Building and Agricultural Co.), Mr. R. D. S. Gurling (chairman of the Banking and Agricultural Co.), Mr. D. C. Director of an Commercial Association), Mr. C. Drayton (director of Electrical Supply and Investment Co.), Messrs. H. Hurst, and Mr. H. Wenhams. The registered office of the company is at 10, Bond Street, London, E.C. 4.

PORTUGAL AND THE NYASSA COMPANY.

As we close for press we learn that the Portuguese Government has given notice of intention to resume possession in October next year of the territory in East Africa which was administered by the Company. It was a general rule of that company that when it was indicated that a company did not wish to be Portuguese Government's concession of the territory of the Congo. By the various treaties in force in this respect, differences of opinion would therefore not be surprising if the company were so desired, such as

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

The demand for East African coffees at last week's public auctions was rather irregular, but there was very little change in values.

Table listing coffee prices for various grades (A, B, C, Peaberry) and sizes (London cleared, First, Second, Third) across different regions like Kenya, Uganda, and Belgian Congo.

London stocks of East African coffees on December 12 totalled 24,650 bags, as compared with 20,727 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Castor Seed - The market remains unchanged at between £17 10/6 and £17 15/0. The Liverpool Cotton Association state that a moderate business in East African cotton was done last week. Quotations have generally ranged 40 points. East African cotton during the twenty weeks ending August 4 last totalled 24,583 bales, as compared with 22,625 bales during the corresponding period of last year. Imports of Sudan cotton since August 4 total 61,000 bales, while the quantity imported during the same period in 1927 amounted to 70,000 bales. The market is not so well arranged as in 1927. An existing bureau business is being done. Groundnuts - The market is quiet. A recent commodity quoted at £26 for the best. Maise - A local business has been done in East African maise. The market is quiet. Sugar - The market is quiet. Tea - The market is quiet. Tobacco - The market is quiet.

through between October 20 and November 20 amounted to 20,727 bags, as compared with 20,727 bags during the corresponding period of last year. The total amount received for the year is estimated to amount to 16,472 tons, as compared with 13,025 tons for the season 1926-27. Arrivals of new crop in Kenyan stations for the month to November 20 totalled 31,727 tons, as compared with 26,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1927. Prices for new crop at Eldoret have remained steady at about 88 7/8 pence. Demand has been fair, though United Kingdom, France, and Belgium buyers showed little interest. Exports of such fabric from the Sudan for the 10 months ended October 30 totalled 2,408 tons, as against 18,800 tons between January and October, 1927.

EAST AFRICAN ESTATES LTD.

East African Estates Ltd. report a profit for the year to March 31 last of £3,207. The annual report, which has just been issued, states that during the year there were further sales of land, consisting of the balance of the Taveta concession of 15,812 acres, and 4 acres at Likoni. The remaining acreage in the possession of the company is 91,420 acres of leasehold land and 360 acres of freehold land. The amount of investment in 7 1/2 debentures of Evans Bros. (Kenya) Ltd. was increased during the year from £11,000 to £120,000, which is the total of the authorized issue. The newly planted areas developed by Messrs. Evans Bros. (Kenya) Ltd. since the sale of the land to them by East African Estates are showing good results, but the drought has affected the production from the established Evans farms. The British Colonial Provision Co. Ltd. paid a dividend of 15% less tax for the year to June 30, 1927. A final call has been made on the 34,992 shares held by Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates Ltd., and the total holding of 43,643 shares of £1 is now fully paid.


Advertisement for Radnall's 1929 Specialities. Features images of a motorcycle and a bicycle. Text includes 'The "Radco-Ace"', '500 C.C. JAP ENGINE', 'MAY WE QUOTE YOU OUR BEST EXPORT TERMS FOR', 'Radco Motor Cycles', 'Dandy Juvenile', 'Handle Bars & Brakes', 'Cycle Frames', 'Cycle Component Parts', 'AXLES, SPS, BALL BEARINGS, &c.', 'Illustrated Catalogues upon application', 'WE ARE REQUIRING AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA', 'E. A. RADNALL & Co., Ltd.', 'Vaughall Works, Edmouthe St., Birmingham', 'Telegrams: Cycle, Radnall. Code: A.S.C. Birmingham'.

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