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### East Africa in the Press.

#### A MEETING WITH GEORGE RHODES

STORIES of Cecil Rhodes, whose foresight and force saved Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the Empire, must always make a strong appeal to East Africans, who will find many references to him in the autobiography of Mr. A. F. Smit, the veteran South African journalist, now appearing in *The Pretoria News*.

While in Kimberley, we are told, Cecil Rhodes for the first time. Even then, boy as he was, I found myself tremendously impressed by his personality. He was then at the very zenith of his career. He was a Privy Councillor, Prime Minister, Life Governor of De Beers, Chairman of the Chartered Company, and a multi-millionaire. The cleverest thing ever said about him I have very frequently quoted. It was Mark Twain's epigram or aphorism, "When the Colossus stands up at Capetown his shadow falls across the Zambesi." It was prettily put and it was true.

Rhodes' Caesarian face reflected the immense power, at that time, of his dominating ego. Few there were in South Africa able to stand up to him, except one rugged old President, up in his fifties, a few who cared to try. Imperious in method, as he was in appearance, he honestly believed that all who opposed him were doing harm. My father and I were dining at the club one evening, and, as Rhodes passed out, he stopped and said, "This boy?" He shook hands rather limply, but his eyes searched one's face. True, it was a dreamy, distrustful look, and yet there shone behind it, as keen an understanding, one felt as if one's thoughts were being read. "You go with Seymour," he added, and then, without further remarks, for he was no waster of words in chat, he passed on, and I sat down with a glow of pleasure, it having met, and been keen to, by the great man, whose name was in every mouth in England, and the romance of whose life captured the imagination from its beginning.

#### ON ENTERING KENYA COLONY

A CONTRIBUTOR to *The Melody Maker* says in the usual of compelling immigrants into Kenya Colony, is a substantial cash deposit with the authorities. The absurd regulation concerning the deposit of a financial bond as, of course, intended to keep wastrels away from the country. In the course of his nothing of the kind, however, was in Mombasa a young Scotsman, and with a very liberal letter of credit. He was here, but he soon quickly got through his funds, and had to tattle for more within three weeks. The position is, of course, the very smallest security for good citizenship. Often it is the reverse, as the bad lot of the family is always sent abroad with a few hundreds to give him a start. There is a similar system in vogue in Java, where you have to deposit a letter—and also in Rhodesia, but Kenya Colony is the worst of the lot. That, however, is the only blot on a community where, for some, of the best of the world's eyes are turned. However, I am tired in all my world tour.

It is safe to say that no missionary in East Africa Territory has more endeared himself to both Europeans and Africans than Archbishop Woodward, and for many years of Malindi and now of South Africa. Many readers will therefore be interested to learn that the current issue of *East Africa*, the monthly journal of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, contains the following statement—

Dr. Lock has very kindly sent us the following translation of the Public Orator's Latin speech delivered when Canon Woodward received the honorary degree of M.A. We are all delighted to best of the honour conferred on one to whom the Mission is so deeply indebted, and we offer our hearty congratulations to our old friend.

It is a time when we are mourning the loss of a venerable member of our University, a devoted follower of the Catholic faith, William Percival Johnson, there comes to us one who, no less ready for self-sacrifice, has in the same continent with singular zeal and tenacity devoted all his efforts to propagating the Gospel among the heathen. Indeed, he has spent seven and forty years in that task which was in Oxford in combination with Cambridge undertaken in Central Africa, and has faced many a difficulty in that task. Through all those years he spent all his leisure time in the study of the Native languages, eight of these he reduced to type and by compiling vocabularies, grammars, and embodying folklore stories in them, brought them within the limits of literature. How useful his work has been not only to missionaries but also to philologists and political officials has been witnessed to, not only by allied and friendly nations, but also by Germans, into whose hands he fell a prisoner, being Archbishop of Malindi within their territory at the time when war was declared.

Soon after peace was re-established he was obliged by reasons of health to migrate from Central to South Africa, but not having even yet learnt to be idle, he would not rest from all the tasks in which he was engaged. At that time we had intended, had he been present in England, to confer on this excellent and most learned man the honour which we now confer. But the delay has added a special charm to the honour, for it is now the fiftieth year since he was ordained. He is to-morrow going again to cross the ocean, and there, in that allied city to which flowers bathed in four rains have given its name, he will enjoy the dignity of a Canon of Bloemfontein. There he will send out a reverent, so beloved, with the testimony of our goodwill from Oxford where he was ordained presbyter, from one home to another home. So I present to you a soldier who has fought bravely for Christ, Heber Wiltonby Woodward, Canon in the Diocese of Bloemfontein, that he may be admitted to the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

**Does it Pay to Advertise?**

Does it pay to advertise? It might just as well be asked, "Does it pay a business man to keep his brain clear and his body fit to meet the demands of his strenuous life, he must lead in these keen days? No man in business can afford not to advertise." Mr. Fred Hyde, a former General Secretary of the Bradford Chamber of Trade.

...the American magazine is publishing Mr. Gordon MacCreagh's account of his visit to Abyssinia, who, returning from Addis Ababa, says:

Amusements in Addis Ababa are, at the best, meagre and lean in their kind. Outside the dry weather there is tennis for the young and strenuous ones, while the boys can cope with the eight-thousand foot mountain, and tea and cake for the doddering old folks in their thimble, who find the altitude more conducive to rest and—since there are no tennis courts in the town—there is, of course, a plentiful and amazingly well-administered racoonist. During the rainy season there is nothing blank absolute, still, nothing. Tennis is still there, tea persists, but it is hardly a sport affording exhilaration sufficient to take the place of almost everything else that civilized man ever enjoyed and found necessary to his well-being.

The British in Addis Ababa must wip out of his furlies swimming, boating, games, golf—everything. He must forget music, drama, lectures, or almost even books, for the only circulating library is founded by an East Indian patriot so here that it is restricted to the use of his own people.

There is a cinema, in fact two cinemas. One furnishes every Sunday night a dimly lighted programme of films that were banished from Paris fifteen years ago. Who does not remember the death comedy in which the first lady chases the defaulting lodgers over the back doors and telephone wires? Well, that was one last week. The other cinema, functioning occasionally in combination with a programme of song and hoche-cochy supplied by Greek artists, and a concluding family dance, which quite intriguingly often ends up in a stick and bottle fight—though not with sufficient regularity to be regarded as the standard amusement of the town.

### DOES A LION ROAR?

COMMENTING on a recent article in the South African Press which described a lion as "roaring his challenge to all," Mr. W. S. Chadwick writes in *The Sphere*, his views of the matter. Writing from an experience of twenty-four years in the African bush, and recognising that what may be true in general may be false in the particular, he says:

"During all the years of my acquaintance with lions by night and day, I have never heard him utter what I should term a 'roar.' At evening and at dawn he gives vent to a long-drawn, plaintive grunt of vast volume and far-reaching range, but produced with nearly closed mouth and an upward lift of the stomach to the spine, similar to the action of a pair of bellows. He utters it to call his mate or troop for a night's hunting at dawn in satisfaction of a full stomach, or lament at an empty one—as he goes to his lair. It is neither challenge nor roar, but a howling and thanksgiving song.

When disturbed while lying on a kill or angry at attempts of robbery by other lions, he opens his mouth wide and emits a harsh, full-throated volume of furious sounds which, while pregnant with ferocity and menace, lacks the depth and volume of his usual tones. It carries barely half a mile, even in the clear night. It is also his prelude to combat.

...is an article in *The Sunday Express* by John Gwynne, giving a amusing account of his meeting with some Congo pygmies, and of the manner in which the chief, at least, is fed.

While we were having breakfast, I told my boys to gather up all their cooking pots and boil as much rice as possible. When it was finished I got out the sugar and salt, and taking a cupful of each, by signs made the chief understand he should have either one for each of the chief. He tasted both, then, taking both cups, combined them together with the rice in the largest pot.

A chair was now set out for the chief, and when he sat down the women rolled the rice in balls and fed him, placing it in his mouth. He never once touched the food with his hands. A woman stood on either side of him and wiped his mouth for him as the rice stuck to his face, and as for it did stick for it was not cooked long enough and was more of a sticky paste than separate grains. Plenty of time he was handed water in a gourd. And how he did eat it! With two women keeping his mouth as full as possible he seemed to be swallowing it whole, and when his throat got clogged up he would wash it clear again with water.

WHEN tracking stolen stock, one should carefully note how many persons were driving the stock, what weapons they were carrying, this is often ascertained by the fact that natives carrying spears or long pointed sticks invariably thrust them into the ground when resting. This has often proved of vital importance in more than one case of the theft—occurring in this country.—R. F. W. in the *Kenya Police Review*.



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## Thirty Scholarships to be Awarded.

Colonial Officers are to award not less than thirty scholarships to be held in agriculture and horticulture in any one year until the year 1934 inclusive, provided that a sufficient number of suitable candidates present themselves. The question of continuance of the scheme will be examined in 1933. The object of these scholarships is to treat a class of properly qualified candidates from which vacancies in the Colonial Agricultural Departments can be filled. Candidates should normally, if applying for a research or special scholarship, hold an honours degree in pure science, or if applying for a general agricultural scholarship, hold a degree or diploma in agriculture or natural sciences (of which botany must be one) entailing not less than a three years' course of study at a university or agricultural college. A candidate may apply before taking his final examination.

A scholarship will, usually, be payable for two years, the first being spent in this country and the second at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, or at some similar institution abroad; but scholarships for one year only may be granted in exceptional circumstances, for three years, may be granted at the discretion of the Secretary of State. The value of a scholarship is £250 per annum, from which the fees of training institution must be paid, excepting in the year spent abroad, when fees up to a maximum of £50 are paid from Government funds.

Passage expenses overseas are provided in addition to the scholarship, together with the cost of travelling, in the year spent abroad, and of approved books.

The scholarships do not carry with them any guarantee of subsequent appointment to the Colonial Service; but it is expected that most of the scholars will be offered such appointments on the conclusion of their training, provided that their work and conduct have been satisfactory. Inquiries for fuller particulars, and for forms of application should be addressed in writing to the Private Secretary (Appointments) of the Colonial Office, "Reichsmarkt Terrace," Whitehall, S.W.1. Completed applications should be sent to the Private Secretary preferably before the 1st of May, and in any case not later than June 1st.

### E.C.C.C. Scholarships

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation intend to award in June next not more than ten scholarships tenable in general for two years, each of the value of £250 a year, with certain additional allowances for travelling expenses to and from the university or institution that the student is required to attend, lecture fees, and books. The scholarships are intended to provide opportunity either for additional training in research methods in, or for the advanced study of agriculture, plant physiology, genetics, mycology, entomology, and other allied subjects which relate to the utilisation of the soil.

and to improve the qualifications of those who are likely to seek employment in cotton-growing countries, either as botanists or in other specialised work or in agricultural administration or inspection.

While no promise of subsequent engagement is made by the Corporation—and in fact the staff employed by the Corporation themselves is and will always be small, the fact of having held a studentship should place the student in an advantageous position for posts in cotton-growing countries, whether under the Colonial Office or a commercial company. At the same time, the Corporation do not bind a student to accept any post that they may offer him or which they may come under his notice, but they hope that a student will feel it incumbent upon himself to seek in the first instance a post in a cotton-growing country, since it is with that end in view that he will have been accepted by the Corporation in his training.

### The Importance of Biology.

Candidates must be men of British nationality. Applicants for studentships should, as a rule, have passed all examinations for, and be otherwise qualified to take, a degree in one or more biological subjects. All candidates must pass a medical examination and candidates for senior studentships must be prepared to spend their studentship year at some institution abroad, such as the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, if required by the Corporation. Particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Millbank House, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Any arrangement with the Colonial Office, candidates who have already applied for a scholarship under their scheme will not be departed thereby from applying also for one of the Corporation's studentships, provided that they state this fact when applying for the latter. Any such candidate who may be offered a studentship by the Corporation will then be required to decide whether he wishes to accept it, in which case the Colonial Office will permit him to withdraw his name from among the candidates for their scholarships.

Music lovers in East Africa will learn with interest that owing to the interest of a number of people in Kenya several well-known British musicians have been invited to tour East Africa for at least six weeks from the middle of March. The committee charged with the arrangement of the details consists of Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Warren of Kampala, Mr. Echlin and Mr. Townsend of Kisumu, Mrs. J. Raffles Cox of Eldoret, Mr. Peter Pennington of Nakuru, Mr. Ridley and Mrs. Frances Manning of Mombasa, Mr. Dodds, Secretary of the Thrift Sports Club, Mr. W. E. D. Knight and Mr. Hudson of Nairobi, one representative of the Kenya Musical Festival Association if they wish to elect one, and Captain Bester, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Bann of Nairobi.

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It has been said that there are evening selves on our borders where may be. There may also be seductive and alluringly. Nyasa and stands in front like a boy and blind maiden, wearing the inevitable orange, beautiful of the future, half anxious to slather in the state, yet knowing she must go forward to a fuller life. — *Mr. W. Tom Bowler, speaking at the Nyasa and Catechonian Dinner.*

In a recent address to the Rotary Club of Doncaster, Mr. Wilfred Patten, one of the four M.P.'s who recently visited Tanganyika as the guests of the Government of that territory, said he would rather see the natives engaged in their work of growing crops themselves than becoming wage labourers for any European. In response to a question, Mr. Patten said it was a fact that in the last three years more Germans than all other Europeans put together had entered Tanganyika.

The history of a large number of categories of canned foods has been researched by the professor and his pupils in the plains, forests, jungles and great open spaces of the world have good cause to be grateful to the men of science whose researches have made canned foods nutritious, safe and reliable and one source for indefinite periods for their needs. — *Sir W. Southern, President of the New Health Society, in his latest pamphlet, 'Canned Food and Health.'*

The visit to South Africa was an eye opener to one who had been rather under the impression that the South African Native was down-trodden and abused for, while it may surprise some to learn that all this improvement of his social conditions of the Natives is carried out, not for philanthropic reasons, but because it is found to give a cash return for more efficient work resulting from improved health and well-being. — *Dr. W. R. Scott, M.C.H., Dar es Salaam, in his Report for 1927.*

**AFRICAN FREEMASONS!**

With the Prince of Wales was in East Africa the Brethren of the thirteen Lodges under the District Grand Lodge of East Africa desired to commend the P.R.H.'s visit by making him a present and invited him to indicate the form he would prefer. The Prince's reply was that he would like to have handed to him any money which he was decided to expend on a gift, so that he could hand it to certain Masonic charities. As a result the sum of £274 4s 7d was raised; and three H.R.H.'s return home he has sent cheques of £100 each to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and the Freemasons' Hospital and Nursing Home.

The District of East Africa, over which Sir Jacob Barthelemy D. rides as District Grand Master, with Major J. Drought as his Deputy, comprises the following Lodges: named in alphabetical order: Eldoret (1956), Kampala (1922 and 1925), Kisumu (1937 and 1922), Mombasa (1925 and 1951), Nairobi, the headquarters (308, 370, and 372), Nairobi (1959 and 1928), and Nairobi (1920).

**THE EAST AFRICA DINNER CLUB.**

In order that the members of the East Africa Dinner Club may enjoy more frequent opportunities of meeting than are afforded by occasional dinners, arrangements have been concluded whereby members may become honorary members of the St. George's Club, 48, Piccadilly, for the afternoon of the first Wednesday in every month from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Members of the Dinner Club, visiting the St. George's Club on such occasions can obtain meals and refreshments at the ordinary Club charges and may remain to discuss if they give notice to the Secretary of the St. George's Club before 6 p.m. All desiring to avail themselves of these privileges are invited to apply for letters of membership to Major J. Corbet Wain, Secretary of the Dinner Club, c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office, Royal Mail Building, 21, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

Cables from Northern Rhodesia state that the Ngambela (Prime Minister) of Barotseland, his two sons, and a witch doctor have been arrested in connection with the murder of a Native girl. A preliminary investigation is being made by the Magistrate at Mongu.

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MORE than a passing interest attaches to the reconstruction of the bridge across the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi river. Originally designed for a double railway track, it is now being made permanently a single line railway bridge, but also carrying a roadway and a footpath. The roadway, which is for motor traffic, thus puts out of court the doubling of the railway line from the Cape to Cairo. No one conversant with the wonderful development of motor traffic in tropical Africa will be surprised at this fact. The motor cars so evidently the solution of the traffic problem in Africa that a doubling of the railway lines now appears a supererogation. The Zambezi is to be crossed by cars, the railway remains, but is no longer supreme.

Built by the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company Ltd., of Darlington, and opened for traffic in 1903, the Victoria Falls Bridge is about 650 feet long and 400 feet above the Zambezi river, which flows in the gorge below. The main structure is to remain as it is at present, with, perhaps, a little strengthening of its members here and there, but the upper deck is to be rebuilt in sections of one "panel" at a time in such a way that the traffic will not be interrupted for more than fourteen hours per week. The railway line is to be raised 4 ft. 6 in., necessitating a corresponding elevation of the approaches on each side, cross girders being introduced to bear the strain of the new roads. The roadway is to be on the upstream side, the footway on the other; and the work is to proceed by the reconstruction of one "panel" a week. The whole is to be completed within fourteen months.

The plans have been made by Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, who will inspect the construction, and the steel-work is now being done in England by the Darlington firm. The material will be shipped to Africa and then placed in position.

Special attention is being paid to the safety of the workmen of the bridge 400 feet above the river. When the bridge was originally under construction, a hanger net was drawn across the gorge below the span to ensure that no accident should delay the completion of what is one of the finest engineering feats in Africa.

## BIRDS FROM PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

MR. C. S. WEBB, who accompanied by his brother, recently visited Portuguese East Africa to collect ornithological rarities, has sold a number of his specimens to the Zoological Society of London. Amongst them is a pair of Trumpeter Hornbills, which he regards as being unusually intelligent.

Like most other hornbills, he has told *Morning Post* representative, they make their nests in a hole in the tree. When this is complete the female enters and is sealed up by the male with a kind of plaster-like substance which closely imitates the appearance of the bark of the tree. Only a very small slit is left through which the male feeds the female during the incubation period. Mr. Webb considers that this habit, occasionally by the female is no doubt a protection against the enemy with which these birds are surrounded. The hen bird attacks the intruder and an intruder receives a sledge-hammer-like blow from her powerful beak.

MR. E. B. TAGART, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, speaking in Capetown recently, remarked that it has often been said that the native question was the land question. That scarcely applied to Northern Rhodesia, in which the Native population amounted to three to the square mile. The longer a man dealt with the natives, the more he seemed that he did not really understand them, and probably the best thing to do was to adopt the motto of the Chartered Company—Justice, freedom, and commerce. Some cynics used to say, "and the greatest of these is commerce," but he felt that in the matter of justice and freedom the old Chartered Company servants compared very favourably with the servants of the Imperial Government.

In matters of finance we have now reached the same standard, continued Mr. Tagart, but we are learning, and we hope we shall achieve something to bring Northern Rhodesia forward, not too fast, but a little faster than we have been doing. We have always been in the leading party, and it is now said we are shortly going into the mould. I do not know. We are beginning to make both ends meet, and that perhaps accounts for people on our borders being anxious to take us by the hand and make an alliance with us. I do not know if it is a good thing to take in a partner when you are making a business party. Some of us think if the *status quo* is retained for another three or four years it will not be such a bad thing for a young country that is beginning to pay.

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For openings for trade see "East Africa's" Information Bureau.

## NYASALAND AGRICULTURE IN 1927

## NATIVE EDUCATION IN UGANDA

Increased Railway Facilities Essential

Director of Education, Government

When the tobacco business season opened up in January, the effect of the Department of Agriculture, Nyasaland, for the past year (Prison, Zomba), the prospects appeared to be excellent. The average European and Native was the highest on record. Yields above the average were being obtained, and unusually high prices were being paid. Towards the middle of the buying season, on the first shock of what has since proved to be a serious situation was felt: buyers curtailed their purchases of brights and at the same time reduced their prices. This action on the part of local buyers proved to be an accurate forecast of the coming stagnation of the home market for brights. The market for darks remained firm.

That paragraph sums up succinctly the crisis which is affecting Nyasaland agriculture. How important a place tobacco takes in life Protectorate may be judged from the facts that at present the plant was responsible for 84% of the total exports, that Europeans had 25,000 acres under it, and that 50,327 Native produced 3,484 tons of the leaf. In fact, Nyasaland has tended to become too much a one-crop country, and the disadvantages and dangers of that policy are now only too obvious.

Discussing the situation in this able report, the Director of Agriculture looks for help in the promised extension of tree cultivation, now covering 7,000 acres and producing an export valued at £50,000—and to a revival in cotton, thanks to the success of the variety, "Over the Top," introduced by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, though cotton is still a great difficulty in the cotton fields. He suggests, too, the formation of co-operative butter and cheese factories in selected areas, and the growing of nuts and fruits, as is done in South Africa; but he adds, with emphasis, "The fundamental need is the range of exportable crops to be extended, the improvement of the present railway facilities."

The staff of the Nyasaland Department is small, but it is efficient; and the long contribution by Mr. A. F. W. Hornby, the Agricultural Chemist, shows a grasp of the total problems, a breadth of view, and a detailed study of his subject which are most commensurate. Captain Colin Mac, too, the Entomologist—who still lacks the aid of a mycologist—proves his ability and energy in his section of the report, and the visit of Dr. E. J. Butler, F.R.S., Director of the Imperial Bureau of Mycology, has been exploited by him to the full. With his two capable District Officers—whose reports are excellent—Mr. W. W. W. the Director, backed by his staff, should be able to weather the storm and bring Nyasaland once more into smooth water.

THE annual flight of the Royal Air Force from Egypt to the Cape and back is, as usual, to leave Cairo on February 22 and reach Nairobi a week later. The Kenya capital is to be left on February 22 for Tabora, and the plane is to leave the latter schedules arrival at Broken Hill on February 25, being gone on February 26 on its way to the next day, and Cape Town on March 7. The return flight is to be begun three days later, and on March 11 the combined Royal Air Force and South African Air Force flights are to leave Pretoria on their northward journey. Broken Hills due to be made on March 21, the succeeding nights being spent at Alberton, Tabora, and Nairobi.

Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, who has done notable work as Director of Education in Uganda for the past three years, and now goes to Nigeria on promotion, seized the opportunity when distributing prizes recently to boys of Makerere College to make an important statement on the Government's educational policy.

"Some people," he said, "seem to think that we intend to set limits beyond which we do not wish education to progress. I should like to tell you of a conversation which I had with His Excellency the Governor in London, before he had first arrived in the country. He said that he wanted to make the experiment in Uganda of giving facilities to the young men of obtaining as complete an education as possible in their own country, and that we should not contemplate any limits at which we should say, 'Thus far and no farther.'"

"It is my conviction that the ultimate happiness and prosperity of an African Colony depends very largely on the extent to which those who fit themselves by study and training to become leaders can maintain close and sympathetic touch with their own people, and can while assimilating the knowledge of the West, keep unbroken those sacred ties which bind them to their mother country. We hope that Makerere College will provide those leaders. A college of this sort cannot at once attain to the standards of a European institution. Much has first to be done in raising the standard of education of the lower schools—and to this we have been devoting a great deal of attention. We have been in correspondence with the educational authorities in England, and we are assured that they will be no insuperable difficulties in the way of effecting affiliation with some British university when we have reached the requisite standard."

### Intellectual Ability, not Character

In his dedication, addressed to the Native portion of his audience, and especially to the Uganda, Mr. Hussey said—

"You have during the last half century advanced very rapidly along the road which leads from a state of primitive society to that of civilisation and enlightenment, but do not imagine that you have yet arrived anywhere near your goal, and do not imagine that you are at this stage impatient of advice and assistance."

"Do not be misled in thinking that the intellectual ability which some of you possess is a measure of the intellectual standard of the country. Above all, do not confuse mere intellectual ability with those qualities which are derived from stability and singleness of mind; the possession of which are absolutely vital to the healthy growth of a nation."

"It is not enough to possess high ideals, and to apply them to private life. Ideals of honesty, duty, and so forth should permeate the life of the country and be found both in private business and in the performance of public duties. A factor which can help towards this end is the appearance in the great public services of the country of a class of Natives of good education and high ideals, who can assimilate the best traditions of those services and endeavour to fix them as an element in the national character."

In other words, the building of character is the first aim of education, a truth which cannot too often be repeated when Native education is under discussion.

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# "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and 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.

Notice is given that the s.s. "Mwanza" will henceforth make a monthly trip to Uasinjala, Kasanga, Lagos, and Kipiribe.

Locusts are reported to have done extensive damage in the Nuba Mountains, Kordofan, Darfur, and Fungu Provinces of the Sudan.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has a stand in the Empire Marketing Board's section of the Grosvenor and Allied Trades Exhibition now being held at the Grosvenor Gardens, London.

Imports into Tanganyika during October, 1928, included: Cement, 1,076 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 808 tons; machines and machinery, £24,417; cotton piece goods, £73,232; and cycles, 360.

The Director of Public Works recently admitted that the Kenya Government has been unable to utilise fully the water-boring units in its possession because of difficulty in recruiting suitable staff in South Africa.

Exports from Tanganyika during October, included: Coffee, 21,204 cwt. @ 35.17 cents; sisal, 4,286 tons; hides, 5,487 lbs.; gold, 1,376 oz. Troy; Ivalite £5,160; and diamonds, 4,213 carats value £29,481.

The London Committee of the Companhia de Mocimboa states that the Customs receipts for the port of Beira during November, 1928, amounted to £21,937, as compared with £20,707 for the corresponding period of 1927.

Wattle bark exports from Kenya have increased so considerably of late that 1,876 tons were railed to the coast between January and September, 1928, compared with 1,574 tons in the corresponding period of the previous twelve months.

Mr. J. K. Wood, a well-known Njiru coffee planter, has, we hear, erected a drying kiln on his estate. This is believed to be the first experiment in kiln drying of coffee attempted in Kenya and the results will be watched with great interest by planters in the Colony and the neighbouring territories.

The report of Nyassa Plantations Ltd. for the first six months ended September 30 last shows a net profit of £1,666, compared with £227 in the preceding twelve months. The directors regard the prospects for the present financial year as distinctly favourable. The issued share capital is now £68,250.

The partnership hitherto existing between Allan Thomson and Martin van Jaarsveld carrying on business as coffee planters and agriculturists at Nduruma and Kidjenji, Arusha. Under the style of the "Sedra Coffee Estates," has been dissolved. Nduruma is to be carried on by Mr. Thomson and Kidjenji by Mr. van Jaarsveld.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway intends to press on with its proposals for the establishment of a regular river service on the Kenia. It is suggested that the fact that the Acting General Manager, Brigadier-General Rhoads, accompanied by Capt. T. Neilson, the District Superintendent for Uganda, recently made a tour of inspection of the area.

Tanganyika Diamonds Ltd. reports a working profit for the year ended June 30 of £47,171, and a total profit of £51,548, including interest earned and profits made on realisation of investments. During the year 16,000 carats were recovered, being an average of 9.9 carats per 100 loads washed. Sales realised £79,164, or an average of £34s. 1d. per carat.

Applications are invited from solicitors in respect of a vacancy which occurs in the office of the Assistant Administrator General of Zanzibar. The initial salary is £600, rising by annual increments of £30 to £720. Outstanding candidates, who must be solicitors under thirty years of age and should have a good knowledge of office management and accountancy, may obtain further particulars and forms of application from the "Procurer Secretary" (Appointments), Colonial Office, S.W.

The current report of The Standard Bank of South Africa states—

**Tanganyika.**—Large orders for cotton piece goods are being placed with local wholesale houses. Indian merchants are not holding large stocks, and the financial tone of the bazaar is satisfactory.

**Tanganyika.**—Native coffee was coming to Bukoba at the rate of fifteen tons per week at the time of the writing of the report, and is remaining steady at about the same rate. Satisfactory yields of plantation coffee are being obtained from Moshi and Mwanza.

**Uganda.**—Stocks on hand in the bazaar are reported to be low.

**Kenya.**—A shortage of ready money is apparent in the bazaar, and several of the smaller merchants are reported to be having difficulties in meeting their commitments.

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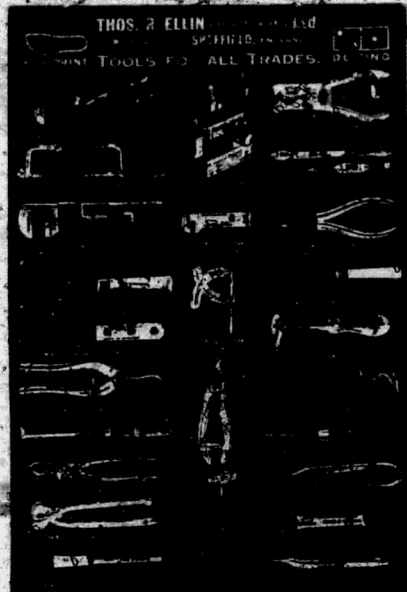
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**USUBARA PLANTATIONS COMPANY**

Issue of Convertible Debenture Stock.

The report of Usubara Plantations Ltd. for the year ended December 30, 1927, states that 4,500 shares of £10 (credited with 15 paid up per share) were allotted in consideration for the properties in the Tanganyika Territory and assets less liabilities agreed to be acquired from the Usubara Rubber Estates, Ltd. The balance of 15 p per share has not been called up by instalments. The properties and assets acquired have been valued in the company's books on a conservative basis, which shows a surplus of £910 over the cost.

1,500 acres are under sisal and a further 400 acres are being cleared for planting. Production is estimated to commence about March next on a small scale and to continue steadily thereafter. About 250 tons of No. 1 grade have been sold for export for shipment in 1929 on the basis of £10 per ton c.f.f. U.K. for Continent. The factory now in course of erection, which includes a Robt. decorticator of the latest type, will be capable of producing 800 tons of sisal per annum.

Under the reconstruction scheme some £17,000 of cash capital became available, but the directors have always thought £30,000 to be necessary, and they have accordingly created £20,000 of 7% Convertible Debenture Stock, of which £15,000 has been placed to shareholders by subscription. About half of the issue has been applied for by members of the board and their friends. Holders are to have the right to convert their debenture stock into shares at par until December, 1935, after which date the company will have the option of redeeming any outstanding stock at 103.

**BARR CHAIRMAN ON EAST AFRICA.**

In the course of his address at last week's third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Mr. Frederick Cranford Godenough, the chairman, said:

Your board realise the important part which the bank may take in affording suitable financial facilities in East Africa, and accordingly proposals have been or will shortly be opened at various points in those areas. In Uganda the cotton prospects are favourable, and a record crop is expected. The area planted substantially exceeds the average of last year. Railway and mining developments of importance are proceeding actively in Northern Rhodesia, which promises to become one of the prominent areas of base metal production. Also in Southern Rhodesia tobacco was a successful crop, but marketing conditions have adversely affected the industry. The proposal to construct a bridge across the Zambezi is a prominent topic of interest in this land at this moment, and hopes are entertained locally that early construction will be decided upon. Tobacco is still the main crop of the country, but the tea industry is being gradually established in certain districts. Trade conditions are expected to improve during the coming year owing to the better cotton crop now being harvested.

**EAST AFRICAN MAILS.**

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day and at the same time on January 20, 21, February 7 and 12. Mails for Nyasaland and Rhodesia close at the G.P.O. at 3 p.m. to-day. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on January 26 and February 2.

**PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.**

The s.s. "Madura," which arrived in London on Saturday last, brought the following homeward passengers:—

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- Mr. J. Bombeck
- Mr. W. G. Buckingham
- Mr. R. L. Butler
- Commander Calliwell
- Mr. A. C. Clarke
- Mr. J. C. Coleman
- Mr. G. A. B. Collis
- Mr. W. V. Crook
- Mrs. Crook
- Miss R. M. G. Fairfax
- Mr. W. O. Ford
- Mr. B. E. Framlingham
- Mr. J. M. Gray
- Miss M. M. Green
- Mr. J. W. Gunn
- Mrs. N. B. Harris
- Mr. H. J. Henshall
- Rev. H. S. Hitchin
- Mr. Hitchin and two children
- Mr. W. T. Hollaway
- Mr. H. E. Hoy
- Mr. H. E. Howell
- Mr. J. V. Hunter
- Mr. E. Johns
- Mr. L. E. Jones
- Miss Laney
- Mr. L. G. Williams
- Mr. Legg
- Mr. L. M. de Luze
- Mr. E. D. Maber
- Mrs. Maber
- Mr. A. G. J. McMechan
- Mr. J. Meredith
- Mr. M. Mchloy
- Mr. H. H. Morton
- Mr. H. Morton and child
- Mr. G. Morrison
- Mrs. Morrison
- Mr. G. P. B. Norman
- Mr. J. E. O'Farrell
- Mrs. O'Farrell and two children
- Mr. A. A. B. Ralithorpe
- Mrs. Ralithorpe
- Mr. H. W. D. Pollock
- Mr. R. J. R. Potts
- Mr. A. D. Power
- Miss A. D. Power
- Mr. P. Ross
- Mrs. Ross and child
- Mr. E. W. Smethurst
- Mr. J. Tilt
- Mr. H. O. Tindall
- Mr. J. R. Tully
- Mr. W. Walker
- Mr. J. P. Warburton
- Mr. G. L. Ward
- Mrs. Ward

**THE TOBACCO MARKET IN 1928.**

Reviewing the tobacco market for 1928, Messrs. Edwards, Godwin and Company, Liverpool, state that the year has been a difficult one. Though many factors have had a wide range of choice from the multiplicity of British Empire growers, they have not contented with an ever changing and erratic taste. Many new lines of Empire tobacco and Empire blends have been placed on the market, making it difficult for manufacturers to decide what raw materials to purchase, which in turn reacts upon producers and their selling agents.

In flue-cured tobaccos of Empire origin the common law of supply and demand will probably result in a general unsatisfactory position, and export markets abroad will undoubtedly have to be exploited in order that the lower grades, which have never been known from any territory of Great Britain in the past, may be absorbed. Moreover, the three lower grades will have to sell without the help of preference duties, the better grades which are needed by Great Britain will have to find their level at a premium, and continuity of quality may eventually decide the relative volume which each Colony may enjoy, but producers must lower their cost of production material.

The outlook for dark tobaccos of Empire growth is somewhat complex. As individual favour is not always a factor, and owing to the relatively low prices of the Indian variety, manufacturers look only to the other territories to provide specialities.

The contract producer will face difficulties, as he probably cannot find a ready market for his output, and the grower which have never been known from any territory of Great Britain in the past, may be absorbed.

During a poor season, it may be high enough to tempt with direct competition from Kentucky. The ultimate solution may lie in the future being established for each grade every season, and this might be brought about by auction at the source of supply in the American manner. In such circumstances producers could readily decide at what price they could afford to dispose of individual grades, and buyers could decide what price they could afford to pay.

Current prices for Nyasaland and Rhodesian tobacco are as follows:

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Dark	124 to 150	124 to 140	124 to 130	124 to 120	124 to 120
Semi-dark	124 to 130	124 to 130	124 to 130	124 to 130	124 to 130
Semi-bright	124 to 130	124 to 130	124 to 130	124 to 130	124 to 130
Medium bright	124 to 130	124 to 130	124 to 130	124 to 130	124 to 130
Good to fine	124 to 130	124 to 130	124 to 130	124 to 130	124 to 130



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blocks or 1/2 ton brick a day. Always  
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bricks & slag.  
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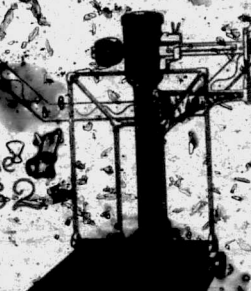
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## THE MACHINERY OF CLOSER UNION.

Last week we emphasized the vital importance of the personal qualities of the High Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, whose immediate appointment is urged by the African Young Commission, because, believing that communications are not yet sufficiently developed and public opinion not yet fully prepared for federation or any other form of closer union, they considered the best means of mutual co-ordination to be the individual efforts of an officer specially chosen to act as a personal link between the various local and various local governments, and to be a permanent Chairman of a committee with full executive powers of a standing conference of the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. That a closer union would develop from this first step is the opinion of the Commissioners, who foresee the establishment of a strong unified central Government directing all affairs of common interest to all

these provinces, rather than the growth of a federation of quasi-independent States. The essential purpose, they say, is to devise a first step which can be taken without delay, which will be something more than the mere despatch of a negotiator on behalf of the Secretary of State, but which will yet be a provisional step in the sense that nothing irrevocable is to be done before there has been a full chance of ascertaining local opinion, both official and unofficial, on our proposals.

If the inquiries instituted by the High Commissioner are favourably regarded by the Secretary of State, there will follow the appointment of a Governor-General, who would discharge on the spot most of the functions of supervision and control now exercised by the Secretary of State, though the expressed intention is to leave to the local Legislatures the maximum amount of freedom consistent with the responsibilities of the Imperial Government. The main duties of the Governor-General would be to secure Imperial interests, to hold the scales of justice even between the various racial communities, and to co-ordinate services of common interest.

That he must be a man of exceptional experience and outstanding personal qualifications is obvious, and, especially in the early stages of the plan, the future of the three territories would very largely depend on the selection of the right man, who would require great tact, persuasiveness, and a broad outlook, in addition to powers of analysis, assimilation, and decision. In Colonial history the man who has prepared the way, as the High Commissioner must do, has seldom been appointed to the higher office. The Governor-Generalship in this case—for which his qualifications are the foundations, but there are very strong arguments in favour of a departure from precedent in this case. The qualities required in the High Commissioner, who is to fulfil his difficult task with credit to himself and with satisfaction to East Africa, are those which the Governor-General must possess, and if the High Commissioner and the Governor-General are not to be one and the same person, the very valuable experience acquired by the former in his preliminary investigations will be lost, and what is perhaps even more important, there will be no one to find ways and means for signs for a most responsible post, which may be frankly said very few names in the world suggest

themselves with confidence. It therefore, the right man can be found to undertake a task which will call for state-manship of the highest order, there seems every reason that having prepared the way, he should be the first Governor-General. As a result of his investigations, such an appointment is made. The headquarters of the High Commissioner, and later of the Governor-General, should, the Commission emphasises, not be in the same town as any existing Government Headquarters, but should be as far as possible, be equally accessible to all the territories, and not so remote as to be out of touch with the actual life of the territories. At the cost of the establishments no indication is given, but the appointment can obviously not carry a salary less than that of the Governor of Kenya, so that allowing for the necessary private expenses, the annual expenditure—which in the first instance should, it is proposed, be borne by the Imperial Government—might be something in the neighbourhood of £5,000 to £6,000.

To assist the Governor-General to deal with local affairs the appointment is recommended of a small Advisory Council, representing the three territories and composed of official and unofficial representatives, including those of Native interests. It is suggested, however, that as far as possible the Governor-General would consult the Chief Governors much more frequently than his Advisory Council—the exact composition of which, were the Commission's say, not be of vital importance to any territory. Since the Council being advisory only, no decision would depend on a majority of votes. An Inter-Colonial Advisory Railway Council and an Inter-Colonial Customs Council are likewise proposed, technical conferences could be continued, and stress is laid on the desirability of special Commissions of Inquiry, designed to influence the determination of policy, which the local communities could influence by serving as members of such Commissions and by giving evidence before them.

More likely to encounter criticism than the suggested Councils in East Africa is the organization proposed to be established in London. The Commissioners suggest that the Secretary of State should have available an East and Central African Advisory Council of five to eight members, a Finance Committee, and a Transport Committee, or possibly a joint Finance and Transport Committee, this to discuss periodical East and Central African Conferences, attended by official and unofficial delegates from the territories, and the publication and presentation to Parliament of an annual report prepared by the Governor-General and the Governors of East and Northern Rhodesia and announced by the Advisory Council. The personnel of that Council should be such as to command the confidence not only of the local communities, but also of all British political parties, so that its influence might be considered, and conclusions, whatever party happened to be in power, and the Commissioners consider that its members should include men who had had distinguished official careers, others with business knowledge, and at least one to represent the missionary point of view.

The theory the proposal has a great deal to recommend it for to lift East African matters above party politics and to bring first-class brains to bear on its problems would be two in one, but it is doubtful if the idea practicable at present. The Chairman of the Finance and Transport Committees are to be ex-officio members of the Council, that leaves six positions still to be nominated. It would be venturesome to think, be absolutely impossible at present,

to suggest the names of half a dozen men whose knowledge and experience of East Africa would be of real value to the Secretary of State, and whose names would command equal confidence in all British political parties and in the East African territories. The Commissioners suggest that the Joint East African Board and the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce should be consulted in the selection of the business members of the Council—a proposal which will certainly not commend itself to important sections of East African public opinion. The Joint Board has progressed very far by now in East African esteem, but neither Kenya nor Tanganyika, and perhaps not Uganda, will, we are confident, agree to give it such a mandate to suggest the names of men to sit in judgment in London on the actions of the Governor-General. And which ex-officials are equally acceptable to the three Dependencies and to the three political parties at stake? There can be little doubt that no Council would be preferable to one which did not command absolute public confidence.

But the establishment of small voluntary Transport and Finance Committees appeals strongly to us, for the Commissioners have evidently in mind that these Committees—the constitution of which the Governor of the Bank of England is to be consulted—should be composed of men of the highest standing in the military and financial worlds willing to give their services in order to assist the development of the Empire on the right lines. That such first-class men, though at the start without East African experience themselves, should work in close contact with the permanent Financial and Railway Advisors proposed to be created at the Colonial Office, has every thing to commend it, for the world-wide experience of such men, if they are wisely chosen, would be a guarantee of wide vision and a great obstacle to the adoption of unwise schemes. These small Committees attract us as much as we distrust the Advisory Council, whose membership is of crucial importance and is extremely likely to arouse a discontent which would handicap the success of the whole general plan. Indeed, the Commissioners themselves appear to doubt if the right men are available for the Council, for though they avoid any expression of confidence concerning that body, they say of the committees: "We believe that there ought to be no difficulty in attracting the right men to serve His Majesty's Government with a policy which will guarantee support for sound propositions. A vision of the full opportunity is necessary, and the policy must be worthy of it." The United Kingdom will, its non-self-governing Colonial Dependencies included, the Sudan covers an area of about 36 million square miles and has a total population of about 100 millions. With this may be compared the United States with an area of about 3 million square miles and a population of 105 millions. The natural resources, cultural and general, of the United Kingdom and these Dependencies are at least be equal to those of the United States, and the idea of their development in close economic union opens up vast possibilities. The opportunity to play a part in the general direction of such a group of territories may well appeal to those who feel any call to be of service to the Empire. That is true, but we believe that their knowledge could well be put to East Africa's benefit. We are far from convinced, however, that there are in the country at the present time half a dozen entirely reliable and distinguished wide East African experience who are of sufficient calibre and character to be safely appointed as a new Advisory Council of the Secretary of State.

# THE PARAMOUNTCY OF NATIVE INTERESTS

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CLOSED UNION COMMISSION.

### FUTURE OF THE BLACK AND WHITE RACES IN EAST AFRICA

*This important English further issued from the Government Commission on the Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa (Cmd. 225) is a document demanding the careful study of everyone engaged in East African public life. Its conclusions have been introduced editorially.*

#### Of what Progress are Africans Capable?

The Native inhabitants of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia are estimated to number about twelve millions. They constitute more than 90% of the total population.

There is no strictly scientific grounds on which a judgment regarding the degree of progress to which African peoples are capable can be based. All that we have to guide us are the broad facts of history and of personal experience, and it is not surprising that opinions should widely differ. Those whose contact has been chiefly with any Natives employed as labourers may easily form a low estimate of their capacity for progress. It is true also that the Bantu peoples have never evolved an advanced civilisation of their own. They have never reduced their languages to writing. They have made no roads. One may travel through the length and breadth of tropical Africa without coming across any permanent building or monument of the past which has been constructed by them.

Yet none of these facts is decisive of the future. The present backwardness of African races is capable of explanation by causes both physical and social, which need not persist. Physical obstacles which only modern science has been able to overcome have in the past kept Africa off from external stimuli. Now for the first time the peoples of the continent are being subjected to the continuous influence of an advanced civilisation. What effect it will have on their development only the future can show. It is possible that they may for generations, or conceivably for all time lack the capacity to maintain all the activities of a complex modern civilisation without support from without. No one can foretell to what level they are capable of advancing, but they will progress far beyond their present state, and that under the pressure of new forces the advance will be comparatively rapid seems certain.

#### Past Experience as a Guide

That the Bantu peoples are capable of producing original leaders of marked ability, possessing initiative and statesmanship, is shown by the history of such places as Mombasa, Zanzibar, Kilwa, and Kismayu. The progress of the Negro in America in the half-century since their arrival compares less with certain limits being remarkable. Between the years 1800 and 1862 the number of farms owned by Negroes increased from 20,000 to 300,000. Literacy increased from 1% to 80%. The Negro's capacity to learn and adopt modern

methods of farming has been proved by the very large number who have succeeded under the same economic conditions as white men in maintaining themselves and their families in reasonable comfort on the land.

In South Africa 14,000 Natives have gained admission to the electoral roll in Cape Town. The question of the representation of Natives in the Union Parliament was during the past two years been one of the main political issues before the country. The political aspirations of the more advanced Natives have found expression in the National Congress. Still more significant is the growth within the last few years of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union, which, with a membership of over 50,000, has obtained affiliation with the Amsterdam International and is pressing for recognition by the International Labour Organisation in Geneva. Native trades unionism has also made its appearance in Southern Rhodesia. The rise in the native standard of life and in Native self-consciousness in South Africa is generally recognised to be one of the outstanding facts in the history of the last quarter of a century.

In West Africa the Natives are already taking an important share in the political development of the country. Apart from the highly developed Native political and administrative organisations in Northern Nigeria, the Legislative Councils in the Gold Coast and Nigeria contain Native representatives. Similar arrangements in West Africa will in time take an equal share in government. In the Colonial Council of Senegal the Natives already outnumber the Europeans.

#### Eastern and Central Africa

In Eastern and Central Africa the various governments have in the last few years to give credit to Native education. In Uganda Makerere College will in three or four years be undertaking work at university standard. At Tabora in Tanganyika a large institution has been established for the sake of chiefs, where the education will be on the lines of an English public school adapted to the conditions of African life. Within a generation there will be thousands of Natives in Eastern and Central Africa able to read and to write in English and to absorb modern ideas through books and through the press and a very much higher number receiving new ideas through the medium of Swahili.

Even when an optimistic view is taken of the possibilities of white settlement in Eastern Africa,

It would be true to say that it is not so much as a home for the white race, but as providing a source of supply of raw materials and a market for manufactured goods that these territories can become a factor of major importance in the economy of the British Empire. The main contribution that European settlement in Eastern and Central Africa can make to the wealth of the world will be the stimulus it can give to the vast potentialities of Native production.

The Native people are thus from every point of view a factor of central importance in the whole problem. A far-sighted policy must take account not merely of what they are to-day, after only one generation of contact with Western civilisation, but of what they may become after two or three generations of education.

White Civilisation:

Europe of civilisation, its religion, its stores of literature, political experience and scientific knowledge, its wealth of material resources, hold out to European civilisation gives of its best, the one great hope of progress to Africa. Western science is alone capable of combating the disease by which the continent is racked. Through Western science alone can its great agricultural possibilities be realised. Only from non-Native can the Native peoples obtain the education which will enable them to rise to higher levels of civilisation and to turn to advantage the natural resources of their land.

White civilisation is present in Eastern and Central Africa in three distinct forms, and it is important for our subjects that the distinction should be kept clearly in view. This will enable us to avoid the mistake which at some times made, of identifying white civilisation exclusively with European settlement, or, on the other hand, of supposing that it is only where settlement takes place that there is a conflict between the interests of Natives and of non-

Native and European civilisation, so largely dependent for its maintenance and progress on a system of private property and the money-making motive. It is in spite of its great material content, something which in a true sense benefits that the fundamental organisation of the primitive African tribes, is a matter for philosophical speculation. The answer lies, in a sense, immaterial to our present inquiry, because, for better or worse, the process has now been started and cannot be stopped. But it is of practical significance to recognize that the mass introduction of good administration into the primitive African countries inevitably starts a process of fundamental change in Native conditions and creates a second class of interests which, in contact with those of the Natives, which a just government cannot afford to ignore.

European Settlement:

But it is when Western civilisation is introduced in the third form, of permanent settlement, that the problem of dual interests becomes most difficult. For in the case of permanent settlement new complications seem to appear in the form of competition between immigrants and Natives for the ownership of land, and of urgent and rapidly increasing demands for education and health, and the political problem created by the natural desire of the settler for self-government.

It will be clear from this analysis that it is not only through permanent European settlement that the benefits of contact with Western civilisation are to be obtained for Africa, and that it is not only when there is such settlement that the dualities spring from a conflict of interests, occur. The

extent to which non-Native settlement may be encouraged must depend on the natural conditions. There are in Eastern and Central Africa considerable highland areas where the Native population is sparse, and where undoubtedly the best results can be obtained by a system of large farms in the hands of settlers. Where there is a place for it and the settlers are of the right type, white settlement can become a powerful reinforcement of Western civilisation and increase the benefits which that civilisation can bring to the peoples of Africa. It is quite certain, for example, that nothing like the present development of the highlands of Kenya could have been achieved without the production of a vigorous community of European settlers. While this development has increased the wealth of the world it may at the same time benefit the Natives, since on the best European farms Natives may receive, through contact with their white masters, an education more practical and more for native than anything that they can be taught in the schools. Notwithstanding the difficulties to which it gives rise, white settlement provides a stimulus and example which may in the long run promote and hasten the progress of the Natives.

The Position Today:

White figures taken from the last returns available of the total European community (including Government officials, soldiers, men and children) in the five highland territories and so far as statistics are available, of those returned as engaged in agriculture—

	Total Europeans	Engaged in Agriculture
Uganda	1752	
Kenya	10,529	27109
Tanganyika	63,774	
Nyasaland	1,710	215
Northern Rhodesia	2,581	

The total number of Europeans affords no guide to the number permanently resident in the country, and there is no means of ascertaining accurately the latter figure. A large proportion of the European population consists of officials, missionaries, and traders who have no intention of settling in the country. Of those returned as engaged in agriculture a proportion (in Kenya a third) are employees and many of these may not intend to set up permanent homes. Even of those who own estates a considerable number do not intend to settle finally in Africa and to bring up their children there. It is doubtful whether of the 20,000 Europeans in the three highland territories of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika as many as a third, or 6,000, including women and children, can be regarded as having their homes permanently in the country. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that settlement in these areas is comparatively recent and that the number of children born in the country is increasing from year to year.

As a further guide to the extent of white settlement is to be obtained, the amount of land alienated to non-Natives in the five different territories are as follows—

	Total area, Square miles	Non-Native, Square miles
Kenya	208,320	70,511
Uganda	210,300	1,527
Tanganyika	273,494	3,413
Nyasaland	300,004	18,211
Northern Rhodesia	261,687	1,250
Total	1,353,805	83,912

Including 4,300 square miles held by the British South Africa Company in Northern Nyasaland, and including 14,107 square miles held by the North Chartered Exploration and British South Africa Company.

Land Available for Alienation.

At present, further alienation of land for non-Native settlement in Uganda there is little or no land available. It is estimated that, after excluding the sparsely populated areas in the north and deducting the areas of water, swamps, and forest grants, less than 100,000 acres of the remaining land allow any increase in the white population. It may be concluded that there is no room in Uganda for a more extensive settlement on any considerable scale. In the Kioga district, which has been considered as a main centre suitable for white settlement, half of the 100,000 acres of 2,000 square miles is unsuitable for cultivation and the district has a Native population of 177,000. There may be room for a few white farms as examples to the Natives of modern methods of agriculture, but not for any settlement on a large scale.

In Kenya, besides the land already alienated (about 250 square miles have been surveyed for alienation and a further 3,000 square miles have been earmarked for possible alienation) the rest of the Colony, apart from the Native Reserves, is forest, waste, land, or semi-arid country which demands a considerable amount of capital for development by means of water schemes. The census report of 1927 states that a very little Crown land suitable for alienation, there is still available, and so far the opening up of fresh lands as a result of well-draining, an increase in settlement can be promoted only by the subdivision of existing estates.

Tanganyika's Southern Highlands.

In Tanganyika the principal area of non-Native settlement is in the Meshi and Arusha districts, but the limits of this neighbourhood have been approached. The pressure of the growing Native population in the district is already making itself felt. The chief other areas in Tanganyika suitable from the point of view of climate for white settlement is in the south-western highlands. In the Tanganyika Province there are about 25,000 square miles of high country, but the general suitability of this tract as a high country has not yet been proved. Moreover, the extent of effective Native occupation is not exactly known and the prospects of white settlement must remain uncertain until detailed surveys have been completed. As regards the remainder of Tanganyika the choice of areas available for white settlement is limited, either for climatic reasons or on account of the density of the Native population. We were informed that there were some favourable tracts lying to the north of the Central Railway, west of Dodoma. But too little is known of the country to make any accurate estimate. Such areas as there are would be small in relation to the total country and would be surrounded by a dominant Native area.

The land alienated in the High South Africa Company in the district of North Natal, 10,000 square miles, is dependent on the improvement of communications. The rest of the land alienated is in the Zomba and Blantyre districts in the south, where the land available for white settlement is already insufficient for their requirements. Further alienation to non-Natives is consequently impossible. The remaining part of the Protectorate, with the exception of a few scattered and relatively small areas, is proposed to set aside as Native Lands.

In Northern Rhodesia of the 78,000 square miles that have been alienated, nearly 10,000 are held by the North Chartered Expedition Company and 2,000 by the British South Africa Company. Only a small proportion of these areas owned by these companies has been developed. European settlements are confined practically to the neighbourhood of the Zambezi, where a tobacco-growing industry has been established. Future development will depend largely on the improvement of communications and the discovery of minerals. Most of the settlements in the alienated land, and almost the bulk of the white population, are in the agricultural district on both sides of the Zambezi and the Zambesi and about Broken Hill and Byana-Mitshwa. More than one-third of the total area of the Protectorate has been set aside for Native Reserves.

Can White Settlement Take Permanent Root?

It will be apparent from the above figures that the areas available for white settlement is likely to take place, while considerably in themselves are limited in extent, and small in proportion to the total area. The white population which this small support is likely to maintain would be just sufficient to prosper. In the future, therefore, it will depend on the type of farming undertaken in the different areas, and also on the amount

of labour available. The discovery of minerals in large quantities would lead, as it did in South Africa, to a large influx of population, but, except in Northern Rhodesia, no large mineral developments are at present actually in sight.

As regards the further question of the ability of white settlement to take permanent root in the highland areas of Eastern and Central Africa and to perpetuate itself, opinion is sharply divided, both among medical authorities and among settlers themselves. Among the latter some assert confidently that Eastern Africa is a white man's country, while others say that to maintain full health and vigour a holiday at home is needed every few years. It has been proved that Europeans can live a healthy life in the highland areas, but prolonged residence is apt in many instances to produce a nervous strain, even though physical fitness is otherwise maintained. There is not yet sufficient experience to judge whether children born in the country maintain the vigour of the stock. Here again opinions based on the limited evidence available differ widely.

The difficulties which confront white settlement in Eastern and Central Africa are not only climatic, but social. European settlement in these territories does not constitute a self-sufficing community. As in South Africa, it is economically dependent on non-European labour. In contrast with South Africa not only unskilled, but semi-skilled and skilled work is mostly done by Indians and Africans. Nearly all the retail trade outside the big centres is in the hands of Indians. Climatic conditions in the greater part of the country make it difficult for impossible. Natives are being trained as carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters, masons, motor drivers, engine drivers, signallers, stationmasters, telegraphists, and for other similar occupations. Since all the unskilled, and increasingly the greater part of the skilled, labour of the country will be performed by Natives, the only opportunities for Europeans apart from farming will be found in the professions and in positions of management and oversight. Consequently those Europeans who through lack of natural ability or through insufficient education are unfitted for the higher posts will be unable to find employment, since the only work of which they are capable can equally well be done by Natives at a much lower rate of pay.

The Poor White Problem.

There thus arises the grave problem of the poor white, which presents itself wherever two races with widely different standards of living exist side by side and come into economic competition. This problem has already made its appearance in Kenya but it is not yet present in an acute form. Settlement in the territories of Eastern and Central Africa has not, except in a few isolated cases, got beyond the stage of one generation, and the first generation of settlers is naturally of a high quality because the difficulties of obtaining a first footing in a new country operate as a process of selection. But as time goes on a community which has not been subjected to any such process will grow up, and it cannot be expected that among the descendants of the first comers all will maintain the original high standard. There is no apparent means by which the problem of the poor white can be wholly avoided. While such evidence as is available suggests that the general level of ability is at present higher in the white race than in the black, that evidence at the same time makes it clear that there is a definite overlapping in respect of intelligence as between the two races. A certain proportion of white children, though as a class in their hereditary endowment may

fall below the capacity of the more advanced Natives. The difficulties can be mitigated, but not entirely avoided, by the white community providing for all its children an education which will equip as many of them as possible for filling the higher posts remunerated at a scale that makes it possible to maintain the European standard of living. But it will obviously be difficult for a widely scattered community to provide what must necessarily be a very expensive system of education.

It will thus appear that European settlement in tropical Africa must be regarded as still in the experimental stage. This does not diminish its present importance. While it creates new problems, it is rendering, as has been shown, important services to Eastern and Central Africa. It represents an immense fund of energy introduced into these territories. Though its present dimensions are small, it has an enhanced importance through its association with the larger European civilisation of which it is the outpost. Among the present inhabitants of the territories the initiative and the political capacity are to a large extent concentrated in the European community. It is a manifestation of living energy, charged with purposes and ideas which must profoundly influence the future of Eastern and Central Africa.

#### The Paramountcy of Native Interests.

It is often argued that strong white settlements are essential to ensure the permanence of white civilisation in Eastern Africa. We have already expressed the view that European settlement reinforces in many important ways the influence of white civilisation. The strongest foundation, however, of Western civilisations and of British rule does not lie in the size of the white community, which must always remain a relatively small island in the midst of a greatly preponderant black population, but in the establishment of a rule of justice which will enlist the loyalty of the Native people, and strengthen their confidence in British rule.

How must one interpret the declaration of His Majesty's Government that Native interests are to be "paramount"? It might perhaps be argued that the phrase attempts no more than to indicate the general spirit in which the policy is to be applied and that it is a mistake to endeavour to define too closely what it means. It appears to us, however, that nothing is more important than that there should be a clear idea now and at each stage of development what British policy both as regards Natives and immigrants is to be, and that this policy should be affirmed not merely as that of one political party but with the concurrence of all. At present vague fears of what may happen in the future as a result of changes of policy at home are responsible for a good deal of the political unrest which is felt among the immigrant communities in Eastern and Central Africa, with its consequent demands for some form of self-government.

#### Definition Necessary.

The statement that "the interests of the African Natives must be paramount, and that is, and when those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail," is, if it is to be interpreted without qualification, of a very far-reaching nature, so much so indeed that in some quarters it has come to be regarded either as a threat of injustice, which it is thought to resist, or as a pious declaration, which was never intended to be taken seriously. It would be disastrous to allow either interpretation to prevail, and in the interests

both of the Native and the immigrant communities it is important that the doctrine should be more precisely defined. A policy that for all time and in every respect, in any case of conflict, Native interests must prevail, can hardly stand without at least some qualification. Indeed, the White Paper of 1919 itself proceeds immediately to qualify it by stating that "obviously the interests of the other communities, European, Indian, and Arab, must severally be safeguarded." If the two statements are to be harmonised, one can only conclude that Native interests are not intended to prevail to the extent of destroying the interests of immigrant communities already established, and that their paramountcy must be subject to the limiting condition. It is in the interpretation of the latter qualification that the practical difficulty lies, for it might easily be given so wide a meaning as to destroy the value of the original declaration.

#### Government Duty to Natives and Settlers.

According to our view the paramountcy of Native interests is to be interpreted in the sense that the creation and preservation of a field for the full development of Native life is a first charge on any territory, and that the Government having created this field has the duty to devote all available resources to assisting the Natives to develop within it. But if, after having settled what is necessary for the above purpose, there appears to be room for immigrant settlers—still more if these are likely to assist the advancement of the Natives—then immigration can be permitted and even encouraged. Once this has been done the immigrants also deserve consideration, and it is equally a duty for the Government to protect their interests, provided that their needs do not involve any interference with the development of the Natives in the field that has been created for them.

What therefore is required is, first, to define what are the essential Native interests; secondly, to settle what are the conditions which must be created and preserved in order to give those interests a fair field in which to start and an adequate measure of protection and assistance for their development, and, thirdly, to allow nothing to interfere with those conditions.

Subject to these requirements the Government must do all in its power to help the immigrant communities. Indeed, the essence of our recommendations is that the field of Native interests should be clearly defined and safeguarded, not only in the interests of the Natives, but also so as to make clear the scope for development of the immigrant communities, and to make it possible for the government within these limits to give them its active and unequivocal support.

#### MR. AMERY ON THE REPORT.

##### Discussion with the Governors.

IN the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Amery stated that he was now discussing fully with the Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika "to what extent and in what manner the valuable suggestions contained in the Hilton Young Commission's Report can best be dealt with," but that he was not inviting the Governors to present reports on the Report. He hoped shortly to inform the House of the procedure proposed with regard to the Commission's recommendations.

## THE PRESS ON THE REPORT.

## A Courageous Essay in Definition.

The early chapters of the report strike *The Times* as "a searching and courageous essay in definition. It is their aim to render explicit the practical and everyday meaning of the large familiar phrases in which Imperial policy is commonly summed up. For opinion at home the particular importance of this report is that it does provide a definition, and that, though it makes no special claim to novelty, in its exposition of policy, it gets behind those general expressions about trusteeship and the dual policy and justice for the Native peoples which are the common currency of discussion, largely because they are vague, and that it fixes their meaning."

The report, in its detailed statement of aims, provides a timely and effective test of the loose and easy professions which simulate a policy. It is a striking example of the attempt now being made under the pressure of facts, to align out forms of government better suited to the needs of countries with mixed races and permanent minorities than representative assemblies can ever be. When the Commission was first appointed there was some feeling that it was premature, but its task was twofold—it had to study both economic and political development and the search for the right political road could not begin too soon. There is no standing still and where the right road has not been chosen men will march or drift or manoeuvre one another down the wrong one. The presence in Kenya of twelve thousand Europeans, some of whom mean to stay here for good, gives special point to the question of the Legislative Council of the Colony, where the white settlers have for some time been demanding an official majority. Such a majority the Commission recommends, though it does not recommend a majority to be chosen by the white community. The Chairman proposes to render it possible for the officials to be outvoted only if the elected representatives of the Europeans and the nominated European representatives of the Africans concur, but not otherwise. The other Commissioners would make it possible for a unanimous combination of all unofficial elements, including the Indians, to defeat the Government. The arguments for and against each proposal are set forth in the report, but it should be remembered that they are only advanced as part of an extensive scheme of change and apply to the Council as it would be under a High Commissioner exercising the Secretary of State's powers on the spot and not to the Council as it is to-day.

No part of the report better deserves careful study, both in East Africa and here, than that in which the possible forms of political development are studied in turn. They are few, and glaring dangers beset most of them. The problem of a mixed State, where more than one race comes side by side, is not new, but it presents itself in a very special form in Africa where the numerical preponderance of the Africans is as overwhelming as their present lack of political capacity. Hitherto the practical question has been one of combining the protection and advancement of the African Natives with free economic development. But that is only the first phase. Native education, the development of Native political capacity, the growth of Native industries and of Native wealth, all those things which the Governments of the territories are fostering to varying degrees forbid the supposition that Africans can be indefinitely omitted from sharing in the councils of governments. The day will come when the present problems of East Africa—how to promote economic development, how to

combine Imperial control with the utilisation of the services of resident Europeans—will give place to the problem of guaranteeing the rights of established minorities in the face of the Native demand for whatever powers they have seen other peoples enjoy. It is now realised that both in education and political development there is a heavy price to pay in Asia for the Victorian complacency which assumed that the nineteenth-century English model was the only one. What the Commission has done for East Africa is, to ensure that if mistakes are made they will be made with a full knowledge of what is likely to be the result of educating the Native by example to tread a well-worn path. The Commission, seeing little hope along that line, has sought to establish and define the just rights of the different communities and recommends the establishment of a sheltering and artificial authority whose existence will be the surest of guarantees to European, African, and Indian alike, in the different situations no less than in the immediate present. Once certain essentials have been placed outside contention and have been accepted as the framework of East African life, vigorous local self-government can be developed, and it is part of the Commission's plan that it should be so developed.

When it turns from policy to the machinery of government and expounds its own proposals, the report exposes more surface to criticism. The Commission think that the administration of East Africa should be a triple structure—in London the Colonial Office, strengthened by a fuller use of outside counsel; in Africa a Governor-General with his secretariat and Advisory Councils controlling the common policy of the territories; and in each of the territories the Governor and his Legislative and Executive Councils. It may seem a cumbersome structure and may provoke the question whether it is not top-heavy, given the present state of the East African Colonies, and the available personnel; but this question of the actual machinery, while it will preoccupy administrative experts for many months, is not the kernel of the report. That kernel is to be found rather in the chapters which set out why such machinery is wanted at all.

## An Academic and Disappointing Document.

The Commission has had a formidable task to accomplish in the past twelve months, without any previous special knowledge of East Africa to assist it in its deliberations, is the opinion of *The Daily Telegraph*, which considers it "hardly surprising that the report should prove to be somewhat academic in character and vague in its recommendations. The marked divergence that is revealed between the views of Sir E. Hilton Young and his three colleagues contributes further to weaken the effect of this interesting but disappointing document."

The Commissioners diverge sharply when they come to the question of Kenya government. The majority are firmly convinced that the white settlers of Kenya must never hope for anything like responsible government, and must abandon the dream of building a new British Colony in the East African highlands. Sir E. Hilton Young does not take so extreme a view. The Chairman can envisage a future in which an elected majority might well form the Government in Kenya or, indeed, in the other Dependencies. The other members of the Commission would nominally abolish the official majority by replacing four officials by four unofficial members, nominated to represent Native interests—these members to be missionaries. The Chairman maintains that this involves no real change. It involves with one hand what it does with the other, because the official element could always retain control, with the help of any of the rival groups. Sir E. Hilton



Young prefers the holder court of feeding the financial element to a quarter for the whole instead of a half each is now increasing the number of nominated members representing the general interests of the community while leaving the elected Europeans five Indians and one Arab in a Legislature of thirty-two members. The Chairman has been overruled by his colleagues but his proposal will, we think, commend itself to justly-constituted public opinion. While all would agree that the British Government in Tropical Africa must regard itself as a trustee for the Natives and pay attention to their welfare, it may well be thought that the majority of the Commission has underrated the importance of the part played by our planters and merchants in helping to build up a civilisation.

**An Invaluable Basis for Discussion.**

The report of the East African Commissioners falls into two parts, the first in a sense academic, the second, practical," says *The Sunday Times*. "Yet it is true to say that the second could not have come into existence satisfactorily without the thought which has clearly gone into the preparation of the first. The Commissioners have been at pains to elucidate the precise implications behind the future responsibilities which the British Government accepted in East Africa. Having done this they could proceed with clear minds and clear intentions to devise practical machinery for carrying out these responsibilities in the best possible way.

The problem is an exceedingly complex one. Probably no solution of it can be perfect, and in any event it is almost impossible to calculate in advance the exact effects which any line of procedure will have. In Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda the Empire has to administer three diverse territories which nevertheless have now, and should have much more in the future, definite mutual interests. The population is extremely mixed. One of the most difficult and vital of all questions which the Commissioners had to decide was the proper form of administration for these territories so as to give adequate representation to Native rights while at the same time safeguarding the interests and aspirations of the European settlers.

The report is a long and exceedingly painstaking document which gives food for any amount of thought. Whatever policy is ultimately pursued in East Africa, the document forms an invaluable basis for discussion and further research.

**Mistake of Administering Upon a Theory.**

*The Morning Post* is evidently not impressed with the report, of which it says in a leading article: "We have read it with a becoming admiration for its high philosophical qualities, if British Colonies were made perfect by reports, nothing would be lacking to East Africa. Unfortunately, they are made by the colonists who live in them, assisted by the aboriginal Natives, neither of whom were represented on the Commission, and few of whom will appreciate at least the higher philosophical flights of this document. It reminds us not a little of that elaborate constitution which Lord Shaftesbury and his famous Secretary, John Locke, gave to the Carolinas, which was based on the loftiest principles, but had the misfortune to be completely ignored by those lawless settlements. There is an antinomy which by itself might wreck some of the main conclusions of this report. There is the statement on one page that European civilisation is the one great hope of progress for Africa and on another that if, and when, those interests of the African Natives, and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the latter must prevail. This latter ideal, already laid down in the report

of 1922, and now applied to the Commission, not only for Kenya, but to Tanganyika, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland, may or may not conflict with these principles in theory, but in practice, we have only to consider the history of South Africa and North America to see the difficulty. What would happen, for example, if there was an East African gold rush?

It is a mistake to administer upon a theory, however well a theory will take its course. As to the question of more immediate interest in the report, the closer union of these territories, to observe their railways and customs were in East Africa the unifying factors. Round the East African territories we should like to see a preferential tariff, but unfortunately under the present Tanganyika cannot give a preference to British goods nor can Kenya and Uganda under the rule of St. Germain en Laye and its predecessors. The Commission proposes a federation from the top down by the appointment of a High Commissioner, with powers in Council, who would evolve by degrees course into a Governor-General, but the real question is whether there are sufficient interests in common to unite these territories. As for the proposals to reconcile the will of Downing Street and East Africa, they deserve careful consideration. These relations are apt to be difficult, chiefly because of the hen-and-dacklings attitude which Downing Street is apt to assume, and which, by the way, is not altogether absent from this report.

**Lord Olivier's Views.**

Lord Olivier, to judge by a long letter which he has addressed to *The Manchester Guardian*, is delighted with the report, of which he writes:

It is a very interesting, informing, and suggestive State paper. To anyone familiar with the latter-day local history of East African politics it will, moreover, appear full of caustic humour and afford a good deal of quiet entertainment, for, without any express allusions at which offence might be felt, it furnishes a discreetly-withering commentary on heretofore predominant doctrines of policy and vagaries of administration in Kenya.

The Commissioners discuss, dissect, and dissipate the cherished project of the Kenya Convention of Associations (not discouraged by higher authorities) for an early reform of the Constitution so as to place the control of the government in the hands of an elected European majority. They express complete agreement with the Duke of Devonshire's declaration that responsible government in Kenya is "out of the question within any period of time which need now be taken into consideration," and they make summary work of it in fact they almost completely ignore—Mr. Amery's ingenious suggestion that "the time has now come to associate in our trusteeship these 'local employers.' Very properly they say that cannot be done, the Imperial Government's trust cannot be delegated or shared; and their proposals for the association of the immigrant races hardly go farther than that the High Commissioner who is to control the application of our trusteeship shall be advised by a Council composed of the Governors of the territories and assisted by advisory committees of residents in regard to local interests."

The writer of the letter, our readers will not be surprised to hear, cannot resist the temptation to say again "it has so often said very much the same thing that the vagaries of Kenya government, which public opinion at home has repeatedly had to repress, have arisen from the interested activities of one social class in the Colony whose representatives (the European members not obscurely indicate as their opinions have been given a great deal too much

authority by inept Governors who themselves have not been properly controlled or instructed by the Colonial Office.

#### A Landmark in Colonial Policy

To *The Glasgow Herald* the report "is a document which may prove a landmark in the history of Colonial Policy. Its actual recommendations, important as they are, are in many ways less significant than the statement of principles by which the members of the Commission acknowledge themselves to have been actuated. Whatever the fate of the immediate recommendations of the Commission, its examination of the position will remain as a piece of work of permanent value, which will form the starting-point for all serious discussion of the general problem of tropical colony administration in the near future.

The situation to be faced to-day in East and Central Africa, although it has its difficulties, is much less formidable than others which have been successfully surmounted elsewhere in recent times. Parliamentary institutions, although suited to the special conditions prevailing in these islands of ours, are not necessarily of universal application even in the Empire. The proposal put forward by the Hilton Young Commission, whose main report it is important to note, is unanimous of co-ordinated advance under the supervision and control of a Governor-General is no more fundamental a departure from tradition than the Donoughmore plan for Ceylon. It seems to us to be perfectly in keeping with modern trends of thought in regard to Colonial and Indian administration, and we trust that the outcry which there may be from interested quarters both in Britain and in Africa will not prevent it receiving from Parliament and the public the unprejudiced consideration which its merits demand.

#### What Nairobi Thinks

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Morning Post* has telegraphed:

"Unofficial opinion in Kenya on the Hilton Young Commission's report recognises the earnestness of the Commissioners, but regards their grasp of practical issues as feeble. The report fails to indicate willingness on the part of the Commission to encourage any sense of responsibility among settlers in Kenya, and its insistence on the necessity for the maintenance of the Imperial Government's control in every possible direction is calculated to result in the rejection of the report.

It is pointed out here that within the restricted limits of finance the Kenya Government, assisted by settler opinion, has steadily endeavoured to seek improvement in African conditions along the lines which the report appears to regard as a sudden discovery. Instead of the restricted view of the paramountcy of Native interests taken by the Commission, settlers prefer to believe in the wider paramountcy of the interests of the whole country, as one of the most promising parts of the Empire, where the problems of civilisation are capable of enlightened solution. It is also contended here that the mere fact of the migration of Britons to Africa does not involve the degeneration of their character, as the report would infer.

The people of Kenya are scarcely prepared to subscribe to the doctrine that the door must be shut to any form of self-government until Africans are ready to share in it, as no proof is so far available that the Natives, who are now in the most primitive state, will advance to that stage within any reasonable time. The British settlers are also unlikely to agree that politically they must be put in the same compartment as Asian immigrants.

#### Extremely Cautious Steps

That the report is unfortunate in the time of its presentation is the opinion of *The Star*, which believes that the present Government will certainly have no time for the consideration of such measures as are proposed, while any new Government that may come in as a result of the election will be far too engrossed with home affairs. "Thus the almost certain fate of the report is to be shelved indefinitely. It is a pity for the issues raised are of the utmost importance in regard to those huge portions of the Empire which are still without self-government and which have large Native populations. Mr. Amery had laid it down previously that the Imperial Government's trust on behalf of the African population is one that it cannot delegate or share, and the Commission's report takes broadly the same view. It is dead against the creation of any new Dominion out of the three territories, nor, though it suggests some changes, is it in favour of anything like complete self-government for Kenya. Its main proposals are certain extremely cautious steps towards greater co-operation and co-ordination between the territories, with very definite control by the Imperial Government, and that, to use Mr. Amery's phrase on a previous occasion, should be enough for any period of time which need be taken into consideration."

#### The Principle of Equity

Throughout the report one can trace a broad principle of equity as between Native and European settler. *The Irish Times* declares, adding that "East Africa never is likely to become a white man's country in the accepted sense of the term. Native labour always will be essential, and with the progress of time the black population will tend to increase rather than diminish. British policy, therefore, must be directed towards the provision of legislative and administrative machinery which will safeguard white interests, and at the same time will give fair treatment to the Natives. The Commissioners' report, obviously has this purpose in view, and, so far as its principles are concerned, no fault can be found with it. The machinery which it proposes to create is being criticised by experts on the ground that it is too cumbersome; but once the principle has been accepted by the British Government, the rest will be comparatively easy. From the Imperial point of view East Africa is one of the most important portions of the globe. Its natural resources are enormous, and, with a proper system of government, it ought to be able in a very few years to provide one of the most lucrative markets in the world for British exports."

In the opinion of *The Financial News*, "it cannot be doubted that the report will rank as one of the leading documents for students of British Imperial history. The problem before the Commission, without question, one of the most serious internal issues with which the Empire is confronted. It may be said, as that of framing regulative principles for the future growth of the infant and backward communities of the Commonwealth."

"A real contribution to the philosophy of Imperial rule" is the verdict of *The Observer*, which finds the Commissioners' speculations on "a civilisation franchise" of peculiar interest. "What the Commissioners say of the benefits of a coherent policy on major questions throughout these territories will commend itself. And even more will their recognition that political vestures must constantly be adapted to the unforeseeable growth of the communities that wear them."

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE AND THE EMPIRE.

An Important Address by Mr. J. Gillies. Specially reported for East Africa.

Mr. JOHN GILLIES who described himself as a simple London merchant, but who is well known to many East Africans as one of the largest produce brokers in the metropolis, addressed the British Empire Producers' Organisation last week on 'The Empire Coffee Industry'. Mr. Benjamin Morgan presided, and among those on the platform was Colonel W. H. Franklin. Mr. Gillies said, inter alia:

The world's coffee generally is divided into two qualities, Brazils and mild coffees, the latter coming from countries such as Central America, East Africa, East India, Abyssinia, and the Dutch East Indies. Brazil provides the bulk of the world's supply. During the last crop season world production amounted to some 350 million bags, of which 250 million consisted of Brazilian and eight million of mild coffees. The Brazilian was a record one, and an average figure would be nearer 141 million bags. Of the eight million bags of mild coffee, the Empire produced about 483,000, made up as follows:

East African (2022)	23,000 bags	average
East India (Plantation)	50,000	three
East India (Average)	30,000	bags
Jamaica (Blue Mountain)	2,000	bags
Other Jamaica	33,000	bags

East Africa's Progress

In Kenya, according to the last returns, there were 74,504 acres under coffee, of which 53,800 acres were on various stages of production. In Uganda 18,243 acres were European owned and 8,335 acres native-owned. No figures are published for Tanganyika Territory, but planting and production both by Europeans and natives has been increasing yearly. During the last three years the following quantities of coffee were exported from these countries:

	1925	1926	1927
Kenya	47,218	40,020	56,005
Uganda	20,111	43,714	45,524
Tanganyika (European estates)	37,103	37,700	53,020
Tanganyika (Native-grown)	82,033	100,014	78,800

The industry in East Africa is still young, the first coffee from there other than from Kivasaland where for a time the cultivation of it was discon-

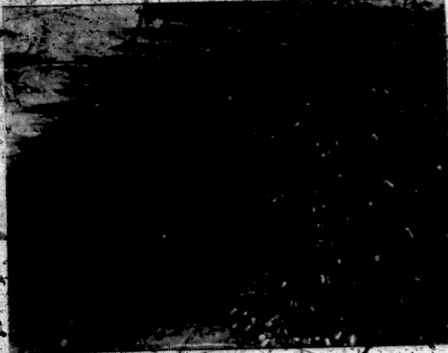


Photo from a recent settlement in East Africa showing coffee growing in the highlands.

tinued, but has now in places been resumed, having reached here only some sixteen years ago, and any considerable quantities only since the War. This coffee has perhaps not everything to recommend it from the point of view of appearance or size, but its liquor is of the finest, and what attribute can be of such importance with an article like coffee as flavour.

Kenya will produce a Self-Drinking Coffee.

The growing and preparation of coffee require great skill and attention, and hence it is surprising bearing in mind the youth of the industry in East Africa, that more regularity in quality is not noticeable as compared with some of the older and hence more experienced countries. This irregularity, I think, is responsible for the often expressed opinion that Kenya coffee is only suitable for blending purposes. I believe that as the secrets of and the intricacies of preparation are thoroughly mastered by all planters, Kenya will be established as a country producing as good a self-drinking coffee as any.

Of a total world consumption last year of around 22,078,000 bags, Great Britain's share only amounts to some 27,380 bags. Of this, during the last year, some 6,276 bags and barrels have been Empire grown, viz., East African about 24,954 East Indian 21,500 and Jamaica 216 bags and barrels. Consumption during the past fifty years has, I regret to say, not more than kept pace with the growth of the population. Whereas, in some countries, Holland and America for example, the annual per capita consumption exceeds 14 lbs here it barely attains 1 lb.

This state of affairs cannot be attributed to the quality of the coffee which reaches our market as London is especially identified with the sale, both for home consumption and export, of the finest coffee which the world produces. It cannot be attributed to carelessness or indifference on the part of dealers and wholesalers, for nowhere in the world is more trouble taken in selection, which necessarily involves most careful inspection of the raw sample, but also meticulous investigation of roasts and taste.

Retail Distribution the Weak Link.

So far as retailers are concerned, one cannot speak with so much conviction, and no doubt, in this respect, some elements are lacking to the prejudice of an increased use of the article. It is not enough to provide the retailer with the opportunity of acquiring fine coffee, he himself must be sufficiently interested to see that his customer obtains coffee of the right quality, correctly roasted and freshly ground. It is not conceivable that an article which certainly does involve a good deal of trouble, and is one of secondary importance from a grocer's point of view, is to be neglected, but it is satisfactory to note that on howadays much more often a coffee roaster at work in a retailer's premises than was the case formerly, and a vast extension of the system of hand-lit roasting probably will commensurate increase in consumption, for when the difficulty of getting freshly roasted coffee would be overcome, it should also like to see a really grander in every family's possession, for coffee once ground loses its virtue in a very short time.

Retail distribution, I think, is at present the weak link in the chain leading from the producer to the consumer, but perhaps it is more often the consumer who is to be blamed, and much more can be done than is being done to encourage a more liberal use of coffee. It is sufficient to speak of the fact that the average man really is a simple-minded creature, and he will do no other than the

"Our colonies interest in this country are much concerned with increased consumption of coffee as a whole, for, as I said before, our market requires the finest grades, and I think will always want them, and it so happens that our Colonies are able to produce them. It is, therefore, not really necessary to invoke patronage, nor to rely on the insignificant route (i.e. 40 per cent.) of the present ruling, but if only an increased consumption can be achieved such fine coffee as those of Jamaica, India, and East Africa are sure to experience the fullest benefit from such increase."

**Prices and Prospects.**

There is no doubt that at present prices coffee growing, given good seasons and fair crops, is quite a remunerative business. Price levels, however, must in the end be governed by the laws of supply and demand. During the last statistical season, i.e. July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928, the whole world consumed 2 1/2 million bags of coffee, the highest figure yet reached, but on account of a bumper Brazil crop which alone yielded some 25 1/2 million bags, total production exceeded consumption by no less than 1 1/2 million bags. Had all this coffee been thrown on the market, there is no saying what would have happened to prices, but the Brazilian Government has for some time past been regulating shipments from Brazilian ports, and only allows the world's markets to be supplied with the minimum requirements. This involved the building of huge warehouses in the interior in which at the close of last season no less than 100 million bags were stored.

By this means, and in spite of this enormous surplus they succeeded in raising the price for the

most recognised standard of Brazil coffee termed "senador" from 250.000 at the beginning to 205.000 per cwt. at the end of the season, i.e. June 30 last. Fortunately, the present Brazil crop is yielding less than half of the previous one, and so by the end of this season the large stocks just mentioned will have been materially reduced.

These are the known facts. What is not known is the size of the next Brazil crop, and whether, in the event of its being a large one, the Brazilian Government will be able to continue regulating supplies. In any case, it would appear to be too heavily committed to allow a slump in prices, and the view generally held is that if values could be raised during the last bumper crop, it should be possible to maintain them through the next crop, even if it is a fall one.

In reviewing price prospects I have only referred to Brazil, as other producing countries are comparatively not very important factors bearing on that question, but at the same time it should be noted that a tendency is already manifesting itself toward a generally increased production.

Brazilian coffee is not what we term a high-class coffee, but nevertheless, to a large extent governs prices. If the latter has its ups and downs in store for the coffee plant, as it undoubtedly will have, and as worst it should become a question of the survival of the fittest, British Empire Coffee, on account of its quality, can be expected to be one of the survivors.

Mr. Gilham, included with a plea for a wider advertising of coffee, which was, he said, confined at present to wholesale houses making up a special blend.

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## PERSONALIA.

Dr. D. Bell, Medical Officer, Kenya, is at present out of leave.

Mrs. J. E. G. Ransome has gone to Handeni as Acting District Officer.

Mr. E. F. Haddon, Provincial Commissioner, Uganda, is, we hear, about to retire.

Lord and Lady Lloyd are at present visiting the Sudan, their intention being to ascend the Nile as far as Khartoum.

Mr. F. Clay, general manager at Amani, has left that station on transfer to Uganda, where he is now stationed at Serere.

Mr. Ethel Belling, M.P., who recently visited Tanganyika Territory, has been unanimously elected a Whip of the Labour Party.

Mr. R. Davies, until recently Director of Intelligence in the Sudan, has been appointed Assistant Civil Secretary of Native Affairs.

Colonel C. J. Gray, Mr. M. van Jaarsveld, and Major A. Russell have been appointed members of the Arusha District Licensing Board.

An engagement is announced between Mr. Raymond Hoob, one of the pioneer settlers of the Nan-yuki district of Kenya, and Miss Joan North.

Mr. W. B. Hall, manager, of the well-known Buchanan Estates of Uganda, was recently married in Kenya to Miss Blanche A. V. Humphreys.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and Mr. S. G. Joel and party have returned to South Africa from their visit to the mining districts of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. S. F. Deck has been appointed Chairman of the Languages Board of Kenya during the absence from the Colony of Lieutenant Colonel O. F. Watkins.

We learn with regret of the death in Nairobi of Mr. G. L. Witleton, known to so many of our East African readers as assistant manager of the New Stanley Hotel.

Congratulations to Mr. A. R. Morgan, organiser of the recent Kampala Agricultural Show, on the third held in the last twenty years, on the success of that praiseworthy effort.

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Ware Croft, whose interest in East Africa is unceasing, has been ordered to rest on medical advice, and accompanied by the Hon. Lady Croft, has left for Egypt.

East Africa is able to state that His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar will arrive in England on May 31 as the guest of the Imperial Government. The Sultan will be accompanied by his son, Prince Abdulla.

The Hon. T. J. O'Shea, Captain J. R. Mellor, and Messrs. H. F. McGill, D. Sparrow, Gyan Singh, and Hassanali are the unofficial members of the newly-appointed Eldoret Town Planning Authority.

The last mail from Kenya brought news that four lions had been seen within half a mile of the Nairobi post office one morning just before five o'clock by Mr. K. O. Sands and a friend, who shot one of the troop, a large lioness.

According to a letter published by *The Yorkshire Herald* from a European planter in Uganda, the Prince of Wales mentioned during his visit to Fort Portal that he expected to be able to revisit East Africa in two years' time.

Admiral Cyril Eschard Tower, D.S.O. (retired), who died at a merchant's hands recently at the age of sixty-seven, served in the *Coquette*, gunboats during the naval and military operations in the Eastern Sudan in 1884-5.

The championship of the Nairobi Golf Club has been won by Major A. L. Kent-Lemon, who has maintained a very high level throughout, and whose win is especially popular since it is thought that he may leave Kenya during the current year.

The Alliance Club has elected Mr. J. Aitchison as Chairman for the ensuing year, with Mr. C. F. S. Shaw as Treasurer, Mr. L. L. Gooch as Secretary, and Messrs. Foster, D. J. Kendrick, W. L. Ozanne and W. M. Scott as other members of the directorate.

A campaign against leprosy is being waged in the Teso districts of Uganda by Dr. C. A. Wiggins, at one time Principal Medical Officer of Uganda, who, since his retirement from that post, has been working on behalf of the Church Missionary Society.

Mr. H. A. Furner, headmaster of Pembroke House, Gilgil, informs us that the fifth term of the school recently commenced with forty-three boys in residence. The school, which has accommodation for only fifty pupils, receives boys from English public schools.

On the nomination of the late Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir Charles Gwynne), and to fill a vacancy which occurred during the year of office, Lieutenant Colonel Roy Francis Truscott, O.B.E., has been appointed to His Majesty's Lieutenancy of the City of London.

Colonel Charles Grey, whose death we recently recorded as a result of injuries received from a buffalo, left property in England valued at £10,612 net personalty, £30,607. The executors received £100,000. Captain Sutherland, the elephant hunter, well known in Africa.

Mr. T. Alexander Barnis, whose travels in East Africa will be remembered by many of our readers, is to lecture to the African Society in the hall of the Royal Society of Arts on Monday, February 11, at 5 p.m., on "Portuguese West Africa." Earl Buxton, President of the Society, will preside.

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The engagement is announced between Philip Rory James Haughton Heard, eldest son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Heard, of Faugh-a-Ballagh, Uasin Gishu, Kenya, and Margarita Susie Macbeth, elder twin daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. Macbeth Elliott, of 107, Queen's Gate, S.W.7. The marriage will take place in Kenya shortly.

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Mr. A. A. Menkin has been elected Deputy Chairman of the Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, in succession to Mr. N. F. Howe. Brown, resigned. The Government of the Territory has expressed its willingness to contribute to the funds of the Exhibition a maximum of £2,000 on a pound for pound basis.

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The brothers M. Walter and P. Walter, who opened the innings for Mumbwa Cricket Club in a recent match against the Kenya Police, practically carried their side to victory between them. Mr. M. Walter scored 121 runs and took five wickets for nine runs in the second innings of the Police, while Mr. P. Walter took four wickets for ten runs in the first innings.

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Mr. J. Mackay, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Pudsey, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. J. E. A. Wolryche Whitmore, and Captain G. J. Theinissen were elected directors of the Kenya Farmers' Association at the recent sixth annual general meeting. The two other directors are Colonel W. K. Tucker and Mr. Samuel McCall, who twelve months ago were elected to the board for a period of three years.

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A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Uganda in April, between Dr. Arthur J. Boase, East African Medical Service, second son of Dr. W. G. Boase, Acting Surgeon-General, British Guiana Medical Service, and Mrs. Bora, Georgetown, British Guiana, and Alice Macdonald, younger daughter of Sir Charles Griffin, K.C., Chief Justice of Uganda, and Lady Griffin.

Sir Montague Barlow, who has visited Tanganyika twice within the last couple of years, and who is on the board of the British Central Africa Company as Chairman of Eastern Oil Industries, Ltd., a company with an authorised and issued capital of £500,000, of which particulars were recently advertised in the London Press in accordance with the regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange.

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A valuable marble statue was last week stolen from the front garden of the house of Lady Hilton Young in Leinster Terrace, W. The statue, the figure of a man holding a baby, is one of the works of Lady Hilton Young herself, who had named it "The Stolen Baby." The thieves riddled the garden during the night and lifted the statue bodily from its pedestal. Lady Hilton Young was last year elected an Associate of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.

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Mr. P. Munro, Governor of Khartoum, who has just retired after more than twenty years in the Sudan Administrative Service, was recently the recipient of a silver salver from the members of the Khartoum Municipal Council, on whose behalf Mr. W. E. Law paid tribute to the excellent work done by Mr. Munro, who in the capacity of President of the Council, had worked so well and so factually. Mr. Munro introduced Mr. E. G. Sarsfield Hall, his successor.

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The Hon. Sir May Harvey, the Hon. T. J. O'Shea, Captain the Hon. E. M. V. Keenely, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Francis Scott, have been appointed members of the standing Departmental Committee for Local Government in the rural areas of Kenya, and Lord Delamere, the Hon. Captain H. F. Ward, the Hon. T. J. O'Shea, and the Hon. Major R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace members of the standing Committee under the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance.

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At the last session of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland Mr. Charles Bowring, the Governor, welcomed the Rev. Duncan Mackenzie, who took his seat for the first time as an unofficial member, with the words: "The Rev. D. R. Mackenzie has just taken his seat as a member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, and we extend to him a hearty welcome. I am confident that his great knowledge of the tribes in the Northern and less well-known areas of the Protectorate will be of great value to us in dealing with the many matters that come before us which concern the welfare of the Natives of the Protectorate. It is several years now since a representative of the Free Church of Scotland Mission has been a member of the Honourable Council. The last such representative was that veteran missionary Mr. Laws."



**LUNCHEON TO SIR CLAUD HOLLIS.**  
 A LUNCHEON meeting of the African Society is to be held in the Trocadero Restaurant on Wednesday next, February 6, at 2.45 for 3 p.m. Earl Buxton will preside, and the guest of honour is to be Sir Claud Hollis, British Resident in Zanzibar. Prompt application for tickets is necessary. The charge to members of the African Society is 8s.0d., and to non-members 10s.0d. Remittances and applications should be sent without delay to the Secretary of the Society at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

THE PASSING OF LADY LUGARD

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA

Lady Lugard, many East African friends and admirers will mourn with the greatest regret and the sincerest sympathy of the death from pneumonia of Lady Lugard at Littleport West, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, on Sunday evening last, January 25, at the age of 72. Lady Lugard, the second daughter of Major-General George Shaw, C.B., K.C., and the widow of the Rt. Hon. Sir, Frederick Shaw, G.C.M.G., was born at Littleport West, Oxfordshire, on January 25, 1847, and M.P. for the University, determined an early vocation for herself, and, thanks to a letter of introduction from Sir George Merrett, she gained the appointment of assistant to the Editor in her desire to follow the profession of journalism. That great editor of the *Pan-Mall Gazette* has himself described the early life of his pupil, how in her teens she read the *Revolution's* French Revolution in an article published in the *Observer* and converted to a staunch Tory to a patriotic Democrat, how she became a Radical of the Impetuous type, with the keenest interest in Colonial Affairs, and how she gave birth to a series of brilliant articles in which she displayed wide knowledge, exact method, and sympathetic interest, earning the approbation of all her admirers, as both Cromer. To an article on the Indian Mutiny she attracted the attention of the Editor, the future *Times* Editor, and her introduction to the *Times*, to which she soon became a regular contributor and eventually head of the Colonial Department. Her remarkable powers of observation, her capacity for collecting and collating facts, and her very sound judgment, led her to the great value to *Times* for which she undertook extensive commissions in Africa, Australia, Canada, and the United States. There has long been a legend that Lady Lugard was the woman friend of Cecil Rhodes, and that she was the first to dream that Rhodes recognized in the East a future commercial spirit, and that she was influenced by Rhodes's opinion, who thought his downfall after the Jameson Raid. But Lady Lugard was equal to the task. Even when she was in the midst of arranging her affairs in a difficult manner, was in a strapping manner, it was difficult to induce her to say what she did not want to say, it would be difficult to find.

In 1907, Lady Lugard married Colonel Sir Frederick (now Lord) Lugard, then High Commissioner for Northern Nigeria, and afterwards Governor of Hong Kong and Governor-General of Nigeria. She accompanied her husband on his official duties and took a genuine interest in his work, but her health, already tried by extensive travelling, broke down more than once and she had to return to England. For her services during and after the War she received the honour of D.B.E. She was President of the War, Refugees' Committee, and founder of the Lady Lugard Hospital, Committee of which did excellent work.

Lady Lugard's erudition lay chiefly in the past, and she was as interested in every-day topics as in the more serious political, social, and financial matters. Her memory was one of her keenest assets, and our readers will retain kind memories of her in every manner.

It is also heard that Lady Lugard died in the house she resided at, Aldwick, near Basingstoke, and was buried at the disposal of Her Majesty the Queen, and present in the Sudan on a shooting expedition. He has chartered the s.s. "Whitby" for the Sudan Government for a cruise along the Nile.

Letter from Mrs. A. A. Somerville, M.P., To the Editor of "East Africa."

In your leading article on the speeches at the East African Conference on January 8 you referred to my remarks on white settlements in Tanganyika. I do not say that I am who heartedly in favour of an influx of white British settlers in East Africa, and especially in Tanganyika. But, unless there is a well-organized scheme to foster settlement, and the railway along the foot of the highlands, I do not think there was little support amongst the white settlers in the Iringa district for the view that there are good prospects of success for the "small man," meaning a man with a capital of less than £3,000.

Yours faithfully,  
A. A. SOMERVILLE.

GAME SEEN FROM THE RAILWAY

The Visions of a Visitor.  
To the Editor of "East Africa."

I have just returned from Mombasa to Narok, en route by the railway. I have just of an article which you will have read from Mombasa to Narok, he says on either side of the train, peacefully browsing, within a few hundred yards, huge herds comprising springbok, kudu, topi, zebra, quagga, hartbeest, and kudu, and many other animals, including the tsessebe, and many other animals. I do not need me to remind you that of the eleven animals mentioned, four belong to East Africa, two are never seen from the railway, and one is extinct, viz. wildebeest and zebu are mentioned separately!

Yours faithfully,  
J. GRANVILLE SQUIRES.

DEATH OF MR. ABEL CHAPMAN

In July last we had the pleasure of reviewing Mr. Abel Chapman's tenth and last book, "Retrospect," and now we have to record, with great regret, his passing. The world is the poorer by the loss of a great sportsman, of immense and varied experience, a keen observer of wild life in many countries, and an original thinker. For forty years he had been writing on natural history, travel and sport, but, as he pointed out, he averaged only one book in four years. He was fortunate in his illustrators, and some of the most instructive and beautiful pictures of birds, beasts, and fishes are to be found illuminating his pages. He was an enthusiastic advocate of animal sanctuaries, for a sportsman from his early days, he loved living things and delighted in the hardships of the chase than in mere killing.

Mr. Chapman was born in 1851 at Silksworth Mill, Sunderland, the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Andrew Chapman. He was educated at Rugby and from 1875 to 1887 he was an active partner in Messrs. J. E. Chapman, from 1887 he was a director of Messrs. J. W. Cameron and Co. He was a sportsman. His publications include "On Safari in British East Africa" (1908), "On Safari in Sudan" (1921), and "Retrospect" (1921). He died at his home, Buxton, Wark, Northumberland, at the ripe age of seventy-seven.





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**Camp Fire Comments**

**Native Opinions of Prison.**

It is not surprising to read that the endeavor to enforce the Kenya game laws in the Northern Province by means of imprisonment without fine has proved a failure. The Galla official states, says the Game Warden, that they do not object to prison, for they are well fed and housed during their incarceration, and they come out fitter than when they went in. Their view of gaol is not unique. In Fiji, a native accused of a crime considers himself a "prisoner" when he goes back to his village with all the "prisoners" one who has done good work for his King and country. But the imposition of a fine is a different matter. The whole village has to contribute, and it is accordingly

**Rat-Bite Fever.**

While from a zoological point of view the rat is a remarkably fine animal, being clean, intelligent, and one of the best of mothers, from the human standpoint it is a positive danger. Apart from the damage done to foodstuffs—amounting to millions of pounds annually—it is a proved carrier of disease, such as plague. Now we can add another terror to the list—the rat-bite fever, a very unpleasant complaint, with an incubation period of from thirty days to two years and a death rate, in untreated cases, of 100%. Fortunately, a specific remedy—salvarsan—has been found, by the application of which the mortality is made negligible. Additional ground is thus given, if indeed, any were needed to the campaign against rats, which is being carried on so energetically in Kenya. Rats are, in very truth, "plague" wherever found.

**Dangers of Eating Chicken.**

A wide and accurate knowledge of native customs is of very great value in African police work, but caution in drawing deductions is advisable. A case which has just come before the Appeal Court for Eastern Africa affords a striking example. A man was murdered, and four Natives were condemned to death for the crime. The prosecution made a great point of the fact that the accused had, on the night of the murder, killed and eaten a cockerel; for, said counsel, it was a custom among the Nandi to kill and eat a cockerel when a man had been killed, but to feast on a hen if a woman had been the victim. The evidence of the four accused declared that the men were not Nandi at all, but were Bagithu. The Nandi might be wise to cut out chicken from their bill of fare.

**Coffee Versus Cocoa.**

The makings of a very pretty little quarrel between the champions of coffee and cocoa developed during the recent meeting of the British Empire Producers' Organisation at the Royal Society of Arts, when Mr. John Gilliat read his paper on "Coffee in the Empire," and Mr. Archer Warner, disbeliever in cocoa, Mr. Gilliat having spoken his piece. Mr. Warner pointed out that in the early part of the eighteenth century chocolate houses were regarded as more salubrious and of better social standing than coffee houses, on account of dissen- from the coffee champion) and that Dr. Hutchinson, an authority on dietetics, had declared that tea and coffee were harmful to the susceptible nervous system of children (renewed protest), and recommended cocoa, which, like milk, is a food. A somewhat strayed debate between the two parties might make a fine advertisement for both products. Cocoa, however, would be handicapped from the start, for it is undoubtedly a fattening food, and who wants to be fat in these days?

**The Intelligence of Fish.**

What is the intelligence of fish? a correspondent writes. Professor Sir Arthur Cohen's pronouncement on the brains of fish has stirred to the depths the indignation of his disciple, Frank Walton. Sir Arthur, who is Honorary Professor and Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, is an authority on brains, particularly human brains, and he has asserted that fish, having striated brains with no cortical tissue, are capable of reflex actions only, and cannot register impressions, nor learn from experience, and are incapable of any form of intelligent anticipation. Now Kenya has a trout, and is proud of its trout; the introduction and acclimatization of the sporting fish are to her credit, and many colonists pride themselves on their trout-lore. Mrs. E. H. Ward has written a charming article on trout, based on material supplied by Mr. J. E. Dent, in the course of which she says: "While the trout learns quickly he forgets slowly. He knows the characteristics of his own stretch of river, he knows whence and in what manner the stream will bring his food to him. If he sees a large and unfamiliar object upon the bank, he will vanquish hunger and the trout will seek to cover. . . . Very soon the trout learns to associate strange and alarming objects on the bank with strange and alarming food in the water. What has Sir Arthur said to that? "Why, if he is right, there would be an end to all the sport of angling."

Contributions to this page are welcomed and matter published will be of general use. All photographs should be marked with the name of the contributor.

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### Camp Fire Comments

#### Native Opinions of Prison.

It is not surprising to read that the endeavor to enforce the Kenya game laws in the Northern Province by means of imprisonment without fine has proved a failure. The Galla often state, says the Game Warden, that they do not object to prison, for they are well fed and housed during their incarceration, and they come out fatter than when they went in. Their view of gaol is not uniform. In Pitta a Galla who has just returned to his village with all the honors of one who has done good work for his King's country. But the imposition of a fine is a different matter. The whole village has to contribute, and the Galla accordingly.

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**BRITISH SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA.**

Views of Lord Cranworth.

Special to "East Africa."

A general meeting of the Associated Producers of East Africa was held recently at the Academy, under the Chairmanship of Lord Cranworth, who, after the minutes of the last meeting had been read, said that those minutes reflected the fact that the Association, which had long been concerned about the position of British settlement in Tanganyika Territory, had adopted a resolute line.

That this general meeting of the Associated Producers of East Africa, who strongly supported the proposed establishment of an Association for the encouragement of British settlement in Tanganyika Territory, records its conviction that in order to attract and inspire public confidence, the Association should exclude from its councils those who have been apologists for British settlement in the Territory, who have employed numerous agents in preference to efforts in their enterprises, and who have in other ways refrained from contributing to the predominance of British ideals and British immigration in the Territory, and that a copy of this resolution should be sent to the Joint East African Board.

That resolution had been duly forwarded to the Joint East African Board, and, so far as he, Lord Cranworth, knew, the Council of the Board had received it without comment or discussion, and it would be difficult for anyone to dissent from such a resolution. The Council had, however, subsequently appointed to a Committee dealing with white settlement in Tanganyika a person to whom the above resolution might be held to refer, and as a representative of the Associated Producers of the Council of the Board, he (Lord Cranworth) had felt it his duty to object to such a procedure. He had protested in writing, but did not think that he had a supporter in the matter among the other members of the Council. It might, perhaps, be added that it was not he (the Chairman) who had originally brought forward the resolution, but it had been unanimously carried at a general meeting of the Associated Producers, and it was therefore right that the members should be advised as to the position.

Major Crowdy considered that there had been a good deal of misunderstanding on both sides, and that discussion of the subject might well be dropped. The member of the Council of the Joint East African Board against whom the resolution appeared to be particularly directed had made certain explanations and had promised to do better in the future.

**British Settlement in Tanganyika.**

The urgent need of increasing British settlement in Tanganyika Territory had, in the opinion of Lord Cranworth, not been fully realised by the East African bodies in London, or indeed in East Africa itself. The Associated Producers had had the matter constantly before them for the last couple of years, but even then, he felt, they had not done all that they might have done, and he could not now escape the conviction that events were moving against them. The figures of immigration into Tanganyika were eloquent, and the official statistics for the eighteen months to August last showed that only one-third of the Europeans entering the Territory were British. Certain steps were being taken to present a memorandum on the subject to the Colonial Office for discussion with the Governor. Sir Donald Cameron, while he was at home, had the impression could hardly be avoided that the four M.P.s who had recently toured the Territory had formed impressions not very favourable to the increase of white settlement. What the Hilton

Young Commission would have to show would be of the first importance.

Major Crowdy felt that the Joint East African Board might have a great opportunity slip in dealing with the question of settlement in Tanganyika, and he agreed with Lord Cranworth that the Producers had, perhaps, not done all that they might have done. But it was a very difficult problem, and the last thing was to wonder whether the Imperial Government really wished or not to see white settlement increase of the mandated territory.

**Resignation of Lord Cranworth.**

Lord Cranworth intimated his desire to resign the Chairmanship of the Association which office he had held for something approaching twenty years. (1) because the office should entail a good deal of work which he many calls upon his time, and rendered it impossible for him to undertake, (2) because a change of Chairmanship would be calculated to infuse new life into the organisation, and (3) because it would be better for the Producers that their chief spokesman on the Council of the Joint East African Board should be someone else. He did not suggest that the chairman of that Council had not given him an adequate opportunity for the expression of his views. Indeed, Sir Sidney Hann had taken every possible care to see that expression was given to the opinion of the Producers, who, it was realised, represented the Convention of Associations of Kenya, but it could not be disguised that the views which he (Lord Cranworth) had felt it his duty to advance on many occasions, were increasingly unpopular, perhaps on account of the way in which they were put forward.

A glance at the personnel of the Council was sufficient to show that it represented a majority of merchant and non-producing interests, and when there was conflict between the interests of producers and the commercial element, the latter invariably prevailed. Settler interests were, of course, losing ground in the Council, and the election of a new Chairman seemed to offer hope of a better and being made. Most of the members of the Council of the Board were his personal friends, but that there was a technical antagonistic to producers was not to be disguised, and what he (Lord Cranworth) could do for the settler opinion could, he was convinced after mature reflection, be better done as an ordinary member than as their Chairman. He was sure that the Association could not do better than elect Major Crowdy as his successor, and it was a pleasure to him to have the opportunity of voting a resolution to that effect from the Chair.

General Sir Hubert Bough, Colonel R. F. Scoble A.W.S., and Mr. E. S. Joelson urged Lord Cranworth to continue in office if at all possible, and Mr. J. Stephenson, when Lord Cranworth intimated that he intended by his decision, moved a vote of thanks for the services which his Lordship had rendered along a period of years rendered to the interest of producers in Kenya particularly, and in East Africa in general.

Major Crowdy seconded the resolution, saying that in any difficulty it had always been to Lord Cranworth that the Association had turned and that no member had been so consistent and strong in his support of the work with which they were entrusted.

**Sisal Propaganda.**

The action taken by the Sisal Producers Section of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce raising a voluntary fund in order to finance the Empire Marketing Board's brochure on sisal production in East Africa.



be translated into French, German and Spanish for distribution to farmers speaking those languages was recommended, and the Association agreed to recommend similar producing companies to contribute to the fund if requested.

Cowan pointed out that the increase of the price of No. 1 sisal to around 2.44 was due to its use for ordinary binder twine purposes, but to decrease in its employment for ordinary cordage purposes.

**To Advertise Coffee.**

A proposal to advertise coffee as a beverage was considered, but since it dealt with coffee from all producing countries, and viewed in the position of a loss, the scheme was considered as unlikely to appeal to East African planters.

**A GERMAN MISSION TO TANGANYIKA**

In the House of Commons, Sir Spence asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to the fact that Professor Kleine had organised an expedition to Tanganyika Territory, financed by the German Government among others, for the purpose of constructing members of mission stations of methods of combating sleeping sickness, whether he had any information which assured him that this expedition was in complete agreement with the International Sleeping Sickness Bureau at Entebbe, and if not, whether he proposed to take any steps to make sure that confusion would not be created in the minds of the Native peoples by the possible introduction into that country of conflicting methods of dealing with this disease.

Mr. Amery: Yes, Sir, my attention has already been called to a Press report regarding a further visit of Professor Kleine to East Africa, and the International Sleeping Sickness Commission under the auspices of the League of Nations of which Professor Kleine was a member, concluded its labours at Entebbe in June, 1927. As its work is being continued there at the charges of the British and African Governments by the Institute of Human Trypanosomiasis Research, Professor Kleine is not now directly associated with the work at Entebbe, but it does not seem that any confusion would arise if he visits Tanganyika.

**VETERINARY SERVICES IN THE EMPIRE**

Report of Lord Lovat's Committee

The report of Lord Lovat's Committee appointed to inquire into the Colonial Veterinary Services is issued in the days ago in a White Paper, and in place of it, it recommends the establishment of a General Tropical Veterinary Scheme modelled on the lines of the London School of Tropical Medicine and suggest as headquarters the research laboratory of the Royal Veterinary College under the name of the Seaman's Hospital and School Gardens, formerly occupied by the London School of Tropical Medicine. The capital of the scheme for the conversion of an existing institution is estimated at a cost of 53,000,000, and the annual expenditure, including salaries, rent, maintenance, etc., at 12,000,000 per annum. The Committee says that the work of the Colonies concerned would be a substantial portion of both capital and recurrent expenditure, but since it would be a grant which the activities of the work would be confined to veterinarians in all parts of the British Empire, we must that one of the principal objects may be to provide a staff of specialists drawn from the Empire, but to be drawn through the medium of the Empire Marketing Board.

The Committee proposes the appointment of an Adviser on Animal Health, with powers to State for the colonies a salary of £1,500 per annum, to be borne, as in the case of the Chief Medical Adviser, by the Exchequer. The establishment of a Consultative Committee of Animal Health, representing various branches of Veterinary Science, and of a Colonial Advisers' Council of Agriculture and Animal Health, are also recommended.

Another recommendation is the establishment of a Central Research Station for the tropics, preferably in East Africa. The Committee are unable to estimate the cost of such a station, but put the recurrent expenditure at £1,000 per annum, which it is suggested should be met in a similar way to that regarding the proposed Tropical Veterinary Science. A fund of £100,000 in 20 years, is suggested to meet the capital expenditure.

The creation of a unit of Colonial Veterinary Service is recommended, with salaries to be paid from £600, £750 to £12,000 per annum for the higher grades.

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The advertisement features a detailed illustration of a 'JACOB'S CREAM CRACKERS' box on the left, showing the brand name and 'EXTRA LIGHT' and 'CREAM CRACKERS' text. To the right is a cartoon character, a man in a checkered shirt and trousers, holding a tray with a cracker. The background is a simple line drawing of a landscape with a tree and a building. The text 'first flavour' is repeated twice in a stylized font.

# — ARIEL —

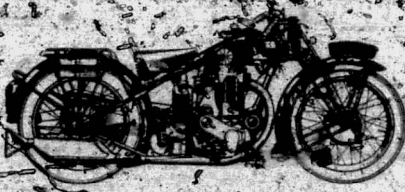


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**USUMBARA PLANTATIONS LTD.**

Production starting in March.  
1,000 ACRES UNDER SISAL.

The first annual general meeting of Usumbara Plantations Ltd. was held last week at the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Mr. Henry Portlock, the Chairman, said:

"Previous companies interested in the property agreed to be transferred to us spent very large sums—probably over £250,000—in their acquisition and development. This outlay was mainly on some 5,600 acres of Ceara rubber planted on the five estates, but in view of the history of similar rubber in East Africa we cannot now safely ascribe any value to it. The development of the sisal plantation at Old Muhesa on which the fortunes of the company principally depend, has been actively proceeded with since the formation of the company in September, 1927. We have concentrated on getting an economic area under sisal and our sisal factory erected."

"816 acres of sisal were planted in September, 1927, and a contract was in course of completion for clearing and planting some 780 acres. At present 1,590 acres are planted and a further 400 acres are being cleared with a view to planting during the next rains or by June next. Rainfall at Muhesa is ample, and the soil is good and capable of growing other crops besides sisal. An exceptionally long fibre, useful for special classes of work, is expected, and samples received have been very favourably commented on both for length and strength."

The Old Muhesa and Milingano Estates, which adjoin, are over 7,000 acres, giving scope for great development, and it is hoped to plant 400 acres annually to produce 1,000 to 1,200 tons of sisal. They are well situated for transport, being on the railway and only 25 miles from the port of Tanga. The factory has been planned so that an additional unit can be added at a minimum cost when required. The sisal appears to mature rapidly and a big yield to the acre is expected. Excellent results are being obtained by mechanical cultivation."

The estates and the plant and machinery appear in the company's balance sheet at very moderate values, and with the capital provided by the proposed debenture issue production will be started under favourable conditions. It is hoped that the factory will be running in March. Production costs are estimated at £30 per ton. Forward sales of 250 tons of sisal at an average of £30 per ton (i.e. Europe have been effected, and it has recently been possible to do business at over £11 a ton, so that substantial profits should result for the payment of dividends after providing for debenture interest. The debenture stock is well secured, and the option of converting it into shares at par up to 1933 is a valuable one. We hope to see the stock at a premium. The directors and their friends have applied for a substantial proportion of it."

Mr. D. C. Ginn was re-elected a director, Messrs. F. W. Porritt & Co. were re-elected auditors, and a resolution increasing the capital of the company to £75,000 was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. A. Carvalho congratulated the board on the results already obtained and those of the old shareholders who had participated in the reconstruction scheme. In his opinion the shares were worth part, and as the debentures were convertible at that price over a long period he anticipated a big premium on them long before the term of conversion expired. Sisal had improved 25% above the company's average selling price, and he hoped the board would effect further sales in the near future. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the staff in East Africa.

**SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.**

The Natives of Uganda have begun to pay directly for their education, but they will have to pay a great deal more before the ideals which we and they have for the education of this country can be realised. — *Mr. E. R. J. Gibson, Director of Education of Uganda.*

A venture that appears to be well worthy of consideration is the formation of co-operative tannery and cheese factories in selected areas. It is also desirable that the possibilities of nuts and fruits should be examined by a specialist who has had experience with these crops in those portions of South Africa where climatic conditions approximate most closely to those in Nyasaland, and definite proposals for such an investigation have been made to Government. — *From the latest Review of the Department of Agriculture of Nyasaland.*

All the countries comprising British East Africa generally are fortunate in one respect, in the class of settler that has been attracted to this wonderful part of Africa for the past twenty years. These men have gone out at the prime of life, and by dint of perseverance and hard work in the face of many difficulties have won through to find themselves living in a land that is now quite civilised in the highest sense of the word, and giving promise of a good return for the money originally invested and the solid work done in the early days. — *Mr. John Gilliat, in a paper on "Coffee" read before the British Empire Producers' Organisation.*

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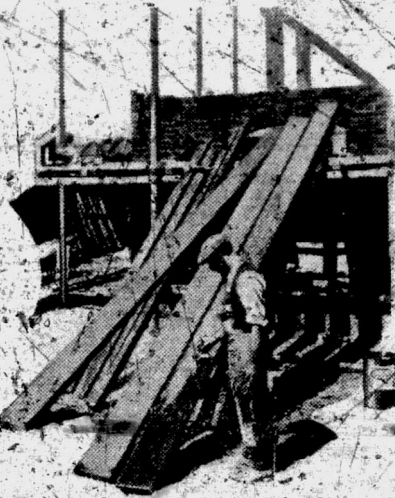
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## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers 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.

A European planter in Bunyoro, Uganda, reported to have received 1,450 lb. of leaf tobacco from an area of 13 acres, 1,300 lb. being packed for export.

The text of an ordinance to provide for Excise duty to be levied in Tanganyika Territory upon matches manufactured locally is published for public information.

A pedigree shorthorn bull, T. Stearn Plume, registered No. 226,830, calved on October 9, 1927, sired by "Holmescales Rufus," has been purchased for Kenya Colony.

The mineral production of Northern Rhodesia for the first nine months of 1928 is announced to have reached £605,369, compared with £270,364 in the corresponding period of 1927.

The Belgians have decided to build a line from Uvira, on Lake Tanganyika, to Lake Kivu, and materials for the new railway is already being forwarded through Buena Salaam.

The imports into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended October 20 included: agricultural implements, 21,023 packages of cement, 8,364 casks, and cotton piece goods, 1,538 packages.

The Superior Council of the Portuguese Colonies has made a grant in perpetuity of the ground where he buried the British soldiers who fell in Portugal in East Africa during the campaign against von Lettow Vorbeck.

The tender of Messrs. Pauling & Company for the construction of No. 5 deep water berth at Mombasa at a cost of £54,881 has been accepted by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Department.

A report received by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office from an unofficial but reliable source states that local firms in Kenya have received orders for uniforms for the British Army.

The East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has assured the various European consulates to carry out the duties of inspector in regard to the trade in animal skins at the cost-free service.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announces the payment on January 15, of a dividend on the Preference stock at the rate of 3% per annum, less tax, for the quarter ended December 31, and a dividend of 2% on the Ordinary stock, free of tax, for the quarter ended September 30 last.

The annual report of the Department of Overseas Trade on the trade and commerce of East Africa has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 2s. net. In an early issue we shall review this interesting and useful report from the pen of Mr. C. K. Cooper, the Deputy Trade Commissioner.

Imports into the Sudan for the nine months ended September 30 last amounted to £E4,550,530, as compared with £E4,256,654 during the corresponding period of 1927. Exports over the same period of the current year amounted to £E5,219,478, as compared with £E4,509,424 during the first nine months of 1927.

At the recent annual General meeting of the Nyana Mkwaba Company, Sir Edmund Davies expressed a view that within a very few years the whole of the copper requirements of Great Britain, totalling about 100,000 tons per annum, would be supplied from the mines controlled by the Nyana Mkwaba and the Rhodesian Selection Trust groups.

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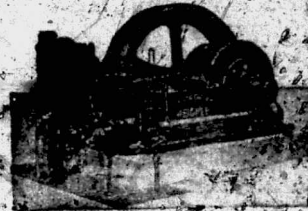
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

OFFICE

At last week's public auction there was a steady demand for East African produce and the following prices were realized:

Kenya	A. 1st size	147s. 6d. to 147s. 0d.
	B. 1st size	135s. 0d. to 128s. 0d.
	C. 1st size	90s. 0d. to 104s. 0d.
	2nd size	100s. 0d. to 135s. 0d.
Peaberry		
London cleaned		
First sizes		106s. 0d. to 145s. 6d.
Second sizes		103s. 6d. to 121s. 0d.
Third sizes		80s. 0d. to 70s. 6d.
Peaberry		107s. 0d. to 142s. 6d.
Uganda		69s. 0d. to 122s. 0d.
1st size		95s. 0d. to 102s. 6d.
2nd size		105s. 0d. to 102s. 6d.
3rd size		137s. 0d. to 142s. 6d.
Peaberry		120s. 0d. to 135s. 0d.
Tanganyika		
London cleaned		
First sizes		130s. 6d. to 135s. 0d.
Second sizes		107s. 0d. to 128s. 0d.
Third sizes		102s. 0d. to 106s. 0d.
Peaberry		107s. 0d. to 126s. 6d.
Kenya		
London cleaned		
First sizes		118s. 0d. to 142s. 6d.
Second sizes		100s. 6d. to 124s. 0d.
Peaberry		117s. 6d. to 120s. 0d.
Uganda		
London cleaned		
First sizes		117s. 6d.
Second sizes		106s. 0d.
Third sizes		84s. 0d.
Peaberry		108s. 0d.
Kenya		
London cleaned		
First sizes		102s. 6d. to 130s. 0d.
Second sizes		90s. 0d. to 124s. 0d.
Third sizes		95s. 0d. to 107s. 6d.
Peaberry		102s. 6d. to 106s. 6d.
Uganda		
London cleaned		
First sizes		112s. 0d. to 124s. 0d.
Second sizes		91s. 0d. to 105s. 6d.
Third sizes		88s. 0d.
Peaberry		102s. 6d.
Tanganyika		
London cleaned		
First sizes		100s. 0d. to 108s. 0d.
Second sizes		88s. 0d.
Third sizes		88s. 0d.
Peaberry		100s. 0d.
Kenya		
London cleaned		
First sizes		100s. 0d.
Second sizes		90s. 0d.
Third sizes		87s. 6d.
Peaberry		100s. 0d.

East African descriptions are being offered. The nominal value is 28 10s. ex-ship. Groundnuts—The market is quiet and unchanged at 12s. 6d. per cwt. Messrs. Boxall and Company, of Nairobi, state that the Kordofan crop shows an increase of some 2,000 tons compared with the season 1927-28. Exports of gum arabic from the Sudan for the period January-December 1928, totalled 2,000 tons, as compared with 2,672 tons over the same period in 1927.

Maize—The market is quiet, sellers' nominal value of Abyssinian 13 lb. and over being at 1d. per lb., at which price there are no buyers. During last week 44s. 6d. per quarter was paid for East African white flat No. 2 at which price there are further buyers.

Stimulant—The value of East African white and/or yellow is 2r 10s. with mixed 2r cheaper. The market is steady, but quiet. Sellers' prices for No. 1 East African are 24s. but no recent buyers are reported at this figure. The value of No. 2 is about 24r 10s.

Tea—At last week's public auctions 608 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 14.10d. per lb. The parcels offered included: Florado (Estate), 132 packages at 14.1d. per lb.; Lauderdale, 116 packages at 14.1d. per lb.; Kuo Estates, 113 packages at 14.1d. per lb.; and 800 Estates, Likanga, 74 packages at 14.1d. per lb.

Wattle—East African supplies have been adversely affected on account of inferior quality, and prices of East African chopped and ground are 20s. 10s. and 1d. 13s. 0d. respectively, as compared with 21s. 10s. 0d. and 21s. 18s. 0d. for Natal chopped and ground.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 5 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on February 7, 12, 14, 21, and 26. Mails for Nyasaland and Rhodesia close at the G.P.O., London, at 7.30 a.m. to-morrow, February 1.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on February 2 and 9.

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Last week's crop of East African coffee of Tanganyika totalled 14,450 bags, as compared with 11,083 bags in the corresponding period of last year.

Cotton—The Government of Tanganyika has reported a crop of about 17,000 bales. The Government report made at Mombasa on 27th January, quotations for whole cotton of 100 lbs. in the open market of East Africa and Sudan contained the total 18,500 bales, a first total of 31,277 bales for 1928-29, as compared with 25,000 and 8,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1927-28.

FROM EAST AFRICA

The "Ladbroke Castle," which left Kilindini on December 28 last, carries the following homeward passengers:

**To Genoa**  
 Miss M. B. Freeman  
 Miss C. M. Johnson  
 Miss G. Buckland  
 Mr. J. B. White  
 Mrs. J. Mangam  
 Miss M. Mangam  
 Miss G. Connell  
 Mr. W. Eason

Mrs. E. L. Hutchins and  
 Mr. R. Hunter  
 Mrs. E. Johnson  
 Master D. Johnson  
 Mr. G. B. Johnson  
 Mrs. G. B. Johnson  
 Mr. T. Gwyn Jones  
 Miss L. Lamie  
 Mr. J. Lewis  
 Mrs. Low

**To Marseilles**  
 Miss F. Finnigan  
 Sir Thomas Gibbons  
 Lady Gibbons  
 Mr. J. C. Hubble  
 Mr. A. C. Knattrick  
 Mr. S. Z. Weinstein  
 Miss E. Mendelsohn  
 Mrs. H. C. Parmiter  
 Miss M. Holmes  
 Lieut. F. A. Rundell  
 Mrs. G. C. Overton

Miss W. Lunn  
 Miss E. A. Laurie  
 Mr. J. H. Maxwell  
 Mrs. J. M. Maxwell and two children

**To England**  
 Mr. F. D. Buckmaster  
 Mrs. J. D. Buckmaster  
 Sir Buckmaster  
 Master Buckmaster  
 Miss B. Buckmaster  
 Miss M. E. Cotton  
 Mrs. M. J. Cotton  
 Lieut. J. Dark  
 Miss G. Dell  
 Miss H. E. C. Donald  
 Mr. J. J. Feehy  
 Mr. J. Forgan  
 Mr. H. Fieldhouse  
 Miss A. Gilliam  
 Miss Harrison

Mr. Medicks  
 Miss F. Medicks  
 Miss E. F. Mulvill  
 Miss M. Moss  
 Mr. P. W. Newman  
 Mr. L. M. Newby  
 Miss D. G. Nye  
 Mr. C. W. Palmer  
 Mrs. C. W. Palmer  
 Miss Paterson  
 Mr. H. F. Parsons  
 Miss D. J. Preedy  
 Mr. B. A. Rice  
 Mr. Leonard Sauton  
 Mr. E. T. Thomas  
 Mr. I. S. Thomas  
 Mr. E. G. St. C. Tisdal  
 Mrs. E. G. St. C. Turner  
 Mr. F. White  
 Mrs. F. White  
 Mr. R. W. Wilkinson  
 Mr. R. W. Wilkinson  
 Mrs. Williams

BRITISH INDIA

Maitana" passed Benin homewards, Jan. 27  
 Modasa" passed Gibraltar outwards, Jan. 27  
 Maldia" left Zanzibar outwards, Jan. 26  
 Kasapara" left Mombasa for Bombay, Jan. 26  
 Kayoa" left Lourenco Marques for Durban, Jan. 28  
 Karangola" left Durban for Bombay, Jan. 28  
 Chandalla" left Bombay for Mombasa, Jan. 28  
 Ellora" arrived Bombay, Jan. 28

CYTRA LINE

Francesco Crispi" left Haifa outwards, Jan. 21  
 Giuseppe Mazzini" leaves Venice for East Africa, Feb. 27  
 Casaregis" left Haifa outwards, Jan. 24  
 Callaro" left Port Sudan homewards, Jan. 21

ELLERMAN HARRISON

City of Canton" arrived Zanzibar outwards, Jan. 27  
 City of Canton" left Aden for East Africa, Jan. 23  
 Observer" passed Gibraltar for East Africa, Jan. 24  
 City of Lyons" left Newport for East Africa, Jan. 26

HOLLAND AFRICA

Rietfontein" left Amsterdam for East Africa, Jan. 22  
 Nieuwekerk" arrived Rotterdam homewards, Jan. 22  
 Jagersfontein" left Durban for further Cape ports, Jan. 22  
 Rantfontein" left Aden for East Africa, Jan. 20  
 Hoemskerck" left Antwerp for South Africa, Jan. 22  
 Nykerk" arrived Genoa homewards, Jan. 21  
 Sumatra" arrived Genoa homewards, Jan. 22  
 Klipfontein" left Lourenco Marques for East Africa, Jan. 22  
 Isleworth" arrived Cape Town for East Africa, Jan. 20  
 Billiton" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, Jan. 19

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Aviateur Roland Garros" left Suez outwards, Jan. 24  
 Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Mauritius homewards, Jan. 28  
 General "Voyron" arrived Djibouti homewards, Jan. 26  
 Leconte de Lisle" left Port Said for Mauritius, Jan. 23  
 Chambard" left Tamatave homewards, Jan. 22  
 Explorateur Grandjean" left Mombasa for Mauritius, Jan. 23

UNION CASTLE

Dromore Castle" arrived Suez for London, Jan. 27  
 Dromore Castle" arrived Natal for London, Jan. 26  
 Glenorm Castle" left Plymouth for Lourenco Marques, Jan. 25  
 Gloucester Castle" left Ascension for London, Jan. 23  
 Graptully Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, Jan. 26  
 Guildford Castle" left St. Helena for South Africa, Jan. 27  
 Llandaff Castle" left Cape Town for London, Jan. 24  
 Ripley Castle" left Suez for East Africa, Jan. 26

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

The Prime Minister was one of the first visitors last week to Messrs. Rootes's premises in order to see the 1,000 h.p. Golden Arrow motor car and the 1,000 h.p. hydroplane which he had in which Major H. O. D. Segrave is to attempt to regain the world land and water speed records for the Empire. A few East Africans were invited to see these wonderful constructions, for which sporting interest the world over will be focussed when Major Segrave makes his attempts in a bid to wrest the laurels from their American rivals. The challenge is by the way is taking with him to the United States as tenders two of the new Hillman Straight Eights, which, as many of our readers will be aware, is the cheapest Straight Eight on the British market. Messrs. Rootes are the world export agents for the car.

Gillett's Safety Razors Ltd., Great Portland Street, London, has received from the War Office a contract for the supply of 20,000 safety razors for the Army. The razors will be made entirely from British materials, the holders being manufactured at Slough and the blades at Manton, from Sheffield steel.

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"We have received from East Africa this year a most interesting and well produced volume of some 400 pages, an excellent survey will appear later. The first impression of this astonishingly concise publication of 67 pages is an immediate contrast to much of its favourably known Kenya is concerned with structure, but more profitably and incisively published elsewhere. And it was completely and ably oversea. — *The Kenya Daily Mail*

"The East African history editor's table for business man's house can afford to be without 'Eastern Africa To-day', which is one of the best reference books on East Africa, and which is, of course, still better than any of the other African Special Numbers. The whole volume is packed with most valuable information about such and every portion of the East African territories, and there is no East African topic which has been left unmentioned. — *The Standard (Nairobi)*

"The comprehensive work reflects great credit on its compiler, and it is gratifying that there is a publication which is so well known in concrete organizations and institutions in East Africa, and which is so widely read. The information contained in this book is excellently produced. It would have been reasonable to expect that it would have been familiar to the public, but it is not so. — *The Daily Nation*

"Eastern Africa To-day is an invaluable book of reference. The author's knowledge of the subject is full and his interest in the subject is evident. The book is a valuable addition to the library of any student of East Africa. — *The Daily Nation*

"The book is written in a readable and interesting style, and it is a pleasure to find that the author has made the reader's welfare his first consideration. The information contained in the book is of a high standard, and it is a valuable addition to the library of any student of East Africa. — *The Daily Nation*

"The book is a valuable addition to the library of any student of East Africa. It is a well written and interesting work, and it is a pleasure to find that the author has made the reader's welfare his first consideration. — *The Daily Nation*

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East Africa, GREAT TOWNFIELD STREET, LONDON.

Please send 5/- to the Editor of Eastern Africa To-day, I enclose a remittance of 5/- in conformity with your recent offer to send me a copy of the journal of the East Africa To-day. I have also enclosed a copy of the journal of the East Africa To-day. The journal of the East Africa To-day is a valuable addition to the library of any student of East Africa. — *The Daily Nation*

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