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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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## EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

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## MR. J. H. HOFMEYR'S IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

That an East and South African Conference should be convened at the earliest possible moment to consider vital questions arising out of the Report of the Hilton Young Commission was the admirable suggestion put forward by the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr in an exclusive interview which he has been good enough to grant to *East Africa*.

I have in mind an Imperial Conference immediately one in which delegates appointed by the Imperial Government and the Governments of the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the British East and Central African Dependencies would seek a solution of the problems which, if East African primarily, affect the others ultimately South Africa is vitally interested in. The Hilton Young Report, and especially in any decision which the Imperial Government may take on the recommendations of the Commission concerning Native policy in that matter Africa is fundamentally one. If the French policy of raising black Frenchmen in the French colonies' territories affects, as it does, every British African state, the crucial decisions which have now to be made in East Africa must have a greater and more immediate influence on South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

That is why I believe strongly in summoning an East and South African Conference without delay. Since, in the years preceding Union, the South African States were concerned with the economic difficulties which Eastern Africa is to-day facing, South African experience could unquestionably contribute something to the solution of these problems, while in matters of Native policy, the importance of the most careful thought and the widest possible consideration needs no emphasis. The first thing which South Africa wants to do is to turn her advice upon her neighbours to the north unless they ask for it, but if approached she would, with all the gladness contribute whatever her experience has taught her. A Conference would, I believe, be of the greatest service to both East and South Africa. It would, of course, have

to be an official conference in the first place, though unofficial advisers might be in attendance.

The proposal is one which *East Africa* commends warmly to the attention of the Imperial, South African, and East African Governments, and though the two former be preoccupied with General Elections, the suggestion is, we venture, to urge sufficiently important to merit prompt consideration and action; indeed, the very fact that electoral campaigns are in full swing in this country and in South Africa makes it the more desirable that the plan should be considered forthwith. It could scarcely fail to command itself in the present Government, and would, I believe, be hotly supported by the Labour of Liberal parties.

The recommendations of such a conference, taken in conjunction with the proposals of the Closer Union Commission and Sir Samuel Wilson's report would increase immensely the prestige of any plan upon which it was decided to embark. On the one hand, then, is this prospect of a conference, every member of which would, it is to be presumed, have had long personal experience of life in Africa; on the other, is the possibility that if a Labour government were returned in this country it might, in the first flush of success be induced by its economists to apply the recommendations of the Report lock stock and barrel. Mr. J. H. Thomas, the only Colonial Secretary whom Fabianism has yet provided did great work during his term of office, but unfortunately his voice and advice are repudiated by many Labour adherents; yet, I approached without delay, the leaders of that party could not have arranged reasonable objections to such a South and East African Conference as is above suggested. Mr. Hofmeyr, of course, was actuated in his proposal simply and solely by what he regards as best for English Africa; and our feeling of strong support for his plan is similarly dictated by the belief that the British East, Central, and South African States all stand to gain from full and frank discussion of the momentous decisions which have to be made. At the same time, as we say, the influence on East Africa of party fortunes in this country may be great and Mr. Hofmeyr's proposal is therefore doubly opportune.

In our first leading article on the Closer Union Report we expressed great regret that the Commissioners, having evaded their responsibilities, had not been able to review the Dependencies to discuss their application to the adoption of Mr. Hofmeyr's idea would do a great good of bringing that Report to the touchstone of British experience in East, Central, and South Africa.



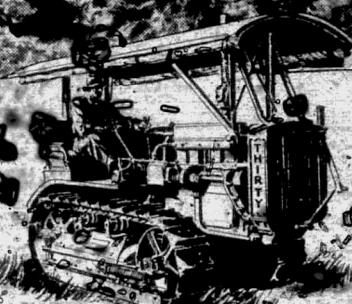
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## Camp Fire Comments.

**Czar Fedor**, *Lepidopterologist*.

That Ferdinand, the Czar of Bulgaria, is indeed an important personality in the Great War should now be in East Africa collecting specimens. It is surely one of the most remarkable reversals of fortune on record. Men have been known to turn their swords into ploughs and their spears into pruning hooks, but has anyone ever yet transformed his sceptre into a butterfly net?

### Is a Broken Neck Fatal?

Big-game hunters declare that the lion kills his prey by breaking the neck, and that he seems to know that this method quickly ends invariably death. A correspondent points out that a man has just died in London after living for eight years with his neck broken. He fell off a ladder while at work and broke his neck; there was no doubt about it on medical evidence, and so he was bedridden all those years. But he was a native. There are probably several men alive in this country to-day with broken necks.

### Are Cloves Clean?

I attended the cinema lecture given at the Imperial Institute and enjoyed it. I comments "An English Housewife," thinking—but the film of the preparation of cloves in Zanzibar left me with some misgivings. We were shown cloves being picked and a Native's hand seen enlarged on the screen—not a very pretty sight; cloves being furiously picked from the stalks also by hand; cloves being sorted by Native women (same kind of hand); cloves being suspiciously handled in this case by both a Native and a European; inspection cloves being dried, sprinkled by hand, and dried cloves being brushed up into heaps on the concrete floor with two Native men stamping all over them with naked feet! To an English housewife who uses cloves the method of preparation seemed to involve an immense amount of handling, if not anything of "feeling," and left the faintest impression that the resulting cloves were not in the slightest clean as they might be. Perhaps the method has been improved since the film was taken, but it did not strike me as too good an advertisement for Zanzibar's staple product.

### Negro Spirituals and Native Ecclesiastes.

A certain East African official who heard the Rev. Torrance Hart's lecture on "Negro Spirituals" at All Hallows' Church, Lombard Street, comments thus:

"What a thorough enjoyment the Reverend Newman's introductory talk was. The delightful

singing I could not agree with him in his insistence on slavery as the inspiration of the spirituals. As he were, he said, 'born of slavery.' I understand that Mr. Fox has had experience of the African Native in East Africa, especially the most lately noted in the mapomputu shanties which Natives sing when they are doing a job of work, the origin of the song. Every bush is creative as to whether it is doing portage or not, carrying stones or digging fields as a game, or paddling a canoe. Indications with song. One man sings, and then there follows the response, and often the chorus as related by Mr. Fox. Africa has always concerned with what properties would consider a grievance. The loads (and especially the *bwanas*) are heavy and the camp is far off, the ground is hard and the hoes are long, the stream is strong and the sun hot enough are the burdens of the shanties composed with a charming disengagement, with an eye to increase *hakuna*. The Negro in the United States may have lost his own language, his Native garb, his original home, and his traditional form of government, but he has retained his peculiar form of song, both *motif* and melody. Slavery may have accentuated its melancholy, but that quality was inherent in it long before in Africa."

### Too Literate!

A Nyasaland subscriber has sent us the following reply received to his advertisement as a Native clerk. The applicant whose effusion was addressed to "The Most Excellent M. X." was, we are told, not put up on the short list for the job, being considered "too darned literary." The application runs:

"Allow me to address you on the subject of your advertisement, which bears by some people these days for clerk or *clerkupi* practically requiring with book keeping and accounts generally. I am prepared to give you ample assurance of my qualifications for the vacancy and, if required, a guarantee for the faithful discharge of any trust imposed in me. I have a thorough knowledge of the art of book keeping pursued by large firms and have been accustomed to deal with accounts of gross all kinds. I think it is not improbable that I should be able to open an estate for you or to assist in the neighbouring districts and through other channels, of which I have not yet possibly conceived. At all events, I feel certain that I should be able to do you justice, and handle of labourers more than thousands and keep any number an one individual according to his job, in an parson, a posho too, and keep reports and receipts, payment, and to attend your interests in such a manner as to give you cause to regret having left them into my hands. Should you entertain my proposal and consider it worthy of a trial, you will soon be morally bound by a written arrangement. I should be most happy to come to you where that might be or to meet your representative here or elsewhere. I should be prepared to receive your instructions as per letter. Sir, and to return to you such answers as may assist you of business having been entered upon with a perfect understanding. My experience, character and conduct of many years among employers during these years have been gentlemanly of considerable responsibility. And the master I should look for your own

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## EAST AFRICA

### HIGH PROTECTIVE CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

Business Men Abroad for Duties.

We have received a copy of an interesting document prepared by the Chamber of Commerce and Bank Chamber of Conference on the subject of protective customs duties. The document, which has been submitted to the Kenya Tariff Committee now sitting, comes from gauged to present only views of business men and community leaders in their efforts to get the best possible protection for principal points of interest.

(1) Higher duties, carrying high protection, cannot satisfy local consumers especially when away from the vicinity of the port, when the imports from overseas could not be obtained by combining of protective customs duties on imports and the Mombasa import license law, or a right to import to take effect in London, where the protective arrangements do not exist.

(2) Protective duties should not be used as a means of giving protection, as a policy, irrespective of competition between the E.P.R. and adjacent areas.

(3) Where protection rates on conventional lines remain, no increase in import costs will help progress is retarded.

(4) Protection should be limited, not only, to enable the industry to live up to its name, prove that they are economic.

(5) After such limited protection, there should be a wide field left open to competition, market can compete with those in for the ordinary revenue of importation and stamping offices.

In the following extracts of present duties and tentative figures for reductions are given:

**Bacon.**—Present duty 6s per lb. Present price for local bacon about 1s 6d per lb. If duty is reduced to 6s, the bacon will be about 1s 3d per lb if required 1s per lb.

**Dates.**—Shillings 1s. Local price at factory 1s. Mafinga minimum import duty 6s per cwt. Duty 1s per lb. In the Economics and Finance Committee reported in July, 1928, that bauer of the sugar industry had approached the Kenyan Government for a date import duty of 1s per cwt.

**Sugar.**—Import sugar costs 1s 4d per ton. Present duty 1s 6d per ton. It brings duty paid about 1s 8d per ton. The Committee believes that sugar should never cost more than 1s 6d per ton produced in Kenya, and therefore suggests 1s 2d and the present duty would give the producer more than sufficient protection.

**Cheese.**—Dinner sh. per lb. The local price varies from 1s 6d to 2s 6d. Minimum duty 2s 6d per lb. Present duty 1s 6d per lb. India 1s 6d per lb. 1s 3d per lb. Duty paid 1s 6d.

**Timber.**—Minimum duties of imported timber cost 1s 6d sh. minimum duty paid 1s 6d against sh. 1s 8d local timbers. The duty is regarded as being too high to better class timbers such as ash. A specific minimum of the 1s 6d custom duty is demanded.

**Tea.**—Paid by the carrier to the port sh. 1s 6d per bag of 200 lb. When carried by steamship, duty sh. 4s 0d per bag of 175 lb. Duty paid in addition to duty 1s 2d suggested.

**Wine.**—Present duty 1s per bottle of 12 oz. If the duty would, it is suggested, leave the bottle at 1s per bottle.

### RESTRICTING CREDIT IN UGANDA.

The newly-formed Uganda Trade Protection Society has resolved that the limit of credit in the Protectorate should not exceed six months' holding and for new buyers in the main trade, in the case of the same article, the limit should not be calculated during the period of actual delivery of the goods, the rate of the option, the notes or of the deposit, whichever is the first.

The society, which aims at stabilising trade conditions in Uganda, in regard to the granting of credit, has appointed Mr. J. S. Hilk, Mr. Ryken and Mr. A. J. Scott as members of the Committee, to which Indian members have still to be appointed.

### ROAD DEVELOPMENT - E.A.

From a Correspondent.

It is estimated that the road network of roads open to traffic in Portuguese East Africa is approximately 5,800 sq. miles, 3,500 sq. miles are in Mozambique Province, 2,300 in the province of Lourenço Marques, 200 in the territory of the Companhia de Minas and 200 in the area administered by the Companhia de Moçambique. Most of the roads are fit for traffic except in the rainy season from December to April, but in Oneimeane and parts of the Mozambique Company's area, swamps and heavy rains render road-making almost impossible.

The new convention between the Union of South Africa and the Mozambique Province has resulted in a very definite programme of road development. Lisbon has approved, but outside financial assistance will be needed. The scheme will consist of building

the Buzi river, northwards and southwards, a system of highways running north and south and linking up the northern districts of Mozambique and Quelimane with the south. Plans are being made to asphalt the suburbs of Lourenço Marques and to the construction and tarring of new streets in Inhambari.

### MEET WATERS AGREEMENT.

A protocol exchange between the Prime Minister of Egypt and Lord Lloyd has been issued for public information. As a result of the agreement the Gebel Afuda dam is being taken in hand immediately and it seems likely that the Egyptian authorities will shortly make satisfactory proposals for the finalisation of the mud, by which a great deal of water is lost by evaporation, is expected to be saved.



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## MR. SIMPSON RETIRES.

Director of Agriculture.

Henry George Simpson, for the past seventeen years Director of Agriculture, has now retired. Neither Mr. Simpson nor his predecessor, Mr. G. C. Anderson, had any previous experience in the field of agriculture, and the agricultural resources of the territory have been largely unexplored, and the sugar-growing industry was in its infancy; now the department consists of three Europeans and one hundred and fifty natives, and a technical laboratory has been built, and equipped at a cost of £10,000, and the institution is fully established, robust, cotton-growing making real progress, tobacco as a growing export crop, cotton spinning, silk rearing, and so on. Mr. Simpson's influence is expanding in every direction. He has won him credit for all such sympathetic conduct as will be frank, his scrupulousness, his almost always cordial relations with his keepers, his interest in the expansion of the native growing, his devotion to the cause of the Protectorate, his post-War progress, and, consequently, in the increase of Native purchasing power.

Mr. Simpson was a member of the Royal Executive and Legislative Councils, and Chairman of the Committee of Public Instruction, a member of the Local Advisory Committee in negotiations with the East African Dependencies' London Office, a member of the Education Board, the Factories and the Asiatic Affairs and Colonies Fund, the Railway Extension Committee, and many other bodies; he was a member of the Commission of Enquiry of the Uganda Section of the International Exhibitions at Wembley. He took a lively interest in the principal of the Nakuru Orphan Club, and was a Charterholder of the Nairobi Chamber from the time it was built.

He studied at the Queen's College, Manchester, at Gordon School of Engineering, and Edinburgh University. Mr. Simpson joined the Egyptian Civil Service as senior Engineer in Agriculture at the capital city in 1883, was soon promoted to the British Consulate at Port Said (Yassaloun) in 1885, and reported on the agricultural resources of Andros in 1886, and on Trinidad, Tobago, British Guiana and Surinam in 1887, before proceeding to Uganda in 1892. His good retirement followed with the good wishes of his colleagues and friends.

In a Aberdeen veterinary surgeon performed an operation last week on a full-grown Nubian lion suffering from an ulcerated hock, two men were required to hold down the lion in wide mouth a keeper held a thick wooden mallet. A local anaesthetic was administered and the operation was successfully completed.

## KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT NEAR TABORA.

Death of Mr. C. E. Anderson.

We learn with great regret of Mr. C. E. Anderson, son of the Tanga-Taka Administrative Officer, who was killed last month by an elephant in the Tabora district. Mr. Anderson, who had joined the Ray staff of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa some little time before the outbreak of war, had been stationed at Masaai, was informed by the German authorities, spent three years in imprisonment in Kondoa-Irangi, Kilombero, and Tabora. On his release in 1916 he joined the Chester Corps, being made a member of the new East African Administration of the conquered territory. During the past year he had served in the Thabora, Tuli, and Tanga districts, a portion of which, especially at Tuli, he had followed the elephant trail. A young student of history and antiquities, an amateur at Swiss chisel, his death will be a real loss to the Service. In view of Mr. Anderson was the first man to be buried with honour in the prison camp at Tabora early in 1917. Native fears of the *sangha khaboka*, or *ghoul*, which reptile East Africa has since put to much interesting correspondence.

## EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

Recent transfers and appointments made Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Bowles, Assistant Survey Officer, Kenya and Uganda Railway, to be Survey Officer.

Mr. V. S. Braverman, Somaliland, to be Deputy Treasurer, Northern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant-Commander W. D. Hemsted, Commandant, Uganda Railway Battalion, to be Principal Mining Officer, Nigeria.

Mr. R. T. Stevenson, Chief Police Magistrate, Fiji, to be Magistrate, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. J. O'Gees, Administrative Officer, Zanzibar, to be Administrative Officer, Palestine.

Mr. A. W. Northrop, Supervisor of Customs, Tanganyika, to be Senior Collector of Customs, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. B. Wade, Assistant Geologist, Tanganyika, to be Senior Assistant Geologist.

The Rev. E. W. Smith's biography of Dr. Gregor has just been published by the Student Christian Movement at 7s. 6d. The work, which will be reviewed at length in these columns at an early date, is on the high standard which we expect from Mr. Smith, and can be cordially recommended.

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## THE BRITISH COTTON CORPORATION LTD.

### Its Purpose and History.

This second annual report of the Directors of the British Cotton Corporation Limited was delivered at 24, Coleman Street, London, on the 1st day of May, 1929.

Mr. John L. Collier, Chairman, presided over the Second Annual Meeting, and the auditors' report was read.

The Report of the Directors, the financial statements, and the accounts which have been circulated, will be agreed.

It will be of interest at this time to briefly recall our former minutes, the purpose of which your Company came into existence and to place before you some details of our policy.

The British Cotton Corporation Limited was formed partly with the object of furthering financial support in relation to certain proposals to further the development of the Uganda cotton-growing industry. These we had discussed with the Colonial Office. We believe that increased development and prosperity would result in the grower and the ginner can reach a mutually satisfactory agreement whereby the grower would associate more closely and directly in the affairs of the industry. It also appeared to us that such a scheme would accrue to all concerned by harmonizing the interests under a central authority representing these parties and providing that such authority was somwhat constituted and financed.

### To Eliminate Wasteful Methods.

Under such an arrangement it would then be possible to eliminate wasteful methods and reduce unnecessary charges and other heavy charges which prevail at present and which are inseparable from the obsolete system of small planters which has grown in Uganda. It would also ensure the sale of all cotton to best advantage in the world's markets. The policy would be to safeguard and develop the industry, and by giving the grower the best possible inducement encourage him to increase and improve his crop. Our proposals are based on these principles.

The unsatisfactory conditions attending to the Uganda cotton industry have been the subject of comment by such eminent authorities as The British Cotton Growing Association and The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation whilst attention is frequently directed to the subject in the press. We feel that, as has been done elsewhere with successful results, we might be able to put forward a proposal acceptable to all concerned by having available the necessary finance in support of an organized scheme afford some practical assistance to the existing interests concerned.

One of your Directors, Mr. James L. Collier, visited Uganda in the autumn of 1927 for the purpose of going into these matters on the spot and discussing the question with His Excellency Sir William Gowries, K.C.M.G. You will be glad to know that the Governor looked upon our scheme with favourable consideration as having many great advantages. As a result of these discussions and other negotiations with various ginnery and other interests a combined committee set the practicalities of carrying through the proposals in a successful issue.

### Finance of £9,000,000.

After the return of Mr. Collier to London our work was resumed with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and in December, with our friends and friends' due proposals were formulated and discussed in detail with the Government.

As soon as our The British Cotton Corporation Limited as a private company formed to undertake the programme work and to find out whether conditions would justify the carrying through of the larger programme upon the coming into operation of any scheme the proposal was to convert your Company into a public company seeking the necessary capital in the general market to finance the venture according to accountants.

I am well disposed to say that our financial friends regard our proposals as important to the prosperity of Uganda and Empire development, and they took to estimate a financial scheme which the necessary amount of capital could be available. The main provisions of the scheme were on the basis of an authorized capital of £1,000,000 and the creation of £1,000,000 20-year Debentures. The capital and debentures to be issued together, as and when required.

Meanwhile, you will be interested to know that the Governor of Uganda appointed a Commission in January last to report on a scheme concerning the industry and which bear on our proposals. The conclusions of that Commission should shortly be available.

### Constructive Work for the Industry.

The time and money we are devoting to this matter seems to purpose of being helpful in a constructive way. We can see no time necessary to add to our arguments but merely to underestimate in any way the important results already achieved in the development of cotton cultivation in Uganda, and we share the opinion held in sufficient quarters that conditions are very materially improved, and that it is very difficult for the industry properly to advance further until the essential functions of the industry mentioned are reorganized.

The development of the cotton industry in the Sudan in which the Sudan Plantations Syndicate Limited, in conjunction with the Government, is operating a comprehensive scheme adequate finance is a practical illustration of the beneficial results to be achieved.

My colleagues and I and our financial friends fully realize that conditions in the Gambia and in Uganda are different in many important respects, but on balance Uganda is certainly no less favourably placed for the production of cotton on an important scale. The Gambia is a desert. A cotton cultivation only possible by irrigation and the provision of large finance in support of a carefully conceived plan operated in conjunction with the Government and the grower. Uganda is a land of plenty, with favourable natural conditions for rain-grown cotton, requiring comparatively little capital expenditure. As it is, Uganda produces more cotton than the Sudan and more cotton than any other territory in the British Empire with the exception of India. The present Uganda crop will turn out at about 700,000 bales. These circumstances are a promising indication of the very great scope for increased production in Uganda.

### Uganda's Expensive Cleaning System.

We have been asked why we have not purchased ginneries in Uganda. Many such opportunities are presented themselves from time to time and I think we will agree with our view that for the time being we can probably be more helpful in a financial and other offering what assistance we can in other forms in support of the comprehensive scheme rather than by becoming owners of competitive small vested interests bound up in a system which, honestly speaking, we have little faith in so far as rational progress for the future is concerned.

The system of small ginneries in Uganda has no doubt served its purpose in the past in spreading cotton cultivation over widely separated areas and in assisting the industry in its present important dimensions. But the time has come when it has brought very little financial return to the ginnery and the ginner, and in the industry has had to face continual difficulties. The uncertainty owing to the various companies' control of land may possibly have maintained prices at a lower level than at a higher level than if the ginnery produced cotton, but the cost of production, and the system is fundamentally unsound. If we are going to overturn an excessively wasteful system in addition to the creation of a more expensive ginning system, the costs of which would be to the detriment of the industry as a whole will be corrected under a comprehensive financial scheme.

Uganda ginnery will now misinterpret the or any remarks on mine in any way for we have much sympathy with them in difficulties they have had to face over a long period of years, and which have to a certain extent been outside their control and beyond their understanding. Their recent endeavours to combine through the formation of local Ginning Associations, and my only doubt is as to whether they go far enough to give property to the root of the matter, the question seems to be that they must be able to keep the various factors sufficiently uniform for a period long enough to really bring through of a constructive policy as determined by external dis-agreements.

Continuity of policy and organisation is essential to the carrying through of proposals for the proper development of the industry. This can be achieved through a scheme such as a trust covering all activities of the industry, but it is doubtful whether anything short of this will attract responsible finance at the present time, and is therefore necessary.

#### The importance of cotton

As an instance of the important part cotton is playing in the development of the S.S.U., the following extract from the Report of April 1928 is of interest:

"The revenue returns of the Uganda Government for 1928 show a definite expansion in trade and in Government's accounts, the main cause of this being the most notable commodity export, namely, cotton. Exports from the Railways are an indication of the general expansion of trade, and it is due to the completion of the construction of the River Irrigation Scheme which has coincided with the five cotton acre of soil for each acre of land given to the peasant. It is now possible to produce cotton on a large scale, and the area available for cotton cultivation is estimated to be about 1,000,000 acres. The cultivation of cotton has already brought wealth and health to Uganda, but we are certain that there can be rapidly increased scope and organisation."

"Our impression, based on experience, is that existing interests in Uganda will welcome the proposal, assistance and co-operation. We propose, and which will not offend the Native Chiefs, but will very considerably improve the general position."

#### Towards Reconstruction

It is clear that there is a urgent need for a thorough reconstruction of the Uganda cotton industry in the country, and that the Uganda cotton industry must share in the new capitalistic, mechanical, labour saving, and scientific methods of reconstruction which tends to maintain the item in its present form will fail to give good service to the country as a factor of social economic development, and an industry which is in a general process of develop-

ment under any efficiently organised scheme of reconstruction. There is a considerable number of existing ginneries with a combined capacity which is believed that the avenue of future profits is along lines providing larger and modern ginneries in selected convenient positions throughout the country. It is in this connection that the new money provided for in our scheme is required, added to which a large sum of capital is necessary not only to pay for the plant, through the available bank but also to buy land and plant the new ginnery, which can be established. The very trifling saving in ginning costs achieved thereby would, however, quickly establish the industry on an economic basis.

We have gone into these points as carefully as possible, and they are provided in detail in the proposals we have formulated and which are believed to provide a sound financial basis and arrangements adequately to protect existing interests and provide more safeguards against losses and greater convenience in conducting the industry.

We feel, therefore, that a permanent state in our work has been reached, and that the time has come when the Government may allow the work to co-operate in an appropriate scheme in which which is considered we can be helpful.

The matter is not yet submitted to study and I believe we have done a good deal of work during the last two years, and hope that our discussions and negotiations with the Government and the various interests in Uganda may continue in the best possible spirit, and that satisfactory arrangements may be concluded in due course.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report, and Mr. J. H. Cox seconded the motion.

Mr. J. H. Cox accepted the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. R. Llewelyn and Mr. W. M. Fergusson, Directors of the Merchantile Bank, Messrs. D. C. and W. W. Smith, Directors of the Standard Bank, and Mr. E. C. Williams, Director of the Uganda Bank, were invited to witness the adoption of the report.

At the end of the meeting full details of the activities of the secret society in Uganda were given. At the conclusion of the "Uganda Legislative Council" the Government was asked if it had information of any secret society named. The following observations are to be made. That a man for membership was alleged to be the son of a prominent relative, and one prominent member of the secret society.

## JACOB'S BISCUITS

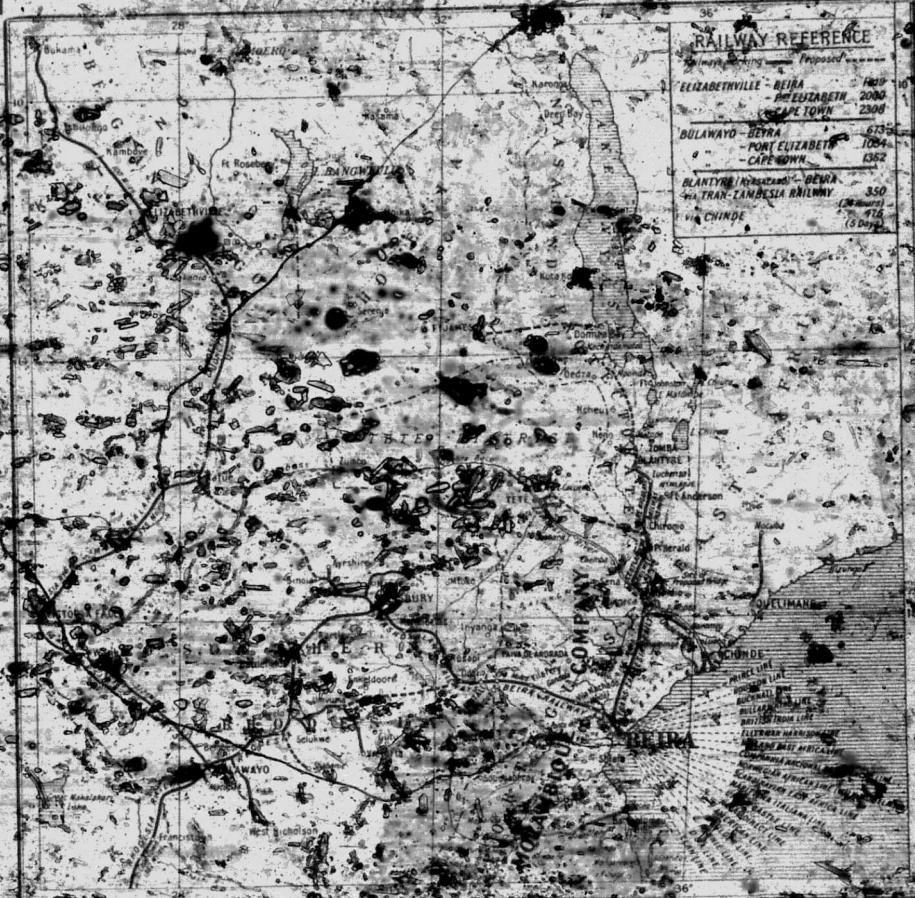
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## THE PORT OF BEIRA.

## FIVE YEARS GROWTH OF TRADE.

During the five years 1923-1927, the volume of cargo handled at Beira has expanded by more than 60 per cent.

1923	507,511 tons.	1924	611,851 tons.
1925	646,000	1926	590,250
1927	820,624 tons.		

(an increase of 27 per cent over the best previous year)

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## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers regarding the East African countries. One of its chief objects is to contribute to the development of British trade and investment in East Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

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

A Trade Protection Society has been formed in Kampala.

Mr. R. E. Thorman has begun business in Isaitale as a transport, insurance, and general agent.

The Ramisi Sugar Estates have now opened their factory on the Ramisi River, near Mombasa.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the week of March 11 included two vessels of cement.

Mr. G. A. Elliott has taken over the management of the Kampala Inn from Messrs. A. L. P. Baumann.

The Indian Government advertises two vacancies of sanitary inspectors between the ages of twenty-five and thirty.

The next session of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce is to be held in Nairobi next month.

The heavy rains experienced in Eastland during last month may have had a deleterious effect on the tobacco crop in the Protectorate.

A serious crop at the Tumangiri Oil and Grain Mills, Tabora, is alleged to have suffered the work of incendiaries. The total damage is estimated at £500.

Despite the unsatisfactory conditions of the tobacco leaf market Southern Rhodesia imports and exports last year exceeded £1,000,000, or £100 above the previous year's figure.

The railway line between Mombasa and the mainland is now being used by passenger and goods trains, and the roadway portion of the causeway will shortly be opened.

Kenya hopes to send a team of twelve European scouts and eight Indian scouts to the World Jamboree which is to be held near Edinburgh during the first fortnight of August.

The Royal Agents for the Colonies advertise for a Senior Assistant Engineer for the Public Works Department of Tanganyika Territory, and for an Assistant Engineer for the same territory.

The London Committee of the Companhia de Moçambique state that the Customs receipts of the port of Beira during March amounted to £153,28, compared with £17,348 for the corresponding period of 1928.

The B.E.A. Broadcasting Company now includes a Children's Hour in its programmes, and is introducing features likely to appeal especially to Indians. The demand for wireless receiving licences is increasing.

The new section of the Kenya and Uganda Railway between Fortoro and Mbale is now open for the through transit of all classes of traffic. The two intermediate stations on this thirty-five mile section are named Kagodes and Manatava.

There is reason to believe, says the Current Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, that in the near future Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda will pass a mineral code which will supersede the existing enactments and will be substantially the same for all three countries. The mining law of Uganda is also likely to be passed at an early date.

A motion moved at the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly last week calling upon the government to arrange for the immediate building of the Simola-Kafue railway was defeated, but, in view of the great mineral developments in Northern Rhodesia, opinion in favour of the construction of this line is said to have gained much ground in Southern Rhodesia.

At last week's twenty-first annual general meeting of shareholders of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Company Ltd., Mr. Menie Wilkinson, the Chairman and Managing Director, said that their trade in Kenya and Uganda had shown modest expansion, but that the net results were not equalled those of 1927 on account of the adjustment of rates to meet prevailing conditions in the Colony.

Rhodes House, Oxford, built to the design of Sir Herbert Baker by the Rhodes Trustees as a permanent memorial to Rhodes in the University to which he owed much of his inspiration, of his life, was opened on Friday last by Sir Otto Beit, Mr. H. H. Holtby, an ex-Rhodes scholar and now Vice-Chancellor of the University, and University students recently arrived in London from East Africa, replied on behalf of the Rhodes Scholars.

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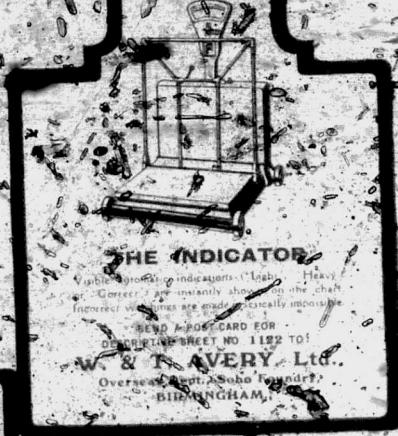
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## EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

At last we are getting a return of some sort of a flow of information from our African ports, and on the whole there would seem to be a slight improvement.

**Chillies.**—The market is quiet, and the value per cwt. is £1.10s. od. for May-June shipment.

**Peas.**—The market is quiet, and the value per cwt. is £1.10s. od. for May-June shipment.

**Pearls.**—The market is quiet, and the value per cwt. is £1.10s. od. for May-June shipment.

**Peaberry.**—The market is quiet, and the value per cwt. is £1.10s. od. for May-June shipment.

**Mixed.**—The market is quiet, and the value per cwt. is £1.10s. od. for May-June shipment.

**Kiwis.**—London cleared First sizes £1.80s. od. to £2.00s. od. Second sizes £1.70s. od. to £1.80s. od. Third sizes £1.60s. od. to £1.70s. od. Peaberry £1.50s. od. to £1.60s. od. Mixed £1.40s. od. to £1.50s. od.

**London cleared.**—First sizes £1.20s. od. to £1.24s. od. Second sizes £1.10s. od. to £1.14s. od. Third sizes £1.00s. od. to £1.05s. od. Peaberry £0.90s. od. to £0.95s. od. Mixed £0.80s. od. to £0.85s. od.

**Uganda.**—London cleared First sizes £1.88s. od. to £1.90s. od. Second sizes £1.78s. od. to £1.80s. od. Third sizes £1.68s. od. to £1.70s. od. Peaberry £1.58s. od. to £1.60s. od. Mixed £1.48s. od. to £1.50s. od.

**Tanganyika.**—London cleared First sizes £1.88s. od. to £1.90s. od. Second sizes £1.78s. od. to £1.80s. od. Third sizes £1.68s. od. to £1.70s. od. Peaberry £1.58s. od. to £1.60s. od. Mixed £1.48s. od. to £1.50s. od.

**Kenya.**—London cleared First sizes £1.88s. od. to £1.90s. od. Second sizes £1.78s. od. to £1.80s. od. Third sizes £1.68s. od. to £1.70s. od. Peaberry £1.58s. od. to £1.60s. od. Mixed £1.48s. od. to £1.50s. od.

**Togo.**—London cleared First sizes £1.88s. od. to £1.90s. od. Second sizes £1.78s. od. to £1.80s. od. Third sizes £1.68s. od. to £1.70s. od. Peaberry £1.58s. od. to £1.60s. od. Mixed £1.48s. od. to £1.50s. od.

**Belgian Congo.**—London cleared First sizes £1.70s. od. to £1.75s. od. Second sizes £1.60s. od. to £1.65s. od. Third sizes £1.50s. od. to £1.55s. od.

**Breastnut.**—The market is quiet, and the value per cwt. is £1.10s. od. for May-June shipment.

**Castor Seeds.**—The nominal value per cwt. is £1.70s. od. per ton £1.10s. od.

**Chillies.**—The market is slow, with some fluctuations. For forward shipment the value is £1.10s. od. per cwt.

**Coconuts.**—Supplies for May-June shipment are offered at £1.3d. per lb., and there are short supplies of copra, copra oil, and coconut oil.

**Cotton.**—Prices continue to decline, and Tanganyika dried cotton is quoted at £2.21 per cwt. per ton for No. 1000 for early shipment.

**Cotton.**—The East African Cotton Association report that their business has been very bad. After cutting down the export quota by 20 per cent. the East African Sudan cotton interest is quoted at £2.25 per cwt. per ton, and 2000 bales are quoted at £1.87-28.

**Cotton Seeds.**—The nominal value per cwt. is £1.10s. od. for May-June shipment.

**Groundnuts.**—The value per cwt. is £1.10s. od. for May-June shipment. The price per cwt. is £1.10s. od. for May-June shipment.

**Hides.**—Prices have declined in the past few weeks, and quotations are now as follows:—  
Hides and skins, so-called, £1.10s. od. per lb.  
Cattle skins, £1.10s. od. per lb.  
Mats, £1.10s. od. per lb.

**Rubber.**—The nominal spot value for East African is £1.10s. od. per lb. Wild rubber £1.10s. od. per lb.

**Plantations.**—Rubber £1.10s. od. to £1.15s. od. per lb.

**Leather.**—The nominal spot value for East African is £1.10s. od. per lb. with mixed leather about £1.00s. od. per lb.

**Wax.**—The nominal spot value for East African is £1.10s. od. per lb. The market is very quiet, however, and sound, and there is no over-supply of manufactured wax material. No. 1 East African was quoted £37 on October 2nd, with No. 2 about £35 per cwt.

**Wood.**—The market has declined severely, in sympathy with sisal, and the demand is limited. The value of standard brushwood is £2.25 per cwt. £1.75 per ton c.i.f.

## CONTROL OF UGANDA COTTON INDUSTRY.

That the Uganda cotton industry is in drastic need of attention has long been known to East Africans, who will find on page 1126 of our last issue the report of the Uganda Cotton Corporation's commendable endeavour to "work together," notwithstanding the difficulties they have overcome. Recognising the difficulties to be overcome, the Corporation has called up measures designed to lead in due course to centralised control of the whole Uganda cotton industry, especially the ginning of it, and that the proposal employs the experience of the London financial market is evident from the statement that £2,000,000 is already promised for the project; the moment its promoters can put their scheme into operation, such a great amount of course, not readily obtainable even at the financial headquarters of the Empire, and its availability must be regarded as evidence of strong backing for the Corporation whose idea is to work with and not against existing interests.

A country so over-populated with ginning facilities as Uganda has every much to gain from the right and of centralised management and control, for one commercial entity with a real sense of responsibility, aiming at the safeguarding and development of the industry could lay plans for years ahead, concentrate on increased crop yields, improve ginning methods, and turn to profitable use the by-products which are not now utilised. The report to which we refer therefore deserve the careful consideration of those interested in the future of Uganda.

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## PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

TUE 16.—Madras.—Arrived from London on May 11. Brought the following passengers from East Africa to:

- Marcelles
- Mr. H. D. Archer
- Mrs. C. G. Barton
- Mr. and Mrs. J. Bennett
- D. L. Baines
- Capt. G. L. Barrington
- Mr. J. S. Birbeck
- S. C. Bullock
- Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Crofton
- Mrs. G. C. Currie
- Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Dicks
- Capt. O. Dingley
- Mr. and Mrs. E. Erington-Wallis
- Mr. C. H. Fox
- Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gandy
- Mr. L. Gerish
- Mrs. A. L. Hale
- Mr. J. K. Hastings
- Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Haughton
- Mr. J. A. Innes
- Brighton, and Mr.
- S. M. Lambert
- Mr. S. P. Lowder
- Mr. F. Macbeth
- Dr. M. D. Macmillan
- Mr. S. McCallum
- Mr. T. J. Macdonald
- Major J. McDonald
- Miss M. G. P.
- Miss S. Parker
- Miss A. Shrimpton
- Mr. L. Smith
- Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Smith
- Mr. E. Wherry
- Major and Mrs. R. W. Sturman
- Dr. W. M. Tait
- Mr. W. J. Tait
- Miss J. Tait
- Mr. F. D. Taylor and Mr. W. V. Taylor
- Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Tomlin
- Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Turner

## NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

We have received from Messrs. Crampton Bass the well-known firm of Bradfield specialists in the production of Chimax and Click trams. We send a copy of their latest illustrated catalogue of interest to many East African service business men. He can obtain copies on application to the Sheffield works. The company is very conservative behind it, but the results they

messrs. Lewis and Co., Ltd., have sold dead last in East African products. The net value of £19,053 for 1920, from which it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 10/- per ordinary share, making up to £10/- per share for the year.

## MOTOR TRANSPORT IN TANZANIA.

The number of motor transport in Tanzania during 1920 was as follows:—  
 Motor vehicles.—Autos, 1,200; lorries, 200; some eminable cars, 100; and motor cycles, 100.  
 Passengers.—Lorries, 1,000; and some eminable cars, 100.  
 Motor transport was largely by horse-drawn carts, mafusas, and carts drawn by bullocks.  
 Same as last year.  
 Motor manufacturers.—African Garage, 100; with number of motor vehicles increased, there were 1,200 motor lorries, 200, and 100 motor cycles.  
 100% of the cars were made in the United States of America, 10% of Canadian, 10% of English manufacturer, and 6% of Canadian origin. Of the lorries, less than 10% were American, and only 3% English. But 80% of the motor cycles were manufactured in this country. A rather surprising fact that nothing more for its size was reported in the Territory last year.

## AVIATION IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

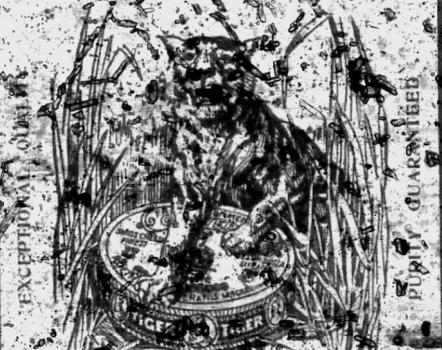
A press communiqué issued by the Northern Rhodesia Government says:—The owners of the Northern Rhodesia companies are already considering the use of aircraft for the transport of their very heavy loads of administration and consulting *advisors* about the country. An association named "Northern Air Service" will be formed. That scope of the leading mining experts, amounting to a retaining fee of £25,000 a year, and that much of the time is occupied in short and frequent journeys, so heavy travel by land is now considered uneconomical in money that will be accomplished rapid transportation. The distances between the mines are very large, and ground transport of the most elementary kind. Aerodromes, however, can be provided cheaply and quickly almost anywhere.

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How much oil on the DODSON TRACTOR for the same work will cost approximately?

On charcoal	1/4	On gas oil at 1/- per gallon	1/2
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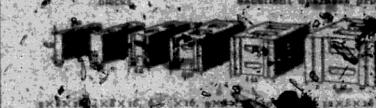
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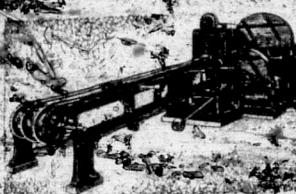


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## MR. J. H. HOFMEYR'S IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

That an "East and South African Conference" should be convened at the earliest possible moment to consider vital questions arising out of the Report of the Hilton Young Commission was the admirable suggestion put forward by the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr in his exclusive interview which he has been good enough to grant to *East Africa*.

"I have in mind an Imperial Conference in which delegates appointed by the Imperial Government and the Governments of the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the British East and Central African Dependencies would seek a solution of the problems which East Africa, primarily, affect, and others ultimately, South Africa is vitally interested in. The Hilton Young Report, and especially in any decision which the Imperial Government may take on the recommendations of the Commission concerning its policy. In that matter Africa is fundamentally one. If the French policy of raising black Frenchmen in the French African territories affects as it does every British African State, the crucial decisions which have now to be made in Eastern Africa must have a greater and more immediate influence on South Africa and Southern Rhodesia."

That is why I believe strongly that to summon an "East and South African" Conference "without delay" is desirable. Since, in the years preceding Union, the South African States were concerned with the economic difficulties which Eastern Africa is to-day facing, South African experience could unquestionably contribute something to the solution of these problems, while in matters of Native policy the importance of the most careful thought and the widest possible consideration need no emphasis. The last thing which South Africa wants to do is to thrust her advice upon her neighbours to the north unless they ask for it; but if approached she would, I am sure, be glad to contribute whatever her experience has to offer. Such a Conference would, I believe, be of great assistance to both East and South Africa. It would, of course, have

to be an official conference in the first place, though unofficial advisers might be in attendance.

The proposal is one which *East Africa* commands duly to the attention of the Imperial, South African, and East African Governments, and though the two former be preoccupied with General Elections, my suggestion as, we venture, to urge, sufficiently important to merit prompt consideration and action; indeed, the very fact that electoral campaigns are in full swing in this country and in South Africa makes it the more desirable that the plan should be considered forthwith. It could scarcely fail to command itself on the present Government, who would be loth to be held up as being opposed by the Labour or Liberal parties.

The recommendation of such a conference, taken in conjunction with the proposals of the Closer Union Commission and Sir Samuel Wilson's report, would increase immensely the prestige of any party upon which it was decided to embark. On the one hand, then, is this prospect of a conference, every member of which would, it is to be presumed, have had long personal experience of life in Africa; on the other, is the possibility that if a Labour government were returned in this country it might, in the first flush of success be induced, by its extremists, to apply the recommendations of the Report lock stock and barrel. Mr. H. Thomas, the only Colonial Secretary whom Labour has yet provided, did great work during his term of office, but unfortunately his voice and advice are repudiated by many Labour adherents; yet, if approached without malice, the leaders of that party could easily advance reasonable objections to such a "South and East African Conference" as is above suggested. Mr. Hofmeyr, of course, was actuated in his proposal simply and solely by what he regards as best for British Africa, and our failing of strong support for his plan is similarly dictated by the belief that the British East, Central, and Southern States all stand to gain from full and free discussion of the momentous decisions which have to be made. At the same time, as we say, the influence on East Africa of party fortunes in this country may be great, and Mr. Hofmeyr's proposal is therefore doubly opportune.

In our first leading article on the Closer Union Report we expressed a great regret that the Commissioners, having evolved their recommendations, had not been able to recruit the Dependencies to discuss their application. The adoption of Mr. Hofmeyr's idea would do a great good of bringing that Report to the topstone of British experience in East, Central, and South Africa.

## GENERAL ELECTION AND EAST AFRICA.

Candidates specially interested in the Dependencies.

The following is a list of East African candidates:

M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for War, Mr. S. Amery, Secretary of State for War, who with great personal interest in East African progress has been interested to see that the Unionists have been opposed by Mr. D. G. Lloyd George and Mr. J. A. Hobson in the Staffords division of Birmingham, where the Unionist majority was nearly six thousand votes in excess of which both Liberal and Labour also contested the seat.

The Rev. Mr. G. A. Chichester Gore, who has always supported the reform of Mr. Amery in furthering the development of East Africa, is again contesting as a Conservative the Stafford constituency, in which the other candidates are the Rev. A. S. Lovelace (Liberal) and Mr. L. Smith (Labour). At the last election—a straight fight with Labour—the Conservative majority was 1,535 votes.

Mr. Arthur Church, Secretary of State for Air during whose term of office the plans for the establishment of a regular East African air service have come to fruition, is again standing as a Conservative for Chelsea, where he is opposed by Mr. J. A. Williams (Labour) and the Rev. A. G. Pritchard (Labour). At the last election, which was a three-cornered contest, the Samuel Hoare majority was 845.

The Rev. H. C. Wilson, Colonial Chancellor of the Exchequer, who visited East Africa some years ago, and who has since been remembered by East Africans on account of his declaration in 1903 that Kenya could best forward the cause of independence of self-government on the basis of principles of equal rights for all citizens, has two opponents in the Fife division of Fife, which he again contests as a Conservative, the contestants being Mr. G. G. Sharp (Liberal) and Mr. Abdool (Labour).

### East African Leaders.

Mr. Edward Hilton Young, Chairman of the Committee on Closer Union in Eastern Africa, is one of the few M.P.s who have changed their constituency—for after having represented Norfolk for the past fourteen years, he is now standing in the Unionist interest for Sevenoaks, where one of his opponents is Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, a former editor of *The Daily World*, while his Liberal opponent is Mr. E. S. Piddiard. At the last general election, in a straight fight between Conservative and Liberal, the former obtained a majority of nearly 10,000 votes.

Sir Sydney Kidman, Chairman of the First East African Committee, Sir John Mathew Allen, the Vice-Chairman of the sugar committee (Blackburn), and the West Lancashire district of Liverpool, are in the Conservative cause, while Major General Sir John Davidson, Chairman of the Advisory Committee to His Majesty's Government Departmental Office in London, and Director of the African Mercantile Company, are standing for Fareham (Hampshire), where his opponents are Mr. T. P. Ross (Conservative) and Mr. W. J. D. Lewis (Labour). In the recent election, Sir John Davidson, who stood in a constituency of 12,800, is a straight candidate, while Mr. Richardsons a member of the Executive of the First East African Board, has also been a straight candidate for the constituency of 12,000.

Mr. J. A. Hobson, author of *Imperialism*, has also been a straight candidate for the constituency of 12,000.

Liberal opinion—Mr. M. B. Browne. At the last election Sir Philip's majority, also in a straight fight with a Liberal opponent, was 10,339.

### Two Pioneer Colonists.

Sir Kenneth Roddey, who was in charge of the British Agency in Uganda in 1893, and who was returned with a majority of 3,000, by election and seven months later, is contesting the Maybole constituency in the Unionist interest and Sir Robert Hamilton, who at the time of the formation of Kenya Colony, is again the Liberal candidate for the Orkney and Shetland Isles. At the last election Sir Robert was returned unopposed, but on this occasion his opponent is Major H. N. Spence (Unionist). Brigadier-General Sir Henry Pagetcroft, who has large interests in Kenya, and who at the last election polled a majority of 12,885 in a straight fight with a Labour candidate, is again this month, is opposed on this occasion to Mr. A. M. Morriner (Liberal) and Colonel M. Spencer (Labour).

Major H. C. Church and Mr. E. S. Piddiard, both of whom were members of the East Africa Commission, are again Labour and Liberal candidates for the Central division of Warwickshire and the North-east division of Lincoln and Rutland respectively. Major Church has as his opponents Sir H. H. Wilson (Conservative) and Mr. V. L. Duthie (Liberal), the result of the last election, which was a straight fight between Labour and Conservative, was a Conservative majority of 1,400. Mr. Piddiard's opponents are Mr. H. C. Haslam (Conservative) and Mr. J. R. Sanderson (Labour). In the last election a three-cornered contest for this seat resulted in a Conservative majority of 1,160.

### Special Interested in Tanganyika.

Each of the four members of Parliament who represent Tanganyika Territory last year is again standing for election. Mr. A. J. Somerville, continues to stand as a Conservative. Mr. W. P. Paine, Labour candidate for the Hurston division of Stafford, Mr. Eugene Ramsden as a Conservative for Bradford and Mr. R. Popkin, Member of Parliament for Cardigan. Mr. Somerville's enormous majority in the last election, which was a straight fight between Conservative and Liberal parties, was 11,500. Mr. Hopkin Morris, now faced by a Conservative opponent, was returned unopposed in 1924. Mr. Ramsden's majority of 1,000 in the last election was obtained in a three-cornered fight with Liberal and Conservative. Mr. Paine, who represents Doncaster, had a majority of 1,000 in a three-cornered fight.

Captain the Hon. F. E. G. West, who served in the staff in the East African Campaigns, and who was Secretary of State for Air in 1921 and 1922, is again standing as a Liberal for the North division of Bristol, and having on various occasions voted for the Conservative Government in Parliament, he has incurred the displeasure of his Party, and has the task to fight both a fellow-Liberal candidate, Mr. J. B. M. Scobell and Mr. W. H. Ayres.

Mr. G. H. Woodhead, who represents in the Lewes division of East Sussex have two candidates with East African affiliations, namely the aristocratic Member, Rear Admiral T. P. H. Hemans, brother of Mr. H. H. Beaufort, well-known Ven. Angolan folk, and Mr. H. G. Woodhead, who has served in the East African campaign and has for the last two years, sat on the Council of East Africa.

### A Great Irrigation expert.

Mr. Hugh Macdonald, who is so well known in East Africa on account of his great irrigation work, particularly in the Sudan, is a straight candidate for the constituency which the constituent he repre-

THE RT. HON. R. H.  
AMERY.THE RT. HON. SIR  
HOWARD R. RAMSAY-GORDON,SIR EDWARD R. WESTON,  
K.C.MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN  
A. WILSON, K.C.B.

sented in the late Parliament. His opponent was Mr. Mackay (Labour). At the last election Sir Murdoch's majority in the constituency of North Berwick totalled 4,005.

Commander Q. Leader Lampson, who in the House of Commons has shown good grasp of East African matters, and who is editor of the *East African Review*, is opposed in the Headworth division of Birmingham by Liberal and Labour candidates in Messrs. A. G. Pagnell and F. A. Penny, and Colonel E. J. Evans, who frequently draws Parliamentary attention to East African subjects by again contesting New Meldreth, as a Labour candidate.

Mr. C. Roden-Buxton, who is closely identified with the work of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, is son of Sir Thomas Power Buxton, the Labour candidate in the Elland division of Yorkshire, where his opponents are Mr. S. Howard (Conservative) and Mr. W. H. Sessions (Liberal). At the last election, which was also a three-cornered contest, the Labour candidate was elected with a majority of 88.

Mr. H. Harris, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, is standing for Hackney North, a constituency he represented in 1923-24. He is opposed by Captain A. L. M. Weston (Unionist) and Mr. J. S. Bowes (Labour). At the last election the result was Captain Weston 14,975; Mr. H. Harris, 7,481; and Dr. Stella Churchill (Labour), 6,007.

#### Film Censorship Chairman.

Captain W. Bass, who is chairman of the Committee recently appointed by Mr. Amery in connection with the censorship of films for public exhibition in the Colonies, is again contesting the Chichester constituency of Lancashire. At the last election, when Captain Bass was opposed by Mr. D. Hall (Conservative), he obtained a majority of 2,565, but on this occasion he is opposed by both Liberal and Labour candidates—Mr. J. G. Hindwell and Mr. W. Dobbie.

Mr. R. P. Winfrey, son of Sir Richard H. Amery, who recently paid a visit to East Africa, is contesting the Wellington division of Nottingham in the Liberal interest. His opponents are Wing Commander A. M. James (Unionist) and Mr. T. Dallas (Labour). At the last election, also a three-cornered contest, there was a Labour majority of 881.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Ruggles-Brace, M.C., brother of the Hon. Sir R. H. Amery, a member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, is again standing in the Constituting the constituency of Malansala, son of East African birth, who has represented it in Parliament for the past four years. Colonel Ruggles-Brace, who has been keenly interested in East African affairs, is opposed by Mr. J. A. May (Liberal) and Mr. H. Evans (Labour), and at the last election, which was also a three-cornered fight, he gained a majority of 3,886.

Mr. Philip Cunliffe-Lister, who as President of the Board of Trade has interested himself personally in East African trade matters, according to a Unionist for London, where he is assisted by Mrs. G. G. Astor (Conservative) and Mr. J. T. Lewis (Labour), at the last general election Mr. Cunliffe-Lister's majority in a three-cornered contest was 13,505. Mr. Harry Bostock and Lieutenant-Commander E. G. Moore-Brown, who have both raised East African questions in Parliament, are again contesting the Aylesford and Chatham divisions respectively.

Other well-known members of the last Parliament who have at this time spoken on East African matters, and who are again standing for election are: Sir George Vasey (Unionist), Drake, Fleetwood, Mr. E. Brown (Conservative), Lennox, Mr. H. Day (Labour), Southwark, Mr. C. M. Greville (Labour), Finsbury, Lieutenant-Commander F. J. K. G. G. Moore-Brown (Labour), West Ham, Mr. J. C. Mackellar (Labour), Liverpool, Mr. J. H. Newlands (Labour), Mr. H. Power (Unionist), Wigtonshire, Mr. H. Shell (Labour), Woolwich (East), the Ridings, Mr. H. Thomas (Labour), Derby, and Mr. F. H. Thorneycroft (Conservative).

MR. GEORGE H. H.  
HINDE, M.P.MR. JOHN RICHARDSON,  
M.P.MR. ERNEST W. RICHARDSON,  
M.P.MR. GEORGE H. H.  
HINDE, M.P.

PEN PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

**CH'DZULU COMES TO LONDON.***Solving the Traffic Problem.**Specially for "The Standard," London.*

By VIVIAN BARKER.

Leaving the steamer, John had to get up to Harvey's quay. He had to get himself on board with his luggage. He started the sea boat despite his protest, for he had suffered certain incidents with her.

Though John was declared a good master, he had moments of some sad, some glad, and some bad. Some of these moments had recurred to a faithful servant, to whom, on a night long ago, by the camp fire beyond the Mtengwa elephant grounds, Bwana John had spoken, of this place of safety, where, but what was the use of emphasising the responsibilities, of which Bwana John had spoken? suffice it to remember that his master had promised him much *consolation* after telling him of trials without a chance of safe travel in long holes dug down underground.

At Ch'ndulu, Ch'ndulu had been sent to can all the large tree holes in dark and narrow, howling, the racing of there, as also it was impossible for men to move without steam engines.

At which point John had thrown him into an outer darkness, a much easier way, and less soon on account of the intense cold. But still Ch'dzulu had remembered and told in his Ch'ndulu tongue. Many would have said he had a pink piece of yellow and blue string.

From St. Pancras they travelled to the south by taxi, a mode of locomotion which found much approval in the eyes of Ch'dzulu, who had been all that day while John went about on urgent and lawful occasions. Ch'dzulu didn't mind. He minded at the thought of the *angst*, of which he could remind the *Savanna* after dinner. Ch'dzulu was no mean psychologist.

Alas! John was to be celebrating his birthday with some East African friends as only East Africans can, a high account for the fact that it was early eleven o'clock next morning before he had been disturbed. An important conference was due at half an hour. Utterly heedless, his paper and samples, into which case, and a punctual covering the import of years should go to drown them alone.

Round the corner was the strong room of the "Jolly Circus,"

As seen in the restricted view from which it was Ch'dzulu's first experience of London's ways. The only side of the frame building was the one which was a question of thought with the world, and the three doors which destined him to be dictat like the skin doctor.

The next few minutes were full of action. John had run across the first break through the door. It was behind him. Then "boss," who at such times was the grandest field, the grandest was reached, and five minutes later, in an inverse speed ratio, this became the door on the opposite pavement. John was close upon calling, in appropriate words, for help. Ch'ndulu is a strong young man, indeed. A crowd had, in four or five seconds, gathered, so that some of the remarks were distinctly heard.

Eventually Ch'dzulu was firmly led to the hotel entrance, and into a room where there were so many others.

Insurance office.

"How the ways of the wind am I?" he mumbled. "Harry Binks, of course, the train, and those terrible addictions of motor cars! How to know, soon as the blue bream swells his hand, whether everyone stops to laze, and without means of a sword-like publication? And they call me 'Jackinson,' when everyone calls Berta 'Elizabethine' knows that I am? So, so! Then comes the 'Huffy-huffy' thing, and that ends up with me lying still in this room. But what can one expect from these white men?"

Then the heavens fell.

Before his eyes, and without a moment's fancy that they the door closed, the shutting down almost simultaneously there was a sound, as if some giant was in great pain, and the whole man dropped the boulders of the earth. It took all of ten thousand Negro ancestors to keep Ch'dzulu's complexion from going lighter than a rusty green, it had become.

When at last the moving train came to rest, Ch'dzulu firmly held by John, was piloted to the platform. With a roar, a train drew alongside—but Ch'dzulu had had enough.

First, things on wheels had tried to kill him; then he had stood in a magic room that moved pitifully on its way down to the hell-hole Christian missionary. Now him was in the Bowes of the earth, and finally from nowhere, instead of nowhere, unless it was from hell itself, came a rushing dragon with a leaping black man and a green eye. The people must be victims given to this evil god but Ch'dzulu, not intending to be a victim yet, broke with a wild yell, scattering a dozen of his man-flight.

John reflected that even they were morose. It had taken (according to John) several hundred of the intercultural man, and two hours of explanation to get Ch'dzulu out of a dark cul-de-sac where still he had tarried.

He had also learnt, on first hand, the difference between English and East African men in business documents—these cost.

In this other language, in a mixture of Ch'ndulu and English, John was unable to find an idiomatic translation.

**SA-SITA ASKS QUESTIONS.***Nation News of Progress.**Finally asked for by Miss Africa.*

By T. Tanganyika, writer.

"I'm back again, and this time in East Africa. I was absent and dispersed from S. Africa, whom I had seen a few minutes before our last and argumentative conversation with Mr. *W. W.* of home of late, but bring apparently some reading matter from the States, so annexed from my west paper basket."

"What is it?" I asked.  
"It is a *odifare*—a kind of goodness kind, a kind of *sidom*, perhaps. I failed to hear what he would say for bad when treating of *odifare* only a little while previously."

"I replied, the man is Your W. W., I think him, and he thinks it is the *Lion* of the *Sierra Madre*."

"What did he find the world?"  
"Well, he found the world a small place, and the world of men."

Special writer for "The Standard"

By George Oliver

For some months the district of Tanga had been disturbed by a series of robberies at outraging estates. Then a European planter who disturbed the robbers at their work was murdered.

The police quickly on the scene, eventually rounded up the gang with the exception of its leader, a notorious malefactor and gold-breaker named Ramazani, who, having obtained a rifle and ammunition, disappeared into the bush. Meantime his confederates were tried and paid the just penalty of their crimes.

Ramazani began to harass other villages, but matters became so serious that a price of a thousand shillings was placed on his head, dead or alive. Time after time terrified natives reported him at the next village, but the police patrols always arrived just too late.

Then one day a patrol under the command of a real old-timer, Corporal Abdilleh, D.C.M., learned that their quarry was in the act of robbing a small village only half a mile away. Approaching cautiously, they saw him dash up the side of a small kopje whence, taking cover among the rocks, he fired an occasional shot. Corporal Abdilleh advised his men so that they could keep a steady fire on the fugitive without injury exposing themselves.

Presently the man began to roll down rocks from his point of vantage in so doing inadvertently showed himself and Abdilleh, a marksman, shot him through the heart. But was the artful brigand only shamming? Advancing with caution, the askaris found their adversary dead. This was undoubtedly the notorious Ramazani, for he was tall, had two scars on his cheeks, two front teeth missing, and one of the remaining ones studded with gold.

What were they to do? If they buried him, how were they to prove that they had disposed of the much-wanted Ramazani, and so claim the thousand shillings reward?

"Let us leave him to the vultures," suggested one. "He is not worth the trouble of burying."

"Let us take his clothing as proof," said another. "you of one mother and fourteen fathers," snarled Abdilleh, "and how are we to prove that these are indeed his clothes? Let us take him until we come to the *Bwana Nganga* (doctor) so many days' march from here, and he will give proof to the Government that this is indeed Ramazani." And to the body was thrown on a hasty, impromptu stretcher and carried for day through the bush.

At last they reached the residence of a European who happened to be a doctor. By this time the body was practically unrecognisable, but the doctor, being like most people of the district well acquainted with the official description of the wanted man, had no difficulty in identifying and certifying the correctness of Ramazani.

Then the body was buried and Abdilleh and his men went on their way retreating. Armed with the doctor's certificate, they proved their claim and in due course received the well merited reward of a thousand shillings. Firing Abdilleh received his share, but had it not been for his intelligence in getting the body identified, they would probably have received no reward at all.

In the garden.

So and get it, and I will tell you what it is.

Saa-Sita quickly returned with a copy of the *Official Gazette*, and pointed to a spot on the paper with the trembling point of his first finger. He licked the tip, upon which he told me he had lost through the bite of a leopard, though I am inclined to think it was the result of one of his many *affaires de cœur* in his young days. One thing was clear, he was never too proud of the episode, which he showed singular reluctance to elaborate.]

I read. It was a Government order concerning some procession, and the stumbling-block over which the *mtoto* had fallen was "heads of Department". I cleared my throat.

A Head of a Department, Saa-Sita, is the *bwana Mkuanya*, a certain kind of warden. You see, there is a *Bwana Mkuya* for the railway, and another for the telegraphs and one for the Customs, and so on. All these are heads of Departments—something like Sultans," I added, to clear up the point.

Saa-Sita nodded his head.

"I see, *bwawa*. The *odddepartment* is the *bwana* who does no work, and is always late in the morning, and leaves first in the afternoon, for they get much money. Sultans have many clerks and much beer to drink."

"You don't quite understand, Saa-Sita. The Heads of Departments must be very clever men—*bwana* the *akidas* were clever men, for those who did not get found out. But many of the Departments are stringers in this country. If they are clever men, why did they not remain in the country in which they used to work?"

"They were not all Heads of Departments in the other lands."

"But you not lettell the Governor, Europeans become *odddepartments*?"

"There are still enough now," I laughed.

"Truly, *bwana*, it is better to have one master than many. I worked once for *Nganga* with two daughters. I didn't once worked as boy between three *bwandas*, and both those jobs were bad; that is why I say it is better to have only one master. But I suppose the *bwandas* who do all the work get tired, and then they want to be an *odddepartment*."

"Yes," I answered smiling, "but not all get their desire."

Then to switch him on the subject, I asked: "But how is your father the *oddmaster*?"

"He!" sneered Saa-Sita. "There is no sultan now. He is not clever enough. He's got found out."

"Found out in what?"

"It is a long story, *bwana*. A friend of his has some land, while another man wanted, so he offered my father much money, but my father told him the land belonged to his friend, and he couldn't let him have it. Presently this man offered more money, and you could not expect him to refuse it. There are no friends in those men's eyes. He let the man have the land, then his friend sold to the *bwana*, and there was big trouble. And now he is no longer a sultan."

"I understand, *bwana*. I am sorry for him, but he has paid off his debts to *Nganga*.

*Eastern Africa To-day* is undoubtedly the best book on East Africa which has been published. Thus writes one of the best known authors of East Africa.

## BRAZIL'S COFFEE POLICY

Points Not Easy African Farmers to Note.

Specially written for *East Africa*.

By an Old Tropical Planter.

BRAZIL produces 5% of the world's annual consumption of coffee, and in 1927, the Brazil's total exports constituted over the crop, while the vital factor in Brazilian prosperity. The establishment of the São Paulo Coffee Institute in 1927, with the object of restricting exports and financing the industry in Brazil instead of leaving the business in the hands of foreign interests, would be of great interest to East African coffee planters.

Before the formation of the São Paulo Institute, Brazilian planters were accustomed to sell their coffee crop, after a few months, often as small and sometimes at ridiculous prices, to foreign buyers who stored it, then again released it according to the demands of the trade pocketing profits of their operations. It had not been good for Brazil. Now the Institute holds the crop, arranges export facilities, creates plannings, and even undertakes some propaganda to encourage the consumption of coffee. For instance, a new advertising campaign to boost Brazilian coffee has just begun there in the United States, Brazil's best customer.

Coffee plantations in John were formerly seeded on a large scale, but now the coffee is so scarce that the coffee output will be sold and the proceeds used to renew the loans now the main store of coffee remains in Brazil and not in the countries contributing to Portugal and America. That is to say, they are balanced out by the producer and now the funds go to the institution in Brazil by the law, owned wholly or gradually by Great Britain, for it is British capital which has created the Institute to carry on its work.

### BRAZIL'S PLANS AND PROBLEMS

Whether the policy of the Institute will be successful in the long run appears difficult to tell, though so far it has saved the Brazilian industry from chaos. But a similar scheme, like the São Paulo scheme as the restriction of rubber production failed owing to a miscalculation of the productive capacity of areas outside British control and the unwillingness of foreign producers. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Brazil's plans may seem for similar reasons for restriction of production in any area will presumably act as stimulus to production outside that area.

It is estimated that Brazil's statistics show there are at present some 3,000,000,000 ree in the form of which 2,250,000,000 are in Brazil, 300,000,000 in Colombia, 30,000,000 in Kumba and the rest distributed over a number of other countries. Brazil believes that nowhere in the world can coffee be better if the coffee is grown in the same way as will be seen below. It is also agreed that world production should be limited to 10,000,000,000 ree, and the results will be that any of the companies will have difficulties and others will be compelled to turn to the market to grow their own coffee. In Asia and Africa white in Central America and Canada the São Paulo Institute has

done to the present the same job as it did in Brazil and its strategists. Prices for coffee consumption and before all, in comparison with tea, coffee, sugar, etc., prices in 1928 were only half maintained and enhanced. And the Institute is also trying to control the market in one of the areas

of coffee production, 10,000,000,000 ree. The present estimate based on the 1928-30 figures are about 10,000,000,000 ree, but the 1929-30 figures are about 10,000,000,000 ree, having caused an appreciable loss of berries and the creation of the first surplus.

### POINTS SATISFACTORY TO EAST AFRICA

The coffee culture of East Africa is not towards the Brazilian scheme, and although the prophesy of Brazil to be the chief coffee country in South America, especially in Kenya and Tanganyika growths, are a high-grade product which commands the highest prices in the market, being only the restricted output of fancy coffee from Jamaica Blue Mountains. Brazil, on the other hand, has essentially low-grade. As for coffee and labour, it must be said that Brazil has more than its share of these. It is interesting to note that when Ceylon was growing coffee well in the middle of the last century, it was a country which investigated and had conditions on the spot, was concerned in bad-land labour, with Ceylon owner, the terrible result of labour available in Brazil and India.

Other points are that Brazil's importance in the production of Brazil coffee, have shown but surely decreasing, while that of East African growths is as yet improving, and that the accumulation of surplus of her low-grade coffee is a growing threat to Brazil, so much so that some believe it would be better that no new districts should be opened up for coffee planting.

The chief coffee producing countries of South America and Africa, some months ago, i.e., in January 1928, had a conference in Rio de Janeiro. It was there shown that labour in Brazil is still a unsolved problem; that frost damage in East Africa has twice destroyed the third year of the Brazilian trees; and again in 1928 the São Paulo coffee had established a 100% infection in the Brazilian coffee zone.

Is East Africa's coffee interests margin the high standard of the staple, and above all determine the vital value of comparative civilization, and a keen campaign of protection, and they can maintain regard the influence of Brazil with equanimity.

### COFFEE GROWING IN KENYA

In a feature article in the current issue of *Kenya and Coffee Trade Journal*, America is written by Major Charles Gaitskell, Secretary of the Coffee Growers' Union of Kenya and East Africa, shows the rapid growth of the industry in Kenya, and who wisely emphasizes that coffee planting in the Colony is no simple road to wealth for the slacker, though the hard and persistent man willing to work at it can make a fortune, and need not be afraid of a modest return. Major Gaitskell does not advise anyone to start with a capital of less than £2,500 after purchasing his land, and he estimates the cost of bringing coffee to market into £100 per acre from £25 to £30 in addition to the purchase price of the land.

Of the marketing of the crop he says: "Kenya coffee is usually practice is picked and pulped, to remove the skin of the cherries, fermented, then washed, washed in temperature water, once surrounding the parchment, then dried, removed, parched, and sorted. The sizes are graded, and then graded according to weight. The resulting grades are usually A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, or oversize, and the latter factors being small beans, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, being shrivelled, too large, and small."

## A NEGRO REPUBLIC CRITICISED.

Liberia after one hundred years.

John A. J. Reynolds's book, "From the Ivory Coast to the Congo River" (London, 1928, 12s. 6d.), deals with West Africa, it would be outside the limits of this paper to say nothing about the fact that the author included in his travel and his present himself to view frankly on the subjects of the Negro Republic of Liberia. His book is a distinct contribution to the vexed question of the capacity of the black races to govern themselves. It is added, however, that Mr. Reynolds has much that is scathing to say of the British Colony in West Africa and no milder critic of his fellow countrymen; he describes white and black alike as wretched, they would be, but this is not malicious and his frankness and frankness disarms resentment.

Liberia is colonised by freed slaves from the United States of America who settled in S. Africa. They are now according to our author

"black-faced, bald-coloured, grimacing, leering, whose one desire in life is to be a 'Goon'—a servant only to pay off debts and the numerous debts which the 'Goon' finds abundantly. If the European master will do nothing in the world he has abdicated his right to a kingdom he thinks he owns the earth. His eyes roll over the few white men he sees, and he is fortunate if he have to murder their wives and children. He causes a suspicion of his neighbour which is greater than the memory you land in the ground, go straight to his God to take land." After a hundred years of self-government the race as far away from the ideals of an individual as they could be when the slaves had been in the cotton fields of the Southern States of America. They are effete, basitiful, lazy and apathetic and decadent, as willingly ignorant. Yet it could be easily done to make individual them in their own spontaneous since their slaves in the United States of America were not so bad. This is not the fault of the American craftsman among them, neither blacksmiths nor carpenters nor cook, fishing and the handling of small boats, their highest aim on earth. As they have no railways, tramways, lighting or water supply, the cessation of any description whatever and the vice of their vices pervade the place.

In what about the Black Republic?" Mr. Reynolds concludes, "It is almost impossible to keep up the ridiculous in the judgment of a lone, enterprising showman who would be able to transport one of America's public institutions to the United States to induce the general public, who would be afraid there, to act their best selves for just one performance all our best comedies will have to retire at base of gun."

Which is certain enough enough, and worthy of recognition a moment when sentimentalism is too much in the ascendant when African affairs are discussed.

On the British colonial policy we read:

"The object of the Government is to bring civilisation as far as possible in all kinds of local authorities whereof there exist any, and, indeed, advice and cajolery, whenever required, to assimilate traditional usage to the requirements of equity and good government. This is the sort of task with which the Native official is not very familiar; it calls for wisdom and standards which are not always easy to find. The day may come when one of the long and difficult attempts to manage the natives in a few months acquire the gift with wisdom, patience, tact, and the skill to manage them. The day may also come when another factor may have arisen, and that is the native's own desire to learn. In the meantime, however, the native is likely to fall. In the meantime, however, the native is likely to do quite well."

This is a book of curious experiences and varied travel, written with humour and in a style that is sensibly if rough, comment. Parts of it are written with a certain pathos, but

the American Negroes who write.

John Dean's Autobiography of Captain Harry Dean, "A Negro in Britain," have in 1928, 12s. 6d. net, bears the title "The Adventure of a Negro Sea-Captain in Africa and the Seven Seas in his attempts to join an Illinois Engineer Captain Harry Dean, the Negro Sailor. According to the book, dreams of reconquering Africa from the white man, as well as of finding a place for the same in the world, sold him and does, plunged in a good deal of intrigue in South Africa at the beginning of this century, and who himself, having once been described as the most dangerous Negro in the world, Harry Johnson, who, besides no longer able to neither confirm nor deny the allegation.

At first the story seems to be the autobiography of a well-balanced individual, but the critical reader is repeatedly brought up with a smile. For instance, the Secretary of a former Governor General of Portuguese East Africa is described as having offered to sell the territory, including the port of Lourenco Marques to Captain Dean for his pecuniency, now some £5,000, the avowed reason being that he said the Territory to an American citizen would have frustrated the supposed designs of Great Britain on Portuguese East Africa at the time of the South African War. Whether some Portuguese emissary merely amused himself at the expense of Negro, who took himself too seriously to be left to the judgment of the reader.

Sixty years was given in which to find the necessary funds, but not one of the many wealthy Negroes in the United States would contribute a dollar to what they confess, regaled, and kindly used, as a well-trained slave, but which the author of this strange book considers the greatest shame the Negro has ever had to experience. Africa had the Portuguese will to dispose of the Territory mentioned—and of course we do not for a moment suggest that the uncorroborated assertions of this book justify any such assumption—they would have considered (i) their treaty obligation to Great Britain, and (ii) both Portugal and Great Britain knew that Germany, which had then given territorial concessions, would have paid a enormous price for all or part of Portuguese East Africa.

No legal character is made to sustain the claims of the Natives of South Africa, who, it is said, are likely to allow to pass unanswered such statements as the statement that "at Bloemfontein and elsewhere the Natives are segregated from European element by confinement in compounds, whereas they are forced to wear coats and tails as if they were in a garrison." The assertion

"anyone who carries a hand in South Africa, whether a colonist or not, is suspected of sympathising with the 'so-called' Ethiopian movement" is equally dubious, as is the proclamation that the South African police system is the best in the world will be regarded as puerile by those who have knowledge of the South American states and, especially in European countries.

Any one who reads this book will be struck by the shrewd, cynical, and sceptical turn of the author's mind, and satisfied who has been raised from the love of the past by fantastic wills. His words will sum up a continuing tension of racial conflict, and destruction, in Negro Africa.

## EAST AFRICA AND THE CINEMA.

*Prosperity and Production.*

*From a Correspondent.*

THAT East Africa is rapidly becoming more popular with movie cameras and film-makers is evident. The founders of the industry here have been British pioneers, as Captain Haines, Mr. Alfie Duggan, Mr. Cherry, Keartoun, Corcoran, and the Miss Johnstons; now Major and Mrs. Constance Haines, Mr. Haines, are at work on two pictures. British Instructional in the Indian Army has started the creator of the Livingstone film, certain to be a path, and there is a singular impetuosity in American to see these first narrations on screen and in motion picture films. It is due to the interest of the colonized and semi-colonial scenes and making full use of the opportunities offered by the wild scenery and the human kaleidoscope of the Highlands.

East Africans do not welcome these activities. The firms engaged have money and must spend it, and where could they spend it better than in British East Africa? The cinemato-grammophiles on thrills and events who find in these semi-dull will enjoy these ingenious schemes and marvellous feats of photography of their sportsmen which are counted with gusto by the Press. One section is to sail upstream across Africa from east to west, and to return, filming Nature, elephants, pygmies, and gorillas, to say nothing of the elusive gorillas, to add to the "adventure story" of Africa's hidden life. Another is the *millionaires* of the West Coast, who are to make a health resort of the coast, and the restorings preparing slow-motion pictures are being taken of a semi-spearman slaying lion, and so on. The average colonist, who is not a member of the colonial army, who has had a slight scratch on the calf, or a pulled muscle, or who may say so, is still to give the press a

### Hollywood.

"Film fans" in the States will profit by the pictures, as one member of an American expedition admitted, "as much as holding like white mice in their hands." And the theme remains to be, "How to be a director at the waist of British East Africa." And every Englishman who gets a copy of a newspaper may marvel that he has seen things in Africa, another ticks, who one understands comprise the bulk of cinema attendants in the States, and have treated him to a few laughs, and some of the cordialism in British East Africa displayed on the silver screen, as well as the wider effects, the results, above all, the educational lessens from international, political, and social, and to the good of the public, however, that the American audience will be told that the trader born scenes have been transposed a mere three thousand miles or so, and there is little probability of the prestige and the trade value of the films failing to distinguish between them and those of the East African territory. The author does not know.

It comes as a surprise to find that certain chapters have discovered that the British and film actors. This has been done by reading the fine pictures taken in New Zealand, the States, and in India. But the best consolation seems to be the general and so doubt a general sense of temperament, for the British author is devoutly thankful. Englishmen, who are used to set transatlantic tasks, some times find it hard for self-interest sake to introduce in the imagination of seeing a Nandi gallant presented to the world from the jaws of a lion or a close

encounter with a baboon, and all. Film should be censored before it is shown.

### Colonial Pictures.

But while in observations made on this country, Africa, however, it has noted the notice given to the British and Indian colonies. Not only does the British indignation as aroused in England to the news that an American company had made a film in Tanganyika Territory, in which a white woman was shown in a native dress, Western films have also been much shown in Germany, but not in this country. What is the reason? German films are widely shown in America, and in Germany. Are those films entirely free from the influence of German Colonial propaganda? The Germans are now alert to the abuse of British hospitality by English masters; one only hopes the awakening will not come too late.

Mr. Baldwin has been addressing the International Conference upon the influence of the cinema and the mass of donkey savages races, a travesty of Western civilization presented by Hollywood. Meanwhile, the country has set up a society committed to inquire into the exhibition of men, films in the Colonies, and its 95% of these films are of foreign origin, most of the rights associated with them, and not a few are platform. But it is time for something to be done.

Incidentally, it seems incredible to anyone who has witnessed the reception of some Hollywood films by a Native audience that a London newspaper should ask, "Is there any substantial evidence that 10 million of the crudest films have lowered the standard of taste among the people?" The Western civilization has suffered in the deepest sense. The average man goes whatever his colour, the political, social events on the screen with a real life. A vast deal of rubbish has been talked about the influence of the supposedly evil influence of the cinema. It is true to say that they have improved the taste. On the contrary, public opinion has improved the taste of Hollywood, and the same is true of the cinema. It remains to wait and see what the English public will do. At any rate, the English public is agreed with that

### FOSSIL REMAINS IN TANZANIA.

*Bill to restrict their*

IN view of the recent discovery of fossil remains in the Lake Eyasi district, the Government of Uganda has issued a circular to the colonial interests in Africa, asking for information and exploring the possibility of similar finds.

It is known that fossils in the Lake Eyasi district, located in the northern part of the colony, may possibly be found in other parts of the colony, and an expedition from the Uganda Government is at present conducting explorations in the neighbourhood of Lake Eyasi, and in the Lake Victoria area.

The Uganda authorities have represented to the Government of Uganda the desirability of declaring the Lake Eyasi district a national park, and the Government has issued a circular to the colonial interests of Uganda, asking for information and advice on the subject. The circular states that the Government of Uganda has decided to put the right to hunt and collect them to come into effect at an appropriate time.

# FISH IN LAKES ALBERT AND KIOGA.

By E. B. Worthington, Researcher.

## Lake Albert, East Africa.

IMPORTANT results were achieved by E. B. Worthington during his fisheries survey of the Albert, Murchison Falls, Lake Kioga, and the Victoria Nile, in 1888, taken on behalf of the Uganda Government. Although this research was limited, or rather from February until July, 1888, the Cambridge zoologist accomplished a surprising amount of good work, details of which were disclosed when he addressed the Royal Geographical Society on May 13.

Two and a half months were spent on Lake Albert and six weeks on Kioga and the Victoria Nile, the craft used being a sixteen-foot metal dinghy fitted with mast and sail, though assistance was had from the s.s. "Livingstone" and a motor-launch on Kioga. Points of geographical interest had become evident during the survey, one of these being Kioga is steadily drying up, and with the consequent increase in the growth of sedge and water-lilies will finally cease to exist at a time not very remote geologically. Lake Kioga and the surrounding swampy regions are the last remains of a dying inland sea; and that while the R. Nile forms a barrier only to certain forms of fish life, the Murchison Falls are far more effective and have caused a marked variation in the fauna of Lake Albert. The waters to the east of Lake Albert have been impounded so that it sits up, for the surface thereabouts.

It is reasonable to conclude that the Rift Valley lake is being silted up at a rapid rate, rates of 10 feet per annum during the rainy season being put in great numbers of silt. One cannot, of course, assert that Lake Albert was formerly of a depth approaching that of the other rift Valley lakes, such as Tanganyika (147 m.), Ngasa, etc., etc., but we may suppose that since the Victoria Nile has silted, and the Sudd has ceased to flow into Lake Albert, the Plastocote times, as well as by the silting resulting effects of these rivers have been instrumental in gradually reducing the lake's depth.

It was discovered that the temperature of the water in some of the land-locked lagoons reached 88° F. in the full sun of day. The water in Lake Albert, ranging from 73° F. to 78° F. at the surface and constant at 55° F. at the bottom in open water, Lake Kioga was lower in temperature than the former, which is that of Lake Victoria. The water in Lake Albert is alkaline, with the same proportion of 70 parts of dissolved salts per million as is that of Lake Victoria, but there is greater salinity below Lake Albert, shown by the fact that the Nile obtains most of its water direct from the Victoria, rather than from the lake itself.

### A curious method.

The most remarkable fish in Lake Albert is a form of perch called Kioga Perch, *Perca*, not *Percus*, as in the Bantu dialect. Specimens have been caught weighing up to 200 lb. It can be measured in considerable numbers, by means of which it is considered a delicacy both for European and Native consumption. A curious roundabout way of fishing for these giant perch is detailed.

Stakes of grass are anchored in the bottom of the lake, half a mile from the shore. Each morning the stakes are pulled in the swallows and small bushes are placed over the wood stakes. A net is suspended between the stakes, and a trap from the bushes, which they enter, no doubt to seek shelter from the tiger fish, or perch, which abound in the waters. These small fish are held as live bait on hooks, and are baited with *ngasa*. *Ngasa*, when caught, is immediately transfused into a large hook on a stout line of wire.

which one end is made fast to the boat, and so serves as bait for the Nile perch.

The riverine Aluterus Jonam at Panyamur makes astonishingly large and heavy iron fish hooks for *mputa*, while above the Murchison Falls the Natives employ for lungi *Protopterus*, and carsh (*bagrus* and *Clarias*) a hook of peculiar shape, barrel-shaped and nearly circular, one corner being filed off.

Before marketing Lake Albert fish is skinned and partly smoked on sun-dries, and the prepared material fetches wonderfully high prices in market far from the lake. Natives prefer their own method of preparation to a more scientific one, as being more "tasty."

Above the Murchison Falls, the most valuable food fish is *Tilapia esculenta*, which is being taken in large numbers on ice to Kerumu by rail to Nairobi. Apart from this salt deposits are a great factor in determining the distribution of the lacustrine population. There is a flourishing settlement of salt workers at Kibero, south of Lake Albert, but the industry will probably die out with the progress of civilisation.

### Commercial fisheries.

There were taken on Lake Albert, including the Victoria Nile below the Murchison Falls, some 42 species of fish, of which 12 are known from the Victoria Nile, 11 from the Nile but do not occur above the Murchison Falls, four are new to science, and five are only aboriginal species known both from the Upper Nile and from Lake Victoria. In Lake Kioga, including Lake Victoria and the Victoria Nile from the Murchison Falls to the R. Nile, 14 species were taken of which 12 are known, whereof only from Lake Victoria, five are new to science, and others are present in the Nile below the Murchison Falls as a well-known fact that the great rivers contain more of the same genera in fauna, though often greatly distinct. It would be reasonable to suppose that originally there was a great expanse of lake area occupying the centre of the African plateau, and that in this area the rivers evolved. That at one time Lake Victoria must have contained species seems the only possible explanation of the entire absence from its fauna of twelve important genera.

Herring and croaker are the commercial fish in the lake, and croaker are the commonest. Below the Murchison Falls the latter are present in amazing numbers, but are not predatory fish entirely. This sets the most important factor in the distribution of the Native population, some parts of the lake being uninhabitable from the great number of fishes apart from the numerous sleeping-stocks.

Summing up, Mr. Worthington thinks there is an opening for a commercial fishery in Lake Albert and another smaller one in Kioga. The trapping of live fish might be undertaken on a large scale, with mechanical traps at the mouth of the Murchison Falls combined with a net for the curing of fish or perhaps for the manufacture of fish manure. In the present state of knowledge, however, it is impossible to say whether nor the stock of fish is enough for commercial purposes.

### SOME ELEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

I should like to tell my Indian brothers and sisters that in South Africa as spiritual ones we compromise, accommodate, and a mutual desire to be the wrong in mitigation, and it is an desire for the settlement of differences and problems that the world-wide though insidious, always successful, and it is possible, perhaps, that it may be successful here in Kenya.

## ~~East Africa in the Press~~

### THE FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA.

The problem of Kenya will not work itself out for good or evil in isolation; for Kenya is merely a slice carved out of East Africa arbitrarily. See *The Economist*, concerning "Economic forces" in making for the consolidation of an East African domain including not only Kenya, but Uganda and Tanganyika, perhaps Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia as well. But under these different territories have been living under very different organisations and if and when they are amalgamated there will be a struggle between these different régimes and different ideals for supremacy in East Africa as a whole. Which will prevail? The ideal of the settlers in Kenya? Or the ideal of the intelligent heads of the Native community in Uganda, who are rapidly learning how to hold their own with the whites' friendly co-operation or both the political and the economic plan? Or the idea of the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Donald Cameron, who has been carrying out the terms of the Mandate with loyalty, vision and success in the spirit as well as the letter?

We hope that the United East Africa of the future will draw its inspiration from Uganda and Tanganyika. Indeed, as far as we can see, the only way open to us of consolidating a Mandated Territory with a Colony and a protectorate is to administer the whole *bloc* in accordance with the terms of the Mandate. Be that as it may, it is certain that, if East Africa is consolidated, one or other of the incompatible régimes now existing side by side in the several territories will be driven to the wall by the other. And this is a vital question not only for East Africa, but for the whole Colonial Empire. For a United East Africa will be, in the end, the largest, most populous, and most productive of all the component parts of which the Colonial Empire is made up; so that what happens here is likely to determine the destinies of the whole.

### MOTOR CARS AND BIG-GAME HUNTING.

MAJOR G. H. ANDERSON, the well-known East African white hunter, who had the honour of conducting the *safari* in Kenya of the Duke and Duchess of York, has addressed to *The Times* an urgent appeal against the use of motor-cars in big-game hunting. Stating that many shooting parties enter the magnificent game country in north-west Tanganyika with motor lorries and light touring cars, he procure in a single trip a bag which in the old days would have taken seven months or more, he urges that no shooting parties should be allowed to take lorries or cars beyond a Government station. Nothing is more distasteful to the true sportsman than the slaughter in which some visitors in a hurry have indulged, almost entirely on account of the facility of reaching the game grounds by motor cars and anything which could check such practices, or interfere unduly with legitimate sport, would be welcome to all who care for the welfare of our opinion.

"EAST AFRICA" is indispensable  
to everyone who would be well informed of East  
African affairs.

Subscribe TO-DAY.

### IF LORD OLIVIER WERE A MASAI.

DR. WALTER INGOLDS, D.Sc., who has contributed several most valuable articles to *The Times* on the colonial Empire, writes of East Africa:

"The climax of all this country is Kenya. The whole British population of East Africa, both Eastern and Western, is less than the population of Cambridge. Now, 1,200 of these live in Kenya, mostly at heights of from 5,000 to 9,000 feet above sea-level, suffering from 'altitude,' which is a mixture of the barometric pressure, indignation against the Government, ultimate pride in their own achievements, and the psychological weight of black men. The last of these is the greatest. White men live and have lived for generations on the highlands of South America two feet up, and with the Equator across their breakfast tables. These black men are as crazy throughout as the others in the case of hysteria, and anything really difficult to endure sends them into a screaming frenzy."

"The Masai found, a long ago what was the major fault in their country: it is short of phosphate, granite, gold, it is short of iron and of all the sea elements. This is the seas—hundreds of miles away—but, as far as the African plateau was last year over the sea, for sea-beasts like ourselves, it is a constant strain."

"If a Masai turned herdsman set the cows to browse on the grass for them, and rose to milk, diet—milk, meat, and blood. They roared amongst their starched-collars Kikuyu-like wolves amongst sheep, fifty thousand of them amongst some two and a half millions. Tall lean fellows. Their youths are 5 ft. taller and 25 lb. heavier than their Kikuyu neighbours, and they will kill a fighting lion in the open with their spears. Man is what he eats. If Lord Olivier lived there on the food of the Masai he would become an oppressor, and if he lived on the food of the Kikuyu he would not resent being oppressed. Here in England neither of these solutions can be accomplished; add to his lunches at the House of Lords and makes speeches and writes against the Masai and Lord Delano, who are very much the same people."

"Lean, meat-eating, milk-scarfed, hungry men of Eastern Africa have been conquered again and again by such, among the Masai (to do them justice do not whitewash about). The physique of the typical male Kikuyu may be judged by the following. Of the 17,000 men of one district of the Reserve, who during 1917 were called up for enrolment in the Carrier Corps, 11,000 were immediately rejected on medical grounds. Following the march of 150 miles to the spot a hundred, further 100 were rejected as physically unfit! So much for the noble savage."

"Western science can solve the problems of food and phosphate, and British administration, skill can cure the ailing while this is done. Meanwhile the members of the last commission which went out under Hilton-Saunder, fresh from service in South Africa, do nothing but politics now. We need substantial schemes, as per annex, to entice back to a black man's country like the West Coast, not yet white, nor a colony like Australia, or even like South Africa. There are 1,200 whites. There are 2,200 Indians and half of them are Moslems. Examine the figures. Most all think in Indian and English always, and cultivate only the latter."

### NGANYIKA TERRITORY.

"ACRES of desirable land for sale in Nganyika Forest, to clear-settled citizens. Full particulars in Nos. 181, 182, East Africa, 21, Fleet Street, London, W.C. 2."

## INDISPENSABLE TO EAST AFRICA

The *Journal of Eastern Africa*, which gives two columns to a review of "Eastern Africa To-day," of which it says:

An immense amount of accurate, useful and interesting information concerning the British Dependencies in East and Central Africa is contained in the two pages of a monthly paper, "To-day," conducted and edited by Mr. George Wilson, founder and editor of *Kenya Standard* and published at the offices of the Company, 10 Great Titchfield Street, W.1. *Eastern Africa* has consistently specialised in serving the interests of all its various subjects—whether officially, commercially or temporally. It is the mouth of the Empire, which lies across the Great African lakes and stretches from the Sufiyan in the north to Nyasaland and Rhodesia in the south. The special Settlement issue of the paper in 1927 was widely welcomed as giving most useful information to settlers, intending or actual, and the good work then begun is completed in the volume for 1928, a book, not a brochure, under review. The summary that I describe each issue of "To-day" as "The Best African Dependency" has been achieved, and the details are set out in fresh and readable style so that there is nothing gaudy about it.

The would-be settler, however, writes the editor in his foreword, "I want an authoritative survey of East Africa, and by the manufacturer or exporter realises that he could do better business if he had an intimate understanding of local conditions; the Kenya coffee, tea or maize plant wonders whereby he can obtain exact knowledge of the production of his chosen spot in Tanganyika, Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia; the merchant in the capital, Nairobi, territory, needs information on the rapidly developing trade; women, who have not visited certain towns up country, wonder what sort of place does not know whether it may possess a hotel, a club, a garage, and European stores."

There is little doubt that many people are put off from essaying the life and fascinating life of a tropical colony by doubts as to the health conditions prevailing. They hear or read of malaria, of sleeping sickness, of fearsome diseases endemic in Asia, and in detail of accurate information on the incidence, aetiology and distribution of these they hesitate to make the venture. If they consult "Eastern Africa To-day" they will know the truth. That fatal addition has been carefully avoided, and my own spot is unhealthily the book gives full and health conditions for Europeans, and a prominent place in the *Settlement* which is issued to all the editor's correspondents living in Dependencies.

To take some actual examples:

Moshi, Tanzania. The climate is hot and steaming, sicknesses common, and endemic, biliofemiasis, occurring in hilly areas, and bilharzia on the Lake, Litoria, Mbini. Climatic conditions are good at the high land (5,000 feet), though less so below the escarpment where malaria and sleeping fever are not unknown, where the disease occurs in the wet season, the most dangerous.

In Derby Sabuk, Kenya Colony. The district is about 10,000 feet above sea level, point of view, and shows great contrast in the Athi valley, where malaria is found, and Mau Mau's interior, where health both for Europeans and Africans, for the heavy rainfall (71 inches) in swamps and vales, for the heavy vegetation cannot be cleared, the ground which by no contamination cannot be treated.

The incoming settler who goes to East Africa is attracted by promises of commercial advantage and gold, cattle, lions, elephants, at least until he sees big game with his eyes open. But of the very few treated in the book, many places are far more inviting than those quoted above.

Trails, Nyanza, Kenya Colony, is a high plateau above the level of the sea, 5,000 feet, equable and sunny, with mean temperatures of 65° F. day and night, and rainfall well distributed throughout the year. At the beginning of 1928 the European community had grown to 10,043, of whom 2,000 were women, and no fewer than 200,000 children, whose healthy innocence is a testimony to the great climatic conditions.

Arusha, 9,000 feet—Excellent may hardly be applied to the health conditions of Europeans here. The town is a beautiful situation on the eastern slopes of Mount Meru, the towering peak of which (14,000 feet) provides a background to the settlement, almost every household of which has its orchard, garden, lemon, lime, apples, and peach, plum, apricot, fig, guava, loquat, and guava, while European vegetables thrive and grow as well as at home, if not better. Thanks to its altitude of 9,000 feet above sea-level, Arusha enjoys a cool climate and an adequate rainfall. By 1928 there were 2,000 Europeans in the district, of whom 500 were women, plus 10,000 children, the last figures showing the excellence of the climate.

Many similar examples could be quoted from the sections on Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Details given are full, informative and accurate so far as agriculture, labour and insisted inquiry can make them. In the case of Sudan, British Somaliland, and Pernambuco, Africa, treated less fully, but nevertheless painstakingly. Maps brought up to date and 95 excellently reproduced photographs assist the reader to give the reader a real idea of the country covered.

If anyone wishes to settle in Eastern Africa, or visit Eastern Africa, to shoot in Eastern Africa, or to find reasons for avoiding the country altogether, will find this book indispensable.

## THE BLOOD PRESSURE OF NATIVES.

Dr. J. D. Donnison, late medical officer of the "African" Medical Service, has carried out observations on the blood pressure of Natives living in the Native Reserves in Kenya Colony. These Natives tell us, as living under primitive conditions, which have probably undergone no appreciable change for many centuries. It is therefore surprising to read that no record is common among them, and almost universal above the age of thirty that tonsillitis and pleurisy and conditions of constipation are prevalent, as it is in England. From this I should judge that the Natives must have differed considerably from primitive conditions. Dr. Donnison adds that under the age of forty years their blood pressure is much the same for the African and the European. Above that age the pressures rise in the European up to the age of eighty, after which it falls. In Europe, as it is being 140 mm. systolic and 90 mm. diastolic, while in Africa it is 120 and 70 respectively. These whole pressures are normal in the African.

Dr. Donnison also records the following apparently healthy natives' figures as now recorded in *The Medical Press*.

## COFFEE AND MAIZE FARM FOR SALE

KENYA COLONY.—A settler at present at Home wishes to sell his 1,000 acre farm partly developed Coffee and Maize farm. The healthy highland coffee district, under tenemental lease on development of neighbouring property, area 1,000 acres, including 200 acres a year old coffee, about 100 acres maize and some wattle and other timber. An additional 1,000 acres arable, suitable for coffee and maize, being in excellent grading. Pasturage and Railway Station only half a mile, and Kitale 15 miles. Labour ample, reliable, abundant, and most tractable, also valuable sand deposits. Half the land can remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to Mr. N. G. H. Smith, 10 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, or to any agent who acquires going concern.

Mr. Justice White is now staying at Cheltenham.

Mr. C. E. Wood is outward bound for Nairobi on his long visit.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. Devine are on their way home.

The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr was received by the Prince of Wales last week.

Colonel P. H. Calvert, the well-known Uganda businessman, is home from Kampala.

Captain and Mrs. B. G. Vernon are returning to India by the British Mail steamer Madras.

Mr. John Maffei, Governor-General of the Sudan, has reached Cairo on his long vacation leave.

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden were guests at a dinner-party given last week by the Prince of Wales.

Mr. N. H. C. McDougal, Senior Magistrate in Tanganyika, has been gazetted Acting Chief Judge.

English Lady Maudela gave a dance last week for Miss Elizabeth and Miss Cecilia Malcolm.

Formal recognition has been accorded to Mr. H. D. Robinson as Her Majesty's Consul at Dar es Salaam.

Prince George will be the guest of honour at the Royal Empire Society's Empire Day dinner tomorrow night.

Mr. L. H. Tomlinson, principal of the Mavembe College of Education, was received by the Prince of Wales last week.

Dr. D. B. Owen, D.S.O., and Mr. W. F. Peacock, both of the East African Medical Department, are in this country on leave.

Take. Mr. E. H. Scobell, M.A., of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, has arrived on leave from Uganda.

Among those now on the water from Northern Rhodesia are Sir Richard and Lady Goode and the Hon. J. F. Moore, M.P.L.

Mr. Henry Venning, who for the past two years had served as missionary in Abyssinia, died this country recently from black fever.

Dr. Vincent Hobson addressed the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene last week on "Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Africa."

Sir Henry Page (M.P.), who has considerable interests in Kenya Colony, left London last week for Bournemouth to continue his convalescence.

Sir Alan Cobham last week began his three months' tour of Great Britain during which he will visit a hundred towns and will give free flights to school children.

Lieutenant R. Ross of the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiments recently received a Tanganyika commission and appointment to the 6th Battalion of the King's African Rifles.

A luncheon was given today by the British Empire Producers Organisation in honour of the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr. A report of the function will appear in our next issue.

Sir Peters Mostyn, who has arrived in this country, is one of Kenya's keenest supporters and recently returned from Mount Kenya. The baronetcy held by Sir Peters was created in 1670.

Among those now on the water for Dar es Salaam are Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Atkinson, Mr. H. W. T. Battiscombe, Dr. E. G. P. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Orme, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Parker.

Mr. C. F. Battiscombe, Postmaster-General to the Sultan of Zanzibar, is, we understand, accompanying His Highness on his visit to this country. Dr. T. A. Austin will also accompany the party.

Sir Somerset French, who died in Sussex last week, was manager of the African Trans-Oceanic Telegraph Company from 1888 to 1901. He was later appointed Postmaster-General of the Cape Colony.

Captain R. C. M. Crofton and Captain Owen Tweedy arrived in London last week after having travelled from Durban to Algiers. The 850-mile journey across the Sahara desert took five and a half days.

The Hon. R. M. Campfield, Mr. J. A. Wickers Hayland, and Mr. J. Peltier, all of the Lancashire Administration, have assumed charge of the Ruth, Morogoro, and Arusha districts respectively.

We learn with great regret of the death in London in his thirty-fourth year of Mr. Euan Campbell Cartwright, M.C., son of Mr. Alber Cartwright, editor of "The South African" (1881-1901) and the late Mrs. Cartwright.

During his coming visit to Great Britain His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar will visit Glasgow, where he will be officially entertained by the Lord Mayor. It is understood that he will also make a tour of the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde.

Barrois has now a European Political Association with a provisional committee composed of Major General Sir John, Mr. James Ridder, Colonel W. K. Buckley, Mr. W. J. Mathan, and Mr. Ernest Barrois. Mr. D. Newark is temporary secretary.

As R. Morgan has been chosen Chaplain Warden of All Saints' Church, Kampala, of which Mr. H. J. Scott and Mr. S. E. Howorth have been elected Convenor Warden, and Treasurer respectively. The chaplain is the Rev. J. Campbell Morgan, M.A.

Akudu head, the skull of a lioness, elephant tusks, and other trophies secured by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester during their East African tour, have just reached London. For the last fortnight they have been stored in the cellars of Marlborough House.

Arthur du Cros, who recently visited the Sudan and who is the owner of the great house Alwick near Bognor, at which the King stayed during his convalescence, is presenting a framed glass window to Pagham Church to commemorate the visit of His Majesty.

Among those on leave from Kenya and Uganda are Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Boote, M.R.C.S., C.R.Pain; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Shattock, Capt. D. Haddon, Major and Mrs. C. G. Keay, Mr. T. R. J. Cathay, Mr. D. A. Howard, Mr. F. Bedford, Captain and Mrs. J. G. Evans, and Mr. G. Wright.

The engagement is announced that Mr. F. V. Robinson, of the Sudan, has been appointed son of Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Robinson, of the Tidhouse Cobhams and Miss Adrienne Z. Thurnfield, daughter of the late Mr. J. S. Thurnfield, Hallington, West Bromwich, and Mrs. F. Marshall of Great Hill Farm, Ironbridge, Shropshire.

The Rev. S. Harvey, who has just left from Nyasa and described his work in the Protectorate, addressed a general meeting of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, which was held in London last week. Other speakers at the meeting were the Rev. A. B. Dickey of Nyasaland, Mr. H. H. Fisher, an engineer in the service of the Stanley Charters.

The following officers of the Tanganyika Administration have been confirmed in their appointments: Lieutenant Commander F. R. Gilbert, Assistant District Officer; Mr. J. L. Craig, Medical Officer, Land Officer; Mr. H. W. Ginn, Superintendent of Education; Mr. W. J. McConnell, Medical Officer; and Captain M. S. W. Moody, V.C., Game Ranger.

As Matthew Wellington, the only surviving member of the party of Arctic whalers in 1873 carried Livingstone's body from Chitambo to the coast is in financial straits, a fund to provide for his needs has been founded in Kenya. Wellington's own story of the historic journey with Livingstone's remains was told to visitors in the columns of *Kenya*.

Henry Arthur of Connacht, formerly Governor General of the Union of South Africa, leaves Southampton tomorrow in the liner *Empress of Castle* for South Africa to present his annual speech on behalf of the Natal and Railway, which also governs the Northern and Southern Rhodesias, before the South African and the Belgian Chambers. He will be officially represented. The discussion of the interest to the Africans in the new constitution of the British colonies must have a bearing upon the future of the North African colonies.

Complaints have been received in the Native Affairs Office against the conduct of the King inside the following, from the 1st to the 15th of August, Messrs. Tanganyika Concessions Ltd.; Messrs. Messrs. Stephen Harwood & Tallant, Messrs. Lewis & Peat Ltd.; Mr. Herbert Baker, Messrs. W. Gazeley & Sons Ltd.; Consolidated Mines Selection Co.; 15th to 20th.

The North Nyeri District Road Board has been constituted to consist of Major J. G. C. D.S.O., I.P.; Commander L. Hope, R.A., Captain A. E. Miller, Captain P. S. Murray, Captain A. C. Astley, Mr. S. J. Bastard, Mr. R. Y. Phillips, Captain H. C. Clegg, Mr. Captain H. H. Lyons, Captain K. T. Orsby, Mr. F. A. Mackenzie Ashurst, Mr. M. D. D. Parker, Mr. W. M. Morris, Mr. H. H. Beverley, Mr. J. G. C. D.S.O.

Mr. William Clegg, who is with a recorded company, and the Duke of Gloucester on his last African tour, has recently to complete an American expedition which is to plan routes with the aid of Mr. Alfred Aloisius Smith, more commonly known as "Fatty," and Mr. Trader Horn. The expedition includes stage artists, electricians, and other workers, all of whom have travelled from California to Kenya, thus to serve as a background for a picture book to be published.

John Gwendoline Allen, M.P., presiding at a general meeting of the Royal Empire Society, said that during the year the membership had increased from 10,000 to 10,166. They greatly regretted that Sir George Boughby was returning from the secretaryship, but he was joining the council of the Society. Sancton was given for the raising of £225 00 for the purpose of rebuilding, refurbishing, and equipping the premises. The Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester have become honorary Fellows of the Society.

At last week's annual meeting of the Kass Cotton Company, Sir William Hinshelwood of Manchester are very interested at the headquarters of Sir Frederick Eckstein. I have spoken with and known him for several years now, and in the last days some of his remarks before the Standing Committees have reached the ears of the public. He has to-day Sir Frederick Eckstein, I think, the only man, myself included, would have reckoned long before he died, and as a consequence of his holding on you have in the Sudan to-day one of the most successful cotton fields in the world. I do not know of any honour which has been so well deserved as that recently conferred upon Sir Frederick Eckstein."

**BOVRIL**

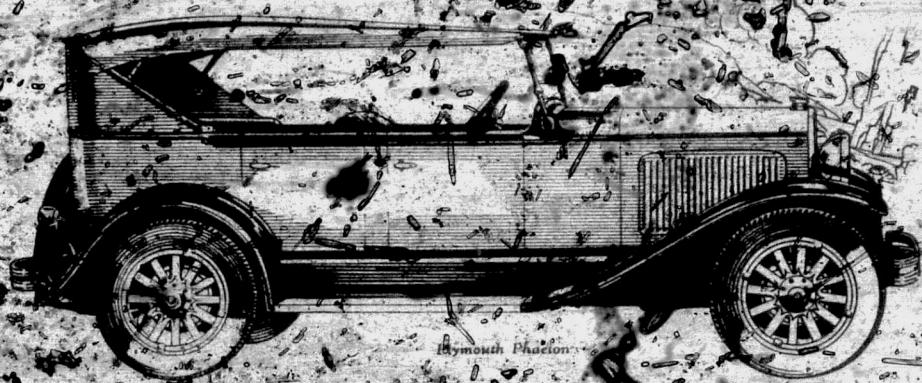
the delicious brown  
rich, tasty gravy adds  
flavour to ham and  
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# LORD OLIVIER AND "EAST AFRICA"

His Lordship Still Evades Answer

To the Editor of "East Africa."

# A MOST WONDERFUL PUBLICATION

AMERICA AS AN Advertising Medium

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Your comments on my letter in your "Editorial" of the 6th just appear to me, distinctly unfair towards both your readers and myself. Your sole intention was in a personal letter to you - quite to state fully my views as expressed at Manchester on the occasion referred to in an article for your paper, naming my usual terms which offer you had declined to spoke at some length. I am quite unconcerned as to what I said having been inaccurately represented in a Press summary, which I never saw. The Lord Granworth quoted it. So much for that.

Mr. M. Hopper writes that he and his friends in East Africa "have the impression that my information about them is derived from restricted and by no means unbiased sources." But why? In the first place, I say very little at all about the African settlers in general, and that little certainly not in appreciative of their "good qualities," which were need no dash; and in the second place, my statements and criticisms of policy and colonial theory are without exception supported by and indeed mainly consist of full quotations from official reports and correspondence or from the utterances and writings of resident East Africans themselves.

The documents tell their own tale most effectively. The controversies they record are historical, and have had issues in discussions of Imperial policy contrary to the policies advanced by local spokesmen claiming to represent the settlers. Those discussions have been made by Conservative Imperialists, such as Mr. Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Viceroy, Sir E. Hilton Young, and his colleague General Durban, Major Grogan, and Captain Mrs. M. A. Austin, of anyone else who misrepresents the views of Mr. Hopper and his friends and their utterances constitutes "cannibalism" on East African settlers, it is a pity that Mr. Hopper and his friends never say so.

I should be delighted to visit East Africa if Major Omsby Gore did officially and in the public interest, otherwise I cannot afford to do so.

Yours faithfully,

Lord Hall,  
Ramdon, Cheshire.

Lord Olivier's complaint that we omitted reference to his personal letter to the Editor is strange, especially as that communication asked that the letter published by us on May 1st should be given publicity if we felt unable to accept his proposal to contribute to our columns an article at a rate of payment which "East Africa" could not hope to meet. We have never asked Lord Olivier to state fully his views as expressed at Manchester, nor would the greater portion of his address be of little interest to Englishmen. We have, however, definitely suggested that he should tell the public exactly what he does claim, and add on that occasion on one particular subject. He was supported by some of the leading politicians now residing in this country to have being an independent nation in this Empire it being declared. "I am glad that the British Empire is being broken up," said Mr. Granworth in the House of Lords weeks later, before closing the "Empire" broken up," but he did not attempt to explain himself more clearly, and has persistently evaded our invitation to him to state exactly what he claims to have said. Even in this last letter His Lordship dismisses the query with a smile. "So much for that." Instead of facing the issue, "that a public man like Lord Olivier should demand payment for stating without ambiguity in the form of a printed article exactly what he did say when Press reporters in his interview had elicited what he erroneous is surprising, and goes nearly so far as to be ridiculous." The subject matter of the controversy, we repeat, is that in the former Colonial Secretary and Cabinet Minister, and a Foreigner may hold office in any future Liberal Government, Lord Olivier ought to make his position clear. A strong case can be made out for a settlement should come. Ed.

It occurs to me that a good deal of the argument that follows is irrelevant to all you people in East Africa today. Let me assure you Avery good machines shipped for the use of my farm near Kibale, Kenya, and for several years Avery's illustrated advertisement has been in circulation. To-day you would not have purchased such a machine.

"East Africa Today" is a most wonderful and useful publication, and I keep constantly reading and re-reading its pages. The information contained in it is colossal.

Yours faithfully,  
GEO. DAVIDSON,  
Bradford.

## NEED FOR THE ZAMBESI BRIDGE.

Resolution of Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

At a recent special general meeting of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce it was unanimously resolved: "That this general meeting of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce is of opinion that the construction of the Zambezi Bridge is a vital necessity to Nyasaland, and provided that adequate safeguards with regard to control and freight rates are obtained, urges that every effort be made to push forward construction and completion of this work, as the further necessary rail way development to the north is dependent upon this vital connecting link."

A further resolution declared: "That the Committee of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce decries the Closer Union Depopulation supports the majority view relating to Nyasaland."

## NEW CAPITAL FOR RHODESIA?

A new capital for Northern Rhodesia will be built near Chilanga. Such is the current belief in the country itself, especially in Livingstone, the present seat of administration, property owners in which are exceedingly perturbed that Mr. L. F. Moore, the member of the Legislative Council for that constituency, is on his way to England to interview the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject.

In the earlier days it was a common custom in the Protectorate that every new Governor chose new headquarters as a proof that he had a will of his own, and when the old capital at Salomo was abandoned the move to Livingstone was announced to be merely temporary, but years have passed without change. Chilanga is a few miles to the south of the important Lusaka mining area.

## EAST AFRICA

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of

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The new and greater Reo Speed Wagon is a dependable truck for all hauling needs, with a wide range of conventional body types and prices.

## Captive Gorillas.

### How Much Does a Python Weigh?

I can assure you that after the speed of African game animals, comes a ecological correspondent, "but I see by a paper that some definite figures are forthcoming as to the weight of certain reptiles and the Zanzibar Geckos, the ninety year-old alligation which distinguished himself by slaying the 1000 survivors in his home town, weighed cwt. 100 lbs." In the same serial he transfer to the new tenfold house, and the zooforum tips the brain that this is the right expression at 100 lbs. Reptiles, it seems, are deceptive, they weigh far less than they appear to do.

### Mr. Marlowe's Lion Photos.

M. Marlowe's wonderful photographs of lions, so well-received here, already have titles in these columns. The pictures were sent over to the fact that most of the animals appear to be lionesses. Some writers ascribe this to the killing of millions by European hunters, and think that about four hundred male lions now have recently passed the savannas. The animals having been shot, many of the big motor cars, in or near the Serengeti Plains in the Grumeti Territory, he points out that the driving of motor cars is forbidden. Mr. Marlowe's African correspondent thinks the absence of lions is due to the season, for Marlowe says, do not consoort with females only, except at certain periods. Yet, in this class, given is that many of the beasts in the photos are three-quarter grown-ups, and that it is almost impossible, at least to distinguish the males from the females in a photograph. The spots which are visible on several of the group would seem to support the last of these opinions.

### Barometrical Pressure and Health in the Tropics.

It was greatly interested to find a subscriber in America of a lecture by Sir Thomas Oliver, the Vice-Chancellor of Durban, addressed on the influence of the heat on the health of nations. Referring to some experiments in the United States of America with work people, Sir Thomas' climatic conditions he said:

"Changes in the barometric and atmospheric pressure had considerable influence, but temperature was clearly the more important element. All who took part in the experiments were most generally agree that when the temperature increased beyond a certain point the temperature was not to be helpful in the health of any workmen when the barometric pressure decreased, nor vice versa when the barometric pressure increased, to a certain point. This was the reason why the changes in the barometric pressure were the chief cause of the changes in the human body."

variations in barometric pressure during altitude, or do they decrease with their altitude? This point has been raised by a number of experts in Europe and America. The author would be of great interest to those setting up a barometer to know no recent experiments have been conducted in the tropics by the investigators of this subject.

### Notes about Zanzibar.

It is in fashion just now for newspapers to keep on their staff an omniscient being who is posers to readers under the caption "The Daily Five," "Quiz Questions," &c. One such joins the permissible object partly to increase the distribution of useful knowledge. "East Africa," however, behind the jungle.

In olden years, Zanzibar declared a free port. It was a port of entry to the world, and what did he do? He charged the highest value the world ever reached for a ton of sugar in Zanzibar. And when? Now imagine a cargo of sugar in Zanzibar in 1914. What percentage of the total imports into Zanzibar credited to the United Kingdom in 1928? What was the price of a pony? £10 per head? And £4 in Heaven's name? The answer to this is not a multitude of similar questions, to be found in a neat little brochure of statistics of the Zanzibar port, written by Mr. R. H. Cawson, the City Secretary; and as the information therein is official and has been very carefully collated, the booklet constitutes a standard record.

### The African's Weight-Carrying Capacity.

Two places in the anterior, we say, have some startling information as to the capacity of native men for carrying heavy weights. A lady resident of Central Africa, that she saw in Central Africa, stated, among other things, of age of sixteen, that her husband, a Negro, of average size and strength, had his physical and therefore, in local opinion, his mental, and governing capacity, dance for two days in the scorching African sun, to pass in the afternoon, in a cumbersome traps, a gun mounted, a sack of cotton, balances of lead, a load of wood, and did not weigh less than 300 pounds. A visitor to the West African bush, has recorded that the Aborigines of the Kongo and territories will carry a load of 300 lbs. all day and then take part in the war on the evening of the same day, at the average. On constant carrying of the load, the Aborigines were found to have the same power as the Europeans in the strength of the sinew muscles, and the power to pull the skin shroud to the last of which can be added that the power holding disease, can be held in a nail-bitten, which seems to be the record performance.

These figures may be down to the fact that the natives of the West African bush, and the like, have been born to the task, and have had no other training.

## EAST AFRICA'S HOTEL REGISTER.

The undermentioned hotels welcome East African visitors and are anxious to make them comfortable and satisfied.

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Inclusive of Breakfast.

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**THE LONDON**,  
Berkeley Street, W. 1.

**REINHOLD HOTEL**, 19 Grosvenor Place,  
Soho, W. 1.

**THE HOTEL M. QUINN'S**,  
Kensington.  
A large and comfortable hotel.

Overseas visitors made really very comfortable.

**THIRSBURY**, Hart St., Bayswater, London.  
Rooms and breakfast from £1.

**PORTMAN**, Portman St., Marble Arch, W. 1.  
Rooms and breakfast from £1.

**REINHOLD GARDEN**, Finsbury Park,  
London, N. 1. (Formerly the Royal Hotel).  
Rooms, £1.50 to £2.50. D. & B. £1.50.  
Telephones, City Heat, 2222 and 2223. G. 2224.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON**, St. George's Gardens,  
Finsbury Park, Finsbury, E.C. 1.

**WHITEHORN**, Whitehorn's Gardens, Finsbury, E.C. 1.

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Each strip is especially packed for Tropical Countries in a sealed lead container. For Kodak film, the dependable film of the Yellow Dot.

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# ZANZIBAR'S TRADE IN 1920

# HIGH-SURVEY FEES IN TANGANYIKA

Special Survey, Costing £13 per Day.

BIGGER compensation has long been claimed concerning the mining industry survey fees, now that service by aeroplane has been made available to Government departments. The Tanganyika Government now gives notice that the following new fees have come into force:

(a) Along unmarked boundary lines, in open grass

(b) Along unmarked boundary lines, in elephant

(c) Along unmarked boundary lines, in bush forest

(d) Along marked boundary lines, in bush forest,

(e) Along marked boundary lines, in elephant and bush forest

(f) Where a portion of a boundary is formed by a swamp, river, lake or coast, and is surveyed by traversing over elephant grass lands

(g) Where a portion of a boundary is formed by a swamp, river, lake or coast, and is surveyed by traversing over elephant grass, bush or open forest

(h) Where a portion of a boundary is formed by a swamp, river, lake or coast, and is surveyed by traversing over thick bush or forest

(i) Where a portion of a boundary is formed by a swamp, river, lake or coast, and is traversed by a traverse - however, see hitherto

"Where rates are specified, a charge of £13 per day for field work and £4 per day for office work will be made for the actual work

though what the term "actual work" means is not indicated. A further charge of £4 per day or part of a day is to be made in respect of time taken in reaching any place more than five miles from the headquarters of the surveyor or from the last place surveyed. It therefore seems that any plater unfortunate enough to need what the Government regards as special survey work will be mulcted in £13 per day from the time the surveyor leaves his headquarters until he has completed the work on the estate. Private surveyors in East Africa would, we imagine, jump at the chance of doing the work at even half the price.

## GENERAL TRADE IN 1920

ONCE AGAIN, notwithstanding some improvement in the first half of the year 1920, the trade of Zanzibar is deteriorating, showing a distinct decline after the first quarter of the year, and the second quarter of above figure reflected similarly the prospect of restricted supplies. The commercial value of this factor has largely lost its power of influence on commitments. The total value of general trade was Rs. 1,14,50,000/-, the imports being Rs. 114,50,000/- and exports Rs. 1,14,50,000/-, the selling off being at 10% compared with very limited diminish-

ment in the previous year. There was no alteration in the import duty during 1920, the ad valorem measure of uniform duty charged in the Colonies which was reduced from 25% to 20% and was still in effect instead of 15%. A system of draw-backs was instituted in respect of clove oil exported for the manufacture of clove oil vials, starting July 1920 until July 30, 1920. The total Customs duty collected was Rs. 1,00,000/-, the imports duty (17%) being one lakh above this rate as an average, and the clove duty (17%) being 7 lakhs below the previous year's rate.

Great progress was made with the improvement in port, and by the end of the year the new wharf at Mombasa was available for all steamers carrying the required concrete piers, 700 feet long with a carrying area of 42,000 square feet, and situated at all states of the tide for berthing vessels of displacement exceeding 20,000 tons. The pier is a retaining wall with a quay frontage of 100 linear feet, surrounded by a protective Native wall, and there is a storage area of 200 feet with a stacking area of 500 square feet, and so on. Correlated with the improvement in port, and which also caused the system of internal communications, was the completion of this port accommodation, was the dredging of port of Zanzibar in a very favourable position to handle the trade of the East Coast.

The principal articles of import into the free port were tea and piccadilly, tobacco and cream, copra, and motor spirit and petroleum. The chief sources were

	Rs.
United Kingdom	40,78,18
India and Burma	60,26,80
Tanganyika Territory	8,42,00
Other Countries	10,10,167
Dutch East Indies	12,32,28
U.S.A.	10,28,38
France	3,8,05
Germany	—

	Rs.
Principal exports	70,94,4
British Empire	50,511
United Kingdom	20,952
India and Burma	14,45,164
Tanganyika Territory	17,44,570
Other Countries	3,61
Dutch East Indies	—
Germany	—

The export was 1,000,000 cwt., valued at Rs. 60,79,000/-, and the clove oil 1,000,000 cwt., valued at Rs. 5,60,000/-, the total 1,000,000 cwt. of the clove export to the Dutch East Indies, U.S.A., U.K., and Germany.

Of the total amount India and Burma claimed 53%, Tanganyika Territory 33%, the U.K. 12%, and Germany only 1%.

With the establishment of the Bank of Central Africa, the financial position of the colony has been greatly improved, and the financial resources available for the development of the country are now considerable. The Bank of Central Africa, which is owned by the United States, will be able to meet all the financial requirements of the country, and will be available for the payment of debts, and the financing of the economy. The colony is now in a position to meet the financial requirements of the country, and will be able to do so in a satisfactory manner.

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biscuit mood waiting your  
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Ovaltine "Growth" supplies more health-giving nutriment than any other food. It is a true health drink, easily digested, giving a steady, peaceful, all-day energy. Delicate, it is easily digested. Children must have their Ovaltine daily. Ovaltine is a tonic, a restorative, a nerve-medicant, a life-giving power. Ovaltine contains all the other form of nutrition.

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Builds up Brain & Nerve Power

Keeps you young & strong

Keeps you healthy & happy

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## NEW N. RHODESIAN PROVINCE.

### Administration on Provincial Lines.

North Rhodesia has now been divided for administrative purposes into the following nine provinces, the subdivisions of which are as follows:

The Lopote Province, composed of the Bala, Kalabu, Lealui, Mankova, Nsolo, and Sheshi districts.  
The Batanga Province, composed of the Kafue, Luapula, and Mbala districts.

The Katanga Province, composed of the Lubumbashi, Mbuji-Mtetezi, and Nsimbi districts.

The Luangwa Province, composed of the Bokwe Hill, Mwishi, Ndola, and Zambesi districts.

The Kasai Province, composed of the Semba, Mambunge, and other districts.

The Awienda Province, composed of the Kasama, Luwingu, and Mpika districts.

The East-Luangwa Province, composed of the Fort Jameson, Lundazi, and Detake districts.

The Mweru-Luapula Province, composed of the Mongu, Fort Rosebery, and Kawambwa districts.

The Tanganyika Province, composed of the Abembo, Isoka, and Mpokooso districts.

The designations of offices of the Administration have likewise been changed and the last issue of the *Gazette* to arrive in this country lists the following changes of title:

*District Officer, First Grade*: Mr. H. C. Heath.  
*District Officer, Second Grade*: Messrs. E. B. T. Goodall, J. W. Hinde, A. W. M. S. Griffin, F. H. T. Jordan, S. Millier, G. Stokes, Dr. J. Swartz, T. F. Sandford, B. V. Miller, W. E. M. Ogen, J. Bernier, D. W. Gordon, J. A. Green, C. P. Oldfield, R. E. B. Wood, G. S. Lloyd, L. A. Russell, F. Cartwright, Robertson, R. T. Chickens, P. W. M. Jeff, V. R. Antley, E. H. L. Poule, K. S. Kinross, M. J. B. Otter, R. O. Inman, E. H. Jaffard, J. W. Sharatt-Horne, J. F. S. Washington, G. F. C. Hughes-Chamberlain, S. Jeffreys, P. A. T. Simay, H. A. Sylvester, W. B. Bonfield, H. C. M. Hill, B. J. Cross, G. M. Jones, J. Westby, H. S. Griffiths, H. Cooke, T. H. B. Evans, J. P. K. Robinson, F. J. C. Langford, F. O. Scott.

*District Officer, Third Grade*: Messrs. E. V. Gibbs, S. Chapman, R. S. Hudson, H. E. Brooks, C. H. Hazel, G. W. H. Bloomer, J. J. Britton, T. J. Mumford, G. E. Howell, G. E. Thomson, F. D. Smith, H. A. Hartmote, V. E. Bourdillon, A. McKisack, G. B. Glenncraig, R. R. Stevens, C. H. J. Edwarstone, J. L. Alden, F. B. Macfarlane, R. P. Bush, K. G. Bradley, F. B. Thompson, W. F. Daniels, T. F. Leverstidge, F. P. Parry, J. S. Moffat.

## THE MAGADI SODA COMPANY.

Capital £29,500.

The report of the Magadi Soda Company Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1928, shows a profit before tax of £1,400 from which the directors recommend payment of 6% dividends for each of the years 1927 and 1928 on the First and Second Cumulative Preference shares, and a 12% dividend for 1928 on the Preferred Ordinary shares, which altogether will amount to £1,000. No dividends are recommended on the ordinary shares.

During the year 1928 work was done on further plant and machinery at the factory at Magadi, Africa, now completed. The balance of £1,400 will be spent on imported products, raw materials, and general materials and plant or the value of which amounts to £57,440, and the total assets £1,400.

Mr. A. G. Cowper's resignation from the board is reported, and Mr. W. G. Saunders, director of Messrs. W. G. Saunders & Co., Manchester, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Cowper's technical knowledge in the art of soda manufacture of the "Chemical Department" of the University of India is well known.

## WATER PROBLEMS IN NYASALAND.

Supplying the Proposed New Railway.

In view of the Director of Geological Survey in Nyasaland publishing yet another of his important studies of the water problems in the Protectorate in Water-sample Paper No. 4. It deals with the water-supply conditions of the country traversed by the proposed railway extension from Blantyre to the port of Nsasa, and is characterized by the author's well-known intimate knowledge of local conditions. He has had as collaborator Mr. C. B. Bassett, M.A., B.Sc., the Assistant Geologist, and the authors illustrate their pamphlet by a very useful map.

The survey mileage of the proposed railway extension is 421, reaching the lake at Kasama, and having its junction with an average interval of twenty-one miles. On the whole, the prospects of finding water suitable for locomotives, for station use, and for maintenance and repairs appear to be good, with the exception of three places, where deep bores from 150 to 250 feet will be necessary. Otherwise dry wells and shallow borings will suffice, while surface is made of perennial water in form of rivers and the lake. The authors' first deviations here and there from the line proposed, to enable the line to reach easy water, and the observations made apply very largely to the belt of country lying for some miles on either side of the proposed alignment, which is a useful feature.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has agreed to contribute £10,000 a year for five years towards the cost of the proposed air service between this country and South Africa.

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## MINERAL DISCOVERIES.

Report of the Committee. Company's General Meeting.

At the twenty-third, ordinary general meeting of Beira Town Sites Limited, was held at the Hotel at the Cannon Street, Hatch, London, F.C.

## Mr. Libert Gury's Address.

Mr. Libert Gury, the Chairman, said—

Gentlemen.—You have received my financial statement and account for the year ended on March 31, 1928. There is nothing I think in these which requires comment from me except that you will have noticed that the capital, which was shown in the previous accounts as being £20,000, is now shown as £15,000. This is the effect, of course, of the resolution passed at the Extraordinary general meeting held on March 16, 1927, and confirmed by a special resolution at the meeting held on April 5, 1927, and confirmed by an Order of the Court dated January 16, 1928, by which the capital of the company was reduced from £20,000 divided into 200,000 shares of 1s. each, to £10,000, divided into 200,000 shares of 1s. each. As you know, the sum of 1s. per share was accordingly paid in cash to the holders of the fully paid shares in March last year; also, there was issued to such holders preference stock, creditable as fully paid, representing 2s. per share.

As you will have seen from the account, a little land was taken during the year under lease, but the indications then appear to be developments tending to increase the value of the former amounts so little, that it is difficult to determine the current value of property. Since no fair land has yet been obtained, it is difficult to pay off the whole of the debenture stock, interest standing, namely £14,772.00, and it is proposed to follow the course of action:

## Repayment of Debenture.

In view of the fact that the preference stock empowers the company to call up the preference stock on giving one month's notice, it is proposed to do, and to invite you to pass such a resolution, holding the debenture stockholders in accordance with a copy of the report of the previous year, this meeting. The notice will state that the debenture stock will be paid off on June 1st, 1929.

I trust that the members of our Debenture Stock will be a suitable occasion for discussing the position of the company, and I hope to speak briefly of it now.

The preference stock has been sold, so far, at £100 per share capital of £20,000, and of our original holding of 180,000 shares we will sell about 70,000 shares. In this connection I think all interested in the management of these to be the same, and that the amount of £100 million of the same, when we have sold all of them, will give us what we want in the way of development of Beira, and money to meet our expenses. Among these companies are the Rhodesian & Co., the Beira Investment Company, the Rhodesian & African Mining Company, and the South African, British and Irish, African Mining and Exploration, the Manica River Company, Tamboé, the Mousaibah & Co., the South African Sugar Estates, the South African Timber Company, and the African Oil Company.

I think these names are good evidence of the fact that firms of their standing have in the future

confidence, but there are also other evidences developed which tend to impress the importance of the port, such as the following. Draw your attention to

## Port Works at Beira.

First, the first port works, steady progress is being made in the construction of the new port works, the carrying out of which in conjunction with the Chararia and Portaria's Beira Canal Works Limited, has recently made an issue of £4,250,000 of Debenture to finance further wharf extensions, completed and open for traffic extension, is anticipated and open for traffic extension, is expected to be completed and put into service early in next year. A powerful and modern dredging plant is in regular service, thus adding to the facilities of the port.

It should be seen in a recent issue of the *South African* that the establishment is contemplated these of bulk storage and packing depots which would be the largest in Africa, apart from that at Durban, the estimated cost being £300,000 for the complete installation, including storage tanks for petrol, paraffin, and heavy oils, a factory for making tins and cans, and the provision of bunkering facilities for vessels calling at the port.

In addition to possessing a powerful wireless station, Beira is now also an airport, the L.A.S. Ramos Aerodrome, named after the famous Portuguese aviator, having been opened in December. It is interesting to note that Sir Alan Cobham, who became a citizen of Beira early in 1928, and the course of his trans-Africa flights, in remarkable suggestions with regard to a seaplane service indicated that the north-south of the first flight in the Portuguese just above Beira would make a magnificent seaplane base. I may add, passing, that a movement is on foot for increasing the attractions of Beira as a holiday resort for Rhodesians, and I understand that a hotel is now under consideration for the provision of such built-up flats and private residences, the second and ready remains not only in the temporary buildings, but also in the permanent mar-

## Mineral Developments.

There are no doubt aware of the extraordinary mineral developments which are taking place in Northern Rhodesia, and to give one instance alone, Edmund Dyer, at a recently held meeting of Rhodesian Anglo-American Limited, said in speaking of the Nkata mine, after drilling indicated ore reserves in that mine amounting to 31,000,000 tons over a true width of 20 ft. with an average value of £4 per ton, or £120,000,000, of which 27,500,000 tons consists of sulphide ore, and the remaining 3,500,000 tons of limonite oxide and manganese ores. There are in Northern Rhodesia at present other mines equally well known, which with enormous financial resources and under strong and courageous direction and management, are being brought into production, for instance, Uzima, M'Kubwa, Roan Antelope, Nchanga, &c.

The point of special interest to Beira in these developments is, of course, that, as stated by the chairman of the Rhodesian Company at the meeting in February, the branch lines connecting these routes with the Rhodesian railway system have been built under agreements with the mining companies, under the terms of which the output of copper and manganese, tin, and gold, is to be sent over the Rhodesian Railways to the port of Beira, and forwarded to the port, made with the equipment of the Rhodesian, but I have not yet mentioned the possibility of a port of its own, and I hope to do so shortly, for the transport of

new bridge over the Lusigny, now on the point of completion on the Beira Railways, at the cost of approximately £500,000, which it is believed will ensure uninterrupted railway communication, and will do away with the delays caused in the past by floods.

#### The Newer Lines.

So far I have referred only to the railways going west out of Beira through the Mozambique Company's territory to Rhodesia and although these are responsible for the great bulk of the traffic passing through Beira, the newer lines going north out of Beira opening up the Mozambique Company's territory between Beira and the Zambezi and leading proceeding to Nasaland must not be left out of account. You will remember that it is at Inyangara on the Trans-Zambezi Railway that the drilling for petrol is being carried on. There is no need for me to stress what success in this enterprise will mean for the development of the Mozambique Company's territory, and I am glad to say that the latest published information shows that the directors and technicians of Inyangara Petroleum, Limited, themselves, has recently been increased from £50,000 to £100,000. We are confident that they will succeed in quantity and will justify further expenditure.

The present lines give rail communication as far as Mataveri in Nasaland with, however, the chief transit across the river being effected by means of a ferry. The cost of that ferry has now been reached, and the necessity for the construction of a bridge over the Zambezi has long since been apparent as to give through rail communication between Nasaland and the Portuguese Colony of Beira. Plans for the construction of the bridge have been submitted to and approved by the Portuguese Government, subject to construction work beginning by August next.

#### Projected Extension to Lake Nyasa.

We understand that simultaneously with the construction of the bridge the railway will be extended northwards from Mataveri to reach Lake Nyasa, and the importance of these works cannot be overestimated, for their completion will mean that there will be through rail communication between Lake Nyasa and Beira. It is planned also to link North-Eastern Rhodesia and that part of the Portuguese Province of Mozambique lying north of the Zambezi will be brought under rail-head, and having regard to the discoveries of minerals recently made in the Mozambique section of the Zambezi, it may reasonably be anticipated that in the not far distant future extensions in that district will require further ramifications to link up with the existing railway system, also on the constructing railway line, the coalfields near Lake Nyasa will no doubt be connected therewith.

In fact, all indications tend to show the enormous possibilities of the development of Beira.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, the retiring director, Mr A. E. Lawley, was thanked, the chairman, Messrs. Morgan Brothers & Co., having been appointed, the accounts terminated with a vote of thanks.

The meeting was preceded by the adjournment of twenty-four ordinary general meetings of the company, in which report and accounts were annually made, in which the retiring director, Mr. Liberti, moved, was re-elected, and the account of Morgan Brothers & Co. were received.

A MEMBER of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce on the Report of the Close Union Committee states that the necessity of closer union between the Uganda and Tanganyika territories and the East African's development in the main communications, agriculture and medical research, warmly advocates the appointment of a High Commissioner, and considers that the High Commissioner for Uganda should not be a governor of any of the territories concerned, to a more progressive policy in regard to tank and feeder roads; and as for a permanent road between Mombasa, Langata and Dar es Salaam, two of the most interesting passages are the following:

"The necessity of ensuring full sympathetic co-operation in regard to Native settlement is recognised by all who have the Native's interests at heart, as it is largely in contact with other European settlements both in town and on the farms that the Native will progress at a rate which will enable him to full development within a reasonable period of time. The benefits derived by the natives in contact with higher civilization are considerable and the improvement in their health and social living conditions."

In regard to the Native's interest in commerce, it affects every trade and industry, and it is evident that the Native has been greatly handicapped by the automatic assumption that a native's natural desire is to be a labourer or agricultural labourer, and that the greater portion of the population along the frontier is destined to be absorbed in agriculture, and that the remainder, in either by the instruments of ownership or management, will be compelled to go into the towns, do commercial business, and so forth. The suggestion that the only after effect of the development of the Native would be to increase his numbers and to intensify his social and political influence, and that he would be a source of trouble and strife, and that the Native could be used as a tool of British policy, and that such a policy could be found in the scheme of the Uganda Council, is also a noteworthy feature.

#### Indian Resolutions.

The Eastern Africa Indian Delegates passed resolutions opposing any scheme of political federation or union, but warmly commending the proposed High Commission for their economic purposes. It urges the retention of the Indian majority in the Kenya Legislative Council, the nomination of at least three members to the Executive and Legislative Councils of Kenya, a protest against the communal franchise, and an appeal to the Uganda Council to take the side of the private secretary of the proposed High Commissioner should he be an Indian officer, and reminds it of its determination to abstain from participation in the Executive and Legislative Council of Kenya, a protest against the communal franchise.

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

A branch of Barclays Bank Ltd. has been opened in Bukoba.

Kampala: Too H. Branch opened this year with a membership of fifteen.

The building of a new Mombasa hall capable of seating nearly 1,000 people will shortly begin.

The Nyasaland Indian merchants' Chamber of Commerce has been founded by Indian merchants in Kisumu.

Kipkaren, now regarded by the Kenya Department of Agriculture as part of the Uasin Gishu, wants to be treated as a separate district.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the week ended April 16 included: Cotton 13,300 bags; cotton 2,645 bales; flax and skins 187 bales; and soda 100 bags.

A second dividend of 2 sh. 20 cents in the £ has been paid in respect of the debts of Shariff Fazal and Dilabji Pragni, of Nairobi trading as Colonial General Stores.

Imports to Kenya and Uganda during the week ended April 16 included: Agricultural implements 1,666 packages; cement 500 bags; cotton-seed 2 bags; 1,118 bales; and cotton 140 bags.

The following statement was determined to have been made by party that should have been more discreet than to disclose it to us from the pocket of Mr. Attwells, Justice of the Peace, having previously marked the note on account of previous inquiry, and is therefore publishable sentence.

Mr. Attwells, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, emphasising the importance of timber imports at present come from foreign countries, announces that the Empire Forestry Board is about to provide funds to enable the Forest Products Research Station at Timsbury, Risdonburgh to test scientifically on an extensive scale wood from the Empire whose qualities for use in the country areas yet not fully known.

For the first time in its history Northern Rhodesia's budget for the coming year shows an excess of revenue over expenditure, there being a balance of £1,145 on the right side after providing for expenditure totalling £547,430. This satisfactory position has been arrived at although the protectorate is paying interest of £1,000,000 loan and contemplates embarking on a development plan expenditure of about the same amount.

The report of the Kavango Cotton Company Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1928, states that the boundaries of the company's new concession of 46,000 feddans have now been fixed and £39,332 spent in levelling, minor canalization, buildings, and other developments. The whole area in the concession having been allotted to farmers, the full 15,000 feddans available annually for cotton under the three years rotation system are to be planted this autumn.

The Rhodesia Katanga Junction Railway and Mineral Company announce the expropriation of the railway as from September 1st, 1929, by the British South Africa Company, which has assigned the railway to the Rhodesia Katanga Ltd. Out of the purchase price of £97,500 the Rhodesia-Katanga Company has paid off all its debts, including £800,000, and still owns the Chilimbi Mine and other properties in Northern Rhodesia. A reconstruction scheme is to be recommended, under which a new company, called Rhodesia-Katanga Company, will be formed. No fresh issue of capital is to be made.

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Figure 1. A photograph of the same area as Figure 1, showing the same features as Figure 1, but with a different perspective.

Fig. 1. A photograph of the same field as in Figure 1, but taken with a wider angle lens.

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