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EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 4, No. 156.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1927.

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2.	" " " "	Medium Thick	2/6	18.	" " " "	Thick	4/8
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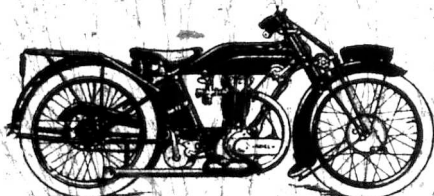
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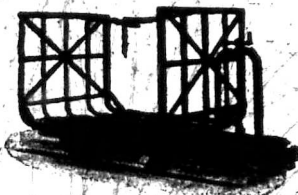


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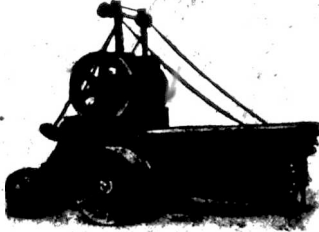
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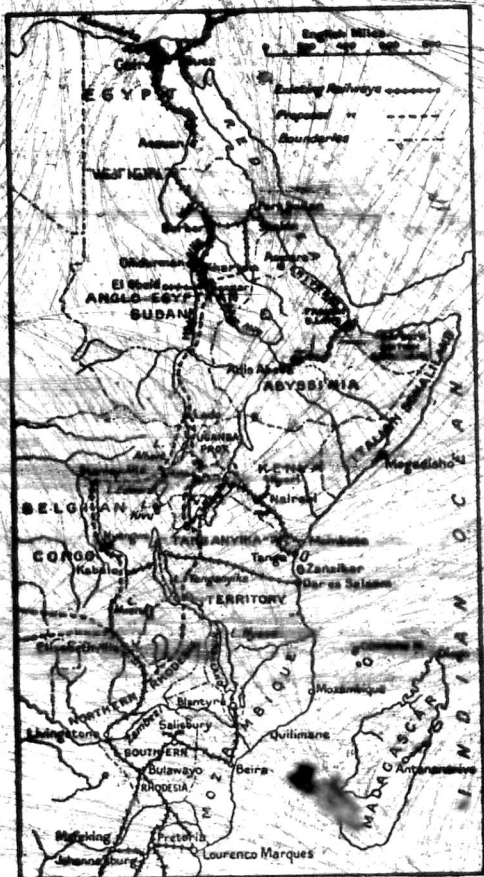
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## RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

THE special cable from Nairobi appearing in this issue gives, we believe, the only detailed information concerning last week's session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya yet published in this country. As usual, the resolutions ranged from matters of extreme urgency on which most settlers, business men, officials, and missionaries share the same views, to less important but more contentious subjects. The decision to hold a special session of the Convention two months hence to consider fully the visit of the Hilton-Young Commission is not surprising, for the weight attached in the Homeland to the Ormsby Gore Report has not been lost upon Kenya's settler leaders, who are wisely determined to take every possible step to lay before the new Commission the Colony's considered claims and ambitions. Opposition to the Governor's scheme for the introduction of settlers without capital would doubtless have developed, but for the intimation that an official pronouncement on the proposal was to be made in the Legislative Council within a few days. The protest against the authorisation by supplementary estimate and by use of the Government majority of the payment to the Lady Northey Holme is a vote of censure on the Administration for what is locally regarded as contempt of unofficial opinion. Far from indicating public indifference to the Home, the esteem which that institution has enjoyed has strengthened objection to what many of its old supporters regard as high-handedness.

The motion urging abrogation or amendment of the Congo Basin Treaties is to be welcomed, and we trust that public bodies throughout Eastern Africa will continue to make similar representations, for only so can Imperial preference come. The delegates, by the way, evidently did not share Sir Donald Cameron's recently expressed belief that Federation would bring Kenya and Uganda within the provision of the Mandate which precludes in perpetuity the adoption in Tanganyika Territory of that measure of assistance to British trade. His Excellency's contention needs authoritative study, for it has an important bearing on East Africa's commercial future.



# EAST AFRICA AND THE MOTOR SHOW

## MANY BRITISH MOTOR MANUFACTURERS WANT EAST AFRICAN TRADE.

Specialty Reported by "East Africa's" Motoring Correspondent.

The search for the ideal Empire car still goes on, but it may well be said that this year's Olympia marks a definite step towards ultimate attainment. After chatting with many executives at the Show I was struck by the general eagerness to cater for the East African market. One executive only was flippant, stating that he did not know much about Yugoslavia and most other crack-jaw African places, most seemed to appreciate the potentiality of the market, and thought that in the course of time the British car would make good there.

The difficulty most commonly voiced is inability to get in touch with the right type of agent. It must be remembered, however, that an agent, to be worthy of the name, must be in a position to render service by stocking an adequate supply of the parts of the cars he represents, which frequently means the locking up of much capital. But if more agents of the right type were to open up in East Africa and stock parts of a number of non-competing makes of cars, it is reasonably anticipated that they would go forward rapidly after perhaps marking time for a few years on the roads of prosperity.

Despite the tariff, the foreign attack on the British motor market tends to develop, and Olympia has now become the most international of motor shows. This development, together with increasing domestic competition, is leading to lower prices. Price cuts will, of course, be reflected in the export prices of cars, and East African motorists will not be called upon to open their purses quite so widely in 1928 as in other years. The leading producers have called the tune, and many of the remaining makers must perform dance to it. Accordingly, the ideals of stabilised design and stabilised price seem to be as far away as ever this year.

### Need for Greater Publicity.

A curious criticism perhaps, but British car manufacturers appear too eager to pass on their profits to the customer. True, prices must be brought and kept down if foreign competition is to be fought with success in Empire markets, but if some of the profits were devoted to extensive advertising the resultant increase in sales would eventually bring about the desired lowering of price.

It says much for the eagerness of the British maker to create sales that, although he is now protected at home by a substantial tariff, he is, in the main, reduced rather than increased his prices, but publicity as well as price must play its part in creating a demand. A trade journal states recently that most Canadians are totally ignorant of the fact that any lighter car than a Ford—the now abandoned T model, of course—exists. Such a sweeping remark cannot apply to East Africans, but it exemplifies to a marked degree the ignorance that prevails in many parts of the Empire concerning the British car and the part it can and should play in Imperial development.

This disinclination to resort to propaganda seems all the more strange since the export market looms large in the minds of British designers to-day. Constructural improvement is one case in point. Increased equipment is another. Lowered prices another. Multi-cylindring, accessibility, interchangeability, the raising of the magneto, cooling, track, clearance, roomier and more durable bodies, rustless and tarnish-resisting bright work—improvements under each of these heads all tend to increase the appeal of the British car to the Briton oversea.

Indeed, a serious attempt is at last being made to produce a British car for every condition prevailing abroad, while it is universally accepted that British machines have the pull so far as durability and economy in maintenance are concerned. Perhaps the most striking argument of all, however, is that American makers, for so long the arbiters of oversea motoring fashions, are now incorporating into their new models some of the salient features of Cisatlantic design.

### "East Africa" to Test Cars.

During my tour of the stands many executives were eager that I should take their cars on to the road. Performance, it was argued, could not be gauged by looking under the bonnet or by prodding the upholstery. During the course of the next few months, therefore, I hope to let readers of *East Africa* have the benefit of my experiences with the more appealing British marques. Part of these tests will be over "Colonial" terrain, and only cars produced by makers having adequate agency arrangements in East Africa will be tried out.

Just before Olympia opened its doors I visited the Citroën showrooms at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, to see an interesting exhibition known as "The Anatomy of the Motor Car." Around the walls were displayed no less than 12,000 motor parts, the result of the dissection of one of the company's "schools." I took the opportunity of having a chat with Mr. Daniel Metz, one of the directors, regarding the possibility of the introduction of the Citroën into East Africa. He declared that since the works were opened at Slough the Citroën was virtually a British job, and immediately Imperial preference was established in East Africa the export business with that territory would be handled from this country.

### Increased Sales in East Africa.

Mr. G. Hutton, export manager of Rootes, Ltd., who made a tour of East Africa recently, told me that the sale of Clynos and particularly Hillmans is steadily increasing in the territories. The Clyno is represented in the Sudan by Messrs. Vanian and Co., Khartoum; in Uganda by Messrs. J. F. Farley and Co., Jinja; in Tanganyika by the International Motor Mart, Dar es Salaam; and in the southern part of Northern Rhodesia by Messrs. E. W. Tarry and Co., Salisbury. Representation in Kenya is at the moment open, while negotiations are going

forward in Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and the northern part of Northern Rhodesia. The Clynco Engineering Co. (1922) Ltd. exhibit for the first time an entirely new 9 h.p. model, the saloon selling for £160. The 11 h.p. range has been slightly reduced in price, while the 12/35 h.p. chassis has been completely redesigned, although the price remains the same.

Hillman representation in Uganda and Tanganyika is the same as for the Clynco. The Central African Transport Co., Blantyre, are the agents for Nyasaland, and Messrs. Kipton and Co., Salisbury, are agents for the southern part of Northern Rhodesia. The remaining territories are open. As is well known, the Hillman is a single-chassis range of 14 h.p. Prices are about £20 below last year's. Special models are produced for export, the salient features of which are a 4 ft. 8 in. track, 9 in. clearance, and a top gear ratio of 5 to 1.

#### Vulcan and Vauxhall.

All five exhibits on the Vulcan stand will be of interest to East Africans. This firm has long taken great interest in the development of its export trade, and its products have a fine record for performance under oversea conditions. A 16/60 h.p. model is shown for the first time, special points of interest being a seven bearing crankshaft, dual magneto and coil ignition, 4 ft. 8 in. track, 9 in. clearance, and easy silent gear change mechanism and free wheel device. Known as the Gainsborough Saloon, this car sells for £875. Vulcans are handled in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar by Mr. G. C. Ishmael, of the Mayumba Syndicate, Kampala, and in Northern Rhodesia by Mr. C. A. Hadley, General Mining Building, Holland and Main Streets, Johannesburg. No agents have been appointed for the Sudan and Nyasaland.

A car that is certain to be seen in East Africa in the near future is the 20/60 h.p. six-cylinder Vauxhall. Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., recently became a subsidiary of the powerful General Motors Corporation, and the world-wide export organisation of this concern is at the disposal of the producers of this car. The agents for the Sudan are General Motors Near East, Minet el Bassal, Alexandria, Egypt; in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, Motor Mart and Exchange, Ltd., Nairobi; and in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, General Motors South African, Ltd., Port Elizabeth.

The new Vauxhall is an out-and-out export job. Its engine, with 73 bore by 110 stroke, is of 2,762 c.c. has cast-iron pistons, detachable head, and overhead valves. Nine-bearing crankshaft, forced, water circulation, air-cleaned carburation, and dual ignition are other high lights. The top gear ratio is 4.73 to 1, while wheelbase, track, and clearance are respectively 10 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. 8 in., and 9 in. Bodies are finished in cellulose. The five-seater "Princeton" tourer sells for £475 and the "Bedford" saloon for £495.

#### Anxious to Secure Agents.

Mr. Priest, on the Sunbeam stand, told me that the firm was eager to secure representation in East Africa, but, very wisely and naturally, agencies would be given only to firms giving reliable references and an undertaking to give efficient service. Of the Sunbeam range, the 16 h.p. Six, the complete tourer of which is priced at £350, has been found to be the most popular in East Africa. There is little to report in the way of change since last year.

Clement Talbot Ltd., 12, Princes Street, Hapover Square, W.I. are very anxious to secure representation in East Africa. Quite a number of this very excellent 14/45 h.p. Six have been taken back by

Crown Agents officials, care having been taken to secure trouble-free operation by equipping each of these cars with extra spare parts. The four-seater sells at £395, the two-three-seater for £415, the three-quarter coupé, cabriolet for £405, the saloon for £485, and the Weyman saloon de luxe for £495.

Humber, Ltd., Coventry, have virtually the same exhibits as last year—a saloon and a tourer in each of their 9/20 h.p., 14/40 h.p., and 20/55 h.p. categories. Several improvements have been introduced, while prices rule about 6% lower. Mr. W. E. Hilton (Foreign Sales Representative) told me that no agencies had been fixed up in East Africa, but were desired. He knew that a number of Humber Nines and Fourteens were giving excellent service in that field, the majority of these cars having been bought through the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

The reliable little 11 h.p. car produced by the Rhode Motor Company, Birmingham, is on view again this year. The exhibit comprises a chassis (£173), a two-six-seater (£198), a five-seater (£205), and a saloon (£250). Several improvements have been introduced, while a fan is fitted on export orders without extra charge. The whole territory is open and representation is desired.

The Invicta, made by Invicta Cars, Fairmile, Cobham, Surrey, is exhibited for the first time. This high-grade car has become famous as a world tourer during the past year in the hands of Miss Violet Cordery. Each Invicta order is made a separate job, and a 4 ft. 8 in. track can be supplied. Representation is sought in East Africa. The large chassis sells for £895; the short chassis for £70 less.

#### Used by Royalty.

Favoured by Royalty, and frequently used by them when on tours oversea, the Crossley has a big appeal to East Africans. The Sudan, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Nyasaland are at the moment uncovered, but Messrs. Megson and Pharazyn, Kitale, are agents for Kenya and Uganda, while Northern Rhodesia is covered by Messrs. Crossley and Gee, Johannesburg. These agents carry stocks of spares and render good service. Crossley Motors, Ltd., have plumped this year for the new 209 h.p. Six, a chassis and four closed bodies of this type constituting the entire exhibit. The saloon sells for £720, the fabric saloon for £795, and the two enclosed 7-seated limousines for £875 and £995 respectively.

Although the Star Engineering Co. Ltd., Wolverhampton, is not at present directly represented in East Africa, the services of their factory representative, Mr. W. J. Broughton, P.O. Box 315, Kimberley, South Africa, are at the disposal of Star owners. These cars have always been designed with an eye on the export market, and the new 18/50 h.p. light six, at £450 for the five-seater, is considered the best value this company has ever sent out.

Trojans are running in Kenya and Tanganyika, but the only territory actually covered by agency arrangements is Northern Rhodesia. At the moment agencies are not sought in the rest of East Africa because the factory is working at capacity to keep pace with current demands. Leyland Motors, Ltd., state that this car is proving itself eminently suitable for service in East Africa, and supplies and service can be obtained from their branch factory at Cape Town. The design and price of this simple car remain unchanged.

#### Morris and Austin.

The exhibit on the Morris stand in which East Africans will be most interested is the new six-

With a widened track this model—the saloon is priced at £350—promises to be very popular overseas. As is well known, Morris Motors (1926) Ltd. are paying great attention to the export trade, and Mr. Morris himself will shortly undertake another world trip to further this policy. East Africa has not been overlooked by the company. The agents in the Sudan are Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Khartoum and Port Sudan; Messrs. Folkes and Co., Kampala, are agents in Uganda; Messrs. Mitchell, Gotts and Co., Nairobi, are agents in Kenya; while the Morris is represented in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia by the African Lakes Corporation, of Blantyre, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, and Livingstone. All of the above agents guarantee service. Another representative of the company, Mr. W. Grantham, is at present in Nyasaland. Prices have been considerably reduced on the older Morris models.

Another firm which is taking the East African market very seriously is the Austin Motor Co. Ltd., Birmingham. No agents have as yet been appointed in the Sudan, but negotiations are in hand. The same must be said of Northern Rhodesia, although it might be noted that the adjacent territory is covered by F. E. and W. H. Kimpton Ltd., Salisbury. Carr, Lawson and Co. Ltd., Nairobi, are the agents for Uganda and Kenya. Gailey and Roberts Ltd., Dar es Salaam, and the Lang-Kidde Company, Zanzibar, are the agents for Tanganyika and Zanzibar respectively. All these agents carry stocks, while the factory representative at Cape Town is Mr. Alec Murray, P.O. Box 1554. Detail modifications and reduced prices characterise the exhibits in the 7 h.p., 12 h.p., and 20 h.p. models on this stand. A new six, which promises to be a very interesting production, was not exhibited, as this car will not be ready for delivery until March next.

#### Tested by the R.E.A.A.

The Jowett needs no introduction to East Africans, although its ubiquity of operation during the recent military manoeuvres might be stressed. Agencies are open but earnestly desired in all East African territories with the exception of Northern Rhodesia, where the representative is Mr. F. C. Butts, Monze. This brave little "two-lunger" ranges in price from £142 for the two-seater to £170 for the saloon.

Representation is contemplated throughout the whole of East Africa by Riley (Coventry) Ltd. The Riley is another of those cars which have been given prominence by the Royal East African Automobile Association. Of the six complete cars on this stand the 12 h.p. tourer sells for £300, the special tourer for £308, and the saloon for £308. The 9 h.p. models range from £265 to £305.

The Rover Co. Ltd., Coventry, have appointed John Birch and Co. Ltd., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2, agents for the Sudan, the H.M. Syndicate Nairobi, agents for Kenya and Tanganyika, and Pusey and Payne Ltd., Bulawayo, agents for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. Representation is also desired in Uganda and Zanzibar. Hitherto the 10 h.p. model has sold best in East Africa, but the new two-litre six, with its 4ft. 8 in. track and 9 in. clearance, is eminently suited for operation there. This car, as a Weyman saloon, is priced at £425.

Campbell, Bannister, Carter and Co. Ltd., 85, Gracechurch Street, C.3, export agents for Singer and Co. Ltd., Coventry, have appointed Boustead and Clarke Ltd., of Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kampala, Jinja, and Dar es Salaam, agents for Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. The

cars on view include a "Junior" two-seater (£140) and saloon (£165); a "Senior" coupe (£220), sun saloon (£215), and coach-built saloon (£250); and a six-cylinder fabric saloon.

#### A Central System of Lubrication.

That car with an Imperial reputation, the Armstrong-Siddeley, has as standard this year a central system of lubrication, and yet prices are in some instances lower than last year! The already extensive range of this company has now been increased by the introduction of a 15 h.p. two-litre six, which, as a tourer, is priced at £360. Armstrong-Siddeley Motors Ltd., 10, Old Bond Street, W.1, are at the present moment negotiating with several East African firms interested in their agency. The only one so far fixed up covers the Sudan, The Associated British Cars Ltd., Rue Adib, Alexandria, having this territory in hand. The firm considers the 14 h.p. four, the 15 h.p. six, and the 20 h.p. six best suited for operation in East Africa.

Messrs. E. and D. de Picciotto, and Co., Rue Matrah No. 2, Alexandria, Egypt, are the agents for Bean cars in the Sudan, while the British East Africa Corporation, of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, etc., are agents in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Bean Cars Ltd., 11a, Regent Street, S.W.1, tell me that they are also negotiating for agents for Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. The 18/50 h.p. six fabric saloon (£555) will appeal to East African motorists, while the new 14/40 h.p. model, selling in the case of the tourer for £325 and of the saloon and sun saloon for £395, is an export job.

Wolsley Motors (1927) Ltd., Birmingham, are not actually represented in East Africa, but are in touch with various firms and hope to fix up satisfactory arrangements shortly. The new models have been mainly designed with a view to the requirements of overseas markets, notably with regard to track, clearance, and suspension. The new straight-eight saloon is an attractive proposition at £750, and the same must be said of the six saloon (£495).

#### More Enquiries for Agents.

A. C. (Accedes) Cars Ltd., Thames Ditton, Surrey, are doing their utmost to fix up agencies in East Africa and would be pleased to hear from firms in a position to represent them. The A. C. has proved itself capable of negotiating rough country and of overcoming climatic conditions in many parts of the world. East African clients may have shock absorbers and snubbers, stronger springs, and a fan fitted free of charge. A two-three-seater (£465), a coupé (£530), a four-five-seater tourer (£495), and a fabric saloon (£650) are shown in the 16/56 h.p. six-cylinder range, the other complete model being a 12/24 h.p. two-seater (£299).

Swift of Coventry Ltd., are prepared to consider agency arrangements, and a fan is fitted as an extra on export orders. Several refinements have been introduced on both the 10 h.p. and 14/40 h.p. models. The four "Tens" on this stand range in price from £220 to £260. The 14/40 h.p. fabric saloon sells for £395.

Except for being represented in Northern Rhodesia by E. W. Tarry and Co. Ltd., Salisbury and Bulawayo, the Standard Motor Co. Ltd., Coventry, are not covered in East Africa. Agencies in the other territories, however, are very much desired. An entirely new 9 h.p. car, the tourer and fabric saloon being priced at £190 and £215 respectively, is shown, while the light six tourer (£375) and fabric saloon (£440) possess most of the attributes necessary to successful operation overseas.

## PENN. PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

No agencies arrangements exist for the 16/50 h.p. Waverley six in East Africa, but they are desired. The tourer sells for £450, the coupe for £495, the fabric saloon for £545, and the saloon for £595.

Representation is desired by the Alvis Car and Engineering Co. Ltd., Holyhead Street, Coventry, to augment the sales, already effected, among engineers and planters in East Africa. Yet another new six, known as the 14/75 h.p. model, appears on this stand, both the saloon and sports saloon selling for £605.

The Brocklebank, the production of Brocklebank and Richards Ltd., Birmingham, has made its bow at Olympia this year. This 15 h.p. six is represented by a fabric saloon (£398) and a coach-built saloon (£445). It is designed for the export market, and the makers are very anxious to get in touch with reliable agents in the various territories.

Lea and Francis Ltd., 118-122, Great Portland Street, W.1, are represented in Nyasaaland and Northern Rhodesia by Stafford's Stores. Similar business facilities are required in the other territories. The car that should appeal most to East Africans in this stand is the 16/60 h.p. six-cylinder saloon de luxe (£675).

**A New Six.**

An entirely new Six, known as the Senior, was the feature of the stand taken by Dodge Brothers (Britain) Ltd. Their Four, which is well known to East Africans, is shown with several detailed improvements as a five-seater, priced at £395. The new model promises to be even more efficient under strenuous conditions than the old. It is shown as a five-passenger saloon and as a 3/5 seater cabriolet. The former model at £565 is a particularly good proposition.

Tossed like a shuttlecock in the hustle of a record Olympia, I was unsuccessful in ascertaining what agency arrangements obtain in East Africa so far as the Triumph, Daimler, Beardmore, Arrol-Aster and Galloway are concerned. The Triumph exhibit a new "Super-Seven," selling as a tourer for £149 10s.; the Daimler show a new 30 h.p. double-six, which, as a saloon, costs £1,450; Beardmore again show the three-quarter landaulette (£445) which should attract those interested in fire-work in the larger East African towns; while all the exhibits on the stands of the Arrol-Johnston and Aster Engineering Co. Ltd. and Galloway Motors Ltd., both of Heathhall, Dumfries, N.B., must be rated as export jobs.

**EASIER MOTORING IN EAST AFRICA.**

The latest circular letter issued by the Royal East African Automobile Association says:—

The new Customs regulations, which came into force on August 1, will prove of inestimable benefit, not only to business firms throughout East Africa, but also to the many hundreds of motorists who travel between Kenya and Tanganyika.

In the past when proceeding to Tanganyika it was necessary to deposit the amount of duty at the rate of £15, plus 5% *ad valorem*, on the car, which amount was refundable if the car was returned to Kenya within six months. This procedure has now been abolished. Under the new law a car can be taken into Tanganyika from Kenya *vice versa*, without the necessity of depositing any money.

Tourists arriving at Mombasa from overseas must make a declaration to the effect that they are *bona fide* tourists and intend taking their car out of the country within a period of six months; otherwise the duty will not be refundable.

**THE LION-WOMAN.**

*Specially written for "East Africa."*

By Nat Cumberland.

SUPERSTITION has always governed, to a very great extent, the incidents connected with the African's life. "Woe be to the person, male or female, suspected of wrongdoing by those who profess the gift of magic. A speedy death is generally his lot. Witch-doctors are held in great dread by the Natives. The poison ordeal (*mutu*) is still inflicted in secret in many villages, and should the suspected person die of the poison, it is held to be a sure sign of guilt; should the poison be vomited, it is a sign of innocence.

Villages in the outlands are often raided by lions and the medicine man is called upon to stop the raids. The wily one soon arranges to find a way out of the difficulty. He states that one of the villagers (generally an old woman) is solely responsible for this unpleasant state of affairs, and swears that the unfortunate old creature is in league with the evil one—that she transforms herself into a lion by night and thus brings evil into the village. Such women are generally thrown out of the village and become prey for the wild animals.

In a certain village recently the lions had been raiding the cattle kraals for several nights, and as the medicine man had gone on a journey, a number of the villagers gathered in a hut to discuss the affair. As Native conversation can be drawn out to a very great length, it happened that by midnight the talking did not show the least signs of waning. In the midst of the hubbub one of the Natives suddenly called for silence, and the assembled crowd ceased their talking and listened. There was a scraping sound outside the hut. One of the elders called out asking who was there and what business brought the visitor at that unseemly hour. There was no reply to his questions, and the scraping continued.

Native houses are, generally speaking, very ramshackle affairs, and there are many instances on record of lions breaking through the mud-covered bamboos which form the walls. Suddenly came the noise of something moving about overhead, and the grass roof began to sag under the weight. The horror of the waiting Natives can be better imagined than described, as they expected to see the form of the king of beasts hurtling into their midst.

The sound of the prowler continued overhead and the roof threatened to give way. One of the Natives suddenly seized a spear and wildly thrust it through the grass roof. As he withdrew it, a loud groan was heard. By the glow of the fire, blood could be seen on the spear and blood commenced to drip slowly through the roof. The watchers in the house spellbound by the sight, waited developments in fear and trembling. The movement on the roof continued and groans could be distinctly heard. Suddenly there was a heavy thud on the ground outside. The marauder had dropped from the roof.

A door broke at last and the door of the hut was thrown open. Silence still reigned in the village and the search began. The trail of blood was quite easily followed and led the searchers to a thicket outside the village.

There they found the dead body of a woman. The poor creature had been of weak intellect, and it is thought she had been obsessed with the idea that she was transformed into a lion by night—that she was a lion-woman. The dead body to them was ample proof that lion-women do exist.

## II.—THE ARMY THAT FOUND ITSELF.

Reminiscences of the East African Campaign.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By J. GRANVILLE SQUIBBS.

AFTER the great review and the Governor's valedictory address, which nobody heard, our idea was that we were at last free to go and take over German East Africa. But the unenterprising staff thought they knew better. Except for a few units that went out to guard the railway line, and some I.D. Scouts of whom nobody ever heard, we stayed in Nairobi, eating our heads off.

We were a husky, hungry crowd, and whenever anything extra good appeared on the racecourse mess table it was sampled several times over. Once, the Goan caterer sorrowfully shook his head at a bawling hungry trooper and said admonishingly, "Sir, no can have twice." However, the trooper had come in late and had had nothing at all—and the Goan had to leave in a hurry.

Nairobi was a wonderful place in those days. People with Sam Browne belts, or locally-made imitations of them, strode about the streets armed with septic-looking chits—signed by anybody who had nothing better to do at the moment—requisitioning all sorts of stores and supplies and generally thoroughly enjoying themselves. The shopkeepers shared in the joke, for I think most of those chits were honoured afterwards. Certainly there were a few fine old-stiffs with South African experience who made hay while the sun shone, but most of these were soon put out of harm's way.

The streets were misty with motor-cycle despatch riders, girt with revolvers and going "all out." They would scatter the mules and rickshas, pull up outside Nairobi House in a cloud of oil smoke and dust, and cross the road to the Stanley Bart. Later they would return to the Hill with open exhausts and repeat the evolution as requisite. Men from away out in the wilds kept drifting into town to join the giddy throng, until the place hummed like a hive; and yet nothing seemed to be happening.

### Comic Parades.

In the meantime we went on changing equipment and drilling. It was a wonderful sight to see a troop of the E.A.M.R. extended and wheeling to a flank. How those mules hated leaving each other and how the riders fought with them, shedding equipment and private gadgets in the effort, until they were finally shed themselves and the riderless mules mixed in with another troop, "anything for company" being a mule's motto!

When the evolution was more or less completed and the troop was reforming in close order, back would come the deserters and butt in anywhere, their late riders limping in pursuit, until the air was blue with language and the whole thing resembled nothing so much as a mounted Rugger scrum.

However, we did improve in time, and it was all extraordinarily good for man and beast. The only pity was that it was not conducted on more knowledgeable lines; but the instructors belonged to all periods of English history and consequently disagreed as to the correct procedure. There was no cohesion in the regiment. We still wore different badges, and called our squadrons by the fancy names they had been raised under. We answered to Somebody's Horse, Dingus's Scouts, and the only E.A.M.R. we knew of was a single Squadron of Nairobi's aristocracy, that we sarcastically nicknamed "Monica's Own," after the pretty daughter of our respected Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Our comic parades were "jam" for the townsfolk who turned out to watch us, but we occasion-

ally paid them a return visit when the Town Guard paraded. For the most part they were buniony old boys, and they were naturally. They were armed with ancient weapons, some of which had a bent nail in place of the main prong. Unfortunately the dear old things were never called upon to slaughter themselves by loosing off such dangerous weapons.

Local news came in occasionally. Half the town flocked to see the arrival of some enemy train bombers, captured down country. These Germans had lost their way through foolishly trusting to a British map. The capture of Taveta gave us something to think about, but no news came from the European front, and we were fearful the whole thing would fizzle out before we could get a look in.

Rumours were rarely verified and soon the inevitable reaction set in. Men applied for leave to visit the farms and plantations they had left so hurriedly. Some departed without applying for leave and were quite surprised when they were recalled! We were stagnating and losing all interest.

### Off to the Front.

At 4.30 one morning the call came. Two squadrons of Bowker's Horse were ordered out, and hastily tying things to our saddles, we mounted and rode at a gallop through the moonlit outskirts of Nairobi to the railway station. Rumour said the enemy were right on top of us, but we were halted at the station and told that we were to be rushed into battle by train.

Even when we prepared ourselves for battle so that we should be ready to leap out from derailed trucks and repel the enemy advance on the defenceless Scottish traders of Nairobi, who were endeavouring so gallantly to uphold the motto of "Business as usual—with war-time improvements."

Then it appeared there was not the hurry that had been anticipated, and we waited in the chill dew and watched the sun rise. It continued to rise for some four hours—and became roasting hot before anything happened. Meanwhile, we stood to arms and munched biscuits. Then trucks came for the mounts and Native coaches for the men, and after two hours' shunting display, the train pulled out.

We crawled into Kajado at sunset, and had a meal of bread and bully, the last full meal we were to see for many a day. Next day we were to meet Hunger, and none who took any serious part in the East African Campaign were ever out of sight of that bogey. Napoleon said, "An army marches on its stomach." I never met Napoleon, though I gather from his remark that he was in East Africa during the War. Anyway, he spoke a mouthful!

(To be continued.)

## FORTHCOMING SPECIAL FEATURES.

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## WHAT I THINK OF KENYA.

*Specially written for "East Africa."*

By Frank Oldrieve,

*Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.*

"How do you like Kenya?" is asked more often than how I like any other part of British East of Central Africa.

As a country I like Kenya immensely. Who would not like the wonderful Highlands? Remember, Kenya is twice the size of Great Britain and Ireland, but the Highlands are the main attraction to the Briton. They are, on the average, about 5,000 ft. above sea-level and cover about 35,000 sq. miles, but of this only about 10,000 sq. miles are arable. Owing to the great height, the climate is in many respects like that of a temperate zone, although the Equator runs right through the centre of the Highlands.

Who would not like Lake Victoria, which forms the south-western boundary of Kenya (pronounced Keen-ya), the greatest lake in Africa, giving rise to the most fruitful river in the world, the Nile?

Who would not like Mount Kenya, that wonderfully beautiful snow-clad mountain whose summit is but a few miles south of the Equator, but whose peak is more than 17,000 ft. above sea-level? This tremendous mountain, first seen in 1849 by Krapf, is seamed with no less than fifteen glaciers and is really an extinct volcano. It can be seen any clear day from Nairobi, some eighty miles away. With the early morning light on it, it can never be forgotten. I shall myself never forget seeing it lift its great head out of a sea of cloud one evening when I was but a few miles from its base, and the setting sun shed a blood-red glow over the snowfields.

Who would not like to meet the people who live in Kenya? All are interesting; every class is an engrossing study. There are the great and vigorous tribes which include the Masai, the Kikuyu and the Kavirondo, all of whom live in the Highlands or the plains of the south-western section. These Natives represent a considerable variety in physique, customs, language, and tribal organisations. The greatest density over a large area is in the region of Lake Victoria, as is the case in Tanganyika, and there it is about 100 per sq. mile. In some parts of Kavirondo the density is as high as 1,100 per sq. mile, but this is exceptional. In the Kikuyu Reserve it is 175 to the sq. mile. The total Native population is about 2,550,000.

Who would not be interested in the 23,000 Indians in Kenya? We were glad enough of their help in the early days, and many of them are doing useful work to-day, work that the European could not or would not do, and which at present the African cannot do. They are the middlemen, skilled workmen, and in the minor professions.

Who would not like the 10,000 Arabs an interesting study? They are mostly found in the coastal region, typically tropical in climate and vegetation.

And what about the 11,000 Europeans, for the most part gathered in the Highlands near the railways? More than 2,000 white families are settled on the land, almost all of whom have become domiciled in the country since 1911. Some 1,000 men belong to the Administration and the Royal Forces, 800 represent the commercial classes, 200 the professional classes, and then there are the various Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries. Yes, the people in Kenya are likable.

Kenya is, however, facing many difficulties, one

resulting from what I consider an entirely wrong, indeed, indefensible, policy adopted in 1903, when large blocks of land were reserved for the first settlers. Another difficulty has been the discontent because of the insecurity of land tenure and because of the way in which two or three of the big tribes have been moved from one place to another. A third has been the agitation among Indians over the question of where they might settle, and the refusal to allow them to purchase land in the best parts of the Highlands. The post-War slump was another difficulty, through which Kenya suffered greatly.

How do I like Kenya? Well enough in some ways, but there are some dangers that must be guarded against. Kenya has great possibilities, for the Colony has some of the richest agricultural soil in the world, and this is found mostly in the districts where Europeans may reside permanently. But there are weaknesses apparent to one who knows conditions in other Colonies.

There is too great a dependence by many on one crop, and too little general farming, and there is too great a reliance on Native labour, considering the number of available Natives in the Colony. The present Governor has most wisely pointed this out on several occasions, advising the settlers to turn their attention to crops to which they can attend themselves, or which at least require less Native help than is demanded for the present crops. Some have the idea that settlers may become "gentlemen farmers," spending their time in superintending the work of others and not doing much themselves. There is rather too much of "Society" talk and party-giving; as someone expressed it, "Too much swank and hysteria." There is too great a desire for politics and public meetings, and criticism of the splendid work which the Government is doing. There is too great a desire to use the African as the worker and the money-producer only, and in some quarters at least, little appreciation of what trusteeship for the African means.

There is too much talk of Kenya being so much better than any other British Colony, which to some of us who have seen a good deal of other parts of the British Empire sounds not only exaggerated but foolish. There is at present a good deal of the idea that Kenya is so superior that she is pre-eminently fitted to be the leader in the proposed federation of East African Colonies and Protectorates. A good many people in other parts do not share this idea. This may appear to be over-critical, but it is what I have come to think after visiting Kenya.

Both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions are well-established and are doing excellent medical, educational, and other work. It was a pity to see that there did not seem to be good sympathetic co-operation between the Government and some of the medical missions, and it is to be hoped that this will be remedied. The African is well treated and should certainly receive a greater share of the expenditure than he has done. He must, of course, be encouraged and indeed taught, to work, but he must be left free to decide for himself where he will work, and for whom. At present there is little shortage of labour where the worker is treated properly and paid adequately, and by that I mean that he receives a fair share of the profits.

Kenya has a bright future if she can deal with the Native problem so as to attract the Native to work for the European. Such co-operation is necessary if progress is to be made. But the right attitude towards the African must be adopted.

**NATIVE EDUCATION AND PRODUCTION.**

By R. F. Gault, M.A. (Econ.), F.R.A.S., etc.  
 Director of Education, Nyasaland

OPponents of Native education frequently state that the raw Native is a better man and a better worker than the educated Negro. This argument is disproved by results wherever the African has been given true education, by which we mean that training which enables him to live the life of a useful citizen. So long as literary subjects are not allowed to obscure the other important sides of a Native's training, the educated Native forms the most valuable natural product in Africa.

Were it the policy of Europeans to prevent the education of Natives, such a prohibition could be effected only by segregating them in Reserves which Europeans were forbidden to enter. When we bring the Native into contact with us, we are educating him, and it is to the advantage of every country in Africa to formulate schemes for the complete education of the African, rather than allow him to "pick up" his education in a haphazard manner. The Negro is quick to learn, and, given the opportunity, the results are often amazing.

**The importance of Training.**

Wherever training has been denied the Native, his economic value appears to be almost negligible. Mr. D. B. T. Jabavu, a Native of South Africa, writes in *The Black Problem*: "The implements used in Native farming are old-fashioned and inadequate." Mr. Maurice Evans states: "The Abantu are probably the worst agriculturists and the most wasteful occupiers in the world." Lord Bryce, in *The American Commonwealth*, maintains that "The average Negro is an inefficient worker."

Mr. Jabavu, discussing the question of training, rightly avers that his people respond readily to instruction. His opinion is confirmed by reports from the Transkei, where the Native has been given the opportunity to develop. The Resident Magistrate, Engcobo, reports: "Trade is a very remunerative business. The wants of Natives have increased greatly in the past twenty years", and the Resident Magistrate, Tabankula, affirms: "The progress of the people is amply evident in trade. Twenty years ago the hoe was the only agricultural implement used; now every kraal possesses its plough."

**Results in America.**

Results in America, where much attention has been devoted to Negro education during the past fifty years, and where Industrial Institutions, such as Tuskegee, serve as models to the world, are even more encouraging. In 1903 Mr. C. Kelsey wrote in *The Negro Farmer*: "Seventy per cent. of the Negro farmers in half the counties of Virginia are the owners or managers of their farms." The *Negro Year Book* shows the progress of Negroes in U.S.A. from 1866 to 1922:—

Farms owned ... ..	1,000,000	650,000
Farms operated ... ..	20,000	1,000,000
Businesses conducted ... ..	2,100	60,000

The value of the Negro as a trained worker is proved by the figures collected by the Department of Labour, U.S.A., in "The Negro during the World War":—

**REPORTS OF LABOUR UNITS IN THE WAR.**

	In hours worked per week	In earnings per hour
The Negroes were higher than the Whites in	35	in 28 units
The Negroes were lower than the Whites in	25	in 33 units
The Negroes and Whites were equal	25	in 24 units

The value of the Native in the development of agricultural products is instanced by the cultivation

of cocoa in the Gold Coast, the exports of which realised £1,000,000 in 1907. Subsequent development of the industry is shown in the following export statistics:—

1900	£ 27,280
1910	866,571
1917	3,146,851
1924	7,249,878

Since 1916 an export duty of 1d. a lb. is being levied on cocoa, and the Customs receipts come to more than half the total revenue of the Colony.

The above illustrations cannot fail to convince us that under instruction the Negro materially improves production. If an outlet is provided for his products, the prosperity of the country is assured. We need not labour this point, as the importance of transport facilities has always received consideration by the British Government.

Monsieur Demangeon in *The British Empire, 1925*, attributes the success of our Colonies to this fact: "In Tropical Africa the English have always looked upon railway construction as a work of prime necessity, and one which is vital to commerce."

**ROMANCE OF SULTAN'S HALF-SISTER.**

Sir Claud Hollis's interesting note.

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS has contributed to the *Zanzibar Official Gazette* a most interesting note on Seyyida Salme, half-sister of the former Sultan, Seyyid Barghash, of whom he says, *inter alia* :—

"Her house in Zanzibar town was situated near to the German Club, and her next-door neighbour was a German named Reute. A friendship sprang up between them, which in time ripened into love, and she decided to leave Zanzibar secretly in order to marry abroad, as it was impossible for her to do so in her own home. Arrangements were made with Capt. Paisly, R.N., and in the autumn of 1866 she was given passage in H.M.S. "Highflyer" to Aden. Here she lived with a Spaniard and his wife until her fiancé could join her. She spent her time studying the Christian religion, and after being baptized at the English Chapel on March 30, 1867, when she received the name of Emily, she was married on the same day to Herr Reute. A few weeks later Herr and Frau Reute left Aden for Hamburg, where they lived happily together for three years. In August 1870 Herr Reute died from the result of an accident, and left behind him, besides his widow, three children, a son and two daughters."

Frau Reute subsequently lost most of her property, and when Barghash visited England after succeeding to the Sultanate of Zanzibar, she endeavoured to obtain from him certain monies which she considered to be due to her. Her hopes were disappointed, but she was able at a later date to enlist the active help of German diplomacy and was given a free passage in a German warship to Zanzibar, where the German Consul backed her claim so emphatically that Barghash eventually paid 80,000 rupias in full settlement. During the Great War she was again rendered practically destitute, but when her plight was brought to the notice of the Zanzibar Government in 1922 a pension of £100 per annum was granted.

Sir Claud concludes:—

"All her three children are thought to be alive. Her son had settled in London some years before the war, and assumed the additional surname of Said, calling himself Rudolph Said-Reute. He married a cousin of the Right Honourable Sir Alfred Mond, Bart, and his only son was educated in England. Mr. Said-Reute is an authority on finance and is an active member of an organisation for promoting a good understanding between Great Britain and Germany."



## SOME TYPES OF NYASALAND-GROWN TOBACCO.

### Variety Type.

#### From a Special Correspondent.

It is well known that tobacco varieties such as Gold-leaf, the so-called Hickory Pryor,\* and Cash grown under similar conditions and similar methods of culture will produce crops which on flue-curing are very different. The percentage of leaf in the different grades varies for each crop. The leaf from one variety is noted for texture, evenness of ripening, and body; another variety may be noted for colour and mild smoking flavour, while the third variety may give leaf with good colour and a high percentage of wrappers. Hickory Pryor often grows more rapidly in the early stages in the field than Cash or Gold-leaf, which explains the larger yields often obtained.

Over certain large areas in North Carolina, the variety Cash is now grown and is noted for the good qualities and the average high price which is obtained in comparison with adjoining areas. The soil types on which it is grown are very similar in composition, and the fertiliser formulæ adopted by individual farmers are practically identical. In such areas, therefore, the custom has arisen of applying a definite type name, such as Eastern District Yellow leaf, and by law the type is stated on the warehouse receipts.

#### Progress of the Nyasaland Industry.

No doubt Nyasaland tobacco will be divided into definite types as the industry progresses. The custom has been too often to pool crops grown under greatly varying soil and climatic conditions and from different varieties in Nyasaland flue-cured tobacco. Some buyers have spoken slightly of undesirable smoking flavour, "twang," or lack of elasticity of the whole consignment on account of certain small fractions.

The bulk of the flue-cured tobacco from bright tobacco soils in Nyasaland has been harvested when correctly ripe from the two variety types mainly grown, and such leaf is of pleasant smoking flavour. Most tobacco requires some ageing before manufacture, and the length of time required for ageing

varies with the base and nature of the tobacco produced from varieties of the Big Jim class generally requires far less ageing than other flue-cured types. Moreover, there has arisen a much greater demand for fine cigarette tobacco of this type during recent years, partly on account of the preference given to Colonial growths and partly to a change in the tastes and preference of a large number of consumers.

#### No Danger of Over-production.

I pointed out in the issue of *East Africa* of December 16, 1926, that over-production may easily occur with certain classes of tobacco, but happily I am able to report that many manufacturers are satisfied with the cigarette tobacco in blends produced partly from so-called Hickory Pryor and its near relation Pinkney Arthur, and that over-production is not likely to occur for some years to come, although there is still a large demand for medium and pipe grades produced more largely from the standard varieties, such as Cash and Gold-leaf.

To explain the great difference in the two variety types of Bright tobacco, the Bonanza class, to which the so-called Hickory Pryor belongs, has been obtained by crossing White Burley on standard varieties, which explains the ease with which colour is obtained, and the greater vigour and yield which often results from planting a variety of this class. Often, moreover, Bright tobacco is obtained from these varieties by harvesting leaves from plants which have just been topped or topped only a very short time. Several seasons' experience with the culture of these varieties on the Likangala soils shows that, with market conditions as they are, early planting of Hickory Pryor with light fertilisation and later planting of standard varieties with heavier fertilisation will be the most successful on the main soil types, later plantings of Hickory Pryor giving a large percentage of poor leaf on certain soils.

#### Comparison with U.S.A. Conditions.

Leaf from standard varieties in the Bright belt of the U.S.A. is harvested up to four to five weeks after topping, and starch accumulation is going on during this real ripening. Under the optimum conditions of the true Bright tobacco areas in Nyasaland the ripening is very similar with these standard varieties, and the content of starch and nitrogen

\*This variety, largely grown in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, should be called Harrison Pryor of the Bonanza class.



A NYASALAND TOBACCO PLANTATION

Photo: British Central Africa Co. Ltd.

compounds readily shows the difference between types derived from standard varieties and from Bonanza and Hickory Pryor. Such a difference in composition may readily explain the difference in aroma, but to base any conclusions on the analysis of one or a few samples of Nyasaland tobacco as to the effect of any one constituent on aroma is absurd. A number of investigators in the U.S.A. are inclined to the view that the resins are the most important group of constituent influencing aroma. More recent work has, however, shown that nitrogen compounds also have some influence on certain types of heavily fertilised tobacco, such as is produced in Pennsylvania.

Numerous analyses of Nyasaland tobacco even from very fertile soils in the dry year of 1921-22 have shown that in our fire-cured types nitrogen compounds are likely to have little influence on aroma compared with other compounds. In air-cured and correctly fire-cured types there is a great change in the composition during curing, and these types in Nyasaland require ageing for only a short period and are of pleasant smoking flavour. There is room for improvement in some fire-cured methods, however, as some people cure fast.

#### Types According to Soils and Climatic Conditions.

A recent circular\* dealt with many points from the point of view of elevation, rainfall, soil composition and disease. The types of tobacco produced in Nyasaland may here be named quite arbitrarily as "Likangala Yellow leaf," "Zomba road bright leaf," and "Luchenza fire-cured," while other types may be classed as smoked tobacco of the Central Province and middle elevation fire-cured. Minor types may be named Tuanjati Golden leaf, Konde fire-cured, Lake shore air-cured, etc. Furthermore, each type must be subdivided according to whether the variety grown was standard or of the Bonanza class.

Thus some of these types will be noted year by year for a large amount of high-class cigarette tobacco or other types for a high percentage of desirable medium or pipe grades, and manufacturers should know by the type and grade names that the supply will remain uniform in colour, body, burning quality, aroma, etc., from year to year.

The average elevation, rainfall and soil types on the series after which the types are named are now well known. Such a type classification is in my opinion the first necessary step to co-operative marketing after a group of growers on similar soil types have decided on the variety to be grown (such as a standard or other type) and on the cultural methods (such as a definite fertiliser formula).

#### Fertiliser Formulae.

In the United States definite fertiliser formulae have been worked out at experimental stations on the principal soils, such as the Cecil loams at Appomattox, the Durham sandy loam at Oxford, the Norfolk sandy loam at Timmonsville, the Tifton sandy loam at Tifton. Such soil types cover very large areas, and the production of tobacco on each amounts to about fifteen million pounds. To take an example, the 8-3-3 is now recommended for the average Piedmont soil for Bright tobacco.

We have a foretaste of these results in the report on the Maryland experiments, and although the results of many others have not been published, some are now well known. The fertiliser formulae such as the 10-5-8 for the average Likangala sandy loam, which are advocated for important soil types in Nyasaland, should be absolutely proved by similar

soil survey is so necessary to determine the soil type before experimental stations are established. We here refer to the establishment of a seed and experimental station at Mattiti on the Likangala soils. This is one of the best places for a seed station, not only on account of the extent and elevation of soil types in Nyasaland, but because it is a locality where carry-over of bacterial disease is practically non-existent compared with that in the dry season months in Cholo and Mikolongwe.

#### The Likangala Soils.

A great difficulty with some growers on the Likangala soils, although it seems satisfactorily to have been solved near Zomba, is the great variability in rainfall from year to year. In 1921 the January rainfall was 1 inch and in 1925 was 28 inches. This makes necessary side application of nitrogen and ammonia to tobacco in certain seasons. The experience of six seasons with these side applications of ammonia has shown a very profitable procedure in these wet seasons, and although it certainly does increase slightly the percentage of nitrogen in the leaf, it has little effect on colour if judiciously done. The principle is that good yields of tobacco of the best quality are generally produced under conditions tending to promote rapid unbroken growth. This last season with an application of 300 lb. per acre of sulphate of ammonia good colour was still obtained with Hickory Pryor, and the yield was increased over the no manure plot by 80%.

The formula for the main soil types given below may be completed by pre-planting applications of organic nitrogen, phosphates and potash and by applications of ammonia or soluble nitrogen after planting. A successful grower on the Likangala Bright tobacco soils has said that even up to two weeks before topping he had applied such side applications to so-called Hickory Pryor with due regard to the wet weather conditions, and he had obtained good colour and improved body and texture. The average grower has probably an absolute limit of a month after planting out beyond which applications of ammonia should not be given, otherwise there is darkening of colour and delayed ripening. It should be thoroughly understood that there are two important factors influencing ripening and colour: one is the supply of phosphates to the plant, and the other is the type of soil.

The proportion of phosphoric acid to nitrogen in the supply of plant food to a standard Bright tobacco crop should be 80 lb. to 30 lb. as an optimum, and this, moreover, can be worked out by the soil survey workers for numerous soil types on individual estates in Nyasaland after their experience with numerous soil analyses, mechanical and chemical experiments over the past six seasons. They can readily explain where nitrogen starvation is likely to occur with the regard to the type of soil and the supply of phosphoric acid. Good colour is obtained with Hickory Pryor of the Bonanza class more readily than with standard varieties and with a much smaller supply of phosphoric acid. Much more latitude in the application of ammonia is allowable to growers on sandy soils under a high rainfall. In our best Bright tobacco areas such as the Luchenza and Kasungu districts, Vua plain, Chimawa and Choda areas, Likangala plain, etc., it is usually the case that the compound fertiliser with a definite formula given for the main soil type can be applied before planting, and no ammonia is required afterwards.

#### Definition of "Type."

To sum up, the type classification of Nyasaland-grown tobacco must be based chiefly on the results

\*Circular No. 1 Agronomy Series, Dept. of Agriculture, Nyasaland.

## THE NATIVE AND HIS FOOD.

Is a Meat Diet Necessary?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

May I beg a small portion of your valuable space to comment on an article which appeared in your issue of October 13 under the above heading?

It is difficult, for instance, to trace the connection between roughage and diet and helminths. Again most of the pot-bellies I have seen have been associated with enlarged spleen, the result of malaria; and it is probably true to say that the vast majority of skin diseases are due, not to deficiencies of diet, but to such common diseases as yaws, leprosy, scabies, tinea, &c.

With regard to milk, there may be a superstition with regard to the cofostrum, but the belief that the milk itself is insufficient is, I am certain, founded on fact. It is a common sight to see mothers with newly-born babies slung on their backs toiling away in their *shambas*, and the double drain of infant and arduous work cannot but adversely affect both the quantity and the quality of the milk.

Again, it is stated that the Native later in life suffers from a lack of protein. Where is the proof of this? And is it an actual fact that Native tribes are any less resistant to zymotic disease than were European races in the past?

Even if we assume that meat protein is essential to his diet, almost every village possesses the ubiquitous and prolific African fowl. Fish also is obtainable in very many areas, and I can assure you that Game Regulations or no, a great deal of hunting and trapping of game is done by Natives. I have personal experience of this.

Paragraph 4 of the article states that the necessity for more meat is being recognised. By whom, may I ask? What I do know is that there is a large body of opinion in East Africa which believes that meat is not necessary to Natives who have not been accustomed to it, provided they get sufficient variety in the other foodstuffs.

Deaths in prison are quoted in defence of a meat diet, but were these deaths stated to be definitely due to lack of meat, and if so, was the diet in other respects suitable as regards the main food constituents? One would not, of course, go so far as to say that a Masai would thrive on a vegetarian diet. Indeed, the next paragraph of the article goes on to say that Natives specialise in food. This is undoubtedly true, and to force a vegetarian diet on a meat-eating Masai would be as foolish as to insist that meat is necessary to the Native who thrives on bananas and groundnuts.

Finally, with regard to cancer, it is somewhat difficult to trace the association between roughage and primary cancer of the liver, and the Medical Report does not appear to state whether or not the cases quoted occurred in non-meat-eating Natives. Opinions as to the prevalence of malignant disease amongst Africans are valueless without actual figures, but I should say that, compared with the European, the African is a rare subject of attack.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. C.

[The article to which our correspondent refers concerned the Annual Medical Report of Tanganyika Territory for 1925. J. M. C.'s letter has been referred to the reviewer of that Report, who writes—

I fear J. M. C. has missed the whole point of the article, which was a review of the latest report of the Medical Department of Tanganyika Territory, in the light of the Food reform campaign (in a certain portion of the popular Press) of which we have been the victims for a long time. Unless J. M. C. has followed this campaign, such difficulties as he appears to find in the article are inevitable.]

of the continuous soil and crop survey over a series of years. The aim of the soil survey, by comparing texture of the soil and the climatic conditions with the conditions prevailing in areas such as South Carolina or Kentucky, can tell directly whether a settler is likely to succeed with certain varieties of tobacco, and whether a certain method of curing tobacco will do well.

As the word "type" as applied to tobacco is frequently confused with grade, or certain groups of grades, it may be said here that a tobacco type may be defined as "A division of one of the main classes of tobacco having certain peculiar characteristics which will permit of its being divided into a single system of grades."

The following rule will assist in determining the type in which any tobacco should be placed: "Any tobacco having the same characteristics and corresponding qualities, colour, and lengths is treated as one type, regardless of any factors of historical or geographical nature which cannot be determined by an examination of the tobacco."

### PROPOSED NYASALAND SETTLER'S CONFERENCE.

Sir Charles Bowring Welcomes the Suggestion.

A SPECIAL supplement of the *Nyasaland Government Gazette* contains a summary of the proceedings of the last session of the Council. His Excellency, the Governor, in the course of his statement, said:—

"At one of my meetings it was suggested to me that Government should convene an annual conference at headquarters at which delegates from every local association should be present, and which would be attended by all heads of Departments whose activities affect the European community, where matters of general as well as of local interest could be discussed. Since it would appear that there is little chance of the formation of a Convention of Associations on the lines of the Kenya organisation, this suggestion seems to me to have much to commend it. It would enable delegates from different parts of the country to form some opinion of the relative importance of their respective requirements and would, I think, greatly assist Government in the allocation of funds for public works and other services to the different areas. I am considering the proposal with a view to convening such a meeting at some convenient time next year."

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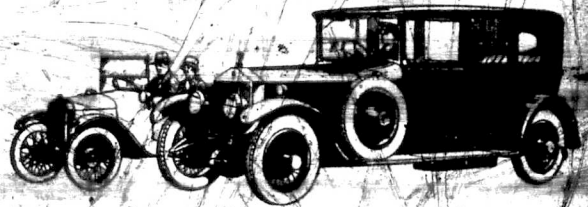
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**PERSONALIA.**

Lady Cable has arrived in London.

Mr. J. F. Nicoll has assumed charge of the Mbera District.

Dr. and Mrs. D. V. Lathani are returning to Dar-es-Salaam.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fairfax Franklin are outward-bound for Beira.

The new racing yacht of His Highness the Sultan has arrived in Zanzibar.

Lord and Lady Kysant arrived back on Monday by the "Carnarvon Castle."

Mr. Robert Williams received the freedom of the City of Aberdeen on Monday.

Colonel Frank Johnson, D.S.O., M.L.A., Southern Rhodesia, is leaving London shortly.

Major E. H. Ward, of Naivasha, is shortly to be married in Nairobi to Miss Rebecca Jephson, of London.

It is rumoured that Sir Hilton Young will succeed Mr. Ronald McNeill as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

A cinematograph film, "The Awakening of the Equatorial Congo," was shown yesterday at the Royal Society of Arts.

Sir Frederick Lugard and Mr. J. A. Hutton were last week re-elected Vice-Presidents of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Sir Sydney Henn was able to leave the nursing home last week-end, and has now been able to return to the City.

Messrs. L. H. Maxwell, R. Sharpe, and B. A. Thomas are passengers for Beira by the R.M.S. "Windsor Castle," which left Southampton on October 14.

Prince Albert de Ligne, who has returned to New York as Belgian Ambassador to the United States, is greatly interested in white settlement in the Eastern Belgian Congo.

Mr. R. D. Girouard, only son of Sir Percy Girouard, a former Governor of what is now Kenya Colony, was married yesterday in Westminster Cathedral to Lady Blanche Beresford.

Mr. Hölger Rosenbergh, a well-known Danish journalist, was in Zanzibar during mail week preparatory to journeying from Bagamoyo to the mouth of the Congo over the route followed by Stanley fifty years ago.

Admiral A. K. Bickford, C.M.G., whose death is reported, commanded in the "eighties" H.M.S. "Pegasus," which was sunk by the "Kocoungberg" at the beginning of the late War in the Zanzibar roadstead.

Mr. J. Rider Peckham has written his new novel, "The Race of the Ox," which is shortly to be published by Messrs. Herbert Jenkins. The scene of the story is laid in South Africa.

East African Freemasons will learn with interest that Lieutenant Colonel Sir Morgan Crofton—who served as Provost Marshal at G.H.Q., Dar-es-Salaam during the East African Campaign—was last week appointed Assistant Sojourner of the United Royal Arch Chapter, 1629.

Mr. Frederic Booth, of Rumuruti, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Booth, of Barton Hall, Preston, was married last week in Nairobi to Miss Clara Phyllis Armitage, of Jersey, who went to Kenya only five months ago on appointment as Matron, Lady North Home, Nairobi.

Mr. H. Plunket Woodgate, who served during the East African Campaign with the East African Mounted Rifles, and who will be remembered by many of our readers, has just published through Messrs. Seeley Service, "Things Seen at the Tower of London." The book is priced at 3s. 6d.

The Prince of Wales was last week installed First Principal of the United Royal Arch Chapter, 1629, at the headquarters of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, 10, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W. General Sir Alexander Hutchinson being appointed Deputy First Principal, Major W. W. Channingham and Major Charles Oliver Graham were installed as Second and Third Principals.

THE REV. Dr. Robert Laws, C.M.G., B.D., M.D., who arrived in London on Monday, has, we are glad to see, been warmly welcomed by the daily Press, which has paid tribute to his fifty-two years of unremitting labour in Central Africa.



Livingstone had just been buried in Westminster Abbey when the Aberdeenshire youth of twenty-four—who, starting work as a cabinet maker, had studied the arts, theology, and medicine—volunteered for service on the Central African lake which was the slave's happy hunting ground.

On October 12, 1855, the pioneer party launched their little steamer, the "Hala," on the broad waters of Nyasa to the tunes of the Hundredth Psalm. That is the day which Dr. Laws, Africa's fondest living missionary, loves to recall, and the anniversary of which he chose two years ago for the celebration of Livingstone's jubilee.

Many a mission station in Tropical Africa has done work which in more settled countries would devolve upon Government, but surely no station can show a finer record than that founded by Dr. Laws on the high plateau at the northern end of Lake Nyasa. No wonder "Laws of Livingstone" is a name with which to conjure in the heart of what was truly the Dark Continent when he first knew it. Long may his great-hearted pioneer live to enjoy his rest after his heroic labours!

The Board of Governors of the Imperial Institute and the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University of London held a reception on Tuesday evening to meet the members of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference.

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The twelfth session of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, which opened in Geneva last Monday, is being attended by the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P. The Belgian report on Ruanda-Urundi is among the matters to be considered by the Commission, on which Dr. Ludwig Kastl, the recently appointed German member, now takes his seat.

□ □ □ □

When Sir Edward Grigg passed through Zanzibar recently, he was interviewed by the Editor of the *Zanzibar Voice*, who asked whether there had been any misunderstanding between His Excellency and Mr. Jeevanjee in London. "Oh, that was only a misunderstanding," Sir Edward is reported to have replied. "Mr. Jeevanjee wanted Members of Parliament, such as Colonel Wedgwood, to accompany him to see me, and that somehow or other could not be arranged."

□ □ □ □

The death from blackwater fever of Mr. James Kerr, late of Messrs. Gill and Johnson, Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, has been received with deep regret in Kenya and Tanganyika, where the deceased was widely known and appreciated. Mr. Kerr, who was in the late forties, served in the War with the South African Infantry, and, having been invalided out in 1918, settled in Mombasa in the following year. He was a great figure in the golf world, and his services to the Mombasa Golf Club will be greatly missed.

Mr. McGeevor Ross's book, "Kenya from Within" will be reviewed in our next issue.

Dr. F. E. Doering of Kenya, who has been teaching in British Columbia, and who once lived in Canada, has told a local newspaper that he practised dentistry in Johannesburg before going to East Africa, of which he spoke in the highest possible terms. Dr. Doering had, he said, visited Brazil to study coffee cultivation in that country, since he believed that conditions on the East African plateau were very similar to those in Southern Brazil.

□ □ □ □

The Indian Press states that the Aga Khan has stated: "I strongly urge that all efforts and influence in East Africa, and above all in India, in the Viceroy's Council, and Assembly, etc., should be used and concentrated on getting the nomination of two Indian members on the Royal Commission of Inquiry into future policy in East Africa. If we gain this, we have not committed ourselves beforehand to any policy, and yet we will make our influence fully felt."

□ □ □ □

On his arrival in Simla last month, Mr. C. F. Andrews informed the Press that he had been requested by the Indian community in East Africa to contradict the statement publicly made in London by Sir Sydney Henn that "my one complaint against Indians (in East Africa) is their low standard of morality, both personal and commercial, especially the latter." Mr. Andrews commented that such opinions, expressed in the most public manner in London, were very damaging to Indian interests. Similar charges had been made at a similarly critical period by the Kenya Economic Commission's report of 1919.



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East Africa in the Press.

EAST AFRICAN FREIGHT RATES.

MAJOR C. L. WALSH wrote in a letter published by The Times last week—

East African shippers have now been notified by the British steamship lines engaged in the East African trade that the recent re-imposition of the surcharge of 5s. per bill of lading ton cannot be withdrawn, and this levy stands at the moment undisturbed though not unchallenged. The effect of this imposition is that shippers from East Africa desiring to ship produce to Continental ports (except Antwerp) must pay an additional 5s. per bill of lading ton if these shipments are to be made by British steamers. This surcharge, which operates against the British lines only, is not applicable to shipments by Dutch or German steamers.

The full effect of this somewhat unbalanced arrangement is that shipping opportunities are restricted, enabling the subsequent carrying of stores at East African ports, where storage facilities are strictly limited, concurrent with British steamers constantly leaving the ports with ample freight space available, but debarred from these freight acceptances owing to the restriction imposed on them by the terms of the Conference. To appreciate this really serious handicap to East African trade and the difficulties under which we must operate, unless this imposition is immediately removed, the following figures are given. In 1922 the shipment of sisal alone from Tanganyika Territory, excluding Kenya, etc., totalled approximately 21,500 tons. Last year the figure exceeded 40,000 tons, and next year the total will run into over 60,000 tons. Sisal is merely given as an illustration. The increase in other products has likewise been considerable.

Thus we find that concurrent with the trade of Tanganyika Territory showing this healthy expansion, the shipping companies introduce a wholly unnecessary and vexatious restriction. By their recent refusal to meet a delegation of shippers arranged in conjunction with the London Chamber of Commerce, the lines have created an unfortunate impasse which must result in an appeal to the Government.

It surely is more than incongruous for the British taxpayers' money to be liberally utilised on bill-posting, exhortations to purchase the Empire's products, whilst British steamship lines refuse to carry Empire freight on a parity with Dutch and German lines, lest by so doing they offend their alien competitors. Such high-souled and purposeless magnanimity could be more kindly appreciated if it did not operate at the expense of the unfortunate East African producer and shipper. Any further delay in the removal of this surcharge must create overstocking and chaos at the East African ports.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

"The Confessions of a Tenderfoot Coaster." By Warren Henry, being a Trade Chronicle of Life on the West African Coast. H. F. & G. Witherby, 16s. net.

The International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, 22, Craven Street, W.C.2, has issued a short memorandum on the Practical Orthography of African Languages. (Price 6d.)

AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIAS.

MR. G. HEATON NICHOLLS, Commissioner under the first Administration of Northern Rhodesia, and who is now Member for Zululand of the Legislative Assembly of South Africa, was recently interviewed by the Mercury on his return from an extended tour of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. He expressed himself strongly in favour of the ultimate amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, rather than that Northern Rhodesia should be linked up with any East African federation.

The important point I want to make," continued Mr. Nicholls, "is this: There is very little settlement in Northern Rhodesia at the moment, outside the mining companies, and consequently there is a body of opinion existing which wants to tack Northern Rhodesia on to East Africa, in an East African federation. That is a thing which one has to prevent. Southern Rhodesia is in favour of amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia, whilst settlers and others with money invested in Northern Rhodesia are also in favour of it. Natal has a very great interest in this matter. If Northern Rhodesia were joined to an East African federation, there would probably be very little development; it would become in fact a Native area on the lines of Tanganyika. Certain bodies of opinion in Northern Rhodesia have feared this so much that they recently sent representatives to an Unofficial Conference in Nairobi. A resolution was taken at the meeting to the effect that the interests of Northern Rhodesia would be best served by joining up with the south rather than the east.

The Ormsby Gore Report, which appears to lean towards the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia with East Africa, conveys a quite erroneous impression. In its argument about Northern Rhodesian communications, for some extraordinary reason it takes Livingstone as the economic and administrative centre. The report considers the distance from Livingstone to Lobito Bay, which it says is about 2,000 miles. It considers the distance from Livingstone to Cape Town 1,646 miles; from Livingstone to Walvis Bay 980 miles, and Livingstone to Beira 900 miles, apparently oblivious of the fact that Livingstone produces nothing but official minutes. The productive centre of North-Western Rhodesia is the Kafue, and the Kafue is exactly the same distance from Salisbury as it is from Livingstone. In other words, if the proposed railway line was completed between Salisbury and the Kafue, the Kafue would be only about 650 miles from Beira. To regard Livingstone as the focus of transportation is absurd. The saving in mileage which the Sinoia-Kafue line would effect would give such a spin to development in both mining and agriculture that the Rhodesian railway system would prove exceedingly. If this line is not built, then the huge general development of the Congo will find its way to Lobito Bay over a railway system manned entirely by cheap Native labour, at rates with which the southern line cannot compete.

Personally," Mr. Heaton Nicholls concluded, "I think it was quite impossible for the Commission to sum up their conclusions properly in a few weeks' travel through the country. It will be a tragedy for the British tradition in South Africa if Northern Rhodesia joins the Eastern Federation, and thus prevents the area suitable for white settlement in the north from developing into a great new African Dominion."

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**KENYA CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS.**

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Nairobi, October 20.

The session of the Convention of Associations closed this afternoon. Much regret has been expressed at the absence of Lord Delamere from the Convention on account of ill-health.

It was decided that the Executive Committee should collaborate with the Elected Members of the Legislative Council in the preparation of a memorandum on the terms of reference of the Hilton-Young Commission, which memorandum is to be circulated for the information of District Associations. A further special session of the Convention is to be held on December 30 to discuss the visit of the Hilton-Young Commission.

The Hon. H. T. Martin, Commissioner of Lands, gave a most interesting address on the subject of the Government's new white settlement schemes, and the Postmaster-General and representatives of the Department of Agriculture and of the Veterinary Service also attended. The Executive Committee is to meet the Governor on October 22 to discuss the motions adopted.

**Protest against Use of Government Vote.**

The original proposal of the Executive that the Convention should record its protest against the action of the Government in carrying, by means of its official majority in the Legislature, the payment of a sum of £6,500 on the Lady Northey Home by a supplementary estimate, was widened to embrace a protest against the official majority vote being at any time utilised for any purpose except the maintenance of the King's Government or in connection with grave Imperial issues.

Motions carried included the following:

**Hilton-Young Commission.**—That this Convention welcomes the appointment of the Hilton Young Commission, and trusts that its labours will result in a scheme which will provide adequate safeguards for the state of civilisation which has been reached, and which will prove acceptable to our people in these territories.

**Congo Basin Treaties.**—That in view of the fact that the Congo Basin Treaties come up for revision in 1928, the Convention urges the Local Government to represent to the Home Government the great desire of the Colony that the Treaties be abrogated, or, failing that, that they be so amended that they be given power to accord preferential Customs dues to British goods.

**Land for White Settlement.**—That this Convention urges Government to hold for European settlement the strip of land, one mile wide, between the Kenya and Uganda Railway and the Masai Reserve boundary lying between the Sultan Hamud and Athi River Stations; further, that if and when the proposed plan for fencing the Game Reserve can be carried out, this fence should be erected along the Masai Reserve boundary in the above-mentioned area instead of along the Railway.

**Land Transactions.**—That this Convention welcomes the announcement by Government that negotiations in respect of the proposed Tottenham Sea-land exchange have been broken off, but expressing its entire dissatisfaction in the manner in which the general public had been kept informed of this transaction. It therefore urges Government to publish full details of the negotiations up to the point at which they were broken off, and to reiterate the pledge given by Government that District Committees will invariably be consulted in connection with all land transactions in their respective areas.

**Future Native Policy.**—That this Convention welcomes the affirmation by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his speech in the House of Commons, of the principles which is of paramount importance to the political future of the Colony, wherein the interests of white and black are so interwoven as to be inseparable for the purposes of Government—that the subject of Native Affairs cannot be divorced from the control of the Central Legislature.

**Telephone Services.**—That this Convention is of opinion that in view of the Commissioner of Police's recommendation in the Stock Theft Committee's report (as quoted in

the Postmaster-General's letter of 5.1.26, and the utility of telephonic communication to Government Departments generally and to the Defence Forces, the Postmaster-General be urged to withdraw the amount required to be guaranteed for this and similar installations. Further, that for similar reasons Government be urged to connect Nakuru telephonically with Nairobi without delay.

**Fuel Oils.**—That this Convention is of opinion that the present price of agricultural fuels is far too high, and should be reduced by every possible means for the benefit of agriculture and the country generally.

**Adulterated Foodstuffs.**—That this Convention considers that the Food and Drugs Ordinance should be amended so as to make it an offence for any adulterated foodstuff to be sold unless the nature of the adulterant and percentage is clearly stated on the container.

**Civil Service Pay.**—That the Convention requests Government seriously to consider the possibility of introducing a system whereby all future appointments to the Civil Services of the Colony shall be made on a basis of consolidated pay.

**Military and Police.**—That this Convention instructs the Executive Committee to inquire into and report upon the desirability and responsibility of substituting a European Police Force for the K.A.R. and existing mixed Police Force.

**Franked Envelopes.**—That this Convention urges Government to issue instructions to all its Departments to the effect that every communication emanating from them to the public and requiring a reply shall be accompanied by a franked envelope for the despatch of such reply.

Other resolutions adopted concerned farm schools, the regular collection of data of labour requirements and supply, the maintenance of the Convention Labour Committee, the reserve of land in Northern Laikipia for white settlement, the acquisition of land for railway and main-road outspans, the introduction of licences for the trading of maize in European settled areas, elucidation and amplification of the Resident Natives Ordinance, uniform administration of the Masters and Servants Ordinance, the establishment of a prison-farm for habitual criminals, the utilisation of available funds on roads over which farm produce must be carried to the railway, the prohibition of Native-owned cattle in most settled areas, and the need for increased veterinary services, with special reference to inoculation as a means of combating East Coast fever.

**The Governor's Settlement Scheme.**

Increased white settlement is, of course, a subject on which the Convention feels strongly, but it was decided to postpone discussion of the resolution standing in the name of the Nairobi District Farmers' Association "that this Convention views with a certain amount of alarm any proposals of Government, as outlined by His Excellency the Governor, to import settlers without capital into the Colony." A further motion postponed was that of the Kericho and Buret Farmers' Association in favour of payment of the Elected Members.

The motions withdrawn dealt with the importance of cheap supplies of fuel oils; amendment of the Theft of Stock and Produce Ordinance to include coffee; the Kericho-Laikipia land exchange; the proposal that the auctioning of Crown lands in the Plateau District should be held in abeyance; the suggestion that Secretaries of Farmers' Associations be permitted to frank correspondence addressed to Government Departments; the demand that the Kericho-Sotik Railway be started at an early date; that freight rates on all classes of manure be reduced; and that the Executive discuss with the Kenya and Uganda Railway and with the shipping companies the introduction of reduced freight charges on bloodstock.

**Motions Defeated.**

The motion standing in the name of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce—which is now affiliated to

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the Convention—that Government should be requested seriously to consider the introduction of a coin of the value of 25 cents of a shilling was lost, a fate likewise shared by the Nakuru District Farmers' Association's motion that the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a standing Economic Sub-Committee to study and report from time to time upon the general economic position of the Colony and particularly to examine critically all budget proposals. The proposal to erect a swimming bath for Europeans on the vacant portion of the Colonists' Plot at Nairobi (a motion raised solely for the purpose of discussion) was also defeated.

**WORK AND WAGES OF NATIVE LABOUR.**

*Findings of Njoro European Association.*

East Africa is indebted to the Njoro European Association for the subjoined details of the findings of a sub-committee appointed to review the question of hours of work and wages of Native labour. The sub-committee asks that its recommendations or suggestions shall be regarded as genuine efforts to conserve labour, and in no way an attempt to interfere with individual systems of management. Criticisms or suggestions which will help to create a higher standard of labour efficiency throughout the district are invited. The report reads:—

"The sub-committee believe there is a considerable tendency on the part of many farmers to give tasks of a very light nature to their labour, and then to allow their boys to finish their day's work on the completion of the task. Those short hours of work mean a wastage of labour and consequent increase in cost. It is therefore believed that, in principle, some form of standardisation of hours of work and tasks throughout the district is eminently desirable.

"The completion of the task should not necessarily mean the completion of the day's work, and the latter should not be less than nine hours, with a break for a meal and a rest (included in the nine hours). Any work done in excess of a set task should be rewarded by a bonus to be paid daily. The sub-committee do not consider that the difficulties of applying this latter principle in practice are so great as many farmers who have not yet tried it seem to think. The saving effected on obtaining a full day's work from labour would more than provide for a good *karam* (clerk) to measure any extra work done. There can be but little doubt that a break for a short rest and a meal is essential to produce the best results from the Native, just as much as from the European, since no man works his

best on an empty stomach. The same applies in vogue in this district of working labour without a break has crept in owing to rain generally commencing early in the afternoon during the wet season. This difficulty could probably be overcome by an earlier start during these months, with a halt during the morning. The break and meal system is now in force on several farms in this district, and is understood to be very satisfactory.

"As a guide to help towards the general standardisation of tasks in this district, the sub-committee make the following suggestions:—

"*All Field Operations involving the Use of Bullocks*.—It is realised that the day's work of the drivers is regulated by the limitations of the oxen (governed by grazing conditions, distance from water, etc.). It is clear, however, that the conditions of the oxen should not limit the working hours of the drivers, and it is urged that either provision be made for a full day's ploughing, or other work be allotted to them so as to bring them into line with other labour doing a nine-hour day.

"*Mechanical Operations*.—Drivers to work not less than an eight-hour day.

"*Maize Weeding*.—It is realised that varying tillage conditions preclude all possibility of imposing a definite general task, but it is thought that under average clean conditions a task of not less than 1,000 square yards is a fair basis of work, with a bonus at the rate of five cents per 100 square yards in excess of task, thus giving the Native the possibility of doubling his wages.

"*Maize Harvesting*.—A task of 6,000 yards for cutting alone, and stooking operations to be based on this figure.

"*Maize Harvesting and Husking*.—A task of 2,000 yards minimum, with a bonus at the rate of five cents per 100 yards in excess of task, thus giving the Native the possibility of trebling his wages, a factor not to be discouraged at harvest time, during which it is the custom in most countries to work whilst there in daylight.

"*Maize Shelling*.—It is recommended that a bonus per sack be paid, above the estimated average output of the machine used.

"*Maize Other Labour*.—A bonus to be paid on an overtime basis at time and a half rates.

"*Loading and Unloading*.—It is recommended that, according to the loading facilities, a fair task be allotted and a fair bonus be paid per bag in excess of task.

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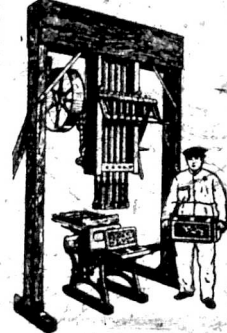
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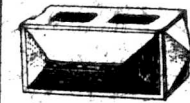
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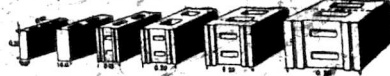
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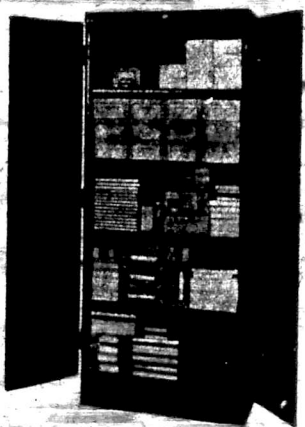


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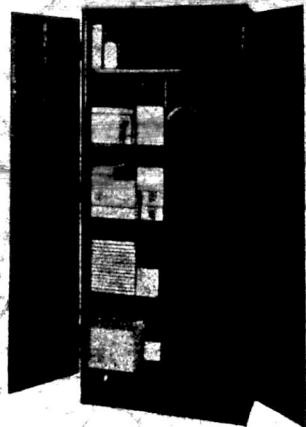
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**The Faith of the Witch-Doctor.**

How much precisely does a witch-doctor believe? It is an interesting question. How far does his faith in his mystic powers carry him? Is he really convinced of the truth of all he claims? The official reports of old-time trials of witches in Europe tend to show that these unfortunate creatures really did believe that they had the occult powers alleged against them, and experienced the unholy and forbidden delights they were accused of. Making every allowance for the atrocious tortures they suffered, and the obsolete court procedure, modern research—and there has been a good deal of that in recent years—has revealed too great a uniformity in their evidence in many countries for the easy explanation of mere coincidence.

A correspondent cites a case within his personal knowledge of an African witch-doctor who, as one may say, died for his faith. Some Native boys, benighted in bad lion country, were making a stout *boma* for their protection when a medicine man came up and urged them to stop. There was no need for so much trouble, said he; he himself would make a medicine which would be a perfect guard against any lion. The boys were only half convinced; but after a long argument they compromised by leaving their *boma* unfinished on condition that the witch-doctor slept in the gap. So the man of mystery made his *darwa* and cast his spells and generally put a first-class *juju* on the *boma* and all within it. After which he lay down and went to sleep with an easy mind, and let us hope, a clear conscience. But the lions got him. In the morning he was gone, and the boys had no difficulty in seeing what it was that had carried him off.

**Can a Hyena Swim?**

THE hyena is an interesting animal. Apart from his place in the economy of Nature, he embodies so many contradictions, physical and psychological. He has been made the subject of many "recondite and Rabelaisian yarns," as Kipling puts it. "Armed with jaws as powerful as a toggle-joint ore-crusher, he seems incapable of using them in offence." Early accounts of his ability to break up with his teeth the thigh-bones of an ox were frankly discredited; and

not until the experiment was actually tried in the Zoological Gardens were they admitted. He is such an outlandish creature, he is so weird and horrible. But can he swim? Tigers love water. They delight in lying half-immersed in a water-hole in the hot weather, and they will boldly swim over quite broad rivers and even arms of the sea. The jaguar is almost amphibious. Monkeys have been known to dive from twenty feet into a stream, and get away with it. But the hyena? That competent observer, "Two Knives," asks this question in a recent issue of the *Uganda News*, and answers it himself in the affirmative to the extent of giving two instances which came under his notice. In one a hyena chased a wounded kob to the banks of a river, but hesitated so long before taking the plunge that he lost his prey. In the other two hyenas were discovered in close company actually swimming in Lake Bunyonyi, in rough water and about seven hundred yards out. This would seem to establish the fact that they are not really averse to water. An interesting point in this latter case was that the beasts nearly drowned each other in their selfish efforts to save themselves. How characteristic!

**Style on Safari.**

SOME years ago there was published a book on big game hunting in East Africa in which the author, a man of wide experience and undoubted success, made out a strong case for what may be called "style" on safari. He argued that if after a long day's hunting the sportsman returned to a slovenly tent, a camp table without a cloth, tin plates carelessly cleaned and chipped enamel mugs, fatigue would probably verge into disgust, and any meal, so unappetisingly served, would be refused, with the natural result of a dose of fever and possibly the collapse of the expedition. How often, he remarked, had he known young men fresh from home determined to "rough it" and laughing at the risk, brought down to the coast in a *machila* and sent back to England rotten with fever and with all their money wasted. For himself, taught by experience, he insisted, while on safari, on the cleanest of linen, the brightest of crystal, china plates and flowers or at least some attempt at decoration on the table. With a smart personal boy to serve, a meal was then irresistible, however tired one might be, and the fatal drift towards fever was triumphantly avoided. There is much in this contention; moral effect counts for a very great deal and nowhere more than in the bush.

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## WHAT KENYA THINKS

Mr. Felling's Able Speech

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

The Colony has been struck by the almost great speech made in the Legislative Council by Mr. Felling, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and the almost equally able criticisms that followed in debate from the Unofficial Members. Mr. Felling dealt fully with railway matters, delving deep into policy, working, and finance, in a most statesmanlike address. From a perusal of the columns of close reasoning contained in the Press report it seemed that there was nothing to reply to, but his unofficial critics, not to be denied, endeavoured to pick holes in his argument, while unanimously paying tribute to his efficiency.

The chief point at issue between the official policy and non-official representative opinion was the question of conservative finance *versus* reduced rates. Mr. Felling budgeted not only to meet all present essential demands upon the Railway, but also to build up ample reserves for upkeep and appreciation for the future. The unofficial view is that he is overdoing it, in the sense that he is budgeting for the future while starving the present. There is a great demand for a reduction in the rate on kerosine and petrol, so greatly used by the farming community, the backbone of the country's prosperity. Mr. Felling declines any departure which would reduce revenue at the moment, and retorts that the proposed reduction in kerosine would reduce the cost of tillage but a few pence per acre, which economy the farmer might easily effect if he took better care of his tractor. The General Manager, while not ruling out the possibility of some further reductions—having already effected, as he claims, so many during his term of office—remains adamant on the undesirability of tampering with railway revenue, in view of so much requiring to be done and the need of providing in the near future for further interest charges on loans already sanctioned. Other minor issues were also raised which Mr. Felling boldly faced in his rejoinder. In the end his estimates were carried almost unanimously, only one contrary vote being recorded.

### The Feetham Commission.

This Commission, appointed by Government to report on Local Government conditions in Kenya, sat here about twelve months ago, being in session at Nairobi for a little over a month. The result is given in two handsome official volumes printed in London. There was really no popular demand for such a Commission, but it was ordered. On the face of it, it did appear that in this rather peculiar pioneer place it would be difficult and premature to call in outside experts for the purpose of laying down hard and fast rules before anything had properly shaped itself. It may do this in advance in the case of a Garden City, where the expert starts with a clean slate, but not a single one of the Commissions which have sat here to consider local conditions has had its recommendations implemented.

Nairobi and Mombasa are like "Topsy" growing, which stage tends to defeat efforts to be put into a straight waistcoat. Realistic scientific methods in town planning and urban control must be adopted at a certain stage, but not set for local conditions defeat the stylist. The town-planning reports recently submitted on Nairobi and Mombasa are anathema in both places, proving largely abortive in practical application; and it would seem that this Feetham report will prove another white elephant,

Nairobi Municipality—which declined to take official part in the sittings—is almost entirely unrepresented, and in Mombasa there is also strenuous opposition to its findings. The main present issue is whether Nairobi municipal boundaries should be enlarged to include some incipient suburbs, mostly unbuild upon, with the consequent responsibilities for upkeep and higher taxation, what time the town of Nairobi is itself in a bad condition for roads and has still large areas unoccupied and remaining still to be developed. The new proposals to extend the present municipal limits, recommended by the Commission, look well on paper, but not so well upon closer examination. There will certainly be a fight over it.

### "Daylight Saving."

This rather extraordinary measure, as applied to Kenya, which has been taken up by the Hon. Capt. H. E. Schwartz with a zeal which many of us think worthy of a better cause—though it passed the Select Committee stage in the Legislative Council, when put to open Council was not so readily welcomed. Though it is called "Daylight Saving," the Select Committee reporting in its favour admits that this description is a misnomer. In a place like Kenya, with daylight from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., practically all the year round, there can be no "saving," for all working hours are in daylight. The motive is to coerce people to start work half-an-hour earlier and knock off half-an-hour earlier. The simple device of altering office and business hours accordingly is not considered sufficient, so they alter the clock. But where the sun defeats the clock is in the fact that most people get up to-day shortly after daylight, and will decline to get up before daylight with a twelve-hour daylight day before them! As a certain section is in favour of this make-believe, and the great majority are indifferent, we may yet see the measure adopted. On the other hand, neither the Railway nor the farmers, nor our neighbours seem to favour it, so it is just as likely that the movement may fail.

## AFRICAN LIFE ON THE FILM.

### A Co-operative Missionary Effort.

"AFRICA To-day," the new missionary film of African life which was shown to the Press at the Polytechnic Theatre a few days ago, is the work of Messrs. T. H. Baxter and Joseph Best, who, as most of our readers know, recently made a special tour of South Central and East Africa. The photography is excellent; some of the scenes of Native life are as striking as any we can recall, while the views of the Victoria and Ripon Falls are likewise exceptionally good. The conception of illustrating the seven ages of the African, in Shakespeare's way, was a happy one and has been well executed. The presentation of the Jubilee celebrations of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda is vivid and realistic, and the whole film is throughout a skilful blending of items of secular and missionary interest.

A certain amount of editing could, however, improve the picture. The old African resident will be mildly irritated by the sudden switching from Poland to Kenya and from Uganda to the Rand, usually without any indication that the scenes relate to districts separated by thousands of miles; but such pedantry will not trouble the uninitiated British public.

Mr. Best is to be felicitated on the excellent cinematography, and Mr. Baxter and the seven missionary societies concerned in this co-operative effort merit congratulation on their wise handling of a subject which, to make it appeal to cinema goers, needed to be treated with more than usual care.

## EAST AFRICAN ESTATES LIMITED.

### Report of Ordinary General Meeting.

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of East African Estates Ltd. was held on October 25 at the registered offices of the Company, Carlton House, Regent Street, S.W.

The Right Hon. the Viscount Cobham (Chairman of the Company) presided.

The Secretary (Mr. Wm. Beaumont) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

#### Viscount Cobham's Speech.

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, said: Gentlemen: As was stated in my remarks last year, after we had obtained in exchange valuable land in the Highlands for tropical land at the Coast not ripe for development, we transferred, in exchange for shares, our holding in the new land to a newly-formed Company, viz., Evans Brothers (Kenya) Limited.

The past year of that Company has been one of active development, and the regret which the Board feels in not being able to report a substantial profit after payment of Debenture Interest is tempered by the knowledge that the new Highland property which was transferred to that Company is being rapidly prepared for planting and to some extent has been planted.

The British Colonial Provision Company Limited has had another successful year, and a dividend of 10% is included in the Accounts presented to you. I am glad to be able to say that, owing to the considerable profit made by the farm carried on in conjunction with the Bacon Factory, the results of the following financial year (not coming within the purview of these Accounts) have enabled the Directors to recommend to its Shareholders to pay a dividend of 15%.

Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates Limited has suffered what is hoped to be only a temporary setback by the drought which was experienced generally throughout East Africa during the past season. The crop was disappointingly small, but returns to hand show that a larger quantity may be anticipated this season. The Coffee Company has recently sold a small portion of the undeveloped part of their Estates at a profit, with the result that the Debentures will be reduced by about £4,000.

#### Highland and Coastal Properties.

Second in importance only to the investments just dealt with comes the land concession on the Coast held by your Company from the Kenya Government. Various sales of land on this property continue to take place at prices which are considered satisfactory, and the Board is pleased to report that since the date of the Balance Sheet the remainder of the Taveta property has been sold.

The Likoni Township area is being sought after and twelve plots have been sold at highly satisfactory prices. As stated in the Directors' Report, every effort is being made to ensure that this growing township shall be developed on modern principles, and to this end detailed plans have been prepared. There is every indication that a desirable residential district is coming into being.

With regard to the future, the Directors believe that the soundest prospects of your Company lie mainly in the Highlands. The capital value of the Highland Estates in which we are interested, which includes the Coffee, Maize and Bacon Companies, can scarcely fail to appreciate in the next few years to a considerable extent. Evans Brothers (Kenya)

Accounts closed, and a year when our that the early stage the main effort can only development. The first Report of the Directors of that Company to its Shareholders shows confidence in the Company's success.

#### Satisfactory Land Sales.

Turning to the Accounts, it will be noticed that sales of land have been made amounting to a sum approaching £20,000, the proceeds of such sales being generally payable by instalments over varying periods. It should be understood that until all the coastal properties represented by the first item on the Assets side of the Balance Sheet, viz., the sum of £43,806 4s. 6d., are sold, no profit can be ascertained on these sales. May I be allowed to add that the Directors consider the prices obtained are satisfactory.

With regard to the investments which are set out in the Balance Sheet at the total sum of £257,552 14s. 11d. the Directors have no reason to regret taking up these Debentures and Shares.

The Debtors shown at £34,098 16s. 1d. are mainly the instalments due on sales of land.

The loan to Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates Limited will be reduced considerably by a Call which has recently been made on the uncalled Capital of the Company, and by repayment a few days ago of a sum of £10,000 which this Company temporarily advanced to pay off a Mortgage on one of that Company's Estates.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

## MR. L. E. MATHER VISITING EAST AFRICA.

### To Investigate Opportunities in the Territories.

COMPLAINT has often been made by East African settlers and business men that British manufacturers and exporters have been slower to recognise the potentialities of the territories as buyers, and that American and German firms in particular have been more inclined to send their directors, partners, and chief executive officials to examine things for themselves on the spot.

There has, however, been a gratifying improvement in this direction during the last year or two, and we are glad to be able to state that Mr. L. E. Mather, Chairman of Messrs. Mather and Platt Limited, the well-known Manchester electrical and pump and fire protection engineers, left London on Monday last for a tour of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan, the last-named of which territories he already knows well.

Mr. Mather is anxious to see things for himself, and to explore the possibilities of increased business as the territories develop. He may be found c/o The National Bank of India, Mombasa or Nairobi, and would, we feel sure, welcome any suggestions which our readers might care to put before him.

## TROPICAL AFRICA'S TRANSPORT PROBLEM.

THE Uganda Planters' Association has forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a resolution suggesting that all Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories in Africa should contribute an annual sum for five consecutive years in order to enable an expert committee of engineers to attempt to solve the transport problem by means of the use of solid fuels.



### COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICES.

#### Committee to Consider Organization.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a committee to make a preliminary organization and efficiency of the Colonial Veterinary Services, and to make suggestions for increasing its efficiency. The terms of reference of the Committee are:

any proposals for consolidating the various veterinary offices in regard to veterinary education and administration in the Empire governing Dependencies that may be considered desirable.

The questions to be considered include matters of recruitment and training of veterinary officers, their conditions of service, the organization of research and practical work, the setting up and support of the institutions required, and methods by which the financial requirements involved may be met.

In framing their recommendations, the Committee should bear in mind that the principle of the ultimate situation of a Colonial Scientific and Research Service has been approved by the Colonial Office Conference, and that specific proposals for the formation of an Agricultural, Scientific and Research Service for the non-governing Dependencies with which the Veterinary Service must necessarily maintain close liaison, are now being framed.

The Committee consists of the Lord Lovat, K.T. (Chairman), the Right Hon. W. Crispien Gore, Sir Arnold Phelip, K.C.M.G., Professor J. B. Buxton, Professor R. T. Leiper, Dr. W. A. Andrews, Dr. J. B. Orr, Mr. W. C. Bottomley, and Major R. D. Burse. It is proposed to add to the above at an early date an additional officer with experience in the Colonial Service. Major G. S. M. Hutchinson, Colonial Office, is Secretary to the Committee.

Major-General the Hon. Sir Frederick Gordon D.S.O., late of the Gordon Highlanders, who has passed away at the age of sixty-six, served in the Sudan in 1884, during which year he was wounded.

### BRIEF POINTERS FROM UGANDA.

The present year has been a very successful one for the Government of Uganda, and the results of the year's work have been most satisfactory. The Government has been able to carry out its programme of work, and has been able to meet its financial obligations. The Government has also been able to improve the conditions of the people, and has been able to increase the productivity of the land.

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A report on Kampala local trade states that three or four traders have stopped payment, and that further advances are expected shortly. The use of the cotton bags has, however, had a beneficial effect on the local goods market, which will, it is hoped, give relief to the merchants.

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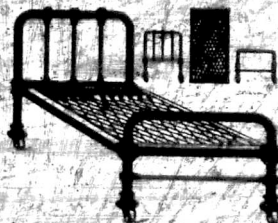
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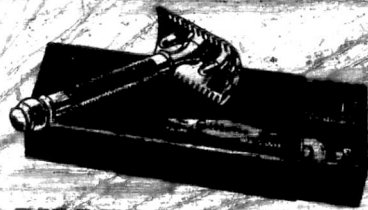
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"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

The Metropolitan Garage has been opened in Sixth Avenue, Nairobi.

Mr. S. H. Sayer is now managing the Zanzibar branch of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co.

During August Zanzibar imported, 222 tons of cement, 25 tons of iron and steel manufactures, 16 tons of corrugated iron, and 12 tons of girders, beams and joists.

Domestic exports from Kenya during the first seven months of this year are officially valued at £1,766,792, a considerable increase over the corresponding figures of last year of £1,378,000.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during a recent week included: Agricultural implements, 5,287 packages; cement, 7,257 packages; cotton piece goods, 1,375 packages; galvanised sheets, 4,831 bundles; industrial and agricultural machinery, 7,206 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 1,518 packages; wines and spirits, 1,237 packages.

The total export traffic railed to the coast over the Kenya and Uganda Railway during the first eight months of the year amounted to 207,939 tons, or no less than 59% above the corresponding figures of last year. The total import traffic during the same period was 85,946 tons, making an increase of over 53%.

An official report states that labour supplies in Tanganyika Territory are generally satisfactory, and that a Labour Officer was appointed in August for the Arusha and Moshi districts. The Kilosa labour camp continues its useful work, 4,958 Natives having passed through it during August.

Home consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first six months of this year totalled £3,403,708 sterling, of which Great Britain supplied 30%, the U.S.A. 13%, India 11%, Holland 6%, Germany 5%, and Japan 4%. Great Britain's proportion has risen from 42% to 30% that of the U.S.A. up from 12% to 13%, that of India stationary, and that of Germany and Holland up 1% each.

The current cotton report of the Uganda Department of Agriculture states that the planting season has been the most difficult in the history of the industry. Growers have made strenuous efforts to plant up large acreages, but weather conditions have been adverse. Less than half the average rainfall has fallen during the planting season in the principal cotton districts, and conditions in many areas are giving cause for anxiety. When rains become general, plots prepared for cotton in many areas will undoubtedly be sown with food crops.

The latest official report from Zanzibar indicates that the clove harvest will be the best in years, the general opinion being that the crop will yield approximately 700,000 fransidas.

The report of Tanganyika Diamonds Ltd. for the year ended June 30 states that the total recovery of 17,168 carats realised £92,343, and half of this amount, less charges, accrued to the company, the balance going to the Mwanza Development Syndicate. A profit of £34,423 is shown for the year, from which is deducted the debit of £3,860 brought forward, leaving an undivided balance as at June 30 of £30,563.

The current monthly report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) says:—

**Kenya.**—The improvement in European trade circles continues steadily. Bazaar trade remains unchanged. A fairly satisfactory maize harvest is anticipated, but the wheat crop is poor in many areas.


**Tanganyika.**—Favourable weather conditions have facilitated the harvesting of the groundnut crop.

**Uganda.**—Business is very quiet, and some small failures do not seem unlikely.

**Nyasaland.**—Cotton prospects are favourable, and European planters have increased the area under cultivation for next season's tobacco crop.

**Sudan.**—The area under cotton in Gezira is estimated at 120,000 feddans. The Tokar crop promises to be early and good. Good rains have led to increased sowing in the areas for rain-grown cotton, crops promising well. Good rains have created optimistic feeling in import circles, but more care in granting credit is being exercised. Messrs. Dorman Long and Co. Ltd. have commenced work on the bridge over the Atbara River for the Kassala-Gedaref line.

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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

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"A" size	100s. od.	to 140. 6d.	
"B" size	90s. od.	to 118s. od.	
"C" size	90s. od.	to 105s. od.	
Peaberry	90s. od.	to 142s. od.	
<b>London graded</b>			
First size	109s. 6d.	to 146. 6d.	
Second size	98s. od.	to 122s. 6d.	
Third size	80s. od.	to 102s. 6d.	
Peaberry	100s. od.	to 130s. od.	
Brown and pale	28s. od.	to 88s. od.	
<b>London cleaned</b>			
First size	130s. 6d.		
Second size	108s. od.	to 115s. 6d.	
Third size	100s. 6d.		
Peaberry	103s. 6d.		
<b>Uganda</b>			
First size	91s. od.	to 100s. od.	
Second size	85s. 6d.	to 103s. od.	
Third size	68s. 6d.		
Peaberry	90s. od.	to 105s. od.	
Robusta	70s. od.	to 70s. od.	
<b>London cleaned</b>			
First size	93s. 6d.		
Second size	90s. 6d.		
Third size	73s. od.		
Peaberry	90s. od.		
<b>Tanganyika</b>			
<b>Arusha</b>			
Pale greyish	93s. 6d.		
<b>London cleaned</b>			
First size	129s. od.	to 130s. 6d.	
Second size	117s. od.	to 117s. 6d.	
Third size	98s. 6d.	to 104s. 6d.	
Peaberry	110s. od.	to 115s. 6d.	
<b>Kilimanjaro</b>			
Palish	119s. od.		
Peaberry	102s. od.		
<b>Usambara</b>			
<b>London cleaned</b>			
First size	127s. 6d.		
Second size	97s. od.		
Third size	67s. od.		
Peaberry	118s. od.		
London stocks of East African coffee on October 10 totalled 27,498 bags, as compared with 20,434 bags on the same date in 1926.			

**OTHER PRODUCE.**

**Castor Seed.**—There is no business doing, the nominal value being £17 10s.

**Cotton.**—The current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that quotations are reduced 80 points, a fair business having been done. Imports of East African cotton into Great Britain during the twelve weeks since August 1 have amounted to 15,934 bales, as compared with 26,000 bales for the same period last year. Imports of Sudan cotton between these dates this year have totalled 6,140 bales, against 6,000 bales in 1926-27, and 4,000 in 1925-26.

**Cotton Seed** is about unchanged at £8 2s. 6d.  
**Groundnuts.**—There is little improvement. The value of float is £23 15s. for October-November, £22 12s. 6d. and for November-December £21 11s.

**Maize.**—Business has been done in No. 7 at 33s.  
**Muslin.**—White and/or yellow for October-November shipment is a little lower, sellers are asking £25 15s.

**Sisal.**—During the past week sisal has been dull and uninteresting, buyers continuing to abstain from the market. The nearest hands position seems to be the weakest, and business has been done for No. 1 at £30 5s. for 5000, with 5s. better for January-March shipment. Although these prices are quoted on the market, they do not represent the ideas of many of the large producers, who still maintain prices of from 10s. to 20s. above these figures, according to quality. The position is very sensitive, and immediately inquiries are made to purchase material, sellers withdraw. It is doubtful if any large quantity could be bought at the prices now ruling.

**USEFUL PAMPHLETS FOR SETTLERS.**

Miss K. A. LANSDELL, BOWEN Division of Botany, Pretoria, continues her valuable work on the weeds of South Africa, and in Bulletin Nos. 16 and 17 deals with the "khaki weed" (*Alternanthera aegyptiaca*, R.Br.) and the "dwarf marigold" (*Schkuhria bonariensis*, L.), giving coloured plates and photographs of the plants and full details of their characters, germination, distribution and eradication. It is difficult to over-estimate the value of these pamphlets to all land-workers in Africa, for at any time these weeds may become a serious menace to cultivation.

Bulletin No. 31, by Dr. P. R. Viljoen, the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, treats of the nature and control of anthrax, a fell disease which is certainly on the increase in the south. The paper gives in a simple, non-technical style the most important points to be borne in mind when methods of combating anthrax are carried out. The disease is so serious, and so easily communicated to human beings, that the pamphlet should be carefully studied by all who have the care or control of farm animals.

"The Digestibility of Tef-fay for Sheep" (Sc. Bull. No. 57) details some of the latest methods in this difficult type of research, and "The Financial Side of Dairy Farming" (Bull. No. 12) contains much valuable reasoning. Particularly useful is a type "Yearly Balance Sheet." The small farmer is likely to be not too precise in his bookkeeping; and it is in just this way that these bulletins help so materially.

It is proposed that the non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of Uganda shall be amended so that from January 1 next every non-Native shall pay 60s. per annum.



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## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Guildford Castle," which left London on Thursday, October 20, via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena, carries the following East African passengers:

<i>Beira</i>	<i>Zanzibar</i>
Mr. J. Fairfax Franklin	Mr. A. Callam
Mrs. Fairfax Franklin	
Master Fairfax Franklin	
Mr. W. E. Miller	<i>Mombasa</i>
Miss E. M. Nixon	Mr. A. H. Brown
Mr. A. Taylor	Mrs. Brown
Mrs. E. K. Wright	Miss J. M. Brown
	Miss M. D. Brown
	Mr. C. G. Harraway
<i>Dar es Salaam</i>	Mrs. S. M. Longhurst
Miss Donaldson	Miss E. Matthews
Mrs. D. V. Latham	Mr. W. H. Mayne
Mrs. Latham	
Miss Latham	

The R.M.S. "Kenilworth Castle," which sailed from Southampton on October 27, travelling via Madeira for the Cape, carries for

<i>Mombasa</i>	Mrs. D. Wood
Mr. W. G. Aspland	Mrs. H. Wood
Miss J. H. Beales	Master J. Wood
Mr. R. J. Field	
Mrs. Field	<i>Beira</i>
Mrs. J. C. Logan	Mrs. J. S. Meikle
Master H. Logan	Miss M. J. Meikle
Miss G. Powell	Dr. H. G. Wiltshire
Mr. K. H. Rodwell	Mrs. Wiltshire

## NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The October issue of "Foylibra," the monthly record now published by Messrs. W. and G. Foyle, Ltd., the well-known booksellers of Charing Cross Road, W.C.2, contains a little story of a few Europeans in Tanganyika Territory who clubbed together to spend £50 on a library, which they purchased from the firm in question.

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## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

	Oct. 22
"Malda" sailed Beira home via Suez	
"Mantola" left Aden outwards, Oct. 23	
	CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON.
"Diplomat" arrived Mombasa outwards, Oct. 16	
"City of Mandalay" left Aden for East Africa, Oct. 24	
"Clan Mackenzie" left Birkenhead for East Africa, Oct. 15	
	HOLLAND-AFRICA.
"Randfontein" left East London homewards via West Coast, Oct. 17	
"Zenada" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Oct. 16	
"Nykerk" left Antwerp for East Africa via Suez, Oct. 13	
"Jagersfontein" left Antwerp homewards, Oct. 18	
"Klipfontein" arrived Genoa homewards, Oct. 16	
"Veendyk" left Mombasa homewards via Suez, Oct. 14	
"Billiton" arrived Beira homewards via Suez, Oct. 16	
"Heemskerk" arrived Cape Town for East Africa, Oct. 11	
"Giekerk" left Hamburg for East Africa via Suez, Oct. 18	
	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
"Chambord" arrived Marseilles, Oct. 24	
"General Duchesne" left Réunion homewards, Oct. 20	
"General Vayron" left Réunion outwards, Oct. 21	
"Explorateur Grandidier" left Port Said for Mauritius, Oct. 19	
"Amiral Pierre" left Zanzibar homewards, Oct. 18	
"Leconte de Lisle" arrived Dar es Salaam for Mauritius, Oct. 27	
	UNION CASTLE.
"Dunluc Castle" arrived London from Beira, Oct. 21	
"Gascon" left Zanzibar for South Africa, Oct. 24	
"Gloucester Castle" left Beira for London, Oct. 21	
"Grantully Castle" arrived East London for Beira, Oct. 24	
"Fairfield Castle" left London for Beira, Oct. 20	
"Llandaff Castle" left Las Palmas for London, Oct. 20	
"Llandoverly Castle" left Aden for London, Oct. 21	
"Llanstephan Castle" arrived Genoa for East Africa, Oct. 21	

## EAST AFRICAN MAELS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. at 6 p.m. to-day, October 27, and at the same time on November 3, 8, 10 and 17. For Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, October 28.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on October 27 and November 5.

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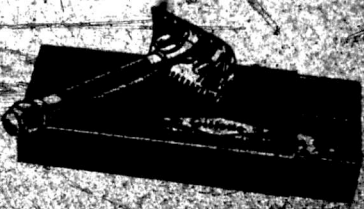
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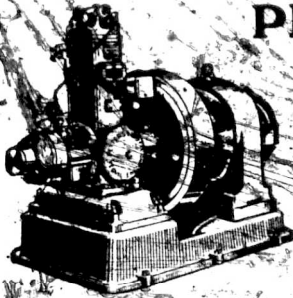
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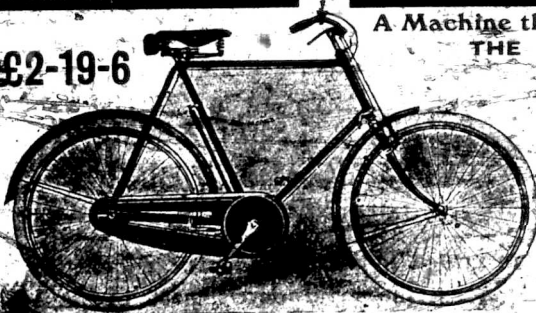
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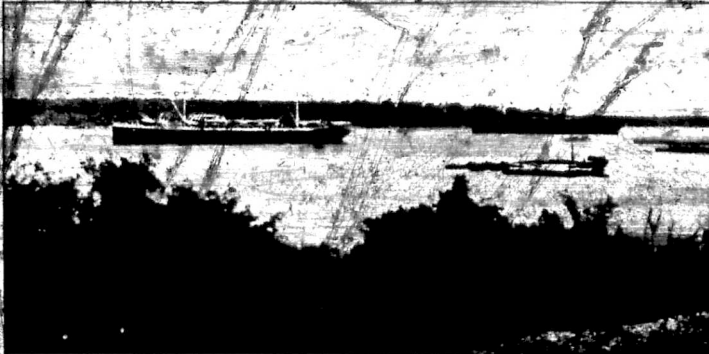
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Convention of Associations of Kenya,  
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## GERMAN MISSIONS IN TANGANYIKA

OVERLEAF will be found some most interesting extracts from the diary of an East African reader who has recently toured the South-Western areas of Tanganyika Territory. His observations and impressions confirm in their entirety the statements which *East Africa* has repeatedly made concerning organised and subsidised German settlement in the Mandated Territory. He corroborates our recent intimation that a considerable number of practically indigent ex-enemies have lately entered Tanganyika; he, like other of our correspondents, has heard from their own lips that they are financially assisted from Germany from the outset; and he notes the significant fact that Britain is making these people more welcome in the territory which she wrested from Teuton misrule than do the Dutch, generally regarded as very tolerant of Germans in their Colonies.

Perhaps the most serious entries in the diary are those which confirm the news already published in these pages that German missions, which have "immense holdings" in the Bungewe and other districts, are disposing of land to their fellow-countrymen for settlement purposes. That even the possibility of such action should be a direct reflection on our Administration, following the British occupation, all such German mission properties reverted to the Allied Powers, and, as is well known, German missionaries were banished and the stations worked in most cases by British missionary

societies. However, some little while ago arrangements were made, with the usual lack of public knowledge of what was happening, for the Germans to return to their posts, but now, for the first time, the world learns that they have been presented by the trusting British authorities with the unrestricted freehold of their old areas. Surely the most elementary prudence would have insisted on safeguards against the commercialisation of the land thus donated! But British Administration in Tanganyika has from the first been singularly devoid of prudence in matters German, and we are now offered the spectacle of German missions trading their surplus land to German settlers in areas closed to British settlement. Thus is German settlement facilitated. Any agent of a land-holding company who allowed himself to be tricked so easily by an applicant for a freehold would be dismissed immediately. Governments, though traditionally tolerant of incompetence in the official ranks, can be made to disclose the identity of peculiarly inept servants if sufficient public pressure be brought to bear, and we suggest that full information should be sought on this subject both in the House of Commons and in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

Immediately it was known that German missionaries were to be readmitted to Tanganyika, *East Africa*—which has, we think, given ample proof that it has no anti-missionary bias—urged the need of caution, a warning which has proved justified even more quickly than we had anticipated would be the case. Not even Germans can claim that British magnanimity to German mission societies was intended to enable them to engage in land selling or land-leasing operations, and their present procedure can be characterised only as an abuse of British generosity. Authoritative explanation is clearly necessary.

## "EAST AFRICA"

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## GERMAN ACTIVITY IN TANGANYIKA.

### THE RUSH TO THE SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICTS.

Special Report to "East Africa."

The following extracts from the diary of a British East African reader will not surprise those who have carefully studied the news "East Africa" has published regarding German activity in Tanganyika Territory. In their staccato fashion they reveal strikingly the present conditions of the "land scramble" in the South-Western Highlands of Tanganyika.

*Arusha, August 5.*—Had a tip from M. L. that the South-Western Highlands of Tanganyika are about to be declared open. The Usawira and Unyiha areas were formerly closed to settlement until communications could be assured. Now that an all-weather road beyond Iringa is a certainty, farms are to be sold in these parts, which are said to be excellent wheat and coffee land.

Made up a party of friends, coffee planters like myself, including C. G. K. and wife, and my brother Jack, who wants his own little cabbage patch, and started from Nairobi in two cars, a Dodge tourer and a Chev. lorry.

Road from Nairobi to Longido appalling, dusty, stony and waterless. Heaps of game to be seen. Three punctures on the way. Shot a "Tommy," firing through wind screen! Immense improvement in road surface as soon as we got into Tanganyika. Reached Arusha second day out; good going, all things considered. Quite a decent hotel here. Staying a day to rest.

Much struck with one or two estates we have seen here—beautiful coffee; wonderful volcanic soil; very dusty underfoot, but moist as soon as you dig three inches down; numbers of perennial streams everywhere. Mount Meru a glorious sight in the morning sun.

*Dodoma, August 8.*—Made Dodoma in two days: good road, especially the Mbulu escarpment. Leaving for Iringa to-morrow.

*Iringa, August 9.*—Iringa in good style to-day. Road excellent; cars pulling well. "Colonists" hotel here crowded. Much talk of the land rush towards Mbozi. Pessimists quote the General Manager of Railways and Railway Reconnaissance Survey as saying that the Dodoma-Fife railway cannot come in this generation. Got news of the local settlers' meeting with the Acting Governor, who is visiting this district.

#### Dozens of Germans.

*Mbozi, August 11.*—Reached Mbozi after a dusty run from Brandt yesterday.

Passed dozens of Germans with their families on the Unyiha plateau. Spoke to one group and gave them some tea. They were camping out, squatting on the land they hope to get ultimately. Other Germans all over the place. Saw no sign of the Dutch voortrekkers, talked of in Parliament the other day; suppose they have gone Njombe direction.

Most of these Germans sitting on their boxes, surrounded by chickens and children and stifled by smoke from open-air kitchens, have not had time yet even to run a grass banda up. Obvious that

this is a concerted move. These folk have come out here with apparently little or no money and a few household chattels. They pick their farm and sit down to wait for the auctions. Curious to compare these people with other Boches who have already got land in Dabaga. Latter seem to be quite prosperous, whereas former are very near the border-line of destitution.

#### Assisted by German Banks.

They tell us that as soon as anyone can show anything like a title to land, German Land Banks advance money for first year's development according to acreage, and subsidise their nationals afterwards. This may account for the difference in the German settlers we have seen.

Much struck at finding a goodly percentage of ex-officials among the Germans we have spoken to. One had been in Brazil and Mexico, and having tried these countries, had gone to Java, where he had studied coffee. Finding he could get no land from the Dutch in the East Indies, he came to Tanganyika, where he is doing well. Britain evidently kinder than Holland! All these Germans are full of hope and energy, except one missionary we met here, who said coffee had been tried before the War and proved a failure.

Mpulungu, the new port in Northern Rhodesia, is apparently to be the outlet for this part of the territory. Chances of railway being constructed south of Dodoma said to be very slight, one hears so on all sides.

*Mbozi, August 21.*—Have been radiating from here for the past week or more in separate parties. Many reports of mining activity round Ithaka region. Geological Survey parties at work all round. Copper being exploited at Brandt by powerful British interests. Mica in the Lupa and Sira areas. Diggers are trickling back to the alluvial gold regions but awaiting rains to start work.

C. G. K. and self took a run to Fife and on to Abercorn to have a look at Mpulungu. A decent-sized steamer, the "Liemba," is now running here from Kigoma. A small pier or jetty has been built at Mpulungu, which is said to be the only deep-water port on Lake Tanganyika, except Kigoma. Am told that the magnificent sum of £10 has been voted by Rhodesian Government for building of piers and godowns at M1.

One English settler we met here is much incensed at a party of Germans who walked into his house while he was away, made themselves comfortable for the night and left a chit saying "Danke schön" or words to that effect. As the Germans were utter strangers, it seemed a bit thick!



**Prospective Settlers "Chancing their Arm."**

Still *Mbosi* camp, August 23.—Country round here is not uniformly good from the agricultural point of view; at least, the soil is patchy and often very hard; am taking samples back for analysis. Fairly well watered but lack of shade trees and wind breaks; prevailing wind during last few days have been very high.

Apparently all these settlers—have counted or heard of over fifty Germans alone—are squatting on the farms they have picked, putting in nurseries, cutting water furrows, and even making estate roads while waiting the result of their application. Hear the auctions cannot come off for another six weeks or two months at the earliest. Government surveyor said to be now on his way here to make preliminary survey; he will then divide the country into blocks as has been done at Arusha and Iringa. Blocks will have to be inspected by an A.O. to see whether Native planting or grazing or water rights are involved. Then the estates go up to auction in batches of a dozen at a time.

Would-be settlers were warned by H.E. the other day that, if they put in any improvements before they get their land it is at their own risk. If their application is turned down for any reason, settlers will have to quit, of course. Most people seem to be "chancing their arm" in this respect.

**Bakshish to Native Chiefs.**

*Mbosi*, August 25.—Held up considerably by C. G. K., who has had bad luck to develop poisoned foot. Afraid we will have to go to Tukuyu, the nearest doctor, to have this seen to. Also our petrol dump is awaiting us at that place.

Everywhere here there seems to be a pernicious system of *bakshish* which is paid out to chiefs and headmen by land-seekers. We have been pestered on all sides by Natives wanting blankets, salt and cloth, and offering in return to show us a good farm in their country. Hear of sums as high as £25 being paid in advance to headmen by people who have pegged farms in and round Mbosi. As *quid pro quo* the Native undertakes to warn off any newcomers.

My impression is the headmen will do nothing of the sort. If A. comes along and offers more than B. has paid, the headmen and chiefs will certainly take another *bakshish* and allow B. to overpeg A.'s land. Talk about Karl Peters and Stanley; it's just like the old scramble for African concessions in the '80's—only on a smaller scale!

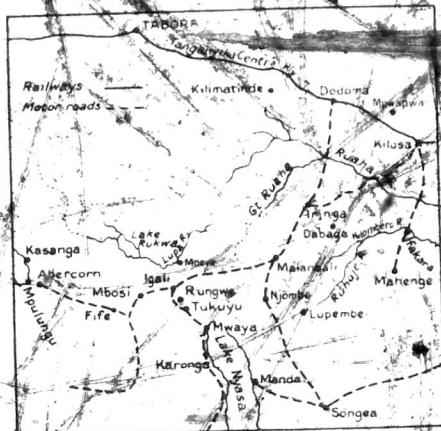
Undoubtedly heaps of people have pegged half-a-dozen farms—often in dummy names—with no intention of occupying or developing them; but simply meaning to sit tight and wait for the railway to come, when they will off-load these parcels of land upon some "mug" during the ensuing boom.

*Tukuyu*, August 27.—C. G. K. laid up in rest house with poisoned foot until petrol arrives. Cheerful!

**German Missions Subletting Land.**

Land-seekers are warned off here, as the district—by far the best land in the Province—is closed to further settlement. Nevertheless German missions are allowed to sub-let their pre-War freeholds to other Germans. Isn't it the giddy limit?

Hear that H.E. warned the local settlers' Association that bids by absentee landlords would be strictly examined and refused at the auctions; also that occupation and development in person or by an approved agent would be demanded. At this rate, the Germans at Mbosi seem to be nearly the only genuine settlers there.



SOUTH-WESTERN TANGANYIKA.

Have been tuning up cars for return journey today. Jack and I visited a local coffee estate. Wonderfully fertile soil around Rungwe mountain, another volcano like Meru only more active, for they get frequent tremors here, and they had a bad earthquake about eight years ago, when several European houses fell.

Much heartburning among local planters because Government has closed this area, where the German missions have immense holdings. As these are freehold, the missions can sub-let and do—to their own nationals of course. Understand these mission title deeds will not bear inspection. Englishmen can get no more land in Rungwe.

*Tukuyu*, August 30.—Petrol arrived at last. Shall be glad to get off to-morrow. C. G. K.'s foot easier and doctor says he is fit to travel.

Jack says, "Nothing doing." He intends to abandon farm he had pegged in Mbosi and get back to something more like a British Colony. I agree with him.

**PROSPECTING IN SOUTHERN TANGANYIKA.**

**New Rush on the Kasanga River.**

THE Dar-es-Salaam correspondent of the *Daily Mail* cables:—

"Excitement is rising to fever pitch at the Kasanga River, between Lake Rukwa and Lake Tanganyika, where already eighty people are assembled for the gold rush timed to start on November 1.

"Last season the presence of a reef was reported here, and exclusive prospecting licences were granted to two parties for the area, which is said to be ten square miles, and includes the reef. That licence has now been revoked, and six claims granted to the diggers concerned as the reward for their discovery. The reef has yet to be proved.

Meanwhile, alluvial workings may go forward in the same area, and these are being thrown open from November 1. Hence the present excitement. The largest nuggets washed last season were 120 ounces, and 51 ounces respectively. Three lucky diggers who had been prospecting and working thereabouts for the past three years made £3,000 each within one month."

### A CORSAIR TURNED HISTORIAN

Mr. McGregor-Ross's Views on Kenya

A few months past we have expected publication of Mr. McGregor-Ross's book, which is now issued by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin at 18s. net under the title "Kenya from Within." Friends to whom the author had submitted portions of the manuscript had little consolation to offer. "He out-Leys Leys," one well-known Kenya colonist told us. "I've pleaded with him to cut out whole passages and tone down others," said another prominent East African, himself a hard-hitting controversialist, who ended with the words, "But he won't; nothing will influence him." Apparently later thoughts have been best, for the preface tells us that "the advice of numbers of friends as to deletion, modification, or addition of matter was almost invariably followed." Thus the volume is less drastic than we had been led to anticipate.

The author's official career as Director of Public Works in the Colony until his retirement and his publicly expressed opinions count for much in a work of this character, which though it be subtitled "A Short Political History," has none of the detachment which the reliable historian must bring to his task. Indeed, Mr. Ross appears not to have made up his own mind as to the form to be assumed in the public presentation of the matter recorded in his diaries over a period of twenty-three years. Should he narrate incidents simply as he had witnessed them, leaving his readers to draw their own conclusions; or should he set out and construe those facts for frankly polemical ends? At times the reader feels that the first plan was attempted, but in the main the narrative is controversial. Sometimes it is bellicose, sometimes merely debatable, but there can be little doubt that the author has enjoyed his writing. He was certainly thinking of himself when he wrote "Some senior officials hoisted the signal. Engage the enemy," drove about Kenya's troubled waters on one sublime corsair-hunt, and, striving in every encounter to give as good as they got, finally went under with both broadsides hanging and the flag still flapping.

But the East African settler, trader, official, or missionary—and there will be many in each category who will vigorously criticise this volume—has every right to demand that the corsair-turned historian shall chronicle all the relevant facts, and not merely of chiefly those which bear on his darling exploits. On that score Mr. Ross can be fairly assailed. He registers with a wealth of detail the course of political matters, especially those by which he has felt strongly—his support of the taxation of unearned increment at land sales and of the imposition of an income tax, his opposition to a Native Pass Law and racial segregation, his views on the Indian question, women's suffrage, and the like—but he leaves with the reader no clear impression of the phenomenal advances which Kenya has made during the years with which he deals. Though he several times repeats that the policy and principles of the European leaders do not reflect the views of the great body of colonists, he neglects to indicate with anything approaching sufficient emphasis the wonderful work done by the settler community as a whole. By his test the book will, we believe, be accounted by a large proportion of readers to have fallen short of his aim, for he says: "This book will indeed have been largely written in vain if a perusal of the whole of it fails to leave upon the mind of an unbiased reader the picture of a larger and vigorous

group of normal British settlers of sane outlook and wholesome influence, but subjected to spasmodic disturbances by the whims of a few antics involving the Colony as a whole and its individual strictures."

Having read every line of the book with exceeding care, we can scarcely conceive how the ordinary reader could retain that impression. On the contrary, we fear that the great mass of its readers will be left with the idea that settler influence has been generally unwholesome and that the Colony would have been immeasurably better off without them. That is in direct contrast to the opinions expressed by the Parliamentary Commission, the Phelps-Stokes Commission, and the East African Governors' Conference, all of which have endorsed the Dual Policy—which Mr. Ross stigmatises as nonsense and describes as "doing the impossible—the Native feeding himself and all dependents, producing crops for export, and at the same time keeping all the European estates going to the satisfaction of their owners." He goes further, alleging that "the pretended adoption of this 'policy' is a method of governing Government's retreat from the previous 'single policy' of unblushing partnership of 'white' interests." That is a serious charge. Does Mr. Ross think the Governors of every British Dependency in Eastern Africa would have signified formal adherence to the Dual Policy if it were either impossible of fulfilment, from the Native's standpoint or designed to cover the retreat of the Kenya Administration from a false position? To pose the question is to supply its answer; but the vast majority of readers of "Kenya from Within" will know too little of East Africa to be able to frame the query. Many will hail the book as political ammunition to be fired without investigation as to the process of manufacture; if it bring down the quarry—which only the very zealous will even hope—so much the better; at any rate it will go off with a bang.

The criticism that the author—who served in the Colony for more than a score of years and who now draws a substantial pension from its Treasury—is fouling his own nest is anticipated by the declaration that none of the published criticisms are as pointed as comment made in speech and writing to the Kenya Government while he was its servant. Elsewhere he states that "being a junior Administration officer in Kenya, provided that one is not a worm, is a desperate adventure." That, of course, is so largely a matter of personality to the majority of officials the life is no more and possibly less adventurous mentally and physically than to the average settler. But the former Director of Public Works wishes to insist on his point.

Many a junior official has had orders at some time during the past twenty years to do something of which he disapproved. Intemperate reminder, of the type to which juniors are liable, has sometimes secured release from reluctant officers. At other times, such orders have been received in silence, and disregarded in the hope that some change of influence operating upon higher authority would render compliance unnecessary. Some juniors have jolted through the Service, for a longer or shorter period, as a law unto themselves, defiant of any orders which they elected to regard as discreditable. The dislodging of such a man from an official position calls for fact and investigation on the part of his superiors. He may be so opinionated as to commit suicide, if unwisely dealt with. Africa and official hostility together may be too much for a man, when either by itself would be supportable. Even superior officers have their troubles at times. Government policy may awake an angry attitude in an overworked official possessed of some rigidity of view. To seniors and juniors alike one ruling system applies. They may carry out orders, or resign their appointments, forfeiting any pension that they may have earned. But to all of them also some valuable right is extended. They may address the Secretary of State. Complaint or criticism must, how-

ever, pass through the hands of their superior officers and receive the Government's commend before going forward to the Colonial Office. Complaints of junior officers are usually concerned with their own alleged misfortunes or ill-treatment. These receive attention in a spirit of detachment which is scarcely possible in the Colony, and many astonishing cases of removal of grievance are on record.

Many of Kenya's troubles are attributed to the Ides of March, "this period before the big rains break being notoriously touchy."

As much as a March haze is a description which may carry clearer illumination to residents in Kenya than to others in temperate regions. A measure of seasonal inactivity prevails on the farms. Owners are waiting for the rains—always a tense expectation, and one leading to anxiety if their onset is delayed. The sun rises in a sky of brass, and the winds throughout the hours of daylight are high and hot and, in the towns, loaded with dust. One's skin gets dry and tough. Tempests are short. Numbers of peculiar decisions have been taken in Kenya in or about the month of March. Psychologists might suggest that what is specially wanted for Europeans in Kenya in the trying months is an emotional outlet, such as dancing, theatricals, and musical festivals, while for school children an avoidance of examinations and a lightening of school routine should be arranged. The Government swooped. Harry Thuku and his brother were arrested. This was on March 15, 1922—the Ides of March!

Of course, not all the blame is given to the period before the breaking of the big rains. The chapter on *Terror Africanus Orientalis* proves that Mr. Ross does not regard Kenya as a "white man's country." He says:

"That reputable and responsible British men and women should behave with such excitability as is described in the chapter will occasion little surprise among tropical sanitarians. It is a story of nervous instability, a partial dislocation of the machinery of nervous control, and it is nothing new. Cold, elevated temperature, high altitude and comparative isolation, especially if reinforced by a calculated appeal to the baser side of human nature, have produced parallel results elsewhere. White people elsewhere and previously, wholesale or repeated, display of this sort of collapse substantially remove the countries where they occur from the category of 'white man's country.' A white population may in time, and in the course of some generations, accommodate itself to novel conditions to the extent of no longer being liable to such attacks, but in all probability this will only be achieved at the cost of ceasing, in some measure, to be white. White people of white patinas with pretensions to discipline in countries where prevailing conditions are so inimical to white stock as are those of Tropical Africa need to maintain close scrutiny of the behaviour of their representatives and dependants residing and working there, and to be both philosophical and relentless in commanding approved courses of action and in overriding their objections. Every industrial organisation served by remote managers and staffs in the tropics know that many of the large banks could provide a stream of anecdotes on this topic. Periodic release from conditions of unnatural strain is essential if normal behaviour and undeluded outlook are to be maintained."

Among his particular bitter scores are, in apparent order of priority, Sir Charles Bowring, Major Grogan (whom he deigns to call "the timber cone's son-in-law"), Lord Delamere, and General Sir Edward Northey, of whose splendid services during the War he can find nothing more congratulatory to say than that "after some experience in the Ypres salient, he had been employed in East Africa with numerous other Generals, up to the declaration of the Armistice, in a fruitless attempt to round up the German Commandant, General von Lettow." That is not merely ungenerous, but thoroughly misleading, for it depicts Sir Edward Northey as among the incompetent Generals engaged in the East African Campaign, whereas he stood head and shoulders above most of them and did really remarkable work with scanty forces. Mr. Ross is likewise in error when he states that von Lettow "sought

out an Administration Officer discharging civil duties in the territory which he had captured, and surrendered to him."

Of Lord Delamere's services to Kenya settlement we are told nothing, Mr. Ross recollecting, however, that His Lordship has been known to rise and speak sixty times in the Legislative Council during one afternoon and that no count has been kept of the number of his resignations from various public bodies. Should a historian rate such facts above Lord Delamere's undeniable pioneer work as a sheep farmer, dairy farmer, and wheat breeder, who has put his experience, bought at great cost, at the disposal of his fellow colonists, or above his labours to substitute the wide East African view in settler councils for the narrow parochialism which prevailed until a very few years ago? Are not some of the enlightened suggestions made by the Tukuyu, Livingstone, or Nairobi Unofficial Conferences, for the holding of which Lord Delamere was mainly responsible, worthy of record? Not a word on such subjects does one find, though those three Conferences must be rated, high among important East African developments of the recent past.

It must be stated that the writing, sound throughout, is clever in many parts and sometimes attains a high level. The pity is that Mr. Ross usually thinks the worst, instead of the best, of his kith and kin.

"We should wait," he counsels, "without undue impatience to see whether the Europeans of Kenya are not both anxious and able to reverse a policy of race exclusiveness with which they have been saddled by bitter partisans whose views of public policy have often run parallel, perhaps by mere coincidence, with selfish and financial interests of their own." Viewed even on the lowest plane, the Europeans might make more money if they did their job with both hands, instead of attempting to hold down and strangle other British subjects with one hand while they wrest with the other.

Who that knows the country will regard that as a fair assessment of European activity? Far fairer is the warning that "if immigrants cannot establish themselves as agreeable fellow-residents to the Natives of Africa, there can be no abiding place for them in Africa." With that dictum no settler will disagree, but even so obvious a truism is made by Mr. Ross to wind up a passage containing the assertion that "the intuitive faculties of some Europeans" (and he evidently means the dominating section) "have been atrophied to the extent of allowing them to believe that it would be possible to maintain a white Colony by the threat of armed coercion for any laxity on the part of black men in meeting their requirements." How many Kenya colonists harbour such ridiculous conceptions? The author studiously avoids any indication of his own computation of their number, but the non-East African reader will probably imagine it to represent a high proportion of the non-official white community, which it most certainly does not. To convey such ideas is to render a disservice to the Colony as a whole and its settlers in particular, and also to the reader who looks to a "political history" to tell him the facts without exaggeration.

The idea conveyed by the volume that Mr. Ross was almost the only senior Government servant with the wit or the courage to penetrate and oppose the dark schemings of Kenya's settler leaders is ludicrous to those who know the facts, but many English readers will undoubtedly be left with that impression. His colleagues always admitted his ability in certain directions, but even they may be surprised at this *apologia*.

## UGANDA: THE PEARL OF AFRICA.

*Specially written for "East Africa"*

By Frank Oldrieve.

Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

H. M. STANLEY called Uganda "The Pearl of Africa," and after visiting that beautiful part of the Continent I think it well named. Speke and Grant passed through Uganda in 1862, staying six months at Mutesa's court; Sir Samuel Baker also visited the country, and Stanley was there in 1875. All wrote in glowing terms of the wonders of its lakes and the mountains. The Victoria Nyanza—of which part is now included in Tanganyika—is the largest lake in Africa, being half the size of England, while Lake Albert covers an area about the third of Wales. Uganda as a whole is the size of Italy, or about the same area as England, Scotland, and Ireland together. Climatic conditions naturally vary with the height, which in the Nile Valley is about 2,000 ft. above sea-level, rising to 5,000 ft. in the Western Province. Victoria Nyanza is about 3,700 ft. above sea-level and is fairly healthy for Europeans.

To-day Uganda is easy of access. Kisumu, for long the terminus of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, situated on the eastern shore of Victoria Nyanza, is only some 880 miles from Mombasa. If you wish to come in from the West Coast, you may do so via Boma in the Belgian Congo, Stanleyville, and Rhino Camp; there is now mechanical transport the whole way over this route. If you wish to come from the south, you travel via the Victoria Falls, Bukama on the Lualaba (really the Upper Congo), cross Lake Tanganyika, take train to Tabora, motor to Mwanza, and thence by steamer to Uganda.

### Wonderful Scenery

Our way of reaching this beautiful part of the British Empire was by Cairo and Khartoum, then by steamer (which took twelve days to cover the almost 3,000 miles of the White Nile) to Rejaf, motor to Nimule (the southernmost town in the Sudan), and then by steamer to Butiaba on Lake Albert. On the Nile we saw herds of elephants, hippos innumerable, crocodiles without number, and an assortment of lovely birds which I have never seen equalled in any other part of Africa. From Butiaba, 200 miles from Nimule, we motored to Entebbe. Never shall I forget the view as our car travelled up the escarpment from Lake Albert and we looked out over the wide expanse of water which lay at our feet. To the south of the Lake we could see the high mountain ranges which lie on the border of Uganda and the Congo; on the west side of the Lake is a steep cliff which appears to be unscalable; to the north we could see where the Nile leaves the Lake on its way to the Mediterranean.

Later we visited the Rhin Falls, where, at its north end, Victoria Nyanza pours itself over the ridge of rock and becomes the Nile. The Falls themselves are not so impressive as some others, being only some thirty feet high, but there are three of them, and they are about three-quarters of a mile across. It is, however, the wonder that here is the actual source of that life-giving river which has to travel 3,500 miles to reach the Mediterranean.

It will be a lasting regret that we could not travel to the west and see the fabulous Mountains of the Moon of the ancients, with snow-clad Rwenzori on the sky-line, lifting a peak 16,815 ft. above sea-level, and whose snow-caps cover an area of some 100 sq. miles and culminate in Margherita Peak, only fifteen miles north of the Equator. We did see a good deal, however, of Mount Elgon, that great extinct volcano, 13,870 ft. above sea-level.

One morning we were awakened at dawn to see the light break on this mass of rock which rises so gradually. It was a fairy picture of pink and grey, the misty land around the base of the mountain.

The roads are wonderful! We motored 1,000 miles and almost everywhere found excellent roads, well kept in every way. Often we were able to travel at 35 to 40 miles an hour over considerable stretches. And what varied scenery we traversed! The coffee, rubber, and cocoa plantations of the European planters, the innumerable cotton fields of the Natives, the gardens around the countless villages, the forests, the banana plantations at every turn (for the banana is the main food of the people), the small rivers, the marshes—yes, even these had their attractions—and all went to make up a variegated picture that was fascinatingly interesting. Uganda, you have my word for it, and I know much of Africa, is well worth a visit.

### A Visit to the Kabaka.

The Kabaka, or King of the Baganda, exercises direct rule over the Natives through the *Lukiko*, a body of eighty-nine Native members. I had the pleasure of addressing this assembly in the capital. Imagine a big building with a grass roof and a broad open verandah all round. The main room is the Council Chamber, of which the benches were crowded when I spoke. At a table at the end of the room the Prime Minister presided. I spoke, of course, by interpretation, and was closely followed by the members, and some two hundred others who were present. I was questioned on several points, and it was quite evident that my audience had very clearly comprehended what I had said.

Before this Assembly met we were taken to visit the Kabaka, a young man who attained his majority in 1914. King Daudi received us at his residence and we were charmed with his perfect manners. His Highness was dressed in European clothes, and his drawing-room might have been that of any ruler in Europe. All resolutions passed by the *Lukiko* are submitted to the Kabaka and then to the Governor.

Protestant missionaries arrived in Uganda in 1877 at the invitation of King Mutesa. Roman Catholic missionaries followed two years later. There are said to be more than 500,000 Christians in the Protectorate to-day, and missionary work flourishes. Most of the educational work has been carried on by the missionary bodies, and it is estimated that there are some 100,000 of the available total number of 640,000 children in the schools.

The Church Missionary Society, which celebrated its Uganda Jubilee this summer, has a great Cathedral on Mengo Hill, Kampala. The scene we witnessed in that building one Sunday morning was memorable. About 2,500 adults and children were present, the singing was very good indeed, a Native clergyman conducted the service, the preacher was another Native clergyman, indeed, the service was Native throughout. The Roman Catholics have their Cathedral on an opposite hill, and they, too, get crowded congregations.

Uganda is facing difficult times to-day, but I feel sure she will pull through very soon. She has an able and experienced Governor, splendid and keen officials, missionary leaders who are statesmen, business men who are competent, and Natives who are willing to work. She is in an awkward position, for she has too much labour spent on one crop, that of cotton, and when bad prices come, there is a fall of revenue that is extremely hard to replace by other taxation, but with such a rich country and such leadership she will yet once again prove to be "The Pearl of Africa."

**III.—THE ARMY THAT FOUND ITSELF.**

Reminiscences of the East African Campaign.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By A. Cranville Squiers.

Our first night march was a painful but illuminating experience. Ian Hay has noted the fact that, however slowly the front of a column may be moving at night, the tail is invariably running. As our horses were in front, the mule troop in rear was kept at an irregular and irritating jog-trot.

We were loaded down with extra ammunition, horse feed and various minor articles we had not learnt the art of securing to our persons and saddles. Consequently, the rearguard became a kind of perambulating lost-property office.

There was no road and we were led by two Masai guides in whom we placed little trust. We were not told how far we were going, what, if anything, we expected to meet, and how we were to act if we met it. We were in the heart of the Game Reserve, and kongoni snorted and herds of zebra yapped and stampeded round us and added to our tension and irritation.

Every half minute somebody would pitch into a big hole with a crash and a rattle. The two men behind him might avoid it, but the third generally found it again. We tried passing word down, and on a crash from the front the next two men would stage a whisper "Hole!" and the third man would get as far as "Hole!" before he found it. So we learned to say "Hole—right—left—centre."

Now and again a whistle would come out of the night. We would halt, and our Masai would answer and move forward. We huddled together in the bright moonlight until that weird whistle came again, when we pushed into the bush once more. We never saw the people who thus challenged us, and it was all very mysterious and thrilling, though what we were hankering after was information. Soon that changed to a simple desire for sleep and rest.

**Troubles with Lions, Rhinos, and Hyenas.**

On we went through patches of "waitabit" thorn that tore clothes and flesh. Once when we were hung up in crossing a donga a rhino charged through the line and snorted off through the bush while the squadron scattered for their lives. A few minutes later a man dropped asleep and fell from the saddle. His crazy mule charged through the ranks, somebody shouted "rhino," and the new panicky column broke again. It was 12.30 a.m. before we finally halted at a small drift and ringed the animals for camp. We had ridden twenty-three miles on top of our train journey—not bad for our first day in the field.

But our troubles had only started. There were pickets and horse guards to find, and hardly had my picket settled down than a hyena sneaked within twenty yards of us and laughed. There was a good deal of excuse for the hyena, but you can imagine the effect of that gibbering racket at close range on our overstrained nerves. Next, a rhino walked into a mounted picket and scattered them back through the camp. Lions put another picket up a tree, and then kept us lively with a concert of crashing roars until dawn.

It was a very bleary-eyed sleep we wakened upon which the sun rose next morning. Then we found that we had camped close to a supply dump for the I.D. Scouts, who had been standing to arms with rifles trained on us all night!

It was surprising how soon we got familiar with such strange conditions. We got so used to prowling

ing lions that the sentries simply threw stones and even boots in their direction. Hyenas developed a taste for tanned leather and once or twice came from beneath the heads of sleeping men. Then the wrathful picket would follow the rattle of the stirrup irons until the brute let go its prize.

**The Problem of Food.**

From the I.D. dump we were issued with a pound of flour apiece, which we tied in our handkerchiefs or mixed in with the extra ammunition in our haversacks. Thus supplied, we rode into the bush once more. Our spirits had revived, and we were relying on capturing a German post to provide us with the next meal! Now it is difficult to look back and believe we were guilty of such insane optimism. It was to be a long time before we found a German post—or a meal.

The average East African settler, not given to doing things for himself, knows about as much of cooking as a snake does of corsets. Imagine, then, at the next halt, a hundred desperately hungry men, used to being waited on hand and foot, eighty per cent of them without utensils of any kind, endeavouring to produce something edible from a handful of plain flour. Why many hardly knew how to start a fire, or keep it alight. The average result looked like a species of volcanic lava, which, when broken open, revealed a leathsome, inedible, grey paste.

A few had had the foresight to provide themselves with mugs, billy cans, and perhaps a little coffee or salt, which things were soon at a premium and their owners remarkably popular. When we were at last convinced that there were no enemies in the immediate vicinity a buck was shot and we were issued with raw meat about as useful to us as the flour; but we soon learnt what to do with it.

When the flour gave out, we lived for several days on maize—until a pack mule arrived with a little sweetly rice. Tobacco and cigarettes were soon exhausted, but that was a minor hardship when there was so little to smoke on. My only cooking utensils were a "Bushman's friend" and an old Maconochie ration tin, in which I cooked and from which I ate everything I had for nearly a month. Any new Compulsory Service scheme should include a course of cookery.

(To be continued.)

**CHRISTMAS MAILS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

Letters intended to reach East Africa by Christmas should be posted before the following dates:

	Letters	Parcel
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## A CANADIAN LOOKS AT EAST AFRICA.

The Report of Mr. C. H. Stevens.

Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cape Colony,  
Tanganyika and German Claims.

With reference to the oft-repeated claim by Germans that Tanganyika has relapsed under British occupation, it is interesting to note that even in 1924 the value of Tanganyika's export crops was twice that of 1913. Even on the basis of 1913 values, it was 25% greater. Since 1914 progress has been accelerated, and in spite of the slump that has wiped cotton off as an economic crop at present, the exports for the first six months of 1926 were almost identical with those for the whole of 1913.

### Localisation of Natural Resources.

Migration and nomadism, the two factors which more than any other have contributed to the development of the white races, have affected only the extreme north and south of the African continent. One finds tribes within a few miles of each other, one of which will be entirely meat-eaters and milk-drinkers, the other, which has never seen cattle, being entirely subsistent upon vegetable foods. In the same manner, the natural resources of the sub-continent are intensely localised. There are no great broad belts of land inviting intensive or co-operative agricultural enterprises. The chief agricultural areas are of unparalleled richness, but they are islands scattered in a sea of poor and waste land. This circumstance increases the difficulty of general development. In the same way the mineral and forest wealth is very localised, although hopes are now growing that the Katanga ore beds may underlie vast territories. In order to arrive at a proper appreciation of the difficulties of trading in the sub-continent it is necessary to visualise the patchy and irregular distribution of population and natural resources.

### The Bazaar Trader.

An overwhelming proportion of the retail distribution of East Africa is in the hands of small Indian merchants, and these distributors are usually described as "the bazaar trade." This description requires some explanation. The derivation of the word "bazaar" is illuminating. In its original Persian it meant any meeting-place of traders—a market. When the word came to India the term was developed somewhat to designate any place where merchants met regularly—a shopping centre. But as commerce became established the tendency of the more influential traders was to draw from the general trading area and to force their custom to come to them; and because of this development, "bazaar" took on its present-day meaning, which is an area composed of small shops and single stalls, a cheap retail section such as is found in every American and European town.

The bazaar trader is essentially a small trader, and this circumstance, rather than his race or trading situation, categorises him. In East Africa every cross-road has one or more small shops which are incorporated in the bazaar. In East Africa, likewise, there are Indian merchants occupying important positions in the trading community who have little or no connection with the bazaars. The term therefore cannot be used as synonymous with Indian commercial enterprise, and it is necessary to realise this fact.

Mr. Stevens, who recently made a tour of the East and Central African territories, has rendered a most interesting report to the Canadian Government, which has published the text in its "Commercial Intelligence Journal," from which we are permitted to quote. The text headings have been inserted editorially.

No Canadian exporter should at the present time sell to bazaar traders; but there are a considerable number of whom commercial intercourse

as with any members of the European trading community. The intrusion of overseas exporters into the bazaar trade direct is, however, the gravest possible speculation and should never be considered. Canadian exporters have already sustained considerable losses through direct trading with bazaar merchants, but these have been trifling in comparison with those suffered by the Germans after the War.

### Germany's Heavy Losses.

Before the War, German steamship lines, under heavy subsidies, monopolised the East African carrying trade, and German companies owned almost all godowns (warehouses) in the East African ports. These companies financed the Indian traders and kept a stiff rein upon bazaar purchasing, well-organised and safe commerce resulted. Germany is probably the pre-eminent manufacturer of many of the bazaar staples, such as implements, lanterns, and general metal goods; no other nation manufactures such cheap ranges of Native utensils. After the War the Germans returned to this market to recoup, giving long credits. The Indian wholesaler passed these credits on to his retail customer and the situation became thoroughly unsound. No estimate of German losses during the first three years after the War is available, but they ran into great sums. As a consequence, German participation in this market is much less marked than before the War.

### Fine Tribute to European Traders.

It is rather surprising in East African centres to see European shops offering in their windows goods for Native consumption, when the same goods can be purchased in the bazaars for a much smaller price than the European asks. In Kenya the writer saw the same phnosolls, manufactured by the same British company, in large and well-stocked British shops, and in the squalid shops of the bazaars. These particular phnosolls are sold only to the Natives, and a price difference of 20% in favour of the bazaar was noticed. On inquiry, however, it was discovered that the British shops had a considerable sale for these phnosolls to Europeans, who purchased them for their Native labour. In addition, Arabs, Goans, and Indians, whose occupations brought them in touch with the white community, bought them from the European shops to some extent.

This circumstance is significant of the importance of the social factor in Kenya. In the other Colonies, where white settlement is less advanced, the same conditions may not arise, but in Kenya at least there is a marked feeling of solidarity among the European population. While there are only 12,000 whites in Kenya, their purchasing power is extremely high, and when the purchasing power of their dependents and commercial acquaintances is likewise considered, it will be evident that the white trader has an important bloc committed to his custom.

Needless to say, a European trading community must be upon a very sound basis in order to dispute a market with bazaar traders, and the East African European commercial community is indeed sound. It is quite the equal of any trading community in the world in ability, business integrity, and alertness. East African firms are officered by Europeans under contract; they are brought out at considerable expense, and there is no point in sending other than selected men.

There is a group of firms, mostly British, but with one or two Continental houses included, who have branches in almost all East African centres, and who are thoroughly cognisant with the requirements of

the markets, and who represent an unsurpassed trading connection. Nor do these organisations avoid the bazaars. On the contrary, the majority cater directly to the bazaar trade. They have their own connections to the bazaars upon whom they can rely, and they reduce the risks of such trading by shrewdness and knowledge. These houses, therefore, are the satisfactory distributors of British East Africa and Canadian manufacturers, entirely that field may regard them as the best type of account.

#### London: Buying a Difficulty.

A difficulty in entering the East Africa trade is the centralisation of buying in London. The majority of the strong East African houses are controlled, not only in policy but in detail, in London. This control is of course weakening, as sooner or later the head office discovers the wisdom of leaving a greater number of decisions to the man on the spot; but at present it is usually easier to book East African business in London, where the buyers have the latest data upon competitive offers, than in East Africa. In addition, these London houses have old-established sources of supply which they are loath to change. The most successful approach to this trade is through solicitation both in East Africa and in London; under such method, if either branch or head office is interested, there will be a double chance of obtaining business.

#### The Functions of Confirming Houses.

Africa lives by the export of raw materials to Europe, and therefore the majority of African earnings are paid over in London. The great African trading corporations are usually both exporters and importers, and they do not carry any particular balance in any part of Africa. These corporations purchase export products out of the returns of their imports, and pay for their imports out of the sale of such produce on the London market. As long as this situation continues, London must remain the chief centre of African trade. Moreover, London provides special facilities for such business, through the medium of a merchant or agency community which buys, ships, and pays for goods upon behalf of the overseas principals. The functions of these confirming houses are not generally understood in Canada, and a knowledge of their ways of business is necessary to anyone entering the African market.

The above explanation of the relationship between confirming house and African merchant should make clear the necessity of regarding the London confirmer as the prime element in any transaction with the African merchant. Over and over again Canadian manufacturers have received orders from African merchants which were subject to confirmation by London, with the draft to be drawn upon a specified London house. Such orders have been shipped without the confirmation, or the drafts have been drawn upon the merchant who placed the order, and to the astonishment of the Canadian exporter both draft and goods have sometimes been refused upon arrival in Africa. The African merchant regards London confirmation as a guarantee that the order has been placed with the most advantageous source of supply, and he will not accept deliveries which have not been confirmed; upon the question of payment it is convenient for him to pay in London, and most inconvenient for him to pay in Africa. The confirming house is a medium of the greatest value to the overseas manufacturer, for it obviates credit risks, pays for goods sooner, and gives explicit shipping instructions.

There will always be, however, a certain volume of direct business with African merchants, and a tendency has been noted among Canadian manufacturers to regard orders from the African hinterland as a somewhat greater risk than orders emanating

from more developed parts of the world. This is a fallacy. The firm that can import goods into Central Africa must be prepared to pay the price at which the first costs of such goods is a small amount, and such firms are abundantly protected against shortages of trading capital. The average European firm trading in Africa is unquestionable in a financial sense, since their export business is their major concern, and any failure to pay for imports would affect their operations in the London produce markets. There is therefore no greater risk in shipping goods to European firms in Central Africa than in selling them in London or in any other world market.

#### The Granting of Credit.

Credit considerations do not obtrude to any particular extent in East or Central Africa. There are very few areas in which credits are essential to trade. The Belgian Congo is perhaps an exception; the Belgian and Continental firms operating in this Colony are usually branches of European houses, which grant their branches more or less continuous credits, and this circumstance affects the terms of payment in all business. These conditions, however, are singular.

(To be concluded.)

### KENYA'S NEW £8,500,000 LOAN.

THE Kenya Budget, which was introduced in the Legislative Council last week, shows a revenue of £2,855,800 and an expenditure of £2,834,000. Increases in expenditure include £16,000 for Arab and African education, £6,400 for the extension of Native medical services, and additional amounts for agricultural and veterinary research.

Sir Edward Gigg announced that the Colony was going to the London market for the first time since 1921 for a new loan of £8,500,000. That amount, His Excellency explained, includes the loan of £3,500,000 raised for transport purposes in 1924, which it is now proposed to repay to the Imperial Treasury; also the £3,000,000 loan authorised in 1922 for railway and port purposes, all of which has been spent, although the loan was not raised. The only outstanding commitment will then be the original £5,000,000 loan raised in 1921, which stands at 112. As it is impossible to carry out conversion favourably at present, it is not included in the proposed loan, the balance of which will be made up of £2,000,000 against railway and port and Colonial expenditure to be incurred during the present year.

Since the depression of 1919-21, said the Governor, Kenya had shown a more rapid rate of recovery than any other African Colony. The total debt of the Colony proper amounted only to 54% of its annual revenue, a debt which it was able to carry with ease without recourse to extra taxation by the normal expansion of Colonial revenue on the present basis. He expressed the view that the annual surpluses of revenue over expenditure should now be used to diminish recourse to loan funds.

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## FEDERATION OR AMALGAMATION.

The Political Future of Northern Rhodesia.

Specialy written for "East Africa."

By Frank Millard (Africanus).

It was General Smuts, I think, who described Northern Rhodesia as "the corridor to the North," and there is no doubt that the territory is to-day in an extraordinarily interesting position—a key position—as the link between South and East Africa. On the one hand it is united by name and origin with Southern Rhodesia; on the other, it is officially a member of the East African group.

To what do these ties amount?

As regards the first, both Rhodesias owe their existence to Cecil Rhodes. Both, until 1924, were under the Chartered Company, and had in the last year or two of the Company's rule the same Administrator. Both are served by the same railway system, and each is represented on the new Railway Board. That is really about all at present.

### Born from the East.

Unpalatable as the connection with the East may be to some who consider it negligible, we must get down to hard facts. Northern Rhodesia was for years two territories, North-Eastern and North-Western (N.E.R., and N.W.R., for short), and whereas N.W.R. owed its genesis to Southern Rhodesia, N.E.R. was born from the East—from what is now Nyasaland. Ultimately the amalgamation planned by N.E.R.'s great Administrator, Robert Codrington, and carried out by his successor, Mr. (now Sir) Lawrence Wallace, took effect in 1911, fourteen years after the birth of N.E.R. The capital was established in N.W.R., but in reality N.E.R. absorbed N.W.R.

Many will shout "No!" to which I say, "Remember the resentment with which the 'Quails'—as the N.E.R. officials who came to N.W.R. were called—were greeted." Search the indignant columns of *The Livingstone Mail* of that time, and it will be admitted that I speak correctly. I was a "Quail" and I remember. The staff became pre-eminently North-Eastern; the classification standard of comfort, and so on were all North-Easternised—a distinct link with the East. Soon, owing largely to the railway, the connection with the South, especially along the railway belt, became greatly strengthened, even we "Quails" became North-Westernised or Southernised. I doubt, for instance, if at the end of my time I was ever thought of as an N.E.R. man. But the connection remains.

It is true, moreover, that instead of having any longer Nyasaland's Governor as our High Commissioner (with Court of Appeal at Zanzibar) Northern Rhodesia had to look to Pretoria, until it received its own Governor in 1924. But it still preserves its English law, and while the railway, mining, farming, and trade connections have strengthened, the link with the South, the facts of its parentage have not been obliterated.

### What of the Future?

What of the future? The future of South and Central East Africa seems to hang largely upon the future of Northern Rhodesia. In the South there is the Union, and its politicians there take a very real interest in the territory. North-East, be Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland. They, as a group, are equally interested. Between these two sections lie both the Rhodesias, and there is the key. The Union can be left entirely out of the question for the moment. The pull comes from Southern Rhodesia on the one side, and

from East Africa on the other; in fact, from Kenya. In round numbers, Northern Rhodesia has, the other round about 12,000, while Southern Rhodesia has, say, 5,500.

But Northern Rhodesia has more than this. Despite this small European population it is in effect self-supporting, notwithstanding the fact that it gets no revenue from mineral royalties, which go to the Chartered Company, as do 50% of its land revenues. Besides this it has enormous mineral wealth, actual and potential, which gives it a tremendous pull over its East African neighbours, and looking not so far ahead, with the Lobito Bay line, the Simons-Kafue line, and better connection between Broken Hill and Tanganyika Territory, it has a really wonderful geographical position. "Use big maps to think with," and anyone can see.

The settlers are not satisfied with things as they are. The future does not lie with them entirely, but we will start with them. They urge that the country has never had a chance, that it has had no capital expenditure—as any concern must have—and that while they have to submit to the autocracy of the Imperial Government they get no return for it. Wherefore a growing section demands a change.

### The Policy of Waiting.

Some advocate doing nothing now but waiting on events. (For better terms) This seems to be the attitude of the Hon. L. F. Moors, M.L.C., Editor of the only newspaper, Mr. Ronald Macfarlane, and others. (The only names the writer will mention are those who have expressed themselves on the point raised in the Press.) Others advocate immediate amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, a view that has been voiced recently by Mr. Tom King, Chairman of the Co-Operative Society, and Mr. F. H. Bell, Chairman of the Central Farmers' Association. A few seem to view federation with the East with favour, but only provided that Southern Rhodesia comes in too; at least that is how I read the views of the Hon. T. H. Murray, M.L.C., Chairman of the Agricultural Union, and Mr. H. Ilsley.

The waiting policy has a good deal to commend it. In Chartered Company days Northern Rhodesia was always subordinated to its southern neighbour; it was kept back and settlement was not encouraged. Since 1924 it has been independent, but on amalgamation would cease to be so; and with its 5,500 whites as against Southern Rhodesia's 40,000 it would really hardly count politically, although it is twice the size (about the same size as the Union) and has possibly greater potentialities. Wherefore, it is urged, it is better to wait until some degree of parity with Southern Rhodesia is reached, and the amalgamation could take place on more equal terms.

### Amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia.

Against this it is argued with some force that nothing is to be gained by waiting, that the present régime has not encouraged settlement, whereas Southern Rhodesia is getting in a big and steady influx of settlers. United to her Northern Rhodesia could share in this prosperity, resettlers could be pooled, and many of the better staffed and equipped departments in the South could be shared by her Northern neighbour. Again it is said possible settlers might shy of taking up land because of the uncertainty as to its future, which demonstrates the inadvisability of waiting. This, of course, only amounts to a plea for a declaration of policy; and that will very likely be forthcoming after the Hilton Young Commission has sat and reported, in which context it is interesting to note that Southern Rho-



desia has asked that the terms of reference be broadened so as to include that Colony, and that the new Premier, Mr. Moffatt, has openly stated that the Colony would not object to incorporating Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the desire for such amalgamation were expressed in the North. (It is, I imagine, at least open to doubt if the Imperial Government would sanction such a self-governing Colony taking on such a big responsibility. The Union has not yet been allowed to incorporate its Native Protectorates.)

**Fears of West Africanism.**

This ventilation of views is all very healthy, however, for at present no one seems to know what is the country's goal. In the North the Belgian Congo seems to aim at a purely Black State. In the South there is the Colbar Bar, though, as Mr. Nicholls pertinently remarked at Cape Town in the debate on the Native Administration Bill, even that country does not know to which port it is sailing. But at any rate on the one side there is a black ideal and on the other a white. One of the chief factors in Northern Rhodesia's opposition to joining an East African federation is the fear of a black policy, a "West African policy," to use the current slang, both of Amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia would, it is said, give greater security to white interests.

No part of Africa is better suited than Northern Rhodesia to development by white and black. A huge area with a total population of about three to five square mile means that there is any amount of room for indefinite expansion of both, and that the two are complementary, not antagonistic. But to reach fruition the Native must prosper. If Northern Rhodesia is to be great, the Native, as well as the white man, must produce more and consume more. Unless this be the real aim, and the policy laid down and followed (not only talked about), I fail to see how the territory can make real progress. She has not the Native population to develop as a purely Black State, whereas it is equally unthinkable that she could develop as a purely white state. Her present population would about half fill the Albert Falls, and in ten or twenty years it would still be less than the numbers in a small provincial town.

**Government's Lack of a Policy.**

The settlers are emphatically not opposed to Native progress, and they are not exploiters, but they dread being swamped and their interests neglected. They want more assurance than they have yet had, and this desire for reassurance will be the decisive factor in their choice of a future. So far as I know, except for a few generalities they have had no lead from the present Government. (After twenty-six years in the Service I do not know what is the Government's policy.) This uncertainty and dread for the future explains why some turn so favourably towards the idea of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, despite the danger of being swamped politically. It is because of this that they fear the East and fear likewise the continuance of the present régime. They can see the Imperial advantages of federation—the question of Tanganyika Territory, for instance—but they say, "We must think of our own interests first; no one else will do so."

Personally, I would say Northern Rhodesia might wait a little longer (while continuing to think and discuss) and give the new Government a chance to frame a policy, and show the Government's hand, but the country cannot wait for ever.

**A Pioneer of Federation.**

I was, I think, the first exponent of the idea of a Federation (I advocated it in 1915), but the views

then had have been modified. However, I still think it is the right path, and that if it comes gradually, starting as it should be on the right lines, but I must say I would like to see Southern Rhodesia come in too, and help to keep the right balance between white and black, besides letting Kenya and Northern Rhodesia as they develop politically have the benefit of her experience in self-government. Differences of law (there are three forms in force), of land tenure, of coinage, of railway gauge, of Customs tariffs, etc., exist, but none of these is insuperable. Federation has a great deal to commend it, and the Commission should do much to clarify the position.

**A FORT JAMESON PLANTER'S VIEWS**

*In Favour of Federation.*

*To the Editor of "East Africa"*

DEAR SIR,

Recently there was held a well-represented meeting of the settlers and residents of the East Luangwa District at Fort Jameson, the oldest established capital of Northern Rhodesia, to consider federation of the East African States. The subject was discussed fairly fully, but in my opinion the meeting missed the great point. Amalgamation of Nyasaland and part of Northern Rhodesia was chiefly discussed, not the idea of the wider confederation. Our member on the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council seemed to think that we should not be asked to decide what was to become of us, and quite probably he is right. Still we, as pioneers, have a very good right to express our views, and if we do not do so, we can only blame ourselves if we are saddled with what we do not like.

In my opinion the first thing to be considered is economy. Well, let us begin by becoming one great federated State. We should do away with the present burdens of all the different heads necessary to run each of the different States as at present constituted, and have one Governor, one Principal Medical Officer, one Chief Veterinary Officer, one Comptroller of Posts and Telegraphs, one Comptroller of Customs and one common tariff, one Director of our Agricultural Departments, one Director for our Public Works, and so on. Divided we may not fall, but not for a long time would each State have its own Government. Federation thus becomes an act of necessity.

Let us not lose sight of our Native population. Having lived over thirty-one years in sunny Africa, two years in what was then known as British Central Africa, now Nyasaland, and twenty-seven years in the East Luangwa district, I have formed the opinion that Native Reserves are a huge mistake. Why? Because the Native naturally resents being told "you can have this or that part for your homestead, the other is reserved for the white man." So let Downing Street be persuaded that the Native would be happier and more contented to remain on his own choice of site for his homestead, and that, in my own experience, he would readily become the purchaser tenant for a nominal sum. Thank God we find very few Rhodesians who do not treat the Native fairly, and many older pioneers than I know that it is best to treat them as human beings and not as mere machines to be exploited for your own good. Millions of acres in these States are crying out for development and settlement, and there is plenty of land for black and white alike.

Yours faithfully

NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIAN SETTLER.

Fort Jameson

## A STRANGE NOMINATION TO THE TANGANYIKA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A Reply from Mr. Ruggles-Brise

To the Editor of "East Africa"

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your editorial of August 4 on the subject of nominations to the Tanganyika Trade and Local Advisory Committee, the following may be of interest to your readers.

The Planters' Association (Central Area) Committee were good enough to invite me to act as their nominee on the Trade and Information Local Advisory Committee, whereupon I explained that privately it had been intimated to me that I might be amongst those to receive an official invitation, in which case it would still leave open a vacancy for the Planters' Association. I agreed to accept nomination for the Planters' Association should an invitation not be otherwise extended to me, but suggested that as circumstances might permit of another nomination it would be wise to make further selection.

The Committee nominated Mr. Pfeng. I take the opportunity of upholding the selection. I find no fault with it. Our Association is composed of members irrespective of nationality. Incidentally, I may mention that another Governor's nominee, Mr. A. E. Bennett, who represents his firm on the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, is also a member of the Planters' Association Committee.

I feel obliged to challenge the last sentence in your leading article to the effect that our national opportunities have gone ungrasped because the majority of business men on the spot were hopelessly unimaginative. The truth of the matter is that men on the spot have with few exceptions never been able to obtain home financial support for their projects. When they have, it has often been half-hearted, vacillating, and weak-kneed. Nothing estranges the Mother Country from her Colonies more than the infallibility claimed by Londoners for themselves.

Morogoro,

Tanganyika Territory.

R. RUGGLES-BRISE

[The leading article of August 4 above-mentioned expressed our astonishment that the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area), on which British settlers are in the majority, should have nominated a German to serve on a Committee which has access to all sorts of Government information, much of it confidential. We said: "We should be sorry to think that British planters along the Central Railway are so destitute of imagination, information, energy, and the spirit of public service that it is necessary for them to appoint an enemy—an admittedly astute and first-class business man—who, in the very nature of things, cannot be expected always to stake quite the same view of the problems discussed as his British colleagues."

Mr. Ruggles-Brise, ignoring the statement of our informant that he had proposed the nomination of Herr Pfeng, says that the Committee made the nomination. Was it on Mr. Ruggles-Brise's suggestion? It seems, however, that the Chairman of the Association upholds the selection, with which he can find no fault. Another quotation from our leading article will make clear the fault we find, not with the personality of Mr. Pfeng but with the principle, which, if persisted in, will create for Tanganyika Territory the mass of trouble which has accrued during the past few years in South West Africa, in which former German Colony Germans are already so much in the ascendant that German is an official language and practically all British companies have been forced out of business by German machinations.

We hold no brief for the London financial interests which have allowed opportunity after opportunity to go ungrasped in Tanganyika. *East Africa* has stated repeatedly that the City was far less alert and enterprising in this respect than Hamburg. But it must be remembered that certain companies, with the history of which most of our Tanganyika readers are well acquainted,

have provided their managers in the Territory with considerable funds, sometimes with most disappointing results.

Quite grasped the sense of the situation. Such folly as the appointment of a German to the Local Advisory Committee is almost sufficient to justify the claims of the pessimists that our national opportunities in the Territory have gone ungrasped because the majority of the business men on the spot were hopelessly unimaginative. We still adhere to that statement and to the view that the nomination of Herr Pfeng was an absurd step, on which the members of the Planters' Association should seek further information at their next general meeting.—Ed. "E.A." ]

## THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER

"East Africa's" Objection Upheld.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

Your article on the East African Campaign Dinner, published in your issue on October 20 has given us something to think and talk about, but nevertheless it was wanted to contradict statements which, as you say, are unfortunately uttered from traditional British sympathy for the vanquished. Such statements are bound to be used by German propagandists.

I was at the landing at Tanga in November 1914, and give you the figures of killed and wounded in I.E.F.B. in a period of about eighteen hours. They speak for themselves. I will not say more at present, as I intend entering your East African Campaign Story Competition. My effort will deal with the first few months, about which so little has been said, because it was a failure. I met only three others at the Dinner, who were at Tanga in 1914, and we were nothing less than astonished to hear the statement to which you rightly object. Of course, it may have been that, when the Boche realised he was no longer in the ascendancy, he altered his tactics, and that this led to the statement.

Here are the Tanga figures.

Staff	Officers		Men	
	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded
13th Buffs	2	0		
61st Pioneers	5	4		
63rd Light Infantry	3	0	1,015	30
83rd Wiltshire Infantry	1	0		
90th Infantry	2	4		
401st Grenadiers	7	0		
Kashmiri Rifles	2	0		
Loyal North Lancs	4	2	110	35
	28	10	1,125	75

Total casualties, 1,238, out of 2,000.

Yours faithfully,

TEER.

Chushchuril.

[In our issue of October 20 we stated that remarks made to us after the East African Campaign Dinner indicated strong opposition to the Chairman's references to the project mooted a few years ago that the German General von Lettow Vorbeck should be invited to the Dinner. Our view is that suggestions of that kind, uttered from traditional British sympathy with the vanquished, are magnified out of all proportion by German propagandists, and that if any Continental guest is to be invited we might far more fittingly honour the Belgian Commander-in-Chief who, with his rarely gallant troops, rendered such excellent service to the Allied cause in East Africa.—Ed. "E.A." ]

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Seychelles Blue Book for 1926. (Government Printer, Seychelles.)  
 Financial Report and Statement of Kenya for 1926. (Government Printer, Nairobi.)  
 Report of the Local Government Commission, Kenya, 1927. 2 vols. (Crown Agents for the Colonies.)

**TEA PLANTING IN NYASALAND**

Who was the Pioneer?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

In your Settlement Number of July 7 it is surprising to read that in his article on "Tea Planting in Nyasaland" the Hon. W. Tait Bowie, M.L.C., gives the honour of the tea industry in Mlanje to Mr. John Moir, an Honour to whom honour is due. Nobody would willingly deny Mr. Moir credit for any of his great work as a pioneer in this country, but he certainly was not the real pioneer of the Mlanje tea industry. His Lauderdale Estate was chiefly the means of floating the Blantyre and East African Company Ltd., which had to find a product to replace coffee.

If anyone will refer to the *Ceylon Tropical Agriculturist* of November, 1904, he or she will find in it a letter from the late Henry Brown. To quote: "Mr. Brown says, writing on August 3, 1904, 'We grow a very good tea here (Mlanje), very like the best Assam, but there is no extent planted yet owing to the want of seed. I have got over two hundred acres in tea now and Lauderdale Estate has about fifty acres. This is the acreage that has been planted from a few seeds brought to this district by myself (obtained from a couple of trees growing in the Blantyre Church of Scotland garden) about ten years ago.'" Dr. Hetherwick, the very worthy head of the Blantyre Mission, can corroborate this if need be, and can tell anyone how Dr. Elmhie brought out a Wardian case of plants from Britain intending them for the Lake, but left them with Mr. Jonathan Duncan in the Blantyre Mission, as there were doubts of the plants surviving the difficulties of

transport. Mr. Jonathan Duncan saved the two tea plants from which the industry started.

In the *British Central Africa* of March 30, 1904, any reader can find Professor Dunstan's report on tea samples sent by Mr. Henry Brown. The six samples had been prepared without the aid of machinery, were of very good quality, contained 16.36% of caffeine, which is about the same as is contained in Indian tea. It was impossible to lose the aroma of these teas owing to their having been packed with tobacco, from which they had absorbed the odour. The samples were submitted to a leading firm of brokers for commercial valuation and valued at 5s. 10. to 7s. 6d., and probably would be readily saleable. In view of the fact that the consumption of tea is extending in European countries, the cultivation of tea might be extended in the Protectorate. In this connection it might be mentioned that there is a large demand for green tea in the United States, and it might be worth while for planters in British Central Africa to produce a green tea suitable for the American market, since this would prove more remunerative than the manufacture of black teas to be sold in competition with Indian and Ceylon products.

Will Mr. Tait Bowie deny that Mr. John Moir had sold his Lauderdale Estate to the Blantyre and East Africa Company before the end of 1901, and had retired to Scotland in that year, whereas Mr. Brown remained in Mlanje to the end? Mr. Brown also made the first Government road through the district, and, in fact, started or helped to start all the biggest estates in Mlanje. He was a true follower of Livingstone.

Mlanje,

Nyasaland.

Yours faithfully,

M. A. BROWN.

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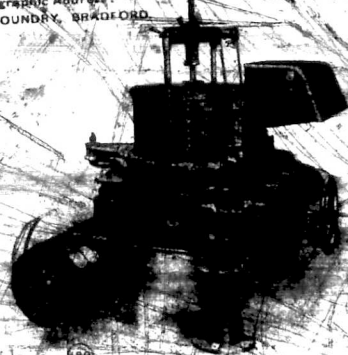
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## PERSONALIA.

Lady Atholway left London last week for Kenya.

Lady McGowan recently passed through Zanzibar.

Mrs. St. Maur has arrived in England from Kenya Colony.

Sir A. W. Graham-Moon left Marseilles last week for Mombasa.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Pawcus are on their way back to Kenya.

Mr. Norman Cook has been appointed a J.P. for Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. W. H. Smith, of Zanzibar, is spending part of his leave in India.

Mr. Stanley Sanderson has been appointed a J.P. for the Nakuru District of Kenya.

No less than £95 was raised for the Nakuru Hospital at a recent dance in the township.

Mr. A. L. Purves, the well-known Scottish Rugby player, has left Njoro for a holiday in Europe.

Mr. D. O. Malcolm has been elected a director of the Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association.

Mr. R. Chamberlain and Mr. and Mrs. H. Lane are outward-bound for Mombasa via South Africa.

Mr. E. C. Crewe Read, the very popular Senior Commissioner of Nakuru, is home on six months' leave.

Lord Lloyd, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, was last week received by the Prince of Wales.

Captain G. H. Smith, Auditor of Uganda, has been transferred to Kenya Colony in a similar capacity.

Mr. C. K. Latham, District Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika, has been appointed to Morogoro, on his return from leave.

Capt. F. J. Sheedy, M.B.E., Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Tanganyika, is home on leave from Dar es Salaam.

Mr. H. Boardman, D.S.O., M.C., and Captain G. H. Rowley and Captain F. P. Woods of the 4th K.A.B. are on leave from the East.

Mr. C. G. Bishop, Stock Inspector in the Veterinary Department of Tanganyika, has been transferred to Kenya in a similar capacity.

The King's Exequatur, empowering Mr. Sverre Haug to act as Consul for Norway at Dar es Salaam, recently received His Majesty's signature.

Congratulations to Mr. E. G. Talbot, the well-known Uganda planter, on his enterprise in marketing a pipe tobacco grown on his estate.

We are very glad to learn that Lady Lagard was able to leave the nursing home a few days ago. May her recovery be permanent.

Colonel Frank Johnson, D.S.O., Member of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, left for the Cape on Friday last.

Mr. A. S. Folkes has been appointed an Unofficial Member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council, during the absence of Mr. A. T. M. Cameron.

Major Hill, who is retiring from his office as Director of Transport, Uganda, has spent almost twenty years in the Protectorate, in which he has made himself very popular.

Mr. Bud Cottar claims, according to the *Mombasa Times*, to have established a record in shooting on one licence two elephants whose tusks weighed 108 and 110 lb. and 125 and 127 lb. respectively.

Mr. Guy Rushington, Mr. L. K. Mather, Colonel and Mrs. G. E. Tuson, and the Rev. W. B. Rawnsley are among outward-bound passengers for Mombasa by the s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre."

Bishop Purse, now of St. Albans and formerly of Pretoria, for whom East African campaigners entertain such high regard, is about to revisit South Africa to attend the opening of Johannesburg's new Cathedral.

Brigadier-General W. F. Dundonald Cochrane, who died recently, and who was one of the few surviving officers of the massacre of our troops at Isandhlwana, Zululand, served in the Sudan Expeditions of 1896-8.

Sir Jacob Barth, Chief Justice of Kenya and District Grand Master of East Africa, acted as Senior Warden at the consecration last week of Gray's Inn Lodge, No. 4938, the first Masonic Lodge connected with an Inn of Court.

Mr. J. S. Coney, Principal Clerk in the Financial Section of the General Manager's Department of the South African Railways, has been seconded to the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration as Administrative Superintendent at Nairobi.

Sir Drummond Chaplin, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., who visited East Africa a few years ago as chairman of the Commission sent by the Government of the Union with the object of stimulating trade with South Africa, has been appointed a local director for the Cape Town office of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

Mr. Frank Oldrieve, Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, who recently returned from a tour of East and Central Africa, estimates that there are some 60,000 lepers in those territories, but he believes that the disease could be eradicated if sufficient funds were available. He considers compulsory segregation to be of little use, since it results in many cases of leprosy hiding themselves for fear of being sent away. He recalls the fact that segregation was undertaken on a large scale by the Germans in Tanganyika, but beyond placing some 3,500 lepers in more than forty camps, little was done for them either in the way of proper food supplies or of medical attention.

M. Genval's film, "The Awakening of the Equatorial Congo," which was last week shown before the Royal Society of Arts, contains a few, all too few, excellent pictures of the successful Belgian elephant farm at Apr.

Mr. W. J. O'Brien, a Member of the Legislative Council of the Union of South Africa for Maritzburg, South, who recently visited Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, expresses himself as greatly struck by the number of new settlers whom he met in Northern Rhodesia.

Amongst those onward-bound for East Africa by the "Modasa," which left London on Friday last, and is due to sail from Marseilles on November 5, are Sir Jacob and Lady Barth, Mrs. Galton-Freuzl, Dr. E. A. C. Langston, Mr. and Mrs. J. McCrae, Capt. C. R. S. Dinnan, Capt. R. Scott-Little, Major and Mrs. A. C. A. Thackwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. de la Poer Trench, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. B. Vane, and Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Hone.

Mr. W. A. B. Pailthorpe, who, accompanied by Mrs. Pailthorpe, left London on Friday last to return to Nairobi via the Cape by the R.M.S. "Balmoral Castle," is Principal Registrar of Documents to the Land Department of Kenya, to which Colony he went in 1904 after serving throughout the South African War. He is a prominent Freemason, on whom devolved the well-deserved honour of being appointed first District Grand Secretary of East Africa.

The Royal Aero Club announces that the height attained by Mrs. Elliott-Lynn, now Lady Heath, on October 7 in an Avro Avian was 5,268 metres, and as this is exactly the same height as that attained by Lady Bailey on a D.H. Moth on July 5, there is no change in the holder of the altitude record. At the time she made her attempt at Woodford aerodrome Mrs. Elliott-Lynn believed that she had reached a height of 19,000 ft. but the subsequent corrections to the sealed barograph have discounted this figure.

- Amongst the newly elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are:—
- Tanzania—Messrs. George, O. A. Blackmore, Frank D. Dams, J. F. B. Edmond, Francis A. Moseley, R. C. Northcote, Wm. Nowell, Mrs. W. Nowell, and Mr. A. H. Ritchie.
- Kenya Colony—Miss M. E. R. Haslam, and Messrs. Edgar J. Lewis and F. J. Edwin Wood.
- Uganda—Messrs. Wm. Neville-Lee, Sydney Marston, and Saml. Norris.
- Nyasaland—Mr. Harry V. Barnsley and Mr. Frank A. Usher.

Addressing Glasgow Rotarians the other day on "The Native of Kenya: His Capabilities and Future," Mr. A. C. Irvine, M.D., said private property was protected by tendrils and vines from the forests, and no man would go underneath these to steal because he believed that it would there would be a curse on him, and that he would fall ill and die. Superstition was the spiritual side of native life and entered very largely into Native thought, and any appeal to the Natives must be made on spiritual lines. The African was not fit to govern himself, and would not be fit to do so for many generations, but many Africans would soon be capable of taking up professions and business careers.

**ABYSSINIAN GULFAC COURT**  
\$2,500 Damages Awarded by Court.

A case from Addis Ababa states that the Court of Inquiry sitting at Harrar to investigate the circumstances in which a caravan on its way to join the Maharaja of Gutch and Sir Geoffrey Archer was attacked in Abyssinian territory last June, has awarded damages of \$25,000, which includes the \$10,000 already paid. (Ten Abyssinian dollars are equivalent to the pound sterling.) The Court, which also recommends the dismissal of Gadla Giorgis, the chief of Fijiga, is composed of two British and two Abyssinian representatives, under a neutral president, the Belgian Minister, M. Ortrand.

**A SATISFIED KENYA SETTLER.**  
Interesting Letter to E.A. Office.

H.M. EASTERN African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office has received the following letter from one of the young settlers recently sent out through its auspices:

"May I thank you for the extreme interest you have taken on my behalf in getting me so comfortably settled in this country? I should like to mention how agreeably surprised I was in finding such a wonderful country with such unlimited scope, for one could not wish for a better climate. As to insect pests, I have been here nearly a month and have not even been bitten by a mosquito, so I think one can take that as a good omen for the future. I may add that after the searing tales one hears at home, things in general have exceeded my anticipations."

**INDIANS AND FEDERATION**  
Preparing the Indian Case.

The strong representations which have been made during recent weeks to the Government of India to send its own nominees to investigate the attitude of Indians in East Africa to the proposed federation of the territories have succeeded, for it is now announced that Maharaj Singh and Mr. Ewbank will sail from Bombay on November 9 for Mombasa. Their instructions are to prepare the Indian case for submission to the Commission of Inquiry. Mr. Ewbank, a member of the Bombay Civil Service, has recently been employed in the Department of Education and Lands, which deals with the problems of Indians overseas. Maharaj Singh retired only a few days ago from the office of Commissioner in the Allahabad Division.



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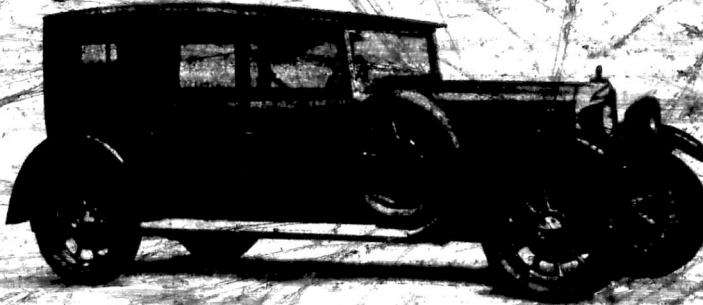
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East Africa in the Press.

THE LATE CAPTAIN F. J. H. HILLIER.

We recently reported the death at sea while returning from Kenya of Captain Frank Jameson Hirst Hillier, at the age of thirty-two, of whom a correspondent has written to The Times:—

Frank Hillier was the only son of the late Dr. A. P. Hillier, Conservative member of Parliament for North Herts. He was born in Johannesburg on September 5, 1895, when his father was a partner of the late Sir Starr Jameson, who was Frank Hillier's godfather. On leaving Eton he went to South Africa to study farming at an agricultural college. After serving with the Kaffrarian Rifles in S.W. Africa in 1914, he proceeded to British East Africa, where he joined the Z Signal Section as a motor dispatch rider. Ultimately he obtained a commission in the King's African Rifles, and served with distinction under General Sir Edward Northey in German East Africa for two years without leave, in spite of continual fever and sickness, being invalided home towards the end of the War. In 1919 he joined the 45th Royal Fusiliers for service in Russia, retiring on the conclusion of hostilities with the rank of captain, having been twice mentioned in dispatches.

On his return from Russia Frank Hillier went back to Eastern Africa as an administrative officer in the Kenya Civil Service. His charm and courtesy soon found him a large circle of friends, and his ability brought about his selection for certain specific posts after a few years of district work. In 1925 he was working as secretary to the Chief Native Commissioner, Nairobi, and on his return from leave, during which time he had passed his preliminary law examinations, he was posted as Assistant Resident Commissioner at Mombasa, where the diversity of communities calls for special qualifications in tact and understanding. It was while serving in Mombasa that he was struck down by the disease which proved so rapidly fatal. Kenya has lost a most promising and zealous officer in Frank Hillier, who is survived by his mother and two sisters—Mrs. Arthur Braithwaite and Mrs. Walter Coles, of Roehampton.

A NEW RAILWAY FOR NAIROBI!

RAILWAY to be Constructed in Nairobi Colony of Kenya, Africa.

That is the heading given in the official weekly publication of the United States Department of Commerce to the following gem:

"After advertising for bids, the Tanganyika Railway Co., Nairobi, has decided to perform the work of the construction of the Noshi-Arusha railway extension, subdividing small sections to different contractors, if advisable, according to Consul Charles H. Albrecht, Nairobi. The revised total estimated cost of the construction is placed at £20,000.

Mr. Albrecht can assuredly not have seen the news item in the form in which it is issued in the world's railway to be constructed in Nairobi—the Tanganyika Railway Company of Nairobi, Ltd. "Noshi" took more Japanese than East African

TWO CHAPLAINS FOR TANGANYIKA

THE Rev. G. A. Chambers, Bishop-Designate of Central Tanganyika, who is now in London, has issued the following appeal:—

"The Colonial and Continental Church Society have made grants toward the stipends of two chaplains to work in the new Diocese of Central Tanganyika. One is required for the highlands in the Moshi-Arusha district, near Mount Kilimanjaro, and the other for the townships on the Central Railway from Morogoro to Lake Tanganyika.

"I would be very glad to hear from any young unmarried clergy who would like to respond to the call of our brethren in Tanganyika. Government officials and planters form the bulk of the community. The work is of a real pioneering character. The positions offer unique opportunities to minister the friendship of Christ to our brethren in lonely outposts, as well as to strengthen the missionary cause by enlisting the sympathy of the Europeans for work among the Africans, and also in building up a church that will transcend the colour bar, and include white and black in the one Fellowship.

"I am due to leave for Australia on November 12 to recruit workers there for the Africans, but I do hope that England will be able to supply the two chaplains needed, and I should be glad to interview any men prepared to consider the work."

AN M.P. ON EAST AFRICAN FREIGHTS.

THE Textile Mercury reports a speech by Mr. R. Waddington, M.P., in the course of which, he said:—

British shipowners have agreed that from the British Territory of Tanganyika they would charge for British goods going in British ships to Antwerp, Hamburg, or Amsterdam 5s. per ton more than if they were sent in a Dutch ship. Where is the sense of patriotism? The East African merchants are up in arms against it. Two months ago shipowners decided to withdraw the surcharge, but the foreign shipowner came along. What has happened now? The British Conference lines have again imposed this 5s. surcharge. They have given way to the foreign Conference lines. They have allowed their nationals to be penalised once more, instead of standing up and fighting the foreign shipowners.

"I suggest there is room for the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and other Manchester associations to take action in this matter. There is need for publicity. There is need for the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to take decisive action."

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**IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.****Reports on Numerous Subjects.**

THE Imperial Agricultural Research Conference last week considered the reports of its various committees. Scholarship schemes to promote agriculture were thought worthy of the attention of all industries. With reference to the Colonial Office agricultural scholarship scheme, a report stated that the existing scheme, strengthened and suitably modified, might be expected to meet requirements for the present, provided that it be extended to cover veterinary science. Facilities for the interchange of workers throughout the Empire were inadequate, mainly because of financial difficulties.

A report on the proposed chain of tropical and subtropical research stations stated that the establishment of such stations should be governed primarily by the ascertained needs of Empire research in particular fields of agriculture, rather than by considerations of geographical distribution.

**Clearing Houses for Information.**

The Committee reporting on the establishment of clearing houses for the interchange of information of value to research workers in agricultural science throughout the Empire favoured clearing stations of a comprehensive character for the subjects of soil science, animal nutrition, and animal health, and were of opinion that the number of workers and the output of literature throughout the Empire on these subjects justified the establishment of clearing stations on the scale of bureaux. They recommended the establishment of a Bureau of Soil Science attached to the Rothamsted Experimental Station, a Bureau of Animal Nutrition attached to the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, and a Bureau of Animal Health in London.

It was also recommended that clearing stations of information should be established on a smaller scale than in the case of the suggested bureaux, to be termed correspondence centres. The subjects for the stations and the places where it was recommended they should be established were as follows: Animal Genetics, Animal Breeding Research Department, Edinburgh University; Agricultural Parasitology, Institute of Agricultural Parasitology and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Plant Genetics, Plant Breeding Institute, Cambridge University (to deal with all crops of temperate and tropical regions except herbage plants); and Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Aberystwyth (to deal with herbage plants); Fruit Production, East Malling Research Station, East Malling, Kent.

As to cost, it was considered that £13,000 per annum for bureaux and £7,000 per annum for correspondence centres in all, guaranteed in the first instance for five years, would be sufficient to meet adequately the immediate needs of the interchange of information between research workers throughout the Empire.

**Soils and Plant Breeding.**

The Committee dealing with soils and fertilisers, whose report was presented by Sir John Russell, advocated the establishment of a Soils Bureau, or other similar organisation, for the systematic collection and circulation of information, enabling all soil workers in the Empire, to keep in touch with the recent development of their science.

The economic importance of plant breeding to the Empire was dealt with in a report by the Plant Breeding Committee submitted by Professor A. E. V. Richardson. They recommended the establishment of an organisation whose functions should include the collection and dissemination of informa-

tion of a scientific and technical character on the subject.

The Plant Pathology Committee has reported that the preparation by the Governments concerned of lists of plant diseases occurring in the Empire, especially in the Tropical Dependencies, is desirable, and that the Imperial Bureau of Mycology is a suitable body to publish and distribute such lists. The Committee recommended that in view of the urgency of the problem no time should be lost in the provision of funds for the more extended study of the fundamental nature of virus diseases in plants.

**Veterinary Needs.**

A bureau, or information centre, for the exchange of information on animal nutrition was also considered desirable by the Animal Nutrition Committee, and it was proposed that the bureau be at first located at the Rowett Institute.

Sir A. Theiler presented the report of the Veterinary Committee, who recommended the establishment of a separate organisation to cover the whole field of State veterinary medicine and hygiene throughout the Empire. It was suggested that the headquarters of the new bureau should be in London.

Dr. S. S. Cameron submitted the report of the Committee on Dairying, which stated that the dairy industry of the Empire had developed in recent years with exceptional rapidity and had attained a high degree of efficiency with the technical aid of Departments of Agriculture, but with comparatively little assistance from organised scientific research. The possibility of an Empire journal devoted to dairy research was suggested.

**President's Closing Speech.**

Lord Bledisloe, presiding at the final session, said the Conference was an important landmark in Imperial development, and he believed a harbinger of greater Imperial prosperity. It had been noteworthy for its comprehensively representative character, the eminence of its personnel—both scientific and administrative—the unvarying high character of its discussions, the obvious keenness of its delegates, and the unbroken harmony that had characterised its proceedings. Its main success had been the bringing together of distinguished investigators in every branch of agricultural science and able administrators from every part of the Empire. What had the Conference done to assist and advise executive Governments?

**Tropical Research.**

It had surveyed the whole tropical and subtropical Empire. It had commended a scheme of central tropical and subtropical research stations. It had removed some misconceptions as to the place and function of a central research station in relation to the Government in whose area it was situated. It had made recommendations upon two subjects of vital importance to the Empire—the establishment of a central research station in connection with diseases of animals, and the further and immediate exploration of the question of a central research station to deal with irrigation.

Secondly, the Conference had surveyed the question of man-power in relation to research. Research was a matter of individuals, and the Conference had indicated the requirements which ought to be looked for in candidates, both for specialist work and for posts as agricultural officers. It had reviewed the methods of recruitment and the inducements required to attain efficient agricultural service in the tropical and subtropical Empire. In particular it had brought out clearly and made suggestions towards meeting the difficulty which arose from the predominance of the physical sciences over the biological

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sciences in most, if not all, educational institutions. For the Empire as a whole it had considered and systematised the best opinions on the highly important subjects of study-leave, and interchange of workers.

Thirdly, the Conference had examined in detail and prepared plans for a considerable extension of the existing machinery for co-operation between research workers in different branches of agricultural science all over the Empire. It had by no means confined itself to pious aspirations. It had settled the actual subject for which further machinery was to be set up, and it had indicated in some detail the nature, place, and character of the machinery. Three new bureaux and four correspondence centres would, it was confidently hoped, soon be displaying their vigour as flourishing children of the Conference.

**Enhanced Empire Production.**

He had the temerity to believe that there had been no Conference of an Imperial character which had been more harmonious, more definite in its objective or more constructive in its deliberations and decisions, or more calculated in its results not only to cement the ever-growing solidarity of the Empire, but materially to effect its future prosperity and happiness. Agriculture was far the largest industry of the Empire, and for many generations yet would continue to be so. Upon its enhanced productivity as the result of the prudent application of science depended the well-being, the happiness, and the contentment of the vast populations of the great commonwealth of nations to which they belonged.

It was perhaps a little unfortunate that their visit synchronised with an exceptional, perhaps an unprecedented, depression in agriculture in Great Britain. He said in that connection, having worked in the field of agriculture both as a farmer and in an administrative capacity for many years, that he had the growing conviction that the fortunes of British agriculture lay very largely in the direction of realising the Empire, rather than this nation, as an agricultural unit, and the consciousness that by co-operation with fellow-agriculturists in other parts of the Empire there might be in store, even for British farmers, a larger measure of economic prosperity in the future. The next Conference was to be held in Australia five years hence, and he hoped they would do all in their power to make it at least as great a success as the present one. (Cheers.)

**DEVELOPING NATIVE CULTURE.**

In his introduction to the Report of the Uganda Education Department for the year 1926, Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, the Director, says that many of the chiefs and Native schoolmasters have contributed very materially to the work of the Department, adding—

“There are however, a few Natives, especially in Buganda, who blind themselves to the possibility of developing a system of higher education in their own country and would like to see the whole education of the country moulded on European lines and culminating in a matriculation which would qualify students to enter a European University. Our ideal, on the other hand, is to push on as far as we can in every direction, suiting our methods and curricula to the mentality of our pupils, until ultimately as good a training can be obtained in this country as in foreign institutions. It is obvious that a theme conceived on these lines will provide facilities for such pupils, comparatively few in number, who wish to enter foreign educational establishments.

“But if in the main African education is allowed to develop on its own soil, while making use of teachers and literature from Europe, it will foster the growth of an African culture, suited to the African genius and reflecting the African spirit, different in many essential characteristics but in no way inferior to the cultures of Europe, and America.

**Fees at Makerere College.**

“The question of fees at Makerere College calls for special comment. Although the fees are at present very low (only £15 per year), very considerable difficulty is experienced in persuading parents to pay these fees, and so allow their boys to continue their education. The reason is twofold. Firstly, the parents have been paying fees in the lower schools for a considerable number of years, and as boys who could pass the Makerere College entrance examination can find employment at a living wage, parents do not feel inclined to go on paying for their sons when they are already in a position to be self-supporting.

“Secondly, a considerable proportion of the students who pass the entrance examination are the sons of poor Natives who have been in receipt of help from various sources for the education of their sons up to the top classes of Mission schools. The assistance is not forthcoming beyond this stage and they find themselves unable to pay Makerere fees. There is always a proportion of students, the sons of rich parents, to whom the fees present no difficulty, but I have felt that unless some remedy can be found much of the best material available for Makerere College will not be secured.

“I am strongly opposed to making the education at the College free for the majority of the pupils for various reasons. An alternative scheme has been suggested and is now under consideration. It is that school fees should be advanced to the sons of needy parents on the signing of an agreement by the scholars that they will serve the Government for a period of five years and pay back the amount in yearly instalments as soon as they are employed. This the students are very willing to do, and I do not foresee any real difficulty in the collection of the loan, which would be deducted at the source before payment of salary. There are, and will be, I hope, an increasing number of students, the sons of rich men, who are not desirous of appointments with the Government. Some of these, the sons of big chiefs or landowners, will return and help their fathers or work independently on leaving the College.”

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**Camp Fire Comments.**

**The Fragile Mosquito.**

"ENTOMOLOGY has never struck me as a comfortable science," writes a correspondent. "I should be inclined to describe it as itchy; but it certainly has some solace. Nowadays mosquitoes are kept in captivity like pet dogs, and their habits, idiosyncrasies, and appetites are recorded with as much care as if they were champion greyhounds; and it is found that they are by no means the ferocious, reckless bloodsuckers they were thought to be. No; apart from the distressing fact that some are, owing to a slight defect in the proboscis at birth, debarr'd for ever from attaining a blood-meal, and that others who at first explore the skin of their prospective victim with enthusiasm quickly lose interest and cannot be induced to try further—a peepless breed—many are liable to sudden death—not, be it noted, from an extraneous agency, such as an avenging slap, but from what a coroner's jury would return as 'natural causes.' It seems frankly incredible, but I give it on the authority of Mr. Malcolm E. MacGregor, author of 'Mosquito Surveys,' and Officer in Charge of the British Mobile Field Laboratories with the East African Expeditionary Force. Starved mosquitoes," he writes, "are prone to exhibit a remarkable phenomenon, i.e., sudden death presented with the opportunity of attaining a blood-meal, they at once avail themselves of the offer only to die suddenly on the skin of the host either before they have had time to pierce the skin, or immediately after they have done so. The phenomenon has every appearance of death being due to excitement shock."

**Predial Larceny.**

Predial larceny is without doubt one of the worst curses of tropical agriculture. It strikes at the very heart of the industry, and is exceedingly hard to combat. The *Uganda News* hears of a horrible story from Kungu village. A Native woman was stealing bananas one night when the owner caught her in the act, and cut her ears off. So much did the disfigurement prey on the woman's mind, that she committed suicide by strangling herself. It is

not suggested that her death was due to remorse for her moral lapse. The more "civilised," the Native, the more he seems to tend to the "civilisation" of agricultural produce. The American, and someone else's chickens is a standard joke without which Transatlantic comic papers would be hard put to it to fill their columns. The Negro elder of a Jamaican Native church and the boss's bunch of bananas is another prolific source of humour. The Chinese small-holders in British Guiana in the early days had their own way of dealing with the trouble. They worked all day, and lay out all night with a gun, in wait for the predial larcenist; and with Chinese thoroughness, generally got him. Nowadays the Government "proclaims" the district, and provides flogging for the delinquent, when caught. We repeat—when caught. As there is no real local opinion against the culprit, he usually isn't. The most successful method we ever heard of, was that of the proprietor of a small but valuable banana walk in Jamaica. He went to the local obeah man and asked him to put *jum* on the property. The witch-doctor, an elderly but efficient person, took his paraphernalia—some white cock's feathers, a bit of red flannel, a broken egg, and some ashes—and started on his task *con amore*. So long as that obeah was there, not a soul came near the bananas at night, however ripe and succulent the fruit and however great the temptation. The proprietor paid the expert some ten shillings a quarter, and maintained that it was the cheapest and best investment he ever made.

**"Ricksha," not "Stokshaw."**

It seems a pity that the Tanganyika Government has in its official publications definitely adopted the word "rickshaw." As a London newspaper has pointed out, it is a horrible word. The proper term is "jinricksha," which has a perfectly legitimate Chinese pedigree, and which may be shortened to "rjcksha" without offending the proprietors.

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## WHAT KENYA THINKS

The Federation Commission.

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi.

PREVIOUS dispatches in these columns have suggested that the federation principle to unify and combine the East African group of Dependencies under one common local control and administration is a project engaging in ideal but bristling with difficulties, political and economic. With the near advent of the Hilton-Young Commission, these obstacles do not loom any less insistent in the light of further discussion.

North-Eastern Rhodesia has now expressed a wish that the *status quo* be maintained, as opposed to federation, but if any such scheme be deemed imperative, delegates from the Fort Jameson district favour union with Nyasaland, or, alternatively, Northern Rhodesia as a whole combining with Nyasaland. Any union with the Northern Colonies is strenuously opposed.

On the other hand, an article recently published in Nyasaland, and reproduced here with prominence, raises other considerations. The tone is, frankly anti-Kenyan and more decidedly anti-Delamere. It decries the Kenya ideal of European colonisation of the tropics, "terming such an aspiration—or accomplished fact!—a chimera. This article, which certainly does not reflect general opinion in Kenya, or, indeed, the views of any serious class of politicians among other East African colonists, is mentioned simply as an object lesson of how in these scattered European communities opinion swings from one extreme to another. Can the labours of the coming Commission hope to reconcile all these conflicting standpoints by one common solvent?"

### Things Afloat

Business generally remains quiet in Kenya, though the annual winter influx from Europe has now begun. Two mail steamers recently arrived with full complements of passengers, special trains having to be provided to carry them all up-country. Nairobi is fast filling up, and in a month or two should resume full activity. But at the moment money is very tight, land transactions are rare, and commerce lagging. As a sign of the times, a recent visit to the port of Mombasa revealed all the extensive godowns facing the new ships' berths almost completely empty of goods inwards. Whether this is a tribute to the efficiency of the Railway in getting cargo up-country as fast as it is landed, or whether it is due to a reduction in inwards cargo is a moot point. It would seem that this slackness at the port is partly due to both causes. One or two continental steamers have certainly found it difficult to fill up their holds at Kilindi.

The rains are still held up in these parts, the country from Narvasia right down to Kisumu being very parched. There has been almost no rain since May. But the short spell having passed and a fairly high temperature taking its place. On the other hand, Mombasa and the Coast strip have had many showers, the country adjacent the littoral looking green in contrast to the Highlands. There is much talk of the effect of this temporary drought upon the coffee crop. It is generally accepted that the bean is small and weight of crop generally reduced, though in some instances it is declared that there is still time for the berry to fill up with the expected approaching rains. Wheat farmers around here are in doubt about sowing until the prevailing clear

skies and absence of approaching rain clouds alter. Everybody is awaiting the rain. Rainfall seems to be afflicting Uganda.

### The Lady Northey Home.

A very excitable controversy is raging in Press and in social circles around the removal of the Lady Northey Home, an institution established by this popular lady for the purpose of housing European children whose parents are absent on leave or whose mothers have to work for their living. It does not pose as a charitable institution, but indigent cases are also received. The point of the controversy does not revolve around the usefulness or otherwise of the institution. Government has decided upon a scheme of removing the Home from its present site, having, it is claimed, received the consent of its committee, to what is said to be a better site on the Hill, some distance further out from town. On the existing site it is proposed to erect the Coryndon Memorial Museum, utilising the present Home as a part of the scheme and indemnifying that institution by a cash payment to enable it to remove and rebuild. There is great opposition to the scheme and a protest meeting is shortly to be held.

Sir Edward and Lady Grigg are bearing the brunt of the criticism. It is asserted that Sir Edward has ordered this removal, with the consequent public expenditure of over £6,000, to effect a dignified approach to Government House, in accordance with the grandiose town planning scheme. The expenditure is furthermore particularly criticised as having been recently passed as a supplementary estimate against the promise by Government to the elected members that only very urgent and essential expenditure shall be voted as "supplementary." Lady Grigg is accused of promoting her Child Welfare Scheme to the detriment of the older institution, though their objects are not precisely identical.

Most people seem to think that the Lady Northey Home should remain where it is and not be placed further out of town, and that the Coryndon Memorial scheme should be carried out in a less remote position than that now occupied by the Lady Northey Home, which overlooks but is not in the town. The unnecessary expenditure of public funds is also urged. It certainly does not seem that Sir Edward Grigg has been well advised in the matter, and public opinion is linking the expenditure with the two new Government Houses at Nairobi and Mombasa. Whether this agitation will develop into some serious protest or dissipate by ventilation and tactful treatment is not clear at the moment, but the unofficial leaders have registered their objection in Legislative Council against the supplementary estimate for the carrying out of the scheme, and the Convention of Associations is to deliberate on a strong resolution of protest.

### Sir Edward Grigg

Kenya Colony is difficult to govern. Probably conditions in the sphere of politics are merely a reflection of politics everywhere, but expression, confined to a small but mentally active European section, is immediate, and Government policy and the acts of the Governor are subject to frequent and sudden criticisms. A case in point is the above-mentioned onslaught on H.E. over the Lady Northey Home removal, which is characterised as wild, arbitrary, and extravagant, and is linked up with sumptuous expenditure on the two Government Houses. That the Governor has very closely identified himself with Kenya-colonial aspirations is recognised by the leaders and rank and file of the unofficial party, undertaken during his earlier days inside but most outside that party. Though budget

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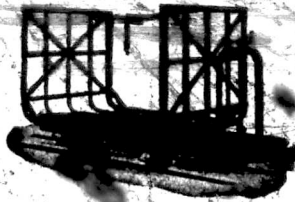
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figures are good, and Railway finance sound, there is still a widespread fear that the country is going too fast and that Sir Edward Grigg has too big a notion of things here. Most of us see nothing on the horizon to excite pessimism, but we, like all other communities, have our Cassandras.

In short, Sir Edward Grigg—in spite of, or because of, his qualities—is undergoing a phase of unpopularity, suffered in turn by most of our Governors at some period of their term of office. On the other hand, Lord Delamere and his party of settlers and residents, comprising by far the majority of opinion here, well appreciate and are grateful for the broad policy of our present Administrator, who will realise that it is chiefly by the disgruntled that the assaults are launched; but amongst the attackers are quite a number of men with a following. Sir Edward's genial and affable in intercourse, though behind these tactful qualities is a degree of firmness and a disposition to hold the reins pretty firmly, translated by some critics into arbitrariness and domination. One can find no justification for such criticism of His Excellency in Council, or in his other public acts, except in one or two minor hasty errors—such as his appointment of so many expert Commissions un sanctioned by the unofficial party—undertaken during his earlier days of office.

**PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.**

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society recently sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the following letter:—

"Our Committee has had under consideration the personnel and terms of reference of the proposed East African Commission. Whilst the terms of reference differ substantially from those given to the Commission appointed by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, it is the proposed membership of the present Commission which gives our Committee serious concern, because we observe that none of those appointed has the advantage of experience in Colonial administration. We believe that in this respect the composition of this Commission is without precedent in British Colonial history.

"Our Committee is of the opinion that the recommendations of the proposed Commission will be subjected to such critical scrutiny that we beg to appeal to His Majesty's Government to fortify the membership of the Commission by including in it one or more eminent and experienced Colonial Administrators, whose names would command widespread public confidence."

The Colonial Office has replied that no official announcement has yet been made regarding the personnel of the Commission.

**NOTES FROM NAKURU**

Archdeacon Owen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nakuru.

Some local settlers, actuated by a sincere desire to understand the views of Archdeacon Owen, recently invited that gentleman to have an informal talk with them in Nakuru. A gathering took place at the Club, but owing to very heavy rain a number of people who would have liked to be there were unable to get in. I was one of these unfortunates, so my information is only second-hand. As far as can be gathered, the meeting did a certain amount of good, and elicited the information that, despite all the criticism levelled at our heads by the Archdeacon, he has never spent a night under the roof of a Kenya settler! Now we are hoping he will want to see how his fellow whites are trying to better the black races before he criticises them further.

**Our Local Clubs.**

The new building of the Rift Valley Sports Club, now very near completion, is said to be about the best bit of building in Kenya. Only fifteen years ago the Club consisted of one room and some thirty members. The new double-storied building, with a very large balcony lounge upstairs overlooking the lake and the hills beyond, has taken three years to build and has cost £16,000. It has 400 members.

What is gradually becoming the Country Club of Nakuru has also suddenly sprung into prominence in the shape of the Njoro Country Club. Njoro lies about eleven miles north-west of Nakuru, and some 1,100 feet higher up. The climate is very different and the situation ideal. For the past seven years the Njoro Club has contented itself with a small bamboo hut on the edge of the polo ground. This year they have built a large new Club-house and a couple of cottages nearer the golf course and on the banks of the Njoro River. From the Club veranda one looks over the river and Lord Egerton of Tatton's Njoro farm to the Mau Forest; and it is not surprising that an increasing number of Nakuru and other people are seeking admission to the wonderfully pleasant facilities afforded by the Njoro Country Club.

Building proceeds apace in Nakuru, and it is no exaggeration to say that Nakuru has to-day at least twice as many buildings as it had about eighteen months ago.

Incidentally, a long-felt want has recently been filled by the opening at Njoro of offices by Messrs. Pearson and Warburton, engineers, contractors, and land agents. Both partners are well known all over Kenya.

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

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

The Kenya Radio Company has been dissolved by mutual consent.

□ □ □ □

The Austin Motor Company Limited has registered its trade mark in Tanganyika Territory.

□ □ □ □

Messrs. Blantyre and East Africa Limited are to pay an interim dividend of 5% on November 11.

□ □ □ □

325 tons of cement were cleared for home consumption in Kenya and Uganda during the month of June.

□ □ □ □

A new hotel, named The Rendezvous, has been opened some four miles outside Nairobi on the Ngong Road.

□ □ □ □

The Brackenhurst Hotel, Limuru is, we are informed, once again under the personal management of its proprietor, Mr. Hudson Cane.

□ □ □ □

The Conservator of Forests, Tanganyika Territory, invites tenders for the sole right of exploitation of mangrove bark in certain areas in the Tanga district. Tenders must reach the Conservator at Lushoto before December 31.

□ □ □ □

An Ordinance to provide for the appointment of Justices of the Peace is published for information by the Government of Tanganyika Territory. The Bill contains the customary provision that all J.P.s shall swear the oath of allegiance to His Majesty the King.

□ □ □ □

The partnership business carried on by D. M. de Souza, Ribeiro, and J. C. Rebelo, under the name and style of the Dar es Salaam Hotel, Dar es Salaam, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The first-named partner will in future conduct the business in his own name.

The Kenya Government is considering boring drills may be hired from the Public Works Department for the purpose of providing water for agriculture and other purposes. In the event of the bore holes proving unsuccessful (that is, if they are found to deliver less than one gallon per minute on test), Government proposes during the experimental stage to reduce the charges to the first ten applicants in each section of the Colony to half the scheduled tariff rates, subject to a minimum charge of £30.

□ □ □ □

The report of the Sixth Committee to the Assembly of the League of Nations expresses the hope that the mandatory Powers and the Mandates Commission will continue to give special attention to the great importance of having in the mandated territories officials who have had the special training required for their responsible work as the executors on the spot of the provisions of the Covenant and the Mandates, and who appreciate the necessity for a sympathetic study of the psychology of the inhabitants, as well as of Native administration and Native welfare, in order that these provisions may be most effectively fulfilled.

□ □ □ □

Mr. R. O. Hamilton, who, almost immediately following his return from leave, has died of pneumonia in Kenya at the age of seventy-two, was one of the most prominent business men in the Colony, in which he settled rather more than twenty years ago. After trading first in Nairobi and later as a general merchant at Ruiri and Chania Bridge, Mr. Hamilton returned to the capital to found the general import house of R. O. Hamilton Ltd. and, later, the Kenya Grain Mills, of which he became the first managing director. As he had been President of the Glasgow Grain Millers' Association before leaving his native city for East Africa, he was well qualified to shape the destinies of that enterprise, which is generally regarded as one of the best equipped flour mills in Eastern Africa. The management of R. O. Hamilton Ltd. will be continued by a son, Mr. R. Douglas Hamilton.

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The annual general meeting of Nyassa Plantations Ltd. is to be held at 3, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3, at 12.30 on Monday next. The report for the year to June 30, 1927, shows issued capital of £68,250 and plantations and land valued at £67,442. The net profit for the year (£234) was unavoidably reduced by an abnormal rainy season and the fall in price of copra. It is intimated that the Directors are considering the establishment of a sisal plantation on the shore of Pemba Bay.

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(b) Accuracy of the instrument adjustment may be checked and, if necessary, corrected from one position to a few minutes.

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"DURITE" Perforated Metal Screens are renowned for their clean cut and accurate holes and the high quality of metal employed, ensuring the highest efficiency in operation and extremely long life.

They are used extensively for sifting and cleaning coal and coke, mixing and cement and of oils, grain separation and cleaning, filtering, and for all purposes where materials require drying, grading, or sifting.

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**DURITE**  
Perforated  
Metal Screens  
THOMAS LOCKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED

Send us a pattern for cuttings with quantities and dimensions and we will quote prices at lowest prices.

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**Thomas Locker & Co. Ltd.**  
WARRINGTON ENGLAND

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The **Martsmith Headland Portable Spraying Plant** is designed to give fruit growers a compact and Portable Spraying Plant containing all the advantages of an expensive power-driven plant at a mere fraction of its cost.

A new departure in Fruit Tree Spraying and Liming.  
Compact and extremely simple in operation.  
Possesses all the advantages of leaf-blower-driven plants without the disadvantages.

Sprays at high pressure over long distances in a wide working stroke, with great ease of working.  
Extreme portability.  
Simple construction, working parts easy of access.  
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Nothing to get out of order.



Price F.O.B. Complete, £25 0 0  
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This Pump will lift a distance of 25 ft. and deliver high pressure spray in 4 separate lengths of hose, 300 ft. each, all spraying simultaneously.  
Can be sold, to suit, on trolley, without trolley, which can be made in Africa. Write for details or to a cart or lorry.  
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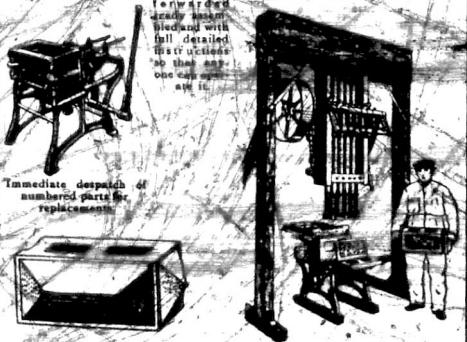
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**HAND** which can be converted into motor power after 20 seconds work. 3000 pressed blocks a day.  
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The manufacture and trade in hollow blocks is so day an excellent business proposition. The machine is practically indestructible and pays for itself in a few months. It is



100 different moulds for saw-lice blocks.  
Motor power: H.P.  
6 sizes besides fractions.

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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE**

FALL to dearer prices were obtained at the auctions, the offerings, however, being small.

**Kenya**—

"A" size	130s. od.	to 144s. 6d.
"B" "	116s. 6d.	to 120s. od.
"C" "	107s. od.	to 111s. 6d.
Peaberry	118s. od.	to 138s. od.
Brownish	75s. od.	to 101s. od.

**London graded**—

First size	132s. od.
Second size	118s. 6d.
Third size	110s. od.
Peaberry	131s. od.

**London cleaned**—

First size	130s. 6d.
Second size	119s. 6d.
Peaberry	118s. od.

**Uganda**—

"B" size	105s. 6d.	
Peaberry	104s. od.	to 115s. od.
Robusta	74s. od.	to 79s. 6d.

**Tanganyika**—

**Arusha**—

London cleaned	113s. 6d.	to 136s. od.
First size	109s. od.	to 117s. 6d.
Second size	98s. 6d.	to 100s. 6d.
Third size	110s. od.	
Peaberry	118s. od.	

London stocks of East African coffee on October 26 totalled 25,626 bags, as compared with 19,866 bags on the same date in 1926.

**COTTON**

The current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that a moderate business has been done, quotations having advanced 55 points. Imports for the 13 weeks commencing August have totalled 47,316 bales as against 26,000 bales for the corresponding period of last year, and 51,000 bales during 1925-26. Imports of Sudan cotton during the same period amounted to 6,157 bales as against 7,000 bales in 1926-27 and 4,000 in 1925-26.

**OTHER PRODUCTS**

**Castor Seed** 116 1/2s 6d is quoted for October-November shipment, the market having weakened.

**Cotton Seed** is nominally £8 2s 6d. ex-ship for October-November.

**Groundnuts**—The market has been up to around £23 15s. since last report, but is now lower again, the best price for October shipment of spot being about £23, with sellers asking £23 2s. 6d. October-November is worth £22 7s. 6d.

**Maize**—Sellers of No. 2 white flat for December-January are asking 35s. 3d. in bags, and 34s. 6d. in bulk, but buyers are holding off.

**Sisal**—The feature this week of the sisal market is the reported sale to a large American consumer of 225,000 bales of Mexican sisal for delivery at a slightly reduced price between November and July. This absorbs the existing stock and undoubtedly stifles the market. Buyers of East African, however, continue to abstain from the market, and at the beginning of the week business was again done at £36 4s. for No. 1, but quotations are now 10s. higher.

**EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP NOVEMBER**

**BRITISH INDIA**

"Malda" left Kilindini homewards, Oct. 25.  
 "Modasa" left London for East Africa, Oct. 25.  
 "Mantola" arrived Kilindini outwards.  
 "Matiana" arrived London from East Africa, Oct. 25.  
 CLASS ELLERMAN-HARRISON.  
 "Diplomat" arrived Zanzibar outwards, Oct. 29.  
 "City of Mandalay" arrived Mombasa, outwards, Oct. 31.

**HOLLAND-AFRICA**

"Randfontein" left Cape Town homewards, Oct. 24.  
 "Springfontein" left Mozambique for South Africa, Oct. 24.  
 "Mas" left Hamburg for East Africa via Suez, Oct. 27.  
 "Jagersfontein" arrived Hamburg, Oct. 27.  
 "Klipfontein" left Marseilles homewards, Oct. 27.  
 "Vaendyk" left Perim homewards, Oct. 29.  
 "Erpskerk" arrived Mombasa for South Africa, Oct. 28.  
 "Hegenskerk" arrived East London for East Africa, Oct. 24.  
 "Ryperskerk" left Rotterdam for East Africa via Suez, Oct. 29.  
 "Giekerk" arrived Amsterdam for East Africa via Suez, Oct. 23.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

"Amiral Pierre" left Djibouti for Marseilles, Oct. 27.  
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Marseilles for Mauritius, Oct. 27.  
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Diego, Suarez for Mauritius, Oct. 26.

**UNION CASTLE**

"Bratton Castle" left London for Beira, Oct. 27.  
 "Chepstow Castle" arrived Mauritius, Oct. 30.  
 "Durham Castle" arrived Cape Town, Oct. 29.  
 "Gascon" left Beira for South Africa, Oct. 30.  
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for London, Oct. 30.  
 "Grantully Castle" left Lourenco Marques for Beira, Oct. 30.  
 "Guildford Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, Oct. 26.  
 "Llandaff Castle" arrived London from Beira, Oct. 26.  
 "Elandoverly Castle" left Port Said for London, Oct. 27.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Suez for East Africa, Oct. 29.

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You want to give him the best chance in life. And public school fees are high to-day. They mean a serious tax on your income. Your most economic plan is to begin providing NOW through insurance. Moreover, even in the event of your death, your plans stand.

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(Further names can if necessary be written on a separate sheet of paper.)

We are always pleased to introduce readers to suppliers of any article, if we can help you just drop us a line.

## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The British India liner "Modasa," which left London on Friday last and is due to sail from Marseilles on November 5, carries the following East African passengers:—

*Mombasa*  
Mrs. F. L. Atty  
Mr. A. F. Archer  
Lady Atherbury  
Mr. G. B. Anderson  
\*Sir Jacob Barth  
\*Lady Barth, two children and nurse  
Mr. A. W. Burgess  
Mrs. Burgess and child  
Mr. J. Burgess  
\*Mr. H. L. Bayles  
Miss P. Baumer  
Mr. K. Baird  
Mrs. K. Baird, infant and nurse  
Mrs. E. M. Blackwell  
Dr. C. H. Brennan  
Mrs. Bayles, child, infant and nurse  
Miss C. K. Badgley  
Mr. T. G. Briane  
Mr. R. G. Bentall  
Mrs. F. A. T. Clark and infant  
Mr. G. Cooper  
Mrs. G. Cooper  
Miss D. Clerke  
Dr. E. Church  
Miss M. E. Cameron  
Mr. G. M. Castle-Smith  
Mrs. J. H. Clark  
Mr. D. S. Davies  
Miss M. Dowdall  
Miss I. Diaperie  
Mr. R. H. Dearden  
Mr. Dickinson  
Miss M. Edgell  
Miss E. M. Eve  
Mrs. E. E. Fitzgerald  
Major Forbes  
Mrs. Forbes and child  
Miss N. B. Freeman  
Miss A. Grimm  
Miss G. B. Goudie  
Miss Greaves  
Miss Grant  
Mrs. Galton-Fenzi, two children and nurse  
Capt. J. Ogle Gaze  
Mr. J. F. A. Greig  
Mrs. M. Howatson  
\*Mr. C. E. Holloway  
\*Col. F. W. Hallowes  
\*Mr. Humble  
\*Mr. S. E. J. Howarth  
Mrs. F. M. Hemphill  
Miss M. C. Hemphill  
Mrs. Heywood  
Mrs. Howarth  
\*Miss Howarth  
\*Miss Howarth  
\*Miss Howarth  
Mr. F. H. Harris  
Mrs. A. M. Harrison  
Capt. E. Handley  
Mr. F. Jarrett  
Mrs. Jarrett and child  
Mr. Jack  
Mrs. Jack and infant  
Mrs. J. R. Johnston

Mr. W. V. Kendall  
Mrs. E. Knight  
Mr. J. Lockhead  
\*Mr. W. E. Lane  
Mr. E. J. Lewis  
\*Mrs. Lane and infant  
\*Dr. E. A. C. Langton  
Mr. J. McCrae  
Mrs. McCrae, child and nurse  
Mr. W. S. Marchant  
Mrs. A. C. Moncton  
Mrs. C. Morrall  
Capt. A. J. McCarthy  
Mr. S. Murdoch  
Mr. Merttens  
Mr. A. J. Matthews  
Mr. C. S. Nason  
Mr. R. N. Noble  
\*Miss G. Parsons  
\*Major Pullar  
\*Mrs. Pullar  
\*Miss Pullar  
\*Mrs. Pitman  
\*Capt. C. R. S. Pitman  
Mr. Payne  
Miss D. Richardson  
Miss K. R. Robinson  
Mr. Robinson  
Mr. B. I. Slaughter  
\*Miss Shelley  
Capt. R. Scott-Little  
Miss P. Shirreff  
Miss M. O. Swift  
\*Mr. G. E. Scattergood  
\*Mrs. Scattergood  
Mr. E. J. Smith  
Mrs. Thompson  
Mrs. K. Tarlton  
Mrs. H. Todd  
Major A. C. A. Thackwell  
Mrs. Thackwell and child  
Mrs. H. Tunstall  
\*Mr. A. de la Poer Trench  
Mrs. Trench and two children  
Mr. A. C. Taylor  
Mrs. R. H. Tapp  
Miss Tapp  
Mrs. A. Vanhogen and infant  
Mr. T. L. Vickers  
Mr. H. E. B. Vane  
Mrs. Vane  
Miss E. Walsh  
\*Mr. P. H. Wontnel  
\*Mr. J. E. A. Wolryche  
Whitmore  
Mrs. Pakenham Walsh and two children  
\*Miss N. E. Walsh  
Mr. L. J. S. Wright  
Mr. W. Whatley  
Miss Hilda Wood  
Mrs. Walmstey

*Zansibar*  
Capt. H. R. Hone  
Mrs. Hone  
Mr. R. J. Merritt  
Mrs. Merritt  
Mr. R. Wittycombe

Passengers marked \* join at Marseilles.  
Passengers marked † join at Port Said.

*Madagascar*  
Mr. C. F. Andrews  
Mr. A. G. Cowley  
Mr. Head Ewart  
Mr. J. Head Ewart  
Mrs. T. H. Gould  
Mr. E. J. Head Evans  
Mr. C. W. Hyde  
\*Lieut. R. de B. Hardie  
Mr. J. M. Hendry  
Mrs. E. E. Jennings and two children  
Mr. J. R. Johnston  
Mr. M. Jack  
Mr. C. A. Kay  
Mrs. J. D. Lawrence and child  
Mr. J. D. Lawrence  
Mrs. L. M. Macmaster  
Miss D. A. Porter  
Mr. W. H. Pextival

Mrs. W. H. Percival  
Mr. D. Praip  
Mrs. D. Praip  
Mr. F. G. Praip  
Mr. J. Spittle  
Mrs. C. M. Spittles  
Dr. C. F. Skelton  
Mrs. C. F. Skelton, child and infant  
Mr. R. E. Thorpe  
Mr. T. E. Tomes  
Mrs. T. E. Tomes

*Bkira*  
Miss H. Breesley  
Miss M. Chamberlain  
Miss D. Chamberlain  
Miss M. Cadman

The s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre," which left Marseilles on Thursday, October 27, 1927, carries the following passengers for

*Mombasa*  
Mrs. A. A. Anderson  
Miss P. Anderson  
Mrs. P. M. Anderson and two children  
Mr. W. F. Clarke  
Mr. R. C. Colley  
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Constantine  
Mr. T. E. Corlett  
Mr. E. Critchley  
Mrs. M. L. Lennox Cunningham and children  
Lieut.-Colonel A. and Mrs. Fawcus  
Mr. and Mrs. H. Flint and children  
Mr. H. G. Gill  
Mr. L. D. Goldie-Morrison  
Sir A. W. Graham-Moon  
Mr. G. J. Grant  
Mr. E. J. Hand  
Mr. H. G. Harris  
Mr. D. Harvey  
Mrs. M. R. Horne  
Mr. L. A. Howse  
Miss N. C. Laing  
Mr. Guy Lushington

Mr. and Mrs. A. McCrae  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackay and child  
Mr. L. E. Mather  
Mr. N. Newgill  
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Noble and child  
Mr. W. E. Nones  
Capt. and Mrs. T. Powell  
Mr. T. Rogers  
Mr. W. G. Sewell  
Mr. G. Trundle  
Colonel and Mrs. G. E. Tuzon  
Mr. H. C. H. Walter  
Mrs. A. Watts and child  
Mr. F. Watts and son  
Mr. W. J. Williams

*Zanzibar*  
Mr. G. R. Davis  
Rev. E. G. Easton  
Miss F. M. Goner  
Mr. L. F. Emerson  
Mr. J. F. Gabbutt  
Mr. E. S. Kay  
Mr. D. K. Logan  
Rev. W. B. Rawnsley

The s.s. "Francesco Crispi," of the Citra Line, which leaves Genoa for East Africa on November 5, carries the following passengers for

*Mombasa*  
Mr. Brille  
Mr. and Mrs. W. Cresswell  
Major E. S. Grogan

Mrs. Grogan  
Mr. James  
Mr. Hugh D. Macmillan  
Mr. W. C. Waters

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. today, and at the same time on November 8, 10, 17 and 22. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, November 4, and on November 11.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on November 5 and 16.

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1893	1894	1895	1896
1897	1898	1899	1900
1901	1902	1903	1904
1905	1906	1907	1908
1909	1910	1911	1912
1913	1914	1915	1916
1917	1918	1919	1920
1921	1922	1923	1924

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