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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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THE CAPACITY OF THE AFRICAN.

Says *The Economist*.

There is really only one thing that we know about the African race for certain, and that is its physical vitality. Where Carib, Red Indian, and South Sea islanders have faded away, even on their own islands at the touch of the Western intruder, the African has survived, and survives under the most adverse conditions conceivable as a transported slave. It is not likely that if he has gone through this ordeal in the New World he will disappear in his native Africa again, especially in an age in which Western society has learnt, in dealing with Native races, to be ashamed of its methods of barbarism. In the world as it is, the continued existence of the black race is certain seems assured; but this sole solid fact gives the measure of our ignorance, for while we may be reasonably sure of the African's ability to survive, we have little means of estimating his capacity for civilisation.

It has been stoutly denied, especially by white men interested to prove it, that the black race is an *enigma* at all. If it is still near the primitive level to-day when certain other races have gone through the cycle of civilisation two or three times, does not that show that the black race is spiritually sterile, that its members are incapable of progress, or that in the older theological language, they have no souls? To the older formula with its implication of a *prophet in 4004 BC*, is really more to the point than its modern counterpart for the whole argument depends upon being ignorant of, or ignoring, the immensity of time. In the geological and astronomical perspectives of today the 6,000 years start of the Egyptians or the 1,300 years start of the English over the black Africans in their experiments of civilising, shrink to a minuscule quantity compared to the hundreds of thousands of years during which Egyptians and English and black Africans have all vegetated on the primitive level, together with the rest of mankind. Because our neighbour remains standing a few seconds after we have started to run, shall we venture to argue that his limbs are not made for motion? A few seconds later he may be hard at his wheels and who can say before the race is over whether he may not end in the van?

AN OSTRICH HUNT IN LONDON.

LONDON is always the city of surprises, writes *The Daily Chronicle*, and Crawford Street, off the Edgware Road, was recently enlivened by all the joy and excitement of an ostrich chase. Although the hunt was short, it was nearly three-quarters of an hour before the enraged bird was got back into the large packing-case on a motor-lorry from which it had kicked itself into freedom.

A crackling noise came from a large packing case, then the birds began to splutter and fly, and out dropped the ostrich, said a shopkeeper. The driver of the lorry lived for the legs of the ostrich, but it was so strong that it dragged him along the road and wrenches itself free. Some constables, all laughing, came rushing out of the neighbouring police station and ran down the street after the strutting bird and the striding ostrich. Women scurried into their houses, and boys soon joined in the fun of the chase.

Just as the ostrich was getting into Edgware Road a policeman flung himself in the bird's long neck, and both went sprawling down. More constables and then three or four other men sat on the ostrich to prevent it from kicking. One constable was kicked in the stomach, but was not

A CHIMPANZEE OBJECTS TO JAZZ.

A BALL was proceeding in a large cafe in the Rue de Grenelle to the frenzied strains of a Negro jazz band when noises of more discordant than jazz itself from the orchestra were suddenly heard; telegrams to Paris correspondent of *The Morning Post* advised that the sounds emanated from a huge chimpanzee which had made an unexpected appearance upon stage. The latter, a chimpanzee recently brought home from Central Africa by a big-game hunter related to the cafe proprietor. Acustomed to the placid tranquillity of the African jungle, the beast, driven frantic by the tumult and uproar above its head, had broken its chains and emerged into the dancing room through the trapdoor ceiling, the

the spectacle of megazzband and its dancers incensed by fury that refused to hurl bottles at the players, so wine and beer among the company, shouting, shouting of the blues, and staining the imminent victim in dress to the waist with some second-rate champagne, and then, like a king on some high floor, the chimpanzee stood aloof, as equal to any emergency. Suddenly an enraged and impudent look came over the animal's face, hissing and of sudden movement, and cast upon the creature, who is under threat of instant death, serves his purpose well, and it is in such places where some short time later it was found that the chimpanzee had been skinned and sold in the South of France.

The Nairobi town council recently passed a resolution of the following purport: "That in no circumstances should dogs be permitted on vacant plots in the township."

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SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

I have played most games in my time without hesitation, but the first of all is the game of golf. I am sure that the members of the Royal Society of Golfers will be disappointed by the recent decision of the Council of Kenya.

It is one of the best standards of golf in the world, and it entitles the golfers to thoroughly unsuitable places to play.

Corridor of Eldore.

All stock relish locusts, and no wonder, because these locusts contain all the ingredients of a good meal, and I have no doubt a great percentage of them. The feeding of fowls or even any kind of stock on fresh locusts can hardly be sufficiently appreciated.

The Farmer's Weekly.

The general feeling in the Mysaars is that the credit of European houses is to give longer credits. Ninety days is common, but many houses give credit of two to 150 days. They ought to realize that result of long credits is always overtrading and will result ultimately in loss to both parties. If those interested would meet together to discuss this question, I am sure Indian merchants would be willing to co-operate with them in framing the policy of cash business in this country.

M. V. Raman, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Mombasa.

RANDOM NOTES FROM ARUSHA.

From the "Kenya Standard."

Mr. J. H. D. Macmillan, the representative of the local branch of the Bank of Central Africa, has been appointed head of the branch at Arusha. The local branch of the Bank of Central Africa is situated in the town of Arusha, which is the capital of the Arusha District. Mr. Macmillan was born in Arusha, and his father and mother were honoured guests at the Prince of Wales' whilst H.R.H. was camping at Arusha.

Mr. Macmillan has had a temporary check at the Arusha branch, and at present the contractors are continuing to bring up material for the new buildings that will be necessary between that point and Arusha.

Mr. Macmillan's predecessor in the Arusha seat for the High Commissioner of the Federated East African States, Mr. J. M. Rossiter, has now returned to England.

Sir Mason Reid today has enjoyed a protracted tour of his estates in East Africa, and Mr. K. V. Raman, who owns extensive properties in the district and township, has arrived on his annual visit from India. He is accompanied by Mrs. Raman.

To know how sadly the roads of the Northern Provinces are neglected one must visit other Provinces where maintenance gangs can constantly be seen repairing large sections of roads for which the public has only to pay toll.

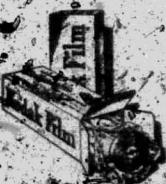
DECEMBER COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS FROM U.K. TO EAST AFRICA.

Table specially compiled for "East Africa" from Board of Trade Returns.

	1927		1926		1925	
	sq. yds.	lb.	sq. yds.	lb.	sq. yds.	lb.
<i>British East African Territories</i>						
Grey cotton piece goods	219,300	328,900	1,471,500	5,200	9,774	1,974
Bleached	4,000,200	4,007,400	2,956,400	89,848	97,714	83,844
Printed	7,321,900	7,278,700	5,528,200	105,158	205,914	151,150
Dyed in the piece	6,362,600	6,452,500	5,500,100	260,796	259,509	241,976
Coloured	468,600	575,100	785,700	16,157	12,691	31,218
<i>Non-British East African Territories</i>						
Grey cotton piece goods	1,823,200	1,000	476,100	33,054	25,747	17,821
Bleached	6,288,000	1,000	2,458,400	113,814	78,337	61,623
Printed	2,192,500	1,000	1,20,890	72,812	65,623	50,804
Dyed in the piece	3,571,300	1,000	1,976,200	176,413	93,466	81,515
Coloured	1,533,300	1,000	176,000	44,365	30,909	31,261

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JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

PHILIP RICHARDSON APPOINTED.

SIR JOHN SANDEMAN ALLEN, M.P., who presided at the March meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, Sir Sydney Henn, M.P., referred to the letter which had appeared in *East Africa* on February 28 protesting against the appointment of Sir Philip Richardson as a member of the Council in the place of Sir John Davidson, resigned, which letter struck him as unfortunate and uncalled for.

He (Sir John) was the only member of the Council who had never visited East Africa, although he was very familiar with most of the problems, but he did not hesitate to claim that it was necessary that there should be some independent men and some men on the Council without particular interests to serve, who would be better able to maintain the balance between the various territories and the various interests involved. Moreover, he thought it desirable that they should have amongst them some men with touch with Parliamentary and other important circles and with a sufficient knowledge and intimacy with the various representative men who came over from the territories from time to time. The suggestion that the Board should be composed exclusively of people who had lived in East Africa or who had been out there would be very unfair, and he hoped that there would not be unfair criticism on that subject.

How far the Board was represented by producers was another question, and it was even a difficult matter to decide where the line between producers and non-producers was to be drawn. In the view the Board had a large representation of producers, but it needed everyone interested in the development of East Africa, whether by direct or indirect production, by trade, or in any other way connected with development. As to personnel, it was up to their constituent associations to appoint the right representatives. He was sure Sir Philip Richardson was deeply interested in East Africa, and that he would work whole-heartedly for the welfare of the Board and the territories. As a matter of fact, Sir Philip intended to revisit East Africa very shortly.

Lord Cranworth said that the letter dealt with two main and unconnected subjects—the appointment of Sir Philip Richardson to the Council, and whether dried producers were sufficiently represented on that Council. He (Lord Cranworth) had stated, as the letter declared, that the interests of producers were being increasingly subordinated to those of the commercial element, and he still held that view, himself

holding no documents or distinctions between trading business and non-trading interests. As to Sir Philip Richardson, he had been unanimously elected, and he had done a great deal under his chairmanship.

Sir John Sandeman Allen did not agree with Lord Cranworth as to the constitution of the Board; but in any case considered that such letters were not helpful.

Other Matters.

The question of land settlement in Tanganyika was discussed, and it was reported that representatives of the Board had had a very useful and satisfactory conference at the Colonial Office, Dr Donald Cameron being present.

A full discussion on the Hilton Young Committee, referring to the Chairman stating that he had no information that no hastener would be made and would be taken in this matter.

The other business discussed by the Council was mainly of a routine character, most of the items on the agenda having been referred back for further consideration.

Those present included Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. (in the chair), Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowley, Major G. H. D. L. Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. C. Haubourg, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. D. Malcolm, Mr. Mackellar, Mr. J. M. (the new Colonial Secretary of Kenya), Sir Philip Richardson, Mr. V. M. S. St. George, G. M. Sorley, Major Blake Taylor, Mr. A. W. Wetherell, and Miss R. B. Harvey (Secretary).

The Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce was elected to corporate membership.

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AFUTA ESTATES (KENYA) LTD. was registered as a private company on March 9, with a nominal capital of £8,000 (£5,500 in 1922). Cumulative Participating Preference shares of £1 each, 100,000, £1 each share of £1, to acquire lands and concessions for the cultivation of tea, coffee, cotton, sugar, tobacco, rubber, and other African agricultural produce, and to agree an agreement with Maffra Ltd. and T. Gaillard, its liquidator, the Kenya African Trust and others. The directors are General Sir Hubert de la Poer Gough, Mr. de la Poer, Mr. H. Fox Slade, and Mr. E. H. Van der Linde. The registered office is 12, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 4.

Squadron Leader L. H. Steiner has left England to live in Blackburn. "Beechies" light aeroplane to fly to Cairo via the Cape. Squadron Leader Steiner, who was born in Durban, won a D.S.O. and bar and the D.F.C. during the War, for conspicuous gallantry and skill.

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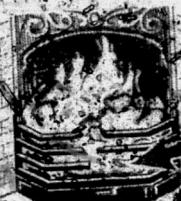
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Nyasaland's imports totalled £1,576,220 in 1928, compared with £1,467,740 in 1927.

Shipments of coffee from Kenya rose from 209,800 cwt. in 1927 to 212,668 cwt. in 1928.

The ownership of the Oriental Saw Mills, Nairobi, has been transferred to Sohan Singh, of Nairobi.

Nanyuki expects to be in direct railway communication with Nairobi before the end of the current year.

The Lumbwana Farmers' Association has decided to withdraw from the Convention of Associations for the current year.

A new theatre, to be known as the Empire Theatre, is to be erected in Nairobi in 1929. It will seat 1,000 people.

Boy Scouts from Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan are to attend the coming-of-age jamboree to be held in Birkenhead in July and August.

The new Northern Rhodesian railway from Bwana Mkuwe to Nkana, a distance of about forty miles, is to be completed during the current year.

The Roman Catholic Church in Uganda has been commemorating the jubilee of the arrival of the first Catholic missionary, Brother Amans, who reached Entebbe on January 22, 1879.

H. H. Crocker, Director of Publicity of Johannesburg, stated at a recent meeting of the local Rotary Club that the proposed Pan-African Exhibition would probably cost some £50,000.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral production during 1928 is now officially returned at £602,802, compared with £375,655 in the previous year. The combined output in November and December alone totalled £118,207.

The latest report received from the Uganda Local Advisory Committee states that many motor buses are now plying on the roads in that Protectorate at extremely low fares; the average charge being about one halfpenny per mile.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the last two weeks of last year included: Agricultural implements, 268 packages; cattle and sheep dipping preparations, 155 packages; cement, 1,025 casks; and other piece goods, 3,982 packages.

At the recent annual general meeting, the Lady McMillan Trust Fund, Nairobi, was able to report an encouraging progress and a continuing record of good work. The average number of children being helped, being twenty-one monthly. Lady McMillan was re-elected President and Mrs. Delamer appointed Vice-President.

The Acting General Manager of the Tanga-Railways announces that the new railway could not possibly reach Arusha before February of next year, unless a sum of approximately £10,000 were spent on temporary bridging of the many gorges between Tengero and Arusha. In view of general savings which will be effected by a more rapid progress, this is considered a justifiable expenditure.

It is reported from Brussels that the visit to the Dutch East Indies of the Duke of Brabant is connected with the desire of the King of the Belgians to secure the best possible information as to the availability of surplus Dutch East Indies Native labour for use in the Belgian Congo. Whether the report has any solid foundation appears difficult to say, but it has been discussed in responsible Press organs.

Before initiating correspondence on commercial matters with Overseas offices of the Department of Overseas Trade, British firms should bear in mind that the Department of Overseas Trade may have at its headquarters at 35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1, the information which they require or may have helpful advice to offer on the matter, about which they contemplate correspondence.

Publication of our recent "All British Industries Fair" number recalls the resolution passed by the East Africa Unofficial Conference to use the following words:

"That in spite of the natural sentimental attachment to purchase British-made goods in the East African territories, this Conference views with anxiety the increasing importation of foreign-made goods; and considers this is largely due to the failure of British exporters to study the requirements of the Colonial markets, to adapt their goods to the requirements of such markets, and to supply each and every buyer with the fullest possible literature and instructions relating to their manufacturers."



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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

At last week's public auctions the good demand for East African coffee continued, and prices remained about steady.

Kenya:

A sizes	1175. od. to 1475. od.
B "	1035. od. to 1305. od.
C "	985. od. to 1145. od.
Peaberry	1058. od. to 1555. od.
London graded	
First sizes	1175. od. to 1345. od.
Second sizes	1085. od. to 1235. od.
Third sizes	1075. od. to 1135. od.
Peaberry	1085. od. to 1325. od.
Ungraded	975. od. to 1235. od.
London cleaned	
First sizes	1335. od.
Third sizes	1115. od.
Peaberry	1315. od.

Tanganyika:

Arusha	
London cleaned	
First sizes	1125. od. to 1315. od.
Second sizes	1155. od. to 1205. od.
Third sizes	1015. od. to 1125. od.
Peaberry	1225. od. to 1345. od.
Common mixed	1085. od.

Kilimanjaro:

London cleaned	
First sizes	1245. od. to 1495. od.
Second sizes	1065. od. to 1125. od.
Third sizes	1045. od. to 1065. od.
Peaberry	1185. od. to 1295. od.

Usambara:

London cleaned	
Second size	1135. od.
Third sizes	995. od.

Uganda:

First sizes	1065. od. to 1125. od.
Second sizes	995. od.
Peaberry	1085. od. to 135. od.
Brown mixed	825. od. to 965. od.
Robusta	

London cleaned	
First sizes	1105. od. to 1125. od.
Second sizes	1055. od. to 1065. od.
Third sizes	1065. od. to 1095. od.
Peaberry	1075. od. to 1115. od.

Toro:

First sizes, greenish	1215. od.
Third sizes	1055. od.

London cleaned	
First sizes	1125. od. to 1225. od.
Second sizes	1065. od. to 1145. od.
Third sizes	1045. od. to 1085. od.
Peaberry	1035. od. to 1205. od.

Ethiopia:

High green	1105. od.
Low green	
Palish to greenish	1135. od. to 1155. od.
Medium	1055. od. to 1075. od.
Brown mixed	865. od. to 925. od.

Owing to the Easter holidays, tea auctions will be discontinued after March 27, commencing April 6.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax. The market continues quiet and unchanged, spot value of fair block being about 1575. od.

Butter. Two consignments of Kenya butter have reached London and realised from 1655. od. to 1685. per cwt., a most encouraging result compared with the prices realisable for New Zealand and other descriptions.

Castor Seed. Prices have improved, the value for March-April shipment being 1125. od. per cwt. at Hull, Antwerp, or ss. more to Hull.

Chillies. There are sellers of spot Mombasa. It is not yet known what the value will be per cwt. in London.

Cloves. The market is unchanged. For both spot and March-May shipment there are sellers at 11s. per lb.

Cotton. The Liverpool Cotton Association state that the imports of Indian and East African cotton continue. Imports of East African and Sudan cotton into the U.K. since August 1 last total 35,000 and 23,000 bales respectively, compared with 30,000 and 23,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1917-18.

Cotton Seed. No business is passing.

Groundnuts. The market continues very quiet, the value for March-April shipment being about 18s. 5d.

Mazaf. Nominal value for No. 2 white flat for March-April shipment is 41s. per 480 lb. c.i.f.

Rubbers. The market is somewhat easier, the spot value of East African descriptions being as follows:

Manihot	Od. to 8d. per lb.
Wild	Od. to 7d.
Plantation	3d. to 1d.
Uganda	Od. to 8d.

Sisal. The nominal quotation for March-April shipment remains at about £21. 10s.

Sugar. Messrs. Dalgety and Company anticipate some recovery in values in the near future. The quotation for East African No. 4 grade for forward shipment is £41. 10s., while that for No. 2 is £39. 10s.

Tea. At last week's public auctions 404 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of £3. 7d. per lb.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Isaac Walton & Company show a profit of £31,317 for the year ended January 31, against £30,209 in the previous twelve months. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 6½%, making 10% for the year.

We have received from Messrs. Japp, Hatch and Company a list of sailings and fares from British and Continental ports to East African destinations. Copies are, we believe, available to any of our readers on application to the company at 166, Piccadilly, W.I.

We have received from the Union Castle Line two most attractive coloured booklets giving particulars of tours to Madeira and the Canary Islands and of holiday cruises from London to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and back. The trip to Madeira and back can be made, if necessary, in nine days, or extended to any period within sixty days, while the Continental cruise lasts thirteen or fourteen days. In each case the special return first-class fare is £20.

The Caterpillar Tractor Company, of San Leandro, California, has in preparation five new booklets on the subject of dredging. Their titles will be "Better, Quicker, Cheaper Roads," "Earth Moving," "Clearing the Right of Way," "Sailing," and "Maintaining," and copies may be obtained by any of our readers interested on application to the factory, or possibly from Messrs. Cailey & Roberts, the representatives of the Caterpillar Tractor Company in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

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"Jagersfontein" left Hamburg for East Africa

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"Klinfountain" passed Gibraltar March 13

March 16 "Bilston" left Beira for East Africa

"Springfontein" left Cape Town for East Africa

March 11 "Nieuwkerk" arrived Cape Town for East Africa

March 20

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Explorateur Grandville" left Port Said homewards

March 15 "General Duchesne" left Réunion homewards

March 16 "Avantur Roland Garros" left Marseilles homewards

March 17 "Leconte de Lisle" arrived Diego Suarez for Mauritius March 11

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March 17 "Dunluce Castle" left Cape Town for Beira March 17

"Glengorm Castle" left Cape Town for London

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March 13 "Guildford Castle" left Port Said for London

March 15 "Llandaff Castle" left Port Sudan for East Africa

March 18 "Elandover Castle" left Teneriffe for Beira March 18

"Planstephen Castle" arrived Natal from England

March 14 "Ripley Castle" left Cape Town for London March 14

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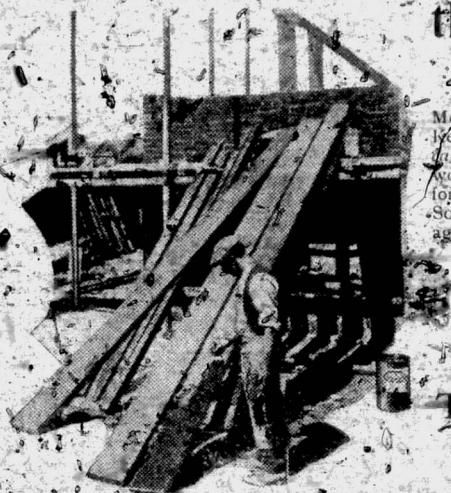
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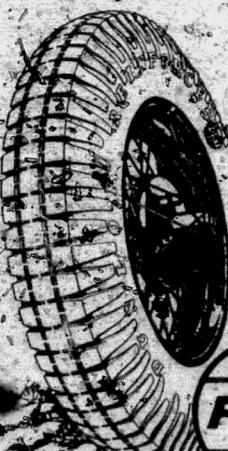
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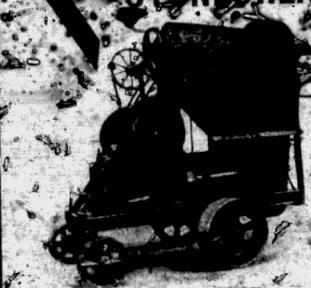
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EAST AFRICA

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THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW.

THOSE leaders of public opinion in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda who have repeatedly opposed the continuance of the existing protective customs duties on certain foodstuffs and other articles have usually been influenced by the view that Kenyan producers, who benefit primarily from such protection, have so far found it impossible to supply adequate and regular quantities of such commodities to the two neighbouring territories. At last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce Major Walsh advanced a very reasonable plan that the matter should be considered in its respective merits from the standpoint of each of the three colonies, and that none should be saddled with a proved handicap simply because neighbour "with" different interests at stake had adopted a different policy. It is impossible to write this sympathetically from Major Walsh's resolution, but until the committee appointed by the Kenyan Government to investigate these fiscal preferences has reported, it seems wise to counsel patience and a broad view of the issues. Especially as Tanganyika and Uganda (with the exception of sugar-growing in Uganda) have not yet had to face the difficulties

which five years ago induced Kenya to impose protective duties as an experiment. That that experiment has not been wholly successful, particularly from the standpoints of the neighbouring Dependencies, is not surprising, but valuable industries have been established behind the tariff wall; the immense development of sugar and wheat growing in the Colony is unquestionably to be credited to such protection, and under that policy the dairy industry has also progressed considerably. If, for instance, dairying and wheat growing develop on a large scale in the Iringa Province, and if sugar planting be undertaken along the Rufiji or the Lwanga, Tanganyika might find it desirable to protect their industries in their initial years—though that possibility is, of course, no reason why the Territory should not now endeavour to show that it is suffering from a measure imposed upon it without its consent. Inquiries by independent minds, before whom the views of both producers and consumers can be fully stated, appears to be to the advantage of the whole community.

Criticism of the Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was voiced at the same meeting. Some months ago *East Africa* criticised the omission from the Central Committee of the exhibition of an adequate representation of settler interests in the north of the Territory, and we still regard such short-sighted exclusion as a source of weakness. Nevertheless, we should regret the dissemination of a view that trade arrangements are being made to facilitate the transaction of business or to ensure the comfort of visitors, for in the facts in our possession the Committee appears to be working strenuously and the authorities are more than lukewarm in their support of the project. For instance, visitors are to be shown sisal factories, cotton ginneries, coconut plantations, other places of interest in and near Dar es Salaam, including the railway workshops and the dockyard, and exhibits are to be conveyed free of charge over the Tanganyika Railways on both the outward and the return journeys while the Kenya and Uganda Railways promise free conveyance in one direction; moreover both railways will issue passenger tickets for stops along the return journey. Kenya has succeeded in establishing most excellent agricultural exhibitions, in which settlers display the progress made in the production of surprising crops, and at these the community seems generally to transact very satisfactory business. Similar exhibitions in Uganda are to be recommended.

CONTRACT LABOUR IN RHODESIA.

By E. B. B. TAKEN.

Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia.

CONTRACT labour in Rhodesia at present purposes be taken to apply to contracts between Natives and Europeans for the employment of the former by the latter at some kind of manual work for protracted periods generally at a distance from the homes of the Natives. It does not apply to those short contracts such as domestic servants, clerks, carriers, porters, and other capacities which Natives are commonly taking with Europeans wherever they may be. In the question whether such contracts are a good or bad thing. They are with us and they have come to stay.

There are those, I understand, who would like to see the Natives living in their villages a life of rustic simplicity for all time. "Let him remain," they say, "the simple peasant, the pastoralist and agriculturist, as his fathers were before him. Keep him on the land and out of the towns, where so many pitfalls beset his path. Save him from the lot of the slave." The Native himself has elected to order his life otherwise, and Native society is dividing up into new classes. It no longer consists of the aristocracy, the middle class, and the slaves. While the aristocracy remain, and the slaves have disappeared, the great middle class is splitting up into two main subdivisions, the independent producer and the wage-earner, though the professional man still survives, and indeed flourishes, chiefly in the person of the doctor, who will for a consideration relieve your ailments, foretell the future, or supply you with the means of gratifying your enmity against those whom you particularly dislike, or of getting rid of them altogether.

The first essential for the successful working of the labour contract is that its terms should be fair and reasonable and within the capacity of both parties to carry out; the second, that there should subsist between the parties that *consensus ad idem*, that understanding of and agreement to the same thing which is the basis of all contracts; and the third, that the agreement should be faithfully carried out on both sides.

Prevalent Misconceptions.

Last week I read the speech made to the shareholders by a director of one of the most important companies interested in African labour. The director is reported to have said with reference to the working of a colliery in Southern Rhodesia: "His hearers might be interested to know that practically the whole of the labour at the colliery was voluntary, which showed how popular the colliery was," and ~~was~~ in the same speech: "With regard to Native labour in Rhodesia, they had about a million Natives. At present the Union Minière du Haut Katanga had the right to import 12,000 Natives to Northern Rhodesia into the Congo. Under an agreement which had been arrived at the number which they could so import would be reduced yearly until in 1933 no Native of Northern Rhodesia would leave for the Congo."

Having been connected with Native affairs in Northern Rhodesia for the past twenty-eight years and latterly responsible to the Governor for the general conduct of those affairs, I may be unduly sensitive, but it seemed to me that several miscon-

ceptions might arise from these utterances if taken literally. The first is that at the colliery in question, and presumably therefore in other places in the territory, it might be supposed that some of the labour was not voluntary but compulsory; the second that someone, probably the governor of Northern Rhodesia, was dealing with it as a slave, i.e. buying and giving or withholding the right to import them at will into a foreign territory; and thirdly that the same authority had agreed to prevent any Natives from leaving the territory and going to the Congo to work after the year 1933.

The facts are, of course, otherwise. All the labour at the colliery is voluntary, but it has a good connection among Natives both in the north and south, on account of the excellent conditions under which they live and live there, and so finds it hardly necessary to spend any money on recruiting or to employ labour agents. The term "voluntary" was evidently used to apply to Natives who go independent of any recruiting agent to seek work at the colliery itself. As regards the importation of Natives into the Congo, licences to recruit Natives for work on the Congo mines are granted to approved individuals, but the total number of Natives so recruited may not exceed 12,000 in any year. The conditions of work on the Union Minière properties are, however, sufficiently good to attract a large number of Natives of Northern Rhodesia, who go there independently of any recruiter or recruiting agent, and it is safe to say that they will continue to do so unless, indeed, the principle hitherto adhered to in Northern Rhodesia, that the Native is free to offer his labour where he will, whether within or without the territory, is to be abandoned from 1933 onwards.

Fair Agreements with Natives.

To return to the Native labour contract and its first essential, namely, that the terms of the agreement should be fair and reasonable and within the capacity of both parties. If we consider the status of the European employer and the Native labourer, the desirability of some supervision of the terms of the contract by a third party becomes apparent. So we find in legislation of most if not all African Colonies the rule that no such contract shall be valid, unless its terms be approved by "the proper officer," who should be and generally is the officer in charge of Native affairs in the district from which the labour comes. There are some terms which should be common to all contracts of this kind, and these it will be convenient to enumerate very briefly:

(1) Proper arrangements for the transport of the labour from his home to his place of employment.

(2) The period during which work is to be performed.

(3) Wages at the local rate for the class of employment to be undertaken, with provision for some portion to be deferred until completion of the contract.

(4) Suitable food and housing.

(5) Medical attention.

(6) Compensation for death or injury in the course of employment.

(7) Repatriation on completion of the contract.

Assuming that the proper officer has seen that these terms are contained in the contract, his business is then to see that they are properly understood and agreed to by both parties. The employer has, as a rule, studied them beforehand and is prepared to carry them out. Similarly the Native who has been to work before generally understands pretty well what he is undertaking and is usually concerned with the amount of pay and the length of time which will elapse before he gets home again. But the raw Native going out to work for the first time probably has the haziest idea of what will be expected of him,

* In an address to the League of Nations Union on Forced and Contract Labour Cross-Madras have been reproduced editorially.

and is certain to know that others have done before and come home, so there is no reason why he should not go safely through such the same adventure. It is, however, most necessary that he should at the outset appreciate the importance of the undertaking into which he is entering, and it is well that the officer appointing the contracts has in many cases to take a good deal of trouble.

Satisfied Labourers the Best Recruiters.

It has become an axiom with the managers of experience that the best recruiting agent he can hire is a Native who after the completion of his contract returns to his home satisfied with his treatment and his wages. He becomes at once a man of consequence in his village, taking the place of the warrior returned from some distant campaign with plenty of booty. I need not enlarge upon the interest he will attract among the rising generation of youths, and even more so among the prospective mothers of men and their daughters, for it is they who now bear the seeds of the creed which is at its first tenebris of labour. "Show your son again," says a man of substance, "the way to work and religion." It is the same with us, and rather more so perhaps in the Native village than elsewhere.

His own interest in attracting a steady flow of labour is therefore the greatest safeguard for the fulfilment of the terms of the contract on the part of the employer. But all employers are not men of experience and wisdom.

Native industries are imperfectly organised, and between employer and labourer are a number of middlemen concerned with the arrangements for the fulfilment of the contract. These are at least important among these are the arrangements for the transportation of the employee to the scene of his labours. It may be that a portion of the journey is ordinarily performed on foot, to those unaccustomed to such journeys a serious undertaking, but to the average Native a commonplace affair. He takes the hardships as a matter of course, but sometimes arrives at his place of employment in a wretched condition, quite unfit to enter upon his contract until he has recovered his normal health. Employers are beginning to provide motor transport for the conveyance of labourers, where suitable roads exist, an obviously sound economic measure; when it is remembered that man power is limited and that the traveller by car even on bad roads can possibly cover a distance that takes the man on foot a week or two, and arrive at his journey's end as fresh as when he left home.

Over-crowding of the lower class passengers in railways and steamers is another matter which demands the most careful and constant watch. Railway and steamer companies are formidable corporations to coerce, but unless some form of compulsion from above is exercised experience shows that they will not make adequate arrangements for their Native passengers.

Compound Managers and District Officers.

Let us assume that we have got our Native employed to his mine or plantation. If it be a large undertaking there will be a compound manager responsible for the general welfare of the Native employees, their houses, feeding, payment of wages, settlement of disputes, hearing of complaints—in short in his own sphere the equivalent to the Native Commissioner or District Officer in charge of the Native's home district.

It is of the first importance that this individual should be properly equipped for his business. He should be a person of education with a thorough

knowledge of the Native, his language, and his ways, and a person of authority who will command the respect not only of the Native, but of the European employees who come in contact with the Natives. We would like to see this very important individual raised somewhat above his present status, for he is, after all, the expert adviser on and manager of the principal motive power of the industry, and for that purpose should have a very good knowledge and experience, which many clairvoyant possess.

The whole system of contract labour is largely dependent for its success on the proper officer who plays an important part in the formation of the contract, and on the compound manager who plays an equally important part in carrying out the terms of the contract. I wish with a plea on behalf of the Native that I propose to conclude my remarks.

The proper officer, as has been said, as a rule the District Officer and the District Officer is the head of all work of African Government.

He is first of all a judicial officer; secondly, a fiscal, responsible for collection of revenue of all kinds in the district; often a Public Works officer responsible for the upkeep of roads and Government buildings; not infrequently a health officer; and always the labour officer and officer responsible for the general peace and good order of his district. As Colonies develop and European settlement increases, the work of the District Officer becomes greater in volume and more complicated character. I have been told not once in many zones that we are very extravagant in Northern Rhodesia because we average no less than one District Officer to 12,000 Natives. I could not agree even if the District Officer were concerned with the Natives alone, but when he has in addition the affairs of Europeans to deal with, at the risk of appearing hybridinate, I have disagreed emphatically.

It is, I fear, too often the case that the District Officer is nowadays so preoccupied with other matters that he has insufficient leisure to give to Native affairs, and if this continues the Natives seem a danger that he will lose that close touch with and understanding of his people which is to my mind the first essential of successful Native administration and there is the further danger that the people themselves will lose their confidence in him. I am, I admit, speaking from a partisan, perhaps a prejudiced point of view, for I have myself been a District Officer for nearly a quarter of a century, but for what it is worth let me assure you of my solemn conviction that whatever present experiments in Native rule may bring forth in the future we have not as yet found anything to take the place of the Native Commissioner—that is the European officer to whose charge the interests of the Native peoples are committed—and it is, I submit, a sufficiently important charge to occupy the whole of the time of a conscientious and energetic worker.

A White Rhodesia Association has been formed in Salisbury to bring it about that a greatly increased white population should be able to earn a livelihood in Southern Rhodesia while maintaining a good standard of living. The establishment of European Reserves, as a logical corollary to Native Reserves, is suggested with the object of introducing a far greater measure of segregation than has as yet been attempted anywhere in South Africa. It is claimed, however, that no injustice will be involved in either race, and that this has been shown that there can be no permanent half-way house between a white Rhodesia and a black Rhodesia.

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

EXCELLENT ADVICE ON LOCUSTS.

A Timely Volume for East Africa.

The fine volume on "Locusts and Grasshoppers—A Handbook for their Study and Control," written by Dr. B. P. Uvarov, Senior Assistant in the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, and published by H. M. S. O., should be in the hands of every official and settler in East and Central Africa who wishes to be properly armed to meet the danger of locust invasion. The book is exhaustive; deals with the *Aeschnidae* in all their aspects; is finely printed and beautifully illustrated; and above all, treats the vital matter of control in an eminently practical manner.

It seems desirable to take this last point first, as most likely to appeal to the general reader. Dr. Uvarov devotes one chapter to the technique of control and a second to its organisation. The technique includes mechanical, chemical, agricultural, and biological methods. In the first he puts destruction of eggs, collection of hoppers, burning hoppers, and the making of ditches and barriers; and after a reasoned consideration of each, based on his own great experience of locust campaigns in Southern Russia, condemns them all with the possible exception of the last. "I am quite convinced," he writes, "that no regular campaign can be based on destruction of eggs."

It is clear that these machines (for catching hoppers) can be used only for the control of solitary grasshoppers, as it would be ridiculous to employ them against large bands of locust-hoppers, though they are recommended for this purpose in some South American official instructions.

For extensive organised campaigns in large outbreaks the expense involved in the construction of machines would be too great.

Instruments for burning hoppers were used in great numbers in Turkestan, but were ultimately abandoned owing to the extreme danger to the men using them, there having been several fatal accidents. In North Africa Vayssiere used Army flame-throwers; these produced flames of flame twenty-five metres long and three metres wide. The last, however, is very great; this fact alone is sufficient to regard the use of flame throwers and burning generally as methods without any future. It is very surprising, therefore, that flame-throwers are now being introduced into Palestine, Syria, and Iraq.

One of the most popular methods of controlling locusts in nearly all countries before the advents of economic entomologists was the use of ditches. The results are always very doubtful, though they may appear superficially satisfactory. It requires an enormous amount of labour both for digging trenches and driving the hoppers. The whole long story of the struggle with locusts in Turkestan, for example, is sufficient evidence of the failure of this method, and it has now been abandoned there for ever, though it is still in use in South America.

Of the use of barriers, which are a modification of the ditch system, his opinion is more favourable. Originally made of felled trees, barriers are now constructed of iron sheets, galvanised, and from seventeen to twenty-two inches wide. They vary in length, and as, he says, extensively and successfully used in several countries as the principal method of exterminating locusts, a large part

"A band of hoppers in movement must be stopped as a skilled observer on the evening before the operation when it has not yet settled down for the night. This permits him to estimate the length of its front and the direction of movement, which is usually regular, next day. When the direction of movement and its approximate velocity are established, the barrier may be erected. This should be done as far as the band as possible, if it has already stopped for the night; if the band is still moving, the barrier must be erected at such a distance that the band would just have time to reach it before nightfall. When a barrier is ready and the band is moving towards it, there must be no men"

the barrier, as this might injure the band and alter the direction of march." In many cases the barriers are combined with driving hoppers towards them, but this practice has proved to be more unsatisfactory in its results, besides requiring a relatively enormous number of beaters. The key to the success of the method consists in the ability of the technical staff to understand exactly the situation and to erect barriers just where they are likely to be in the way of the moving bands, barrier favourably placed, cannot fall for each absolutely the whole band to the east hopper.

The barrier method is recommended especially where there is a large proportion of uncultivated land. It is expensive if paid labour is employed and it needs the presence of a technical staff.

Chemical methods our author divides into external insecticides and internal poisons. The former, which include various mineral oils, kerosene, and allied substances, and soap and soap emulsions, are all he declares more expensive than arsenicals, apart from the difficulties of their transport in large quantities. They are effective only in strong concentrations, such as are injurious to plants, and this prevents their use on cultivated land. Actually contact poisons are now in use only in countries such as Spain, Portugal, and South America, where arsenicals are considered extremely dangerous both to man and domestic animals, though Dr. Uvarov considers these fears unfounded.

Internal poisons are used in two ways: by spraying a poison on their natural food, or by offering the locusts a specially poisoned bait. Though he admits that in both Russia and South Africa spraying has been used with success, Dr. Uvarov declares that it has no future before it. It is still used in some places, mainly owing to the conservatism of local organisations, which hesitate to use the bait method, which is less known to them.

"While I will not dwell," he writes, "on the obvious advantages of spraying, as compared with mechanical methods, its disadvantages may be stated. The chief of these is its great mechanical complexity. It requires relatively very complicated machinery in large quantities, special field-sheds for repair, a skilled technical staff as supervisors, and trained workmen; all this makes it very complicated and expensive. Further, their results are intimately connected with weather, and frequent rain makes it impracticable and adds enormously to the cost. The last and perhaps the most important drawback is the necessity for sacrificing a certain proportion of crops, since it is seldom possible to poison all bands on wild vegetation only; the damage done to the insects in these cases is usually slight, but the moral effect on the owners of the crops is very bad, as the plants have to be actually used as a bait for the insects."

Having thus cleared the ground, Dr. Uvarov turns to "bumps" (if the expression may be used) for poisoned baits, a method which he describes as in process of vigorous evolution and improvement and with a great future before it. He discusses it in full.

The bait consists of three parts, the carrier, the poison, and the attractant. In practice it is quite easy to find a suitable carrier in any country, the local conditions being the chief factor in making the choice. He mentions horse manure, cowdung, bran, ground maize cobs, rice chaff, rice bran, and meal of cotton seed cake as having been tried, and points out that the factor deciding the suitability of material as a carrier for baits is its ability to absorb water. As to the poisons available the author writes:

"For practical purposes it is now possible to recommend the use of sodium arsenite to 1 lb. white arsenic 1 lb. Paris green 1 lb. talc 1 lb. lime. The strength to be recommended, bait, is immaterial, apart from the cost, since experiments show that an increase of the amount of poison above this optimum strength results in

a decrease in the attractiveness of baits. The dosage of poisons usually applied in the field work in the United States and Canada is higher than is necessary.

Much experimental work remains to be done, and search for cheaper material has resulted in the discovery that fluorine compounds, such as sodium fluoride, a by-product in the extraction of aluminium from cryolite, and even so common a mineral as fluorite, are cheap and promise to be effective.

The problem of attractants seems to be in a very confused state. Molasses has long been considered an essential ingredient, but recent work indicates that it is not at all necessary to sweeten the baits. Various aromatic substances have been tried—lemons and oranges among them. Moisture would appear to be as attractive as anything, and a promising line of research lies in the use of crushed hoppers, for observations show that the crushed insects are greedily devoured by their comrades.

The mixing of the baits presents no difficulty, the dry method being best for insoluble poisons. Distribution is even more simple, being accomplished by hand, each operator carrying his supply of bait in a pail or in a sack strapped over the shoulder; each operator walks along the field and scatters the bait by broadcasting it in the same way as is done when sowing by hand. The bait must be finely powdered and distributed thinly and evenly over the whole field.

Concluding our discussion of the bait method, writes Dr. Uvarov, "it may be useful to summarise its advantages. The first of them is its cheapness, due to the very small amount of work necessary per unit of area and to the practical absence of expenditure on apparatus. On the whole, the cost of baits may be estimated as about one-third to one-fourth that of spraying which was formerly considered the cheapest of all methods. This applies, of course, to cases when all work is paid for, but work with baits can be done to a very large extent by voluntary work on the part of farmers; this is impossible with spraying, which requires trained operators. Another advantage of baits is their effectiveness under any conditions of vegetation and ground, whereas spraying or the use of barriers are often impossible owing to these conditions being unsuitable. Meteorological factors also affect very little the work with baits, while spraying is very often impossible owing to rain, and no work can be done with barriers when locusts are not on the move owing to bad weather. The greatest advantage of the bait method is its simplicity, which makes it very easily understood and appreciated by the public, which is not the case with other methods."

Objections to the bait method usually consist in the risk of poisoning domestic animals, but extensive experience in North America and various parts of Russia has proved that no cases of poisoning stock can occur if the bait is scattered in small fragments, as it should be indeed; all known cases of poisoning domestic animals have been invariably traced to carelessness on the part of operators in leaving prepared bait where it was accessible to them. Neither is there any danger to the operators themselves, provided that they wash often, especially before meals.

The bait method evidently deserves the space given to it, and Dr. Uvarov has little to say in recommendation of agricultural and biological methods of control. Fungous and bacterial diseases, artificial infestation, have given poor results and control by parasites must, it appears, be left largely to Nature. Dusting by dry poisons seems to be effective, but is very expensive, the latest aero-plane method of distribution being extraordinarily so—at present, at any rate.

In organising a campaign Dr. Uvarov insists with reiterated emphasis on the absolute necessity of putting professional entomologists in complete charge of the operations. They should be responsible, he says, for the technical side of the campaign, while general administrative officers only assist them in their work. And he also insists that all work should be paid for, he is convinced from his own expe-

rience that "fond labour, but contempt of relatives gives bad results and leaves an aftermath of discontent."

In thus extracting from this authoritative work the sections which appear to be of immediate practical use to the solution of this logistic problem as presented in East Africa, the author makes little space has been left for an adequate reference to the book as a whole. To say that this induction is to all students of the group is a truism; the natural morphology, life anatomy and physiology, the development and transformation, the behaviour, the ecology and distribution, the natural enemies and the periodicity of mass outbreaks, are all treated fully and critically, and our dependence of the African climate is mercilessly exposed. The "Social Part" gives a full account of the *Africana* of economic importance. The bibliography appears to be quite complete. Attention is drawn to a host of pressing problems of both scientific and practical interest, and the need for research is emphasised time and again. Dr. Uvarov's own theory of the phases of locusts and their effect on swarming is fascinating, one which cannot—one sees it with regret—be considered here. And with all this, the book is delightful reading. It should be on every African settler's bookshelf, as it will assuredly be in every scientific library.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF EAST AFRICA

Invaluable to the Settler.

The British Empire Review says of "Eastern Africa To-day":

"This book has aimed ambitiously at giving an up-to-date guide to every district in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and has been remarkably successful. Facts and figures, possibilities of settlement and trade, temperature and rainfall, cost of living, sport and recreations—all are woven into the general fabric in such manner that there is nothing dull in the whole volume."

It is a very informative up-to-date, and accurate account of Eastern Africa to day. But it is more than that, for it gives us enchanting glimpses of East Africa of yesterday and also a peep into East Africa of to-morrow. The most valuable part, naturally, is that dealing with present conditions. But the pictures of the past as painted, for instance, under Armani, Kiwa, Lamu, Mombasa, Isoka, etc., are fascinating, for here one gets the real romance of Africa. Scenery is not neglected, and there are some fine pen pictures under Ilatura, Butiaba, Feira, etc. Soils are well described, e.g., Kahama. Of descriptions of modern towns and the life therein one may single out Nairobi, Broken Hill. Living stones of times; Bwana Mikubwa and Broken Hill; and to help the seeker for information there is an exceptionally good index.

The book is a guide book, history and geography—in its best and rarest form. Invaluable to the would-be settler, traveller or sportsman, to merchant and the editor at home, if he will buy it—it is also a real encyclopaedia for those with friends in Eastern Africa, for it tells them the very things that their correspondents may take for granted and so leave unexplained. It is fair, too, and while compiled by those who love the country, it does not only paint the sunny side. The get-up is good, the maps adequate, and the illustrations very good. Kilimanjaro by moonlight and Kibo are really beautiful; the Livingstone tree and the surrender of Von Lettow have historical interest."

"*Eastern Africa To-day*" is published by *East Africa*, 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W1, which will send it post-free to any address in the world, on receipt of £2.

THE RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND.

Readjustment of Boundaries.

In recommending that an immediate beginning be made with the institution of a Central Authority for the central group, it have been prompted by the hope that its influence will facilitate the readjustment of boundaries, as between Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia which is demanded in the interests of economy and convenience of administration.

Nyasaland, which has a land area of about 40,000 square miles, has a Native population of 2,065,837, with 1,100 Europeans (including 211 officials), and 980 Asiatics. It is generally agreed that there is little room for further tribal movement and that, on climatic grounds, Nyasaland should be regarded as a "white man's country." In this respect Nyasaland may be compared with North-Eastern Rhodesia, where, although there is a fan-shaped European community in the East Luangwa district, it is insignificant in comparison with the Native population, which is larger in that district than in any other part of Northern Rhodesia. There is no natural division between Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia, and many of the Native tribes of North-Eastern Rhodesia are closely allied to the tribes of Nyasaland, notably the Amona, in the neighbourhood of Fort Jameson.

The arguments in favour of an administrative union between the eastern areas of North-Eastern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are numerous and strong. They have been well ventilated, and have become familiar to the European reader in both territories. The line of communications and trade route from Fort Jameson and the Shire Valley is at present through Zomba to Beira, and is likely to remain so. The export tobacco crop of North-Eastern Rhodesia and the Nyasaland Railway are necessary to each other. Neither at the moment could afford to do without the other. Conversely, North-Eastern Rhodesia imports copper through Nyasaland. The Nyasaland-Northern Rhodesia border is drawn without any relation to tribal distribution; it cuts through the Achowa and Angoni tribes. It would be better both for tribes and administrators to include them under one government. Under present circumstances the arbitrary nature of the frontier-line dividing these tribes is a hardship on the tribes, affecting their traditional intercourse, and is a difficulty in the way of the efficient discharge of essential government services, such as the prevention of human and animal disease.

Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia.

The differences between Nyasaland and the eastern part of North-Eastern Rhodesia that stand in the way of their administrative union are political. Nyasaland has a land tax; North-Eastern Rhodesia has none. North-Eastern Rhodesia has freehold; Nyasaland has not. North-Eastern Rhodesia elects its representative in the Legislative Council; in Nyasaland there is no popular election. These difficulties are by no means insuperable. It would not be difficult for Nyasaland, on the incorporation of the territory, to recognise existing freeholds, exempt the new province from land tax, and admit some measure of election in the choice of representatives for the legislature.

There are circumstances besides mere continuity of history that bind Central-Northern and Southern Rhodesia together and point towards an administrative union.

Northern Rhodesia, which has an area estimated at about 288,000 square miles, contains a Native population of 2,234,836, 5,581 Europeans (including 201 officials), and 60 Asiatics.

The central area of Northern Rhodesia through which the railway passes contains the bulk of the European-settled community. It is traversed by the rail-way line from south to north and is readily accessible from Bulawayo and Salisbury. The Natives of the southern portion (the Baraka, the Ba-Ha, and allied tribes) are related to those in Southern Rhodesia, and there is free inter-tribe between the tribes on either side of the Zambezi. The Natives in this section have reached a higher stage of development than those in other parts of Northern Rhodesia, as they have more in contact with white Europeans, for a number of years.

We continue extracts from the Report of the Commission on Closer Union in Eastern and Central Africa (Cmd. 221, 65, pt. 1). This week's quotations are from the views expressed by Sir Edward Hilton Young, the chairman, whose views on the Rhodesias and Nyasaland disagree entirely with those of his three colleagues. Gray headings have been introduced editorially.

Northern Rhodesia was colonised from the south through Southern Rhodesia. It may be said to be the child of Southern Rhodesia, and there is the necessary resemblance that might be expected between parent and child. The civilisation of central Northern Rhodesia in type and incidence is identical with that of Southern Rhodesia.

The European settlers are in close touch with their compatriots in Southern Rhodesia, and many of them have migrated to Northern Rhodesia from the south. Their numbers are gradually increasing, and the conditions of the belt of country on both sides of the railway are continually approaching those of Southern Rhodesia.

The chief difference between the two parts of Central-Northern and Southern Rhodesia are geographical and particularly their interests in the development of minerals. It is no doubt true that in this respect there is a marked similarity in the interest of the two parts of Central-Northern Rhodesia. Both share the same mineral resources, and particularly their interest in the development of minerals. It is no doubt true that in this respect there is a marked similarity in the interest of the two parts of Central-Northern Rhodesia. Both share the same mineral resources, and particularly their interest in the development of minerals. The railway system in Northern Rhodesia is a continuation of that of Southern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia lies across the present export trade routes of Northern Rhodesia to the south and south-east, and Northern Rhodesia lies across the possible future export trade route of Southern Rhodesia to the north.

Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Apart from any matter of sentimental or of hypothetical advantage, there are concrete benefits to be secured by the administrative union of central Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Both territories, but Northern Rhodesia in particular, would gain by the improvement of public services that would be need if the territories were merged; for private undertakings also a wider and capital world would more freely by the extension of financial associations. With a single central government there would be a saving in expenditure on headquarters staff and accommodation; agricultural interests, both Native and European, and mining interests, in Northern Rhodesia would benefit by securing the services of the apparatus and staff of the departments of government of Southern Rhodesia, larger and better equipped than those of Northern Rhodesia. The abolition of boundaries would facilitate their access to the means of knowledge. This is perhaps the most direct and substantial benefit that Northern Rhodesia would derive from the union. For the development of Northern Rhodesia minerals in particular there would be marked benefit by association with the fuller services of technical geology and mine inspection that Southern Rhodesia can supply. The agriculturist would benefit by a more active policy for the development of the resources of the soil, carried out by a larger headquarters staff. But the benefit of most ultimate moment would be the co-ordination of Native policy between two areas that are divided by arbitrary political barriers only.

Southern Rhodesia lies between the Union and the Protectorate north of the Zambezi, and her geographical position would admit of political amalgamation in either direction. When a referendum was taken in 1923 on the question of joining the Union on terms offered by the Government of General Smuts, there was a considerable minority (about 40%) in favour of this step; but we were informed at Salisbury that a large party of this minority has changed its mind since the present Government in South Africa came into power, and that the Country has now come to look north instead of south. On such matters it would be wrong to venture an opinion otherwise than in the utmost confidence, but it seems to me that the policy which now finds general favour is a "Greater Rhodesia," and informal discussions have indeed already taken place between representatives of the two territories as to the terms on which amalgamation might be effected. Some of the advocates of this policy look forward to the inclusion, at some future time, of Nyasaland in the Greater Rhodesia.

Public Opinion in the Territories.

All these considerations support the suggestion already widely canvassed locally, that for purposes of convenient administration it is desirable to divide Northern Rhodesia into three, amalgamating the four eastern portions with Transvaal, the central section and the Barotseland district with Southern Rhodesia, and leaving Barotseland as a Native area. Such a redistribution of the areas accords with the facts of the situation as outlined above, and should be the ultimate goal in the final settlement of the administrative system of the Central territories. In a matter of this kind, however, local opinion must be consulted.

In Southern Rhodesia there appeared at the general election in favour of union with Northern Rhodesia, coupled with some anxiety as to the effect of the inclusion within its boundaries of a Protectorate too closely associated with the Northern Territories, which were predominantly "Native" in outlook, and as to the effect on the Colony's financial position of combining forces with a Protectorate which has only recently become self-sufficient.

Opinion in Nyasaland has, in my opinion, not yet given any very decided consideration to the question of political affiliations. The Methodist Association at Blantyre and the Chamber of Commerce and Commerce, whose members sent the trading interests and the large agricultural community the same, expressed an opinion in favour of eventual federation or closer union with the northern territories, when the improvement of communications renders this possible. On the other hand, the small farmers and planters, so far as I could gather from the representatives in their Associations, are generally most in sympathy with what they conceive to be the white majority in Southern Rhodesia and are opposed to any union with the North. The majority of them, however, consider that in any case the step should be a union with Northern Rhodesia, leaving the question of federation with Southern Rhodesia for future consideration.

Public opinion in Northern Rhodesia, as far as I could judge the weight of it was generally in favour of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia. The Legislature is apprehended that the change would reinforce the seat of Government and thereby reduce the volume of trade and cause a serious fall in the value of landed property. On the other hand, the representatives of the mining interests and agriculture are generally in favour of it. These interests are closely affected by such matters as railway rates in the two Rhodesias. It would obviously be more convenient for them to discuss these matters with one Government instead of two. The spokesman of the farming interests in the western part of the territory, who appeared before us were in favour of the scheme. The settlers in the East Luangwa district would probably prefer a closer connection with Zomba and Blantyre than with Salisbury. To sum up, my impression is that public opinion in the area served by the railway, with the exception of Livingstone, is substantially in favour of closer union with its southern neighbour.

The uncertainty of public opinion on this subject, in the present absence of effective co-operation, is not surprising. The establishment of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia as the Governor-General for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and as the local arbiter under the Secretary of State in matters of Native policy, both as regards those Protectorates and the Native State of Barotseland, should go far to create mutual confidence between the three territories and to remove, in time, the objections which are undoubtedly well in certain quarters to the territorial readjustments which have been suggested.

Conference on Boundary Proposed.

In the meanwhile a decision as to the final grouping of the three territories or as to the closeness of the union into which they may with advantage finally be included must not be hastened or forced. All that can be done at the present time is to make a beginning with the satisfaction of needs for co-operation, with studious care to avoid committing the territories to steps that may prove to have been mistaken. And that may be difficult to remember and to take practical steps to bring public opinion as to the redistribution of boundaries to a head.

I recommend that one of the first steps to be taken should be to call a representative conference to discuss the question of territorial readjustments in all its bearings. At the same time I consider that it should be an essential condition of the amalgamation of the three territories with Southern Rhodesia that Northern Rhodesia should be treated in the manner suggested above, namely that the central area only should be amalgamated with Northern Rhodesia, leaving North-Eastern Rhodesia to be incorporated with Nyasaland. As it stands at present the East Luangwa district is isolated from Lake Malawi and makes easier communications with Zambia. It would be still more out of touch with Government at Salisbury. Any decision should be without prejudice to the possibility that at some future time it may be found convenient to administer the area of

North-Eastern Rhodesia in the neighbourhood of Lake Tanganyika as part of Tanganyika.

I consider that on such an amalgamation the status of Barotseland as a Native area (subject to observance of the agreements with the late Paramount Chief Leopold and his successor) should be similar in relation to Greater Rhodesia to that which we desire for the Native areas of Nyasaland in relation to Kenya; that is to say, it should be administered as a valuable Native Reserve by the Government of Rhodesia.

Nyasaland: Financial Position and Closer Union.

The financial situation of Nyasaland is an obstacle in the way of closer union between the territory and its neighbours. The guarantee of the Trans-Zambesi Railway debentures causes a deficit, the deficit a subsidy from Imperial funds, and the subsidy a measure of Treasury control. Before Nyasaland can enter on equal terms into any partnership, this control must cease. Development of communication and natural resources may be expected to add to it naturally, and in course of time it is most desirable that the time should be advanced by the attitude for the part of the Imperial Government towards a Colony that has been something of a Cinderella in the past.

Not only on those grounds, but in the general interest of the inhabitants of Nyasaland, white and black, and of the Empire of which it might and should be a more prosperous member, Nyasaland needs a more forward policy of development. Both of this at present home to little confidence has been shown in its future. Not only should communications be developed in the manner ideal with elsewhere, but advance should be made in the internal administration. For instance, Native taxation which is notably lower than elsewhere, might well be raised in order to provide better services for the Natives, particularly agricultural services and education.

I recommend that as an incident of closer union with the Rhodesias an impulse should be given to the development of Nyasaland by the removal, or at least the relaxation, of the restriction under which half the revenue in excess of £100,000. in any year must be credited to the Imperial Treasury in redemption of the loans which the Protectorate had received to enable it to meet the guarantee of the debentures of the Trans-Zambesi Railway Company.

Proposed Territorial Adjustments.

Amongst the problems common to the North-Eastern and Central African groups, boundary problems need the most immediate attention. What has been said about the artificial nature of existing boundaries in relation to the North-East African territories might be repeated verbatim about the Central African, and the following alterations should be considered in conference at an early date:

(a) The transfer for administrative purposes of an area of Tanganyika round the head of Lake Nyasa to Nyasaland. The advantage to be gained is to facilitate the development of communications in the area from Lake Nyasa. The area is more easily reached from Zomba by Lake Nyasa than from Dar es Salaam or any other centre in Tanganyika.

(b) The similar transfer of the Abercorn area round the foot of Lake Tanganyika from Northern Rhodesia to Tanganyika and for similar reasons. It is most easily reached and developed from Lake Tanganyika.

These matters depend for their decision on the issue of railway construction in Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. But the progress given to the discussion of a code of policy in the matter of development and communications like the formation of the Rhodesias and Central Africa, and to the extent proposed, will be expected to give an opportunity to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to provide for some of these areas for themselves, and to decide on the basis of what time is required for co-operating closely between Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia, may be best suited to let in due course the observations to which they are specified.

THE PERMANENCE OF WHITE SETTLEMENT.

Robertson Gibb's Impressions of East Africa.

Social in East Africa.

ROBERTSON GIBB, joint managing director of the Union Castle Line, who has returned to London from a visit to East and South Africa, has been good enough to give this journal some of his most prominent impressions.

What struck him most in the Kenya Highlands was the feeling that white settlement is permanent and that the Britons engaged in coffee planting, maize growing, sisal cultivation, dairy farming, and other forms of agriculture intend to live and die in the Colony, which they regard as the home of their children and their children's children. He met neither the European nor the own-trodden Natives of whom the British Press ceaselessly write; on the contrary, the numerous settlers with whom he came in contact in one hundred mile motor tour were hard-working and enterprising, while the only evidence of cruelty to Natives by which he was struck was when he met a file of Natives women burdened by babies slung across their backs and bards on their heads, and sometimes also from their necks, while their bold husbands strutted along with only a spear or stick.

Kenya's Good Hotels.

That East Africa has a great future Mr. Gibb is convinced, while the extreme fertility of the soil, the energy displayed by the great majority of planters, the increasing skill of the Natives, the improvement of road, rail, and ocean transport, all indicate expansion of production. That Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territories will attract large numbers of tourists in the next few years seems to him certain. The magnificent scenery of the highlands is gradually becoming better known in this country and in America, where, however, the excellence of the very fine hotels is, Mr. Gibb emphasises, not nearly sufficiently well known.

Considering the comparative youth of Kenya, he had expected far more primitive conditions, instead of which Mrs. Gibb and he were surprised to find right out in the bush splendid bungalows, with bath-rooms with hot and cold running water abutting on the bedrooms. In almost every case the catering was as good as any reasonable person could wish in the circumstances. To cater for East Africans and for visitors to the territories the Union Castle Line has now a new motor vessel, the "Llanganavy Castle," in building for the East African service, and three other vessels for the South African route. Visitors, the company realises, bring money into the country themselves, and extort no praises to their friends on their return, and not infrequently find the call of Africa so strong that, coming only as birds of passage, they decide to remain as settlers. It is encouraging to have the expert opinion of Mr. Gibb that Kenya especially is providing ample for the hundreds of thousands of settlers.

The great vision of the late Sir Christian Bellings in planning harbour developments at Mombasa and railway extensions throughout Kenya and Uganda impressed him enormously. He arrived in Mombasa by the "Transsaharan" steamer, which was carrying the record complement of 240 passengers to



commercial interests, including labour, communications and research, would be controlled by a Central Executive Council which might be established concurrently with the rearrangement of the boundaries of the three territories. On such a central basis, Rhodesia would have predominant representation by virtue of its material resources and the numbers of its white population.

In the event of union, North-Eastern Rhodesia with Nyasaland pre-conditions that there should be a step in the direction of more popular representation in the Nyasaland Legislature. North-Eastern Rhodesia at present returns five elected members to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, whereas the unofficial community in Nyasaland is represented on the Legislative Council by three nominated members.

The General Design.

The arrangements which I have suggested seem to me to be necessary to complete the general design for the future of British Africa between the Nile and the Limpopo which follows logically from the conclusions which we have arrived at in our report on the north-eastern territories. That design should, in my view, be that the seven territories, contiguous, but unrelated save through the Central Secretary of State, should be drawn together into two groups, the north-eastern and the central. There will be a similarity in the constitution of the two groups. They will consist, at first at any rate, with dissimilar constitutions? In the north-eastern group there will be Kenya with an unofficial majority, and Uganda and Tanganyika with "Crown Colony" Government. In the central group there will be self-governing greater Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, including North-Eastern Rhodesia with "Crown Colony" Government. The central constitutions of the two groups will be similar. They will consist in the first instance of a central executive authority, which may and probably will develop into a central legislature for a strictly limited number of transferred subjects such as defence, research, customs, and communications. In the north-eastern group the Central authority will at first be centred in the new High Commissioner. In the central group it will be centred in the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

On the broadest economic grounds Nyasaland and the Rhodesias should be drawn together. The two territories are complementary to each other. Crowded Nyasaland can supply the labour that Rhodesia needs, for mineral development in particular Rhodesia can supply employment for Nyasaland's labourers, and land for its surplus population.

On the other hand, Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia should not in any foreseeable future be wholly united with a greater Rhodesia. Their climate and conditions prevent them from being on the whole, a white man's country. With their large Native population and small areas of white settlement the local constitution suitable to them is the "Crown Colony" form of Government, co-ordinated and fortified by inclusion in a loose union with its neighbour of the sort that I have described.

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Please make a point of quoting "East Africa". Thank you!

SIR MILSON REES RETURNS TO LONDON.

His impressions of Tanganyika

and "Kenya's 'Nail Africa'."

On returning London from a visit to his coffee estates at Arusha we have had the pleasure of a talk with Sir Milson Rees, K.C.B., who is more impressed than ever with the wonderful possibilities of the Northern Province of Tanganyika Territory, and especially of the Arusha district, the development of which will be greatly expedited when the railway reaches the township. Even the recent visitation of locusts did not, he says seriously diminish the characteristic optimism of the local settler community, which can be relied upon for a constantly growing output of coffee and a great increase in the production of maize when its transport to the coast by direct rail is possible.

Points have been mentioned by Sir Milson as eminently fit for the opinion that the East African governments should tackle the matter promptly.

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have been destroying in the human body insects such as lice only under a strong scope, remarkable King's laryngologist.

Such small creatures as locusts can be satisfactorily attacked with relative ease if only the authorities will provide the right means in adequate funds.

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indirect Rule for hastily Applied.

that the main preoccupation of the plenipos should be agriculture and not politics is clearly the opinion of Sir Milson Rees, who, however, admits that there is considerable dissatisfaction in the Arusha and Moshi districts with what is regarded as the too hasty application of indirect rule to the Territory. Indeed, criticism of the present tendency of government policy is the chief topic of conversation almost everywhere, and the visitor met many settlers who are so dissatisfied that there is a marked and widespread willingness in the district to contemplate the realignment of the boundary, as suggested by the Hilton Young Report, bringing Moshi and Arusha under the Kenya Administration.

On the subject of death duties Sir Milson pointed out that Native coffee-growers in the Kilimanjaro area for many years seemed a likely to be badly hit by the present ordinance as white settlers more over they would not understand the underlying principle and would therefore regard the duties as mere confiscation on the part of the Government which would encourage them to amass wealth as fast as possible. As far as the Arusha Planteers Association land by the Government.

Alcohol should not be touched before Sundown.

No one would regard Sir Milson Rees as an old Welsh Rugby international and still keen of all forms of sport as a caring critic, a fact which lends additional weight to one of his protest demands. That the drink of alcohol before sundown. If they drink it, cocktails before sundown are, in his opinion as medical as can be, scarcely better than if they drank poison; his voice is therefore joined to those of the many other experienced observers who declare categorically that legitimate drinks should not be touched until after sunset during the day.

in port and inland traffic, the goods and wharves, the caravans, animals and passenger carriage, and freight were in good disarray in country.

Report for the Port of Mombasa.

Mr. Gibb said that Mombasa had suffered considerably with the time lost so much as could do to handle the inward and outward traffic. "It is in Uganda that the officially appointed coffee companies subscribe to the idea of diverting to Mombasa traffic which might normally be expected to find its way to Tanga". The port of Tanga seems to have been neglected and it would seem desirable to spend money on improving its facilities. In doing so, for instance, one should not enter Tanganyika in daylight, and the wharves and other facilities fall short of requirements. Some needs expenditure at least as much as \$500,000. I suggest that the Administration should lose no time in under-taking the necessary work.

Mr. Gibb mentioned would probably never become a second Mombasa because of certain cultural disadvantages, but it is the natural outlet for the Rhodesia and Nyasaland and extensive improvements are being made as the authorities are fully alive to the need of development to provide for the growing trade. On that account there should be better facilities for road to cover.

So strong is the reaction with the Kenyans that Mr. Gibb has exercised on his first tour that Mr. Gibb is already looking forward to another visit in the earliest possible moment, and added, "Now, ever soon I can manage to return, I am sure that I shall see many new evidences of progress in that virile and rapidly advancing Colony."

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY'S NEW SECRETARY.

Mr. J. F. Prince Alcock, formerly the Captain and Secretary of the Royal Empire Society, successfully engaged George Borthwick, has represented the Permanent South Division of Cornwall in the House of Commons since 1924. He has served continuously on the Home Committee of the two houses, on Indian affairs, and was for two years Chairman of the Colonial Committee of the Royal Empire Society, in which capacity he organised the annual Imperial Commercial Committee, which in the following year became the Committee of the House of Commons. This year was Secretary of the House of Commons with Particular reference to Canada under Lord Balfour, and was also a member of the Ontario Committee, the Inter-American, and Executive Committees of the Royal Empire Society.

MAJOR GREGORY RETURNS TO POLITICS.

Major G. H. Gregor, O.B.E., who was last week elected Member of the Legislative Council for the Nairobi North constituency in succession to Captain P. F. Ward, has expressed himself as strongly opposed to what he regards as the "unpractical" recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission. He is also opposed to the removal of the previous Customs duties at present in force in the Colony. One of the top speakers in the Colony, and one of the most experienced and thoughtful of settler leaders, his participation in debates is certain to lend added interest to the proceedings of the Legislature. His appearance in Kenya probably may be accounted for a hard letter himself, the respects his opponents and friends in delicate verbal combat.

Camp Fire Comments

MORE

Four comments by Mr. Ormsby Gore and the like-minded settlers who "screed" on certain parts of Tanganyika Territory to save them from being "left to the fete fly winds me," written at the time I was a guest of the settlers from starvation from a plague of caterpillars which was destroying their crops. The caterpillars were 10 to 12 inches long was the obvious answer ready when I had explained my method and handed out Kerosene tins containing "dope" to satisfy the insatiable demand. However, I was going to pay us for each dead full-grown caterpillar free, fearless and in the true spirit of Christus, son of St. Peter!

The megaphone in Central Africa

Mrs. Patrick Ness had a singular experience when camped on Lake Kivu, Central Africa, in the heart of Central Africa. Feeling even more isolated from the world outside she was suddenly greeted with the strains of "Home, Sweet Home." Upon the S.S. "Dawn" and found the camp from her servants had been taken over by no English and had never been visited by a white man. Now was the time of his life. He bolted into "My Happy Land" and switched off to instant music-hall ditty, "Dixie, Dixie, Dixie." You answer, "No?" Mrs. Ness subsequently discovered that the boy had picked up the tunes from gramophone. Who will say now that civilisation does not make progress in Darkest Africa?

The revenge of the wild.

There is something genuinely amusing in a story which comes from South Africa in which a number of mostly Americans, being unpoined in the Kruger National Park by a sudden storm breaking down their means of transport. The roads became impassable, their vehicles capsized and the tourists were forced to spend the hours of darkness in a district where wild game are the big noise and human beings are intruders. Some of the visitors sought shelter in a Native kraal but others, preferring possible risk of big game outside to the certainty of small fauna in the huts, climbed trees and spent an uneasy night in the branches. The ferocious natives of Kruger Park must have chuckled heartily at the predicament of their lords of creation, for a number of them have broken what the Americans call "a mean." Even the energetic King Charles failed to achieve the same in the circumstances.

Gloves in Dar

Some while ago we noted in this column the fact for making coffee used to require about a dozen cloves after its introduction into East Africa. Mr. George W. King, Esq., which manufacturer is concerned, we now learn, has a book entitled, "A Treatise concerning the Properties and Effects of Coffee," written by Dr. Benjamin Morley, M.D., and published in 1885 by John Stickland, opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly. In it the worthy doctor, saying referentially, "the custom of mixing cloves with coffee," adds that "as far as people are accustomed to sufficient the taste of the coffee will be spoiled." Cloves, cinnamon, cardamoms, cumminseed, or essence of amber are used. C. G. Gould told me the other day that the Javas are among those with their tobacco, incidentally using Zanzibar quid, a sort of good in the process; why does not that famous bandit revive the habit of adding cloves to coffee? Arabs are conservative folk but they seem to have got one at least of their modern conveniences.

Readers will remember Dr. Jones's article on the "Sports of Adventurers," which contained a description of the Abbadia Addis Ababa railway and of the town of Abbadia. You will recall that he said, "It was not so very recently introduced in those earlier days." A French traveller, J. L. Leake d'Esme, has now made a trip across the Empire to Abyssinia and his account of his journey corresponds closely with that of the English author. He also says, "as a rule, a fine series of British works which, leaving the sea coast, pass the desert's small 'desert' reaches Addis Ababa at an altitude of 2,400 metres after crossing more than 200 miles of desert, in spite of the rains, and, despite the lack of water and the hostility of the border tribes." Dr. Jones admits, however, that they 200 kilometres of the journey have to be accomplished in three stages, and by daylight, as the Somalis and Danakils are apt to burn the rails and other pieces of metal to make arms and ammunitions. It is hoped in the future to arrange for express, which will run day and night. Dr. Daur Daouane describes as "smart and stylish" one of the most astonishing creations of European artificers. Situated at an altitude of 4,200 metres, the town has the appearance of an unexpected and voluminous oasis with its alluring mild warmth, its shady foliage, its hotels, its cafes, its shops, all its animation with is that of a colonial city, small indeed, but attractive. Great improvements seem to have been carried out recently.

Next, we come in the following, a framed "Memorial" which was compiled by Mr. Prince of Wales on December 31, last on his visit to his native country, South Africa. This has now been placed above a bronze tablet commemorating the fact.

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LORD BRANWORTH'S REPLY TO A CHALLENGE

MS. ADD. 10, NO. 102, VOL. 1, P. 102

I have seen your issue of "East Africa" for December, 1925, in which Mr. Ross, in his article on the subject of "African Challenges," challenges me to a trial of my speech at the recent Conference in which I said that "any challenge to the accuracy of the quotation is a challenge to me." Mr. Ross says that it was made when the speaker was speaking from an excess of "garrulity." In a challenge as apparently that I cannot provide; was not an inference. I was not present on the occasion as I presume Mr. Ross was, so I can only say that I have never heard a suggestion that such was the case either there or at any other time. It seems to me that unless Mr. Ross can sustain the charge, it is one of the best answers to a challenge.

Yours faithfully,

London, 12/12/25.

C. R. NICHOLLS

THE NOISE MADE BY A SNAKE

An Adventure with a Puff Adder.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

MR. ROSS's letter in your issue of December 1925, is interesting, and an experience of ours some years ago confirms the statement that snakes can produce a sound different from a hiss.

"Our dogs running into a clump of elephant grass about six feet square, started barking and were attacked by one. We heard a curious angry roar, very like the noise made by a cat over a captured rat, but much louder and deeper, a leopard, my husband ran to the dogs' assistance. We were surprised to see a very big puff adder gliding away, but in view of the fact that the dogs had been bitten, we could not follow it. The snake must have left the clump of grass unnoticed.

Our experience has confirmed the sound as made by a large adder. The question arises, is going here two dogs always sufficient? We suspect the snake that attacked our dogs was the cause of this unusual noise.

London, 12/12/25.
A. M. COLQUHOUN

GERMANY IN TANGANYIKA

An Absurd Press Statement.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

It has drawn our attention to the absurd cutting of a leading article from "The Bulletin and Review" of December 1925, in which will note the statement "We shall have to make up our mind as to whether to re-join the League of Nations or not. Germany has attempted to form an African confederation over all the black race, and we can help it not."

We should of course not like our minds to anything of the kind. On the contrary, the reiterated declarations of the Imperial Government make it quite clear that Germany can never hope to gain the possession of the former East African colonies. We trust you will excuse faithfully,

London, 12/12/25.
A. M. COLQUHOUN

THE "ZINYAO" OF NYASALAND

The Heretic assuming Alarming Proportions.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

I have read with much interest your correspondent's article on the "Revolutionary" of Nyasaland.

A letter just received from a Nyasaland missionary informs us that he has visited London and both Europeans and Africans consider it very dangerous the seriousness of this society of evil doers. He writes that the members are assuming alarming proportions, and that in several districts northern Nyasaland it is a common occurrence for men to be way laid and dragged to the prison of *zinyao*, where they are subjected to inhuman tortures. Without any apparent cause, these subversives and the unscrupulous among them, the services of the press and images are as soon as opportunity is declared, incendiaries.

Minor native movements, the movement is fast growing, the consequences a horror and a nightmare. It is not enough for the Government to say that specific proof has not been received. They said the same thing when the Zambesi missionaries who gave them more than timely warning of the activities of the notorious Dr. Chilima Banda and his German intrigues and Watchtower machinations, they refused to take action until action was forced upon them by the Burners of White settlers; then action had to be taken and Chilima and many of his dupes were shot. Only in certain many lives and much property were unnecessarily lost. It is to be hoped that the same gashly error is not repeated again, that they have now received sufficient proofs to send down the Government and not do nothing.

Apart altogether from morality and decency, the law-abiding natives of Nyasaland should be enabled to go about in lawless occasions without the fear of meeting death around the next corner. While the *zinyao* are allowed to maintain and extend their powers of freedom of action and even safety of life will be a curse to the country.

Yours faithfully,

London.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT MUST COME

A Central Authority Required.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

With the Hillock Commission, the British and South African Safety Rights responsible Government will surely come sooner or later to Nyasaland, for all the theories in the world will stand.

Nevertheless, for the time being, East Africa would not suffer by being more relieved from the effects and control of a few cranks of an amateur crew and untrained, unscrupulous, undisciplined bands of trouble-shooters, authority and the colonists of any country can only come from strict adherence to proper, as well as just, legislation and strict and impartial administration. To me, the best guarantee of the stability of a new African State is again and again to be stillborn, if not the whole of the continent, then the smaller states, to be born and to grow, the Government should consist, in one sense, of the people, in another, of the State, for personal interests are the chief factor in the growth of a State.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Davis have arrived back in England.

Sir and Lady Forteviot have returned to Cairo from their trip up the Nile.

Mr. L. Black, of the Public Works Department, originally returned to Dar es Salaam last week.

Mr. A. M. Alexander, Native Commissioner, has left Southern Rhodesia on leave pending retirement.

Minister Mr. F. J. Bierens, Consul-General for Belgium in Kenya, has opened his office in Muthaiga, Nairobi.

Ormsby arrived in Panganyika for his first appointment as Minister of Mines. Mr. J. A. Fawdry has been posted to Bulawayo.

Lord Lovat has been compelled by considerations of health to resign the chairmanship of the Oversea Settlement Committee.

Mr. W. H. Howard, of the Tanganyika Medical Department, has arrived home. He expects to return to Dar es Salaam in October next.

The Rev. J. Reid has been co-opted a member of the Arusha Town Council in the place of the Rev. P. H. Brownman at present on leave.

The Governor of Tanganyika has appointed Mr. Frank Alfred Green a member of the Arusha Township Authority, in place of Mr. Robinson, who resigned.

Paymaster Lieutenant Commander A. Jeffreys, R.N.R., Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika, is at present editing the Official Gazette of that Territory.

The Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has elected Mr. H. H. Robinson as Chairman for the ensuing year, with Mr. A. A. Menkin as Vice-Chairman.

Ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is reported to have arrived in Nairobi last week as Count Muranyi's guest, who accompanied him in travelling as Princess Sophie.

Lady Gowers and Miss Gowers, accompanied by Sir Henry Shillingsworth, the Governor of Uganda, are returning to England from Entebbe via Nairobi.

Following the match between Nyeri and Thika, Mr. D. D. Stevenson scored as the first-named district, and Mr. D. Terry, exactly the same number of points for Embu.

Captain S. H. Lyons has been elected Chairman of the Golf Club, of which the Hon. E. H. Lytton is Vice-Chairman, and Mr. R. McAlpin Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

In a recent cricket match between East and West Kenya Mr. P. Walter scored 122 and Mr. J. H. Harcombe 100 for East Kenya, and Mr. R. A. Allen 61 for the West.

Messrs. Ernest Carr and Desmond Molony recently spent a week on Mount Kenya at a height of 16,000 feet for the purpose of rebuilding the hut beside the frozen pond.

The marriage of Mr. N. Lusk Burt, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika to Miss Dorothy Gordon will take place at Dar es Salaam May 12. Miss Gordon sails from England on April 22.

Miss E. Traphagen, who has returned to America after spending seven months studying Native crafts and costumes in East Africa, is engaged now to create a vogue based on Native styles.

Mr. Isherwood, until recently Honorary Secretary of the Indian Legion, Nairobi, has arrived in England in order to stand as a Parliamentary candidate on behalf of the Communist Party at the general election.

Congratulations to Major F. T. Stephens, Chief Commissioner of Police, Nyasaland, on bagging a fine lion near the estate of Mr. G. Cheston, one of whose pedigree bulls it had attacked and wounded on the 20th of May.

Mr. A. C. Hannah, Under for the compilation of a valuation roll for the Nairobi Town Council has been recommended for acceptance. He undertook to complete the work within nine months at an inclusive price of £2,000.

Colonel Sir Charles Newland Trotman K.C.B., Honorary Colonel Commandant of the Plymouth Division of the Royal Marines, who has died at Plymouth at the age of sixty-four, took part in the operations near Shiloh in 1885.

Colonel Jose Cabral, Governor-general of the Colony of Mozambique, has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Portuguese Order of Christ in recognition of his services in successfully negotiating the new Mozambique Constitution.

Mr. Richardson Matogomo, now of Kitale, the scion of Nanyuki, who is well known in East African Rugby football circles, was recently married to Miss Mary Howe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matilda Howe, of the Shorongani Hills, Kenya.

Colonel Carlos Pinto, who was for 20 years appointed Governor of Malacca and Sefala, was at one time Governor of Portuguese Guinea, and has for the last three years been one of the Government nominees on the board of the Mozambique company.

Mr. Bunniss, manager of the Zanzibar branch of the National Bank of India, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year, with Mr. R. V. Jones, of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Company, as Vice-President.

Colonel J. G. Kirkwood, C.M.G., D.S.O., announced his intention of resigning his seat in the Legislative Council of Kenya after the next session owing to pressure of private affairs. It is expected that Mr. D. H. Thompson will succeed him.

Mr. J. D. Miller, Assistant Director of Public Works in Nyassaland, on whom the M.B.E. was conferred in the recent New Year Honours list, and who is at present on leave, is a son of a former City Founder of Hull. Mr. Miller returns to Nyassaland at the beginning of next month.

The Columbas' Golf Club has elected Messrs. D. MacGregor and P. Barry as Captain and Vice-Captain respectively for the current year. Capt. M. Boys Hindes, last year's Captain, has assumed the Honorary Secretarship, and Mr. C. N. Morton, the Honorary Treasurer, continues in office.

Dr. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, recently visited the Mtoowand Arusha districts, the European residents of which heartily welcomed the Bishop's amiable and practical proposals for the establishment of a large central school for the education of the European children of the territory.

Major J. O. K. Delap has been elected Chairman of the Donga Sabine District Association in succession to Mr. H. G. Clay, who has served as Chairman for four successive years with great success. The Secretarship is in the hands of Mr. R. A. Clay, and the members of the Committee are Messrs. E. F. Lindsay, R. W. A. Bunbury, and Commissioner H. W. Barr.

The appointment of Sir Sidney Barton, British Consul General in Shanghai, to be Minister in Addis Ababa is an interesting instance of the rare occasions on which a member of the Colonial Service is promoted to high diplomatic favour. Sir Sidney, who was for many years Oriental Secretary of the British Legation in Peking, is regarded as one of the best living English scholars.

Captain M. A. Polson has been elected President of the Mount Kenya Association and Messrs. G. E. Trench and W. Murray Vice-President and Honorary Treasurer and Secretary respectively. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. F. A. Mackenzie, Ashton, G. Maxwell, C. L. Gilmour, James, L. T. Bever, O. F. Whittingham, H. P. Pease, C. O'Hagan, and K. T. Gooch.

East Africa has received from the Honorary Treasurer of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine particulars of a public appeal for funds in memory of Alexander Mackay, the great Uganda medical missionary. The purpose is to erect some memorial to him in Rhyne, Aberdeenshire, and also in Uganda to provide a small annuity for two of his dependants in poor circumstances, and to use the balance of the monies collected to endow a Research Fellowship at the Sierra Leone Tropical Laboratory of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

Mr. W. A. S. Carter, the manager of the Nairobi branch of the All India Club, has been elected President of the Nairobi Club for the ensuing year with Sir Jacob Carr, the Acting Governor, as Vice-President. Messrs. T. L. Hately and L. Gilbert are Captain and Vice-Captain respectively, the latter also acting as Honorary Secretary, while Mr. R. M. MacGregor does duty as Honorary Treasurer. The Committee consists of Messrs. J. Kimber, J. D. Leonard, W. M. Mackenzie, G. Stratton, R. E. V. Talbot, A. G. Tomlin, and Dr. W. P. Kauntz.

East Africa presents a team of sevens and officials from Kenya to play a series of cricket matches in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire in July, and to meet the Free Foresters in mid-August. The team will be captained by Mr. H. B. Finlay, and among those likely to play are Messrs. Freeman-Pander, E. G. Sulman, Major Weston Barrie, J. D. Hartcombe, A. H. Kneller, W. Naylor (Jnr.), H. E. Higgins, D. H. Newell, F. T. Tait, R. T. Halford, T. J. Tait, Mr. F. Hill, W. D. Beckington, W. K. Chockersud, and Capt. La Brown.

Mr. John Dunn, a native of Kendal, recently appointed District Commissioner of the territories of the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, will be remembered for the part he played in Jan. 26, in routing a party of Masai raiders who crossed the border into Kenya near Lake Rudolf, attacking the Gabra, killing thirty of them and stealing some five thousand cattle. Lieutenant Robertson, of the K.A.R., and Mr. Glenny, accompanied by only a small Native force, followed and engaged the raiders, killing fourteen women and twenty-one recoveries and the stolen stock.

E.A. SECTION OF LONDON CHAMBER.

Sir Humphrey Leggett re-elected Chairman.

Specially invited for "East Africa."

At last week's annual meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce Mr. Wigglesworth proposed the re-election as Chairman of Sir Humphrey Leggett, who, thanks to his twenty-two years' connection with East Africa and his previous experience in South Africa, combined with his knowledge of men and matters and his well-known devotion to any work he undertook, had for years carried off his difficult duties with great success. Major Blake Taylor, who seconded the motion said people sometimes asked why a change was not made; in his opinion the Section was fortunate to have a man willing to carry on as Sir Humphrey Leggett had done.

Major C. L. Walsh, while wholeheartedly subscribing to all that had been said concerning Sir Humphrey Leggett's stability, thought it unfair to look always to the same officer and suggested the appointment of a new Chairman. He therefore proposed Mr. Wigglesworth who was, however, unwilling to stand.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, who was thereupon re-elected, said that one is more anxious than he that the Section should get fresh blood and new energy. Whether Chairman or not, his own experience and knowledge of Africa would always be available in the freest and most useful manner.

The Vice-Chairman.

In view of the sickness of a number of special conferences which were held during the year, continued Sir Humphrey the work of the Deputy Chairman would be a heavy task, and Mr. W. H. Hooker thought with him that someone else might be asked to take over the duties. He therefore proposed Colonel Sorley of the British Central African Company, for it was essential to have a man daily touch with trade. Another reason was that as Uganda was likely to become a major constituent member of the Federation of East Africa, Sir Humphrey (who had had in mind Mr. Ponsonby, who was revisiting East Africa but he could scarcely be elected in his absence) Colonel Sorley had made a similar visit last year. Their bestanks were indeed due to Mr. Hooker's appulse, as for many years he had been giving a service to the Section they hoped to keep in touch with the Section for many years to come.

Mr. W. H. Hooker, who was warmly greeted on rising, said: "I am only too pleased to hear that we are going to have someone who is here at all points of the trade of the country." "We have had at least too much of everything else except bed-goods commerce. Those engaged in settlement and agriculture have their own associations. For over forty years I have been connected with East Africa simply as a buyer and seller, my interests having been that of the confirming house and the twin house for imports or exports. I am now nearly eighty-three years old, and I hope that this is time fresh-faced and fit." (Replies and applause.)

The motion having been put and carried, Colonel Sorley returned thanks.

Protective Customs Tariffs.

In 1912, said Sir Humphrey Leggett, the Kenya Economic Committee recommended protective duties on timber, sugar, butter, bacon, cheese, and certain other articles, such recommendation being embodied in the 1913 Act of Parliament. A proviso that the position should be reviewed in three years' time the Section had expressed the view

the duties would add to the cost of living, and therefore of the development and production of such commodities as sisal and coffee, and bodies like East Africa and recorded similar opinions. East Africa had urged the Kenyan government to fulfil its promises to examine the matter, and a Committee had now been appointed. Practically all the imported articles were sold in Kenya at a very much higher level than in England, New Zealand, or South Africa, the official costing being statistics proved. Southern bread was 75 per cent higher than in this country, and butter and cheese about 100 per cent.

Major Walsh emphasised that no duties had been imposed upon Tanganyika without his consent, and that the Territory had been held in trust for ten years. The question was to come before the Council in Kenya, but the decision would not seem to apply to Tanganyika, which was the tenth link between the Colonial Office and the Native Government. Tanganyika objected strongly to being thus drawn into the scheme. Mr. Wigglesworth argued that the country could not afford to import articles from Tanganyika to meet the maintenance of the cost of living in the territory was sufficient increased, indeed making it difficult to those in receipt of what amounted to paper salaries, could not afford the food necessary to maintain the best health. He further recalled that the President of the Uganda Chamber endorsed the views which had been expressed on behalf of Tanganyika.

Kenya on the Dole.

Mr. Campbell Hamburg, speaking on behalf of this country and in Kenya, said that all the wealth or incipient in Great Britain, created by the hand of the foreigner that the produce was also to pay for that as the attitude of Uganda and Tanganyika towards settlers, who were willing to give an amount of consideration. It had been the case who grew sugar and meat in Kenya had an uphill task for years, and now that they were beginning to come into their own it was felt that the fruits of their work should not be snatched from them.

Major Walsh reported that Tanganyika's case could not have been more strongly put than had been inadvertently done by Mr. Hamburg. His duties put Kenya on the dole at the expense of Uganda and Tanganyika. If Kenya wanted the duties, let her pay them, but let them be abolished in Tanganyika, which did not want them.

Mr. Hamburg (Laughter). Mr. Campbell Hamburg said on his last meeting with the country and to anything Kenya proposed.

Major Walsh (Laughter). (Laughter.)

Sir Humphrey Leggett said: "I think that he was quite right in his opinion. In the first place it would fall on the shoulders of the countries concerned. It was mainly sugar, sisal, and the duties which had been put on exports. The report had also laid stress on the standpoint of the countries with a view to reducing the cost of living, and that is what was reported the case of Tanganyika. There was no doubt that it had been agreed with the

Chambers, formed to the best of my knowledge, of the former of Uganda, on account sum to investing in the production of the primary products. Native ultimate responsibility in the first instance, and the world's responsibility in the second. The formation of other Chambers in the colonies had been provided for, and the result of this was the passing of the protective acts of 1913, 1914, and 1915, which had been

(4) Whether the Government could, without interfere to ensure fair prices to cultivators.

The British Cotton Growing Association and all the British companies interested in the industry in Uganda would, assuredly, co-operate with the Government in doing what seemed right and proper. This she said was the question, was whether the Government could, or would, interfere in fixing of prices. She suggested that such a report should be prepared by a sub-committee.

Mr. J. A. Ewing regretted that the committee had only communicated with their staffs on the matter by cable, and Mr. Lloyd Price expressed amazement that the Commission had been appointed without prior notice. The reason was probably the formation of the Burundi and Eastern Province Seed Cotton Buying Association, which had been forced upon the ginning companies by import restriction from Japanese and other sources. The effect had been to some extent to bring down prices to cultivators, but the balance sheet of ginning companies in recent years, furnished by the trading indeed he doubted if any company engaged solely in ginning had made a profit for four or five years. Now that they had seemingly turned the corner and stood on the threshold of a coupé, the loss it was hard to have an appreciation appointed apparently with a view to restrictive legislation, especially as there was no real representative of the main interests on the Commission. Such action was, however, all of a piece with the practice in government circles in Uganda. Three years ago, Sir George Walpole purchased a motor lorry. As recently as a month ago he had sold it again without notice, notwithstanding a bill which was filed with his account, which meant that £1,000 of his capital stood to him while the lorry sold only for £600. Such a state of affairs had continued for a long time, and the ginning companies were getting a little tired.

Port Services in Tanganyika.

The section said, Sir Humphrey Legge had received from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce's Valuers an opinion to the effect that Government's engagement in business by false Governmental agents and contractors of lightercraft services at Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, and in certain ports, the text of the Bill, and a very lengthy memorandum from the Dar es Salaam Chamber had since arrived. The memorandum had been prepared and drawn up before the Chamber had seen the actual Bill, and was not precluded by the Government shall regulate the lighterage services, but that certain services, like portering, shall not face certain services, like portering, shall not face certain services, and that those engaged in portering shall be prohibited from carrying goods from one port to another, or vice versa, and shall not be entitled to purchase its vessels and to exercise control over the control of other porters. There was a possibility of other industries being engaged in portering, but the section said, for instance, that the Government's desire was to want its men, who to day a steamer is not to be found in the Indian Ocean, a larger, other individuals may be substituted for the line of ports in India, and which would occasion chaos.

Major Walsh protested at the manner in which the measure had been introduced by Government. He first intimated to the section that the Government of a port manager, who had the necessary locally no selection of public opinion, so that when instructions were given by the Bill submitted to the Chamber, which also the section said, had not been consulted, it was unacceptable

and were included in the Bill, which ought to be referred to the Section. The fact that it appeared to the commercial community was characteristic of present policy in Tanganyika.

The Chairman remarked that the Bill had been published on the general information, and would not be brought before the Executive Council for three to four months to which Major Walsh replied that though that might appear reasonable, the appointment locally of a man to carry out the measure was evidence of a determination to take matters into interference with lightercraft, which course would probably stereotype the present high rates.

On the proposition of Major Walsh, it was unanimously resolved that the Section objects to the principle of government control of lightercraft and other services in Tanganyika ports as disclosed in the draft service.

The Milton Young Report.

If the receipt was reported as a result of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Committee protesting against the proposed transfer of the Tanganyika railway to the East African Uganda Railway, and to the recommendation of boundary re-alignment. The first part of the case which dealt with a commercial proposal failed to fall within the scope of the second, but the author of the boundaries was more within the limits of the East African Board. Sir Humphrey Legge, though that the Dar es Salaam Chamber had not accurately depicted the recommendations of the Commissioners, who proposed the entire railway, throughout of Tanganyika should be brought into one whole scheme of Lalaia also.

Major Walsh said that the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce could look after its own interests without the intervention of Dar es Salaam, and urged the two actions to be taken until the receipt of news from the Dar es Salaam. He had been especially anxious in Tanganyika to try to stop representations regarding the report, which was, he said, often ambiguous, had no index, and needed time for reflection.

Development of Uganda-Urundi.

Mr. Ishmael said the Chairman had spoken to them of the opening of the Kagera river to navigation and of the need for road access to the Kigezi plateau and the Congo border. He (Sir Humphrey) had carried out investigations during the last two months, and could state that the Kagera and Uganda Rivers, finding that the river could be navigated for 60 miles from the Victoria Nyanza, had located for 60 miles from the Victoria Nyanza, had located for distance a good port which could be water-borne transport. The river, however, had many rapids, some in Uganda, and some in Tanganyika territory. They did not want their goods examined by Customs' purpose every six miles, and, as business men, they might suggest that it became a major railway.

From Kagera Port the country to the west was practically undeveloped to the Ruanda-Urundi border, traffic from which had in the old days come to Kagera because it was a German port. When they accepted the Mandate, the Belgians had at first done all they could to send the trade to the Atlantic, the British territories to the east, thus being deprived of much traffic. Now the Belgians were not sure that the trade ought to go to the Atlantic; in fact, cheap transport to the sea appeared to them the first necessity. The District might thus be opened by road connections to the Kagera port. With this in mind he had seen the head of the Belgian Colonial Office, who had said unofficially but definitely that the British were to construct a good motor road about 1000 to 120 miles long from Kagera

Port to the frontier of Uganda, the Belgians would immediately construct a series of roads from that road-head, thus providing feeder roads over which their trade would pass to the British station. That was very important for British trade, and it was a point of wisdom, surely, it could be forcibly brought to the notice of Uganda, something must be done.

The Dar es Salaam Exhibition.

Major Walsh, who asked of the Section had any information concerning the Dar es Salaam Exhibition, said that the affair was most important in the Territory and all subscriptions were coming in very slowly; there being no practical immediate response from the trading area; not a single representative of Tanga had been put upon the committee. The exhibition was previously regarded as the latest local being that it should become a sort of fourteen-day gipsy-and-a-half great cocktail party. (Lapster.)

PORT OF TANGA.

The reply of the Tanga Chamber of Commerce to the memorandum of Sir Donald Cameron on the port of Tanga was handed in for circulation to members by Major Walsh, who said that as the Governor had not visited the port for two and a half years his knowledge could not be personal. More frequent visits by the Governor to the port of the Territory were clearly called for.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOINT BOARD.

Grants of Tanganyika's Land Policy.

We are in receipt of a copy of the 1928 report of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, whose proceedings have been reported at length in our columns month by month that further quotations are unnecessary.

Useful features of the report are the revised memorandum (illustrated by a coloured map) by Sir John Alexander Allen, M.P., on the Celio, Basén, Treaties and Conventions, and the texts of the majority and minority memoranda submitted by the Council to the Hilton Young Commission. The memorandum is unfortunately far from accurate; for instance the existing railway connections with Mwanza and Lake Tanganyika are not shown, and the line from the Kambwiri steamer is omitted; Handeni, on the other hand, erroneously appears as a railhead. The capital of Abyssinia is spelt Addis Abbaba. Small grammatical errors are rectifiable.

The paragraphs likely to prove most interesting to East Africans are the following:

Land Settlement in Tanganyika.—The year under review has seen a change in the policy of the Tanganyika Government in regard to the system of land alienation. Pending settlers are no longer allowed to select land themselves, but participants of land available for alienation are advised. It is felt that this change will be a beneficial one, ultimately it will mean that the farms will be reduced in number, divisions, and the problem of transport and communication thereby facilitated. The Board, nevertheless, of the opinion that much can yet be done to improve the organisation of settlement in the Territory, the result of the subject has been, made throughout the year, and the conclusions of the Board placed before the Under-Secretary of State at the Conference with the Colonial Office held in July last. The Board realised that a fairly general impression existed that the Tanganyika Government was uninterested in its attitude towards British settlement but that this was no doubt largely due to the fact that the Government was bound by the conditions of the mandate. A sincere effort should however be made to prove that impression. It was also thought that import methods of land alienation might be introduced. It was difficult to see why the Tanganyika Government should consider it necessary to resort to the auction of land whereas, if alienation of land in new units to responsible settlers at a fair price, set by the Government without auction, would accomplish the desired

result. It is further suggested that the fixed minimum of 200 acres to be taken up in this service was unnecessary. Finally, it was suggested that the conclusion that the best method of promoting British settlement in Tanganyika would be to establish an indefinite committee of the Land Settlement Organisation in the General Office of the Tanganyika Territorial Settlement Association of the Colonial Office, who would be responsible to the Board of Trade in the conduct and administration of the scheme.

Government Surveyors in Tanganyika.—Several complaints have been received by the Board as to the excessive charges levied by the Government surveyors in Tanganyika. It is with regret that the Board have learned that the governor of Tanganyika considers that the charges are favourable with those made by the Colonial Government in private surveys, and that in the circumstances he cannot recommend the reduction.

Sudan-Uganda Railways.—Communications have been received from Uganda confirming the road to be built from Entebbe through the Lake Victoria region to the Rejal and Tanganyika borders, connect Uganda with the Nile River steamer. It is believed that the Sudan Railways estimated the cost of the Uganda Rail Road at £100,000 per mile, of which they as Uganda have to pay £60,000. Britons in Uganda are aware that the construction of a railway road will be a large increase in the traffic which will bring money into the country, powers making possible the establishment of a railway line to this country. At the same time, it is clear that Uganda's share in the cost of the road to the three partitioned states will be entirely on Sudan. It is hoped that the work connected with the building of the road will be undertaken as soon as possible, and that the cost will be shared by all the parties concerned.

Table Facilities in Mombasa.

Cable Services.—A cable has been made by the Board to induce the Kenya Government to allow the Eastern Telegraph Company to deal directly with the public at Mombasa. If the Kenya Government have reached an agreement, the cable company will accept less than 10 per cent of the tolls, and the Government will be induced to do so. It is understood that the amount of revenue available to support the services of that Government will not be in favour of the introduction of a "cable" or general undertaking. A forthcoming section of the cable company's "cable" or general undertaking will be made in the following rates, which the Government consider excessive. The Board feel that the arrangement in this cable service that could result in the introduction of Mombasa would probably result in increased cable rates, and in this case no doubt their cable company would consider the introduction of their own but it could hardly be expected that the company would give such a guarantee. The Board discussed the question at the Conference with the Colonial Office, but in view of the fact that the Kenya Government had stated that they did not see the way to improve upon the terms already offered by the Eastern Telegraph Company, it is felt that it would be difficult for the colonial government to bring about the matter further. It rests with those in charge of Kenya itself to assure the public of the operation of the cable, and the Government has legal title to this

THE DAR ES SALAAM EXHIBITION.

What is to be exhibited.

It is proposed that the cost of space will be £1000.

A suitable place is provided by the Committee for Space. The premises is to be used for an exhibition having permission to open an temporary structure which he desires, and which is approved by the Committee. Such structure to remain at the end of the exhibition the expense of the exhibitor.

The buildings to be provided by the Committee will be of temporary nature, and of huts type of construction.

This will however be arranged in a manner to harmonise with the buildings or the display. A certain amount of space is to be reserved.

The committee will undertake to erect any exhibits which may be required, and to pay any expenses which may be incurred in the erection of such exhibits, of machinery, and other equipment. The own service and other functions of the exhibition will be allowed to do so, and the cost of the exhibition will be paid by the exhibitor.

THE PRESS ON THE REPORT

THE report of the Somers Committee of Enquiry can, says the Dar es Salaam *settler*, be compared "to a collection of the opinions of the excited people of Pompeii upon the crises of the eruption of Vesuvius and their plans for preventing the destruction of their city before they were swallowed up." They had all lived their lives under the volcano and had grown accustomed to the rumblings and smaller eruptions, but the larger one was to be and unexpected for them.

We must not allow the time to pass on without saying a word about a revolution in thought as regards Africa. Europe is much too inclined to rest in its oars after the report of the Commission; as though it had actually accomplished something by the appointing of it. To sit now is too court as great a disaster to those who live in Africa as the which overtook those who had been under Vespasian.

There are over one hundred millions of Native in Africa and many of them have reached a higher standard of intelligence than millions of citizens of Europeans. Many of these are much more capable than the ordinary man in the street or an ordinary soldier or even an administrative officer, of suggesting a workable solution of their parochial problems at least. Many others possess brains that rival the better class of European or Asiatic brains. In spite of settlers or Governments, more light is being vouchsafed to the masses.

Mis-generation would be fatal; this is beyond all argument. It is an argument only to be used by weaklings in any case. Horrible segregation in the face of a critical world cannot be thought of. A franchise based on half-civilization would swamp the Putoons within five years. Any attempt to hand it over in any form will meet with the sternest opposition from well over a thousand millions of people.

"There is only one way and that is to make a nation of them. Train them now to own their land—own their land in plenty, not to be angles' land, but right full land, the they can grow to do. Train the young to respect their traditions, or rather let the church do it as the world was not allowed to enforce a discipline among which the world was spent, but it can not interfere in their own customs. Our way is clearly indicated, but much spade-work is necessary before the repressive machinery of state is motion."

In the course of a letter to *The Times* Mr. G. H. Melland pleads that the facts and figures given in the Hilton-Young report should be kept up to date. He points out that the mineral output of Northern Rhodesia was £175,655 in 1922, but £50,000,000 in 1923. So that the last two months contributed over £225,000.

"And this is but more than an indication of what the mineral production will be before long. The European population is also increasing, though not so rapidly as it will when it is realised that there are many more settlers are urgently needed to produce the meat, cereals, etc., required by the mines. No country was ever more favourably placed; a fertile land (occupied by only a total population of four to the square mile) and an inexhaustible market at its doors. The mineral wealth, the wonderful possibilities of hydro-electric power, not only for the electro-melting of copper ores, but possibly for the electrification of railways, the present flow of capital into the territory, coupled with the pastoral

and agricultural wealth of the land, place this territory in a position as regards the rest of East Central Africa, somewhat different from that so succinctly envisaged by the Hilton-Young Commission, and while this does not affect certain issues except perhaps by emphasising their urgency, it has a very real bearing on the whole group of problems. We should profit immensely in the effect which the Witwatersrand had upon South African problems. We cannot foretell the future, but the possibilities of a great development are actually in sight, and in bearing in mind African problems it is the consideration of the statesmen."

The Vice-Chancellor is disappointed with the report, says the *Uganda Herald*, adding, "our constitutional opinion is that it could not be sustained in some thirty cases. It consists largely of repetitions of what has already been said and attitudes that were stale in the days of the Boer. Bled down to nothingness, was a branch of Downing Street to be opened in 4th Avenue, Nairobi. With all its serious drawbacks we in Uganda prefer to see Downing Street located where it always has been. A branch office means extra expense without a corresponding advantage. We in the Commission very reluctantly think would."

The Native trusteeship which is referred to "unquestionably our goal" and it must also get the best of all our allies and enemies in the late War—why be hypocrites? Great Britain, like every other nation with Dependencies in Africa, pegged out stakes there on the political and commercial advantages to be obtained. The Natives must have a fair deal, but do not be hypocritical about this. The Native tribes in Africa have always held their lands by conquest. Do the Bantu for example consider that the land they have acquired from the neighbouring tribes are held by them in trust for these tribes? Not a whit of it, and it is the same in other parts of Africa."

That East Africa—Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania—will become a great colony is well nigh clear on the screen of the future, but everything depends upon the adoption of a just policy which will cause the British race to rest upon the loyalty of the African tribes; set free to rise through all that the West can give them to the fitness of them inherit. That is as clear as white interest is a fact. And it is because in their statements the surveyors of these commissioners have seen this steadily and planned for it, "in justice to all the British Book-shops遍地佈滿 by all good dealers," says *The British Weekly*. "It must be plain that the Missionary Church asks one thing most of all from Government. It is that the people to whom the Word of the Gospel is carried shall be free to receive it, and that the fulness of life which it brings. A just, fair and unified Native policy which provides for the African a way into the development of his own inheritance is not a matter of indifference to the Christian Church; it is an essential condition if the Church is to be free to finish its work."

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MR. MCGREGOR ROSS ON THUKU

Mr. W. McGregor Ross, formerly Director of Public Works in Kenya, would apparently favour the nomination of Harry Thuku as a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony. At least so it seems from a letter on the Thuku incident which was addressed to *The Manchester Guardian*.

March 10, the seventh anniversary of one of the most disgraceful episodes in the sadly chequered history of Kenya Colony—the indiscriminate firing with ball cartridge by armed police under white officers into a packed crowd of African men and women because it contained supporters of a Native spokesman who had been addressing flag meetings, among several different tribes, upon the grievances with which they were all suffering at that time. Their major ones were that the Government had just increased Native direct taxation by 50% (the year before, outside certain Government circles) had carried out a concerted 33½% cut in wages of all African labour skilled and unskilled alike. The Government was making use of Native women and girls for forced labour, and was also imposing identification by finger prints (incidentally at a cost of something like £10,000) on all male Africans over sixteen years of age.

The Kenya Government treated this situation with panic and injustice. The Native spokesman in question, an educated Kikuyu named Harry Thuku, was arrested, imprisoned and flogged. It transpired in Commons Debates, March 20, 1922, that this was done without trial in any court of law. Seven years after the shooting of some 150 of his followers (and others), he is still in exile and still hunted. One wonders how much longer even the Kenya Government can afford to persist in its administrative indecision. Thuku is kept at a station in the Northern Frontier province. His private correspondence has been withheld in the post; his supporters are not permitted to visit him.

Meanwhile Harry Thuku, safe in exile. Spokesman of Native aspirations has been reduced to a minimum, and in Kenya Government had no difficulty in persuading their local commissioners, lately the most eminent obviously for a very long time before, sensible individuals can be found among the Natives themselves for voicing satisfactory independent representation of Native interests. When on the words of Englishmen. The voices that were heard in 1922 were not satisfactory to the Natives and unacceptable for the Government.

Mr. Ross has claimed to be a student of cold history, but those of our readers—readers who know as much about the Thuku episode as Mr. Ross will probably not recognise the truth as a severely objective historical note.

LORD CRANWORTH'S FINE PLATE FREDERICK JACKSON

LORD CRANWORTH has contributed to *The Field* an excellent appreciation of the late Sir Frederick Jackson, whom he says will be sorely missed by every single soul with whom came in contact with him.

"Mr. Jackson," says Lord Cranworth, "was one of the earliest pioneers in the country now known as Kenya, having gone there three or four years ago. When Mr. Jackson undertook his first famous expedition, the Masai tribes were at the height of their power, and he took a bold and steady heart to meet them on their territories in their own territory. Yet during all his travels in Masai-land Mr. Jackson neither lost a man nor killed a man, and yet was turned from the path on which he was set."

"After much and notable hunting, and naturalistic discoveries of great value, financial losses caused Mr. Jackson to enter Government service as a Civil servant. His achievement included that of being from the British point of view an antidote to Karl Peters, and of having a very large share in the suppression of the Uganda Mau Mau in 1898. During this campaign he received a soft-nosed Mauser bullet at short range in the lungs, a wound which would have killed anyone of a lesser courage and constitution.

"He saw the rise of the East Africa Protectorate, and rose with it to the position of Colonial Secretary. From this post he was promoted to the Governorship of Uganda, a position which he held for six years, and in which he achieved a popularity with Native and official alike, which has never been equalled. Sir Frederick Jackson was not an ardent advocate of white colonisation in East Africa, and indeed viewed with some distress the ever-increasing immigration of white settlers into his favourite hunting grounds. Nevertheless, he well realised that progress in this direction was inevitable, and his best efforts were directed towards its orderly consummation. It speaks volumes for his character and personality that, in a country of such ardent partisanship, and where his views on settlement were never concealed, not a settler could be found who did not hold Sir Frederick in the highest esteem and affection."

Perhaps it is as a naturalist that his name will have the most lasting memory. His collection of African birds contained literally hundreds of species new to science, while that of moths and butterflies remained unrivalled. His writings on the subject were of a standard nature. A stroll with him down a Native path through an African forest or down an English lane in summer was not only a delightful experience but a liberal education.

It may not be generally known, but Mr. Jackson was the original of *Gad* in Sir Rider Haggard's book, "Kings Solomon's Mines." This he owed to his eyesight and a certain fastidiousness in dress. Otherwise neither in appearance nor character was the likeness apparent. Indeed, his fine physique gave him a greater resemblance to Sir Henry Haggard. In character, and more especially in modesty and self-decoration, there was indeed that was more akin to *Ham Quatermain*. Great characters come and go, and leave their fleeting footprints on the sands of time. But we may say without fear of contradiction that Africa has never seen a better sportsman, a keener naturalist, a truer lover of his fellow-men, a finer English gentleman than Sir Frederick Jackson.

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THE SOUTHERN SUDAN BY TANGANYIKA.

We do not know if Britain's statement that the southern part of East Africa which it claims has no conflict between the principle of self-government for the natives and the true view that the government is the gift of colonial administration and must be settled by Britain alone, since the future of Tanganyika is involved, and this is a British territory. The League must determine its future administration, which will not necessarily be left in British hands.

On what grounds is this statement? Surely *The Observer* knows that the administration of Tanganyika Territory can be taken away from Great Britain only by the unanimous resolution of the African and Associated Nations, and that as this union has repeatedly emphasized its autonomy. New Zealand and France, for instance, would certainly not be disposed to any surrender of their territories by Great Britain.

The suggestion that Tanganyika may be partitioned by this country is being far too freely voiced in Europe whose references are better exploited to the full by the strong colonial party in Germany than point-blank emphasis.

RAZOR BLADES AS NATIVE PRIZES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to *The Times*:—
A number of your readers' doxiness remember the scuffles made in our columns last autumn by Dr. Somerville Fraser before he left for East Africa. The whole point that he might bring the used razor blades which could not be otherwise disposed of, also that the response was so general that he had to write again to call it off, which about 300 or so had arrived. Mrs. Fraser writes in January that the razor blades have been a huge success and already about half have been given away since their arrival in October. She tells of a Christmas dinner in which the *pique de résistance* was a bill hippopotamus, and altogether the provisions of food was about 3 tons. All the country-side to the number of about 1,000 appears to have come from far and near to help to consume it, and one incident was that on New Year's Day they had a football match with fifty-a-side and two balls, when they gave the winning team razors blades for prizes. Those who know what the conditions of M. are, and the slaves' substitutes for hair-cutting will best understand what about these blades and the far relief and cleanliness in that tropical land.

THE SUDAN.

IN the course of his interesting article to *The Times* in the issue of the Sudan, Major Dwyer, of the Royal Engineers, says:

"Control is now in the hands of a native speaking Khartoum who has native education prepares through the medium of Arabic the necessary staff for the non-Arab population of the north.

"As a result of this concentration of training and control in Khartoum, the south is being administered by a staff trained to work only through the medium of Arabic, with the result that there is emerging under British guidance the strange phenomenon of the imposition of a foreign, and that a Moslem language, on highly individualistic pagan tribes whose capacity for the successful absorption of a new tongue is extremely low.

In three decades the northern Sudan has been reconstructed. There at three will decide the future of the south. But it must somehow not be an Arable future.

BIG GAME PHOTOGRAPHY IN AFRICA.

IN the course of his article contributed to a film supplement recently issued with *The Times*, Mr. Cleverley Kearton, the well-known game-cine-photographer, writes:

"Big-game photography in Africa is still a great adventure; but in some districts it is becoming commercialised. There is little hunting thirty miles from Nairobi—the home always of lions. They never go more than nearly a mile stalking. When I found its rocky slopes out at the end of forty yards range, I got my camera out to find that the spear-holed fawn had kicked up so that I had obtained a beautiful shot of the keep with only three pictures of the lion. A few months ago I was at the same spot and the lion said that right, so would be the rest up at my camera motions making this acquire payment as far as the price of £30 for the beats, and £10 extra if a lion were to charge."

"Strange to report, wild animals are not usually suspicious of the motor cars which more and more invade their territory. Gaffa-fish, zebra, and other wild creatures will often allow a motor car to come within twenty yards of them. Indeed, in Nairobi recently a few elephants on the side of a car where a horn had accidentally happened to be being taken photographs of three others, were being taken a distance of a few yards. That fortunately was a photographic car, wired round with steel and timber, but it would contain a hunter with a gun. A number of lions in East Africa will have been exterminated in a couple of minutes. And so the extermination goes on."

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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Kilimanjaro Native Planners' Association.

Mr. Wellock asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he could give information as to the co-operative organisation among the Natives of Moshi.

Mr. Ormsby Gore said: "I am assured that the hon. member refers to the Kilimanjaro Native Planners' Association, which has some 1,000 members, and is concerned with the growing and marketing of coffee. The total value of coffee grown by members of the Association in 1928 was estimated at £20,000, giving an average value of roughly £4.10s. per cultivator."

Mr. Geoffrey Phipps: "We may right now infer that these co-operative societies are not compelled to subscribe to the funds of the Socialist party."

Mr. Wellock: "In view of the great success of this organisation, can we be encouraged that this kind of organisation will be encouraged?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "Wherever it is practicable to do so. Where you have the type of tribal organisation and the type of Native cultivators who regard it as a practicable proposition."

The Pan-African Veterinary Conference.

RESPECTIVE Mr. Ramsden Chesser, N. Y., who asked what Colonial Dependencies in East and West Africa were sending representatives to the Pan African Veterinary and Agricultural Research Conference to be held in South Africa this summer. Mr. Avery said: "It is hoped that representatives will attend the conference on behalf of the Governments of Nigeria, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Masailand, and Northern Rhodesia, and also representatives of the East African Agricultural Research Station. Amman will also be present. I have not yet heard whether the Government of Kenya will be represented. I hope that representatives of the Empire Marketing Board will attend, in addition to representatives of agricultural and veterinary institutions in the United Kingdom."

EAST AFRICAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

First Meeting in Dar es Salaam.

The first regional educational conference to be held in East Africa assembled last week in Dar es Salaam under the chairmanship of the Director of Education of Tanganyika. Official delegates were sent by the Union of South Africa, Masailand, Swaziland, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

A RIDER HAGGARD COMPETITION.

Correspondent's suggestion adopted.

Mr. Wellock: "I had the privilege of corresponding with anyone over forty years ago the late Sir Walter Haggard, novelist, in these islands. I do not mean his later life, but early, and by his best works I am most grateful you are encouraging a following starting competition in 'The Sun' in the Daily Column, too, which aims at being instructive as well as entertaining."

Among the flora of the Linnean Society today none had a more interesting name than *Swartzia haggardii*. In the middle of the eighteenth century that name first became popular on the title of the Haggard缺漏的字眼 reading school book for Rider Haggard, wrote King Solomon's Mines, in 1885, and *Swartzia haggardii* was to be the first name of the valiant old Swazi chieftain who figures so largely in that book. Haggard had been reading Prof. S. Swartz's book, "König Salomon's Minen," as a joke for a short time when his friend Prof. Lamsberg gave him a copy of the book. Some years later the name appears in the wife's name of the Governor of South Africa sent for the original, and asked him if he was not glad to learn the name by which Rider Haggard was known in South Africa, and he immortalised him. "Old Juddy," was the name of the dog which followed him about, and probably the name of his dog's tail posteriorly. All along the gloomy or

darkened paths of the jungle, the dog was a silent companion to his master, and the two made a good team. Our dear Mr. Haggard does not go in for competitions, and since the football competition was withdrawn upon such efforts have become less prominent in the Press. I suggest, as a suggestion, that your magazine—say, a year's subscription to your excellent paper—for the reader spotting the greatest number of errors in that extract from *The Sun*, the competition might add some intellectual interest."

East Africa is very willing to adopt the suggestion and to leave the judging of replies to the correspondent who raises the question. Replies should be addressed to "Rider Haggard," c/o *East Africa*, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce recently adopted a resolution reading: "That in the opinion of this Association the views expressed in the joint telegram sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the elected members of the Legislative Council and the Executives of the Convention of Associations are contrary to those of the commercial community, who deplore an attitude which would subordinate economic to political desires, and further, that this Association reaffirms its desire for the introduction of a policy whereby essential public services of the three territories will be co-ordinated and that it is most desirable that the introduction of a complete customs union should not in any way be delayed or prejudiced."

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BASELESS GERMAN ALLEGATIONS

Belgian Company Refuted

GERMAN newspaper recently made grave charges against a Belgian mining company operating at Kuteswa, Tanganyika Territory. It was charged with disbanding without notice its German miners who, with their invalid wife and two children, was stated to have been forced to leave over a distance of fifty-six kilometers between the mines and Karama, the nearest point on the coast, while a Belgian director of the company was carried in a hammock and was allowed to change his hammock in a highly objectionable manner. These allegations having been republished by a Paris African newspaper, it has distinguished its credit that it was first published, approached the African General Mining Company of Belgium Rubens, Antwerp, which it is known to be connected financially at Silves and at Mombasa with an authority regarding the actual facts.

We are now authorised by that company to state that the report is entirely unfounded, and we are also enabled to give the following further information. On December 31 last the German company manager of the company at Kuteswa was instructed to return to Europe to report to the general management in Antwerp according to clause 6 of his contract; the order being given by the managing director while on a tour of inspection in Africa of three days. The German, with his wife and two children, left Silves for Sumbeva, and Karama. He had with him forty-five dollars, provided by the managing director, who also gave him the necessary provisions and tickets for his family and himself to Antwerp. No Belgian in the company's employment accompanied the German employee, and the affirmation that his invalid wife and his two children were forced to march to Karama is an absolute invention. On his arrival in Marseilles on January 24 the employee took the initiative of sending his resignation to the company, which we are further informed has paid him every penny due to him.

Readers of *East Africa* will naturally familiar with German propaganda, which does not scruple to invent or distort evidence to suit its own ends, and we are therefore glad to be able to nail this unfounded allegation.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN TANGANYIKA

Strong Views of Tukuyu Settlers

We recently published the text of a telegram dispatched by various public bodies in Germany to Secretary on the subject of Native administration. We now learn that the Tukuyu Settlers Association recently telegraphed to the European Association:

"Moshi Chinese Association blames Government statement Moshi incorrect, which displays extreme ineptitude on their part dealing with land question claimed by chiefs in 1922 and still unsettled. Consider this has caused terrible racial misunderstanding. Considering three marked incidents of shooting police officer officers by natives at Native administration meeting at Shinyanga, Mungwe and Mboma, we demand strong action in support Moshi settlers. Both Chinese and Native administration policy institutions should be suspended. Governor can only be fully dealt with by an unbiased Governor."

TWO ITEMS OF NATIVE INTELLIGENCE

Two interesting items of Native intelligence quoted for what they are worth are given in the latest Economic Report from Kenya, issued by the East African Dependencies.

The first is near Gilgil flat, according to the Nukuyu, flowers only when very long rains are expected, and was thirteen flowerings in 1923. No flowers at the present time. Nukuyu elders basing their faith on old omens are advising the tribe to prepare for large scale insect plagues in the next long rain.

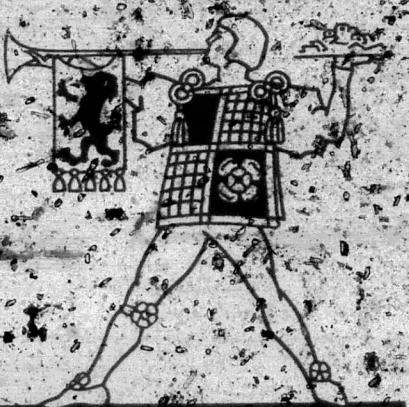
There is a Somali saying, "In the last quarter a long period past there has been a great pestilence infestation of greater or lesser degree in any year ending with 8, and the annual rains in the following year have completely destroyed the infestation."

Clement Charles, General Secretary of the I.C.U., the great Native trade union of South Africa, thinking that the press in other than body's service of servitude, recently asked for a year's grant of absolve if a native above -only to find that the request was granted. This Nyasaland Native is no, perhaps, a wiser and keener individual.

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The station has been opened at Kuria, Nakuru.

The Nakuru Golf Club, which has been dormant for more than a year, has been revived.

A badminton club was recently started in Eldoret, K. S., & is, I hear, making very great progress.

Coffee exports from Kenya and Uganda in 1928 amounted to 21,665 and 10,355 cwt. respectively.

The growing of Arabica coffee by natives in the Ankole district of Uganda is to be encouraged by the Administration.

Standard time adopted in Tanganyika. Time has now been officially setted as five hours in advance of Greenwich mean time.

The price of petrol in Kampala has dropped to 3 sh. 10 cts. per gallon after the installation of 3000 bbl. tanks and the importation of the spirit in bulk.

The largest coconut plantation in the world is, it may be news to many, to be found in the port of Mombasa. The owners, however, are not the Mombasa Sugar Bureau.

Messrs. Boustead and Company have sold their interest as agents for Commercial Cotton Association Company, who bought them for £10,000 at Nairobi.

Tanganyika's exports for last year, which, officially, returned at £1,050,504, show an increase of 17.5%, while the imports, which were valued at £2,061,078, are up by less than 3% over the 1927 figure.

Mr. John A. Bassett, a former partner of the Tatini-Sisal Estate, Arusha, has taken the whole of the assets and liabilities of the firm taken over in partnership by Messrs. K. R. Evans and Company and Mr. H. G. M. Mofokana.

The Two Bridges Country Club has been built on the Mombasa road, some seven miles from Moshi on the Arusha road, mainly as a result of the efforts of Mr. F. G. Stephens. Tennis courts already exist, we hear, that the Club intends to build residential flats and a nine-hole golf course.

The partnership between Messrs. Baldur Frithjof Christian Petersen and William Edward Purcell, who have engaged on business via Livingstone Northern Rhodesia under the title of Hassett and Purcell, has been dissolved, the former carrying on the business under the old style.

The Universities Building Fund of the British Empire states that among buildings from other countries in the United Kingdom, majority colleges of Great Britain and Ireland in this session (1928) are six from Nigeria, six from East Africa, including Nairobi, four from the Seychelles, and 324 from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

During the first eight months of this year, expenditure in Northern Rhodesia in respect of the Health Department totalled £10,051, as against £16,365 during the corresponding period of the previous year. Expenditure for pensions and gratuities over the same period amounted to £12,330, as compared with £6,621 during the first eight months of 1927.

The partnership interests, existing between James Stanley Mitchell and Harold Gray Langley, carrying on business at Lusaka, as contractors, and transport contractors under the style of Mitchell and Langley, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be incurred and paid by Mr. J. S. Mitchell, who will continue the business.

Lack of rain appears to be general in Tanganyika according to a cable received by H. M. Easter, African Dependencies Trade Information Office in London. In the Moshi and Arusha districts, however, extensive cultivation is still in progress and along the Rukwa River cotton prospects are excellent and are expected to yield 10-25 bushels per acre. Timely rains in the Mwanza area have saved the food crops and greatly relieved the cotton situation, though there is still a likelihood of famine in the Mikoba district. In the Tanga and Kilwa areas, however, prospects are reported to be extremely bad, but the situation looks as follows:

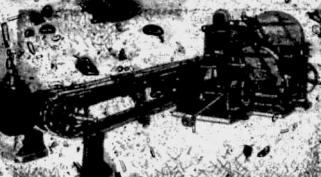
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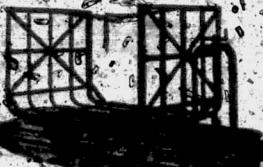
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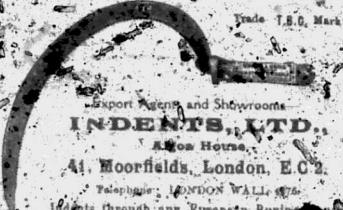
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In last week's public auction several lots of cassia were sold at a little above the value of the white, though no large margin in price.

"A" size.

B size.

C size.

Traded

White

Black

Yellow

Unripe

Ampitheater

London-priced

First size

Second size

Third size

Papberry

Kilimajaro

Unripe-cleaned

First sizes

Second sizes

Third size

Peaberry

mbuni

Unripe-cleaned

First size

Second sizes

Third size

Micra

First size

Second size

Third size

Peaberry

Juba

Unripe-cleaned

First size

Second size

Third size

Peaberry

Nyika

Unripe-cleaned

First size

Second size

Third size

Peaberry

Tanga

Unripe-cleaned

First size

Second size

Third size

Peaberry

Chaka

Unripe-cleaned

The Lexington Wheat Association reports good business in East African wheat during the past week. Numerous quotations were received by importers from the U.S. and elsewhere, and the market has been distinctly up since the middle of March, though the corresponding period of 1919 was not far behind, the market being then at a standstill.

The prices of the main wheat used in East African are more nominal than those in the principal shipment countries. Being cleared, wheat was quoted at £17.00 per cwt., but less than half quotations

were made. White and yellow wheat were quoted at £16.00 per cwt., and red wheat at £15.00 per cwt.

The market for cassia has been bad during the past month, with N.W. African and N.W. India the chief buyers. Current quotations are about £5.00 per cwt. and prices are falling rapidly.

There has been a considerable increase in the selling price of cassia in the main shipping markets in recent weeks, and it is believed that this is due to the increase in the value of the pound sterling.

MASADI SODA COMPANY'S DIVIDEND.

A trustee for the Masadi Soda Company has been appointed and we are asked to report the dividends on account of the winding-up of the firm now being carried out for the year ended 31 December. It is just as follows:—Dividends paid on the £1,000 and £500 cumulative Preference shares, and 4% on the £10,000 Ordinary shares. Dividends paid on the first dividend (which is the only one ever paid) amounted to £100 per cent., or £100,000. The company first became a limited company many years ago, but its shareholders did not receive any other appointment until 1924. It is however a company constituted under the Companies Act, 1908, and the Masadi Soda Company has been amalgamated by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., which will exercise control over the above-named Preference and Unquoted Ordinary shares represent a paid-up capital of £57,000, the Ordinary shares having a nominal paid-up value of £50,000.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

One of the best desk blotters which we have seen is illustrated by the British India Steam Navigation Company and to those who have never had a blotter recommended to apply for catalogues. The whole range being exhibited. It is open on one side so that the blotters are entirely free of advertising material. On the right is a tear-off wall calendar with an excellent advertising names, prices, freight and other useful information. It is a well-illustrated piece of publicity matter on which the company is to be congratulated.

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"Medan" left Perim for Madras, March 24.
"Madras" passed Zanzibar outward, March 25.
"Makran" arrived Zanzibar, March 26.
"left Mombasa for Bombay, March 27.
"Makran" left Mombasa for Bombay, March 28.
"Makran" left Bombay, March 29.
"Makran" left Bombay, March 30.

CITRA LINE

"Crispi" left Haifa bound for Madras, March 21.
"Casablanca" left Mombasa homeward, March 23.
"Casablanca" left Suez outward, March 26.

HOLLAND LINE

"Kittistein" arrived Durban for Europe via Cape point, March 1.
"Kittistein" arrived Hamburg for South Africa, March 1.
"Kittistein" arrived Durban for South Africa, March 16.
"Napier" arrived Peshawar for East Africa, March 17.

NEW YORK LINE

"Empress of Australia" arrived Mombasa for East Africa, March 1.
"Empress of Australia" went homeward, March 19.

ELLENBERG

"Ellenberg" arrived Rotterdam for Hamburg, March 1.

ISLE OF MAN

"Isleworth" arrived Suez, March 1.
"Glenmark" left Mombasa for South Africa, March 13.

BILBOCASTER

"Bilbocaster" arrived Durban for East Africa, March 19.
"Newark" arrived East London for East Africa, March 20.

GRANGE

"Grange" arrived Amsterdam for South Africa, March 21.

MAJESTIC

"Le Conte de L'Isle" left Durban homeward, March 28.
"General" arrived Port Said for Diego Suarez homeward, March 29.

GOULD

"Gould" arrived Mombasa, March 23.
"Chambers" left Port Said for Madras, March 29.

EXPLORER

"Explorer" arrived Madras, March 21.
"Aurum" left Roland Bay, March 21, for Madras, March 28.

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"Bratt Castle" left Natal for Madagascar, March 21.
"Dundrum Castle" left East London for New York, March 23.

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"Dunluce Castle" arrived Natal or Beira, March 22.
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"Castel St. Edmund" left Plymouth for London, March 23.
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"Stephan Castle" left Cape Town for London, March 26.

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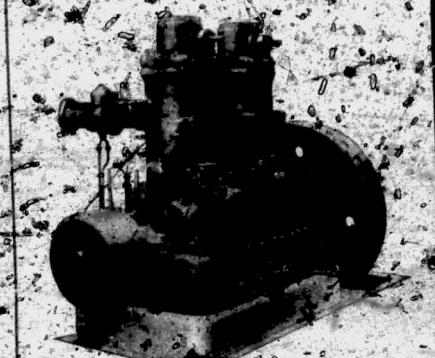
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