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East Africa in the Press

OUTBURST OF A RELIGIOUS PAPER.

THAT a religious newspaper should write of Kenya Colony in the terms adopted by The Catholic News in a recent issue is both astonishing and regrettable. What justification can there be for such statements as the following:

"Long ago we expressed, in these columns the scandalous doings of the handful of white settlers in Kenya Colony. A Commissioner has now reported on affairs there, and because it recommends some care for the rights of the Natives and closer supervision in their interests by the Home Government the settlers and exploiters in Kenya are up in arms! These philanthropic and altruistic lambs do not want any interference with their right to wallow their own niggers, as the planters of the Southern States in America demanded for themselves. The white settlers in Kenya are like their brethren elsewhere, they are out for loot, and they intend to have it, at all costs.

There are two ways of settling Native questions, said a Rhodesia pioneer to the writer of this note. One is to shoot him and the other is to kill him off with whisky, and the second is the cheapest. That is why elephant skin has been used as currency, and the Native paid for his labour and his goods in this poison, by such concerns as the Royal Niger Company and such firms as John Holt and Co., of Liverpool, and others. God help the poor black man, at the mercy of white pioneers whose sole aim is to exploit him!

The real white man's burden is nothing more or less than all the plunder in land, goods, minerals, and slavery of the Natives which he can seize, carry off, and export.

Let us not be misunderstood. We have nothing but praise for those who would bring civilisation and religion to the millions who sit in darkness. The multitudes of Jesuit and other Catholic missionaries, who laid down their lives in labouring for the humanising, civilising and conversion of native tribes in North and South America, or in India or China, or elsewhere, have nothing in common with the murderous imperialists whose sole aim is to plunder, openly or secretly, the unhappy human beings who fall into their power. They cheat, enslave, exploit, degrade, and rob their victims, and make abortive or almost impossible the labours of those who attempt to raise the Natives to the moral scale. Disease, demoralisation, drunkenness, and every sort of vice is the gift of the white man to his black brother. No wonder the hypocritical missionaries find grounds for attacking such debauchers of the human race, such pestilent heralds of Empire.

Is everyone who is not a Catholic missionary a murderous imperialist? Does The Catholic News believe that the average white settler in Kenya wants the right to wallow his own niggers? Does it think the Rhodesian pioneer, "a fair sample of the British race," perhaps he was pulling the leg of so obviously shameless an individual as the writer of the note? Does it imagine that Kenya was developed by the Royal Niger Company and Messrs. John Holt? And does it seriously consider Kenya's white settlers "detachments of the human race, pestilent heralds of Empire"? Such questions demand an answer.

ABYSSINIA'S DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS.

A SPECIAL correspondent of The Morning Post has had some very interesting things to say of Abyssinian progress.

"On his return from Europe," we read, "the Regent found himself faced by a feeling of intense hostility. He was accused of having spent vast sums of money on his tour of having obtained nothing tangible in return, and of desiring to lay his country open to the depredations of the foreigner, and thereby end its independence. And so strong was this feeling that a Council, composed for the most part of his political adversaries, was appointed to control his future activities, especially in the realm of foreign affairs. Too wise to oppose this outburst Ras Tafari bowed before the storm, lay low, strengthened his position quietly, laid his plans, and bided his opportunity.

"It came last year, and with dramatic suddenness he struck. When the Empress's Guards came to arrest him they found themselves in the midst of superior forces, and gave in without firing a shot. The Empress Zauditu was compelled to cede her power to him and to acquiesce in his nomination and coronation as Negus (King). Out of deference to the popular feeling of reverence for Zauditu, as being the daughter of the great Emperor Menelik of the House of Solomon, she was allowed to retain her nominal rank of Empress for the time being.

Tafari did not lose his head, he did not offend racial prejudice by attacking national customs or dress or other similar irritating utilities. On the contrary, he is adroitly taking advantage of the Abyssinian enthusiastic acceptance of a foreign importation, i.e. motors, and, seizing on their desire for the extended use of cars as a lever, he is carrying his people with him in launching a scheme of road construction which, while pleasing the Abyssinians, will enable trade and agriculture to be opened up, and what is more important, will strengthen the Government's grip on the more distant and recalcitrant provinces.

For some time he has been sending youths to be educated in Europe and America (at his own expense), and as these gradually return he will find a personnel with some sort of training available for the Government offices, which he is creating on European lines. And, little by little, the number of boys attending (voluntarily) the schools, which he has opened (also at his own cost) is increasing and swelling the ranks of his supporters from amongst the chief's sons.

Will he be able to overcome the greater difficulties that still lie in front of him? Financial reform, the cleansing from corruption of the provincial and central governments, the relief of the oppressed nationalities in Abyssinia, the slavery question? The provincial governors, though still very powerful, the reactionary influence of the priesthood is still immense, money is so plentiful. But, mindful of the methods by which he has so far been successful, and of the result of the Abyssinian monarch's predeceasing, it is very likely to play into his opponents' hands, by his own rash and premature efforts, and it is probable that we may see the best of the independent African Empires, even though they lie to the fully generally accepted theory that the African cannot govern himself on any progressive lines.

**GAMBLING IN N. RHODESIAN SHARES.**

There has been much gambling in Northern Rhodesian shares, as is obvious to anyone with knowledge of the facts, and it is good to see *The Nation* warning its readers in the following words:

"The rise in Rhodesian copper shares has assumed almost scandalous proportions. Investors on this side of the Atlantic, who may have been following the lead of American buying, should not lose sight of the fact that it will take years before these Rhodesian copper mines become dividend-paying concerns. For example, Bwana M'Kubwa, which began operations in 1910 and was reconstructed in 1922, produced only 5,140 tons of copper in 1927-28, and according to one expert still has a vast amount of work to accomplish before a satisfactory return can be shown on its capital. And Bwana M'Kubwa is in an advanced state as compared with Roan Antelope, a younger of Rhodesia Congo Border. It will probably take two years before Roan Antelope is producing copper in commercial quantities. Too much notice should not therefore be taken of the present rise in the price of copper as a result of the monopolistic control of the Copper Exporters Incorporated. The following table will show the prices at which "insiders" obtained their shares and the present prices now being paid by the public."

|  | Present price |
|--|---------------|
| Rhodesian Anglo-American Co. 10s. shares           |               |
| Privately placed at average 12s. 10d. in Dec. 1925 | 38s. 6d.      |
| Roan Antelope 7s. shares                           |               |
| Privately placed at average 11s. 6d. in July 1925  | 50s.          |
| Bwana M'Kubwa 5s. shares                           |               |
| Options at par to 15s.                             | 215s. 11d.    |
| Nchanga 2s. shares                                 |               |
| Options at 35s. and 2s.                            | 72s. 6d.      |

As regards Nchanga, shareholders have also been given the option to subscribe for one new share in every eight at 35s., but the American Smelting and Refining Company has been treated much more generously. The American Metal Company has acquired a large interest in Roan Antelope, while the Newmont Mining Corporation of New York is interested in the Rhodesian Anglo-American Corporation which now controls Bwana M'Kubwa. We do not doubt but that American control of Rhodesian copper mines is excellent from a technical point of view, but the bones of Cecil Rhodes must be lying uneasily in the Matoppo Hills.

Early week we announced that a powerful British financial group had offered to provide funds for the development of the Nchanga Copper Mines in Northern Rhodesia on terms much more advantageous to the company than those previously received from America. That offer is now under consideration of the Nchanga board, from which H. A. Quess, Vice-President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, resigned immediately the British offer was tendered.

**KENYA AN ATTRACTIVE "DISTRICT"**

Do not be misled by attractive stories about Kenya Colony, says John Bull. It is a fertile enough district, but transport difficulties are immense, and it is a long, long distance away from the home markets. Case after case occurs of once hopeful folk returning home with capital lost. To write of the Colony as a "district" is intriguing, and the assertion that transport difficulties are immense is certainly not accurate.

**MISSIONARIES OLD AND NEW.**

Writing in the January issue of *The National Review* on "Missionaries, Old and New," Mr. A. W. Gough says:

"An Englishman may keep his religion in a separate compartment of his life, where the temperature is almost constantly cool and sometimes frigid; but with many African peoples religion is at once the profoundest and the most openly lived part of life. And if these peoples—some of them with a passionate genius for religion—lay hold of Christianity and throw their Native genius into its expression, it will be inevitable that their social and civil position will require readjustment."

"Is the cry, 'Africa for the African Native, reasonable?' The Cape Province does not belong to the Bantu, for we were there before him. And in East and West Africa and Rhodesia, where the ancestors of the present black population were on the ground before we appeared, the Native occupation of the country was little more effective than that of the rabbit and the field mouse before the advent of the cow created a pasture. When that has taken place it is surely better that the ground should be exploited by the cow rather than now that it has become a paddock dedicated to the rodent. The coming of the civilised cow delivered the Bantu from the weasel and its other ancient enemies. Its burrow, so far as the cow is concerned, is safer, its food supply ampler than it was. But it is the coming of the cow that has wrought these improvements. And accordingly the field must not now be treated as essentially a warden, and only temporarily and subordinately as a paddock."

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## HOME PRESS ON THE REPORT.

Lord Lugard's Plea for Careful Consideration.

In a letter to *The Times*, Lord Lugard writes: "I am unable at the moment to take my part in the discussion of the report of the Commission on the Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. The subject is one in which I have for long taken a deep interest and in which my wife's interest has been as deep as my own. Indeed in writing this letter I am giving effect to her last wishes."

What Lord Lugard urges is the importance of full and adequate consideration and discussion of the proposals contained in the report. In the attempt is made to break away from the traditional lines of Crown Colony government as applied to the vast areas and populations of our Central African Dependencies, and to seek for a solution in new lines of national policy. Whilst I do not desire at this stage to express my judgment on the specific recommendations of the Commission, I feel that the issues involved far transcend the local controversies in this or that Colony or Protectorate. They merit full discussion in this or in the new House of Commons. A motion in the House of Lords stands in my name which may inaugurate a debate in that House probably in March in order to allow time for a perpetual and careful study of the comprehensive report of the Commission.

Nor is it less desirable that the settlers in Kenya for whose achievements and desire to come to a just and right decision I yield to none in appreciation should have ample time to consider, and perhaps to revise their first impressions. For it is my sincere belief that further consideration may lead them to doubt whether conclusions which seem desirable for the solution of present day problems are in the real interests of their children's children.

These issues will emerge when the British public and the Oversea settlers have each had full time to examine the question in all its bearings in the light of the report, and until that has been done the nation ought not to be committed to final decision or too hastily a judgment on policies the effects of which may reach far beyond the limits of any one Colony and will greatly influence world opinion.

Mr. J. H. HARRIS—who, strangely enough, calls the report of the Closer Union Commission "the Schuster Report"—says in the course of a letter to *The Nation*:

"Perhaps the most formidable and alarming proposition we are asked to accept is that it is impossible to recommend, either now or in the immediate future, the provision of a seat or seats for Natives on the Legislative Council of Kenya. I am not challenging the soundness of this proposition; it may be true, but in the name of common sense, sound policy, and ascertainable facts, it is half before accepting the implications of such a proposition."

What, then, are the inherent implications of this proposition we are asked to support? That whilst the Natives of Uganda and Basutoland carry under their official guidance, manage their own countries affairs in their own Parliaments, that whilst the whole of the British West African Legislative Councils incorporate a large Native membership to the advantage of everybody, whilst every other Crown Colony in the British Empire (I believe almost without exception) associates the Native community with its legislature, whilst the Arab and Indian communities of Kenya are to be represented by their own chosen members, and although Kenya Native rulers and Councils and Natives were competent to sign

treaties of cession with Great Britain, there is not to be found now or in the immediate future amongst the 2,500,000 Natives in Kenya a single Native ruler or an individual Native capable of serving on Kenya's Legislative Council! This proposition may be as true as it is amazing, but if it is true, there could hardly be a better, in the name of our thirty-five years' control of Kenya.

The *Norwich Eastern Press* doubts whether there is any chance of the recommendations being carried out, since it depends very largely upon the issue of a political struggle in this country. Even if the Report is unfortunate enough to share the fate of so many other documents prepared in the past with infinite toil by Commissioners appointed by the Government of the day, it seems to us that the work which has been done cannot be wholly wasted. Sir Edward Hilton Young and his fellow Commissioners have extended the significance of the Devonshire declaration, for they have applied it definitely to the cases of Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Now that the Commission has so firmly insisted upon the maintenance of this principle it seems to us very unlikely that any future British Government can contemplate a departure from the Devonshire White Paper.

A closely packed and closely reasoned document, which may become an epoch-making one, such as the judgment of *The Nation*, which considers that the proposals require to be chewed and digested. It invites, and will doubtless receive, criticism from many different angles. It is clear, for instance, that it will bitterly disappoint the white settlers of Kenya who aspire to a free hand with the Natives, and that this will go far to win the confidence and approval of liberal opinion.

Lord Olivier has given notice of the following motion which he desires to move in the House of Lords on a day still to be fixed: "That it is expedient that a joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament should be appointed with a view to defining, as is advocated in the report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, the guiding principles of Native policy which Parliament desires should be followed in administering the Imperial Trusteeship over the interests of Native African people."

## KENYA LOCUST REPORTS.

Messrs. T. H. ALLEN & Co. have received a cable from Nairobi stating that the locusts in Kenya have so far damaged chiefly Native crops, and that coffee is so far unharmed. A telegram to Messrs. Daltry & Co. is regarding damage to coffee in isolated patches and minimal damage to sisal. The main anxiety is on account of Native food crops in the Meru and Embu districts. European areas are still affected except in Machakos and North Kenya, where wheat and fruits are the main crops. Maize is reported to have been safely harvested.

*East Africa* learns by cable that extensive damage has been done by heavy rains to the tobacco plantations in the Southern Province of Nyasaland, and that the season's crop from that Protectorate is likely in consequence to be very considerably below the best estimates.

## JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

(Continued from page 687.)

the milling industry of the Colony, not being able financially and not being able therefore to carry large stocks of wheat for considerable periods, growers, forced to procure funds, had found themselves compelled to export their crop in order to get money, while the mills had to import wheat from other countries to meet their necessities.

Sir Humphrey Leggett thought that the operation of country produce rates was responsible for the raising of wheat to the coast at very low prices and its sale on European markets, but Mr. Hattersley pointed out that though Indian flour cost twice as much in Uganda as Kenya flour, bakers found it essential to use about 50% Indian flour for the making of pastry, Kenya and English flours being too heavy unless mixed.

## The Tanga-Moshi Railway.

That businessmen in Tanganyika Territory object to the recommendation of the Hilton Young Report in favour of the transfer of the Tanga-Moshi line to the Kenya and Uganda Railway system is indicated by the receipt by the Board of a telegram from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, reading:

"This Chamber strongly opposes the recommendations of the Closer Union Commission regarding the Tanga railway and not being handed over to the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration. The recommendations in the Closer Union Commission's Report regarding the severing of the Northern Highlands, the Bukoba Province and a portion of the south-western areas from Tanganyika are strongly opposed by this Chamber in view of the loss of revenue and trade to this territory which would be caused thereby."

## Lighterage Services in Tanganyika.

It was reported that the Board had received from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce a cable gram reading:

"This Chamber strongly disapproves of Government as such engaging itself in business and considers that for Government to do so is not only impractical but also grossly unfair to the commercial community of the territory and would operate as a restraint of trade. This Chamber most emphatically objects to Government taking over the existing contracts of the lighterage services of the ports of Tanganyika Territory, as the Chamber understands is the Government's intention. This Chamber protests against Government doing so in the execution of any policy which is closely connected with commerce without first obtaining the views of representative commercial bodies, such as the Chamber of Colonial Officers. Regarding Draft Bill just published."

As the matter was obviously urgent and important, the Chairman had, he intimated, at once forwarded a copy to the Colonial Office. Sir Humphrey Leggett, who reported receipt of a similar telegram by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, said that no copy of the Bill had yet reached this country, but that the matter would be dealt with immediately such copies arrived.

## Land Settlements in Tanganyika.

A memorandum drafted by Lord Curzon's sub-committee on the subject of land settlement in the Mandated territories was presented at the meeting, which approved a despatch to the Colonial Office. It was agreed that a request should be made for early answers to the questions included in the memorandum, so that the Council might have an opportunity of considering those replies before conferring on the whole subject with the authorities at the Colonial Office and South African Office.

## Annual General Meeting.

It was decided to hold the annual general meeting of the Board on June 10.

## KENYA'S NEED OF FERTILISERS.

Resolutions of the Convention.

The Convention of Associations of Kenya adopted at its last session a resolution reading: "That this Convention considers that in view of the importance of artificial fertilisers to a farming Colony, the railway rates on artificial manures should be reduced to the lowest possible minimum, and is of opinion that the loss so entailed would be more than compensated for by increased crop yields."

Lord Francis Scott said that the failure in many districts of the Colony depended largely on the use of artificial fertilisers, and the Director of Agriculture, the Hon. Alex. Holm, declared that they were reaching a stage of development at which farmers were beginning to recognise the need and the value of the use of artificial manures not only for improving but for actually maintaining the fertility of their land. The General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway expressed sympathy with the proposal, and requested that a proper case for reduced freights should be prepared for submission to the Inter-Colonial Railway Council.

## Settlers Criticise Land Office.

Allegations of secret transactions by the Kenya Land Office and that the Governor had broken his repeated promise to investigate the matter himself and then confer with the Executive of the Convention were made at the last session. Some very outspoken criticisms were voiced, and direct communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies was strongly urged by some delegates. It was, however, eventually resolved: "That this Convention expresses its surprise and regret that no satisfactory explanation has been offered by Government on the matter of the Eldoret and Nakuru township plots, as requested by resolution No. 15 of Convention at its meeting on November 30 last, and instructs the Executive of Convention, failing the prompt return of a full local inquiry with adequate unofficial representation, to approach the Secretary of State direct, with a request that a Special Commission be appointed to inquire into this and other germane matters."

## Segregation on the Railway.

The Convention unanimously adopted a resolution: "That this Convention, believing firmly that with few exceptions the different races, colour or religion prefer to be with those of their own kind, would ask the Railway Administration of this Colony whether it is not practicable, even at a slight additional expense in travelling, to arrange that the members of the different communities may travel in comfort and not promiscuously mixed up as is the present present practice."

## OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ON SISA.

A meeting of the East African Sisa Producers and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on the 1st to consider a despatch from the East African Conference to fix the freight on sisa, sisal, tow and waste from July 1st next to June 30th following.

Sisal  
Sisal tow  
Tow

A small deputation was appointed to wait on the Conference, with the proposal that the current rate of 35% per ton should be continued until the end of this year, or alternatively, that a rate of 40% per ton should be established from July 1st next until June 30th following.

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### Camp-Fire Comments

#### Lord Lugard and the Slaves Trade

When Lord Lugard, as High Commissioner of Nigeria, was doing his best to put down slavery, he came up against an Emir who was an inveterate slave-raider, and proud of it. To all remonstrances he replied stoutly, "Can you stop a cat from meowing? When I die, I shall be found with a slave in my mouth." Obviously force was the only reply to that, and Lord Lugard proceeded to apply it with effect, all that was needed. But it is probable that, even while administering punishment, he had a liking for the old reprobate, for Lord Lugard of all people knew a man when he saw him.

#### Lions do Roar.

The correspondent who analysed the lion's roar, comments a Kenyan settler of more than twenty years, brings to my memory a story of the great W. G. Grace. Someone had the liberality to ask the old man why a Yorker was so called. "Well, what else would you call it?" was the reply. My dictionary defines the verb to roar, "to make a loud, deep, hoarse continued sound, like a lion." How often have I listened to and cursed the brutes in Kenya, with the apprehension of what dreadful tragedy had taken place in the cattle or sheep pens overnight! Yes, they roar all right, and, as W. G. said, "What else would you call it?"

#### Italy's Ideas of Colonisation

If the recent steps taken by Signor Mussolini to encourage colonisation by Italians in Libya are correctly reported, some of our readers may begin to feel envious. The State is to assume the role of counsellor, protector, and banker to all colonists of goodwill, whom it will subsidise to the extent of 1,500 lire per hectare to enable them to bring their plots into bearing. Even at the present rate of exchange of about 92 lire to the £, that works out at nearly £7 an acre, so it is something substantial. Great care, however, is to be exercised in selecting the colonists; and speculators and "birds of passage" are to be strictly barred. There was bound to be a "what" somewhere!

#### A Camp-Fire Warning.

An alarming adventure which befall the Game Warden of Kenya while on safari's worth quoting in full. "We reached the river at Lababa," he writes in his Report for 1917, "where we had a most horrible experience. Camping under the trees at the Malka (the official Somali watering place), I had just stepped out of a very welcome bath, when a perfect fury of bees descended on us without warning. There was of course, complete pandemonium, for these bees are very poisonous

and of an amazing indignity. I will not recall the details of how we lost many of our pets, and went within reasonable view of losing some of our human persons also." The cause of the onslaught was the kitchen fire placed under a large fig tree in which were several bee boxes. Our experience taught us to choose halting and camping sites with care, and may serve as a warning to others to do likewise. Thus is added yet another unwilling tribute to the prowess of the East African bee.

#### The Digger's Dilemma

In her really excellent book on her experiences in the New Guinea goldfields, Mrs. Douglas Booth tells an amusing story which may give a lesson for gold miners in South Africa, some of whom have themselves had experience of Papua.

"It was the practice of the miners," she relates, "to place the freshly won gold in pans to dry before putting it away. One miner noticed his dog smelling around a pan of gold, which contained about three ounces of fine dust, but he did not keep a very watchful eye upon the dog. A few minutes later he went over to the pan and was just in time to see the last of the gold disappearing down Towzer's throat. With a despairing cry he departed at top speed for the next camp. Seeing his neighbour in the distance, he bellowed: 'Castor oil! Give me some castor oil! My dog has swallowed the gold!' The gold was recovered! For weeks afterwards, when the other miners met him, they would laugh and ask him: 'How is Towzer panning out?'"

The Lupia must have some good prospecting yarns. Will someone send along a few?

#### Stocktaking at the "Zoo"

Once a year the London Zoological Society holds a stocktaking, at which its specimens are enumerated and priced and superfluous stock is sold. The prices are always calculated as for a "forced sale," and are therefore considerably below current market levels.

It would be interesting to hear the guesses of knowledgeable persons as to the most valuable animal in the Zoo. As a matter of official fact, it is the Indian rhinoceros, which is priced at £1,000; but "Bobby" and "Joan," the pair of breeding African hippos, come close at £1,600. (This interesting couple has apparently adjusted its matrimonial differences and now shares a stall and pond.) Poor Bobby was terribly henpecked for a long time after the birth of their youngster, Jimmy. Snakes and crocodiles are priced at so much the running foot, with an implied understanding that each specimen must be taken by the piece. Tortoises and turtles go by the pound. The total valuation was as follows: Mammals, £25,000; birds, £7,860; and reptiles, £1,700. The assorted parrot discarded pets were disposed of for £2 each.

Contributions to this page are welcomed any matter published will be paid for at special rates. All paragraphs should be headed "Camp-Fire Comments."

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### LOD LLOYD IN THE SUDAN

The High Commissioner's Tour

INTERESTING IN THE HISTORY OF THE SUDAN are the reports of the High Commissioner's tour of the Sudan are given in this column. Atbara the High Commissioner was met by a delegation of War Medals and then proceeded to Khartoum where the first of his tours of the party began the motor stage of his tour.

"In addition to his personal staff there were three touring cars and the necessary escort of the Sudan Police, an armoured car, a machine gun battery, under the command of a British officer, and a brave show as it was the first time the native road across the red Kordofan sand sea. The road was a narrow strip of mud and the motor cars were so heavily laden with the luggage and the baggage of the party that they formed a slow contrast to the Sudanese motor cars. The first halt was made at Ashar, a small town situated on the plateau in the mountains of the Sudan. The High Commissioner was met by the famous 'Lod' Lloyds, a group of about thirty men, from Khartoum, who were here to meet the High Commissioner on his tour of the Sudan.

"A steep descent led to the village of Delami, where the High Commissioner was met by a group of about thirty men, who were here to meet the High Commissioner on his tour of the Sudan. The High Commissioner was met by a group of about thirty men, who were here to meet the High Commissioner on his tour of the Sudan. The High Commissioner was met by a group of about thirty men, who were here to meet the High Commissioner on his tour of the Sudan.

"A halt was made at Khartoum, where a few representatives of the Sudanese Government have carried out their devoted work for the Sudanese and pagan folk. The High Commissioner was met by a group of about thirty men, who were here to meet the High Commissioner on his tour of the Sudan. The High Commissioner was met by a group of about thirty men, who were here to meet the High Commissioner on his tour of the Sudan.

"Early in the morning of the next day a long motor car, headed by the High Commissioner, proceeded to the Nuba Mountains. The High Commissioner was met by a group of about thirty men, who were here to meet the High Commissioner on his tour of the Sudan. The High Commissioner was met by a group of about thirty men, who were here to meet the High Commissioner on his tour of the Sudan.

"The Government itself has also brought in after a long time a new grade of tea, which is of a higher quality than the one which was introduced in 1925. This new grade of tea is of a higher quality than the one which was introduced in 1925. This new grade of tea is of a higher quality than the one which was introduced in 1925.

### MATCH MAKING IN TANGANYIKA

Some Questions for the Territory

We are not impressed by the text of the statement issued by the Tanganyika Match Making Company, which evidently seeks public sympathy in its plea that the Tanganyika Government should refrain from putting into operation its announced intention of imposing an excise duty on matches manufactured in the Territory. The management now thinks it good policy to convey the general suggestion that the venture may not prove profitable, but unless the promoters had been satisfied with their risks, they would obviously not have undertaken them.

When the official members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council unanimously opposed the Government some months ago on this question, we sided with the administration, because we regarded the secret establishment of the factory as an attempt to outwit the authorities and to confront them with a fait accompli, justifying the charge that any subsequent imposition of an excise duty was unfair. At the last session of the Legislative Council the official members acted in behalf of the company, but the proceedings were only to strengthen our conviction that the Government is in the right. The Acting Governor, saying that the official members were actuated by a feeling of sympathy for a firm of foolish people, quite rightly said that they should have consulted the Government before starting operations.

Apologists for the company now stress the claim that everything possible will be done to develop local supplies of timber and other materials used in manufacture, but it is not the fact that the whole project was sponsored by Japanese interests, that the machinery was manufactured in Japan, and that the experts who were to take charge of the factory were to be Japanese. Will the company also disclose the names of all residents in Tanganyika who have a financial interest in the concern?

The Sudan Government advertises for two sanitary inspectors for the Medical Service. Candidates must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty. The initial salary is £300 per annum.



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Kenya has opened a subscription list in aid of the British Chambers of Commerce.

Increasing attention is being paid in the Sudan to the growth of tobacco by Natives.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the three months ended December 15, 1928, total 1,000 tons of cement.

A recent report from Kenya estimates the season's exportable surplus of maize at 70,000 tons, or about 60% more than last year.

The annual general meeting of the East African Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa, held in Nairobi on January 25.

The American Minister at Addis Ababa, and Ras Tafari, the Negus of Abyssinia, have signed a treaty of arbitration and conciliation.

Called information received in London states that cotton buying in Uganda opened at 22sh 5d per unit. Half the cotton in Buganda and Uganda and elsewhere is already reported to have been marketed.

News from Fort James suggests that some of the local native bushbreakers have a peculiar sense of humour. For bushbreakers have recently occurred at the residence of the Commandant of the fort, and at the gate.

News from Kenya that 200 acres of land are to be allocated under the new Cession Settlement Scheme, instead of the 100-acre limit previously proposed, and generally regarded by the local community as insufficient for the purpose.

It is noted that the headquarters of the Agriculture Department may be moved to Mtororo, and of the Education and Veterinary Departments to Mpwapa, the Tanganyika Government is embarking upon building schemes in those two towns.

At the moment of closing for this issue we are advised of the receipt by a leading concern in the City of a telegram reporting extensive depredations by locusts along the Tanganyika Central Railway. The telegram also suggests that half the native food crops along that railway have already been destroyed.

Production in the Kericho district of Kenya is increasing so much that factories with a total annual capacity of about 1,000,000 lb. will shortly exist. The large and only small factory have already been built, and two others are likely to be erected within a few months, according to a local correspondent.

Mr. F. J. Gortel, movement of the recent quarterly general meeting of the Uganda Planters' Association. That the Association considers that the native and iron native cattle are of more value to the Protectorate than buffalo and other game which spread maddening and infectious diseases common to game and domestic cattle are concerned, the control of such game be given to the Veterinary Department in preference to the Game Department.

The establishment of an international wireless station at Addis Ababa has been decided upon by the Negus. The station for wireless supplies a transmitting station of 20 to 25 kilowatts to wavelengths of 10 to 50 metres, capable of working permanently with Berlin, London, Paris, and Rome, and a complete receiving station capable of receiving from the above-mentioned stations and from Africa. Five more receiving and transmitting stations are also to be erected in different parts of the interior.

An important meeting was recently held in Livingstone at the instance and under the chairmanship of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to discuss the supply of metal to the copper mines in the Protectorate, which, said Mr. C. B. Kingston, representing the Anglo American Corporation, would within the next three or four years probably require a labour force of some 20,000 natives (at present 12,000 are employed). The meeting would find it necessary to seek to create for various foodstuffs.

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THERE was a good demand for East African descriptions at last week's public auctions, the best lots again realising high prices.

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Kenya</b>         | 1285 0d. to 1325 6d. |
| 1295 0d. to 1295 6d. |                      |
| 1305 0d. to 1335 0d. |                      |
| 1315 0d. to 1335 6d. |                      |
| 1325 0d. to 1335 0d. |                      |
| 1335 0d. to 1365 0d. |                      |
| <b>Tanzania</b>      |                      |
| <b>Kilimanjaro</b>   |                      |
| London cleaned       |                      |
| First sizes          | 1295 0d. to 1325 0d. |
| Second sizes         | 1265 0d. to 1275 0d. |
| Third sizes          | 1265 0d. to 1275 0d. |
| Peaberry             | 1335 0d. to 1345 0d. |
| <b>Arusha</b>        |                      |
| London cleaned       |                      |
| First sizes          | 1275 0d. to 1305 0d. |
| Second sizes         | 1265 0d. to 1265 0d. |
| Third sizes          | 1265 0d. to 1265 0d. |
| Peaberry             | 1335 0d. to 1335 0d. |
| Ungraded             | 1275 0d.             |
| <b>Zanzibar</b>      |                      |
| Brown mixed          | 1225 0d. to 1255 6d. |
| Robusta              | 1245 0d.             |
| London cleaned       |                      |
| First sizes          | 1265 0d. to 1295 0d. |
| Second sizes         | 1265 0d. to 1295 0d. |
| Third sizes          | 1265 0d. to 1295 0d. |
| Peaberry             | 1275 0d. to 1275 6d. |
| <b>Uganda</b>        |                      |
| London cleaned       |                      |
| First sizes          | 1215 0d. to 1265 0d. |
| Second sizes         | 1245 0d. to 1275 0d. |
| Third sizes          | 1275 0d.             |
| Peaberry             | 1275 0d. to 1285 0d. |
| <b>Toro</b>          |                      |
| London cleaned       |                      |
| First sizes          | 1165 0d.             |
| Second sizes         | 1065 0d.             |
| Third sizes          | 1065 0d.             |
| Peaberry             | 1205 0d.             |
| <b>Bugisha</b>       |                      |
| Palish green         | 1125 0d.             |

Stocks of East African coffee in London on February 10 totalled 2,432 bags, as compared with 2,307 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

**OTHER PRODUCE**

**Beeswax.**—There is very little demand, spot value for Dax's Salama descriptions being 1375 0d.

**Castor Seed.**—The market is firm, and East African sorts are worth about 7 18 per ton for forward shipment.

**Cattle.**—Values for forward shipment have declined, and business has been done down to 825 0d. cwt. at which price there are further sellers.

**Leaves.**—High prices are quoted from Zanzibar, but there are few offers. The market has advanced id. per lb. owing to the scarcity of supplies. For December-February shipment prices have sold at 15 4 1/2 to 15 1/2, while for March-May shipment business has been done up to 15 1/2.

**Cotton.**—The Liverpool Cotton Association reports moderate business in East African imports of East African and Sudan cotton into the United Kingdom since about 1 last week's 20,000 and 14,000 bales respectively compared with 10,000 and 10,000 bales for the same period of 1927-28.

**Cotton Seed.**—The market is unchanged at about 75 0d. to 78 10s.

**Groundnuts.**—In the absence of any business in East African, the nominal value is between 170 and 175 for forward shipment.

**Gum Arabic.**—The market is firm. Sellers quote 100 for the new crop, natural sorts, while the value of cleaned sorts is 105. C.I.F. Spot value of natural is 115 cleaned up to 165.

**Waxes.**—The nominal value is 100, but no offers appeared. In last week's issue of East Africa we reported that the Kenya Government has placed an embargo on the export of wax, owing to the threat of famine in future years as a result of the ravages of locusts.

**Rubber.**—Present prices of East African descriptions are as follows:

|                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Clear red               | 70 0d.            |
| White sort              | 70 0d.            |
| Amahot, clean           | 70 0d. to 80 0d.  |
| Amahot, plantation crop | 80 0d. to 90 0d.  |
| Uganda pressed sheet    | 70 0d. to 100 0d. |

**Tea.**—At last week's public auctions 600 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 15 1/2 per lb.

**Spices.**—The market is steady, with East African white and/or yellow nominally worth about 25 50.

There is a quieter market for rice, a few lots being offered on Tuesday morning for 10 1/2, 10 1/2 and 10 1/2, but no business was passing.

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Mails for Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.O. London at 11.30 today, and at the same time on Saturdays for East Africa close at the G.O. at 11.30 a.m. Inward mails from East Africa arrive at London on February 16, 17, and March 1.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Messrs. Edwards Ltd report a profit of £40,940 for the year ended January 3, against £35,324 for 1937. The dividend on the Ordinary shares remains at 15%. Reserve funds now total £107,750.

We have received from Messrs. Blackstone & Co. Ltd., Stamford, a copy of a new catalogue concerning their electric lighting plant of 1, 144, 216 and 312 kilowatts. Copies of the catalogue, we understand, obtainable by any of our readers mentioning this paper and writing to the Head Office at Stamford.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

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Mombasa and Durban for Bombay, Feb. 10
Mombasa and Durban for Mozambique, Feb. 10
Mombasa and Durban for Zanzibar, Feb. 10
Mombasa and Durban for East Africa, Feb. 10
Mombasa and Durban for South Africa, Feb. 10
Mombasa and Durban for Amsterdam, Feb. 10
Mombasa and Durban for Rotterdam, Feb. 10
Mombasa and Durban for Antwerp, Feb. 10
Mombasa and Durban for Marseilles, Feb. 10
Mombasa and Durban for London, Feb. 10
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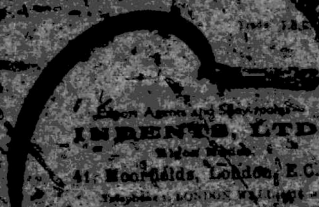
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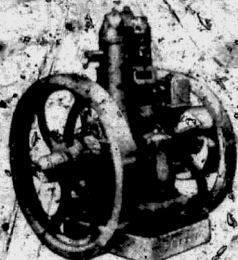
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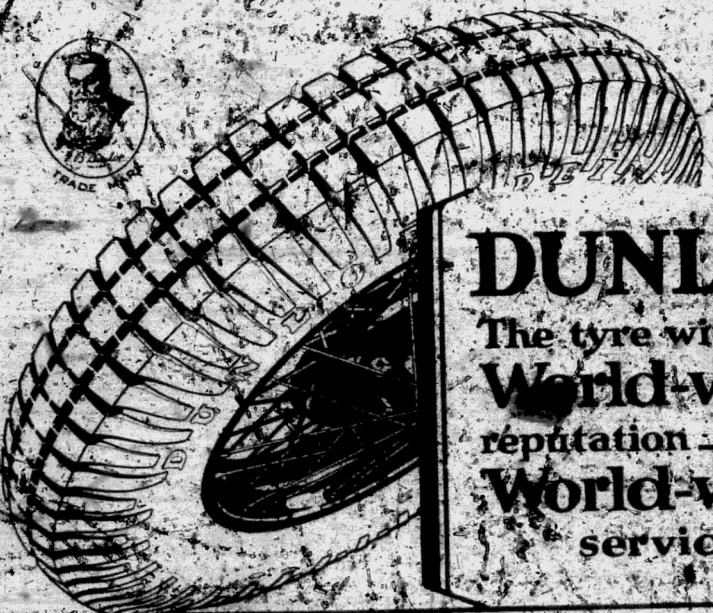
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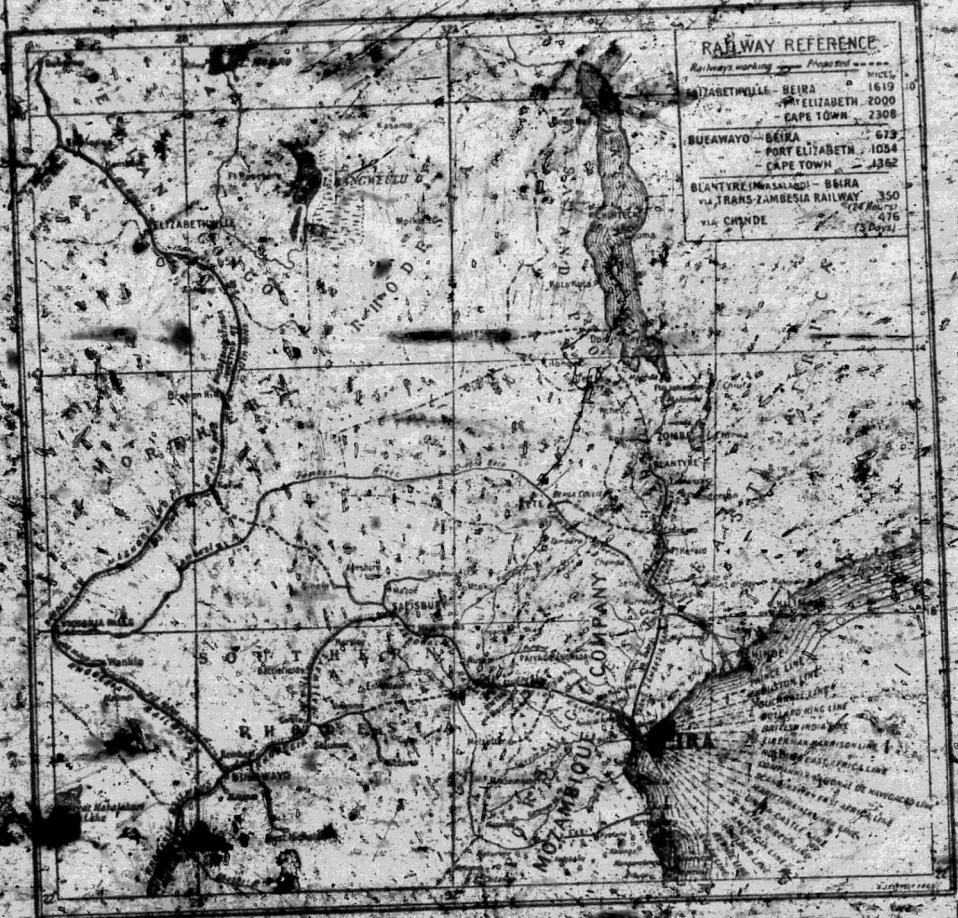
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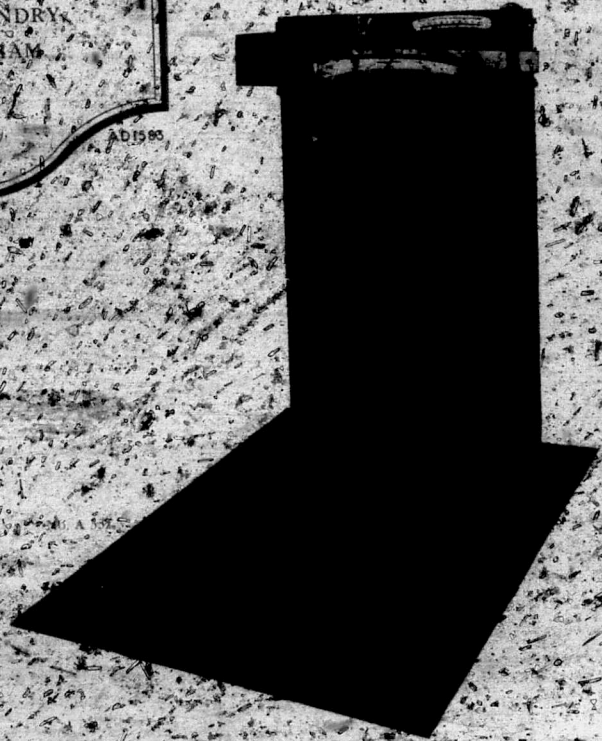
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## UNDUE HASTE IN TANGANYIKA?

The outstanding difference between British and German administration in what is called Tanganyika Territory may be briefly described as the contrast between retribalisation and debalialisation. The Germans adopted the deliberate policy of undermining the prestige and power of the chiefs in order that tribal organisation should be weakened, and thus, as they thought, Native society more amenable to direct European control. British policy, on the contrary, deliberately seeks to re-establish rightful tribal rulers, it not only reinstates them with their former degree of authority, but in many cases confers upon them powers and responsibilities hitherto unknown, and it aims at the creation or re-creation of strong self-governing tribal units. Suddenly to discard one system of government in favour of another in any country demands the courage of conviction and patience in application. That Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor who has given effect to the resuscitation of Native administration in Tanganyika, has the courage of his convictions is undoubted, but that he has been unduly impatient in applying his policy is the main charge which is met by all unofficial Europeans being opposed to the Government, and to which many others subscribe privately. In this issue we publish an article which, we think, will have an important influence upon which has been

made a point of reading the facts and sequence of the present system and its application. The writer is a man of wide East African experience, of tolerant outlook, of personal acquaintance with the problems of several of the Dependencies, and of sympathy with the difficulties and necessities of both settlers and pro-Native. For to cite many other observers, has found such an attitude of mind not merely possible but inevitable. From his observations on the spot he is driven to the conclusion that the chief defects arise from undue haste in the institution of a policy which is still experimental in its circumstances generally prevailing in Tanganyika. That impression, he it adds, also appears to have been left upon the minds of the four distinguished members of the Hilton Young Commission, who specifically recommended that the proposed High Commissioner for East Africa should satisfy himself whether Native administration is or is not being too rapidly introduced in Tanganyika.

Our contributor cites cases in which Native have shown a necessary indifference, but have even adopted a threatening attitude in the presence of administrative officers. During the past two months he has received a number of communications regarding recent happenings in the Kilimanjaro district in which it is clear, Native agitators have created a most unsatisfactory position. The charges made by the settlers against the Native institution were so serious that a demand for clarification without publication until the Government reply could be received. It has now reached us in two parts—first as expressed in a statement to the Legislative Council by the Hon. John Scott, the late Acting Governor, who, to be fair, succeeded only in deepening the impression that the Government had blundered badly; and secondly in a written statement promulgated by the Secretariat. That document puts such an entirely different complexion on the whole affair that it makes the more regrettable and inexcusable the marked procrastination in its release. Why did not the Tanganyika Government take the firm course of promptly dispelling the misconceptions under which the authorities in Moshi and Arusha laboured? The official explanation itself reveals how natural is this acceptance, and to have admitted that it persists to this week was an instance of the lack of sense that would be better than to permit it to be carried into two camps instead of taking its members round the official round the one standard of what understood Native policy. With this in view, we think our readers will likely be qualified to judge for themselves.



maker, a medicine man who has attained to influence because he is believed to speak with God, or he might be in times of stress, famine, or drought, the chiefs gathered in Tanganyika were not all of the same category of office. Some were the descendants of the founders. Other came of a warlike stock and their forefathers had made a name and gained their power and wealth in that warfare of a battle winning. In many districts the Government had to establish its chiefs could not be found and had had to be appointed by the headmen.

**Administrative Changes**

Not enough time was given for the Tanganyika to examination of the conditions of the district. The Government and its officers were puzzled by the fact that the Tanganyika had a number of co-existent chiefs of chiefdoms, some of which were co-ordinate systems of chiefdoms, and some of which were subordinate village heads, these never having been wiped out by the Government.

It was then decided to extend the system, will apply to the rest of the Territory except in regions like Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi where its application would have been absurd. Officers in charge of districts as different as Machinga and Bagamoyo, Iringa and Morogoro, were instructed to ferret out tribal history and genealogies and to find the rightful chief by consulting the people's opinion. Some officers who asked for more time to examine tribal history, such a large question were known to be impossible to get on with the job.

It would not have been so had the officers who chanced at that time to find themselves in charge of the provinces and districts had spent several years previously in the area, but in a large majority of cases owing to sickness, transfers, replacements, or removals, the officers concerned were newcomers. His predecessor had probably acquired a certain amount of knowledge of tribal chiefs, but that knowledge lay in the head of a man administering an area in another part of the map. Only a small part of this information was committed to record in the district book.

Thus in many cases a hurried and necessarily sketchy inquiry was all that could be made, and genealogies, tribal history, warfare and customs before the date of imposition fixed for the inauguration of indirect rule. In this inquiry the officers were more often than not hampered by suspicion on the part of the natives, who considered that their own history and lore had been lost or was overlaid with a foreign story. Only a small part of the rambling tales of genealogy and tribal succession, but much of it could be traced in such a way as to

**Local Resistance**

Europeans who have been present at the so-called elections of chiefs in Tanganyika have disagreed with me the often farcical nature of these things. The delegation of M.P. who recently visited the state managed to make a number of themselves called an inquiry of the events within which election to such events. It usually happened that the election was held when there was no state who was the rightful chief of their tribe. The natives generally cited a number of names. From a preliminary list of names the chief candidates were very often equal, though the chief candidates of the office might have more of these claims and the Government concerned itself mainly with its existence. Through intermarriage and polygamy the families were generally of the same stock, and many of the old chiefs were the old chiefs of the old chiefs, and

newcomers of some chief who undoubtedly in the past has been a big noise in that tribe. Such men were naturally jealous of one another. When called upon to state what factors governed succession to the stool of the chief, they said what best suited their own back. That is, a man who derived his right through the distaff side told his P.C. that he was the successor in a patriarchal and vice versa manner.

The bewildered *Mwana Shauri* then tried to sift out the claimants by some system of proportional representation. The matter was put to the voters, but they had little conception of what exactly a vote meant. All they knew was that the Government was going to choose a chief to be over them.

As they looked at the claimants they found enough of the ordinary standpoint anyhow, it was as good as B's, or Y's, or Z's. On the other hand, A, B, and Y were all severe, they would probably exact tax in a more thorough manner than Z, who being the wealthiest of the lot, would not be so demanding as the others on the salary or fee he derived from poll tax. The voters therefore chose the life of least resistance, and Z was elected, appointed and installed. For the next few years an unfortunate administrative officer will have to support him against the three rival factions of A, B, and Y, and will find his thoroughly unsatisfactory position as his nature as.

There must be many more, but I know three such chiefs who, having been elected in this manner, have since then had to be set aside, either because some more rightful successor or some person more suitable to wield the power of chief was forthcoming after A, B, Y, and Z had been found equally wanting in the elements of tribal administrative ability.

For too many petty men were elected in some districts and even the style and attitude of some. In others Amalaka's Native Council was useless. In nearly all these cases the sudden emergence of new men from the obscurity in which they had hibernated for years had an embarrassing effect.

**Some Proposed Remedies.**

Proof of my statement that sudden accession to power made most of the new chiefs swollen-headed is to be found in the indisputable fact that the majority of tribal courts throughout the Territory the best thing the new chiefs did was to reverse the judgments of the *Mwana Shauri* of the previous Native Courts over which the *Mwana Shauri* had one time presided. Endless petitions to divorce, dowry succession, and land disputes were swept into the new room. Personal spite was gratified, and were packed with relatives of the chief, and family intrigues played a large part in the reshuffle that took place.

Another instance of the unsettling effect of a sudden accession to power was the wafle of frankness that prevailed not only among the chiefs but among the people under indirect rule was introduced. I have heard of a prisoner remonstrate with a newly appointed chief for not maintaining the dignity of his office. The chief, however, refused to have anything to do with the various beer drinks held in his honor, and refused to receive his wife in a private house, and a sponger for drink. He was told that his *hama* and *hama* prestige and custom decreed that the ordinary people should bring the beer to the chief's house. The quantity must come to Mthana's part of the words.

**What the Natives Think**

The main reason for the second election in Tanganyika to be held in 1920. There was not much opposition with the foreign secret desire to a certain extent with a section of



the Permanent Mandates Commission, the League of Nations. At any rate, indirect influence through Native chiefs was not judged about the merits of the admission of Germans to the League. Nevertheless, the most experienced observers agree that the haste with which the policy of a "pump and dump" in Tanganyika is being carried out, both from the international and Colonial Point of view, is certainly giving rise to false idealistic Nationalism.

The Native has but two and two and two and two. He has seen the English Government, feverishly anxious to improve the balance, and he attributes that to war. He has the impression that expenditure of tax money is not as strictly supervised as it used to be. At the same time, he does not fail to mark that the Englishman does something to stem the inflow of his old enemies, the Germans, into the land. The Native of Tanganyika can see through a pick-wall as easily as any man.

Most of what I have written is the destructive criticism. The remedies would I propose for the present state of affairs.

**Suggested Remedies.**

First, I would urge that the present generation of chiefs, though they need not be ridden in too far a saddle, should not be given their heads too far. These chiefs are an men of good habits of mind, bound by an intricate web of marriage and tradition to the old families and the old ways of thinking, and they are nearly always dependent on the chiefs who helped to put them into power to keep them in their present position. Too often that position does not rest on ability, but on strict hereditary right. It is not upheld by force of character, and it is not broad based on the people's will. Such a chief knows that he must watch his step.

There is another aspect of the case. Administrative officers are continually enjoined to remember that their work in Native affairs is nowadays purely advisory, and in some cases this has led to a regrettable *laissez faire* attitude. It might be a great relief for the present by P.C. or A.C. not to have to concentrate, not to have to rack one's brain over those unworkable Native *shikano* and criminal and judicial work which the Native Courts now undertake. He need not, and often does not, suppose he speaks from his own mouth to his own. It is also very much easier to get into a man's way than to his. No one trembles for the children of tribal roads, schools, and homes, and the like, and for all this does to the fact that what is always received for the money, and why, both of the excess of zeal in the direction of too great control over Native authorities is required upon. Gang *virily* cannot be drawn your breath and draw your pay. These are the present guiding principles in many quarters. There are last things to say, but ever things I have written above is based on my own observation and the comments and conversations of hundreds of P.C.'s and A.C.'s in Tanganyika.

**Education for Sons of Chiefs.**

Every visitor to the Territory is impressed by the excellent work done in the schools for sons of Native chiefs at Ilorin, Moshi, and Malindi. These schools are being run on sound lines, and of keen and able fellows to be profited by the mistakes made in the educational policy of the older colonies. To these schools is the solution and the perfect remedy for the present state of affairs.

In the schools, such the sons of Native chiefs, young as possible. They are not to be taught, but to be subjected to the same common-sense and

no trills. The first thing they learn is personal cleanliness. Self-respect follows. Their hands are kept fully occupied, and their bodies fit for exercise and work. They are learning the dignity of manual labour, agriculture, and animal husbandry in a practical fashion, by field work. They are receiving their fellow-pupils through a miniature system of tribal courts, such as they find in their own homes, when they return to their native houses. And finally, they are imbibing a modern education, not in the English tongue, but in their own, but in Swahili, the language that can be heard far and wide through East and Central Africa.

In process of time, out of the boys who are in these schools there will emerge, right and left, men worthy of the name, to take up and carry on the system of tribal rule and may we hope to see together sections of small classes and centres of education, just as their European advisers are now striving to bind together the three East African colonies in some form of close union.

**TANGANYIKA SETTLERS WANT**

**Resolutions of the Dodoma Conference.**

Mr. W. H. Mitchell, the Secretary of the Tanganyika Congress, Associations, and a record of the resolutions passed at the recent Dodoma Conference, a general account of which has already been contributed to these pages by a special correspondent. Among the most interesting resolutions were the following:

**Land Settlement Board.** That the Congress is of the opinion that the method adopted by Government to promote settlement in this Territory is inefficient and unsatisfactory and urges the immediate formation of a Land Settlement Board, on which the principal agents of the Territory would be included, and a Congress of the Territory would be established, and a Board of Settlement should be entrusted with the duty of making a report on the control of the settlement and Department.

**Unoccupied Land.** That the Congress recommends Government the introduction of a system of grants of freehold and leasehold land, and that the Government should be encouraged to develop the land, and that the Government should be encouraged to develop the land, and that the Government should be encouraged to develop the land.

**Opening of the Territory.** That the Congress is of opinion that there should be a limited scope in Tanganyika for European settlement, and that the Government should be encouraged to develop the land, and that the Government should be encouraged to develop the land.

**Immigration.** That the Congress is of opinion that every effort should be made to ensure that the settler is able to develop his capital to the maximum, and that the practice of bargaining for land should be discouraged.

**Department of Education.** That the matter of introducing an education system is of the opinion that Government should consider the introduction of a system of technical education, and that the Government should be encouraged to develop the land.

**Transportation.** That the Government should be encouraged to develop the land, and that the Government should be encouraged to develop the land, and that the Government should be encouraged to develop the land.

The resolutions of the Congress are to be published in a special issue of the "East African" and will be of interest to all those who are interested in the development of the Territory.

# THE RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND

Majority Report of the Commission

Reference has been made to the lack of rail and road communication between Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia and the northern group (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika). The effects of this geographical isolation have, however, been offset by the fact that the Administration in the Nyasaland since 1904 and Northern Rhodesia since 1904 has been directly controlled by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a very considerable degree of co-ordination with the northern territories has been achieved, both in matters of policy and administration.

Administrative and technical officers in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are recruited by the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents for the Colonies and serve under the same conditions regarding leave and pensions, and on similar scales of salaries as officers serving in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

In judicial matters Nyasaland is included within the sphere of the East African Court of Appeal established in 1910.

For purposes of defence both territories follow the practice of their northern neighbours in the employment of Native troops in Northern Rhodesia and the Northern Rhodesia Police and in Nyasaland a force of the King's African Rifles. Nyasaland contributes towards the cost of the Inspector General of the King's African Rifles and his staff officers, and is visited annually by the Inspector General.

Both Governments contribute to the cost of the East African Governors' Conference, Secretariat, the East African Trade and Information Office, the Amanu Institute, and various Imperial scientific bureaux, also to the Colonial Office. A large number of officers on Native Education and Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. These Governments have also agreed to contribute to the Sleeping Sickness Research Institute at Entebbe, and have accepted the principle of Centralising Veterinary Research at Kabete in Kenya.

### White Settlement and Native Policy.

Nyasaland comprises a land area of 30,000 square miles, with a population of 1,200,000 Natives, 700 Europeans, and 200 Asiatics. Only a small part of the country is suitable for white settlement. The present European population is mainly confined to the Shire and Malawi Highlands in the southern portion of the territory.

The prospects of future settlement within the 4,300 square miles owned by the British South Africa Company in North Nyasaland in the Northern Territory where there is a considerable highland area depend on the development of communications, the fertility of the territory, except for a small area which is either already in Native occupation or has been set aside as Native areas and so will be closed to white settlement.

Speaking generally, therefore, it cannot be regarded as a white man's country and its produce will always be mainly Native produce. Its most important economic and political problems are Native problems, and are generally similar to those arising in Uganda and Tanganyika. The demarcation of the areas available for white settlement remains to be determined.

We continue extracts from the Report of the Commission on Closer Union in East and West Africa (Cmd. 222), 6/2/21. The work's quotations are from the opinions expressed by Sir George Schuster, Sir Reginald Mait, and Mr J. H. Oldham on the subject of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland; the Chairman Sir Philip Hilton, and dissenting extracts, with his recommendations, Sir George Schuster's, and Sir Philip Hilton's recommendations. The press-headings have been introduced in italics.

dispute, and as a result considerable work has been done in Nyasaland and the more urgent account of the disputes that have arisen in regard to the rights of the Natives in respect of lands which have already been allotted.

In parts of Northern Nyasaland there is occasional shortage of labour for employment on settlers' estates, but in the northern districts there is comparatively little local demand for hired labour, and the opportunities for cultivation on their own land are not likely to be sufficient to prevent the migration of large numbers of Natives to work for the white settler in other territories. In this respect Nyasaland has been in collision with the northern territories, both in fact with Northern Rhodesia. In fact there is a continuous stream of migration from both the Protectorates to other territories. A certain number of Natives are, however, going northwards into Tanganyika, but the main stream is westwards and southwards.

### Regulation of Native Migration.

It is estimated that 30,000 Natives of Nyasaland are absent every year, mainly for work on the mines in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia and in South Africa, Northern Rhodesia, after leaving considerable numbers in Nyasaland and Tanganyika, and the Indian Empire. Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia were recruited in 1904 for work outside the Protectorate, and 31,000 in Northern Rhodesia independently to work in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. These conditions indicate a need for co-operation in the regulation of labour between Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and also, if possible, with Southern Rhodesia as well, as it is desirable that general labour conditions and themselves under the same general conditions in these territories. Moreover, the white settlers are closely interested in the regulation of these labour movements. In Southern Rhodesia, for instance, both the mining and farming industries are dependent on the extent of labour supply, and in Northern Rhodesia some of the strongest reasons for the summer migration of the Natives is the fear of being employed in the Protectorate. On the other hand, the Natives of Nyasaland are afraid of being drained by the white settlers.

With regard to the political situation of Nyasaland, it is faced with much the same problems as those of the northern territories. The old tribal system has broken down, and has been replaced by a system which is in a state of evolution, but which is not yet evolved into a form of local government from which in large parts of Nyasaland the tribal organization is still in vogue. The Native Administration, carried out through village headmen, who are in fact not servants but officers in distinct councils, under the presidency of British officers, is a system of initiative in the district which is intended to develop a sense of responsibility in the Natives. There is no easy alternative, and it is clear that there has not been allowed to the Natives of Nyasaland and might mean, unless what is being done to restore the authority of tribal chiefs in Tanganyika, and an exchange of views between the two territories, would be of little avail.

### Northern Rhodesia's Characteristics.

Northern Rhodesia has an area of about 50,000 square miles, with a population of 1,200,000 Natives, 700 Europeans, and 200 Asiatics. There are three natural divisions in the territory possessing distinct characteristics. The central area, which contains the bulk of the European settler community, is traversed from south to north by the Rhodesia Rail, which is the Mashonaland Railway, and the Rhodesia Railway, and the Mashonaland Railway, which connects it southwards to Bulawayo and Bechuanaland, and the railways of

the Union of South Africa, and northwards with Elisabethville and the railway system of the Belgian Congo. In addition to agriculture and cattle-breeding, it has a large mining industry, and its future prosperity will depend largely on mineral development. Towards the north it has a certain amount of export trade in the shape of cattle and agricultural produce for local consumption in the Belgian Congo. It is possible that some of the traffic from the mines to the north will be broken off and also be drawn in this direction when the opening of railway connection with Lobito Bay in Portuguese West Africa provides another outlet to the sea, but the main bulk of the trade of this area takes land and is always likely to take a southerly route through Southern Rhodesia and thence to Beira, or South Africa. Consequently the European community has many trade connections with Southern Rhodesia, and the interests of the mining industry in particular are interwoven with those of the southern Colony.

The western part of Northern Rhodesia is almost entirely occupied by Natives. On the south-west the State of Barotseland forms a distinct political unit under a paramount chief, whose status, like that of the Kabaka of Buganda, is protected by treaty rights. The district of Kasempa on the north-west may be classed with Barotseland as an area in which Native interests are predominant.

#### North-Eastern Rhodesia

The north-eastern part of Northern Rhodesia is only connected with the rest of the Protectorate by a narrow neck of land running between Portuguese and Belgian territory. This area is itself dissected into two separate parts by the Linyanga river and the mountainous watershed to the west of it. Communications between both these parts and the central area are extremely difficult, and when Erit Jameson is constructing a good road on the Rhodesian Railway system, it is probable that the dangers in this area will continue to export their tobacco, which is their main crop, through Nyasaland to Beira. The remaining part of the north-eastern area looks more to the north than to the south or east, and the planters in the neighbourhood of Abernethy send their exports to Lake Tanganyika and Kigoma or Dar es Salaam. If life were to be connected by railway with Dodoma, it might be more convenient to administer this part of the country from Dar es Salaam than from Livingstone.

Both parts of the north-eastern section have a type of country climate suitable for white settlement, but the country is in places thickly populated by Natives. It is, in fact, from this area that the mining industry, both in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, draws a good deal of its labour. In the absence of communications no great extension of white settlement is in progress, but the discovery of minerals in paying quantities might change the position and cause the country to be more rapidly developed.

The land problems in Northern Rhodesia are much the same as those arising in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland, and it has in common with Nyasaland the general problem of securing the rights of residual Natives in all lands alienated to British companies.

#### Labour on the Mines

Northern Rhodesia is both an important and an exporter of labour, and it is desirable for the two Protectorates to co-operate in the regulation of labour migrations. Northern Rhodesia has a special problem of its own, which has also a bearing on the question of the political education of the Natives and of training him to manage his own affairs. There are large concentrations of Native labourers in the mining camps who have been drawn from the

mines and divers, from other areas, and are severed for the time being, at any rate, from their own tribal organisations. Attempts are being made to arrange for the control of such matters as sanitation, etc., in camps through Native headmen appointed *ad hoc* by the mine managers, and it is possible that this practice may prove to be the germ of a complete form of local administration, but there are obvious difficulties in the way of securing obedience to headmen who have no traditional authority behind them, and these difficulties will increase with the expansion of the mining industry and the size of the mining camps. Conditions in these camps are very different from those prevailing in the other territories, and the demoralised Natives are largely employed as agricultural labourers; as, for instance, in the Kenya Highlands. For the solution of the problem of mining camps more help can probably be got from the experience of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

In the absence of railway communication between Nyasaland and Tanganyika it is practically impossible for the present to incorporate Nyasaland in the political formation which we have recommended for Kenya, Tanganyika, and Tanganyika. Meanwhile Nyasaland's only outlet to the sea is through Portuguese territory and the port of Beira. Were the problem a new one it might be preferable to look for an outlet to the north or north-east instead of to the south, but the heavy expenditure which has already been undertaken in building the existing lines, and the communications of the Nyasaland Government under its guarantees for the Trans-Zambezi Railway, constitute very strong motives for the Government to do all that is in its power to foster trade on the Beira route.

#### The Beira Route

The crossing of the Zambezi, which at present has to be effected by boat, entails a time delay and an indefinite limit to the volume of that traffic. The prospect of a permanent bridge over the river has long been under consideration, but met with both physical and financial difficulties, and unless both these can be overcome the Protectorate will either have to accept severe restrictions on its economic development or to cut its losses on its guarantee and undertake new commitments by building up communications to the north or north-east. Until the question of the Zambezi bridge is settled all projects for extending the State Highlands Railway northwards will be in a very uncertain attitude from the Lake to the south-eastern Rhodesia must be held up, and it will be useless to draw more traffic to a bottleneck through which it cannot be evacuated.

If any route for the northern part of the Protectorate is to be developed, the Commission pointed out that the natural outlet of this area is via Dar es Salaam and thence to the Indian Ocean. The natural commercial watershed is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Demba Bay on Lake Tanganyika. We have referred to the prospects of a railway from Kibira or Morogoro to the Dar es Salaam-Kibira line, and it should be pointed out that these have been studied. A railway policy which has at times been studied is the opening up of communications from the south-eastern side of Lake Nyasa through Portuguese territory to Port Amelia for a more easterly alternative outlet to the Indian Ocean. This route, which would affect little, was considered in these reports in the case of Pezani, its scope for development as a port is too little known to make it possible to consider these proposals seriously as alternatives, but are the views of the Portuguese Government would be an easy case, very substantial new port would be satisfactory, and these routes would be of the extreme northern area.

The rail communication between Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia is very long and circuitous, but was on Beira, Salisbury, and Bulawayo, and facilities for communications by road have not been developed. The direct route between Zomba and Livingston would lead through a very mountainous and hilly area, and no through road. There is a fairly good road from Blantyre to Livingston, but the Post and Telegraph district which is situated in that district is ordinarily farming and is not to be separated from the rest of



PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

## HOUSEKEEPING IN UGANDA.

By Joe Griffin.

Special Illustrations by E. S. K. M. M.

Your happiness or unhappiness in Uganda will be very largely determined by your "kitchen boys" or your personal head boy, and the numerous table and kitchen boys. Your cook and his assistant *mboto* are the most important of your household staff. Your garden boys and carriers of wood, milk, water, vegetables, and fish. And your personal boy, besides his duties as a butler with dinner kit, leaves trailing in the dust, of your cook's reputation is limited to his skill as a manufacturer and "steam pudding." All the standards to your *akho*, (the boy who cooks), then, are of value.

When in appearance in a country where his staff covers a multitude of sins is *mboto*, the cook. His hair is shaven; the roofed *mboto* who serves, distance from a bar-bungas wall is topped with a table like arrangement of bricks, *mboto*, of a series of little bonny fires, and will cook your bread, meat, cakes, vegetables, and his own pieces of plantains. The talent European natives buy results, leaving the process and preparation of cooking in a kinder security.

### Cook's character.

*Mboto* is a hearty, good man, with an insatiable thirst for *mango*. He will happily accept of banana juice, or of intelligence and *mboto*. He loves to moisten his throat with *mango* and drink. The *Mboto* will tell you what all this drink, unless they are on their last legs. How should they do otherwise since they will finally heat and smoke. When your dinner party is over and for half an hour in the morning to find at 10 that *Mboto* has just returned from his afternoon stroll. *Mboto* drinks indeed. The cook of mine used to come with a modest request for 30 shillings a year whenever we were in the country. He argued, he might not drink at his leisure and no one else the worse for it. He thought he had rightly so. "Can I be drunk when the *mboto* is not in *mboto*, come to eat his?" It was an excellent working arrangement.

He has a rooster conviction that when you like once you like *mboto*. Thus it is easy to speak well of the carnal customs of *Mboto* and's *place de resistance* remains *mboto*, he will continue to serve fifty a shrick for me. I hope he has never been heard to assert that they are "given him" (meat and banana) (fruits) every day. Each morning, accompanied by his attendant *mboto*, carrying a basket, *Mboto* goes to market to buy the day's fruit, meat, vegetable, and bones. Provided his expenditure is within the bounds of reason, one does not inquire into his *mboto*'s reasons. If the *mboto* is surpassing competence, and (alleged) honesty, he keeps an account in a rubby notebook of his expenses in Swahili or sometimes in English, in the strictly phonetic script, as thus:

- Kojohany 30 cents
- Kabali 20
- Kwankamba 20
- Mururu 20

As to him in the *Mboto* seldom fails to take the occasion should a dinner party be the order of the day for the *mboto* does not wish to discredit his *mboto*. He will then bring you at 10 times the usual price of the *mboto* to make you a delicious curious and *mboto* of the *mboto* and a valuable Worcester.

*Mboto* refers as a great feast, and it is as "second course" he is allowed to produce that arch-delightful *mboto* "dinner." His satisfaction is complete.

### The *Mboto*:

No self-respecting *mboto* will work without an *mboto*, a black-faced boy, usually of tender years, who is the least conservative of the household staff. The *Mboto* is generally very "tough" to do any task *mboto* outside his own province, but the kitchen *mboto* is different. For 15 a month he will clean your life, polish your silverware, cook your food on such occasions as *Mboto* may be incapacitated, feed your dogs, cats, and chickens, and clean your car, which he regards as a personal *mboto*. Thank you *Mboto*, he will observe *mboto* for buying this beautiful motor car." He is trained, he feels in prestige.

One day he hopes to be an *mboto* himself, with an *mboto* of his own to bully. Indeed, he is quite capable at any moment of offering himself as "very good cook" to shillings, to an unsuspecting new arrival. But his routine vocation is a *mboto* and he regards himself as *mboto* to his own *mboto*. A little *mboto* in a fellow *mboto* of an infinite resource *mboto* in *mboto* must be a great deal of work. Then he will acquire one of his *mboto* and resurrected parents.

"My mind is dying," he will say, with appropriate *mboto*. "I want to leave to go to my *mboto*."

"But she died last time you had leave," you protest.  
 "Ah, yes, *mboto*," that was my grandfather. But she will die to-morrow. I have a letter which says so." And he produces a grimy document and *mboto*, explaining hopefully in the kitchen compound, the *mboto* relating who is alleged to have brought it.

The *mboto* among the relatives of the *Mboto* and a servant are appalling, but well, human nature is much the same the world over, and the time allowed for *mboto* of the English *mboto* serves the *mboto* just as well.

### The *mboto*:

A *mboto* dweller on the back veranda is the *mboto*, who sits on his own *mboto* and arrives about eight in the evening on a smart push-bicycle and with the white suit of a European cut. He paces a bath in the kitchen compound, and armed with blue mottled soap and assisted by such of the younger male members of his family as he can press into service, he rubs and slaps and twists and tortures your clothes. Some he hangs on the line, but he much prefers to spread them on the lawn, which, *mboto*, he deprecates *mboto* on business of his own. *mboto* a *mboto* to create havoc with a large theatrical army to do him justice. He is no unproductive man, but many a home steam laundry and ironing and very occasionally in a private sale of your socks and ties, when he is quite sure "they *mboto* of you be used."

The head boy, spotless in white skull-cap and long neck to heel *mboto*, moving on stout bare feet, gives an air to the house. He wears the *mboto*, looks after the drinks (occasionally helping himself), superintends the household, serves at table, and keeps the lesser *mboto* pants and table boys in order. If anything goes wrong it is his affair to right it. Consequently, your head boy is bad, you all suffer. It would be of no manner of ill-service to have a *mboto* of the *mboto* of the *mboto* and *mboto* of the *mboto* and *mboto* of the *mboto*. The less one can be the better. They will be the better. They will be the better.



LEAS AFRICA

# PLANTING A ROAD



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TRACTION

# T R A C T O R

THE AGE OF THE NATIVE.

Some investigations of a Reader.  
To the Editor of East Africa.

Inquiries have been made in your columns as to whether the Natives of Africa do not become "old" at a comparatively early age.

My own studies of the subject, make me take a contrary view. It is true that the mortality in early childhood is great, and that large numbers of persons of both sexes die early from various diseases such as small-pox, pneumonia, etc. Those, however, who escape or survive such ailments are undoubtedly quite able to attain a very great age.

The age of a black man is a difficult matter to estimate by merely looking at him; and it may safely be said that he is generally older than he looks. An adult male of forty will often look quite young, and his appearance will remain unaltered over a considerable number of years. The children, too, who are popularly supposed to grow up much more rapidly than European children, very commonly do not do so, and are eighteen often seem still children. This is especially noticeable in the tribes of small stature.

Early in this century I started an identification book, in which, among other data, I noted the apparent age of the man when he first came under my notice, and I then found after a space of from ten to fifteen years that one might put the same adult down as his original age. It was this that led me to study the subject, and where I could do so by outside means, as by some war or other striking event, I endeavoured to obtain a check.

Whilst it has often been admitted that the Natives of the eastern and western Sudan live to a great age, it has nearly always been thought that the forest Natives died comparatively young. I have therefore carefully looked into this, and have found examples of great age among them too.

As a few examples of both. In the high neighbourhood of Lake Chad I found Natives reputed old, and after inquiry I could not place them at under eighty, and two or three I met who were over ninety. One old Fulah man was said to be one hundred, and I could not make him much less after examining the data. He was able to come and see me, and though a little deaf and not seeing well, was comparatively alert. He was alive three years after my visit, when I last heard of him.

In the eastern part of the same country (Sierra Leone) I met a very active old chief who was fully eighty and who still walked miles, and in the same town there were two old women who were grown up when this chief was in his infancy, though I did not actually see them.

The first Abba of Songhai, who died in 1588, according to the French on the death of Sônié Ali, to whom he had been chief minister, in 1402. He was nearly a hundred years old, and is reputed to have had a large family. It is not clear what he was nearly a hundred years old when he died is therefore not impossible.

On the 10th of the month of August, 1891, I saw the case of a young man, who was in appearance quite a youngster, and who might be taken for his youth.

At the same time I met an old man, who was in appearance quite a youngster, and who might be taken for his youth. He was in appearance quite a youngster, and who might be taken for his youth. He was in appearance quite a youngster, and who might be taken for his youth.

It is more difficult to obtain reliable information about the females, but that they always become old in early years I have no grounds for believing, though it may be so in some tribes. Anyhow, I have known women in the first still quite fresh possessing.

As regards the education, it gives it is not becoming comparatively easy to obtain reliable data, but their period of life need not necessarily be the same as their lifespan with have lived a long life.

I might add that in North Africa the Barbary race reach 120, and even to 150, in duration, I have read.

I have nothing sufficient opportunity to study the ages of the East African Natives, but there is no reason that amongst them, too, there should not be persons of great age. The subject is one that is well worth studying.

Yours faithfully,  
A. H. HARRIS.

SHOULD THE NATIVE WORK?

A Reply to Mr Hopkin Morris, M.P.  
To the Editor of East Africa.

I have unwittingly misinterpreted the words and views of Mr. Hopkin Morris, as quoted in East Africa; I hasten to tender him my apologies.

I am indeed glad to learn from his letter in your last issue that in fact he agrees in principle that the Native should work and should be allowed to work, and I venture to hope that Mr. Morris may feel it possible to use his influence as a Member of Parliament to advocate these views in the required quarters, and to expound them in debate. A clear and authoritative voicing of these elementary principles is badly needed in Parliament and in the Press.

I would, however, suggest that Mr. Morris appears to be unduly impressed with the difficulty of making the Native work. It is true that the wants of the Native are small, but these are increasing with his gradual enlightenment, and with his desire for the clothes, food, and commodities of civilisation. Further, there are the demands of hut and/or poll tax to be met. So to obtain money to meet these various requirements he has therefore to work to work, to do personal services or by growing his crops and produce to sell.

But quite apart from this I do not intend to say—and I hope I carry Mr. Morris with me—that there is certain public work that the Native should be called upon to perform in return for payment, whether he wants to work or not; as, for example, the upkeep of roads, keeping the streets clear and other public works, porterage for Government stores, municipal sanitary work, and so forth. In other words, Kivumba labour sets as to be in some districts, and which has the sanction of him, and custom behind it. (Exeter Hall will scream the cry, "even though the work be paid for by the Government, prices, but no matter.)

I agree with Mr. Morris that compulsory work should be done through tribal arrangements, but may I remind him that this has long been the case in the British East African Dependencies, the District Officers dealing with the chiefs, and getting to them the message, which the latter meet by calls on their subjects through their councils, sub-chiefs, and headmen.

Minor Army and Navy  
London, S.W.



PERSONALIA

Major W. M. Crowley has left for the Riviera.  
Sir M. Wheeler left Southampton last week for  
Baira.

The Hon. W. Barapoly left London on Friday  
last for the Madaga for his visit to Salamb.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Conforzi are on the water for  
Nyasaland for a holiday spent in England and on  
the continent.

Captain R. W. M. Arbutnot, M.C., a director of  
Arbutnot, Latham and Company of London, is  
revisiting East Africa.

We learn with regret of the recent death at  
Nakuru of Mr. F. L. MacDonald, formerly surveyor  
to the General Post Office.

Mr. J. B. Stieglitz Merrick has been appointed  
temporary nominated official member of the  
Legislative Council of Kenya.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, visiting Sir Robert  
and Lady Williams in Aberdeenshire for the opening  
of the salmon fishing season.

The Hon. T. J. O'Shea, who had intended to  
resign from the Kenya Legislative Council, has  
agreed not to abide by that decision.

Sir Charles Grewe, who will be well remembered  
by those who took part in the East African  
Exposition, recently celebrated his seventy-first birthday.

The marriage will take place on February 28  
between Ralph G. B. Barrett, of Nairobi, Kenya  
Colony, and Miss Helen (Lady) Lister, daughter  
of Mr. and Mrs. Lester, of Tunbridge Wells.

Sir Alan Cobden is about to make a comprehensive  
tour of England, Scotland, and Northern  
Ireland with the object of studying new aeroplanes  
and advising municipalities on the subject of supplies.

Mr. H. H. ... of the Tanganyika  
Native Service, who was recently stationed at  
Nakuru as District Officer, is spending his leave in  
North Wales. He expects to return to the Territory  
in June.

Archibald Blackledge, who is about to leave  
Kenya on retirement, is said to be succeeded  
by Captain Daniells, who, as we reported at the time,  
he did not propose to return to the  
Territory.

Sir A. and Lady H. ... left London this week  
to join the Madaga, at Marseilles. Other pas-  
sengers for Madaga to the same ship are Mr. ...  
and Mrs. ...

Major S. ... Mr. A. ...  
Jules and Mr. ...  
appointed a sub-committee to oppose the proposal that  
Mushara should be incorporated in the Nairobi  
Municipality.

When Captain ...  
Gaw, ...  
Nairobi to Miss ...  
wedding cake was ...  
goods of animals.

Capt. H. ...  
Southern Rhodesia ...  
address members of the Empire Parliamentary  
Association on the future of the administration in  
Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. ...  
Mrs. ...  
Boulton to study Native ...  
makes a representative ...  
birds for the Carnegie Museum.

Dr. D. ...  
Geologist in Tanganyika, is a ...  
University of Melbourne. Dr.  
R. O. ... is also a graduate of the same  
University.

Sir Philip Richardson, M.C., who as we reported  
last week, has been invited to join the Executive  
Council of the Joint East African Board, is one  
of the best shots in England. He paid a brief visit  
to East Africa some two years ago and hopes to  
revisit the Dependencies shortly.

Mrs. ...  
Mrs. H. W. ...  
compensation from the Portuguese Government in  
respect of the serious injury inflicted upon him by  
a Native ...

Mr. ...  
Provincial Commissioner of the first grade, Messrs.  
...  
Provincial Commissioner of the second grade, and  
Messrs. ...  
Provincial Commissioners, all in the Uganda  
Service.

We learn with regret of the death while bathing  
in Lake ...  
retiring settler, who had fished in the Nakuru  
district for many years. A distressing feature of  
the tragedy is that Mrs. James and their daughter  
were present when Captain James, who was a strong  
swimmer, disappeared.

Now that Mr. ...  
administration of the Government of Tanganyika  
Territory, Mr. ...  
Secretary, Mr. ...  
Deputy Chief Secretary, Mr. ...  
Assistant Chief Secretary and Mr. ...



East Africa in the Press.

IGNORANCE OF A CHURCH NEWSPAPER.

The English settlers in Kenya are perhaps not unnaturally very indignant at the recommendations of the Hutton Commission... The Church Times... Ignorance of a church newspaper... The Hutton Commission... Bishop Weston... The Church Times...

The Church Times, it is clear, has but the scantiest acquaintance with the outlook of the average Kenyan settler... He is no more and no less eager to get rich quick than the average Briton who emigrates to the land of his birth... The Church Times...

and the further suggestion that the average settler regards the Native as a helot to be booted and spurred into ill-paid labour is a travesty of the truth... The Church Times should be better informed... The Church Times...

the ease with which they are stated them with the ease suggested... two successive issues... The Commission... The Commission... The Commission...

UGANDA'S FIRST GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

The contemporary West Nile says of Mr W. H. de Boltz, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Kenya and Uganda, and who is about to retire from the Government Printership of Uganda...

William Henry de Boltz was born in 1875 and was educated at Norwich Grammar School... He passed through an exhaustive training... The Government Printing Office for the Uganda Protectorate... Mr de Boltz was attached to the Staff of Sir Harry Johnston...

Owing to delays in the arrival of the machinery... to the long safari from Mombasa... to Nairobi and to a rebellion... Mr de Boltz overcame his troubles... During this period he had also been responsible for the stationery of the Protectorate...

A first-class game shot, the holder of many big game and rifle shooting trophies... Bisley in 1907 in the Kolopore Cup Competition... Mr de Boltz was a member of the Uganda Land Contingent during the War... Mr de Boltz...

WHY A NATIVE WAS DISCHARGED.

A case had been brought before the... a native was discharged... The Government... The Government...

**HOME PRESS ON THE REPORT**

Further Views of the Home Young Recommendations

Mr. D. F. Thoms, a staunchly critical reviewer of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, writes:

If the world could be made over again by Government Commissions, life might be a much simpler but hardly a more interesting affair. To those amateurs of the same who, from the safe shelter of their clubs and universities, read the plausible pages of the Home Young report, and the closer attention of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, the whole matter and involved problem of East Africa must seem as easy of solution as a schoolboy sum. With the philosophical idealism of the report no one need quarrel, but in its practical aspects the whole thing seems to us wholly utopian. Too many insuperable conflicts for interest and human nature is irradically permeated.

In Kenya the majority of the white settlers feel very bitterly of the subject of the report and feel without justification. Kenya may be the stony ground among Colonies, as it is one of the most marvellous achievements of British Colonial enterprise. With scarcely a quarter of a century of initiative, will and vision, we opened up a vast territory to a few white settlers. A few men made the extent of the richness of this country. It must be realised in terms of the great prairies of North America or the pampas of the Argentine, the situation of Kenya will grow almost as the staple foodstuffs. It can be made the home of thousands of white men. But that depends on whether Kenya is to become merely one of a congeries of territories subject to a High Commissioner or a self-governing Dominion. The idea of self-government, which was plainly implied in the White Papers of 1923 and 1925, is now to be discarded. Kenya naturally feels she has been let down.

All the white settlers claim is the inalienable right of every free-born Briton to self-government. If it is not to be offered responsible government with suitable checks operated by the Colonial Office, they are expected to stand still until the backward races have reached their standard. It is an impossible proposition for any advanced people. The main hope of the Commission that the native intellectual development will be so rapid that he will soon be able to share satisfactorily in self-government is pure speculation without warrant in recent experience.

Kenya feels that the report is a betrayal. A vital question is now in jeopardy. This was fought out in 1923 and presumably settled on a communal basis. But now the Commission recommends

union of races. This proposal will only lead to a more rapid and general mutual intrigue between the Indian and the European-Native elements of whom Kenya has had more than her share.

The mere fact that there are only 15,000 odd whites in Kenya as against 2,500,000 Natives and large enclaves of Indians and Arabs, is of little significance in itself. Wise and efficient government does not depend on numbers. Much has been made of the propaganda of the instances of racial unity and exploitation among the whites, as though there were not a certain proportion of kindness in any group they can be, and have been dealt with by the local authorities. What we have not heard so much of is the far-sighted schemes for Native development and welfare which the Kenya Government and the colonists have instituted on their own initiative.

Kenya is the rock upon which the plans of the Commission will go shipwrecked. And if it does, it will not be because the man of Kenya is an obstructionist but because he feels deeply his traditional rights as an Englishman. He clings to them all the more stubbornly, perhaps, in that he is a permanently transplanted Englishman. He is in Kenya to stay. He is building there for other white men of his country whose interests he hardly disdains to defend. It is his sense of duty to the Empire as well as his own sense of justice that is behind his attitude. He is doing a good job and should be trusted under suitable constitutional checks to look out his own salvation. Kenya is a modern case of the "not for other parts of Africa and he will not do to lump it with them under any general scheme, however inclusive. Territorial differences the white man can tolerate in a different category. The inferior civilisation inevitably was a far more superior to the American Indian had to give way.

Dr. Norman Leys, in a letter to the *Statesman* writes:

The practical proposals of the report are fundamentally objectionable, both because they would weaken the one influence that has always been exerted in favour of justice and liberty for those whom ignorance makes helpless—the influence of British public opinion—and also because they would transfer to a hitherto unprecedented degree responsibility for the policy to be pursued in East and Central Africa from a General Parliament, now nominated by a large body of qualified and very many who have been responsible for violating British traditions of liberty and justice, and of men who believe that their profits depend on the perpetuation of the existing system and its evils.

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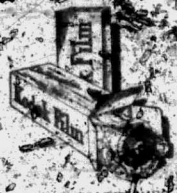
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## EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

and more in detail.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose attention had been drawn to the Bill by the Government of Uganda in the kingdom of Toro, which introduces a completely new system of land tenure into the country and at the same time despoils the basis of the present tribal and customary life of Toro, the which Government Department the circular was issued; and how much consideration was given to these proposals before they were issued.

Mr. Omsby Gore: My right hon. friend has given in the House a Bill, containing what is described as a translation of a circular in the Lutoro language, reading land in Toro, but he has not received from the Lutoro a copy or translation of any such circular. Steps will be taken to ascertain the position from the Government. A Committee was appointed in Uganda in 1920 to inquire into the grievances of the Mukama and people of Toro connected mainly with certain difficult land questions, and if a circular has been issued with the authority of the Protectorate Government, it will presumably have been based upon recommendations of that Committee.

Sir Sydney Begg: Can my right hon. friend say whether, in fact, there has ever existed in any system of land tenure in the kingdom of Toro that could be considered by the Protectorate Power as reasonable in the interests of the Natives themselves?

Mr. Omsby Gore: As my hon. friend is aware, there has been some dispute regarding the existing rights of occupancy of individual peasants vis à vis the tribal chiefs in that part of Uganda for a long time past. I have not myself seen the report of the Committee which investigated the question, which was a purely local Committee.

Mr. Horn: Will my right hon. friend, any information to show whether the so-called King of Mukama of Toro has in fact proved himself worthy of the office in the circumstances?

The Hilton Young Report.

Mr. Ernest Brown asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could estimate the total annual cost to the taxpayer of this country of the proposals made by the Hilton Young Commission for the creation of a High Commissioner and an Governor-General, with offices and staff in Africa and London?

Mr. Omsby Gore: The Commission were unable to make a definite estimate of their proposals, and it would appear to be impracticable to work out any estimate until consideration of the report generally is further advanced. It should not be assumed that the cost of any new organisation which may be set up in Eastern Africa will fall upon the British taxpayer.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence asked: whether, before adopting the recommendations made by the Hilton Young Commission for the amalgamation of the Native military forces in the East African territories, any consideration would be given to the fact that it would be necessary for the non-British Natives in the mentioned

area of Tanganyika to take the same oath of allegiance as that taken to-day by the British Native subjects of British territory.

Mr. Omsby Gore: I am not sure that the recommendation of the hon. member has in mind, but Natives of Tanganyika Territory who exist in the King African Rifles, and who take the same oath of allegiance to His Majesty, the King, is taken by Natives of those East African territories who exist in the Force of the King, and for a considerable number of soldiers serving in the King's African Rifles in Tanganyika Territory, and for Natives recruited in the Nyasaland and other territories, does not these men are not British subjects.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence: I am referred to the Hon. British Natives, and I am not doing anything under the conditions of the Statute which I have prevents them from taking the oath of allegiance?

Mr. Omsby Gore: If the hon. member will read the Statute, he will see that that is not so. The Statute in the status of protected races.

The South-Western Native Reserve.

Colonel Wedgwood, referring to the so-called North-west boundary of the Native Reserve in the South-Western district of Kenya, asked whether the Secretary of State was aware that this north-west boundary, cut off from the Reserve an area claimed by the Natives, whether the Natives had pressed their claim to the area, why this boundary had been gazetted in 1926 without first ascertaining the views of the Natives concerned, and if this grievance would be redressed as one result of the Hilton Young report?

Mr. Amery: The boundary in question has already been reconsidered, as it was found that certain of the Natives had been for some years accustomed to graze their stock to the south of it, and had patches of cultivation along the Panu river. According to the best information which I have received from Kenya, it is proposed to add two rivers, known as the Izma and the Runghu, with a line joining their sources, as the north-east boundary of the Reserve, thus adding an area of 49 square miles to the Reserve, as set out in 1926. I gather that the rest of the area, and this new line which was included in the Native Reserve, when the boundaries were published last year, is under order, and is not occupied and is being held for the Natives of that Reserve, but it is true to have been given that no part of that area should be alienated without the prior approval of the Secretary of State.

Colonel Wedgwood: I could not follow the details of the report, could not the question of the final abolition of the so-called area have and be postponed until the advent of the new High Commissioner in view of the recommendations of the Hilton Young report, that there should be certain areas of land to be reserved for future alienation to Natives as apart from the alienation to whites?

Mr. Amery: I think that the restrictions that are now to be placed with respect to the Secretary of State, as to the constitutional arrangements, are completed, consequently.

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**GEDAREF-SENNAR LINE OPENED.**

On February 15, Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, officially opened the Gedaref-Sennar section of the Kassala-Sennar railway. And thus celebrated the conclusion of yet another portion of the line railway system of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The portion of the line from Kassala to Gedaref (130 miles) has been in operation for some months; the link from the junction at Hala to Kassala was finished in 1924. The Sennar Dam was opened in 1926, and the new line—44 miles long, crosses the Dam and links up with the existing railway to Kosti and the Sordofan Province, placing Sennar in direct communication with Port Sudan and the Red Sea, and facilitating the development of the rich country lying between the Atbara river and the Blue Nile and of the Gash delta confluence. Some 20,000 square miles of country will be tapped.

The Madwar correspondent of the Sudan Mail telegraphed:

In a clearing in the dense forest growth of the lung country, a thousand yards from the Dinder river, one hundred guests of the Sudan Railways management witnessed an object lesson in pioneer African railway construction. The last hundred yards of the last section of railway connecting the Port Sudan trade centre at Gezira and Sennar with the Red Sea was built before their eyes. The Sudan railways ran two steam-pull express specials, two hundred miles to bring their guests to the scene of completion in previously inaccessible country.

When the last rail had been laid one half of the commemorative bronze fishplate remained to be secured. Sir John Maffey, the Governor-General, stepped forward with a spanner and tightened it. Sir John remarked that the new line would double the traffic of the Sudan and bring the Native population to a fertile territory before inaccessible and virtually uninhabited.

After this the line clear for the first train was obtained from a tablet machine specially erected of this wild spot, and Sir John Maffey handed the way clear tablet to the proud Native driver. The Governor-General's special then steamed north over the new track.

**SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE IN ACTION**

Two wandering Nubians, led by Gwek, Waduis, the notorious wizard, who instigated the troubles of last winter, attacked troops of the Sudan Defence Force and police on February 8 near the site of the Dengkur Pyramid, which was destroyed early in 1928, as it was the stronghold and symbol of the wizard's influence. The attack was repulsed, and the Nubians, pursued by cavalry, Gwek and three other wizards and fourteen tribesmen were killed, and Holi Karajok, Gwek's fellow wizard and ally, who defied the attack with him, escaped. The Government forces had no casualties. Although since last year's operations Gwek had been a fugitive with his adherents, his final disappearance should give impetus towards a peaceful settlement of the turbulent Nubian question under the administrative measures now in progress.

Some seventy British and American tourists were stranded at the Victoria Falls last week by the general strike called by the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union, whose picket was obeyed by about 3,500 European and 6,000 Natives. The grievances relate to wages, hours of work, and payment for overtime.

**GAME RESERVES AND NATIONAL PARKS**

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Some sound opinions on the subject which should guide the true sportsman, are expressed by Colonel J. Stevenson Hamilton, Director of the Kruger National Park, when addressing the Royal Empire Society, last week in the Preservation of Wild Life.

As species once destroyed, he said, could never be replaced. Works of nature are in a different category, but man had once made them and could reproduce them. Nature did not reproduce them. Man, he claimed, had no moral right, though he might have the physical power, to exterminate any form of wild life, yet it was being done often from base and sordid motives and sometimes from mere lust of slaughter. There was no fear, he added, of such extermination by true sportsmen who matched their wits, their courage, and their endurance against the strength and cunning of the game and took no real advantage of the increase in means of destruction. They regarded their trophies merely as a symbol of their success.

Wild life, he declared, was not incompatible with farming, and the early settlers who had preserved on their land some of the best species of animals, but he maintained that the sportsman who hunted game had a right to do so, and that he should allow wild game on his land. On the practical side, he argued that national parks had not been economically sound. It was a large matter of a continent paying in gold cash.

Colonel Hamilton showed a fine series of lantern slides of game from national parks in Canada, Australia, and South Africa. The gameiness of the animals in the Kruger Park was well illustrated, and some pictures of the new white rhinoceros still left in Zululand were wonderful food. It was pleasant to hear the speaker refer to the late Mr. Abel Chamman, whose share in the establishment of the Kruger Park is often overlooked.

**EXHIBITION OF AFRICAN ART**

On Friday last, the Hon. W. C. C. Ormsby Gore, M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, opened at the Imperial Institute the most interesting exhibition of drawings collected in the Gold Coast since by Mr. G. A. Stevenson, the Master at Achimota College. Mr. Ormsby Gore stressed the importance of encouraging indigenous African institutions and handicrafts and urged that Natives should be helped to furnish their own art. Mr. Stevenson emphasized the work of the Government in bridging the gap of art between the ages of a writer and a five-year game evidence in a short speech of sympathy with African modes of thought and a desire to assist the Empire to develop in his industry.

The exhibition, he considers, shows vigour, originality, and considerable promise, and though many of the designs are crude, the collection is certainly interesting. Several drawings have been chosen by the British authorities for posters, but some at least of them will be considerable African experience who attended the opening of the exhibition regretted that two-thirds of the excellent sketches had not been submitted. Some of the coloured works, or show sketches, of make attractive posters.

Perhaps a man of the form of the work of African work at some time in the not distant future.



Out in the wilds riders need a bicycle that will stand up to hard work and riding.

Mr. John Legue writes as follows from 210, de Gréville Street, Toronto, Canada, of his experience of the Raleigh:

"I have just completed the ninth year with a Raleigh photo of which I am sending you. It is in perfect condition, including the Shimney-Archer sized. I have traveled 3,000 miles per year. When in England I always rode what were considered the

finest wheels, but never had one that stood up like this. The photo was taken in the wilds, 200 miles north of Toronto, September 24th, 1927. A bear and a wolf were shot within half a mile of the spot. It remains good.

# RALEIGH

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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the sole 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.

Kitala has now a resident Government doctor, whose special duty is to advise on anti-malarial measures.

An agency of the Standard Bank of South Africa has been opened at Nkana, near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

Native Courts are to be established in Northern Rhodesia on the lines at present in force in Tanganyika Territory.

It is proposed to change the name of the European Constitutional Association of Tanganyika to the European Association of Tanganyika.

The postal address of the London headquarters of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa is now Central Africa House, Wood Street, Westminster.

The Government of Tanganyika Territory has announced that the present official staff consists of 849 European officials, compared with 424 at the end of 1919.

Two experienced librarians were recently sent to Kenya by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, to whom they have recommended a grant of £7,000 for the establishment of libraries in the colony.

Home consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first nine months of 1920 are officially returned at £2,303,000, more than £100,000 above the corresponding figures of 1917.

A Select Committee of the Kenya Legislative Council has recommended that stipendial members should be paid in respect of their stay in which they attend meetings of the Council or a Committee of Council.

During November, the last month for which statistics are available, Canada exported to the British East African Dependencies 50,340 tons, valued at £21,734, and 61,300 tons, valued at \$23,914.

Wheat growers in the Trans-Nzoia have had excellent crops, yields of eight and nine tons per acre being reported by numerous settlers, who usually regard from four to five bags as a very satisfactory average.

Coffee planters in the Moshi and Mosha areas of Tanganyika are stated by Barfield (B.C. and O.) to be taking advantage of the reduction in railway rates to ship through to sea a heavier extent than hitherto.

The report of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for the year 1919-20 states that East students of the College are now employed in Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Uganda and the Sudan.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the week ended November 27 included agricultural implements, 1,240 packages; cement, 200 casks; iron piece goods, 434 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 12,372 packages.

Messrs. J. G. Simon & Co. Ltd. of the coffee-machinery manufacturing works of Aberdeen have appointed Mr. E. G. Grafton as their East African representative, with an office in Clark's Buildings, Nairobi. Substantial reductions are being made in the prices of various machines.


A chair and board room table in mulumba wood have just been given to the London Missionary Society. Made chiefly by Native carpenters in the Society's industrial school at Mesheshi, Northern Rhodesia, the articles have been placed in the Society's board room at Kingstone House, Westminster.

Of 105 non-British immigrants (excluding visitors) who entered Tanganyika Territory during September and October last, 82 were British, 55 German, 15 Swiss and 13 French. Though the British proportion is not more than 1.5 per cent in the past it is still only 4.2 per cent, a percentage with which we can not pretend to be doing like satisfaction.

The Kenyan Cotton Growing Corporation, which has already two experimental stations in the colony, at Makwapiti and Mvumba, under the Hon. Sir Gerald Balfour, has decided to start a new station near the western shore of Lake Nyasa, where there is a considerable population capable of growing cotton when such the conditions under which it can best be grown in that area have been ascertained.

Bad news of the locust situation is still being reported from Nairobi. A flight of locusts invaded the Kenya capital one day last week, but they were kept from doing so the damage was averted. One night they settled on the show grounds, which was then used as headquarters of the anti-locust organisation, and they also visited the coffee estate of the French mission. It seems that the locusts were attracted to the grounds through the clouds of smoke arising from the coffee plantations at Euka, Rukia, and Mambur, where thousands of acres of coffee and oil were kept burning.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

Last week's public auction covering the East African produce was offered. Kenya hold...

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Kenya, London cleaned, First sizes) and prices in various units (e.g., 110s. 6d. to 148s. 6d.).

Table for Tanganyika items including London cleaned, First sizes, and Third sizes with corresponding prices.

Table for Uganda items including First sizes, Second sizes, and Third sizes with prices.

Table for Tanga items including Pale brown, London graded, and First sizes with prices.

Table for Tanga items including London cleaned, First sizes, and Third sizes with prices.

Table for Tanga items including London cleaned, First sizes, and Third sizes with prices.

Table for Bluan Congo items including London graded, First sizes, and Medium and small with prices.

London stock of East African cotton for February totalled 40,834 bags, as compared with 54,911 bags of the same date of last year.

Last week's ivory sales offerings from East Africa totalled 221 tons. Demand was poor and sellers generally unwilling to accept the lower prices offered...

Table for Tanga items including 122 lb, 20 lb, 50 lb, and Soft scale or diseased with prices.

Missrs. Edwards, Godwin and Co. report that the market has been unusually active during January, a prominent feature being the additional admittance of 100 bales of blue...

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Dark, Semi-dark, semi-bright) and prices in various units (e.g., 182 to 184, 162 to 202).

Beeswax market continues quiet, spot value of blue being unchanged at 37s. 6d. per cwt. The value of East African descriptions has risen slightly to 48 1/2 per ton...

Cloves for Malabar shipment 2s. 11d. per lb. being offered. For spot transactions these are sellers at 1s. 11d. per lb.

Cotton Seed. The East African supplies are being offered and the normal quotation is unchanged at 18 7/8 to 18 1/2 per cwt.

Gum. The market for the East African gum is unchanged at 18 7/8 to 18 1/2 per cwt. The market for the East African gum is unchanged at 18 7/8 to 18 1/2 per cwt.

Hides. The market for hides is unchanged. Latest quotations for dry Mombasa hides are 12d. per lb. c.i.f.

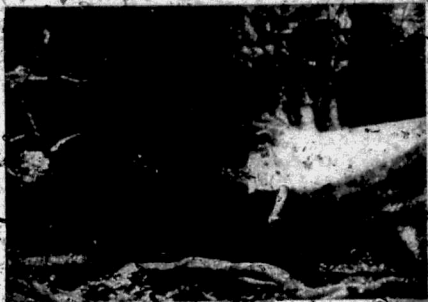
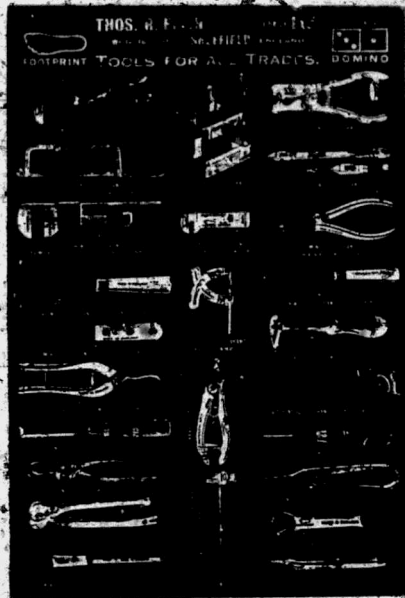
Milk. The market for milk is unchanged. The Kenya Government having prohibited the export of this article, it is difficult to quote values for East African No. 2 about buyers would pay 42s.

Table for Rubber items including Manihot, Wild, Plantation, and Uganda with prices.

Wool. Some business in the Continent has been done during the week for February. March wool at 21 1/2 for white and 19 1/2 for grey.

Wheat. In their monthly report Messrs. Dairyway state that for the greater part of the month there have been heavy undercurrents for No. 1 and No. 2 wheat. Other buyers were not especially active. A change has occurred during the past few days owing to movements in the market...

Advertisement for 'SEEDS FOR SALE' from 'A. B. S. & Co. Ltd.' listing various agricultural products and their prices.



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 GALEY & ROBERTS, NAIROBI, KENYA.  
 BLANTYRE & EAST AFRICA, Ltd., Blantyre, NYASALAND.  
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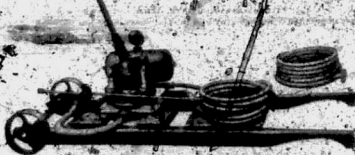
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make them particularly suitable for use on plantations and for general colonial requirements.



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 Spraying Machines  
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**PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.**

The s.s. "Matlana" which arrived home from East Africa on Friday last, February 15, brought the following passengers:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Anderson<br>Mr. W. A. Andrews<br>Mr. Blackledge<br>Mr. Bowley<br>Mrs. Boulton<br>Mr. D. V. Brasnett<br>Mr. D. E. Campbell<br>Mr. H. Chambers<br>Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Clayton<br>Mr. Conmack<br>Mr. H. F. P. Corline<br>Capt. Cunningham<br>Mr. J. Dale<br>Mr. B. Driscoll<br>Miss P. K. Dutton<br>Mr. Elliott<br>Mr. J. H. Evans<br>Mrs. Ferguson<br>Miss Godley<br>Mr. Griffiths<br>Mr. and Mrs. E. Griffiths<br>Mr. Harris<br>Mrs. Harper<br>Commandant N. Harrison<br>Mr. Hartopp<br>Mr. H. W. Hassard<br>Mr. Hind<br>Mrs. Jackson<br>Mrs. and Mrs. R. A. H. Kappey<br>Mr. R. Kennedy<br>Dr. W. J. Laird<br>Mr. J. Lockhead<br>Mrs. Lacey | Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Luscombe<br>Sir H. and Lady Fairfax Lucy<br>Mr. MacFie<br>Mr. and Mrs. S. Mackie<br>Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackie<br>Mr. W. M. Mackenzie<br>Miss Mackenzie<br>Mr. E. G. McMurdo<br>Mr. R. Muir<br>Miss K. F. Nimmo<br>Mrs. Postlethwaite<br>Capt. and Mrs. G. Murchison<br>Miss Reid<br>Capt. and Mrs. M. P. Rice<br>Lt. L. B. Robertson<br>Mr. F. Ryder<br>Mrs. F. H. Sandford<br>Mr. Simmons<br>Mr. E. A. Stanley<br>Mr. H. J. Sturgeson<br>Mr. George Stuart<br>Mr. and Mrs. T. Tabor<br>Mrs. Thornton<br>Mr. and Mrs. Troughton<br>Mr. and Mrs. Trotter<br>Miss Tyrrel<br>Capt. R. G. and Mrs. Vernon<br>Chunter. Oblenski Webb<br>Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Watt<br>Mr. C. H. Whitlamsmith<br>Mr. Wing<br>Mrs. Lea Wilson<br>Mr. T. Wheatcroft |
|---|--|

\* Passengers marked \* landed at Marseilles.

**AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT**

The current monthly review of Barclays Bank states:

Kenya Business in European circles and in the bazaar is good. It is estimated that only 8,500 tons of coffee will be available for export during the year to June 30 next, or about 35% less than last year. Increasing areas of sisal are now reaching the cutting stage, however, and between 17,500 and 20,000 tons are expected to be exported during this year, compared with 15,300 tons last year.

Uganda Trading conditions have improved and the bazaars show a more animated aspect. The coming cotton crop is now estimated at 250,000 bales.

Northern Rhodesia The building trades continue very active.

**EAST AFRICAN MAILS.**

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on February 26 and 28. Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, February 22.

Outward mails from East Africa are expected in London on February 23 and March 2.

In our next issue we shall publish a full account of yesterday's special meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce convened for the purpose of meeting Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, and Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, General Manager of the Railways and Harbours of that Territory.

**TEA GROWING IN ABYSSINIA.**

East Africa learns that Messrs. Brooke Bond and Company, Ltd. are interested in the possibilities of tea growing in Abyssinia, and that they recently sent a representative to investigate the possibilities of establishing tea plantations in that country. The report was apparently favourable, for we understand that Mr. Brooke, accompanied by experts from his Ceylon plantations, will shortly be in Ethiopia. The new Abyssinian plant tea is present, but our Admi. Ababa correspondent reports that the country may hope to make Abyssinia's tea drinkers.

Next Week we shall publish  
a Special  
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man in East Africa will find  
it of real assistance.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

THE S.S. Madura, which left London on February 15, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on February 23, carries the following passengers for

- Port Said*
- Mr. W. Greene
- Mr. F. W. Waterfield
- Mrs. Waterfield
- Aden*
- Lieut. A. W. Drew
- Mr. C. W. A. M. Mar.
- Mombasa*
- Mr. F. Blaker
- Mrs. F. Blaker
- Dr. (Miss) M. A. L.
- Mr. Y. H. W. Bud
- Mrs. Bud
- Miss D. Bellhouse
- Miss J. Bowe
- Mr. P. Booth
- Mr. L. G. Butler
- Dr. (Miss) M. Cranage
- Miss P. F. Cpton
- Mr. R. B. Chadwick
- Mr. P. W. Cooke-Collis
- Miss P. M. H. Billstine
- Mr. B. Dibble
- Mr. C. G. Doran
- Mrs. E. Denny
- Mr. A. J. Dowse
- Mr. A. E. Day
- Mr. C. Davis
- Mrs. C. Davis
- Mr. C. D. Egan
- Mrs. Evans
- Mr. Ellis
- Miss Ellis
- Mr. C. L. Framwell
- Mr. E. W. Fletcher
- Mrs. Fletcher
- Miss D. B. Fidler
- Mr. G. M. Gibson
- Mrs. G. M. Gibson
- Miss H. M. Gardiner
- child, infant and nurse
- Mr. H. M. Gilbert, child and infant
- Mr. F. F. Grant-Graham
- Miss V. Haslam
- Mr. E. Norman Hewitt
- Mrs. R. Hocken
- Mrs. E. Hewitt
- Mrs. E. Holmes and infant
- Mr. S. H. Humphrey
- Mr. L. H. Jones
- Mr. A. Jamieson
- Mr. A. Kirk
- Mr. C. E. Kirke
- Miss Kent
- Mrs. Lane
- Miss M. N. Lewis
- Miss Mabg
- Mr. J. McLellan
- Mr. J. Milne
- Mrs. Milne
- Mr. P. Munro
- Mr. T. Bingham Marshall
- Mr. Merchison
- Mr. A. J. Messer
- Miss J. McCorquodale
- Miss M. Mathews
- Mr. W. M. Mayers
- Mr. S. D. B. Manley and two infants

- Mrs. V. M. Platt
- Miss T. M. Raper
- Mrs. J. S. Ross
- Mrs. Ross, child and nurse
- Mr. J. L. Roper
- Mrs. R. D. F. Ryland
- Mrs. J. B. Roper
- Mr. T. Rankin
- Mrs. M. Clifton Roberts
- Mr. C. C. Roberts
- Mrs. H. Rankine
- Mrs. M. Sheridan, child, infant and nurse
- Mr. J. Smith
- Mr. J. D. Stevenson
- Mrs. E. Stevenson
- Miss Stevenson
- Mr. W. J. Smith
- Mr. Jeremy Stones
- Mr. J. Towers
- Mrs. K. S. Taylor and child
- Miss M. E. Thomas
- Mr. H. Van Hegan
- Miss M. Wood
- Mr. C. H. Walmley
- Mrs. W. B. Walker and child
- Capt. D. H. Wickham
- Mr. A. M. Willie
- Comdr. E. C. Ward
- Mr. Whitehead.
- Dar es Salaam*
- Mr. E. A. Armstrong
- Hon. F. W. Bamfylde
- Mrs. R. Brynchaw, infant and nurse
- Mrs. D. W. Banks
- Mrs. R. Causar and infant
- Mr. A. W. Dehnig
- Mr. H. B. Faulkner
- Miss B. Green
- Mr. J. E. Kidd
- Mr. McDowall
- Mrs. McDowall
- Miss A. Macphie
- Miss F. M. Platt
- Mr. O. R. Pearson
- Mr. C. Robinson
- Lieut. B. Ressler
- Mr. R. G. Skipworth
- Tanga*
- Mr. J. K. Grant
- Mrs. Grant and two children
- Mr. H. Lee, child and infant
- Mr. R. E. Petham
- Mrs. R. A. Petham
- Zanzibar*
- Mr. R. L. Bryant
- Mr. C. F. Battiscombe
- Mrs. W. G. Cairns and child
- Mr. A. Hollis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Lady Hollis
- Mr. J. D. Phipson
- Mr. E. A. M. Knox
- Mr. R. Luck
- Mr. J. W. Marshall
- Mr. B. J. H. Stedman
- Mr. E. D. Sullivan
- Mrs. J. H. Stedman

Mrs. Cuthbert  
Miss Cuthbert  
Miss Byron Simpson  
Miss V. Simpson  
Passengers marked \* join at Marseilles  
Passengers marked + join at Mombasa

THE S.S. "Le Conte de Lisle," which left Marseilles for East Africa on February 15, carried the following passengers for

- Mombasa*
- Mr. D. S. Anderson
- Mr. W. J. Glenny
- Mrs. E. East King
- Mr. D. N. Papworth
- Mr. R. Mansel Edwards
- Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Spames
- Mrs. M. C. M. Thackeray
- Mr. C. W. Ware
- Miss M. Wharrie
- Sir E. A. and Lady Granam
- Mr. A. F. Loveday
- Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Old
- Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cremer
- Majunga*
- Mr. I. G. Sawy

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

- BRITISH INDIA*
- Malda arrived Kilindini homewards, Feb. 17
- Madura left London for East Africa, Feb. 15
- Modasa arrived Kilindini outwards, Feb. 17
- Karapara left Bombay for East Africa, Feb. 13
- Randallia arrived Durban, Feb. 20
- Karapara left Mombasa for Bombay, Feb. 20
- Karao arrived Bombay, Feb. 16
- Ehora left Mombasa for Bombay, Feb. 16
- CITRA LINE*
- Francesco Crispi left Port Sudan homewards, Feb. 12
- Giuseppe Mazzini left Suez outwards, Feb. 12
- Caffaro leaves Genoa for East Africa, Feb. 23
- CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON*
- Clan Stuart left Dar es Salaam for East Africa, Feb. 13
- Observer left Aden for East Africa, Feb. 16
- City of Lyons left Gibraltar for East Africa, Feb. 14
- HOLLAND AFRICA*
- Rietfontein left Suez for East Africa, Feb. 11
- Jagersfontein left Cape Town for Las Palmas, Jan. 28
- Meliskerk left Cape Town for Las Palmas, Feb. 9
- Randfontein arrived Beira for South Africa, Feb. 6
- Riperkerk left Antwerp for East Africa, Feb. 9
- Sumatra left Rotterdam for Hamburg, Feb. 9
- Groekerk left Antwerp for Hamburg, Feb. 12
- Waaldyk left Las Palmas homewards, Feb. 8
- Nias left Mombasa homewards, Feb. 2
- Klipfontein left Dar es Salaam homewards, Feb. 5
- Isleworth arrived Lourenco Marques for East Africa, Feb. 16
- Grykerk arrived East London for East Africa, Feb. 10
- Neuwerkerk arrived Antwerp for South and East Africa, Feb. 8
- MESSAGERIES MARITIMES*
- Le Conte de Lisle left Marseilles for East Africa, Feb. 15
- Bernardin de St. Pierre left Majunga homewards, Feb. 15
- Le Conte de Lisle left Port Said homewards, Feb. 14
- MON-CASTLE*
- Glengoren Castle arrived Cape Town for Lourenco Marques, Feb. 16
- Grantley Castle left Cape Town for London, Feb. 16
- Glendora Castle arrived Lourenco Marques for Beira, Feb. 15
- Johnston Castle left Suez for East Africa, Feb. 17
- Roley Castle left Mombasa for Natal, Feb. 17

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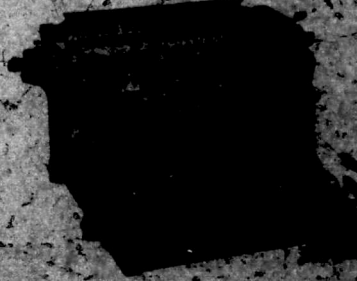
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