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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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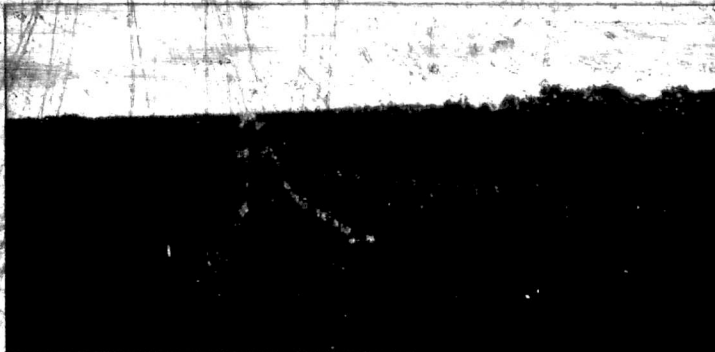
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— of —

Convention of Associations of Kenya.
Associated Producers of East Africa,
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KENYA'S CLOSER SETTLEMENT POLICY.

THE statement made a few days ago to the Kenya Legislative Council by the Hon. H. T. Martin, Commissioner of Lands of the Colony, marks a milestone in East African history, for it establishes the principle of State-aided white settlement with the approval and active co-operation of the Imperial Government. Kenya colonists have long desired a carefully organised and well regulated influx of the right type of white settler, for they believe wholeheartedly that the highlands of East Africa are destined by Nature to be the home of a considerable and permanently resident European population, whose influence on the Native will be morally and materially beneficial. Not until the East Africa Commission of Parliamentary delegates of each of the political parties had presented its report did the British public really appreciate the work which their kith and kin were unobtrusively doing in Eastern Africa, to Mr. Urmsby Gore and his two colleagues must be given the credit for persuading Home opinion of the desirability, indeed, the inevitability, of the Dual Policy.

From their report also sprang the Eastern African Trade and Information Office in London, which, it was evident, would find one of its most useful functions in the dissemination of unbiased information to prospective settlers. News which *East Africa* has from time to time published shows that the Office is being increasingly utilised by those contemplating migration to the Dependencies with which it deals

and when Kenya has definitely adopted the new policy of which Mr. Martin has indicated the outlines, the staff and the Kenya members of the Advisory Committee of the Office will presumably be entrusted with responsibility for organising the British side of the scheme and for selecting only the best from among the many applicants who will assuredly come forward.

In the last few months we have been gratified to note that more Britons are considering settlement in Tanganyika Territory which needs British stock even more urgently than Kenya. The establishment of a definite scheme by the latter Colony, though it cannot be duplicated for Tanganyika on account of the provisions of the Mandate, should automatically stimulate inquiries concerning conditions and prospects in the neighbouring Mandated Territory, and thus Kenya—which has lately realised that the growth of British civilisation within the frontiers of her southerly neighbour is a vital interest of her own—may incidentally be doing something to encourage the development of British colonisation in a Dependency which has been and still is denied the benefits of a real white settlement policy. We have repeatedly shown that the result of such a situation is to put a premium on German penetration, the clear evidences of which should be engaging deeper concern in East African quarters. May Kenya's example serve Britain's cause in Tanganyika Territory!



WEAR A
FLANDERS POPPY

THE AMANI RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

Lecture by the Director in London.

Special Report for "East Africa."

THE Amani Research Institute lies in the eastern section of the Usumbara mountains, which rise abruptly from the level of the Pangani Valley on its northern side and are continued by the western Usumbara and the Pare mountains to the neighbourhood of Kilimanjaro. The buildings occupy the crown of a series of convergent ridges at a height of 3,000 feet and ascend a neighbouring summit to a height of 3,700 feet, cultivation occupying the slopes between 1,300 and 3,700 feet.

The region is one of heavy rain forest of the usual mixed tropical type, and the ground flora is of the soft and luxuriant nature associated with shelter and high humidity. Maidenhair fern and balsams may be mentioned as characteristic plants. The average rainfall is in the neighbourhood of 75 inches, with recorded extremes of 55 and 95. The weather is for the most part cool and pleasant, but with the prevalence of cloud and mist in the rainy season it is dank, not to say dismal, at times, and for this reason a wood fire in the evenings is a comfort.

The nearest port is Tanga, distant by road some fifty miles. For half this distance, to Muhesa, the Tanga-Moshi railway is available. The branch line marked on the maps is no longer working. There is a coast road connection via Tanga which enables Mombasa to be reached within the twenty-four hours in favourable seasons. The main line railway, previously mentioned, connects through Moshi and Voi with the Kenya-Uganda railway system, and its steamers on Lake Victoria. There is a dry-weather road, very good for most of the way, between Korogwe on the northern Tanganyika line and Kilosa on the railway from Dar es Salaam to Lake Tanganyika. This road continues south through the Tanganyika highlands to the head of Lake Nyasa or through Abercorn to Broken Hill on the Northern Rhodesia railway. For more than half the year there is access to the south only by way of the sea.

A Glimpse of the Station.

The area of the station is 750 acres, of which about a third remains under the original forest. A large part is occupied by permanent plantations. There are several small areas under *Robusta* and *Arabica* coffee and one under tea. There is a considerable area under cinchona, and there is a large number of plots of varying size of the different rubber trees, camphor and cinnamon, oil-palm, shade trees (*Erythrina*, *Grevillea*, *Glinoidia*), and numerous introduced timber trees, including *Eucalyptus* spp., *Cedrela* spp., teak, and several of the tropical or sub-tropical *Coniferae*. There is a fine collection of bamboos, and a large and miscellaneous collection of trees yielding fruit or economic products of one sort or another. The collections of less durable plants have naturally for the most part disappeared. There is a large pasture in which *Paspalum dilatatum* from Brazil has been most successfully established.

Fortunately for the prospects of extended work at Amani there is now available, through the foresight of Mr. Ormsby Gore and the consideration shown by the Tanganyika Government, the large neighbouring estate of Kwankoro, the former property of Prince Albert, which contains large clearings under *Arabica* coffee, a well-equipped factory, and considerable areas of level ground suitable for arable cultivation. Possession of this estate will give the

Being extracts from an address delivered by Mr. H. Nowell, Director of the Amani Institute before the Association of Economic Biologists.

institute with practical agricultural work which cannot fail to be of great value.

It was found necessary in German times to be again to establish sub-stations for work on the crops of lower and higher altitudes and varying climatic factors. Owing to the situation of Amani the levels with truly tropical conditions in which such plants as coconuts, sisal, and cotton are grown can be reached at no great distance, while the neighbourhood of Moshi and Arusha provides conditions representative of the inland plateaux. The contemplated sub-stations may be either temporary or permanent, according to the purpose for which they are established.

In German Times.

The Institute was established in 1902 by the Government of German East Africa. It is laid down in the original decree that the work of the Institute was to be directed to the practical needs of the Colony. The Institute was not to concern itself with scientific studies which did not contribute to the maintenance and improvement of East African agriculture. That these instructions were not meant to be interpreted in the narrow sense is shown by the inclusion in the programme of work after the list of more obvious duties, of the investigation of the fauna and flora of the country.

Dr. A. Zimmermann was the first Acting Director. Dr. F. Stuhlmann was Director in charge for three years from 1905, after which Dr. Zimmermann resumed the headship and continued in charge until the British occupation. A summary of the work of the Institute up to March, 1914, may be found in a supplement to *Der (Beilage zum) Pflanze*, Vol. 10, No. 3. The permanent staff, when developed, appears to have consisted of two chemists, two botanists, and a zoologist, with the additional services of three other men of science for varying periods, and in addition a European laboratory office, and garden staff. The buildings were substantially constructed of stone and comprised a library, a botanical laboratory and herbarium, a zoological laboratory, a chemical building with well-equipped industrial section, numerous sheds and workshops, eight staff residences, and some smaller houses for minor officers. There was also a hostel for the accommodation of visitors, a post and telegraph office, a dispensary, a school, and a considerable Native village for the labourers.

Practical Successes.

The scientific work carried out at Amani during German times is recorded in ten volumes of *Der Pflanze*, and is of the quality and content one would expect from a highly scientific and industrious race brought into contact with agriculture carried on under a climate and conditions with the crops of which it had little or no previous experience. The extent to which Amani was able to be of service to the German Colonial Army during the War, a reference to which may be found in the report of the recent East Africa Commission, shows what excellent use had been made of the opportunities for the study of the production of tropical plant products, from quinine to a particularly potent brand of whisky.

The success of Amani is probably to be found in its work of plant introduction. The thriving sisal industry of East Africa is the most vigorous of its offspring, and, but for a piece of ill-luck in backing the wrong horse, namely, Ceara instead of *Hevea*, there might have been a flourishing rubber industry. The handling of the coffee plantations, if one may fairly judge from present indications, showed that the assiduous collection of information cannot take the place of practical experience gained in contact with local conditions.

Under British Control.

After the termination of the War an attempt was made to continue the Amani Institute as a sub department of the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture, and Mr. A. Beechman served as Director from 1920 to 1923, when the attempt, which does not seem to have been more than half-hearted, was given up, the Institute was left in charge of Mr. P. M. Rogers, a student gardener from Kew who, under the control of the Director of Agriculture, functioned as curator up to March this year. Sufficient funds were provided by the Tanganyika Government to keep the grounds in order, and to preserve the books, collections and apparatus, and to maintain the function of plant and seed distribution.

Reports have been current which suggested the looting of the Institute during the War, and neglect amounting to ruin in more recent years. I was agreeably surprised to find the cultivations in excellent order, and the books, most of the apparatus, and the collections in a condition which speaks well for the preservative effects of the Amani climate as compared with that of other tropical countries with which I am familiar. Mr. Rogers has earned great credit for the thoroughness with which, under conditions of isolation which would have damped the enthusiasm of most men, he has carried out his duties as custodian.

What of the Future?

Amani is intended to serve the whole group of British East African territories between the Nile and the Zambezi—an immense territory, the vastness of which I myself realised only when I had reached and traversed East Africa by road and rail.

The financing of the Research Station was to be arranged by local contributions in the first place, and also by a grant from the Empire Marketing Board, though the actual amount to be set aside for this purpose has not yet been settled. At present the local Governments contribute £8,000 a year, but if the recommendations of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference are accepted the income anticipated to be in the neighbourhood of £20,000 a year. That sum would provide for about ten scientific workers in addition to the administrative staff.

There has been unanimity in the discussions on the point that the suggested Central Research Station shall not be regarded as a Federal Department of Agriculture. It is recognised that the agricultural work of any country can best be left to its own Agricultural Department, and that if that is not equal to the task it ought to be strengthened.

The function of the new Central Station has been variously stated as fundamental, long-range, and wide-range research.

Long-range and Wide-range Research.

Long-range research is understood to be research which is of no use at the moment, but essential in the future, or research in which the prospects of success are so remote that the merely practical man cannot afford to pursue them. Wide-range research means that Amani, in considering the question of soils, for instance, would view the matter not from the Tanganyika standpoint, but from that of East Africa as a whole. It would be able to compare results obtained over its whole territory, and I have no doubt that very valuable results would be obtained.

Any statements I make to-day as to the programme of a Central Research Station are merely my personal views, for at present there is no Advisory Committee and no governing body formed. With the question in such a fluid state we can discuss

among ourselves and without prejudice what the functions of such a station should be.

Study of the Soil.

Study of soils, amongst other subjects, must come into the working of such a station, and in a comparatively new country like East Africa some attempt at soil classification must be made in the form of a soil survey. Climatic data and soil combined give definite results, expressed in the vegetation, and it is my intention, if the means are forthcoming, to carry on the excellent work done by the Germans in East Africa in the direction of ecology. The study of tropical vegetation provides a short cut to the results of interaction of the soil and climate, which one might have to work for many years to get otherwise.

There are a considerable number of possible services which might be called co-relation services. It will be one of my duties to correlate the information obtained in the different countries, particularly of pests and diseases.

Conservation of soil fertility in Africa is a vital question, and it is open to consideration whether the European planters of crops, such as those in the Kenya Highlands, may not have to adopt the same system when they find their soils beginning to run out. At present there is an absence of any crops which can be considered for a rotation crop; and although European settlers are drawing upon the resources of a most fertile soil, it will come to an end, some day, and the question of restoration will have to be faced. The Native, as is well known, meets the need of conservation by his system of shifting cultivation.

Shade Trees for Coffee.

Another point is the problem of shade trees for coffee. It is not different in essentials from that applying to cacao production, but it is one of those big problems which, owing to its difficulties, has never been tackled in any part of the world. That point I consider to come under the heading of long-range research.

Plant breeding possibilities need no stressing. There are instances, in particular that of coconuts, where the question of breeding has been such a long-range matter that up to now nobody has thought it worth while to begin. Similarly with coffee, tea and other products.

It has been assumed that we can divide our agricultural problems, and say that those on one side belong to the Department of Agriculture, and those on the other to the Central Research Station. From my experience I do not believe that such a division is possible. Even specialists working in Agricultural Departments have often to be satisfied with a working solution, though it may be empirical in its nature. A Research Station has time to go more deeply into such matters and to endeavour to establish the underlying principles.

The Suitability of the Site.

Questioned on the subject of the suitability of the Amani site, the lecturer said that no place could possibly be found which was representative of East Africa, with its immense range of conditions. Amani had advantages and disadvantages, but he had seen no situation so far superior as to justify giving up the results of the large amount of work and capital expended there.

ASSOCIATED PRODUCERS' GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of the Associated Producers of East Africa is to be held at 166, Piccadilly, on November 18 at 2.30 pm.

IMPRESSIONS OF TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Specially written for "East Africa"

By FRANK OLDRIEVE.

Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, formerly German East Africa, is one of the late acquisitions of the British Empire, the Territory having been "mandated" to us in 1919. It is the largest, most populated, and most varied territory under British administration in East Africa; and recent statements of the Secretary of State for the Colonies proclaim it a permanent part of the Empire.

How many people realise that Tanganyika is three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, covering about 365,000 sq. miles? It includes about half of Lake Victoria, about half of Lake Tanganyika, and about one-quarter of Lake Nyasa. More than a third of the total land area of the Territory has an altitude of over 2,000 ft.

The Magnificence of Kilimanjaro.

In the north-east corner of Tanganyika the highest of East Africa's mountains, Kilimanjaro, rises 19,270 ft. above sea-level. I shall never forget seeing this magnificent peak for the first time from Nairobi, at least 130 miles away. Then, later, as we journeyed from Nairobi to Mombasa by train, we passed within some 40 miles of the gigantic mass of extinct volcano that goes to make up the mountain. Its top is snow-covered, the snowfields and glaciers extending 5,000 ft. down the sides of the mountain. Forty odd miles away is Mount Meru, nearly 15,000 ft. high.

During the last twenty years Tanganyika has suffered greatly. In 1885 the Germans established a Protectorate, and four years later there was an Arab rising, which was quelled. A serious Natives rising occurred in 1905, and it is estimated that 120,000 Natives died during the struggle or from its immediate results. No part of Africa suffered more during the Great War, during which thousands and thousands of Natives lost their lives. In addition to these serious losses, infantile mortality is especially high; in some parts it stands somewhere near 300 per 1,000. The population to-day is approximately 4,000,000 Natives, 10,000 Indians, 4,000 Arabs, 1,000 Goans, and 3,000 Europeans. The three Districts nearest to Lake Victoria are the most populous, the rest of the territory being extremely sparsely populated, large tracts of land being almost completely unoccupied. In some places the sparse population is probably due to the ravages of disease and the constant slave-raids to which the inland Natives have been subjected for centuries.

Britain and Britain Tanganyika.

Some of the lands said to be exceptionally productive and only needs developing by Europeans. Great Britain had to find considerable sums of money when she first took over the Mandate for the Territory, but this year the Budget practically balances, and it is to be hoped that more money will not be needed from the pockets of British taxpayers for Tanganyika. "Is it been worth Great Britain's while to take over Tanganyika? I have no hesitation in saying that we were right to go there, and there we must stay, and, moreover, keep control. With Kenya to the north and Nyasa and Rhodesia to the southwest, we need Tanganyika, and we must see to it that no pressure shall make us give up the control, which we are doing for the benefit of the Native. Best there is no doubt as

to whether we are doing an American observer:—

"Slavery has been abolished. The land and the resources are being conserved with a real regard to the interests of the Native people and for territorial development. Tribal traditions and Native opinions are recognised in the formation of Government policies so far as they are in accord with the welfare of the people and the standards of civilisation. The terrible chaos which the Great War created in the economic, political, and community organisations throughout this vast area and its scattered peoples has been replaced by peace, order, prosperity, and the mutual confidence necessary to the normal progress of the Territory."

"Building" what the Germans began.

It is only eight years since we went to Tanganyika, but excellent work has been accomplished and splendid work is being done. You can see Native Peoples in two ways. One is by direct rule, which was followed by the Germans in their East and West African possessions; they deliberately broke down the Native machinery of government and substituted their own. The other method is that of indirect rule, which was adopted in Uganda, Kenya (at least), and other British territories. This being followed in Tanganyika as far as can possibly be done, where the British are making strenuous and largely successful efforts to reconstitute the traditional form of government. The authorities are trying to give the chief some of the power which he had to have but which the Germans took away. They are acting as advisers of the Native authorities, creating and controlling them, keeping their fingers on the pulse of Native life, and guiding the people along their own channels and the paths of progress. (Smith in "The Golden Stool.")

The Great War practically put an end to the time being to all educational and missionary work. There were at least 400 German missionaries in Tanganyika before the War, and none of these could be allowed to remain. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions are now re-established, however, and are doing good work. Governmental and non-governmental work for the Natives is being done, and the missions are re-opening their eyes to the possibilities of Native Education. The Anglican Church appears to be most sympathetic to the missionary activities, of which I myself have been a part. When the Government very kindly arranged for me to be sent on a mission to travel to Dar es Salaam to meet me to discuss the particular work in which I am engaged.

Tanganyika has a splendid future. I am certain, and if the same policy is followed, there is no reason why the Territory should not be one of the most prosperous parts of British East Africa, and for the Native one of the happiest. Hence we us, and all that we can give him. Let us give our very best; not only will he profit, but we ourselves shall.

"I believe East Africa is doing an enormous amount of good on her side; I only wish those at home were more interested in the fate of this Territory, and would take the trouble to read the reports and criticisms that you so clearly and convincingly publish each week."

—A Subscriber in Tanganyika Territory.

IV.—THE ARMY THAT FOUND ITSELF.

*Reminiscences of the East African Campaign.
Specially written for "East Africa"
by J. Granville Squires.*

In those early days, when we had next to nothing to eat and less than that to cook it in, the old hands came to our rescue, showing us how to make the best of things and lending us their implements. There was "Yankee" Dave, ex-cowpuncher, prospector and soldier. He was always busy, cheerful, and willing to help. He addressed the officers with "Say, Cap.," and once told a sergeant-major that he thought he was "a small-pertater anyway," which completely spiked that worthy's guns. Yankee left us later, became a "cap." himself, and was killed, running somewhere in France.

Another star turn was old B. E. A. O'Meara. The initials were curious, but his own. He was a captain and D.S.O. of Kibberley siege, but cheerfully joined us as a lance-corporal. He was the oldest, yet the most active man in the squadron, and when a bullet carried away his hand in November, 14, he only waited for the stump to heal before he returned to the field, still as a combatant!

A Vegetarian Fire-Eater.

Being a bit of a crank and including vegetarianism amongst his fads, he always carried a bag of lentils with him. People used to say, "Come to skoff tonight, O'Meara. Bring your own skoff!" But if he was a vegetarian, he was a fire-eater, and, sick or well, would carry on until he was carried off. When the E.A.M.R. dissolved he joined the Intelligence and scouted the country until he died in the field, worn out with dysentery and malaria.

These men, and many like them, helped us along, if only by example, and checked the grunting due to hunger. As a rule, I think it was only lack of rations that kept us from pushing right on to Moshi, which perhaps was just as well! We made a short excursion over the border, during which we found nothing but an ivory poacher's hut and an abandoned German camp, littered with bottles and sausage tins. After that we set tight on the frontier, and thought about what we should like to eat.

I used to keep a tin of stew going all day, adding fresh meat and water at intervals, and my one meal was a drink of buck broth at night. This was the only way I could cope with the monotonous and unwholesome meat diet. Anyone who mentioned bread or biscuits had to dodge a lump of firewood.

Our transport consisted of one Scotch cart between a hundred men, and when it arrived we retired into the bush, having it with us. The same day a belated order came to retire to Kajiado to recuperate. We descended the hill and met the rest of the E.A.M.R., whom we looked with the tolerance of old soldiers, which changed to contempt when we saw fourteen large, well-armed, and one squadron. That evening we received a lamp signal. "How did you get transport up hill?" to which we proudly replied, "When we see Bowker's Horse to show you!"

The E.A.M.R.'s Song.

On the return trek to Kajiado we were happy, though still hungry. We sang our home-made saga to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," which had stuck in our heads since the 1910 had played it at the memorable review at Nairobi. The only printable verses are these:

MARCHING ON THE BORDER.

Bring the concertina, boys, we'll sing another song,
How we left Nairobi just about a hundred strong,
Twenty men got left behind, but they soon came along.

When we were marching on Tabora.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We went to German East,
Hurrah! Hurrah! A hundred miles at least.
When we get to Nairobi won't we have a blanky feast?

When we get back from the border.

Rhinos charging pickets were an everyday affair,
Lions came grunting round the camp and tried to raise our hair,

Then the ruddy skoff gave out, but that's not here nor there

When we go marching on the border.

Chorus.—Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

Kajiado canteen was sold out when we got there, and most of us went hungry to bed on bare rations. At two in the morning we were turned out and told we were to be rushed to Kisii, which was the best part of five hundred miles away by rail, road, and lake steamer. The rest of that night I pillowed my weary head on a haversack full of nubby oddments, on the floor of an unsweped Native coach which appeared to have square wheels.

At dawn we reached Nairobi and rushed the refreshment room. The startled Goans retired before the bearded and dirty mob that clamoured for the breakfast that Nairobi station never provides. So we helped ourselves to knives, forks, spoons, salt, sugar, and anything else that might come in useful and entrained again.

Bowker's Horse Marines in Action.

By travelling all that day we reached Kisumu at 2.30 a.m., boarded the s.s. "Winifred," which at noon next day dumped us at Karungu Bay, from where we were to cut across to Kisii. We were crowded on the deck, waiting for the boats to be lowered, and arguing, in our simplicity, about the nationality of a red, white and black flag flying from a mound on shore, when two shots came from the shore and a bullet grazed the wrist of the man next to me.

With us were a dozen Native police reservists, and their grizzled old sergeant jumped to it, yelling, "Come on, boys. One Cousand!" and they commenced plunging volleys at the shore. On the edge of a manhole in the deck sat a Native gentleman, who at the first volley dramatically threw up his hands and vanished down the manhole. He was found under a cabin bunk an hour after the scrap.

There was a lull after the first two shots, which were probably the mistake of an excited askari. Then they turned upon us with rifle fire, machine guns, tom-poms, and a six-pounder firing shrapnel. The E.A.M.R.—or Bowker's Horse Marines—were under fire at last.

(To be continued.)

FORTHCOMING SPECIAL FEATURES.

Farming in the Kiunga District.

By Lieut.-Colonel E. H. TRAVERS, C.M.G.

Impressions of Nyabaland.

By FRANK OLDRIEVE.

The Army that Found Itself.

Further Reminiscences. By J. GRANVILLE SQUIRES.

What the Native Thinks: More Sa Sa Sita Stories.

An Adventure with an Elephant.

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BRITAIN'S GIFTS TO THE SUDAN.

Colonel W. E. Longfield's interesting lecture.

Specially reported for "East Africa."

THAT memories had been blurred by the happenings of the Great War and that the younger generation had no knowledge of the facts was the keynote of Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Longfield's lecture on "The Sudan in the Twentieth Century" at the Royal Colonial Institute last week. It was necessary, he said, to recapitulate the history of the Sudan in the nineteenth century to understand what British rule had done in the twentieth; and the real enthusiasm evoked at the conclusion of the lecture showed that the splendid results achieved by British rule in so short a space of time had been well depicted.

The Egyptian Conquest.

Muhammad Ali, said the lecturer, Viceroy of Egypt a hundred years ago, undertook the conquest of the Sudan partly to get new sources of revenue, and partly to pay the tribute due to the Suzerain, the Sultan of Turkey. The conquest was complete in two years, and then followed sixty years of misrule. Sir Samuel Baker, after visiting the country, wrote poignantly in 1870 of the rich soil abandoned, of the swaggering bullies of tax-collectors, of the piratical slave-hunters who "left not a dog to howl for a lost master." The natural result was the advent, in 1881, of a Mahdi, Muhammad Achmet, who came not only as the promised religious leader but as a material saviour. Small early successes led, as always in the East, to an influx of followers, and by 1883 the Mahdi could count on from sixty to seventy thousand warriors. The Egyptian "Army"—9,000 infantry "which a child could rout," and 1,000 cavalry, most of whom had never learned to ride—was wiped out in the forests of Kordofan. In February, 1884, General Gordon arrived at Khartoum; in March he was surrounded by the Mahdi's troops, and on January 26, 1885, Khartoum fell and Gordon was killed. The relief expedition sent by the British Government, though unsuccessful, came very near to success, the steamer conveying the force arriving only forty-eight hours too late. It was really a wonderful feat and a great credit to the British Army, when the immense difficulties are taken into consideration.

The Mahdi died shortly afterwards, but his successor, the Khalifa, established himself at Omdurman, on the west bank of the Nile opposite Khartoum; and the whole of the Sudan, with the exception of Wadi Halfa in the north and the walled town of Suakin on the Red Sea coast, fell into his hands. Anarchy, oppression, disease, and famine followed. The Baggara tribe dominated everything, and there was none to oppose them. The population fell from eight to two millions. Of 800 villages in one district, not one remained; in one village of 1,300 inhabitants only 150 were men. The land was devastated.

The British Return.

Three causes led to our return in 1896. First, there was a feeling that a blunder had been made in abandoning the Sudan, and a sense of humiliation, of a national stigma, at the death of Gordon; secondly, the increase of population in Egypt needed an increase in the water supply, and it was imperative that the control of that supply should be in the hands of those responsible for Egypt; thirdly, the Italians were having a very bad time in Abyssinia, and an urgent appeal was made to England to relieve the pressure on the Italian garrison at Kassala. Followed the Dongola expedition of 1896, the making

in 1896, the British force marched from Halfa to Abu Hamad (230 miles), the British force was defeated in 1898; and the final victory at Omdurman, on September 2, 1898. The Khalifa escaped from that fight, but a year afterwards was surrounded with a force under Sir Reginald Wingate, and he and his Emirs were all killed. The British conquest of the Sudan was complete.

Uphill Work.

The situation when the British assumed control was serious enough. A million square miles of country had been devastated to bed-rock. Civilization had to be rebuilt from the bottom up. The British began by establishing three fundamentals: defence, justice and security. Lord Cromer laid it down as a first principle that the confidence of the Natives must be gained. Defence was secured by a reorganisation of the Army under British officers; justice was guaranteed for all at the hands of British judges and officials; security was established by a British system of administration.

Very soon the people began to recognise that the Government was something quite different from anything they or their fathers had known. The riverain folk were won over, then the more distant tribes. In 1903, Slatin, who knew the Sudan as well as anyone, declared that, except for a few wild animals, anyone could pass unarmed and unharmed through the country. The very difficult problem of land settlement was next undertaken, for it was essential to establish the Natives on the land with security of tenure. Taxation was kept at a low level—another of Lord Cromer's emphatic rulings. Then education was begun. The Gordon College at Khartoum was built, schools and industrial workshops were opened, and the Wellcome Research laboratories commenced a career of far-reaching value. Lastly, the vital matter of trade and transit was considered.

Trade and Transport.

The Sudan is 1,300 miles from north to south, and 800 miles from east to west, and there was no outlet. To the north was the Nile with its cataracts, and a moribund military railway; to the south, the sudd blocked the river 400 miles from Khartoum. So the sudd—a waste of floating papyrus grass, water weeds, and mud—was attacked by Major Peak, and at last cleared after immense and heart-breaking labour. A railway was built from Khartoum to Suakin, an easy route being, by great good fortune, found through the mountains which run parallel to the coast of the Red Sea. As Suakin harbour proved small and full of dangerous reefs, Port Sudan was built a few miles north of the original port, and proved successful. The Sudan was an economic unit.

The lecturer then showed a series of lantern slides illustrating the progress of the Sudan in the twentieth century, and gave statistics, startling enough, of the phenomenal increase in exports, chiefly of cotton, gum and sisalim. Trade had now, he said, reached the ten million pound mark; small-pox, the scourge of the old days, had practically disappeared; thousands of children were attending the Government schools; and the great barrage across the Blue Nile promised an immense increase in production. It was an inspiring picture.

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KEENLY INTERESTED IN EAST AFRICA. BRITISH MOTOR CYCLE & CYCLE MAKERS ALIVE TO POSSIBILITIES.

Special Report of the Cycle Show.

By "East Africa's" Motoring Correspondent

There are probably about 5,000 motor cycles in East Africa to-day, the great majority being British. Indeed, American exports of motor cycles to East Africa number only some twenty-five machines annually.

When I began my tour of the Motor Cycle and Cycle Show at Olympia I little dreamt that so many of the exhibitors were so fully and efficiently represented in East Africa. Primed with a few facts, I hoped that I might be able to tell these makers something of the potentialities of the market, but in many cases it was the interviewee who was the informant. Thus most of the space at my disposal must be devoted to a record of the adequate agency arrangements made to ensure satisfactory representation of both power and pedal cycles in the territories. With this information available, prospective purchasers should have no difficulty in getting in touch with a local dealer, while firms contemplating the taking up of agencies will be interested to know which of the British makers are open to negotiate.

High British Standards.

It is logical to expect that motor cycle service should be better than car service in East Africa. The field of ownership is less restricted, the lower price of demonstration models does not mean such a drain on the finances of agents, while, for the same reason, less capital need be locked up in stocking an adequate range of spare parts and accessories. Finally, agents are backed at home by an industry that has for long made a special study of tropical conditions, and which has left nothing undone to ensure that its machines will stand up to the most arduous conditions.

As for the exhibits themselves, it must suffice to say that the British motor cycle stands high above its foreign competitors for durability, reliability, price, and performance. Export trade is almost invariably a primary consideration, and it is because of this that British machines so frequently sweep the competition board in many parts of the world. The British pedal cycle, too, finds no difficulty in holding its own in many of the world's markets.

An example of this proclivity for not winning is evident on the Norton stand, where some thirty trophies at present held by the company are on view. Norton Motors (1926) Ltd., Birmingham, are represented for Northern Rhodesia by Messrs. Zeederburg and Co., Bulawayo, agencies being open and desired elsewhere in East Africa.

The Coventry Victor Motor Co. Ltd., Coventry, exhibit the only three-wheeler with reverse gear in the show. Some machines have given satisfaction in the Sudan and Kenya, but agents are wanted in all territories.

East African Representation.

The Raleigh Cycle Co. Ltd., Nottingham, as might be expected from this enterprising concern, are represented throughout the whole of East Africa. Mr. Zeno Khatchikian, Khartoum, is agent for the Sudan; H. Kettles-Roy Ltd., Nairobi, Mombasa, and Dar es Salaam, are agents for Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar; Kubula Stores Ltd. for Nyasaland; Pusey and Payne Ltd., Bulawayo and Salisbury for Northern Rhodesia; and Messrs. Jivan Jetha and Co., Mahé, for the Seychelles.

Forty million non-stop crankshaft revolutions over 5,011 miles is a record just made by an Ariel. The makers, Ariel Works Ltd., Birmingham, desire

representation in the territories. In the case of these agencies might be fixed up by the representative, Mr. G. W. Davidson, who is now in East Africa on a business visit. Messrs. E. R. Cox and Co., Kampala, Eldoret, and Nairobi, are agents for Uganda and Kenya; International Motor Mart for Tanganyika; Karimjee Jivanjee and Co. for Zanzibar; and Mr. J. I. Johnston, Salisbury, for Northern Rhodesia.

Armstrong Cycles Ltd., Birmingham, have appointed Kenya Agencies Ltd., Nairobi, agents for Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika. Applications are requested from other quarters.

B.S.A. Cycles Ltd., Birmingham, have exported nearly 10,000 machines this year, and two special Colonial models are on view. Agency arrangements are for the Sudan, Messrs. S. and S. Vainan; Uganda, The Uganda Co.; Kenya, Messrs. Carr, Lawson and Co.; Tanganyika, Messrs. Gailey and Roberts; Dar es Salaam, Thiel and Co., Tanga, and Mr. Kabib Rajam, Bukoba; Zanzibar, Kesawji Bhanji and Co.; Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia, African Lakes Corporation.

Douglas agents in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are Messrs. Carr, Lawson and Co., while the African Lakes Corporation and Messrs. Duly and Co., of Bulawayo, control Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia respectively. The Sudan and Zanzibar are open. Douglas Motors Ltd., Bristol, reports that sales have doubled this year.

Francis and Barnett Ltd., Coventry, want agents in the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. The African Lakes Corporation are agents for Nyasaland, while Messrs. Joseph and Jeans are the London shippers to Northern Rhodesia.

East and South African Factory Representative

A. J. Stevens and Co. Ltd., Wolverhampton, regard this market so seriously that they have appointed Mr. H. C. Leon factory representative in East and South Africa. The Uganda Company are agents for Uganda; Messrs. Carr, Lawson and Co. for Kenya; Mr. J. Nicol, Consolidated Plantation Supplies, Blantyre, for Nyasaland; Messrs. A. Tobler and Co., Tanga, for Tanganyika, and Messrs. Over and Co., Salisbury, for Northern Rhodesia. Agents are wanted for the Sudan and Zanzibar.

John Marston Ltd., Wolverhampton, makers of Sunbeam bicycles and motor cycles, are represented in the Sudan by Messrs. Moring and Co., Cairo; in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar by Mengo Planters Ltd., Kampala; in Nyasaland by Kubula Stores; and for Northern Rhodesia by Messrs. Oswald Cox and Co., Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Mr. Lazar S. Sficas, P.O. Box 27, Khartoum, has been taking some machines from Swift of Coventry Ltd., who have no agent in Zanzibar. In Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika they are represented by Mr. J. A. Smith, P.O. Box 286, Kampala. The agents for Nyasaland are The Limbe Trading Company, while Mr. A. Radowsky, Bulawayo, covers Northern Rhodesia.

Humber Ltd., Coventry, are represented in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar by Etablissements L. Besson de l'Est Africain; in the Seychelles by Messrs. Temooljee and Co., Mahé; and in Northern Rhodesia by the North Charterland Exploration Company. The Sudan and Nyasaland are open.

Nyasaland only is uncovered by New Imperial Motors Ltd., Birmingham, for whom Mr. A. Benroy, 8, St. Martin's le Grand, E.C.4, covers the Sudan, while the agents for Northern Rhodesia are

the Umtali Taxi Co. The representative for the rest of East Africa is Mr. G. E. Nighthale, Kassarani Coffee Estate, Kyambu, Nairobi.

To Visit East Africa.

Mr. W. L. Handley, director and competition manager of the Rex Motor Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Coventry, will probably visit East Africa in the course of the next few months, when agents will probably be appointed.

Both Dunford and Elliott (Sheffield) Ltd., Birmingham, and Chater-Lea Ltd., 74-84, Banner Street, E.C.1, desire agents in all territories excepting Northern Rhodesia. Here the former is represented by Messrs. W. Over and Co., Salisbury, the latter's agents being Messrs. Zeederburg and Co., Bulawayo. Uganda only (Mr. Jamal din Uppal, Kampala) is covered by Coventry-Eagle Cycle and Motor Co. Ltd., Coventry, but agencies are very much desired elsewhere.

A special model to cope with East African conditions is produced by the Hercules Cycle and Motor Co. Ltd., Birmingham. While agency arrangements remain to be fixed up in the Sudan, Zanzibar, and Northern Rhodesia, Uganda and Kenya are covered by Messrs. Khaderbhoy and Co., Jinja and Mombasa; Tanganyika by Messrs. R. Lehmann and Co., Dar es Salaam; and Nyasaland by Messrs. Almeida and Co., Limbe.

E. A. Radnall and Co. Ltd., Birmingham, are represented in Uganda by the H.M. Syndicate, Kampala; O.K. Supreme Motors Ltd., Birmingham, by General and Motor Cycle Distributors, Bulawayo, in Northern Rhodesia; Zenith Motors Ltd., Hampton Court, Middlesex, by the Umtali Taxi Co. in Northern Rhodesia; Coventry Bicycles Ltd., Coventry, by Mr. G. H. Dusart, Mombasa, in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia; and Leonard Gundle Motor Co., Birmingham, by Mr. F. M. Bhajraj, Box 378, Nairobi, in Kenya. All these firms, except Zenith, earnestly desire to fix up agency arrangements in territories where they are not at present represented. Arnold Cheney Inc., 21, Mincing Lane, E.C.3, handle Zenith exports to East Africa.

W. H. Raven and Co. Ltd., Nottingham, produce a special cycle known as the Kenya Model for the East African market. Negotiations are proceeding as to agencies in some territories, but nothing has been done as yet with regard to the Sudan, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia.

Except for having Zeederburg Ltd., Salisbury, as agents for Northern Rhodesia, H. Collier and Sons Ltd., makers of the Matchless, are not represented in East Africa. Agents are, however, keenly desired.

Butterfields Ltd., Birmingham, makers of Levis motor cycles, earnestly desire agency applications from all territories except Northern Rhodesia, which is covered by Rhodesia Motors Ltd., Bulawayo.

Agencies in all territories but Northern Rhodesia (Mr. J. L. Johnston, Salisbury) are sought by the Excelsior Motor Co. Ltd., Birmingham.

The Scott Motor Cycle Co. Ltd., Shipley, Yorks, are very eager to open up in East Africa. Meanwhile, they are willing to deliver direct to buyers, charging only English price, plus duty. All freight charges will be met by the company.

None of the foregoing firms are at present represented in East Africa but all are eager to get in touch with reputable firms who will further their interests in the various territories.

Motor Cycles and Cycles.

James Cycle Co. Ltd., Birmingham;
Sun Cycle and Fittings Co. Ltd., Birmingham;
Enfield Cycle Co. Ltd., Redditch.

Cotton Motor Co., Gloucester; Middlesex;

Motor Cycles.

Abingdon Works Ltd., Tulseley, Birmingham;
W. Montgomery and Co., Coventry;
N.U.T. Engine and Cycle Co. Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne;
Paton and Moore Ltd., 77, Mortimer Street, W. J.;
Grindlay (Coventry) Ltd., Coventry;
Osborn Engineering Co. Ltd., Gosport, Hants;
Dot Motors (1926) Ltd., Hulme, Manchester;
"Baker" Motor Cycles Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham;
George Brough, Haydon Road, Nottingham;
New Hanley Motors Ltd., Birmingham;
H. R. D. Motors Ltd., Wolverhampton;
McEvoy Motor Cycles (1926) Ltd., Derby;
A. J. W. Motor Co., Exeter.

Cycles.

Singer and Co. Ltd., Coventry;
Chas. Day Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Willesden, N.W.10;
F. H. Gubb, Grubb Works, Twickenham;
Omnium Export, 186, Blythe Road, W.14;
Royal Ruby Cycle Co., Bolton;
Wearwell Cycle Co., Wolverhampton;
Dawes Cycles Ltd., Birmingham;
Aberdale Cycle Co., 105-109, Matthias Road, N.16;
Pashley and Barber Ltd., Birmingham;
Tildesley and Co., Birmingham;
Minstrel and Rea Cycle Co. Ltd., Birmingham,
Rudge Whitworth Ltd., Coventry, and Triumph Cycle Co. Ltd., Coventry, are believed to have agency arrangements in East Africa, but particulars are not available.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

November Meeting of Executive Council.

Special Report to "East Africa."

THE November Meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Henn (in the chair), Mr. W. A. Ball, Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowley, Major C. H. Dale, Sir John Davidson, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Mr. W. C. Mitchell, Mr. Charles Ponsonby, Major Conrad Walsh, Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, and Sir Trevredyn Wynne.

The Arusha Coffee Planters' Association was formally elected to Membership.

Tanganyika Land Registration Charges.

The Council considered the existing Land Registration charges at present in force in Tanganyika Territory, the general opinion being that they were excessive and out of all proportion to the surveys fees which would have to be paid in a professional way. Moreover, repeated complaints had been brought to the attention of the Board of the great and seemingly unnecessary amount of time sometimes spent by departmental surveyors, and also the fact that estate owners were often kept waiting many months before surveys could be carried out. It was decided to make representations to the Colonial Office.

Native Lands Trust.

Attention was drawn in a recent address of the Governor of Nyasaland to his Legislative Council, in the course of which he said: "I understand that the Draft Bill to provide for Native Lands, to which I referred at the last Session, will be considered together with somewhat similar legislation which is pending in one of the other East African Dependencies."

It was understood that His Excellency's reference was to Northern Rhodesia, but it was decided to ask the Colonial Office whether further information could be given.

Congo Basin Treaties.

Sir Sydney Henn pointed out that East Africa had on several recent occasions made reference to this

matter, and had suggested that an authoritative survey of the position needed to be made. He (the Chairman) fully agreed; and thought that it was now time for the Board to investigate the matter in order that it might put before East African Associations and individuals a memorandum setting forth the pertinent conditions of the Congo Basin and analogous territories, the abrogation of some provisions of which might or might not prove feasible or desirable in 1929. Abrogation had been strongly urged at recent Settler Conferences in the territories, and the Board could give a useful lead in the matter. Mr. Sandeman Allen, Major Crowley, Sir John Davidson, Sir Humphrey Leggett, and Mr. Ponsonby were appointed a Committee to consider whether the Board could usefully put forward a recommendation on the subject.

Dishonest Practices.

Several complaints having been received from Chambers of Commerce and private concerns in East Africa on the subject of dishonest commercial and agricultural practices prevalent in the territories, Mr. Hattersley, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. Ponsonby, and Mr. Wigglesworth were appointed a Committee to consider such representations, and to make recommendations to the Council as to whether the whole subject of dishonest commercial practices and predial larceny should be investigated by the Board.

East African Sisal Freight.

The following letter on the subject of East African homeward sisal freights was considered and adopted for dispatch to the bodies therein named:—

The Joint East African Board has had its attention called to the serious effect of high freight rates on the export of sisal from East Africa to the United States, and has come to the conclusion that the basis of trade is due to African freights being heavily disproportionate to those borne by producers of competitive fibres in other quarters of the globe.

Mexico, the home of sisal, can freight its produce from Progreso to U.S.A. Atlantic ports for 37s. per ton weight. To New Orleans, whence a large proportion of the Yucatan crop is economically forwarded by river transport to the great grain-producing States of the Middle West, the sea freight from Progreso is 18s. 6d. per ton weight.

Java and Sumatra produce a quality of sisal which is finding more and more favour in American circles on account of its superiority of quality and reasonable price. Its sale is encouraged by the lower freight of 60s. per long ton weight, which compares with 100s. per ton weight (60s. per ton measurement) exacted for East African shipments to American Atlantic ports.

This again compares with 65s., the former rate in vogue with the East African Conference embraced all foreign rivals; and while obviously Africa is in no way able to compete for the growing consumption in mills situated on the Pacific Coast, which is supplied by Java at shipping rates which it would be unreasonable to expect African shipping lines to accept, there is no valid excuse for Atlantic rates being fixed at a non-competitive figure.

To this exceptionally high freight must be added a lighterage charge out of all proportion to that paid by any other fibre producers, amounting in certain ports to more than the freight from Europe across the Atlantic, at present quoted at 10s. per ton.

The price of sisal has had a serious fall, due to the struggle for supremacy between Mexico, Java, and East Africa, and the present figure is getting dangerously near the cost of production on many African estates, although the struggle appears in no way near its climax.

The percentage of freight to the f.o.b. selling price is shown in the following table, which is based on today's selling values:

Mexico to New Orleans	3%
Mexico to New York, Boston, Halifax	6%
Java to Atlantic Ports	9%
East Africa to Atlantic Ports	16%

If we add the African lighterage, the total charge to Atlantic ports amounts to 10s., against some 70% for Java and 4% to 7% for Mexico. It must not be forgotten that Kenya producers, and some growers in Tanganyika, have a long haulage by rail to the coast averaging 400 miles in the case of the former.

The following table shows the African sisal—

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1922	21,694	1926	40,537
1923	24,165	Estimate for 1927	45,000
1924	32,065	1928	50,000
1925	35,498		

Until last season America could be counted upon to absorb about two-thirds of the crop, but recently a marked decrease in U.S.A. consumption has set in, the full effects of which will not be felt until existing contracts of long standing have been completed.

The following table indicates the exports of Java and Sumatra sisal, the increased production having been largely absorbed by American consumers:—

Year	Java	Sumatra
	Tons	Tons
1921	13,820	1,977
1922	12,609	8,403
1923	17,492	12,607
1924	17,318	17,855
1925	14,263	19,322
1926	16,215	22,146

The present production of Yucatan fibre is 115,000 tons per annum. Meanwhile, fostered by reasonable freights, Mexico has invaded the European market and has placed 10,000 tons on this side within the last few months.

At present freights to European ports from East Africa are 40s. per ton measurement (24 per ton weight) as compared with 25s. measurement (22 10s. per ton weight) ruling prior to the Conference, up to 1923. This rate is considerably higher than the corresponding rate paid for competitive fibres. As long as sisal was selling at good prices producers accepted a rise in shipping freights, in general, but the fall in price which has taken place makes the incidence of freight exceedingly burdensome, and the shipping companies must revert to the original 25s. per B/Ldg. ton if this industry is to be placed in a position to face the existing deadly competition.

It is not the function of the Joint East African Board to intervene in matters which merely concern adjustment of shipping rates; but it is felt by the Executive Council that the present situation calls for impartial inquiry on Imperial lines, since it vitally affects one of the leading industries in East Africa. It is proposed therefore to lay this statement before the Colonial Office, the Empire Marketing Board, the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Shipping in London, the Imperial Shipping Committee, the Chambers of Commerce in London, Liverpool, and Manchester, and the East African Shipping Conference, with a view to meeting the situation before irreparable injury is done to the growing sisal industry of East Africa.

American consumers cannot afford to pay more than their European competitors in the world's markets for binder twine, which is manufactured almost exclusively from sisal, and it would not be unreasonable to suggest that American freights from East Africa should be put on a uniform basis with those ruling in London, Liverpool, Hamburg, Antwerp, and other Conference ports in Europe.

Were this proposal adopted, it is felt that the American trade could be retained; otherwise sisal producers of European requirements will be forced on to other markets with disastrous result to prices.

Uganda Representation.

The position arising from the refusal of the Uganda Cotton Association to join with the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and the Uganda Planters' Association in the appointment of two members on the Executive Council was reviewed; and the view of the Board's solicitors that two casual vacancies had occurred was adopted. Messrs. Hadden and Hattersley being nominated to fill those vacancies until the next annual general meeting.

The Italian Government officially announces the unconditional surrender of Osman Mahmud, the former Sultan of the Mijertins, to the authorities of Italian Somaliland. The surrender of arms has been effected without the slightest incident. After his defeat last spring Osman Mahmud took refuge with a large number of his subjects in British Somaliland. After many vain attempts to obtain from Italy favourable conditions for his re-entry into the territory over which he once ruled, the Sultan was forced to surrender unconditionally. He will shortly be transferred from Bander Cassim to Mogadishu.

East Africa in the Press.

COTTON PICKING BY MACHINERY.

MR. ROGER THOMAS, formerly Inspector-General of Agriculture in Iraq, contributes to the current issue of the *Empire Cotton Growing Review* an interesting article on this subject. He has learnt that at least two of the largest implement makers in the United States hope to market a successful mechanical cotton picker at an early date, and he has been present at a demonstration of one of the recently invented machines known as the "Berry" cotton picker.

This is a self-contained machine weighing about one-and-a-half tons and operated by a 20 h.p. motor engine mounted on a chassis which has a clearance of about 3½ feet to ride over the cotton. The picking device is composed of a large number of spindles carried by two vertical drums situated midway between front and rear wheels. The process is completed in three stages—picking the cotton, removing it from the picking spindles, and delivering it. The cotton, on being removed from the spindles, falls into a receptacle in which the drums are enclosed; it is there picked up by fan suction and delivered into bags attached to two discharge flutes at the rear of the picker.

A demonstration was given in a fully-matured and unpicked cotton crop with plants about 4 feet high, and yielding about ½ bale of 500 lb. to the acre. The machine picked about 85 % of the crop on its first attempt, and practically the whole of the remaining 15 % on its second attempt. It picked at the rate of about 1 acre per hour with rows 3½ feet apart. Allowing liberally for initial cost, depreciation, driver's and attendants' wages, it is estimated that cotton yielding 1 bale per acre can be picked by this machine at a cost of \$2½ per bale of 500 lb., ½ bale per acre at \$3½, and ¼ bale per acre at \$5 per bale. These figures compare favourably with \$16 per bale-hand picked (in Texas), and \$64 per bale sledged.

The writer believes that the world's cotton industry is on the eve of a radical change in the method of production, a change that may well prove to be one which will usher in a new era in cotton production second only in importance to that which followed the invention of the mechanical cotton gin. It will follow in the wake of new labour-saving machinery. It may well effect an appreciable redistribution of some of the major cotton-growing territories of the world. It will tend to lower the price of the shorter staples in general as the result of increased and more economical production by machinery, thereby throwing out of commission extensive areas which in years of normal prices are marginal lands, and bringing in areas that are now unutilized. The United States of America, the largest cotton-producing country in the world, will be the first to feel the effect and to benefit from this form of labour-saving machinery—indeed, has already begun to feel it. In short, the writer is of opinion that the time is not far distant when a large and steadily increasing percentage of the world's cotton crop is to use an Americanism, be "machine made." And in the interests of Empire-grown cotton, of the millions of acres which remain to be developed, and of the millions of inhabitants in our tropical possessions who are now dependent on the cotton crop as their chief source of income, this question of "machine made" cotton would appear to deserve the attention of our Colonial administrators, and agriculturists.

NAIVE SUGGESTIONS.

WE have received a pamphlet entitled "The Struggle in Africa," by Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, who, it will be remembered, paid a fleeting visit to East Africa some months ago, and with a number of whose suggestions most of our readers will certainly not be in agreement.

He makes the naive suggestion that the United States, the European Powers, and South Africa shall undertake not to engage in aggressive action against the Colonies of Africa, if those Colonies will negotiate "an African Locarno" which would give them some form of territorial guarantee. He omits, however, to give any indication of the practical need for such an arrangement, the lines on which it is proposed, or any foundation for the suggestion that the East and Central African Dependencies, for instance, have the slightest reason to fear aggression from outside. Fancy South Africa, the United States, or some European Power attacking them!

Another proposal is that the United States should establish new Consular posts under experienced officers, instructed to study carefully the social conditions of the territory before passing favourably on investments, and that these officers might even be instructed to inspect labour conditions on enterprises where American capital is invested.

Next comes the thought that if the Governments of Europe and of the United States would co-operate in giving places of employment in Africa to skilled American Negro doctors, artisans and teachers, the American Negro population might become interested in the constructive problem of gradually elevating the continent of Africa to its place in the family of continents, instead of supporting anti-racial and revolutionary movements which will be as disastrous to blacks as to whites.

Mr. Buell takes the first East African Governors' Conference to task for their resolution expressing regret that the system of Imperial Preference was impeded by the Mandate, and objects to a policy which would make "each Colony a national preserve from which foreign poachers should be rigorously excluded." But what is most heart-breaking of all, the British Government, which in certain respects was the author and chief advocate of the Mandate system, has through Mr. Amery and Sir Austen Chamberlain gone out of its way to make the distinction between Mandates and Colonies and to criticise the Mandates Commission.

Nor does our commentator show much ingenuity and understanding of the position when he suggests that the Mandatory Governments in Africa should invite German and Italian doctors, engineers, scientists, and educationists to work in their territory. If he means that they might be given appointments in the official services, his suggestion is not likely to be implemented by his country at any rate, for Britain is not so destitute of talent or of the sense of service that it need contemplate the enrolment of aliens to share its Colonial burdens. If, however, the underlying suggestion is that the British Empire has prevented foreign and even ex-enemy specialists from continuing their private investigations and labours, it is fundamentally proneous, for German and Italian doctors, educationists, and other workers can work and are at the moment working in their private capacity in the mandated territory which concerns us, namely, Tanganyika Territory.

The brochure, which is reprinted from *Foreign Affairs*, appears to have received wide circulation in the United States, but the above quotations will indicate that its character is unfortunately open to grave objections.

SETTLEMENT IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

A NORTHERN Rhodesian settler has replied to the pessimistic comments recently published by the *Sunday Times* and reproduced in our issue of October 20 with an editorial footnote. The settler to whom we refer has written:—

"The writer of the letter appears to me merely to give his own unfortunate experience of farming in Northern Rhodesia, in order to discourage intending settlers from trying their luck in a new, and to my mind, extremely promising country. I also have grown cotton in Northern Rhodesia, and, with many others, have come to the conclusion that as yet we have not got a suitable and acclimatised type of seed. This, however, our Government experimental stations hope to discover. Meanwhile, farmers are turning their attention to other crops, and chiefly tobacco, which has already proved equally a success in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Cattle ranching can be a most profitable concern, but the rancher must breed the right type of animal and not be content to raise merely Native and inferior stock."

"How are our young Colonies to develop if new settlers are to be discouraged in this way? A letter of this sort published in a newspaper may put off any useful and energetic settlers who might prove more fortunate in their experience than 'Cotton Grower.'"

With which sentiments *East Africa* is in complete agreement.

BRITISH PLOUGHS FOR AFRICA.

MR. J. A. GOODWIN, managing director of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims & Jeffries, Limited, says in the course of a letter to the *Times Trade Supplement* that his firm's plough designers have visited South Africa each year for the last four decades, except during the War, and that their ploughs have been designed from start to finish to suit African conditions and have been tested in Africa before being placed on the market. This declaration is made in repudiation of a previous correspondent's suggestion that British ploughs and shares appeared to be made for British and not for African conditions, whereas American ploughs were much more suitable for African conditions.

Until very recently the idea was sedulously circulated that British motor cars were useless in Africa, but within recent months the reputation of such statements in authoritative newspapers in this country has, we are glad to say, been almost invariably followed by a direct denial from a responsible leader in the industry. The emulation of such tactics by other British industries has everything to recommend it, for it is a certainty that Great Britain cannot increase its Tropical African trade as it ought if our manufacturers are content to hide their light under a bushel.

"FRITZ DER LEGPULLER"

THE *Sydney Bulletin*, one of Australia's great newspapers, publishes under the above heading the following paragraphs of interest to East Africans:—

We have again and again warned Australia that the admission of Germany to membership of the League of Nations would be swiftly followed by an outright demand for the return of all or some of its forfeited Colonies, or, at least, to have the Mandate over them transferred to itself. The thing has happened already, with a further announcement that 'annihilating criticism' will be aimed at the present mandates. Happily, Fritz does not take us by surprise; his long campaign of calumny and falsehood, carried out under a transparent veil ever since the Mandates were taken over, was a loud and clumsy warning.

Australians may profess to find solace in the statement that the return of the Pacific Mandates is not desired. What Germany professes to desire is the return of its old East African holdings. Much of East Africa is a white man's country, and as an outlet for surplus people it has its additional value. But whether the professed German indifference to the Pacific Mandates is genuine is at least doubtful. Putting aside the very valuable phosphate deposits of Ocean Island and Nauru, the other Mandates are an ever-increasing source of cheap oil. From oil glycerine is made, and glycerine is an essential factor in the manufacture of those explosives on which the German once built such high hopes.

To believe our old antagonist in this particular, with his past record in the matter of promises and his publicly expressed aspirations in mind, is to stretch even the most elastic imagination to breaking point.

PRACTISING LOW JUMPS

THE *Daily Express* has thus retold an old yarn, which may, however, perhaps bear repetition:—

A big game hunter, who returned recently from Africa, was asked to tell some of his experiences.

He said he: "The most astonishing adventure I had was with a lion. I turned and found it just about to spring on me. It sprang, but quick as thought I fell flat, and the beast passed high over my prostrate form and made off, apparently in disgust. Next day I put the carcass of a bull as bait near the place of my escape. I then came up cautiously, expecting to catch the lion feeding. Imagine my feelings when I saw the brute practising low jumps."

A TRIBUTE FROM BELGIUM.

L'*Echo de la Bourse*, of Brussels, has devoted considerable space in its Colonial columns to our recent leading article on the subject of the East African Campaign Dinner. Emphasising our counter-suggestion that it would be far more fitting to invite the former Belgian Commander-in-Chief in East Africa than the German General von Lettow Vorbeck, our Belgian contemporary writes:—

"These perfectly logical statements, constitute new proof of the effective and active sympathy which *East Africa* continues to manifest towards Belgium and its Colony. If it is good to know one's enemies, it is not less good to know one's friends, and on that account and on account of the real interest which *East Africa* must prove to our Colonials, we recommend them to subscribe to the weekly journal in question."

Advertisers get good results from *East Africa*. They tell us so; and that is why our advertising revenue grows and enables us to increase the size of the journal.

But *East Africa* is deprived of some of its due credit whenever a reader fails to mention its name in replying to an advertisement.

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

EAST AFRICA'S "BOOKSHELF."

ALL ABOUT ALLUVIAL PROSPECTING.

A Valuable Text-book.

THE old-time prospector was a picturesque and romantic figure. Readers of Mark Twain's inimitable account of the boom days of the Nevada silver mines will recall the type—panning dirt on the hillside, sinking a primitive shaft with crowbar and sledge, rough, enterprising, resourceful, inured to hardship, head over ears in debt one day, a potential millionaire with a "brown stone house" in sight the next, quaint of speech, and with a passionate love of children and animals. His day seems over, and the world will be the poorer for his passing.

That it is inevitable is the conclusion drawn from "Alluvial Prospecting" (T. Murby and Co.), the 450-page volume in which Dr. C. Raeburn, of the Geological Survey of Nigeria, and Mr. H. B. Milner, Lecturer at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, present the latest word on the subject. "The modern prospector," they say, "must bring to the investigation a knowledge of geology, mineralogy, metallurgy and chemistry; and he must have behind him all the resources of a permanent laboratory. The old prospector with his rule-of-thumb methods, his perseverance and his experience, made many big finds and obtained good results, but with changing conditions he has had to be replaced."

The old-timer had a limited outlook. Gold, silver, or diamonds were good enough for him, and he seldom searched farther. Nowadays there are the ores of the rare minerals, such as thorium for gas mantles, tantalum as a substitute for the impossibly expensive platinum tungsten for invaluable steel alloys, iridium for tipping the nibs of fountain pens; a host of gems, precious and semi-precious; and of course the indispensable tin ores—all in demand and all the objects of the up-to-date prospector. He needs to be all that the authors claim for him.

That being so, it is difficult to see how he can do even field work satisfactorily without some kind of travelling library, and "Alluvial Prospecting" may fairly lay claim to that title. It is a mine of information, compressed into portable shape; a library "under one hat" as it were. The book comprises 130 clearly drawn text figures, 22 plates, mainly of minerals, each of which is faced by a full diagnosis—a most valuable feature—and its ten chapters (apart from a lucid foreword by Dr. J. D. Falconer, Director of the Geological Survey of Nigeria) deal comprehensively with every aspect of the subject. That on "The Report" is both excellent and timely; that on "Prospecting Methods" is detailed and informative; all are inspired by a true scientific spirit, while keeping clearly in view the necessity of a sound and economical practice. The prospector will find this book an essential item of his safari kit. It weighs 2 lbs. 6 oz. and costs 36s., but it is worth it. A. L.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland as Sources for Increasing our Raw Cotton Supplies. By Sir William Himbury. (British Cotton Growing Association, 1s.)

Abridged Report on the Post and Telegraph Department of Kenya, 1926. (Government Printer, Nairobi.)

Annual Report of the Registrar-General's Department of Kenya, 1926. (Government Printer, Nairobi.)

TO THE MYSTERIOUS LORIAN SWAMP.

THE STORY.

TOWARDS the end of 1913 Captain C. W. Haywood, then District Commissioner in Jubaland, was ordered by Captain R. E. Salkeld, his P.C., to undertake a safari to the Lorian Swamp, with the idea of opening up a trade route right through Jubaland and converting the nomadic, treacherous, and raiding Somali into a peaceful trader. Most of the country was at that time quite unexplored, and was uninviting enough, being largely waterless and covered for hundreds of square miles with almost impenetrable thorn-bush. How Captain Haywood successfully accomplished the exploration part of his mission—the conversion of the Somali still remains a problem—is fully set out by the officer himself in his volume, "To the Mysterious Lorian Swamp." (Seeley, Service & Co.: price 21s.)

Like the typical British officer he is the author makes light of the difficulties he encountered, while giving full credit to the pluck, endurance and faithfulness of his men, and especially of his orderly, Ali bin Omar. The only white man who had previously attempted the journey from the coast, Mr. Jenner, Provincial Commissioner before Captain Salkeld, had been promptly murdered by the Somali, and another white official, Mr. F. B. Elliott, met with a similar fate a few years later. It was only Captain Haywood's tact, knowledge of the Native, and appreciation of the treacherous character of the Somali which brought him safely through. Though the book does not relate the fact, many of *East Africa's* readers will be well aware that the Lorian Swamp had been previously visited by other travellers, who, however, approached it from directions different from that of Captain Haywood. Colonel Brown, for instance, approaching from the west, reached the western end of the Swamp in 1904. And did not a Mr. Ready, then in the Kenya Government Service, reach the Swamp in the early years of this century? My recollection is that no news of him came through for months, and that he was given up as dead. Mr. T. N. Dracopolis made a careful survey of the Uaso Nyiro, the Swamp, and a portion of the dry river bed further east a few months after Captain Haywood's trip, he also having started from the coast.

The book is discursive, but capital reading. Judicious editing would have eliminated some needless repetition, saved space, and brought the price of the book within reach of the ordinary buyer. A guinea is too much for a work of this type, which is not elaborately illustrated and is bound in an appalling shade of yellow.

The author makes some quaint comments on the animals he saw or shot. The sex of the hyena seems to have puzzled him sorely, but he has an observant eye, and his record of the natural history of the district is valuable. As a safari leader he was great: witness his modest description of the struggle through the great thorn bush, which nearly brought the expedition to disaster, and of the waterless march to the Eil Tuli wells. His recounting of the legend of the people of Jun, who were turned into manatees for their cruelty and human sacrifices, is a sound piece of good English.

So they returned to their homes, taking with them the news of the fate of the people of Jun, who are said to have been turned into manatees by the old man's curse. Natives say that they can be seen crawling about the rocks where their noble city once stood, robbing at dark stains with their flippers and making wailing noises. So they remain until their sin is expiated, with head and memory like that of man, and figure and heart like that of beasts: hunted, filled and eaten by the descendants of those who were once their slaves.

It is a fine book, which, if only the price were more reasonable, should have a wide sale among East Africans who love a tough safari. A. J.

A FIRST SWAHILI BOOK.

By A. and M. Werner.

TEN years of teaching at the School of Oriental Studies is a very sound basis on which to found a text-book, and the authors of the modest "First Swahili Book" (Sheldon Press, 3s.) cannot be accused of undue haste in placing their effort before the public. Professor Allee Werner is an authority on the Bantu tongues, and as she has had the help of Mr. W. Ripman, Chief Inspector to the University of London (who introduced the Reform Method of teaching) and of Messrs. S. Rivers-Smith and F. Johnson, of the Tanganyika Education Department (who read the MS.), it is clear that she and her collaborator have left nothing undone to ensure success. And we note with satisfaction that the Zanzibar dialect, so thoroughly worked out by the late Bishop Steere, has been adopted in preference to that of Mombasa (*pace* the Kenya pundits), and that the spelling used is that sanctioned by the Dar es Salaam Standardisation Committee of 1925. So the beginner may feel sure that his feet, so to speak, are set on the right path from the very beginning.

The little book is handy in size—an important point, for it may, and should, be carried in the pocket—clearly printed, and wisely arranged. It is illustrated by some charming drawings, in which the figures are duly labelled (we note that *bwana mkubwa* rides superior on a donkey while *bwana mdogo* doesn't!), it has a key and an alphabetical vocabulary, and, above all, it has Native proverbs embodied in the lessons. These last are not only a great assistance in acquiring the language for speech is learned by phrases, not by isolated words—and a path to a real understanding of the mind of the Native, but are a most useful armoury for times of trouble. Many an awkward and even dangerous situation may be saved by quoting an appropriate proverb. Among primitive races the proverb does indeed enshrine the "combined wisdom of the people."

We have only one criticism to offer. In taking her classes we have no doubt that Professor Werner explains verbally the very curious (to a European) structure of Swahili. A language which changes the ends of its words at their beginning is something quite new to the average student and takes a deal of grasping. In the book the beginner plunges straight into the slough of concords without a preliminary caution. Thus in the very first exercise he is told that *wa* means "of"; in exercise 2, it is *wa*; and it may be *za* or *cha* or *ya* or others of the list. We think that a short but explicit introduction might be added giving in clear outline an account of the peculiar genius of the language. We know from experience the difficulty students at home have in making a start, and the book is intended for such students. They are discouraged by not seeing Swahili which is really an easy tongue and delightfully regular, in what one may call the proper perspective. A. L.

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THE CAPE COLOUR QUESTION.

A Professor's Point of View.

ANY work of a Professor of History who has had the additional advantage of completing his task in the congenial and scholarly atmosphere of Oxford University is deserving of most serious consideration; and when that work deals with so vital a subject as the Cape Colour Question (Faber and Gwyer, 21s.) expectation is aroused to a high pitch. It is with regret, therefore, that we confess to a sense of disappointment with Professor W. M. Macmillan's book. It appears that the author has had access to the private papers of Dr. John Phillip, one of the first missionaries to South Africa, and that his work is largely occupied with a defence of that excellent but possibly rather misunderstood pioneer. His attitude may be judged by his reference to "the martyrdom of the missionary Smith of Demerara, done to death by his sufferings at the hands of a colony of slave-owners"—a statement which by no means exhausts the possibilities.

His thesis that the present Cape coloured people are practically a new race evolved by a promiscuous blending of Hottentot, Negro, Malay and White, and the implication that possibly in such a miscegenation may be found the solution of the colour problems further north, will hardly appeal to East Africans. He passes over very lightly the conduct of the early missionaries in actually marrying Hottentot wives, though he admits the fact, sufficiently repellent to our modern ideas. On the whole, it would be fairer to describe Professor Macmillan's book as a political pamphlet than as the historical survey he claims it to be. A. L.

A BIOGRAPHY OF MUHAMMAD.*

THE lives of the founders of great religions may be treated in various ways. The central figure may be considered as divine, inspired, or as merely human; his mission may be regarded as a revelation or a delusion; his life may be praised or condemned. But of all the methods of treatment, facetiousness is most surely out of place. A waggish humour and a light touch have their place in literature; they lighten toil but they must be used with judgment.

Mr. R. F. Dibble in his Biography of Muhammad, whose name he writes as "Mohammed" claims to deal with "the Prophet and the Man," his deeds, not his creed or his doctrines; and in so far as he treats a difficult subject, his history his work is competent and readable. But his facetiousness is deplorable. Allah may or may not have been originally a pagan god of the Arab tribes; to Muhammadans he is the sacred and worshipful centre of their religion. Surely it is in the worst of taste to write thus: "But Allah, Who logically, should be as much of a nomad as His creatures—seems to have been enjoying a vacation just then"; "Ayesha contented herself with the ejaculation 'Praise be to the Lord!' in Whom she apparently recognised a capacity for chivalry that was foreign to her husband"; and a hundred other examples. Muhammad, too, is frequently treated as a joke; and to say that fun is consistently poked at him is to indicate fairly the general tone of the book.

The many East Africans, especially those on the coast, who live among Muhammadans and have dealings with them, try their best to maintain the sound British policy of respecting the convictions of those who differ from them and of doing nothing to hurt religious susceptibilities in any way whatever. They will read this book with distress. What a Muhammadan would think—and say—of it, we can guess. A. L.

* "Mohammed," a Biography of the Prophet and the Man. By R. F. Dibble. (Hutchinson, 12s. 6d. net.)

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One of the best compendiums and most solidly informative publications yet issued about Kenya. The articles are contributed by real experts on local conditions. . . . Other portions of the book yield similar information regarding Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland. A great deal of care and organization must have been spent on its compilation and issue."—*Mombasa Times*.

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PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. C. Casson recently returned from Nyasaland

Major and Mrs. E. S. Grogan are outward-bound for Kenya

Mr. H. J. Stemszen has returned to London from Nyasaland

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Davis left England last week for South Africa

Lord Egerton of Tatton has sailed in the "Moldavia" for Port Sudan

We learn with regret of the recent death of Mr. G. M. Grey, well known in Uganda

Mr. C. F. Elliott has arrived in Northern Rhodesia on his appointment as Veterinary Officer

The Duke of Aosta's son, Prince Amadeo, was married last week to Princess Anne of France

Mr. D. G. Vlachakis, of Guimbi, Northern Rhodesia, has applied for letters of naturalisation

Lord Lloyd, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, was received in audience by the King last week

The Countess of Erroll is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Lord and Lady Kilmarnock, in Kenya

Mr. P. L. Collisson, O.B.E., auditor, Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred to the Uganda Protectorate

Mr. R. K. McFarlane has been appointed an additional member of the Kalomo Road Board, Northern Rhodesia

Mr. G. H. Morton, Native Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Fort Rodeberry to Chiengi

Monsieur Charles Diethelm has been confirmed in his appointment as Swiss Consul-General for Northern Rhodesia

Sir Alan Cobham proposes to leave Rochester on his flight through and round Africa by flying boat on or about November 15

Sir Edward Northey has contributed a preface to Colonel P. A. Silburn's book, "South Africa, White and Black—or, Brown?"

Colonel G. N. Williams, D.S., who will be remembered by many East African campaigners, is now on the water for the Cape

Viscount DeLham, who landed in Nyasaland last year, is outward-bound for Cape Town by the R.M. "Carnarvon Castle"

Lord Meston is to preside at a lecture to be given at the Royal Colonial Institute on the working of the Dyarchy in British India

Captain Woods, having completed his five years with the Uganda Battalion of the K.A.R., has returned to England to rejoin his regiment

Major H. F. M. Pellatt, General Manager in Nyasaland of the British Central Africa Company, left London last week to return to Blantyre

Dr. G. A. Chambers, of New South Wales, was on November 1 consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral as Bishop of the new diocese of Central Tanganyika

Sir Harry Wilson contributes to the current issue of *United Empire* a most interesting article on the late Sir Arthur Shipley, a friend of many years standing

Amongst Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, recently arrived from Tanganyika Territory are Mr. C. M. Baker, Capt. M. G. H. Hering, and H. E. Hornby

Sir John Leader Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, left London last week to return to Khartoum, whither Lady Maffey hopes to follow him in about three weeks

Mr. F. Brian Coulson, of Livingstone, has succeeded Mr. P. L. Collisson as Honorary Corresponding Secretary for Northern Rhodesia of the Royal Colonial Institute

Amongst those outward bound for Mombasa are Mr. J. L. Blowers, General P. L. Carleton, Colonel and Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. F. W. G. Greswolde-Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gunson, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tweedie

Mr. Ormsby Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided last Monday at an address given at the Royal Society of Arts by Mr. H. T. Pooley, Director of the British Empire Producers' Organisation

Amongst those who arrived back in the Sudan during mail week were Mr. Huddleston, the Financial Secretary, Mr. Munro, Governor of Khartoum, and Mr. Macintyre, the energetic managing director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate

The Aga Khan last week gave a luncheon party at the Ritz Hotel, his guests including the Earl and Countess of Birkenhead, the Hon. Mrs. Barlow, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord Beaverbrook, Mr. Winston Churchill, and the Akh Khan

Miss Nancy Leonard, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. D. Leonard, of Nairobi, was married in mail week at All Saints Cathedral Church to Mr. C. R. Davidson, Municipal Engineer of Kenya's capital. As Major Leonard is President and Mr. Davidson is Captain of the Nairobi Golf Club, it is not surprising that golfers were strongly represented. Mr. L. A. Spiers, Captain and Hon. Secretary of the Njoro Golf Club, and Mr. MacNab Munde from Eldoret, being among the number.

NYASALAND & EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY.

A Reply from Mr. Sydney Henn.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

In *East Africa* of October 20 you published the text of a memorandum addressed by the Nyasaland Planters' Association to the local Government on the subject of the two questions of East African currency and East African federation in so far as they might affect the future of Nyasaland.

In regard to currency, this memorandum shows that the short time granted me at the Blantyre meeting last March was insufficient to enable my audience to grasp the full force of my reasoning. So far from the "risks involved" being those cited by the signatories to the document, the facts are, that it was precisely to get rid of those risks that the British East African currency was set free from the dangerous fluctuations of a rupee currency largely at the mercy of the world's silver market, and tied to British sterling, i.e., gold, through the medium of an East African Currency Board. It may be true that the change-over was effected in a bungling fashion, which entailed grievous loss on an unfortunate section of the community, but this does not detract from the immense value of the boon conferred on East Africa as a whole by the change of currency.

In regard to federation, this is a matter which must in the end be decided by Nyasaland herself, and her friends can only help by pointing out what seem to them to be the relative advantages and disadvantages involved in any decision she may take. Nyasaland is too small a country to stand by herself. She could neither support a note issue of her own (as suggested in the memorandum) nor remain independent of her neighbours in the matter of transport. But apart from these two essential factors in her development, her methods of dealing with land policy and Native questions will be entirely coloured by the direction in which she drifts. And is she, in fact, prepared to adopt South African ideals? For that is what, in the end, union with Southern Rhodesia will mean.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C. 2

S. H. H. HENN

TEA PLANTING IN NYASALAND.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

My attention has been drawn to a letter in your issue of November 3 from Mrs. M. A. Brown, of Mlanje, Nyasaland, regarding tea planting in Nyasaland. In the course of this lady's remarks she mentions that "His (Mr. Moir's) Lauderdale Estate was chiefly the means of floating the Blantyre and East Africa Co. Ltd. which had to find a product to replace coffee." This statement is inaccurate.

The Scottish Central African Syndicate Ltd. was incorporated on December 1, 1908, and changed its name to Blantyre & East Africa Limited on August 14, 1909, amalgamating at the same time twenty further properties situated in various districts of British Central Africa (now Nyasaland), viz. Blantyre, Cholo, Zomba, Mlanje, &c. Most of these estates were the property of the late Buchanan Bros., who were the real planting pioneers of British Central Africa. Other properties acquired were those of Messrs. E. and Stark and Mr. John W. Moir, but the Buchanan Estates were far and away the largest, amounting to approximately 140,000 acres out of a total acreage of 157,153 acres. Mr. Moir's estate amounted to 1,163 acres.

In view of the above, it is difficult to understand how Mrs. Brown can write that Mr. Moir's Lauderdale

Estate was chiefly the means of floating the Blantyre and East Africa Limited.

R. ROSS STARK,
Managing Director,
Blantyre & East Africa Limited,
Edinburgh.

STATE OF KENYA'S LAW COURTS.

Administrative Officers fare better than Judges.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

I must congratulate you on the very useful work which *East Africa* is doing in this country for the progress of our young Colony.

As you perhaps know, I am a Councillor on the Town Council of Nairobi, and am thus very much interested in that town. I wish, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the most abominable state of the Supreme Court buildings at Nairobi. As you know, the building is merely a tin shanty, and the chambers in which His Majesty's Judges are required to work are but dark dungeons, absolutely un-congenial places for Judges to use. I have particularly noticed that the Judges, whose work is so delicate and important, feel very depressed on account of the disgraceful condition of the Law Courts.

In an African country it is of the utmost importance to have magnificent Court Houses in keeping with the dignity of what is called His Majesty's Supreme Court. The Judges have got neither good chambers for working in nor comfortable houses to live in, whereas less important Administrative Officers have better offices and luxurious houses. I know from my own knowledge that one of the Judges in Nairobi does feel very sore over the unsatisfactory state of the Court in which he is required to work during the daytime, and on top of that he has not been given a suitable house to live in. Judicial Officers are not as much cared for as Administrative Officers.

It is a pity that the above state of affairs is not set right while money is being spent on elaborate extensions to Government Houses at Nairobi and Mombasa.

Richmond.

Yours faithfully,

M. H. MALIK.

NYASALAND AND FEDERATION.

Amalgamation with North-Eastern Rhodesia.

At a public meeting recently held in Blantyre to receive the report of the Nyasaland delegates appointed to discuss the subject of federation with delegates from the Fort Jameson district of North-Eastern Rhodesia, the following motion was unanimously adopted:

"That this public meeting is of opinion that, in the event of any change of status of this country being desirable, the first step should be an amalgamation between North-Eastern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, as these countries are similar in most respects, and that such an amalgamation would be helpful to both; and that His Excellency the Governor be requested to inform His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies of this expression of opinion."

The Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, the Nyasaland Planters' Association, the Nyasaland Merchants' Association, the Cholo Planters' Association, and the South Nyasa Association were invited to appoint one member each to form a committee to prepare evidence to be laid before the Hilton Young Commission.

Camp Fire Comments.

The Native and Western Civilisation.

"I was much impressed," writes a correspondent in a rather more serious vein than is usual in "Camp Fire Comments," with a quotation you made from Miss Buxton's book, "Kenya Days." Referring to the Natives who have been in European employ, she writes, "they don't really begin the business of living till they are back in their villages, completely absorbed in the crops, the ngomas, and local affairs matrimonial." That corresponds exactly with my experience, and raises the question, "How much of our western civilisation sticks?" How much of the teaching, the training, the education, the experience we give the Native really penetrates? How much gets below the skin into the system, and would remain if we left the Native entirely to himself?

"Such problems, if not popular, should be faced. The impact of western civilisation on the African has now a long history. Has it no lessons? The West Indian Negro has been free for practically a century. Is he fit to be left to himself? Ask any unbiased clergyman who works among the villages. What has been the fate of Haiti? Is Liberia a success? What, even, would Uganda become if Europeans withdrew their presence and influence? Or West Africa? From a purely biological point of view, there seems every reason to believe that the African will eventually continue to evolve on the line Nature has pursued for many thousands of years, and that our western civilisation is for him nothing more than a temporary diversion and a passing viceroy."

Research and the Native.

Proposals for the improvement of East African agriculture are bound up with consideration of the Native and his peculiar ways. Therefore, the agricultural officer or settler anxious to see improved food crops grown by his boys walks warily if he is wise. A good many South Africans entered Government service in Tanganyika after the War, and they were naturally surprised at the (to them) poor quality of the Native maize. Some of them, having got permission to introduce South African mealies, were annoyed to discover that the Native did not take at all keenly to the new types. In the first place, they did not pound well in the mortar, in which the Native woman makes her meal, and the bibis were quick to say so; secondly, they were badly attacked by insects, and did not "store" well; thirdly, they did not satisfy hunger, owing to the fact that being starchy, they did not contain the nitrogen percentage the Native horny maize did. The Native knew nothing about nitrogen, but he did know when his food did him good. Those who know the Native best concede that there is generally a very sound reason behind Native agricultural practice. For instance, we remember the case of a mission padre who persuaded his flock to grow a very fine and tall maize, only to discover that his people were afraid of it. They regarded its abnormal growth as witchcraft of the very worst sort, and refused to go near it. And who was it who taught the Arabs to prune clove-trees? But that, as Kipling has it, is another story.

Contributions to this page are welcomed and matter published will be paid for at usual rates. All paragraphs should be marked "Camp Fire Comments."

Emulating the G.W.R.

A recently published history of the East African Railway contains some delightful stories of the early days of the line, and the refreshing informality which prevailed. Officials found old habits difficult to change, and as they were accustomed to say to their groom, "George, saddle me the flea-bitten mare: I am going for a ride," so they would order out the engine "Firefly" or "Ixion" when they wanted to go for a spin. It was not unusual for an engine to arrive at Paddington barely in advance of a train, having had to reverse suddenly and come home chased by the regular express. On one occasion Babbage, the inventor of the calculating machine, was just off for a ride on the up line, as the down line was blocked, when Brunel arrived from Maidenhead on another locomotive, which was sighted just in time.

Similar cheerful doings were not uncommon on the Tanga-Korogwe railway in the free and happy days just after the War, before Tanganyika was reorganised, and a trolley was the best way to get about the country. The line was a regular switchback, and each trolley was pushed up the banks by a couple of boys who jumped up at the top of the decline and "coasted" down the hill. There was a brake, or what looked like a brake, but it was really only a comfortable illusion. There was a time-table too, but that was flexible. The thrills came in when a train was expected and it was a toss-up if the trolley would meet it on a down-grade or get to a siding first. Accidents were not recorded; but there were some deliciously close shaves.

Coffee: a Recipe.

Take of coffee berries (bought of the druggist at 3s. the pound), roast in a pudding-basin or frying-pan until quite black within and without; pound; put one ounce of the powder into a quart of water, and boil for fifteen minutes. Add mustard, and serve. That was the method of making coffee in London twelve years after its introduction into England, which was in Cromwell's time, according to an article in the *Morning Post*. The addition of mustard seems the best thing that could be done in the circumstances. Even then, the final result seems more like an emetic than a popular drink. Stout fellows, our ancestors!

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A DAM AT LAKE TSANA

Reported Agreement with American Interests.

THE J. G. White-Engineering Corporation of New York has announced that it has completed arrangements with the Abyssinian Government for the building of a dam across the Blue Nile where it emerges from Lake Tsana. The project is said to entail an expenditure of £4,000,000, and, according to a statement made to the Press by the Vice-President of the Corporation, the plan is to sell water for irrigation purposes in the Sudan to the British Administration.

Dr. Wargneh Martin, representative of the Regent of Abyssinia, is returning from the U.S.A. to his own country to secure final ratification of the agreement, which, it is stated, was concluded with the express agreement of Ras Tafari Makonnen. Dr. Yuttner, an American who is acting as agent for Dr. Wargneh Martin, is understood to have announced that President Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg were kept informed of the negotiations, of which he thought the British Government knew nothing.

In answer to a question whether the treaty between Great Britain, France and Italy did not preclude the placing of a contract with an American firm, Mr. E. M. Chilson, of the White Corporation, said that he had been informed by Dr. Martin that it did not "pertain" to agreements. Abyssinia might make with any other country than these three. There was no treaty which could prevent Abyssinia from exploiting its natural resources in any way it pleased.

The above news, though corroborated from various authoritative sources, is difficult to understand, for the treaty of May 15, 1902, between this country and the Emperor Menelik states explicitly:—

H.M. the Emperor Menelik II, King of Kings of Ethiopia, engages himself towards the Government of His Britannic Majesty, not to construct, or allow to be constructed, any work across the Blue Nile, Lake Tsana, or the Sobat which would obstruct the flow of their waters into the Nile except in agreement with H.B.M.'s Government and the Government of the Sudan.

At the moment of closing for press *East Africa* learns of the arrival in this country of Dr. Martin, who, in interviews with the Press, has been unable to disguise that the whole affair closely resembles an extravagant bluff, staged in the naive hope of trapping Great Britain. The hopelessness of the Abyssinian position could not be better indicated than by Dr. Martin's singularly lame explanation that "the Abyssinian Government want only to try to meet the wishes of the British Government, and I was asked to see if we could do so by getting an efficient firm of American engineers to construct the dam."

ABYSSINIAN OUTRAGE INQUIRY

Award Strangely Construed in France.

LAST week we reported that the Court of Inquiry sitting at Harrar, under a neutral President, the Belgian Minister to Abyssinia, to investigate the outrage on a mission on its way to join the Maharaja of Berta and Sir Geoffrey Archer, had recommended the dismissal of the chief of Bija and awarded damages of £2,500 to the British parties interested.

Even this clear proof of Abyssinian culpability has, we regret to note, been ignored by the Continental Press, certain influential organs of which are propagating the idea that the inquiry has established the innocence of the Abyssinians and the fact that the first firing came from the British caravan. Such newspapers—and French publications are amongst them—are representing that the amount which Ethiopia has been called upon to pay is solely in respect of the baggage pillaged by brigands during the incident.

EAST AFRICAN AIR SERVICE

Gladstone and Cobham.

ALAN COBHAM AVIATION, LTD. has entered into an agreement with North Sea Aerial and General Transport Ltd., by which their interests in a proposed Cape-to-Cairo service are amalgamated. This agreement is already in force, and Sir Alan Cobham will be acting on behalf of both concerns during his forthcoming African tour. Particularly in Egypt, the Sudan, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, where the latter company has already carried out a good deal of work, Sir Alan Cobham will be acting on behalf of the joint concern, which will be known as Cobham-Blackburn Air Lines Limited.

It is intended to carry out a return flight over the section Kisumu-Khartoum-Kisumu, in order to gain experience of the conditions on the Nile with a large flying boat, similar in design to those which may be eventually used by the regular air service. As much mail matter as possible will be brought from England to distribute over that section, and on the additional return flight it may also be possible to carry mail. Notification of the probable dates for the flights will be given later.

It may be possible to carry a passenger or passengers from point to point over any one section of the route, but no arrangements can be made in advance, as the dates for arrival and departure will depend on the amount of business which Sir Alan Cobham finds it necessary to do on the ground at different points.

Sir Alan hopes to meet representatives of the official and commercial interests at each stopping place, and will, if necessary, go up-country anywhere to discuss civil aviation as applied to any particular district. If individual and collective requirements, both for civil air transport and survey from the air, can be discussed on the spot by those who can make use of the proposed air service, it will be greatly to the advantage of the operating company.

JAPANESE TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA.

Economic Mission's Visit to Beira.

Beira, Nov. 2.

THE Japanese Economic Mission, consisting of seven trade experts and headed by Mr. Ujio Oyama, which reached Mombasa early last month, arrived here today. The Mission is studying conditions in East Africa with a view to stimulating trade with Japan.

Increasing Japanese interest in East African trade has been evident of late, and several commercial missions have been here in the last few months, though never on so large a scale as the present one. Stimulation of the export trade in raw materials to the Orient creates interest here, owing to Beira's exceptional position and the growing development of West Coast ports.

Traffic continues to increase; October was a "record" month for cargo handled by the Rhodesia Railway pier. The amount was 60,723 tons, and on two days in the month the figure reached 3,000 tons. Large imports of building material into Rhodesia continue, but there is now no congestion at the port, in spite of heavy export traffic, which amounted to 45,637 tons in October. Figures for the year ended September 30 have just been issued, and show that the railways landed 107,175 tons and shipped 386,524 during the year. The figures are higher than those for any previous year by 61,000 tons.—*Times* telegram.

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WHAT KENYA THINKS.

A Japanese Mission.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

A JAPANESE Foreign Office Economic Commission has been visiting Kenya. Mr. Ujira Oyama, head of the Commission, which is carrying out its duties with characteristic thoroughness, has a uniformed staff and lost no time after landing at Mombasa in introducing himself, and the members of the Mission to everyone who counts. After visiting the Governor, who was then in residence at Mombasa, he made himself acquainted with all the leading merchant houses, European and Indian. The Indian mercantile community received him warmly, entertaining him to lunch, while his suave polished manner made a distinct impression on all with whom he came in contact. Before leaving Mombasa he entertained a selection of guests on board a Japanese liner in harbour, where generous hospitality and entertainment were provided. The captain and officers of the boat, mostly English-speaking, were a fine lot of men, jovial, cultured, and real sailors. Mr. Oyama has got down to real business, and the effect on Japanese trade, inwards and outwards, is likely to be solid.

In Nairobi a similar round of business visits was undertaken and a lunch given at the New Stanley Hotel; many officials and leading commercial men being entertained, among them the Colonial Secretary and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Sir Edward Denham, on behalf of the Government, welcomed the visitors, and speeches were made by the Hon. A. C. Tannahill, the Chairman of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, and others. The Commission is now leaving for Uganda, where similar "penetration" will be conducted. The brisk, lively, and effective methods of this Japanese business commission are an object lesson of how to do these things properly. There is considerable potential trade to be done between Kenya and Japan, both in imports and exports, especially as two Japanese shipping lines call regularly at these shores to provide ready communication.

Agitation.

Kenya has at the moment two burning subjects of discussion. The one revolves round the removal of the Lady Northey Home, the site of the Museum and Coryndon Memorial, the Town Planning Scheme of building a dignified approach to Government House, lined, apparently, by public buildings, which complex affair is further complicated by the question of public expenditure and general financial policy. A public meeting is called for next week, ostensibly to consider the pros and cons of the proposed removal of Lady Northey Home, but it involves all these other matters. Considerable heat has already been engendered on the subject, and it remains to be seen whether this public meeting will be a success, or simply resolve itself into an instrument of a certain disgruntled clique of the lines of that previous public meeting over the Defence Ordinance, which passed resolutions not in accord with the majority of public opinion.

The other subject of high discussion is the Feetham Report on Local Government, which seems to have more detractors than supporters in the town. Apparently, suburban residents are also not at all keen on inclusion in the Municipality, on the main ground that Nairobi as it is cannot satisfy its own immediate requirements. Muthaiga urban

district has already a legally constituted Town Committee of its own, with a Town Clerk and separate organisation. The majority of its chief planes of objection being that all the leases of this freehold estate expressly exclude Asiatic residence or ownership. If the area were joined to Nairobi this principle of racial segregation would become jeopardised and the site values and house property would be seriously affected. In fact, this enlargement of Nairobi at this juncture of its history finds no general favour anywhere, and even the Indian element appears to be opposed to it. But the subject is still in its early stages of discussion, and one must await the settled conclusions of the authorities concerned. Government has made no declaration of policy, evidently desiring to learn the views of the community.

Expert Commissions.

It is generally recognised that the medium of an expert commission or special committee to consider a given condition of things may be overdone. A mature country reserves such machinery for questions for which after years of endeavour there seems no visible solution, and to which a settlement of some sort is imperative. Time saves most things and in most cases is the best solvent. Such an aphorism may be applied to young countries and settlements and communities whose evolution has not yet been definitely shaped. It is like over-training the young mind before it properly reveals its natural bent.

Similarly of Kenya, where we have lately had town-planning experts, our local Government Commissions, White Papers on East African politics, federation proposals, and the like galore. Meanwhile the country is not properly formed; political aspirations are in a state of flux; the towns are struggling and feeling their way; in fact, the great principle of evolution is slowly operating, and fairly successfully, on its own. Only the tactics of a Mussolini will alter this, and in the British world such a controlling policy is not tolerated, since it interferes too much with local liberty and movement.

As examples stand the Feetham Local Government proposals and the Jameson (Mombasa) town-planning report. Both these expert inquiries have brought forth voluminous reports, up-to-date in theory and objectionable, almost impossible, in practice. The fault is that these inquiries are above the heads of the actual prevailing conditions. For instance, a 100-ft. road is laid down for Mombasa, where a 20-ft. road meets its needs. At Nairobi the Feetham Report recommends an enlargement of the municipal area to embrace various half-formed suburbs, while the town authority itself is unable to cope with the demands of its present limits. The natural result is general opposition to both the plans as too big and expensive for the times.

Many years ago there was a Bransby Williams Report on the lay-out and sanitation of Nairobi; this being the result of an inquiry ordered by the Colonial Office. Its recommendations were never adopted, but were largely played with on account of lack of funds; moreover, they were really not needed, excellent as they were in principle. Sir Herbert Baker, the distinguished architect, was, it will be recollected, recently called in by Sir Edward Grigg to improve the lay-out and architecture of the town and public buildings, with the result that many improvements of the town are held up, of immediate demand and necessity, much to the disgust and protest of the Town Council. In brief, the general feeling of the public is that it is a bit too early to apply the latest scientific principles to such towns as Nairobi and

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Mombasa. For the present cannot they be kept in order and guided by local administrative wisdom?

Federation.

The Hon. T. J. O'Shea, M.L.C., has issued a public statement on federation. Though, like most thinking men here, not opposed to the principle, he wants more official information concerning its meaning and advantages, and he especially calls upon the Governor, when he presides at the opening of the Convention, to give more precise details of the intentions of the authorities. Mr. O'Shea wants to hear more from those who advocate the principle; for outside certain oracular statements, he says, nothing very enlightening has been revealed. He confesses himself a critic, though a friendly one. These views rather reflect general opinion, which at the moment is passive and not active in expression. While the affair of the Lady Northey Home is exciting much public feeling, the higher subject of Federation seems to affect and infect nobody!

"Hippopotami" or "-muses"?

Rather an amusing interlude took place recently in the Legislative Council of Uganda. Mr. Seth Smith asked the Chief Secretary what steps were being taken to ensure the safety of canoes at the Jinja ferry from the attacks of hippopotami? The Chief Secretary replied that the Acting Game Warden had shot five hippopotamuses, which were believed to be the culprits—which drew from the questioner the remark that his question dealt with hippopotami and the Chief Secretary's answer with hippopotamuses. He took it they were the same thing. The Chief Secretary replied that until this occasion he had himself always used the Latin plural, hippopotami; but on referring to the best authorities he had found that the English plural "es" was better than the Latin.

His Excellency: "The official language of the Honourable Council is English, not Latin." (Laughter.)

CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN KENYA.

The Hon. H. T. Martin, Commissioner of Lands, Kenya Colony, who, as our readers are aware, recently spent several months in London in connection with the Colony's plans for increased European settlement, has made his eagerly awaited speech in the Legislative Council.

An initial expenditure of £3,500 has, he revealed, been included in the 1928 Budget for the purposes of closer settlement, the districts selected for experimental schemes in 1928 being the Trans-Nzoia, the Uasin Gishu, and the slopes of the Aberdare mountains, where it is proposed to cut up Crown Lands into small holdings of 100 acres each and intermixed farms of 500 to

1,200 acres each, according to the quality of the soil. The capital required is to range from the nominal figure of £100 to £1,500.

Assistance is to be provided by the Land Bank to be established next year and also from the Imperial funds to settlers from Great Britain if the Overseas Settlement Department is convinced that the schemes are sound, while it is hoped by grants to enable the cost of passage to be reduced to £10 per head. As the first step Government proposes to make eighty-five allotments to local applicants and a similar number to applicants from overseas. Those granted holdings under the scheme must reside and work on the allotted farm and must not hold land in Kenya at present. The allotments are to be seventy small holdings and one hundred larger farms. The scheme provides for particular attention and assistance to small holders. Advances will be made free of interest for three years. A Land and Selection Board is to be established.

The Governor has assured a deputation of ex-Service men that other things being equal, ex-Service men will have preference before the Selection Board.

THE NEW KENYA LOAN APPROVED.

The Legislative Council of Kenya gave unanimous approval to the proposed new Kenya loan of £8,500,000 on Friday last. In the course of the debate it was made known that £667,000 would be devoted to educational and medical buildings, the cost of maize drying and cold storage plant and to water schemes, and that the whole of the balance would be devoted to port and railway works.

Since 1922 the Colony has borrowed £6,500,000 from the British Treasury, which will be repaid out of the new loan. The previous loan, not affected by the new issue, was for £5,000,000 at 6% interest, and was raised in 1921. It now stands at 112.

THE NAKURU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

East Africa is informed that a Chamber of Commerce has been formed in Nakuru under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. W. Beeston (proprietor of the Molo Timber Co., Njoro). Mr. R. A. Russell (manager of the local branch of Messrs. Gailey and Roberts) has been elected Vice-President, Mr. T. W. Gray (of Messrs. Gill, Hornby and Co.) Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. A. P. Barber (Chartered Accountant (Hon. Secretary).

The committee consists of Messrs. R. Morrison (manager of the Nakuru branch of the National Bank of India), F. A. C. Summers (manager of the Motor Mart and Exchange), W. Allan (of Messrs. Morrison and Allan, lawyers, at Mombasa and Nakuru), and T. Hawking (proprietor of the European Store, Njoro).

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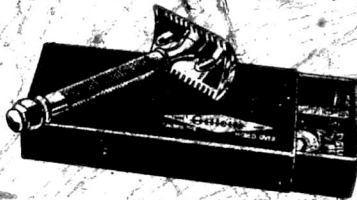
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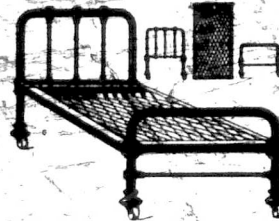


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BEIRA PORT CONTRACTS.

Advantages Gained by Portugal.

From a Correspondent.

THE speeches delivered by Colonel Lisboa de Lima, managing director of the Companhia do Porto da Beira, and by Major Antonio Cardoso de Serpa, late Acting Governor of the Territory of Manica and Sofala, at the proceedings connected with the commencement of work on the new deep-water wharf on October 5 have just been received in full in this country, and contain much of interest, but the British reader will search Major de Serpa's pronouncement in vain for the offending sentences which caused the Lisbon Government to request his dismissal by the Mozambique Company. The only explanation that seems to meet the case is that he unwittingly took up an exposed position in the zone of fire between the parties to a controversy which has been raging in Lisbon for some months, and was promptly sniped by the opposite side.

Colonel Lisboa de Lima gave a long account of the events which had led to the establishment of the present régime at Beira following the signature of the tripartite contracts between the Companhia de Moçambique, the Companhia do Porto da Beira, and Beira Works Ltd. Under these contracts the new port régime acquired from the Beira Railways the rights they had obtained at Beira under the famous van Laun contract of 1891, which had conferred these rights on a British company for an unlimited time. These rights could only be terminated lawfully at the end of many years, and it would be impossible to guess the difficulties of an international character which might have been opposed to the rights of Portugal, especially if the eventual holder of these absolute rights over the commercial port was at that future time not a foreign company but a State or foreign Colony interested in the ownership of the port.

The new contracts provided that, ten years after the completion of the agreed programme of new construction, the Companhia de Moçambique or the State, as the case might then be, could regain the construction and operation of the port, and if the revenues were not sufficient to meet interest and amortisation charges on the capital expended, it could be compelled to do so. Only if the Mozambique Company or the State did not desire to regain the concession at the end of this period of construction plus ten years would it endure for ninety-nine years, at the conclusion of which the State would enter into possession without paying an escudo of compensation.

Colonel Lisboa de Lima explained that the cost of the first instalment of the construction programme, consisting of the lighter wharf extension, 520 feet of deep-water wharf, and the dredging of the channel and anchorage, would be £450,000. In addition, the price paid to the Beira Railways for their existing port equipment was £350,000. The maximum cost of the agreed capital expenditure was £2,000,000, so that there would be an ample balance for the carrying out the second, third and fourth instalments into which the improvement programme was divided. These stages would consist mainly of further deep-water wharf extensions. Thus arrangements had been made to ensure that the commercial port of Beira would satisfy actual and future needs both of the national and foreign hinterland. In rejoicing at the great improvements represented by the new port works, they could rejoice equally and with even more justification at the knowledge that the new régime made the port works absolutely Portuguese, on land and in water belonging to Portugal, profoundly modifying the situation created by the van Laun contract.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH OF P.E.A.

Traffic Situation at Lourenço Marques.

From a Correspondent.

IT seems evident that the prospect of a renewal of negotiations between the Union and Mozambique has once again receded. The former persists in its desire to obtain some measure of control of the Lourenço Marques port and railway, which Portugal has no intention of conceding, and there are cross currents in regard to the Native labour question which also render it difficult to arrive at an agreement. Consequently it must be left to time to bring about a more favourable atmosphere in which to hammer out a mutually satisfactory commercial understanding between Pretoria and Lourenço Marques.

Meanwhile it is of interest to note that although the port of Lourenço Marques is still far from handling the quantities of cargo for which it is equipped, it is actually dealing with a larger percentage of the imports of the "competitive zone" in the Transvaal than was the case during the years immediately preceding the denunciation of the Mozambique Convention. The total tonnage of the import traffic of this zone has decreased by 50% since the Convention came into force in 1909, owing to the development of Union manufacturing industries and the consequent decline in oversea imports together with the slowing down of development work on the Witwatersrand goldfield. It is to the expansion of export traffic from the northern and eastern Transvaal that Lourenço Marques must look to provide it with a volume of traffic more in accord with its existing equipment. Since the port has by virtue of its geographical, physical, and technical advantages succeeded in retaining a substantial share of the import traffic, in spite of many financial difficulties, it may reasonably be expected that exports will sooner or later find their way to their natural outlet. A step in this direction was taken recently with the abolition of the surcharge of 1s. 8d. per ton on maize and other products shipped through Lourenço Marques. A maize grader from Durban has been stationed at the port and the usual grading and storage facilities have been provided.

Moamba Junction, about thirty miles distant from Lourenço Marques, where the Xinavane branch diverges from the main line to Pretoria, has become a very busy centre, and its importance will increase when the Xinavane line is extended to the Limpopo and later to link up with the Inharrime-Inhambane line. The township has been well laid out, and a sum of £4,500 has been inserted in this year's Budget for additional accommodation for official purposes. Moamba is one of the points in Mozambique which should be worth watching, as many of the factors which induce progress are to be found there.

Considerable sums are being spent on the protection of the Xinavane branch from floods, ballasting and relaying the track with heavier rails, £20,000 having been provided in the railway Budget for this work. Traffic is expanding on this branch, which is likely to become remunerative in the near future, and there is talk of a daily train service in the new year. In addition to serving the Incomati Sugar Estates, for which purpose it was originally built, the line carries limestone for the Matalla cement works and much agricultural produce. Good motor roads extend far beyond the termini at Xinavane and connect with the Gaza and Inhambane railways. Once the long-talked-of Limpopo irrigation project is put in hand and the Xinavane line is extended to that river and on to Inharrime it will become a main line rather than a branch.

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President's Report for the Year.

The presidential report for the year 1927 submitted to the Nyasaland Planter's Association by Mr. G. Cheston—who has now been succeeded by Mr. C. Burberry Seale—is an interesting document from which we quote the following extracts:—

"There can be no doubt that until there is in Nyasaland a Central Body on the lines of the Kenya Convention of Associations, the community will not carry much weight in the counsels of Government. One cannot refrain from adding that, pending the formation of such a body, this Association is more representative numerically than any other ever formed in this Protectorate and is therefore better fitted to be the intermediary between Government and the community than any other body at present in existence.

Proposed Change of Currency.

The proposed change of currency is the first step in a programme that will force us into a federation with the more Northern East African Territories, headed by Kenya. Government deplors that in our currency at present we are isolated. To me this is a matter for congratulation rather than commiseration. Some day we shall of necessity enter into some federation. If your currency is based on silver, the expense of the change back to gold would in itself be an almost insurmountable argument against federation with a gold-basis State. If our currency remains as it is, there will, should the necessity arise, be one change only to bring us into touch with the northern group of territories, and no change at all should it become politic to join the Rhodesias.

"Growing inter-course with the latter, both black and white, indicates a much closer union in the future with them than with the northern group. Rhodesia's strong disinclination to join with the Union of South Africa would also indicate that so long as we are unattached there would be no necessity for her to be forced into any existing federation—but, should the arguments for us to go to the north become too strong, she will at some time be forced into the Union. It is much better for this country to await political developments in adjoining territories and to retain intact its existing currency so that we may not be hampered in negotiation.

The Labour Situation.

"Probably one of the greatest difficulties which face us is the labour situation. I would like again to congratulate Mr. Murray on the good effort that he made to throw a little light on an otherwise dark situation. The last Report of the Rhodesian Labour Bureau makes it very evident that the Rhodesians realise more thoroughly than ourselves the value of our labour. The amount of trouble that the Bureau has given to us a uniform, and from a feeding point of view an excellent, ration, more especially on the mines, shows that they appreciate the fact that only a co-ordinated effort on the part of all the employers will keep their labour and encourage others to come to them from Nyasaland, Tanganyika and the Congo also are taking our labour. Government cannot help us to get to the root of this difficulty. It can only be through the united efforts of every planter that we can regain the best of our labour that at present goes to other countries. That which goes to the mines is probably beyond our reach, but in regard to that which goes to plantations we are certainly in a position to compete.

"We have seen two serious periods of shortage, and both of these have been most ineffectually dealt

with. With current prices of tobacco and other produce we shall probably soon meet a similar manner in which many plantations the trouble has in fact only resulted in an increased shortage of output for those concerned. In order to attract labour, tasks were lowered and were re-lowered by others to meet the first cut. An interchange of labour amongst the particular and small community was the first result, and the second result was a decrease in the planting capacity of the particular district concerned. Labour was never attracted to a district or to a country by a spasmodic lowering of tasks and never will be. It is against the competition from outside Nyasaland that you must fight, and to do it successfully you must use the same weapons as the competing element.

Increased Native Wages Suggested.

"To obtain that labour that is not afraid of a day's work—the very ones that seek work outside the Protectorate—it is necessary for the whole country to get together and to see that a fair day's work is obtained for a fair wage and a fair ration of food. Labour here at the end of its term must be in as good a position financially as labour employed on plantations and farms outside Nyasaland. I believe if ten or twelve shillings per month were paid for whole time work one would get labour that would work for eight or nine hours a day and work well. I suggest to the incoming Committee that this is a matter to keep in mind and seriously to consider whether there is not a way to meet the competition. I am aware that the wages that I have mentioned will meet with opposition, but I feel that even if the opposition is keen its very strength will ventilate the seriousness of the position and provoke discussion that may stimulate everyone to an effort that otherwise might not be made. I suggest that if along such lines as I have indicated a Recruiting Bureau were started, and strict overseering by a Committee were insisted upon, Government might help by propaganda amongst the Natives to make it a success."

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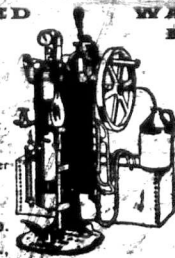
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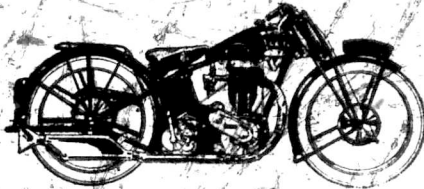
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From Our Own Correspondent

Mahe.

SIR MALCOLM STEVENSON, the Governor, has now quite recovered from the bad attack of rheumatism which laid him low immediately on his arrival, and a week ago an "At Home" was held at Government House, which all the elite of Mahe attended. Since the publication in *East Africa* of His Excellency's photograph, we had fully expected our new Governor to be "fortiter in re." We find now that the quotation is well balanced, for the "suaviter in modo" is very much in evidence. Lady Stevenson charmed everybody with her hospitality and genuine kindness at the garden party.

Newspaper to Cease Publication.

Our small weekly paper, *Le Reveil Seychellois*, is about to finish its useful career, and will stop publication about the end of the year. Monsieur Edouard Lanier, one of the principal business men in the Islands, has edited the paper for some years, and his dignified and well-considered articles have done much to form the current opinion of the *intelligentsia* of Mahe.

There is some talk of another newspaper arising, like the fabled Phoenix, from the ashes of the old one. The great difficulty, of course, lies in catering equally for French and English. In attempting to sit on both stools at once, the editor of a dual language paper may easily achieve a bump.

Unofficial Member of Legislature.

The Hon. William Francis Stephens has once again been requested by His Excellency the Governor to represent the unofficial side in the Legislative Council. His three years' term had drawn to a close, and it was reported that he would not accept nomination for a further three years, but more distinguished counsels have fortunately prevailed, and he has now accepted the nomination. This has proved a matter of deep satisfaction among the people interested in politics, whose knowledge of Mr. Stephens' sterling character and the outspokenness of his opinions assures them that the cause of the people will be worthy upheld. No less will be the satisfaction of his two colleagues, Messieurs Najeon and Lannarchant, who rely to a considerable extent on Mr. Stephens' wide experience and knowledge in debate.

Firm to be Wound Up.

The firm of Casa Chetty is said to be in process of winding up. This will entail the sale of a large number of properties scattered over the Islands. It is possible that the sale is being effected to enable one or other of the partners to retire from the firm, which has its seat in India. The properties are mostly small ones.

LEAP BEFORE YOU LOOK.

Advice of the Pan-African Congress.

The Fourth Pan-African Congress, assembled in New York, resolved that we everywhere need:

- (1) A voice in their own government;
- (2) Native rights in the land and its natural resources;
- (3) Modern education for all children;
- (4) The development of Africa for the Africans and not merely for the profit of Europeans;
- (5) The reorganisation of commerce and industry so as to make the main object of capital and labour the welfare of the many rather than the enriching of the few;
- (6) The treatment of civilised men as civilised despite differences of birth, race or colour.

Then, to make it clear that section 4 meant much more than it said, the Congress proceeded to place on record its conviction that "the attitude of all the Imperial Powers who own Africa is fundamentally wrong. They are seeking profit, not men; they want trade and industry more than civilisation and spiritual uplift. This attitude is a menace, not simply to Africans, but to modern democratic culture. It must and will be changed."

But by the gradual workings of the enlightened friends of Africa, not by the easy vapourings of Pan-African Congresses, which merely make themselves ridiculous by such wholesale condemnations.

Does the Congress really think, for instance, that the Wambunga of Tanganyika Territory need or would know how to use a larger voice in their own government? The resolution says so.

How would it propose to supply qualified teachers, even if funds were provided for modern education to be made available for all African children?

Exaggerated and impractical claims hinder, rather than advance, the cause which the Pan-African Congress professes to serve.

TROPICAL TRANSPORT EXPERIMENTS.

A REPORT of the Executive Committee of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation issued a few days ago states that the Corporation have offered that if the proposals of the Colonial Office Conference regarding tropical transport are carried into effect, they will make a contribution of £3,000, as their final payment towards such experiments, provided that (a) the Committee appointed agrees to take over the Corporation's experiments and vehicles and their liabilities in this connection, (b) the Empire Marketing Board makes a contribution which will enable the Committee adequately to discharge its duties, and (c) Colonel French be appointed a member of the Committee. His understanding that the Committee of the E.M.B. have recommended that a Mechanical Transport Council be established and that the Corporation's offer be commended to the favourable consideration of that body, if formed.

HOW TO CURE NERVOUSNESS

A medical and moral guide for laymen. By Dr. OTTO CORNASE, a Medical and Mental Specialist of Langens. Translated from the German by Henry de Witt. 7s 6 net; post free. 104, Strand, London, W.C.2.

The work is written for nervous people, with the aim of comforting them in their anxiety and guiding the nerves of their life, and to discover their most effective mode of mitigation.

DEAFNESS EXPLAINED:

A Vase Mécum for the Deaf. By C. M. R. BARRI, A.O.G.L., A.M.I.E.E., Hon. Consulting Electrical Adviser to National Institute for the Deaf. Foreword by Lord Charnwood. Ten shillings post free 12 3d; post-paid 13s 6d. Altogether this is an admirable pamphlet, it should bring into me the deaf and a temperate hope to the afflicted, understanding to the more fortunate. - Spectator.

MALARIA CURSE - CURE

Compiled by ELISABETH COUSTES, CARNARVEN. With a Foreword by Sir HAROLD ROSE, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.C.S.I., post free 1s 2d. Registration 25/6272. For information of the general public.

Much valuable information which will be of service to all engaged in combating this dreadful scourge.

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with reports
EVALUATIONS and REPORTS on ESTATES
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Address: Private Bag, Tanga, Tanganyika
Codes: A.B.C. Sixth Edition.
7 years Plantation Department, Colonial Estate Property, 25 years East Africa

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in Northern Rhodesia.

FRED COOPER, Big Game Hunter
P.O., MAZABUKA.

Complete outfit supplied for Shooting Parties. Reasonable terms. For highest references refer to Messrs. Rowland Ward Ltd., 767, Piccadilly, London.

Marvellous Ride Across Africa!



Through the lonely bush, the swamps, the mountains, the forests and the deserts, Mr. A. de A. Lima rode from Sao Paulo de Loanda to Khartoum, across the Belgian Congo and Uganda, 3,250 miles, with 85 lbs. of luggage and his bicycle came through unscathed because it was a

RALEIGH THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

Send for "The Book of the Raleigh," the bicycle that can be relied on everywhere. The Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd., Nottingham, Eng. Agents throughout Africa.

TIPPERS MYSTERY SALTS

The Ideal Conditioner and Blood Purifier

For Horses, Mares and Foals—
For Dairy Cows, Calves, Feeding Beasts.
For Pigs. For Poultry.

Tipper's "MYSTERY SALTS" keeps the blood pure—HOW IS THIS DONE? By its action as a mineral and herbal saline, it assists digestion, more nutriment is extracted from the food—the condition of the blood is thereby improved—tone and strength given to the animals' system.

A daily dose acts as a restorative to the Milk Cow—helps her to recuperate and counteract the heavy drain due to the milk yield. Acts indirectly on the Mammary Glands, thus helping to increase the quantity and cream of the milk.

Good for Pig—cuts down "feeding cost"—increasing the milk in sows—the animal—gives a fine finish and good carcass and improves health, weight and general condition.

Valuable for Poultry—helps production of hard-shelled eggs in greater quantities, and helps along growth of chicks.

Sold in caustics only. Cost to use—12.5¢ per horse or 60¢. A different "Mystery Salts" for each class, therefore when ordering, please state whether for Horses, Cows, Pigs, Poultry.

Can be procured from

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Jinja, Kampala and
Dar-es-Salaam.

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HAND which can be converted into motor presses, even after years of use—per block or 1,500 bricks a day. 30% saved on any masonry work. MOTOR—Motor power 1 H.P. 800 blocks or 3,500 bricks a day.

The manufacture of acid trade in hollow blocks is to-day an excellent business proposition. The machine is practically indestructible and pays for itself in a few months—It's



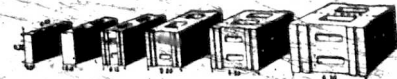
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Via Machiavelli 12. Tel. "Rosacometta, Milano."

The most dependable Goods are those that are Advertised.

"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

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

Messrs. Carr, Lawson & Co., Ltd. have opened a depot in Eldoret. □ □ □ □

Another couple of dozen Germans are on the water for East Africa. □ □ □ □

The Manchester office of the Union-Castle Line has been moved to 76, Cross Street. □ □ □ □

The Tanganyika Gazette of September 30 contains the text of a draft Bill providing for the protection of inventions and designs in the Territory. □ □ □ □

Seychelles exports last year totalled Rs. 2,370,931. Rs. 895,134 being destined for the U.K., Rs. 570,543 for other parts of the Empire, Rs. 599,953 for France, and Rs. 289,288 for Germany. □ □ □ □

The Ethiopian Motor Transport Company has been established in Addis Ababa with the object of developing mechanical transport throughout various districts of Abyssinia, especially Western Abyssinia. A fleet of lorries has already been purchased. □ □ □ □

Total imports into Seychelles during 1926 are returned at a value of Rs. 1,712,547 of which the U.K. contributed Rs. 497,848 and other parts of the Empire Rs. 766,135, India's share being Rs. 725,361. France supplied goods to the value of Rs. 174,373. □ □ □ □

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during a recent week included: Cement, 16,300 packages; galvanised sheets, 2,700 bundles; iron and steel manufactures, 1,965 packages; motor spirits, 34,340 cases; railway material, rails and sleepers, 19,060 packages; wines and spirits, 1,515 packages. □ □ □ □

It is notified for public information that the partnership hitherto existing between Odin Sunde and Sven August Loven, under the style or firm of Elgon Saw Mills of Kenya Colony, has been dissolved as and from August. The business is being carried on under the same name, under other arrangements. □ □ □ □

Imports into the port of Tanga during August were valued at £60,582, the main items being: Cotton piece goods, £12,900; iron and steel manufactures, £5,165; machinery, £1,102; motor vehicles, £3,452. Exports from the port reached a total of £119,713, the main items being 2,763 tons of sisal, 1,108 cwt. of coffee, 269 tons of copra, and 3,668 cwt. of maize. Belgium took no less than 2,204 tons of sisal, while nearly 70% of the coffee was destined for Germany.

THE COST OF PRODUCTION OF SISAL.

The correspondent of the paper who boldly makes the statement that planters are reaping a profit of about £20 per ton would hear some very vigorous denials, not to say ridicule of his ideas, if he were to discuss them with some of the leading men in the industry. Admittedly, considerable difference of opinion prevails as to what does actually constitute "cost of production," one estate not infrequently including in that item a charge omitted by a neighbouring producer. Still, however the cost may be calculated, we have yet to see an estimate which, at present prices for sisal on the world's markets, could show a net profit even approaching the figure mentioned. By a coincidence, an authoritative statement on the sisal industry appears elsewhere in this issue; and, as will be seen, it contains the assertion that on a number of East African plantations the cost of production is dangerously near to-day's selling value. "Settlement in East Africa," the special number which we recently published, gives some most valuable data concerning sisal costs.

EAST AFRICAN REPRESENTATION OFFERED.

An engineer with offices at Nairobi, who travels annually over Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo, and who has a personal connection among coffee, sisal, sugar, tea and other estate machinery users, desires to represent British manufacturers of tea, cotton, and other estate machinery; also a crude oil caterpillar tractor. This agent already represents a British manufacturer of machinery for coffee, sugar, rice, cocoa and rubber. Anyone interested can obtain further particulars from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1, by quoting Ref. No. 367.

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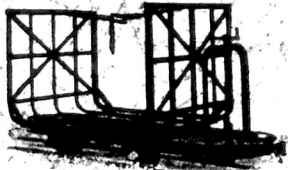
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SIMPLEX PETROL LOCOMOTIVES

Built for all Gauges—1'-4" to 5'-0"

THEY INCREASE PRODUCTION & REDUCE EXPENSES



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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

OFFERS of East African coffee at last week's auctions were again small. Prices were as follows—

London graded Kenya
 First sizes 134s. 6d. to 135s. 6d.
 Triage A 78s. 0d.
 London stocks of East African coffee on November 2 were 23,306 bags, as compared with 10,403 bags on the same date in 1926.

COTTON.

The current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association states that good business has been done in East African cotton during the past week, quotations having advanced to points. Imports into Great Britain during the past fourteen weeks total 15,325 bales, as compared with 26,000 bales over the same period of 1926, and 52,000 bales in 1925. Imports of Sudan cotton in the same period amount to 6,157 bales, as against 7,000 bales in 1926, and 4,000 in 1925.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed.—The nominal value is £17 15s. for October-November shipment.
Cloves.—Prices are somewhat easier, a little spot business being done at 71d.
Cotton Seed.—The market is somewhat stronger, buyers bidding £8 5s. per ton ex-ship, though with a firm offer this price might be exceeded.
Groundnuts.—Near positions are still worth about £23 10s. per ton, but for October-November shipment the price would be about £1 less.
Maize.—First contracts in East African new crop have just been made. Full prices have been realised, up to 35s. 3d. in bags, and 34s. 0d. in bulk having been paid.
Sisal.—The market is quiet, afloat value of East African being from £25 to £25 5s. October-November shipment is worth about £24 10s.
Sisal.—Business has been done in No. 1 East African between £36 5s. and £36 15s., according to position, but the well-known estates are refusing to consider such offers. The sale of a further 70,000 bales of Mexican sisal to the Continent is reported.

MASTODONS IN AFRICA

The news that Professor Dart, of Johannesburg, has diagnosed certain huge teeth found by a diamond digger in the bed of the Vaal River as those of a mastodon is said to be the first record of this extinct pachyderm south of the equator. Professor Dart, it will be remembered, introduced the famous Taungs skull to science, and was of opinion that it represented a type almost directly in the line of descent of man from the anthropoid. Further consideration has hardly confirmed this theory, but the Taungs skull remains an object of great interest. What with this discovery of mastodon tusks, the Broken Hill skull—which is almost certainly that of a direct ancestor of the Australoid type of humanity—and Mr. Leakey's and of early non-Negroid inhabitants of Kenya, the old saw that "out of Africa one always gets something new" is on a fair way to becoming something old.

REPORT OF DALGETY & COMPANY.

Bonus and 10% Dividend

The forty-third annual report of Dalgety & Company Ltd., for the year to June 30, 1927, shows a net profit of £282,053. After adding the balance brought forward, and allowing for the 5% Preference dividend and the interim dividend of 7% already paid on the Ordinary shares, the balance at credit of profit and loss account amounts to £308,465. A final ordinary dividend of 3s. per share is proposed, making a total distribution for the year of 10%, tax free. In addition, it is proposed to pay a bonus of 7s. per share on the Ordinary shares. £25,000 is allocated to the Staff Provident Fund, a similar sum being given as bonus on salaries of the overseas staff of the company. The paid-up capital of the company stands at £1,028,016. It will be recalled that in September last the firm of W. C. Hunter & Co., of Nairobi, was formally taken over by Dalgety & Company Limited.

LEWA RUBBER COMPANY'S REPORT.

Big Yield from Sisal Shareholding.

The sixteenth annual report of the Lewa Rubber Estates Ltd. shows a profit for the year ended June 30, 1927, of £5,021, to which is to be added the balance brought forward of £3,732. The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10% on the Participating Preferred Shares, and a further dividend of 20% on the Preferred and Deferred Shares, which will absorb a total of £6,899.

The company, it is clear, has made its profit, not from its own rubber estates in Tanganyika Territory, but from its shareholding in Amboni Estates, Ltd., which declared a dividend of 30% for the year ending March 31 last, the return on the 19,800 shares held by the Lewa Company thus representing £5,655. Amboni Estates also issued a bonus of one share for every four shares held.

The issued capital of the Lewa Rubber Estates Ltd. appears in the balance sheet at £206,535, and the properties are valued at £185,225. The Amboni shareholding appears at cost, namely, £19,134.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

A FEATURE of the new Raleigh models at Olympia is the adoption of alternative bracket heights. New and improved lamp-brackets have also been introduced. Prices are generally considerably reduced and are actually below pre-war figures. One model has electric lighting operated automatically from the front wheel and needing no attention from the rider.

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

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Aviateur Roland Garros," which left Marseilles to-day, November 10, for East Africa, carries the following passengers for

<i>Mombasa:</i>	
Mr. Bomford	Miss J. P. Paine
Mr. J. R. Burnet	The Misses J. D. and J. Paine
The Hon. and Mrs. T. P. H. Cholmondeley	Mr. J. D. Paine
Mr. R. H. Escombe	Miss J. C. Perfect
Mr. F. M. Goodwin	Mr. T. Role
Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Guiding	Mr. Simpson
	Mr. H. T. S. Sloan
	Mr. Underwood
	Mr. van Nuyss
	<i>Zanzibar</i>
	Mr. B. G. Farrow
	Mr. C. J. Patel
	Mr. J. H. Willmott
	<i>Mauritius</i>
	Mr. E. F. S. Shepherd

The s.s. "Glengorm Castle," which left Plymouth on November 4, travelling via Las Palmas, and the Cape, carries for

<i>Beira</i>	
Mr. G. T. Branch	Miss D. E. Mills
Mrs. H. Fea	Miss H. M. Phillips
Miss Heald	Mr. R. S. Pringle
Mrs. P. F. Lysaght	Rev. A. G. Rogers
Miss M. Lysaght	Rev. C. H. Rush
	Mr. H. J. Valentine
	Mrs. Valentine

The British-India liner "Matiana," which left Beira on September 20, has brought home from East Africa:—

Mrs. Bamford	Mr. R. H. James
Mr. P. Beadon	Mr. J. G. Leslie
Mrs. Ruggles-Brise and child	Mrs. A. E. G. McCandlish
Baron J. de Burchard	Miss M. G. Mapp
Mrs. A. H. Colquhoun and	Mr. C. A. Mathias
	Mr. A. G. Mathew
	Miss S. Perryman
Miss S. E. Cook	Miss P. Berryman
Mrs. A. M. Cornack	Lieut. P. R. O'Sullivan
Miss E. B. Crighton	Mr. W. G. Sawtell
Mr. C. R. Farmer	Mr. D. H. Sawtell
Miss K. Frisby	Miss E. L. Smith
Miss G. Gale	Mr. L. G. Smith
Mr. A. S. Hartley	Miss N. K. Thomas
Mr. G. Holyoake	Mr. and Mrs. Collings
Mr. G. F. Hughes	Wells and children

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Malda "passed Barim homewards, Oct. 31."
Modasa "passed Gibraltar for East Africa."
Mantola "left Dar es Salaam outwards, Nov. 4."

CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"City of Mandalay" arrived Mombasa outwards, Oct. 31.
"Clan Mackenzie" left Port Sudan outwards, Nov. 4.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Rietfontein" arrived Durban for further Cape ports, Oct. 31.
"Springfontein" arrived Beira for South Africa, Oct. 26.
"Zenada" arrived Mombasa for South Africa, Oct. 26.
"Nykerk" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Oct. 30.
"Klipfontein" left Antwerp homewards, Oct. 31.
"Veendyk" left Genoa homewards, Nov. 1.
"Grypskerk" left Mombasa for South Africa, Oct. 26.
"Billigon" arrived Dar es Salaam for South Africa, Oct. 31.
"Heemskerk" arrived Durban for East Africa, Oct. 27.
"Giekerk" left Rotterdam for East Africa, Oct. 27.
"Jagersfontein" left Hamburg for East Africa via Suez, Nov. 1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"General Duchesne" left Mombasa homewards, Nov. 6.
"General Voyron" left Tamatave homewards, Nov. 4.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Darham Castle" arrived Natal for Beira, Nov. 6.
"Gascon" arrived East London for London, Nov. 6.
"Glengorm Castle" left Plymouth for Beira, Nov. 7.
"Gloucester Castle" left Cape Town for London, Nov. 3.
"Grantully Castle" arrived Natal for London, Nov. 6.
"Guildford Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, Nov. 6.
"Llandovery Castle" left Marseilles for London, Nov. 3.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Aden for Natal, Nov. 4.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, November 10, and at the same time on November 22, and December 1. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, November 11, and at the same time on November 18. Inward mails from East Africa are expected on November 16, 19, and 22.

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is equivalent nowadays to anything which will banish anxiety and help you to "keep your nerve" in the game of life.

Life Insurance is one of the surest means of relieving worry, all the more so, if it is effected with the sound, world-wide concern. A Company with a vast and rapidly increasing army of policy holders spread over 82 countries could also render YOU that service.

Why not see for yourself what liberal terms are given to East Africans, and at the same time obtain personal attention to your case by writing (stating age) to MY OFFICE, AUTOMATIC.

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Passenger berths reserved to East African Ports and inland destinations, and to South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, &c. Through freights and insurances quoted.

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The Avery diet and moisture-proof self-lubricating scale. Suitable for all climates.

Supplied through all the leading Import Houses.

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 SOLE FOUNDRY, BIRMINGHAM

DALES GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN

WATERPROOF in a Diale's hand. Soft as velvet, and more wear-resisting. Retains moisture, avoids the Leather. Allows polishing. Pleasant odour. Black and Brown colours.
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FOR LONG RANGE RECEPTION TO REACH CONTINENTAL AND HOME TRANSMISSION WITH LESS CURRENT CONSUMPTION AND SIMPLER CONTROL.

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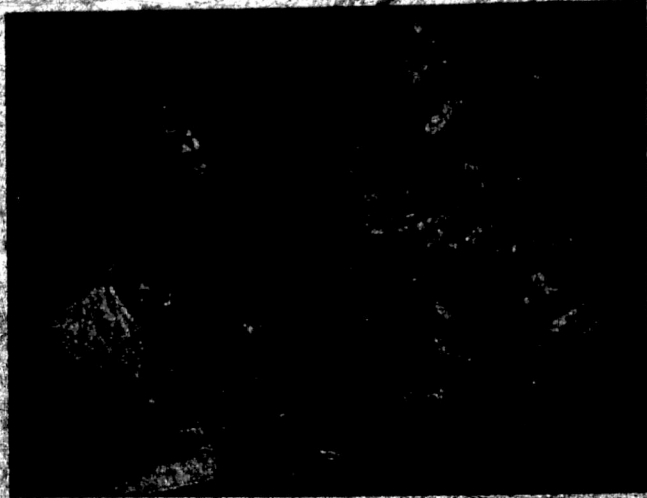
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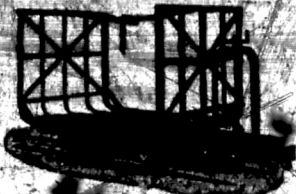
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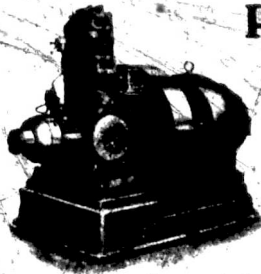
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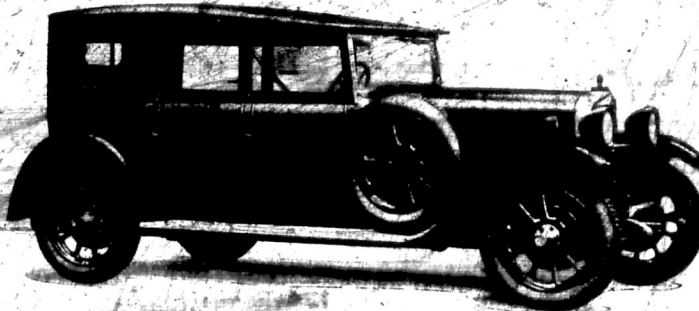
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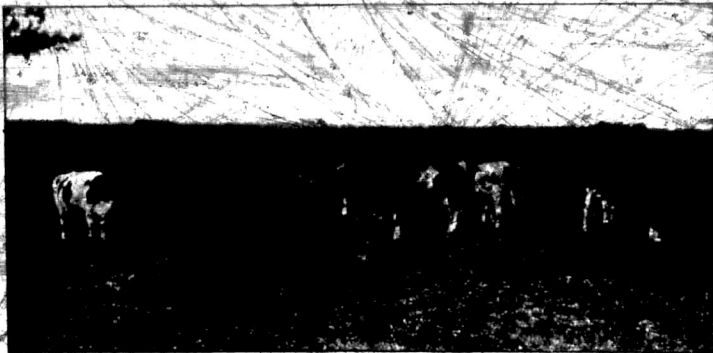
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Vol. 4, No. 165.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1927.

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THE EAST AFRICAN COMMISSION.

It was announced in the House of Commons at the beginning of this week that the *personnel* of the East African Commission will consist of Sir Hilton Young, M.P. (Chairman), Sir Reginald Mant, Sir George Schuster, and Mr. J. H. Oldham. Well-informed expectations have thus been justified and the representations of those who desired a more numerous Commission disappointed. The anticipated demand from the Labour benches that at least one member of the Opposition should be appointed was countered by the Government spokesman with the argument that finance was the major matter with which the Commission would be concerned, and that the Chairman had therefore been selected on account of his unique financial experience and not by reason of his political attainments or services. Sir Reginald Mant, who served in the Indian Civil Service for over thirty years, is a Member of the Council of India and was a Member of the Indian Fiscal Commission of 1921-22; Sir George Schuster, for the last five years Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, had previously had wide City experience, and is now Economic and Financial Adviser to the Colonial Office; while Mr. J. H. Oldham, who visited the East African territories some few months ago, is Secretary to the International Missionary Council, and a Member of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Native Education. The Commissioners, said Mr. Ormsby Gore, will leave London on December 22, and travel

via Trieste, Khartoum, and the Nile to Uganda; then proceeding to Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, spending a few days in Southern Rhodesia *en route*.

Great responsibility and a very delicate task devolve upon the Commission thus appointed under the terms of reference given in the White Paper on "Future Policy in regard to Eastern Africa" which *East Africa* published in full some four months ago. Its main duty is to investigate the possibility of securing, either by federation or by some other form of closer union, more effective co-operation between the Governments of the British Eastern and Central African Dependencies, and for the adequate performance of that onerous charge it must rely on the fullest possible assistance which can be rendered by the territories. Governments are obviously already preparing evidence for submission to the Commission, which, it is clear, will have the Indian and Native cases presented with care and forethought. Settler opinion in all the Dependencies is beginning to recognise the urgency of a thorough preparation of the European case, and we sincerely trust that the matters at issue will be patiently and ably thrashed out by the unofficial communities in each territory before the arrival of the Commissioners. East Africa has never had to face a more important issue—supremely important to every Dependency in the group, and especially so to Tanganyika Territory—and it is essential that the implications involved shall be understood of the people at large. The Commission, a technical, not a Parliamentary body, and we are confident count on the willing co-operation of East African settlers, traders, and missionaries, and we trust that all other sections of the community will likewise render them whole-hearted aid.

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Thoughts on a Visit to Nyasaland.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By Frank Oldrieve,

Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

LAND-LOCKED Nyasaland is inseparably connected with the name of Livingstone, "the greatest Christian of the nineteenth century," who first reached Lake Nyasa in 1859 at the head of a Government expedition, which, though recalled in 1863, resulted in the founding of the work of various Protestant missionary societies. The missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, the British South Africa Company, and independent settlers and traders, and in 1891 a British Protectorate was proclaimed.

Everywhere one is reminded of Livingstone. We approached Nyasaland from the south, taking train from Beira to the Zambezi River, here about a mile wide, which is crossed by a paddle-steamer. Here it was that Livingstone crossed, but in a canoe. On the north side of the river we entrained for Blantyre, the present terminus of the railway, some 350 miles from Beira. After leaving Chindio, on the Zambezi, the train crosses some flat country and then rises through some very beautiful scenery to the Shire Highlands, which Livingstone explored sixty-eight years ago.

"The Doctor" Universally Honoured.

Blantyre, the commercial capital of Nyasaland, is named after Livingstone's birthplace. It is the headquarters of The Church of Scotland Nyasaland Mission, in whose very beautiful little church, surely one of the most beautiful churches in the whole of Africa, there is a fine tablet to the memory of the great Doctor. In the north of Nyasaland are the Livingstone Mountains, while The United Free Church of Scotland Mission is called The Livingstone Mission. At the south end of Lake Nyasa you can see the place whence the great explorer first saw the waters stretching out into the dim distance before him. The very peace of the country is almost entirely due to Livingstone, or is at least a direct result of his work in putting down the infamous slave trade, of which he wrote in 1871:

"It is awful, but I cannot speak of the slaying for fear of appearing guilty of exaggeration. It is not trading; it is murdering for captives to be made into slaves." Perhaps we in the Homeland are apt to forget how much we owe to David Livingstone; in Nyasaland, however, there is little fear of that happening. There he is universally honoured.

Nyasaland, the smallest British possession in East or Central Africa, is about four-fifths the size of England, being from 50 to 100 miles wide and about 300 miles long.

Of the 1,200,000 Natives in Nyasaland, the Angoni, Yao and Tonga are the warlike tribes, while the Nyanja are peaceable. Some of the tribes show an aptitude for drawing and music, and striking testimony was given us of the industry and skill of the Native in agriculture, fishing, and village crafts. The majority are engaged in agriculture, but many go to other parts of Africa to work. The statement has recently been made that at least £100,000 is sent back every year to relatives in Nyasaland by men who are working outside the Protectorate, some in the mines, some in plantations, others in town as artisans or domestic servants. Natives trained in Nyasaland are serving in all parts of Africa and are welcomed everywhere by Governments and commercial men.

There are comparatively few Asiatics in Nyasaland, the number about 1,500, and a tenth are in Government service.

Need of Improved Communications.

The great need of Nyasaland is improved means of communication. Although it is only 130 miles west of the Indian Ocean, it is 350 miles away by railroad, and that over the lines of four companies. The cost of carriage over these lines is very heavy and the Natives cannot grow crops which can be exported at present prices. There is very great need for immediate attention to be given to this question. Discussions have been taking place for years, and it is high time that decisions were made. The new road under construction from Blantyre to Tete and Salisbury will be a help, but probably of real value only for passenger traffic.

There is a great deal of game in the country; indeed, it is said that between two and three hundred Natives are taken every year by lions and leopards during the long grass season, and I was told that huts for lepers could not be built on the hillside overlooking the south end of the Lake because the lions had a regular walk along the hillside and the lepers would surely be devoured if they went to live there. We went for a walk one evening along the road that skirts the Lake without meeting the King of Beasts, but early next morning four lions were seen on that road.

Exceptionally fine work has been done in Nyasaland by the missionary bodies. The Livingstone Mission, for instance, has now been established for some fifty-three years, and the men and women trained at Livingstone, as well as those trained at Blantyre, are known all over South and East Africa for the good work they do. Practically all the educational work done so far has been carried on by the missionary bodies, which have spent about £45,000 per annum on educational work in Nyasaland. While in Zomba I attended an Educational Conference, convened by Government, at which representatives of Government, all the missions, and the commercial community were present. Very drastic proposals were made by the Director of Education, and it appeared that Government proposed to take over the supervision of practically all the work being done, setting out what must be taught, the type of building to be used, the cost of teacher to be employed, but was little prepared to find much money for all the changes that it proposed should take place. It is to be hoped that the suggested policy will not result in so much Government control that the societies will feel that they cannot continue the work they have done for so long and, in many cases at least, so well.

Looking to the Future.

The Government of Nyasaland is not at all well off; indeed, there is practically always a difficulty in making both ends meet. This is due not to the poverty of the country, nor to lack of labour, nor to the work done by the Government (which is excellent), but is due almost entirely to the geographical position of the Protectorate. If communications can be improved, there is no reason why Nyasaland should not make great progress.

Business men are alert to the possibilities of the natural resources of the country; the Government is introducing legislation which will satisfy the Natives on the land question; the missions are keen to give the people all the help that they can, educationally, medically and spiritually. Livingstone had dreams of what Nyasaland could become. If all will work together, those dreams may come true.

V.—THE ARMY THAT FOUND ITSELF.

Reminiscences of the East African Campaign.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By J. GRANVILLE SQUIRES.

MOUNTED infantry fighting their first engagement on board ship! But there we lay down in a packed mass on the upper deck and opened fire. There was little cover and hatchways and bollards were much in demand. Some took advantage of a little pile of cases, until they discovered they contained shells and moved hurriedly elsewhere.

We had an ancient machine gun aboard, and it was rapidly in action under the hands of an ex-sergeant of marines. We also had a small Hotchkiss, and one of our lieutenants, ex-R.F.A., jumped to it and put in some fancy shooting. In fact, he scored a direct hit on the skipper of the German machine gun, completely silencing skipper and gun.

They from the reeds inshore ran a small steamer spitting pompom shells. A pompom ashore soon got our range and scored a pretty hit with a shell that went through our awning and burst on the funnel, sending a shower of wood splinters over us.

First Casualties.

In spite of several shots like that, on the packed deck, nobody was hurt until one man got a shell splinter through the back of his helmet, through his spine pad and shirt, where it stopped and nestled snugly against his singlet. He was thrown into such convulsions, trying to get that hot splinter out, that several people were badly-kicked.

Another—the only casualty reported—had a neat centre parting cut in his scalp with a rifle bullet, but plenty of people had been grazed or had bullet holes through their clothing, and there were shell fragments and shrapnel bullets about the decks.

We suffered mainly from fright. Over the water the pompoms sounded like heavy atill to our unaccustomed ears. We were firmly convinced that any shot on the water line would sink us, and that meant a 700-yards swim, plus crocodiles. When our own gun was first fired we nearly expired with shock, and turned to each other with "where did that one go to?" expressions on our faces.

We most feared the steamer, which we were told was the captured British gunboat "Kavirondo." Actually it was the "Mwanza," which carried two guns (some say five), and looked wicked. The "Winifred" ran backwards and forwards across the bay, and was chased from side to side as she went about, keeping up a brisk fire.

Then some bright person reflected that the lower deck would afford better cover, so we dashed below and reopened fire from there. However, it did not look as if we had a hope of dislodging the enemy, and as the "Winifred's" nice paint work was getting spoiled, we drew off. The skipper ran up a string of signal flags, and the enemy, thinking we were signalling to a vessel on shore, retired forthwith.

"They're British!"

Just after dark a red light was sighted astern.

"The 'Kavirondo'!" Out all lights and stand to arms!"

Matters were explained to us. The "Kavirondo" could hole and sink us at close range. Our only chance was to grapple and board, like Nelson's men of old.

It was in Karungu Bay.

'Twas there the Squareheads lay.

No room to use rifles. Take knives and revolvers.

Men with hawsers were told off to leap aboard and tie the vessels together in deadly combat. The

gleaming red eye came closer and we stopped our engines. The red eye stopped. A voice hailed us through a megaphone.

"Who are you?"

Silence.

"Put up your lights or we'll sink you!"

Silence.

Request repeated.

"For God's sake, put 'em up, somebody!"

Somewhere below an engine churned and slowly and dramatically our lights went half up, revealing the crouching figures between decks. Then it was our turn to call for their lights. We received no response, and little wonder, for their one light was up, and we were a passenger steamer ablaze with them. However, as they did not reply we lowered ours again, but were sharply ordered to raise them.

Somebody recognised the voice of Garret, the lawful skipper of the "Kavirondo," but someone else said that Garret might be talking with a pistol in his ribs, and it was well to take no risks. They lowered a boat, and just as it reached us some idiot let his rifle off by accident. The flood of language that came from that boat dispelled all doubt. We heaved a sigh of relief, and somebody remarked, "They're British all right!"

So the "Kavirondo" and "Winifred" returned together. But the enemy had gone, so the District Commissioner and the "Winifred's" marine officer went off to reassure the Natives. The marine officer looked very reassuring in a large white helmet, very abbreviated corduroy shorts, sea boots and a large gilt sword! Ashore was plenty of evidence that we had given the enemy a lot worse than we got, and we left Karungu very pleased with ourselves.

The Ingito Scrap.

We were returned straight back to Kajjado, putting off at Nairobi only to eat a complimentary breakfast given by the Stanley Hotel, and no sooner were we encamped than we were rushed to the border again to support the rest of the E.I.A.M.R. in action.

This was the Ingito affair, in which Captain Tafel, with a full company of askari and fifty mounted Germans, met "C" squadron in the thick bush. After a short sharp scrap the enemy retired, leaving ten dead Germans, and, I think, ten askaris. Tafel was seriously wounded, and I don't suppose he was the only one. We took nine prisoners and a quantity of saddles and equipment.

Our official casualties were eight killed and ten wounded. Von Lettow in his book says we left twenty dead behind and our casualties must have been forty. The only Germans that remained to see the result of that scrap were dead ones, and, though the enemy were nearly three to one, they received a knock that thereafter kept all but small parties well within their own border on that section of it.

(To be continued.)

FORTHCOMING SPECIAL FEATURES.

Farming in the Iringa District.

By Lieut.-Colonel J. H. TRAVERS, C.M.G.

Impressions of Southern Rhodesia.

By FRANK OLDFIELD.

The Army that Found Itself.

Further Reminiscences. By J. GRANVILLE SQUIRES.

What the Native Thinks: More Bas Sita Stories.

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PEN PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

AN ADVENTURE WITH AN ELEPHANT.

Specially written for "East Africa"

By Swang Mwarabu.

It was the time of day known as "the first flush of dawn." From the plantation at the foot of the mountain arose clouds of white mist, thick, damp, impenetrable. Above our heads the mountain top was hidden in other banks of cloud, which seemed to be pressing down into the valley to join their brethren of the swamps.

Harry and I stood by the veranda table drinking the mixture of chicory and wood ashes which Hamisi succeeds in distilling from the best Kenya coffee. Hamisi is our cook—at least, we agreed to call him that for the sake of euphony. The day he put the embrocation in the hunter's pie we called him " " but let the dead past bury its dead.

Enter to us, then, Bilauri, clad in flowing robes composed of the remains of the outer fly of a tent, and what had once, I suppose, been a black velvet smoking cap. The conscious dignity of his deportment is in no way marred by the facts that: (a) the hindermost part of the robe has been patched with a large, round piece of black *american* which lends to the figure of its wearer, seen from a little distance, the appearance of an animated target much the worse for wear, (b) the robe as a whole has made many excursions to the cattle *boma*, and few to the wash-tub.

Bilauri is our head man on the farm. He also prides himself on being a bit of a hunter. His duties consist principally in keeping a fatherly eye on myself, whom he considers even more mad than Harry, and limiting the fowl-stealing privileges to his personal friends. He is becoming an elderly man for an African, probably about thirty-six. A remote ancestor had been an Mwanjwezi, which is sufficient for him to call himself a member of that hard-fighting tribe. He stands exactly 4 ft. 8 in. high.

Everything being ready, we collect our rifles and *sugar* sticks, and, cursing the earliness of the hour, set off for the twenty miles distant collection of Banyan shops, which, together with the Government station, in which dwells the District Officer, called itself the town of D. Considering that the so-called road was practicable for a "push" bicycle only in the dry season, and next to impassable for even a pedestrian in the wet weather, it may be asked what in the name of fortune was taking us in there at all. The answer is "cattle." A market was to be held, and we were to attend in the guise of buyers.

The porters with their loads tied with us down the track, and we soon lost sight of the house. Having advanced about four miles through fairly thick country, Bilauri, who was on ahead, halted and nipped his hand. Hurrying to him, we found the track and the surrounding grass trampled out of all shape. Trees had been broken and uprooted—evidently a drove of elephants had passed, and hardly an hour ago.

Now the ivory carried by a good-sized tusker may bring the intruder up to about £100. So, hastily ordering the rest of the *safari* to fall behind, Harry, Bilauri, and I set off in hot pursuit of the elusive jumbo. The elephant is a dangerous beast to tackle, and the drove of some eight or ten cows, and two large bulls (so the tracks told us) which we were following, distinctly indicated the "gentle-does-it" line of action. For all their bulk these huge beasts cover the ground at a surprising rate of speed, and it was not until four hours later that

we heard them in front of us. It was then about 12 p.m. I had to this I had a rapidly growing blister on my heel, and I was in pain on sweat dripping from under my back, running in a river of no mean size down my back. Flies swarmed everywhere; they always do, forming no inconsiderable part of the white man's burden in Africa.

As we came nearer to the elephants we had to make a circle through the bush, so that the feeding giants would not wind our approach. At this stage I remarked that if the elephants hadn't winded Bilauri by now it was tempting Providence to bring him any nearer. We are told by trainers of blood-hounds that the African Native has "a strong, heavy smell." Quite true. It had an getting stronger and heavier as the heat of the sun increased until about 2 p.m. it reached a climax—by which time we were deep in the heart of the thickest, most unyielding bush it has ever been my ill-luck to strike.

The blister on my heel had burst, and I was thickly covered in a coating of sweat and dust. Then we found we had forgotten the water-bottles. I make this announcement in plain, unvarnished language. Harry's language, while quite plain, was not so unvarnished. Until then, strangely enough, no one had felt very thirsty. Now, however, our one wish was for a drink of water. (This sort of thing, if you have noticed, happens continually through life. You have for years been friends with the girl next door. As a schoolboy you took her to the pictures and held her hand; as a youth you took her to dinner and the theatre and endeavoured to do the same; not until her engagement to Bill Smith is announced did you really notice what topping eyes she had, and what an adorable way her hair curled over her ears!)

I thought of all the stories of men dying of thirst in the bush. Already my tongue "clave" swollen to the roof of my mouth. "Heavens, what was that crash? Elephants, of course! I had forgotten them."

My heel having by this time become numb, and the elephants growing steadily nearer, we decided to adopt the attitude of the serpent, and crawl our way right into the middle of the drove. We could hear them all round us. There seemed to be a big one just in front, and there certainly was one just behind! They couldn't be more than twenty yards away. Smell and hearing proclaimed their proximity. The only thing that remained was to get a sight of them; yet we could not see more than a few yards in any direction. The elephants were as completely hidden from us as if someone had dropped a cloth over our heads.

Harry calls it nonsense, but I maintain that the strong, heavy smell of the African Native was entirely responsible for what happened next. Mind you, I don't blame the elephant in the least. If a waf of Bilauri had suddenly come to me while feeding I should have done much the same thing as the elephant did, i.e., put down my head and charge blindly.

I shall remember as long as I live the vision of Bilauri, his canvas robe, torn into strips by thorns, fluttering behind him, and his cap firmly clasped in his hand, heading for home at a ten-mile-an-hour canter. Harry and I, though no mean sprinters, were left among the "also rans" with an infuriated elephant, disturbed at its lunch, in hot pursuit. Our anxiety of a few moments before to get sight of an elephant was nothing compared with the almost feverish longing of the elephant to get sight of us.

On we charged, instinctively following, as at a paper chase, the bits of torn garment left behind by our "follower" in his flight. With shrieks of rage our pursuer crashed through the bush, breaking down small trees in his path, as if they were so many match stalks. Simultaneously Harry and I turned off at right angles to the path followed by the monster, and continued our headlong way until the sounds of smashing timber and the shrieks of the elephant began to die away in the distance.

When later that evening we regained the shelter of our camp, I heard Bitauri recount to the porters how he had saved our lives at the risk of his own by attracting the elephant's attention to himself what time we made good our escape.

As I ministered to my suffering heel, Harry, sitting on the other side of the fire, removed his pipe and spoke. "They talk a lot about elephant shooting for sport, as distinct from ivory getting," he said. "We certainly didn't get any ivory. Would you say we'd had sport?"

"*Exitus acta probat*," I said, reaching for the zinc ointment.

AMONG THE MATOPO HILLS.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By Winifred Haw.

"The spirit of Stonehenge was strong upon me!" So said Lavengro when, after aimlessly wandering through the dawn's uncertain light at the commencement of his fourteyings, he came upon what at first he took to be "a small grove of blighted trunks of oaks, barked and grey."

"Taking off my hat, I advanced slowly, and cast myself—it was folly, perhaps, but I could not help what I did—cast myself, with my face on the dewy earth, in the middle of the porous granite, beneath the transverse stone."

Such an instinct of worship lies in wait at the portals of The World's View for all those receptive ones who visit that sacred spot amidst the Matopo Hills where sleep the remains of Cecil Rhodes; of "Dr. Jim," of Major Wilson and his gallant band. Such an instinct fell upon me, but I was perforce unable to indulge it lest I should affront the eyes of my companions and bring upon myself the strictures of our materialistic age. I therefore proceeded slowly up the smooth, rocky incline, following the path which many pilgrims' feet have worn into its granite surface—the spirit of the Matopos strong upon me.

On and up we go in straggling single file, making little noise and saying but few words. At the summit of this rounded, rocky kopje we can discern a fantastic group of grey boulders rearing themselves up against the blue sky. As we approach nearer they grow gigantic, and we see that the largest of them form a sort of rampart hiding something in their reatous folds. We are warm and panting from the effort of our climb, therefore I linger behind awhile to regain a quiet mind before entering the Holy of Holies.

My companions are around the Sbangani Memorial by the time I reach the upstanding boulders. I pass through a gap and find myself gazing reverently upon the slab whereon are written the words, "HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF CECIL JOHN RHODES."

Through the gaps between the circle of stones surrounding me I perceive little masterpieces in landscape. Green valleys rolling up into blue kopjes, blue valleys beyond melting into purple irregularities of horizon. I look upon the grave once more. Not the regulation mound of earth with

its soul-withering wreath of artificial arctic-white flowers laboured by the emotionally stolid and serving only to emphasize the truth of our living for the dead. No neat neat plot in line with other neat little flower-grown plots bearing an inscription on its tomb. "Act. so many and Obiit such and such." None of these little human labels and decorations. Instead, the geometrically severe oblong slab hewn out of the rocky eminence, with the immense words, "Here lie the remains of Cecil John Rhodes."

I am about to take my departure when I perceive, standing silently behind me, a Native armed with a knobkerrie. He seems to have appeared from nowhere, nor does he show any marked interest in the proceedings. His apparent apathy, however, is assumed; for I learn later, upon my return to Bulawayo, that neither by night nor by day is this Vahlalla of Rhodesia's best sons left unguarded by silent and invisible watchers and that no man arrives unseen or unheard at this solitary spot amongst the hills.

Dr. Jameson's grave lies, exposed to all the weathers, below the shrine of Cecil Rhodes—almost in apology, lest it intrude. The propinquity of these two graves is a monument to a great friendship the influence of which will be immortal, for is not friendship one of the finest of human virtues?

Here stands the Shangani Memorial, whose place, surely, is within a swarded enclosure—a triumph of exquisite Grecian architecture whose serene gaze should be down the length of a noble highway; around whose base pigmy mortals should pause with uplifted heads. Lost—architecturally lost—is it amidst this God-given grandeur. And yet, not lost in the abstract, for its message rings through the silence like a mountain bell. "THERE WAS NO SURVIVOR."

I hide myself in one of the fissures with which—by age or by fracture—the rocky mantle of the kopje is adorned, and in this seclusion I wait until I shall have the spacious solitude wholly to myself. In my deep meditation I am not aware when this pleasant state is brought about. A wind whistles through my ears and tickles the soft grasses which grow here and there in oases of soil. Do what I will, I cannot capture that great stillness which I know must dwell in this temple. Now it is a small fly humming busily around my head; now it is the sudden call of a bird, or the piping of the wind; at all times there is the troubling sound of human voices. At length, however, I catch it. I capture the stillness and hold it to me for a swift second. It is vibrant with life—with the lives of those dead men who lie up there above me. For they are immortal—those men; and the influence of their lives flows out in waves from this spot across a continent—aye, across a world. In the immortal sense they are one and all survivors.

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But East Africa is deprived of some of its due credit whenever a reader fails to mention its name in replying to an advertisement.

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

THE COST OF PRODUCTION OF SISAL

Tanganyika Planters put it at £33.

From a Correspondent

Your note in last week's issue under the above heading reached me by the same post as a copy of a letter recently submitted by the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area) to the local Government, which had invited information as to the actual costs of production. The Association, having taken nearly six months to obtain data from its members, wrote—

"The cost of fibre, i.e., sisal and tow, averaged £24 per ton delivered l.o.b. in Tanganyika Territory, bringing the landed cost at Home to approximately £33 per ton after allowing for depreciation and overhead expenses. In arriving at these figures the following costs of production and overhead charges have been taken into account:—

Detailed Costs of Production.

A. General Expenses on Estate.

European salaries—medical expenses, recruiting labour, repatriation, buildings upkeep and insurance, travelling expenses, rents, etc. 120
(This cost varies considerably especially as regards recruiting—if sufficient local labour were available a saving of £1,000/1,500 per annum could be effected.)

B. Sisal Crop Expenses.

Cutting leaves, transport to factory, upkeep of field, tramlines, etc. 110

C. Sisal Factory Expenses.

Engineers' salaries, labour supervision, decorticate and baling wages, fuel, factory utensils, oils, water, etc. 100

D. Sisal Forwarding Charges.

Transport from factory to station, railage to port of shipment, wharfage, cartage, cranes, and wharfage, putting l.o.b. and agency fee at port of shipment 75
(Largely dependent on the distance of factory from station and port of shipment.)
Depreciation on old plantings or cost of rotation plantings and cultivation of old and new areas after producing stage had been reached 80

Cost l.o.b. port of shipment 485 485

Bank Charges and interest 11
Steamer freight to Europe 80
Selling commission 14
Administration expenses, director and secretarial fees, wear and tear on machinery, depreciation on buildings, etc. 70
..... 175 175

Cost landed in Europe per ton fibre, £ 600
£ 33

ESTIMATED SALE PROCEEDS.

100 tons prime and 2nd grade sisal £ 39
100 tons tow £ 29
900 tons at an average price of £ 37 37
Return per ton fibre £ 44

Factors to be Noted.

The letter continues—
"In certain instances estates are undoubtedly producing at a cheaper figure during certain periods, but in the production of sisal in this country there are so many variable factors that the cost of production can vary from year to year to an extent of £10 per ton or more. Labour costs are difficult to estimate, as apart from the rates of wages, which

are on the increase, the availability of the supply and at the proper season is very uncertain. Could planters only have a more regular labour supply coincident with their maximum production, they could rely on cheaper working costs, but the reverse is often the case.

The capital cost of an estate with a variable yield averaging, say, three hundred tons of sisal and one hundred tons of tow per year, is approximately £60,000, viz. —

A. Estate land, say 4,000 acres at £4 per acre	16,000
B. Sisal factory plant and machinery, including rail track, transport equipment, etc.	21,000
C. Estate bungalows, furniture, Native camp, hospital, etc.	5,500
D. Initial cost of plantings, including clearing of bush and weeding of immature plantings for first three years, 1,500 acres at £8	12,000
E. Estate stock of stores, foodstuffs, fuel, etc.	1,500
F. Cash requirements for operating expenses	4,000
	60,000
Total capital cost of a one-decorticator unit sisal estate	60,000
On a yield of 900 tons of fibre at £4 per ton	3,600
Equivalent to a return of 6%.	

In view of the fluctuating conditions obtaining here in regard to production, and in Europe and America in regard to price, and the uncertain state of the market, this must be considered a very poor yield for an agricultural investment. The industry is not now in a position to bear the increased rates that were forced upon it when sisal was fetching £5 to £13 per ton more than at present."

"East Africa's" Settlement Number Quoted.

Readers of *East Africa* will be interested in the next paragraph.

"I have been instructed to draw attention to the article on sisal growing by Mr. Hausburg which appeared in the Special Settlement number of *East Africa*. This article contains figures for sisal growing in Kenya; the cost of rail freight from Thika to Mombasa (400 miles) for one ton sisal pressed to 80 c.f.t. per ton weight is shown as Shs. 30, which compares as follows with the rates ruling at present on the Central Line:—

	Approx. distance in miles	Cost per ton weight pressed 80 c.f.t. to the ton in cents
Thika/Mombasa	400	30
Kisumu/Dar es Salaam	283	46.00
Morogoro/Dar es Salaam	142	43.00
Naterugere/Dar es Salaam	142	43.00

"Members of the Association strongly represent that Government should utilise every endeavour to effect a substantial reduction in rail costs."

Individual sisal planters could, if they wished, make some illuminating comments on the above letter. For instance, how many estates in Tanganyika have been bought on a 10 per acre basis? Good sisal land (to our knowledge still available at much lower prices) and would the estates which now plant their sisal costs at £12 per ton advance that price as their basis if they wished to sell their properties? We think not. The picture of a 6% return is pathetic, but Government is well aware of sisal producing companies in the territory which have recently paid their shareholders dividends of 25% and 30%. —Ed. E.A."

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KENYA GAME WARDEN'S REPORT.

An interesting Official Document.

CAPT. A. T. A. RITCHIE'S Annual Report for 1926 of the Game Department of Kenya (published by the Government Printer, Nairobi) will be considered by many an East African to be of good value for the modest shilling charged for it. From this 33-page booklet we quote the following extracts:—

Native Scouts.

The employment of Native scouts—frequently but improperly called 'spies' by those who have reason to dislike their activities—provided the usual series of disappointments, irritations, and more rarely, congratulations. On the latter count, it is pleasant to record that the head scout in charge of the Southern Game Reserve, a Masai called Ngoitara, who has been in the employ of the Department for a number of years, achieved well-merited fame by a very gallant act.

He was accompanying the Administrative Officer in charge of the Reserve, Mr. Paethorpe, when the latter was attacked and severely mauled by a wounded lioness. Ngoitara rushed in and speared the animal. But for his unhesitating intervention there must have been another tragedy added to the list of Africa's toll of her invaders.

Hidden Ivory.

An interesting echo of the old days was awakened by the reappearance of an historical figure in the person of Muhammad Abdulla. At one time *bwana mukubwa* of a gang of three hundred of the world's toughest vagabonds, his doings are familiar to all who have read Rayne's book, "The Ivory Raiders." Muhammad came with a story of vast stores of buried ivory, buried long before the coming of the white man. He was somewhat reticent as to his connection with the hidden hoard, but hinted that it had been cached by a friend long since dead. Under a guarantee of amnesty from us and a promise of reward, he was prepared to hand over the ivory to Government. The matter was arranged. He had produced one hundred tusks before the end of the year. A remarkable man, comparable in many respects to the glamorous sea-rovers of Elizabethan days!

The Kerit, or Nandi Bear.

It would appear that this quasi-fabulous beast bears a charmed life, for on every occasion when it is seen some quite unusual circumstance saves it from identification and a Latin name. A rifle jams, or the ammunition is finished, or an elephant is seen down-stage. There is always something. I believe in the bear. It may be a giant hyena. It may be something different from anything we know. I incline to the former idea. Why a hyena, however giant, should have six digits I cannot guess. It may be that Equatorial Africa makes for six. I have had two Natives in my employ showing this peculiarity in their distal anatomy, and my head scout has seen a lion killed having the same extravagant equipment. Whatever the secret may be, I believe it will be cleared up before long.

The World's Greatest Taxidermist.

It will not be out of place to mention the irreparable loss to natural history and its lasting portrayal occasioned by the death of the Congo late in the year of Mr. Carl Akeley. He was immeasurably the greatest taxidermist and animal sculptor there has ever been, and his knowledge, artistry, and breadth of conception alone made possible the great scheme on which he was engaged at his death. It is good to know that every effort is being and will

be made to bring to fruition his daring project. A unique and charming personality, it will be long, I fear, before the same is done to translate it into art. He died in harness, as he wished to die.

Motor Car v. Elephant.

A Ford car near Namanga was held up by an angry cow elephant, and, according to my information, severely kicked in the radiator, while Captain Caldwell buckled a wing of his Rolls near Meru against the side of a calf, which, it is presumed, mistakenly identified its mother.

MYSTERY ANIMALS AND HOW NOT TO CATCH THEM.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

I think it was *East Africa* which recently alluded to the story of the lion-man caught practically red-handed by a certain traveller, and allowed to escape by his Native guard, the traveller having gone to bed meanwhile. Now a monthly magazine of wide circulation publishes news of a whole series of mystery animals alleged to exist in Central Africa. None of them has been captured, though one, at least, came very, very near to it. But again the potential captor was asleep.

Having got on the trail of a "chimset," or Nandi bear, which had raided a Nandi village and carried off a six-year-old girl, to say nothing of sundry calves, our sportsman cleared and brushed a sandy path round the beast's lair, so that even a beetle walking over it would leave its trail. Then he did the last thing an investigator might have been expected to do. He went to bed. Of course, the "chimset" came in the night, collared his pet dog, Mbwambi, and disappeared, for the accompaniment of the most fearful howl he had ever heard, which split the night, and made more row than half-a-dozen lions roaring in a stampede chorus not twenty yards away. He got the spoor, records the traveller. Did he make sketches of the footprints, "four times as big as a man's," or in some way record the impressions? Not so you would notice it. Every East African has known many others sit up night after night to get a glimpse of a bongo, to lay low a leopard, or to watch some other game; they would have died, of insomnia for a "chimset."

Just one further word. Our author claims to have heard at Ngoholi, near Lindi, on the coast of Tanganyika Territory, "the raucous calls of toucans." Now there are no toucans—wild, at least—in Africa. Probably he meant hornbills, but, with the best will in the world, a writer who does not know or cannot see the difference between a toucan and a hornbill cannot be accepted by East Africans as an authority on their mystery animals. Why a friend of mine on leave who has also read the article caustically queried whether he could distinguish between a "chimset" and a Native in a white kanzu!

Yours faithfully,

"BWANA MZEE"

London, W.1.

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THE SOURCE OF THE CONGO

An African Traveller's Wanderings.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

DEAR SIR,

In your issue of September 22 you append a footnote to "Recollections of *Bula Matari*," by Mr. A. Parminter, of Manyuki, in which it is stated that "Stanley arrived at the mouth of the Congo after the memorable journey in which he discovered the source of that river in August, 1877."

I labour under the great disadvantage of not having an account of that journey and discovery at hand. My own idea—and I put it forward very humbly—possibly differs very considerably from Stanley's, as I think that where I place the source is outside the area of that great traveller's journey—namely, to the east of the route (there was little or no road in my day) from Lake Nyasa to Lake Tanganyika.

My theory is that the Congo river starts on its long journey to the West Coast as the little Saisi on the Tanganyika plateau. After a while it is rechristened the Chambezi, and under that name enters Lake Bangweulu slightly to the south of Chirui island. Leaving the south of Bangweulu at Panta Point in the Kavende country, its name changes again to Luapula, and it flows through the Kampolombo lakelet due south for some considerable distance. It then makes a big bend to the west, gradually turning northwards, and keeping north, until it enters the southern extremity of Lake Mweru, a little—so far as my memory serves me—to the south-east of Kilwainsland.

I may say that I know practically every yard of the Luapula from Panta Point to Lake Mweru, as I did it all in the steel section boat the "Vigilant" and by dugout. When we came to beautiful long deep reaches of smooth water I used the "Vigilant" but where we encountered bad rapids the "Vigilant" was carried round them in sections, whilst I, hiring local talent, went through the rapids in a canoe—often with my heart in my mouth. The only utterly impossible parts of the river round which I was forced to walk with my safari were the Mumbotuta Falls (where Lieut. Girard in his book recording his journey through the Vavemba country—at that time ruled by the great Kifi Mankulu—to Bangweulu and the Luapula, his capture by the paramount Vausi chief, Mieri-Mieri, and period, until his escape, of servitude—states he was attacked by Mieri-Mieri warriors) and the Johnston Falls—which are not "falls" at all, but a series of rapids and catapacts no Native—no matter how skillful in a dugout—could ever hope to negotiate in safety.

To refer once more to Mieri-Mieri: I was constantly being warned by chiefs *en route* to Bangweulu that he was massing his warriors to attack me as soon as I entered his country, but they all luckily proved to be false prophets, as he and I became very friendly—though without ever meeting—and he treated me exceptionally well.

Leaving the lakelet Kampolombo, the papyrus and sudd made progress in the "Vigilant" at times almost impossible, especially to the north of the spot where I crossed to the left bank of the Luapula on my way to Chambo to rediscover, after Glave's death of fever on the Congo, the site of Livingstone's last halting place—Africa's shrine—on the Luwe river, which might otherwise have been permanently lost. Disk one evening caught us with miles of papyrus swamp on either side and no prospect of reaching dry land, so, making the best of a bad job, my Atonga crew and I broke down the papyrus and erected a rather fragile and unstable

platform over the river, on which my tent fly was pitched.

quite comfortably till the morning, when we camped Lake Mweru. I must confess, rather as a block to, and may disprove, my theory, as it is a fairly big and deep lake, but then again the only current, in parts almost imperceptible, has a northerly trend towards the exit, through a magnificent gorge near the Belgian station Mpweto, of the Lualaba river. The Lualaba is, in my opinion, merely the little Saisi, the Chambezi and the Luapula, and these four rivers, which gradually increase in size and volume as they flow west, are but the mighty Congo camouflaged under different names along its course to the Atlantic Ocean. An eminent German traveller, whose name, I regret to say, I have forgotten, disagrees with the generally accepted idea that Victoria Nyanza is the true source of the Nile. In his opinion the Kagera river, which enters this lake to the north of Bukoba on its west coast, is the Nile, and that therefore the source of the Kagera is the source of the Nile. Other travellers, I believe, put in a claim on behalf of the Semliki, which rises in the Rwenzori mountains.

Lake Bangweulu, I may state in support of my theory, is merely a flooded area of country, and after innumerable soundings nowhere did I find a greater depth than of 11 ft. or 12 ft. It is in that respect similar to Lake Malombe (or Malombwe) to the south of Lake Nyasa. The Shire river enters this lake at its northern end and emerges again at the south, still as the Shire; therefore there is no valid reason that I can see why the Chambezi and the Luapula at any rate should not be one and the same, even though my theory that the Luapula and the Lualaba rivers are identical should prove to be unfounded. I look on it as a very interesting geographical conundrum which I must leave to others more capable than myself of answering.

Yours faithfully,

Bourne-mouth

POLLETT WEATHERLEY.

VETERANS OF THE MATABELE WAR

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES:

Your review of Colonel Stevens' book on the Border Police and the references to the Matabele war remind me of a point which I should like to have settled.

Shortly after the Great War I was in an army country station in East Africa when an old-timer blew in on some *shauri* or other, and was referred to me. He was an old man—he admitted to being over seventy years of age, and indeed his identification card (we had those *chits* in those days) put him down as seventy-three—and had apparently spent most of his life in Africa. He had trekked, from his account, over pretty nearly all the continent, and was one of the most interesting men I ever met. He seemed to have been in every scrap he could get into, including the Great War, was full of bullet holes, as cheerful as a cricket, and as independent as Lucifer.

He informed me that whenever he was really down and out, all he had to do was to go to any station in Rhodesia and the Government would fix him. "I was one of Rhodes' men in the Matabele war," he said, "and Rhodes didn't forget us. By his will, any of his old troopers can get fitted out with kit, rifle, ammunition, food and five pounds in money if he applies for it." The Chartered Company ruled Rhodesia in those days; and I have often wondered whether or not the old boy was correct. Perhaps some of your readers can tell me.

KENYA GOVERNMENT LOAN.

THE Kenya Government Five Per Cent. Loan was issued on Monday at 99½ per cent., thus giving a flat yield of £5 os. 6d. per cent., with the earliest redemption date of January 15, 1948. The issue was, of course, eligible for trustees, for whom it had attractions in view of its twenty-year term. As a consequence the lists were closed by 10.15 on Tuesday morning, though the prospectus provided for them to be kept open until Thursday evening.

While the issue was of £5,000,000, the prospectus states that £1,000,000 had already been placed, the actual amount offered for subscription being thus £4,000,000. It forms part of a total authorised loan of £8,353,611 for the purposes of railway, harbour, and other works for the development of the Colony and to repay to His Majesty's Treasury a sum of approximately £3,300,000 due in repayment of a loan made in 1924 for transport services, in connection with cotton development. All the works to be executed have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government of Kenya, and the final redemption date is 1958, repayment being at par. A sinking fund of not less than 1 per cent. per annum will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed trustees, and the first half-yearly contribution to the fund will be taken not later than July 15, 1931.

Accompanying the prospectus was the following statement of accounts concerning the Colony:—

Year ending ...	1923	1924	1925	1926
Colonial Revenue	1,839,447	2,111,565	2,430,500	2,627,223
Railway & Harbours	1,237,736	1,635,189	1,993,509	2,058,710
Colonial Expenditure	2,137,631	1,861,511	2,339,996	2,414,681
Railway & Harbours	886,111	1,217,800	1,617,265	1,868,120
(Including Debt Charges)				
Imports	4,302,374	4,038,972	5,217,284	5,476,473
(Trade only)				
Exports	1,564,955	2,239,614	2,724,629	2,914,341

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1927, it is estimated that Colonial revenue and expenditure will total £3,637,957 and £2,542,048 respectively, and that Railway and Harbour revenue and expenditure (including debt charges) will aggregate £2,242,638 and £2,178,157.

Apart from the Treasury Loan, which will be repaid out of the proceeds of the present issue, the gross Public Debt consists of £5,000,000 6 per cent. stock, 1946-1956, issued in 1921, in respect of which a sinking fund has been accumulated to the value of £210,255.

The revenues of the Railway and Harbours which have been separated from the Administrations of Kenya and Uganda are liable to the Government of Kenya for the debt charges on that portion of the loan to be spent on Railway and Harbour services, and the estimates for 1928 of the Railway and Harbours Administration have already made provision for the payment out of revenue of an additional charge in this respect of £232,704. In the same way that Administration already contributes to the Government of Kenya a sum of £310,400 annually in respect of the charges on the Kenya £5,000,000 loan of 1921.

THE BLUE NILE DAM.

DR. WARGNHIL C. MARTIN, representative of the Regent of Abyssinia, who has been on a mission to the United States, called at the Foreign Office on Friday last by his own request. It is understood to have explained that no contract with the J. P. White Engineering Corporation of New York for the building of a dam across the Blue Nile near Lake Tana had actually been signed. Dr. Martin leaves London for Addis Ababa in a few days.

A CATHEDRAL FOR TANGANYIKA.

The new Bishop of Central Tanganyika has issued the following appeal:

As I go forth from England as Bishop of one of the newest dioceses of the Anglican Communion, Central Tanganyika, I should like to make known the need of the diocese for a building for Christian worship that could be used by Europeans in the Territory and act as the Cathedral for the whole diocese. At present there is not a solitary church beyond the Native mud churches in the whole of the diocese available for the Englishmen who are out there to govern the country as administrative officials or developing its resources as planters and settlers.

There are little groups of Englishmen mostly university and public school men, at all the main stations on the Central Railway from Morogoro to Kigoma, on Lake Tanganyika, and also isolated British officials in other places. My desire is to link these men and their families together in the fellowship of the Church and to build a Cathedral at Dodoma, a rising town on the railway line, 250 miles from the coast and very centrally situated for the whole diocese. Such a Cathedral would serve as a Christian standard in Central Africa to inspire and uphold Christian ideals among our own kith and kin in their responsible work of fulfilling the mandate from the League of Nations in Tanganyika and also as a witness among the heathen and Muhammadans to the faith of the Church in our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Tanganyika is Livingstone's country. The great pioneer missionary's heart is buried at Ujiji, within the diocese, and we to-day follow in his footsteps with the message uttered by him to the University of Cambridge ringing in our ears, "Do carry out the work which I have begun."

Australia is co-operating in the enterprise and is accepting the responsibility for missionary work among the Africans. The proposed Cathedral would be used mainly for services for the English and for united gatherings of the diocese when Africans and English would meet in the one fellowship of the Church. £1,000 would erect a substantial stone building which would serve our purpose. I should be most encouraged if England would supply this money and so provide a centre of worship for the diocese and a witness in Central Africa for the faith which means so much to us. Gifts may be sent to the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice, 76, Onslow Gardens, S.W. 7, or to Barclays Bank, 81, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. May I add that most of the British in the Territory are ex-Service men.

East African Campaign Stories.

East Africa offers three guineas for the best true story of the East African Campaign received on or before March 1st, 1928. Entries may be of any length and may deal with any side of the Campaign.

The sole conditions of entry are: (i) that the Editor's decision shall be final; (ii) that entries be typed or written on one side of the paper only, and bear on the first page the words "Campaign Competition"; (iii) that each entry bear the full name and address of the writer, though a pseudonym may be used for the purposes of publication; (iv) that every entrant attach a written statement that the facts are true though the actual names of persons may, if desirable, be suppressed.

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"One of the best compendiums and most solidly informative publications yet issued about Kenya. The articles are contributed by real experts on local conditions. . . . Other portions of the book yield similar information regarding Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland. A great deal of care and organisation must have been spent on its compilation and issue."—*Mombasa Times*.

"Its low price is out of proportion with the actual value of the accumulated knowledge embodied within the covers of this fine production. It is worth many times more than its published price."—*Tanganyika Times*.

"The 200 pages of *East Africa's Settlement Number* are full of good reading. Intending settlers will find it a most useful compendium and for the old-timer it is a most readable magazine."—*Nyasaland Times*.

"An extremely fine production, not of mere ephemeral Colonial propaganda. It is a handbook of experience and information, invaluable to anyone desirous of knowing 'What is it like out there?'"—*Blue Peter*.

"Settlement in East Africa, while it will prove of greater interest and service to intending immigrants, is to be highly commended to those who have already made these States their home."—*Livingstone Mail*.

"Crammed with information of the most valuable kind. . . . A complete guide to the needs and possibilities of successful life in these great new territories of East Africa."—*Scottish Country Life*.

"We most heartily commend the purchase of this excellent issue by all interested in or thinking of proceeding to any of the British Territories in Eastern Africa."—*Colonizer*.

"A beautifully produced volume. . . . A magnificent production of great value, forming a textbook of reference. Such a book as this has long been wanted."—*Uganda Herald*.

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A CANADIAN LOOKS AT EAST AFRICA.

The Report of Mr. G. R. Stevens.*

Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cape Town

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.

In the other areas if an importer asks for credit it is probably because—

- (1) He is obliged to use the level of credits in order to enter the bazaar trades and has not sufficient funds for such purpose.
- (2) He has been interested in produce trading which has proved unremunerative.
- (3) He wishes to attack some article enjoying a preponderating share of the available market and is contemplating special sales effort and expense.
- (4) He is laying in stocks which will be turned over slowly, which means that he is speculating upon the future capacity of the area to buy.

Any of these conditions make a customer a less attractive risk. Requests for any credit over thirty days' sight draft (which really only give an importer time for the goods to arrive) should be scrutinised carefully. None of these circumstances is sufficient in itself to prevent business, but any African importer requesting credit should be asked the explicit reason why such credit is necessary, as it is not the general practice of responsible firms to import on long terms.

Native Reliance on Trade Marks.

When a Native accepts an article of European design or type as necessary to his attire, or comes to regard it as being desirable of acquisition, the European name means nothing to him. So he supplies some name out of his own experience; and if the article in question has any resemblance to anything with which he is familiar, it is apt to be called by the name of the familiar commodity. This makes the brand or trade mark of articles for Native consumption very important, as a familiar mark forms a link with former experience. The old British trade marks, such as familiar animals and other natural objects, seem rather childish to Europeans, but their value is undeniable, since the implement or commodity has become associated in the Native mind with a definite image. In Uganda, for instance, it is almost impossible to sell a bicycle which does not bear an emblem or mark similar to that of a famous British make. The same is true of many other imports for the Native trade; the brand or trade mark is often actually the Native name of the commodity so distinguished.

Manufacturers and Local Representation.

The East African agency community is only in its infancy, and only a small proportion of East Africa's imports are placed through manufacturers' representatives on the spot. Yet these representatives are very serviceable members of the commercial community, since the alternative to appointing a representative is to select some general merchant as an exclusive stockist, a procedure which restricts sales. Moreover, in East Africa, as in South Africa, the local merchants will buy from the local agent in

preference to a centralised London office, the well-established agent can be assured of a certain percentage of custom upon the spot. There is, in fact, more, beyond specialities, which have a demand, buying is not exceptionally keen in East Africa; if an article is liked, price is a secondary consideration. It is easier to convince the merchant on the spot that an article is in demand than the London buying office, which is only familiar with the market at second-hand. Because of these circumstances the appointment of agents in East Africa is to be recommended, wherever the volume of business available is sufficient to keep the agent interested.

There are a number of first-class manufacturers' representatives with the headquarters in Nairobi, who sell in Uganda and Kenya, and even in Tanganyika. Upon the available business it is difficult to see how such firms can flourish, yet they are increasing in importance, and offer good connections for such lines as they can handle. It is easy to denote the lines they are competent to handle. On account of the limited market, they must be goods of fairly general sale. The market for the majority of specialities and proprietary articles is much too limited to interest a first-class representative. On account of poor communications, they should be goods with stabilised prices; any article with a fluctuating price, such as, for instance, flour, would eat up its profits in cables and telegrams. They must be articles which do not require bulky ranges of samples; the cost of transport in East Africa is roughly twice what it is in South Africa, and there is not sufficient business to warrant showrooms in all centres.

The Congo Basin Agreement.

The territories within the watersheds of the Congo Basin (which includes the areas drained by Lake Tanganyika and its affluents) are rather peculiarly affected in tariff matters because of the Congo Basin Agreement enacted by the Berlin Conference of 1885. This agreement established free trade and commercial equality for all nations in so far as the Congo Basin was concerned. In 1890 free trade was abolished and the drafting of Customs tariffs was left to the various political divisions which possessed territory in the Congo Basin as defined. A duty of 10% *ad valorem* on any commodity was instituted as the maximum assessment permissible. In 1919 this maximum was withdrawn, and the agreement was extended for a further ten years. The present agreement will be reviewed shortly.

As the agreement cuts across political boundaries, it makes the administration of the Customs very difficult. Its original purpose was to hasten the suppression of the slave trade, and for this purpose its usefulness is over. In 1929 some modification of the present position may be anticipated. If the agreement is terminated, it will afford the British Colonies the opportunity of instituting preferences, and the effect of such preferences, particularly in Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya, would be very considerable.

The adherence of Kenya and Uganda to the non-preferential group has been in large part due to the terms of Great Britain's occupation of these territories. Uganda still remains as a Protectorate, and the foreshore of Kenya is still the property of Zanzibar; under such arrangements the institution of British preferences must be preceded by extensive political negotiations. It is believed, however, that a consolidation of the Customs enactments and management ordinances of all British East African possessions will arise out of recent conferences upon this subject, and if the denunciation of the Congo Basin Agreement does not occur in 1929, the way will be paved for a British preferential column in the Kenya-Uganda tariff.

* 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." Both of which we are permitted to quote. The cross-headings have been inserted editorially.

PERSONALIA.

Capt V. Lambert has arrived from Kenya
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Major E. J. L. W. Gilchrist is over from Kenya
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The Hon. C. L. N. Felling was in Kampala when the last mail left.
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Commander H. T. Baillie-Grohman, R.N., has arrived from East Africa.
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Mr. G. W. Hatchell has assumed charge of the Mwanza District of Tanganyika.
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The East African Women's League placed a wreath on the Cenotaph on Remembrance Day.
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Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, arrived in Cairo last week, en route for Khartoum.
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Mr. W. H. Beasley, chief metallurgist of the Bwana Mkubwa Company, recently arrived in London.
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Mr. Charles H. Albrecht, who arrived at Southampton a few days ago, is the American Consul in Nairobi.
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Mr. Moody, of the Kampala house of Messrs. Whelpdale and Moody, has just arrived from Uganda.
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The Hon. Thomas and Mrs. Cholmondeley have left England on their way to Kenya, where they will spend the winter.
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The Uganda Planters' Association has elected Messrs. H. A. Cannon, J. Gorton, and MacLevin to its Committee.
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Lord and Lady Hindlip gave a dinner party last week to celebrate the coming of age of their son, the Hon. Samuel Alington.
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Princess Marie Louise will sail next month to spend some time in Southern Rhodesia with Sir John and Lady Chancellor.
 □ □ □ □

Mrs. Patrick Ness is to lecture before the Lyceum Club, on "From the Nile to the Zambezi" on Monday, November 21, at 3 p.m.
 □ □ □ □

Mr. N. H. Vicars-Harris recently arrived in Kondea from an first appointment as a District Reclamation Officer under the Game Department.
 □ □ □ □

Mr. C. P. Dalal has been appointed a member of the Uganda Cotton Board, vice Mr. P. B. Mehta, who resigned prior to proceeding to India on leave.
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Mr. H. A. Snow, the American cinematographer, of whose big-game film East Africans were so severely criticised, is reported to have died in the United States.
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Vice-Admiral V. D. Crampton is acting for Colonel Kirkwood as substitute member of the Legislative Council of Kenya during the absence of the latter in England.

Commander Worsley having resigned his seat on the Council of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and Tanganyika, has been invited to accept the vacant seat.

The Governor of Tanganyika has appointed Mr. Gulamali Damji to be a member of the Dar es Salaam Township Authority in the place of Hon. S. N. Ghosh, M.L.C., resigned.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, well known to many East Africans in consequence of his keen interest in the Royal Colonial Institute, has been elected chairman of Henderson's Transvaal Estates, Limited.

Mr. R. Bourne, of the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, who recently visited Northern Rhodesia to advise the Government of that Protectorate on forestry developments, has returned to this country.

Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., who has shown consistent interest in East African affairs, has resigned his office of Junior Lord of the Treasury on appointment as Deputy Chairman of the Conservative and Unionist Party.

We learn with deep regret of the death after a short illness, of Mr. Joseph Clifton Brooks, partner in the well-known firm of Robert Brooks and Company, of whose considerable East African interests many of our readers are aware.

We learn with regret of the recent death in Northern Rhodesia of Colonel W. Arnold, D.S.O., who had for a number of years been farming in the Mazabaka district, in which he was highly popular. He had eventually returned to his profession as an engineer.

On voyage to Sir Alan and Lady ... their companions, who are due to leave Rochester to-day on their 20,000-mile flight round Africa, on which they expect to be absent some three and a half months. Flying outwards by the Cape-Cairo route, they propose to return along the west coast.

The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations discussed in private last week the question of purchases for purposes of public service made by mandatory administrations in the territories under their supervision. The question arose as to how far such action is compatible with the provision requiring economic equality for all members of the League. We understand that no decision was reached at the discussion, which is likely to be resumed by the Commission at a later date. The question has arisen from a statement in the House of Commons that the railway and other material to be purchased for use in Tanganyika Territory from the £10,000,000 loan was to be of British manufacture.

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A detachment of the Legion of Frontiersmen visited the Cenotaph on Sunday last to deposit a wreath in memory of fallen comrades.

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Mr. George Loudt, the well-known mountaineer, who had climbed Kilimanjaro, is reported to have been killed while climbing Table Mountain.

□ □ □ □

The *London Gazette* announces that the King has approved of the award of the Air Force Cross to Lieutenant Richard Read Bentley, M.C., South African Air Force, in recognition of the distinguished service rendered to aviation by his recent flight in a light aeroplane from England to Cape Town.

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Lieutenant Medaets and Lieutenant Verhaegen, the Belgian pilots, left Wevelgem aerodrome in Flanders on Friday morning last on a non-stop flight to the Belgian Congo, hoping to reach Kinshasa by Saturday evening. They were, however, forced to land at Le Ferrière-sur-Aube in France, both being seriously injured and their machine badly damaged.

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The Sevenoaks Divisional Unionist Association has adopted Commander Sir Hilton Young, at present one of the two M.P.s for Norwich, as prospective Conservative candidate in place of Captain H. W. Styles, who will retire at the next General Election owing to ill-health. Sir Hilton Young was returned as a Liberal at the last election, when he and Captain Fairfax (Conservative) displaced the two former Labour members for Norwich. He has since joined the Conservative Party.

□ □ □ □

Major Wallace Frederick Hastings Blake, who was an Assistant Commissioner in East Africa after serving with the Cape Mounted Rifles, and who was latterly Governor of Pentonville Prison, died last week from pneumonia at the age of sixty-two. By a coincidence his book "Quod," a diary of twenty-seven years of prison service, was published on the day of his death. Last December Major Blake, who retired about two years ago, was charged at the Old Bailey with contravening the Official Secrets Act by publishing a statement in a newspaper article, and was fined £250.

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Mr. J. H. Rettie, manager of the Kenya branch of the South African Mutual Insurance Company, was recently found dead in his Nairobi office. The medical evidence made it clear that a Browning revolver, which he was handling must have been accidentally discharged, all the expert witnesses agreeing that the mortal wound could not have been intentionally self-inflicted. Mr. Rettie, who had served in the East African Campaign with the 1st Rhodesian Regiment, began business in Kenya some five years ago, and rapidly made himself popular. He was a keen tennis and Rugby player, whose loss will be felt in Nairobi.

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Admiral Frederick Ross Boardman, C.B., whose death at the age of eighty-four is reported, was second-in-command of the Naval Brigade landed for service in the Sudan with the Nile Expedition for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum. Lord Wolseley's dispatches of April 1885, reported that Captain Boardman "helped in fitting out our boats, in working them over the worst cataracts of the Nile, and in keeping open our line of communications along the river." The captain was also specially mentioned in the naval dispatches, and was created C.B. for his services, receiving the Nile 1884-5, clasp to his Egyptian medal.

Mrs. M. van Jaarsveld, the well-known Arusha coffee-planter, and formerly editor of the *Tanga Post*, left England with her family at the beginning of this week to return via South Africa to Tanganyika Territory, in which he served with the K.A.R. during the East African Campaign. He is the Arusha member of the Tanganyika Local Advisory Committee, and his friends in the Territory will learn with interest what during his leave at Home he has visited numerous industrial districts with the object of encouraging British manufacturers to realise and cater for the excellent opportunities offered to them by the rapid development of Eastern Africa.

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Major Lincoln Sandwith (late 8th Hussars), of Norfolk Square, Paddington, owner of considerable property in Tanganyika, left estate valued for the purposes of the English grant at £11,755, with net personalty of £11,496. He gave his estate of about 400 acres at Magambo, Tanganyika Territory (including the golf course and club-house known as the Magambo Country Club), to his trustees to offer to Lydia Shearer, the secretary and manageress of that club, if she shall still be occupying that post, "as a token of appreciation of the assistance rendered by her in connection with it," a lease thereof for two years to date from the completion of any current agreement with her, at a rental of one-half of the net profits for the preceding year, and the option of the purchase of the whole estate and the contents of the club-house for £4,000.

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Major Sandwith, who was in the late sixties, having served in the East African Campaign, took up land at Lushoto, planting coffee and establishing the Country Club above-mentioned. He was a great *shikari*.

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The London Missionary Society has received telegraphic news of the death at Rawimbe, Northern Rhodesia, on Wednesday, of Mr. Walter Draper, who had worked for thirty-nine years in Central Africa for the Society, which recently asked him to take a short holiday visiting their stations in Central Africa so that he could carry on till 1928. He had, therefore, been travelling about and had particularly been looking after the Industrial Mission at Kambole, where Mr. J. A. Ross is conducting cotton growing and other experiments.

Mr. Draper was born on April 8, 1861, at Hoddesdon, Herts, and was appointed as artisan missionary at Urumbo, in what is now Tanganyika Territory, in 1888, where for some years he had sole charge. After this station had been transferred to the Moravian Missions, Mr. Draper was appointed to the Tanganyika Mission of the L.M.S., and their station at Kawimbe had been the centre of his activity since 1900. This is the oldest of the L.M.S. stations in Northern Rhodesia and was opened in 1861 in a clearing in the forest. In the early days it was no uncommon thing for slave raiders to steal children from the village.

In 1915 Mr. Draper married Miss May P. Ballantyne, of the Scottish Livingstonia Mission. At Kawimbe, Mrs. Draper established a camp for lepers, in addition to the other work. She and her husband had carried out the injection treatment with great success, and the Government has given grants towards the work. Mr. Draper's colleague is now in England on furlough, and Mrs. Draper, by the death of her husband, has, it appears, been left in sole charge of the work at Kawimbe. During the thirty-nine years of his missionary labour, Mr. Draper had had only four furloughs in England and had taken no local leave.

East Africa in the Press

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN DINNER.

LAST week we quoted the comments made by *L'Echo de la Bourse*, of Brussels, on our leading article on the East African Campaign Dinner. We have now received the October issue of *L'Afrique Française*, which also draws attention to *East Africa's* happy suggestion that the former Belgian Commander-in-Chief would be a far more fitting guest than General von Lettow Vorbeck. The French journal adds that "an invitation to the German General may be the idea of sportsmen, but not of soldiers, and the war in East Africa was not a sport." Von Lettow, if he defended himself well, continues the editorial commentator, cannot escape responsibility for the atrocities which marked his operations and for the abominable treatment inflicted on British and Belgian prisoners.

MAJOR GROGAN'S MARCH RECALLED.

WRITING in *The World To-day*, Mr. Chambers Roberts says of Major E. S. Grogan's march from Cape to Cairo, at the beginning of the century:—

"England went mad with delight at his achievement; the Queen sent for him to come to Windsor and tell her about it; and Rhodes wrote him a characteristic letter, dated from Government House, Buluwayo, December 7, 1900: 'I must say I envy you, for you have done that which for centuries has been the ambition of every explorer, namely, to walk through Africa from south to north.' The amusement of the whole thing is that a youth from Cambridge, during his vacation, should have succeeded in doing that which the ponderous explorers of the world have failed to accomplish. There is a distinct humour in the whole thing. It makes me the more certain that we shall complete the telegraph and railway, for surely I am not going to be beaten by the legs of a Cambridge undergraduate."

ABYSSINIA AND THE BLUE NILE.

SIR E. DENISON ROSS writes to *The Times* to recall a tradition current in the fifteenth century, from which it is evident that in those days it was fully realised that any tampering with the Blue Nile would have an immediate effect on Egypt.

"It was reported that the Nile came out of a great cavern, at the entrance of which Prester John (i.e., the King of Ethiopia) had constructed two large towers joined by an immense chain; so that no one might look into the cavern. There proceeded from within the cavern a very sweet song, which made the hearer wish never to go away. The early Portuguese travellers were told that, if Prester John so desired, he could make the river flow in another direction, and it was even reported that the Sultan of Cairo paid annual tribute to Prester John as a safeguard against the changing of the course of the Nile. The same one writer tells us, allowed no Christian to proceed to India by the Red Sea, nor by the Nile towards Ethiopia, lest these Christians should make a treaty with Prester John by which the Nile should be diverted in its course away from Egypt. Finally it was supposed that the reason why Prester John did not take any such action was because of the large number of Christians inhabiting Egypt, who would as a consequence die of hunger."

A GERMAN ON COLONIES

DR. EMIL LUDWIG, M.P., writes to the *Observer* under the title "Thoughts on Armistice Day," said:—

"In Germany the Colonies have never been popular, for they are foreign to the character and history of her people. To-day the cry for Colonies is absolutely nothing but the trumpeting of the vanquished classes who are now once more regaining power. The parties of the Left are opposed to Colonies, and how could an intelligent observer, who regards the emancipation of the coloured races as one of the great coming achievements of the century, be otherwise? Who is going to buy an expensive ticket at ten at night to see the fifth act? 'We often feel,' said a well-known politician to me in London, 'that we should be very glad if you would take the Colonies taken from you back again!'"

It would be interesting to know the identity of the British politician, who, though well-known, evidently does not know well the subject on which he was speaking. No one who knows Tanganyika could wish for its return to Germany, whose misrule rendered it essential that the administration should be entrusted to other hands.

Dr. Ludwig, it will be noted, admits that the cry for the Colonies is the trumpeting of the vanquished classes "who are now once more regaining power" in Germany. That is the very reason why Britain must pay more attention to Germany's Colonial aims.

TROPICAL HOUSING.

WRITING in the *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps* on the subject of Tropical Housing, Major A. W. Howlett pertinently says, "Nothing is so remarkable as the discrepancy between the discoveries in tropical medicine and their practical application in the ordinary life of officers stationed in hot climates. Houses which I have seen erected within the last few years in India and Egypt seem to have been designed by people who have never been outside the British Isles, and who know and care as much about climatic conditions as a rabbit does about eugenics. I have in mind two sets of houses recently built in India. Both these might well have suited the artisan class in a suburban area at home; in India they were simply death-traps. The rooms were small, low, thin-walled and ill-ventilated; one could find nothing more conducive to heat-stroke. Probably the architect had never heard of heat-stroke, or thought it was like measles, inevitable for some people, anyhow."

It was suggested in these columns last week that there was generally some sound reason underlying Native agricultural practices which the enthusiast would do well to discover before enforcing radical reforms; and anyone who has experienced the shady comfort of the narrow streets of Zanzibar and the agony of the broad, blinding roads of modern Kilindini, and has compared the cool twilight of a thick-walled, doorless Arab house with the stifling heat of a tin and timber shanty considered good enough for Europeans, will admit that in town-planning, at least, the Eastern has a certain amount of sense. Kenya is now exercised in her municipal mind over schemes of alleged improvement introduced from outside. She might profitably consider Major Howlett's strongly expressed opinions before committing herself.

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MR. CARBERRY OF KENYA.

I state titles I always did. Even as a boy I vowed I would cut that stuff when I came of age," said Mr. John Carberry, otherwise Lord Carbery, of Castle Freke, Co. Cork and of Kenya, to a *Vinday Express* representative a few days ago.

"I am shortly to have the final papers which will make me an American," he continued. "During most of my life I have lived in America. I have many relatives, there, and nearly all my friends, British as well as American, live there. My uncle, who married an American, lives in California. He is retaining British citizenship, but he does not violently object to my relinquishing it."

"I enjoy being plain Mr. Carberry, and by a legal process I have put an extra 'r' in my name. I used to be indignant when I found that hotels would charge me 10s more for my room just because I had a title."

"My experience is that titles do not count for a rap, anyhow with real people. Of course, there is a silly society crowd, in America as well as in England, who kow-tow to titles; but what do such people amount to?"

"What made me sick when I was a boy was constantly looking at all the silverware with coronets on it and every piece of linen I picked up or slept on, and arms and crests stuck all over the house. Why am I any better than anyone who is not born to all that rigmarole?"

Mr. Carberry's family name, which he thereby has the right to use, is Evans-Freke.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE BLUE NILE.

MR. C. F. REY has contributed a most interesting article to the *Observer* on the Abyssinian question. He says:—

"Strange indeed is the birthplace of the great river (the Blue Nile) in the heart of the Abyssinian highlands. A spring, lined with wood and roughly fenced in with bamboo, in the midst of a bog which can only be crossed by walking over logs thrown down for the purpose, lying at the foot of the mountain of Geesh, nearly 9,000 feet above sea-level, is the sacred spot where the Blue Nile, which the Abyssinians call the Abhai, or the Father of Waters, comes to life." This is in the country of the Agows, part of the great province and former kingdom of Gojam, and the strange people who live there have for centuries sacrificed enormous numbers of cattle to the spirit of the waters at that place, and even now offer sacrifices at times of drought with (it is said) immediately satisfactory results. Holy water is drawn from it for the number of pilgrims who visit it, and much revenue accrues to the local church, priests, and chiefs.

"Lake Tana itself is a spot of romantic and fascinating association. It is an immense sheet of water of about 3,000 square kilometres in extent, reaching a depth in some places of 200 to 250 feet, and dotted with innumerable islands, some of fair size. Round the lake, which lies at about 6,000 feet above sea-level, are grassy marshes hacked sometimes by rolling plains, sometimes by towering ranges running up to 12,000 and 13,000 feet. From the northern shore there juts out into the lake the picturesque rocky peninsula of Gorgora, famous for the wonderful buildings erected by the old Portuguese Jesuits in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; beyond lies the ancient city of Gondar, the one time capital of Abyssinia, home of countless palaces and churches, sacked and burned by rival claimants to the throne, by Dervishes and by King Theodore of evil fame."

EAST AFRICAN INDIANS & FEDERATION.

Mr. M. H. MAJIKI, an Indian Town Councillor of Nairobi, an ex-Member of the Nairobi Town Council, and a former Honorary Secretary of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress—from whom we published in our last issue a letter on the subject of Kenya's law courts—says in the course of a letter to *The Times*:

The Indian community of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda is determined not to co-operate with the Hilton-Young Commission unless and until at least one Indian member is appointed thereto. It is eagerly looking forward to the appointment of a deputation, as suggested by the Indian Legislature, to visit Kenya on behalf of the Indian Government simultaneously with the Royal Commission. The Royal Commission will meet with a cold reception at the hands of the Indian settlers of those territories unless there is one Indian in its personnel to give them confidence. A European representative of the India Office would not inspire this confidence. The demand of the Convention of Associations for the grant of a European-elected majority over all parties in the Kenya Legislature is preposterous, and any such measure will be opposed by the Indian community tooth and nail by a strongly organised constitutional agitation already on foot. Surely it is immoral to hand over the control of the destinies of millions of Africans and thousands of Indians to a mere handful of Europeans, whose interests directly clash with those of the non-European communities. We are eagerly waiting to see how far the Imperial Government respect their solemn pledge contained in the White Paper of 1923.

The report of the Peetham Commission has already reopened the unfortunate racial controversy in Kenya, and throughout the length and breadth of Kenya the Indian community has passed resolutions rejecting most of the recommendations. The general feeling prevailing among the Indian community is that the present Governor, in his zeal to overdo things, is responsible for the rebirth of the racial controversy. The Nairobi Town Council has by an overwhelming majority passed a resolution that the Council is not prepared to accept the proposal to extend the area of the present municipality. It is queer, however, that the Governor, in his speech to the Legislative Council in the beginning of September, made an announcement to the effect that the Secretariat of State for Colonies had accepted the report. This announcement was made before the report was discussed or considered by the Town Council and the Legislative Council, which was most unconstitutional.

BACH IN BAGANDA LAND.

MR. M. DUNNAN, writing to the *Illustrated Times* on "Bach in Baganda Land," an Inspector of the Uganda Jubilee, says:

The native scale consists of no more than five black notes of our pianoforte. The native idea of voice production was to scream as loudly as possible through his nose, and the best singer was he who raced through his verse quickest. The Natives hope shortly to raise funds to buy a small two-manual organ for Namirembe Cathedral. It cannot be more than small, but care will be taken that it is well-made. Then the mission hopes to add to its staff a full-time musician, so that in the course of a few years the Great Gantor's quieter organ pieces—and these form the majority—will be as familiar to those who inhabit the shores of Lake Victoria as they have become to Europeans.

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AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS OF KENYA.

Facts from the 1926 Report.

The annual report for the year 1926 of the Department of Agriculture of Kenya Colony (Government Press, Nairobi, 5s. net) contains much valuable information on technical research, both agricultural and veterinary.

The total area allotted for occupation by Europeans is given as approximately 5,000,000 acres, in addition to which about 2,000,000 acres are still available. Of the area alienated 4,587,817 acres are in occupation, an increase of 167,244 acres over the previous year. The number of occupiers at December 31 last was 1,809, or an increase of 114 in the twelve months. The total area cultivated is 463,854 acres, giving an average of 286 acres per occupier, against 232 and 154 acres for the years 1925 and 1926 respectively. Including the development through livestock, on a basis of six acres per head for cattle and three acres per head for small stock, the acreage development by each European occupier is 1,311 acres, which shows the extensive character of farming operations in this Colony.

At the end of July, 1926, the areas under the chief European crops, with comparative figures for 1925, were as follows:—

Crop	1926 acres	1925 acres	Increase
Maize	193,187	155,916	23.9%
Coffee	68,950	65,140	5.9%
Sisal	60,197	52,872	13.9%
Wheat	43,765	21,085	107.5%
Barley	2,644	950	178.3%
Tea	1,689	387	342.1%

Needs of the Coffee Industry.

Coffee—Though a proportion of the crop was lost on some estates through labour shortage, the season on the whole was good, and there is an increase of 5,757 cwt. in the quantity of coffee exported, the export value increasing from £723,108 to £747,453. The acreage increased from 65,140 to 68,950 acres, there being now 714 European planters, representing 39% of the European occupiers. The Director of Agriculture states that there is a pressing need for more entomological research work and a systematic inspection of plantations, for neither of which is the existing staff nearly adequate to protect the industry.

The introduction of *Robusta* coffee has received serious consideration in consultation with the Coffee Planters' Union. It is stated that in the Highlands conditions are not likely to prove favourable to the growth of this type, and that there appeared to be a risk of damaging the quality and the reputation of the *Arabica* now firmly established. But it was decided to carry out trials of *Robusta* types, as well as *Liberica*, along the coast, in co-operation with planters.

Other Principal Crops.

Sisal—The sisal industry is flourishing, and the total area planted at July 31, 1926, was returned at 60,197 acres, of which 36,538 acres was available for cutting. The area increased 15.85% during the year, and the export of fibre was raised from 287,260

cwt. to 294,568 cwt., the value of the year's shipments being £579,499.

The report states that the sisal industry, the control of energetic business men and planters, and that unceasing efforts, are made to improve methods and systems. The efficiency of labour on sisal plantations shows a gratifying advance, largely due to sound organisation, to which the industry lends itself.

Maize—There was an increase of 23.9% in the area planted during the year, and the average yield for the whole country is returned at about six bags per acre. An attempt is being made to fix a type of "Flat White" maize possessing both high yielding power and high commercial quality.

Wheat—There was a significant increase both in the acreage and in the output, the year's production being returned at 80,069 bags, against 61,067 bags in the previous year. The advantage possessed by wheat in respect of ease of handling and low labour requirements, together with the comparatively high price of Sh. 20 per bag of 200 lb. realised, have greatly stimulated production.

INTERESTING ITEMS IN KENYA'S ACCOUNTS.

How the Colony Spends its Money.

The Financial Report and Statement of Kenya for the Year 1926 (Government Printer, Nairobi) discloses some interesting facts. We find, for instance, from page 76 that £500 was estimated as the year's expenditure on Commissions and Committees of Inquiry—and that that sum was only £2,559 short of the actual expenses. The remarks column is laconic, intimating that "more Committees sat than anticipated. The greater part of the over expenditure was an account of the Local Government Commission."

Some of the honoraria and grants paid by the Colony are also laid bare. For instance, there is £50 to the Rowett Research Institute and £150 to Dr. J. B. Orr for research work in connection with the livestock industry; £26 to Dr. C. T. Loram for compiling a report on education problems; £300 to Mr. A. D. Lewis for reporting on irrigation; £389 to cover honorarium and expenses to Mr. A. E. Basden for advising on the question of a Building Society for civil servants; and £214 as the cost of publishing Mr. Balliscombe's descriptive catalogue of the trees of the Colony.

"Travelling of Distinguished Visitors," for which £400 should have sufficed, totalled £1,533, while another deserving cause, the maintenance of destitute persons, was allowed to exceed the estimate of £150 by £259.

£35 is the amount shown to have been paid to the dependants of two Masai accidentally shot by a P.W.D. official while travelling on duty at night, "having mistaken the Natives in the dark for dangerous animals"; £96 to Mr. D. D. Banks, of Kisumu, for damages resulting from fire; and £100 to Mr. Hogg "as compensation in respect of arrest."

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EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended October 31, 1927:

KENYA COLONY—H.M. Consul, Mr. W. P. Holland. *Postal Clerks and Telegraphists*, Messrs. R. J. Brumblecome, A. J. Scott, H. R. Senior, W. Sherwood. *Veterinary Officers*, Lt. W. B. C. Danks, Mr. W. Fotheringham. *Assistant Mistress, Jeannes School*: Miss K. Hudson. *Assistant Agricultural Officer*, Mr. R. G. Bentall, B.A. (Agric.).

NORTHERN RHODESIA—*Assistant Master, Education Dept.*: Mr. J. J. H. Consterdine.

NYASALAND—*Medical Officer*, Mr. T. W. Stephens, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *Cadet Administration*: Lt. P. B. McDonald, R.N.

SEYCHELLES—*Auditor*: Mr. W. C. P. Dale.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY—*Assistant Inspector of Mines*: Lt. W. Hoatson. *Botanist, Game Preservation*: Mr. J. F. V. Phillips, B.Sc. *Zoologist, Game Preservation*: Mr. S. F. Bush, M.Sc., Ch.D. *Research Officer, Veterinary Dept.*: R. L. Cornell, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

ZANZIBAR—*Agricultural Officer*: T. D. Rutter, B.Sc.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State include the following:

Mr. J. McDonald, Colonial Postmaster, Fiji, to be Postmaster-General, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. T. R. Grimson, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Gold Coast, to be Assistant Director of Public Works, Somaliland.

Capt. S. R. Hill, M.C., Assistant Commissioner of Prisons, Kenya, to be Assistant Commissioner of Prisons, Tanganyika Territory.

IGNORANCE OF TROPICAL HYGIENE.

Dr. Andrew Balfour Speaks Out.

The following is a report from the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, given by Dr. Andrew Balfour, the Director, that the advantages of the twenty weeks' course of study, as compared with the shorter course, have now been definitely established, although he reserves for later consideration the question of the practicability of providing a short intensive course for medical practitioners proceeding to take up appointments in the tropics who are unable to delay their departure. The courses have again attracted a number of students up to the full capacity of the laboratories at Endsleigh Gardens.

Dr. Balfour says bluntly that the students—all of them, be it remembered, qualified men and women—display a surprising lack of acquaintance with the elements of hygiene. It is also intimated that the Academic Board have been asked to consider the question of the practicability of establishing a short course in hygiene for employees of banks in the tropics and of firms engaged in tropical industries, and others about to reside in tropical and sub-tropical climates. There appears to be a real demand for instruction of this kind, which, it is thought, would be greatly valued by the business firms and institutions whose employees it would mainly be designed to benefit.

"Lady Grigg," said Mr. J. F. H. Harper, the Chairman, in opening the recent session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, "is a very active lady, and activity in all forms is apt to excite comment, and comment is not always on the right side. She has very bravely entered the arena, and I am afraid she has encountered some of its dust."

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Camp Fire Comments.

Haunted by a Crowing Crested Cobra.

Hills which are sacred, haunted or in some way tabu, are a world-wide phenomenon. They occur from the West Indies through Africa to Australia. I remember hearing of an example near the mission station at Masasi, in the south of Tanganyika, writes "Effendi." Two mission padres, two lay-brothers, two experienced hunters, and I were talking in Tabora about all manner of happenings when the conversation turned on unknown animals, which drew from one of the missionaries the statement that a hill near the station was reputed to be haunted and that no Native would climb it for any consideration. The lay-brothers, when fresh out from England and full of enterprise, had volunteered to try the ascent, if a Native would guide them, but no guide would come forward, even the Christian boys refusing. At last a convert teacher agreed to go, and the expedition started. But it did not get very far, for half-way up the guide's courage failed him, and the lay-brothers, who tried to go on by themselves, soon had to abandon the attempt as the going became impossible. Discussing the adventure afterwards, it came out that the hill was alleged to be the haunt of a "crowing cobra," which, like the hamadryad, attacked all comers with fatal results. A crowing cobra seemed a zoological impossibility, but both hunters on being pressed admitted that they had heard Natives talk of it, and they themselves had heard mysterious "crowings" in the bush far from villages or human habitations, where no cock could be.

One obvious explanation would be that Native fowls, which are, of course, descendants of the jungle fowl of India, might have escaped and taken to the bush. If jungle fowl can exist truly wild in India—and they do—where there are plenty of carnivores, there seems to be no valid reason why they should not do so in Africa. Yet none of the group had ever seen a fowl wild in the bush, or heard of anyone who did. As to the crowing of a snake, "Yerrilee," a writer in the current issue of *Chambers's Journal*, states definitely that "the snakes and blue-tongued lizards of Australia have their calls, which some Australians know and repeat, thus attracting the reptiles to them, and making it easier to kill them." There is also the famous hill in St. Lucia up which a party of sailors, led by an officer of the Royal Navy, went to plant the Union Jack. None ever returned; all were killed by the deadly *fer-de-lance*. Some such incident possibly accounts for the well-established legends of haunted hills.

Threatening a Governor.

It is good to read sometimes of the manners and customs of the old colonial days, if only to see ourselves whether or not we are making progress. So much depends on the point of view. Miss Martin, in her book "The British West African Settlements," reviewed elsewhere in this issue, relates that in the year 1800 the settlers in Sierra Leone had a little trouble with the authorities, who, when all was over, hanged a couple of ringleaders, one for "feloniously taking and carrying away a gun," and the other for "sending an anonymous and threatening letter to the Governor." What would one get for the latter crime in these days? A pat on the back, as like as not, suggests a correspondent.

The Value of Small Birds.

If, as stated in a letter to the local newspaper, the trapping of small birds on the island of Mombasa is a common practice, it should be stopped. Apparently the birds are caught for two purposes: for live pets by Japanese sailors, and as an article of food by local Natives. No one could make a meal of such mites; yet when one recalls the swallows exposed for sale in Mediterranean countries and the French victims of *la chasse*, there may be some foundation for the second assertion. In any case, the practice is one which from an aesthetic as well as a utilitarian standpoint is indefensible. Small birds are a tremendous factor in keeping insect life within proper bounds, and their destruction has its prompt and inevitable nemesis in a swarm of agricultural pests. Mombasa—and Kenya generally—will do well to take heed of a warning in time.

Ruins and the Tropical Forest.

The ruins of Gedi, the ancient city near Mombasa which has attracted much attention lately, and which, we hope, will attract still more attention in the near future, are buried under a thick growth of forest, and speculation as to the age of the ruins is apt to be much confused thereby. There is nothing more deceptive, Sir Hugh Clifford, in his masterly analysis of the history of the great cities of Cambodia, rightly emphasised this point. He quoted a case within his own experience where land which he knew was under cultivation fourteen years previously was a thick forest needing the energetic use of the bush knife to penetrate on his second visit. East Africans are no doubt quite familiar with such cases; the phenomenally rapid growth of wild figs, for instance, but it is well to keep the point in mind.

More Mystery Animals.

Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, Game Warden of Kenya, is too responsible an officer to be unreliable, and when, in his official reports, he refers to mystery animals, he commands serious attention. He relates that the Natives of South Kavirondo experienced an invasion from Tanganyika of about twenty-five animals, white, very fierce, about the size of goats, and making a noise like hyenas, which ate up a field of *wimbi* in one of the border locations. They sound fascinating, and further details will be eagerly awaited. Incidentally, Captain Ritchie is a firm believer in the "Nandi bear," which he considers to be a large, possibly a giant, hyena—an opinion shared by most hunters of real African experience.

Red Indians Report.

Curiously close on the publication in these columns of the note on "The Native and Western Civilisation" comes the news from Montreal that the Red Indian tribes constituting the Six Nations—the Iroquois, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onandagas, Cayugas, and Senecas—have formally resolved to repudiate the White Man's God and his religion and to revert to the worship of their ancient deity, Gitchee Manitou. The uncivilised mind, as a correspondent wrote last week, sometimes seems to show that civilisation is for him nothing more than a temporary diversion and a passing veneer.

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THE KABAKA AND FEDERATION.

A Remarkable Memorandum.

A SPECIAL correspondent of *The Times* has sent from Kampala a most interesting cable, which we are authorised to quote, and which is in the following terms:—

"Sir Daudi Chwa, K.C.M.G., Hereditary Kabaka (King) of Buganda, and thirty-second ruler of his dynasty, has broken silence with a remarkable memorandum on 'the proposed federation of East African Colonies and the probable effect on the kingdom of Buganda.' He expresses the fear that the present status of Buganda, although not intentionally destroyed, will necessarily be lost sight of in view of the vast numbers of Native tribes which will be included in the proposed federation. The Kabaka offers the definite suggestion that either Buganda should be excluded from the federation or that it should receive 'the same consideration and treatment as that afforded Basutoland,' with a Resident Commissioner appointed by and responsible to the Imperial Government.

"The memorandum has not yet been published, but to-day I was given an opportunity to study an advance copy. Sir Daudi Chwa is not particularly desirous of seeing visitors, but those he receives are given a welcome in accordance with the old customs of the Royal house. The palace is approached through three courtyards surrounded by tall cane palisades guarded by *askaris* of the personal body-guard. In each courtyard sits a band of musicians, who on the arrival of a guest, strike up music on a variety of strange instruments, including reed flutes, harps, and drums of all shapes and sizes.

"This morning I was conducted to the Kabaka by Teofiro Kisosonkole, the aged Katikiro, or Prime Minister, who went down on his knees before the young ruler in effecting the formal introduction. The Kabaka, who was wearing a long yellow cloak over a white robe, speaks excellent English. He told me that his people were deeply concerned at the prospect of the federation of Uganda with the other East African territories. The memorandum, which clearly expresses his views, lays emphasis on the clause in the Uganda Agreement of 1900 providing for the direct rule of the Kabaka and the authority of the Lukiko, or Native Parliament. It proceeds to recapitulate the protests against amalgamation made in 1922 and 1924, and the respective reassurances of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

African Mind.

"In view of these assurances and the very definite statement from the Kenya White Paper, 1923, quoted in the preamble of the White Paper constituting the East African Commission, it is a little difficult to understand the fears expressed in the Kabaka's memorandum. But it must be remembered that there is a certain quality of obstinacy about the African mind—even the highly educated African mind—and is not satisfied with mere recapitulations and demands a more definite statement of intentions. Further, it should be remembered that the Baganda, although only about a sixth of the Native population of the Uganda Protectorate, are the pre-eminent civilising influence on the other tribes, many Native advisers being recruited from their ranks.

"The circulation of the Kabaka's memorandum is likely to exercise widespread influence, and not improbably will be interpreted for their own ends by opponents of federation, especially those who are so busy thinking Black that they are unable to see any other colour. It seems reasonable to suggest, therefore, that the Government might

save the Commission much time spent in patient but superfluous reassurances, if its visit were preceded by a statement to the Native people in what more imaginative language than the quotations from White Papers. Perhaps the real significance of the Kabaka's memorandum, coming as it does only a fortnight after the Kenya settlers' annual Convention discussed the possible effects of federation on white civilisation in East Africa, is a reminder of the complicated task awaiting the Commission.

"This morning the Kabaka opened the full session of the Lukiko, looking down on nearly two hundred white-robed members from the throne, placed on a magnificent rug composed of about a dozen leopard skins and surmounted by the skin of a black-maned lion, while outside in the sun-baked courtyard the Royal drummers beat a tattoo, the sound of which carried across the seven green hills whereon Kampala is built. The contrast between this strange scene and the memory of that other assembly at Nairobi was vividly suggestive of the difficulties of the jigsaw puzzle which it will be the task of the Hilton-Young Commission to piece together."

MINERALS IN UGANDA.

From Our Kampala Correspondent.

THE two outstanding features of Uganda to-day are its mineral discoveries and the poor state of trade—both surprises to many people, though many of us knew of the minerals ten years ago. We older residents have seen many a prospector pass through Uganda to the Congo, all telling the same tale—that Uganda had nothing to reveal. But we have lived to give the lie to their assurance.

Tin is to-day being picked up off the face of the soil in ton loads. So far practically nothing has been done to search beneath the crust, but preparations are in progress. Uganda seems to be a tin country, and as tin ore, or cassiterite, is not a plentiful mineral, we have reason to congratulate ourselves. Gold and copper have also appeared, the latter in considerable quantities, and not in one area only.

Arrangements have been made with Government for the transport of the ore to the Lake ports, for most of these finds are in the Western Province, a good distance from the commercial capital. Some hundreds of tons are ready, and considerable quantities have been shipped to Malaya for smelting. It may not be long before machinery and furnaces arrive for our smelting operations to be done locally.

For the first time in the history of the Protectorate royalty on minerals appears in the estimates. It had long been thought that minerals were scarce because grass grows high here; now we know the reasoning to be false, it can be assumed that the whole Protectorate will be combed for metals. A word of praise is due to the Geological Department for having persevered in their attempts, against such adverse criticism, to convince the authorities that this was a likely country from their standpoint.

The State of Trade.

This is not so pleasant a subject, for the state of trade has no parallel that I remember, in my thirteen years' experience. The coming cotton season threatens to be far from good, for though the price promises to be better, unfavourable weather has so damaged the prospects that if we get much over 50% of the bulk of last year's output we shall be lucky. There is a growing feeling that the commercial salvation of the country demands action by the commercial community, which should forcibly represent that Uganda is tired of this one-crop policy and its authors. We could have good trade all the year round, if only the Native were encouraged to produce other suitable crops.

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WHAT KENYA THINKS.

The Lady Northey Home.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

NAIROBI is at the moment having one of its typical times of political turmoil, the brunt of which is being directed against the Governor and Lady Grigg. The Governor has been heckled for spending too much money on the official residences of Kenya Governors and prospective palaces of Governor-Generals, but such expenditure had the consent of the Elected Members of our Legislature, whose object was to increase the importance of Kenya's capital as the political centre of the future Federation. Lady Grigg, in her zeal for child welfare, has offended many supporters of existing kindred institutions. Even those who disagree with much of the criticism feel in many cases that Kenya is not yet ripe for these masterpieces of civilisation. Nairobi is still sprawling and has not yet properly found itself. These benevolent institutions for the indigent and the poor are rather too previous as applied to Europeans; very touchy if applied to the Indian element, on account of caste, religion and exclusiveness; and can only be carried out unobtrusively to benefit the fringe of the Native element. We have our old-established League of Mercy and the more recent Lady Northey Home.

It is the proposed removal of the latter, to make way, as it is alleged, for a noble approach to Government House that has put the fat in the fire. The immediate cause of the flare-up was the proposal and adoption of a plan to compensate the latter institution out of public money. (The Home is a private benevolence but aided and approved by Government.) Public opinion is split on the subject, though the protestors certainly seem to be in the majority, to the extent that a crowded meeting was held in Nairobi to protest against any removal of the Home from its present site.

The Convention.

At the opening session of the Convention of Associations, which opened with full éclat, His Excellency answered the critics. He could find no cause for the wave of pessimism engendered by the scaremongers. True the drought had broken on the opening day and some splendid rains had fallen the day before, which altered things somewhat. The chairman, Mr. J. F. H. Harper, eulogised the Governor, who had convinced the Home people that European settlement was a permanency and would have to be taken into account, as a result of which the authorities had, he said, invented the new formula of a trustee partnership with the settlers. He added that he could never understand what this trusteeship really meant—and, as another member remarked later, the only trusteeship he understood was that for our children, young Kenyas. This latter speaker, the Hon. P. T. O'Shea, M.L.C., really went further. In referring to the composition of the Hilton-Young Commission, he considered these gentlemen naturally would be imbued with the Home idea of British Imperial interest, which comprised the interests of Home commerce, shipping, etc. Were those interests necessarily identical with ours in Kenya? There were some emphatic "Noes" in response. In brief, Kenya insists that in any new political departure she must be a consulting party.

Federation.

A full debate took place on the subject of Federation, a resolution approving the principle being put to the meeting. Some delegates favoured a rejection

of the term "federation" and the substitution of "closer union." It did not seem clear to the meeting how federation would be effected in the case of three States, each under different political phases and constitutions. One member wondered whether it was practical to federate colonies, not having elective institutions; there could be amalgamation, but could there be federation? All understood closer union as a long way towards this desideratum had already been travelled. But the assembled delegates united in resolving that no question of federation be considered in Kenya Colony until it be put to a legislature composed of an unofficial majority.

These views of the Convention follow the lines of previous forecasts in these columns. No section of opinion objects to federation or closer union in principle, and most people acknowledge its advantages; but in view of the anti-settler crusade indulged in by certain influential sections in England, our European element is resolved not to sit as pawns in the game played in the political arena at Westminster. As Sir Edward Grigg himself said at the Convention, "The policy of the settlers is winning on its own merits and is also being propelled by the violence of its opponents."

Laws in Swahili.

The suggested publication of laws in Swahili was considered in Convention, which resolved unanimously that such a course would fill no useful purpose. In the first place bi-lingual legislation is never an ideal to work for, and permissible only where two definite written and spoken languages are in common use. In Kenya there are at least five or six in common use in one part of the country or another. Many—perhaps the bulk—of the Natives do not understand Swahili. A very small proportion indeed can write or read it, even apart from the technical difficulty of translating into a crude tongue legal terms, difficult to understand by a layman in English.

RESIGNATION OF LADY GRIGG.

Lady Grigg has resigned the presidency of the Lady Northey Home "solely on account of a strong desire to do everything in my power to prevent further controversy about the management of the Home. I want to help, and not to hinder, the work of the Committee; and I am convinced that in present circumstances my resignation is the best means of assisting the Committee to attain consensus and secure general agreement on the future of the Home. I trust that none will feel that I am leaving the Committee simply because the Home is in difficulties and under criticism. I shall remain most deeply interested in its welfare, and will gladly accept the position of patroness, should the Committee request me to do so, provided it is clear that I shall have no further share of responsibility, however indirect, for the policy adopted by the Trustees and the Committee in the conduct of the Home."

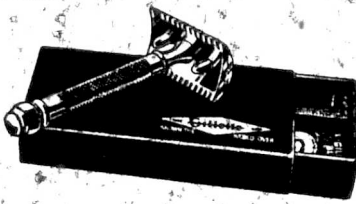
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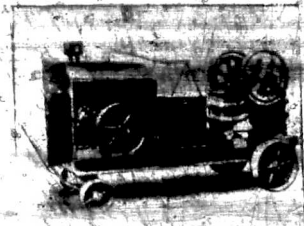


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The Tanganyika Government proposes to introduce a Bill to regulate the use of wireless telegraphy in the territory.

□ □ □ □

Zanzibar cloves constitute the only East African ingredient of the Empire Christmas pudding recipe published by the Empire Marketing Board.

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The *ad valorem* rate of Customs duty on goods imported into the Zanzibar Protectorate has been increased from 10% to 15% as from October 28.

□ □ □ □

Nanyuki is hopeful that it may have direct rail communication with Kenya's capital in the not distant future, for an economic survey of the Narro Maru-Nanyuki area has been ordered.

□ □ □ □

Comtelbuo Ltd., of London, Liverpool, and New York, have issued the fifty-seventh edition of their Annual Cotton Handbook, which now contains two additional pages showing acreages under cotton in Uganda and the Sudan.

□ □ □ □

Notice is given that the partnership existing at Moshi between Mr. L. Callow and Mr. Bernard Friend under the style of The African Transport has been dissolved by mutual consent. The first-named will continue the business.

The annual report of the Nairobi Municipal Council shows a profit of £149 after allowing for depreciation. Mr. J. H. D. Beales was elected a director in place of Mr. I. North Lewis, who is at present out of the Colony, and the board now consists of Lord Delamere (chairman), Capt. A. K. Gibson, Mr. E. C. Long, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. H. J. Allen Turner, and Major H. A. D. White.

□ □ □ □

We recently reported the total destruction by fire of the s.s. "Rusinga," of the Kenya and Uganda Marine. News has now been received that the ship's oil fuel became ignited while she was berthed at Mtsoma and that the conflagration spread so rapidly that a number of the passengers lost all except the clothes they were wearing. A package of diamonds valued at £6,000 was destroyed. The ship, which was built just after the War had broken out, was of 1,200 tons and had accommodation for some 750 tons of cargo.

□ □ □ □

His Majesty's Consul-General at Lourenço Marques, Mr. J. Pyke, reports that the Department of Port and Railways at Lourenço Marques is calling for tenders for the supply of two 350 h.p. electric motors. Tenders will be received up to February 13. A copy of the specification and general conditions of tender is available for inspection by firms desirous of supplying material of British manufacture, on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference B.X. 3996 should be quoted.

EAST AFRICAN REPRESENTATION OFFERED.

An engineer with offices at Nairobi, who travels annually over Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo, and who has a personal connection among coffee, sisal, sugar, tea and other estate machinery users, desires to represent British manufacturers of tea, cotton, and other estate machinery; also a crude oil caterpillar tractor. This agent already represents a British manufacturer of machinery for coffee, sugar, rice, cocoa and rubber. Anyone interested can obtain further particulars from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1, by quoting Ref. No. 367.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

AT last week's auction there was a fair demand, prices being as follows:

Kenya			
"A" sizes	1278. 6d	to	1418. 0d.
"B" ..	1088. 0d.	to	1288. 0d.
"C" ..	088. 0d.	to	1148. 6d.
Peaberry	1108. 0d.	to	1308. 0d.
London graded			
First size	1248. 6d.		
Second size	1218. 0d.		
Third size	1008. 6d.		
Peaberry	1108. 6d.		
Kilimanjaro			
London cleaned			
First sizes	1288. 0d.	to	1468. 6d.
Second sizes	1158. 6d.	to	1308. 6d.
Third sizes	1038. 0d.	to	1148. 0d.
Peaberry	1078. 6d.	to	1208. 0d.
Arusha			
London cleaned			
First sizes	1208. 0d.	to	1308. 0d.
Second sizes	1068. 0d.	to	1158. 6d.
Third sizes	018. 0d.	to	1058. 0d.
Peaberry	1078. 0d.	to	1208. 0d.

London stocks of East African coffee on November 9 totalled 21,905 bags, as against 10,832 bags at the corresponding date of 1926.

COTTON.

According to the current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, good inquiries have been received for East African cotton during the past week, but quotations have been reduced 65 points. Exports of East African cotton into Great Britain since August 1, total 15,821 bales, as against 26,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1926, and 53,000 bales in 1925. Imports of Sudan cotton during the fifteen weeks since August 1, have amounted to 6,583 bales, as against 7,000 bales in 1926 and 4,000 in the same period of 1925.

NYASALAND AND RHODESIAN TOBACCO.

In their monthly tobacco reports Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co. state that inquiries have been made for dark wrapper leaf and all grade strips. The market for brights is still depressed, although there is a perceptible tendency for prices to harden. Prices are as follows:

	1926	1927	Strip	1927
Dark	13d. to 24d.	12d. to 18d.	18d. to 22d.	18d. to 21d.
				to 24d.
Semi-dark to semi-bright	12d. to 15d.	12d. to 18d.	16d. to 20d.	16d. to 20d.
Medium bright	10d. to 23d.	19d. to 21d.	21d. to 24d.	21d. to 24d.
Good to fine	24d. to 36d.	24d. to 36d.		

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Caster Seed.—The market is steady and unchanged.
Cotton Seed.—The market is nominally unchanged.
Groundnuts.—Near positions continue firm, business having been done at £23 12s. 6d. in afloat parcels. Bistant positions are at a discount with buyers of October November at £21 10s.
Maize.—No. 1 offered at 35s. in bags and 34s. 6d. in bulk, with buyers holding off in the hope of a reduction.
Sisal.—No business is passing, the nominal rate remaining about £25.
Sisal.—Although the London speculative market continues unchanged, there are buyers of No. 1 at £36 and sellers at £36 10s. c.i.f. Antwerp. Certain estates are ready to do business, and the value of good marks is between £26 10s. and £27. Buyers persist that sisal may go still lower, especially in view of the lower price at which Mexican sisal is being sold.

COMPANHIA DO NYASSA.

The ordinary general meeting of the Companhia do Nyassa is to be held in Lisbon on November 28. The report shows that imports into the company's territory increased by 15 per cent. over the year, Es. 16,631,736 for the year, while exports were less than Es. 6,300,297 to a total of Es. 10,478,954. The directors attribute the increased exports to a better agricultural year, and the development of the land concessions made in previous years, and also to the ever-increasing conviction that under the present Government of the Territories, and in conformity with the reiterated indications of the Administration, the government of the territories is carried out with the most complete justice, whether in connection with officials, European colonists, or the Natives.

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

Barclays Bank's monthly review for November contains the following information:—
Kenya.—Improvement of business is specially reported by dealers in agricultural implements and by motor traders. Crops are suffering from continued dry weather, and it is feared that the new season's crops will be very light.
Uganda.—Climatic conditions have been unfavourable for the proper development of the cotton, but the prospects were improved by the good rains towards the end of August and the beginning of September. It is anticipated that the season will be late.

Tanganyika.—Favourable weather conditions have facilitated the harvesting of groundnuts, and prices have been well maintained at Shgs. 5.50—Shgs. 5.75. Cotton prices have advanced from Shgs. 47.50 to Shgs. 65.70 per kilo as a result of supplies being insufficient to meet demands.

Nyasaland.—Conditions in wholesale and retail trades continue steady. The cold weather recently experienced has not so seriously affected the cotton crop as was feared at one time, and prospects are now considered favourable. The export figures of tea and tobacco are expected to exceed those for last year.

Northern Rhodesia.—Reports indicate that trade in the Rhodesias is steady and on a sound footing, while prospects are considered hopeful. Maize quotations continue steady, but tobacco prices, principally in the top grades, have shown a slight decline. The general quality of this season's tobacco crop is regarded as excellent. The Mines Department, Northern Rhodesia, reports that the total value of the mineral production of that Colony during August was £25,585, compared with £14,728 in August last year.

Sudan.—The Sudan has been marking time during the period under review, awaiting the result of the harvests, which promise well after the abundant rains. A good dura crop, after the poor years experienced, will mean a general recrudescence of business throughout the country. Merchants have commenced to stock coats, a coarse description of cloth imported from Japan, and the demand for the more luxurious tissues from Manchester suffers accordingly. Tea is beginning to find favour with the inhabitants and is gradually displacing coffee as a beverage, but improved transport in Abyssinia may lower the price of coffee and re-instate it in popularity.

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 In response to numerous requests, LEAVE CARS LTD. have pleasure in announcing that their period of deferred payments may now, in approved cases, be extended until after the purchase of the home-leaved. Those who desire to buy a car (new or second-hand) when on leave are invited to write for booklet to
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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Llandovery Castle," which left Mombasa on October 26, has brought the following passengers:

To Suez.
 Prof. H. Clark Powell
 Mrs. H. Clark Powell
 Miss Clark Powell
 Master Clark Powell
 Mr. P. J. E. Hugo
 Mrs. P. J. E. Hugo
 Mr. W. T. Ellington
 Mrs. W. T. Ellington
 Mr. E. J. W. Smith

To Genoa.
 Miss F. N. Adams
 Comdr. H. T. Baillie-Grohman

Mr. R. S. Cobb
 Mr. J. S. Crossley
 Mr. P. K. Horner
 Mrs. P. K. Horner
 Mr. H. C. R. Milward
 Mr. A. C. Tubb
 Captain C. A. Turpin
 Mr. D. C. Wallis Jones
 Mrs. F. G. Wallis Jones
 Mr. A. E. Weatherhead
 Mrs. Shellsell White

To Marseilles.
 Miss S. H. Aronson
 Mrs. J. M. Casalis
 Miss C. Casalis
 Mrs. R. L. Fulton
 Mr. G. M. Fletcher
 Mrs. W. C. Jordan
 Mrs. W. Macfarlane
 Miss A. Macfarlane
 Miss M. Macfarlane
 Mr. F. P. Patterson
 Mr. F. Read
 Mrs. F. Read and child
 Miss B. C. Robertson
 Mrs. A. M. Saphir
 Mr. M. Valentin
 Miss Valentin
 Miss M. Waller
 Mr. A. Waller

To England.
 Mr. I. E. B. Anthony
 Mr. G. F. Bailey
 Mrs. G. T. Bailey
 Mr. S. W. J. Barnes
 Mr. T. G. Bates
 Mr. E. R. Borthwick
 Mrs. Bowie
 Miss G. E. Brook
 Mrs. F. Browning

Miss Browning
 Mrs. Lynden Bell
 Mr. F. H. R. Game
 Mr. W. L. Castleden
 Mrs. W. L. Castleden
 Mrs. M. S. Christopherson
 Mr. S. O. Dasoot
 Miss M. A. Davies
 Mr. W. B. Sothern

Eastcourt.
 Miss B. Foord
 Miss M. Fleming
 Mr. F. Gebhard
 Mrs. F. Gebhard
 Miss G. Gebhard
 Miss O. Gebhard
 Miss V. Gebhard
 Major E. J. L. W.

Gilchrist.
 Mr. R. J. Hanney
 Miss Hewitt
 Miss F. C. Hindmarsh
 Mr. R. Horsfield
 Mr. D. Horsfield
 Miss F. Hayes
 Miss M. Hayes

Miss M. Johnson
 Mr. A. G. Jones
 Mrs. A. G. Jones
 Miss M. E. Joss
 Master R. M. Lloyd
 Mr. W. Macfarlane
 Mrs. J. Meredith
 Mr. D. H. Miller
 Mrs. D. H. Miller
 Mr. I. E. Morgan
 Mr. H. McMunn
 Mrs. H. McMunn
 Dr. J. McNeillie
 Mrs. J. McNeillie

Mrs. S. R. Noyes and child
 Mr. P. W. Perryman
 Miss A. Preston
 Mrs. H. Richardson
 Mrs. P. Robinson
 Major J. R. Sandler
 Miss A. N. Seabrook
 Mrs. E. A. Stowell
 Miss Stowell
 Miss A. J. Strachan
 Miss A. Thompson
 Major J. L. Wilcocks
 Mrs. J. L. Wilcocks and child
 Mr. O. Guise Williams
 Mr. S. H. Whitworth
 Mrs. S. H. Whitworth and child

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on November 22/24, December 1, 6, 8, and 15. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O. at 10.30 a.m. tomorrow, November 18.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on November 19, 25, and 30.

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

Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar
 For Mombasa only
 Nyasaland & Northern Rhodesia

Letters
 Nov. 24
 Dec. 1
 Dec. 2

EAST AFRICAN MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH-INDIA.
 "Malda" left Port Said homewards, Nov. 11.
 "Modasa" arrived Port Said from East Africa, Nov. 11.
 "Mantola" arrived Beira outwards, Nov. 9.

"City of Mandatay" arrived London, Nov. 11.
 Oct. 31
 "Clan Mackenzie" left Aden for East Africa, Nov. 8.
 "Huntsman" left Birkenhead for East Africa, Nov. 13.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.
 "Rijntonien" arrived East London, homewards, via West Coast, Nov. 7.
 "Zenada" left Mozambique for South Africa, Nov. 6.
 "Nias" left Antwerp for East Africa via Suez, Nov. 4.
 "Vreedyk" left Marseilles homewards, Nov. 3.
 "Gryskerik" left Port Said homewards, Nov. 6.
 "Heemsckerk" arrived Beira homewards via Suez, Nov. 3.
 "Ryverkerk" arrived Durban for East Africa, Nov. 4.
 "Jagersfontein" left Antwerp for East Africa via Suez, Nov. 8.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 "Explorateur Grandidier" arrived Tamatave for Mauritius, Nov. 10.
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" left Marseilles for Mauritius, Nov. 11.
 "Amiral Pierre" arrived Marseilles from Mauritius, Nov. 8.

UNION CASTLE.
 "Durban Castle" arrived Beira, Nov. 12.
 "Gascon" arrived Cape Town for London, Nov. 13.
 "Glengorm Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, Nov. 10.
 "Gloucester Castle" left Ascension for London, Nov. 13.
 "Granully Castle" left Algoa Bay for London, Nov. 12.
 "Guildford Castle" arrived Cape Town, Nov. 12.
 "Llandovery Castle" arrived London from East Africa, Nov. 10.
 "Elanstophan Castle" left Mombasa for Natal, Nov. 11.

COMPANHIA DE MOCAMBIQUE.

THE profit of the Companhia de Mocambique for 1926 amounted to £41,405 (against £130,801 for 1925). Of this, £2,074 is applied to the reserve fund (against £6,544) £1,027 is carried to the profit of the State (against £3,227), £16,616 is deducted for various amortisations (the same), while the balance of £21,773 is carried to the special reserve fund (against £104,403).

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