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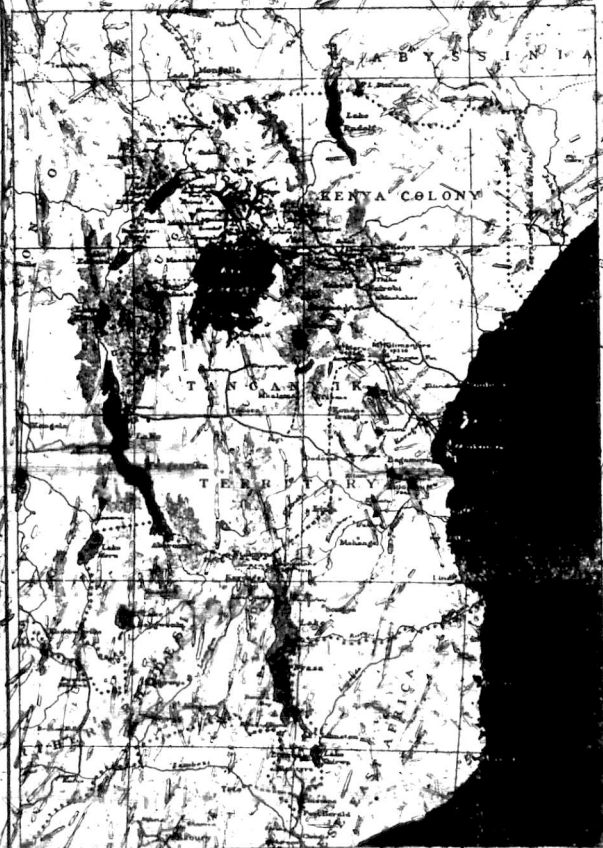
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ADVERTISING EAST AFRICAN COFFEE

PLANTING conditions in a country which supplies over 60% of the world's coffee must have a very real interest for coffee growers in East Africa, and we therefore publish in this issue a number of quotations describing the present position of the industry in Brazil. Harvesting, we are told, has not been much improved during the last hundred years, picking being done by stripping the tree, allowing berries in all stages of maturity, mixed with leaves and twigs, to fall to the ground, sweeping everything into sacks, and afterwards sorting out the mixture! Cheapness and mass production are evidently the features of coffee growing in Brazil, which produces the lowest grades of coffee on the New York market, where they sell at 65s. a cwt., while best Java and Dutch East Indian sorts sell at over 180s. A photograph of an "ocean of coffee whose green waves are millions of trees" is startling to the East African, with his ingrained conviction that no planter in his senses would nowadays have square miles of

coffee plantation undivided by forest belts. Was it not this very system which ruined the coffee estates of Ceylon? And is it not fair to deduce that the widespread infestation of the Brazilian estates by a bean-boring beetle must be largely due to it? What with lessened production per tree owing to soil exhaustion, a dangerous and widespread insect pest, increasing labour costs, and a falling market, the Brazilian coffee industry seems to be struggling hard to hold its place, but with commendable pluck and energy the whole country is bent on retrieving the situation. The planters have submitted to a cess of one milreis gold per bag—an impost which works out at over 24% of the output of each estate—and a huge loan has been raised for the protection, stabilisation, and advertising of the industry. It must not be presumed that the gross production of coffee in Brazil is falling off. The average export remains in the neighbourhood of 14,000,000 bags annually, but the current year's crop is expected to be a bumper one, reaching some 17,000,000 bags in the State of Sao Paulo alone, and probably totalling 22,000,000 bags from the whole country, or 1,000,000 bags more than world consumption.

The prospect that a colossal amount of low-grade coffee may thus be thrown on the market cannot be regarded with equanimity by any planter. America is already talking of reduced prices, which might depress the high-grade coffees grown in East Africa. Quality, however, will always find its market, if the buyer knows he is getting value for his extra outlay, and East African planters might meet the situation by a well-planned advertising campaign. If the Brazilians are willing to tax themselves to the extent of 24%, is it too much to hope that East African coffee planters will agree to a lesser impost? If only one-fifth of the Brazilian percentage were collected this year, Kenya exports alone would provide a fund of some £5,000 to advertise the fact that the Colony's coffee is high-grade and well worth its price. Better still, planters throughout all the Dependencies might join in one general scheme to advertise East African coffees, the main stress thus falling on the urge to "Drink East African Coffee," which, it would be explained in smaller type, means coffee grown in the British territories of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, and perhaps Northern Rhodesia. If tea producers in India and Java have found it possible to establish co-operative advertising campaigns, East African coffee planters should be able to emulate their example. The moment for prompt action appears to have arrived, and we commend the idea to the careful consideration of our readers.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT AREA IN THE IRINGA PROVINCE

CONDITIONS AT DABAGA, MUFINDI, AND LUPEMBE

As Described by Tanganyika's Acting Director of Agriculture.

The escarpment possesses a horn-shaped area along its eastern edge, in which there are three centres of European settlement, Dabaga, Mufindi, and Lupembe. The wide end of the horn is at Dabaga in the north, and the narrow end at Lupembe in the south. There is also a decline in altitude from the wide to the narrow end, from about 7,000 ft. at Dabaga to 5,500 ft. at Lupembe.

These centres of settlement are characterised by undulating hills, a high rainfall (judged to be about seventy inches), a dry season of about four months (July to October), heavy morning mists in the dry season, and forest vegetation.

The soils are chiefly a rich dark forest loam, which varies considerably in depth with the conformation of the land. Throughout the area the soil appears to be underlain by a granitic clay, which on certain farms at Mufindi appears within a few inches of the surface. This is a feature of the soils of the Iringa Plateau. The soils are said to be deficient in lime, and this is probably the case owing to their mainly granitic origin, but this should be confirmed by soil analyses.

A cold southerly wind blows over the whole escarpment in the winter months, and perennial tropical crops require protection from these, either by windbreaks or by planting on sheltered hillsides.

Dabaga.

Dabaga is judged to be too cold for coffee and suitable for tea. Mufindi (altitude 6,000 to 6,500 ft.) is also judged to be better suited to tea than coffee, the altitude is still considered to be too high for the latter, though this is disputed and the point requires to be proved. Settlers would be well advised not to plant coffee extensively at the beginning. Lupembe (5,500 ft.) is thought to be the most likely of the three areas for coffee, but 500 ft. lower would be better still. It is suitable for tea.

In my opinion this eastern horn is excellent tea country. It seems a pity that the settlers are undertaking coffee planting so extensively before the area is proved. It is feared there will be disappointment. It was learned that certain Kenya settlers who have taken up land at Mufindi intend to plant tea. It seems to me that tea will eventually displace the coffee that is being planted throughout these areas. One can visualise a Tea Planters' Co-operative Association existing in ten years' time with a factory at each of the three centres (for it will not be possible for the individual planter to afford a factory), partially financed by a Government Land Bank; alternatively, the erection of factories by a

private firm, such as Brooke Bond, as in Kenya. It may be considered advisable to put an idea of this kind before the settlers.

The areas are considered suitable for intensive dairy farming (notably with Friesland cattle) and for pig farming, though it is suggested that the Director of Veterinary Services should visit the areas to confirm this. Certain export fruits, such as apples, and, in sheltered situations, almonds, wall, it is believed, do well. Other fruits should be tried such as the Brazil nut and the pecan from America. Citrus fruits are doubtful. Ordinary annual grain crops (maize, wheat, barley, etc.) should do well, as also beans, buckwheat and fodder crops for stock.

Ngurube lies below Dabaga, at an altitude of about 4,500 ft. The rainfall is judged to be about 28 inches and is strictly seasonal, opening in November and closing in May. It is an area suitable for annual crops only, unless irrigation is possible. The main soil is a light red loam, judged to be suitable particularly for potatoes and groundnuts, which form valuable foods for the pigs being raised there as the main farming industry. It is a mixed farming area, and some form of live stock rearing should, it is thought, always be the main branch of the farming, crops being grown chiefly for food (potatoes, groundnuts, maize, and, under irrigation, wheat, and with liming, lucerne). There are fairly large areas of grey sand soil which are considered to be useless. With irrigation and liming some fruits should do well. Virginia tobacco should be tried.

Soil Types.

Sabaki, Nyamande, Mufindi, and Fufua are names of farms visited in an extensive area in the heart of the Plateau, in which climate and soil conditions are similar. The country is flat but dotted with hills, and possesses the distinctive flat-topped *wombo* type of savannah which characterises areas of long dry seasons. The altitude in general is approximately 5,500 ft. The average rainfall is judged to be short of thirty inches. The soils are chiefly of granitic origin, and one hears of "constant" soils, where the soils of the two formations have become mixed owing to rock intrusion.

In the dry season this wide area is not prepossessing from the point of view of agricultural production, and one would be inclined to dismiss it as merely pastoral country, with sorghums and other drought-resistant crops to supplement grazing in the dry months. The surface soil over most of it appears as a dry, light-coloured granitic sand, and this would lend colour to such an impression. But this would be a very superficial judgment. The whole of this light surface soil appears to be very shallow and is underlain by a soft granitic clay. This is an excellent combination, for the porous

* Mr. H. ... Acting Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika Territory, recently visited the white settlement areas of the Iringa Province, and this report, which is being circulated for comment to Settlers' Associations in the Territory, sets out his description of the country and his views of the prospects. The cross-headings have been inserted editorially.

conflicting to constitute any evidence of the suitability of the crop to the conditions. Extensive plantings initially are not advisable. Almonds and pecan nuts should do well here.

At the farms on the Lupa River road (about twenty miles from Mbeya) the rainfall is heavier, but the soil is somewhat lighter in texture, though a rich loam; the dry season is just as long, and the altitude is higher than at Mbozi. The same caution is therefore advised.

TUKUYU.

Tukuyu. The coffee farms in this area are situated at an altitude approximating 4,000 ft. The soils are rich loams of volcanic origin. The rainfall is high, eighty to a hundred inches, and the dry season is short. Under those conditions coffee should be successful, but careful points to be observed are depth of soil in parts, the volcanic rock is close to the surface and protection from the cold winds, as well as choice of the warmest situations on the farm. There is just a possibility that the winter temperatures may be too cold and variation between day and night winter temperatures excessive. Tea should do very well.

An important fact here is that the cattle are not in the condition which one would expect from the grass growth observed, and not in nearly such good condition as the cattle on the much drier Bohoro Flats. This may be due to a plant food deficiency in the soil; if so, it is likely to be phosphates; the point however requires investigation, particularly in view of the otherwise suitable conditions for dairy farming, and the investigation is being taken in hand.

As an important point in cultivation in areas of such high rainfall with planting on the hillsides contour drainage should be adopted and clear cultivation should not be practised; a short, thin grass or bracken growth is useful in preventing soil wash, and the moisture which it uses can well be spared from the coffee or tea crop.

It was learned that at the higher altitude, on Rungwe wild cardamom is found, and this points to a suitable crop (cultivated cardamom) for such situations, which are too cold for coffee, though probably not for tea.

NATIVE AREAS. CASH CROPS.

Bohoro Flats. Altitude under 3,500 ft. The rainfall is probably not higher than thirty inches, but the flats are flooded every year from the rivers fed from a large watershed receiving heavy rains. The soil is a rich alluvial loam. As cash crops, which the Natives at present do not appear to cultivate, sugar cane and rice should do well. It is thought possible to build up a profitable sugar industry for the Natives by securing the interest of a firm for the erection of a factory; the firm however, would probably require land for planting extensively itself (four or five thousand acres), so as not to be entirely dependent on the Native production to feed the mill. It may be thought desirable to take this matter up. Rice seed is being supplied for trial and multiplication.

Rungwe. The conditions described under Tukuyu are judged to be suitable for *Robusta* coffee at altitudes not exceeding 4,200 ft. This is in hand. What does well, and is grown as a cash crop, at a high price for sale in Nyasaland; the market is, of course, limited.

Lake Nyasa District. (1) South of Tukuyu. Rice is selected as a crop for the swampy areas. For the drier areas, cotton growing should be revived if it is possible to secure a ginny near Mwaga. The

matter is being taken up. A Native tobacco should also do well if the Natives will apply manure to the tobacco lands. (2) South-east of Tukuyu, under the same conditions, it is judged

that *Robusta* coffee should be grown in the Mbeya and Mbozi areas and in the north of the Province south of Iringa. Native tobacco should prove a profitable crop.

Mr. Wolfe's Conclusions.

The Iringa Province on the whole is judged to be rich in agricultural possibilities, the limiting factors being a low population (both European and Native) except in Rungwe and lack of cheap transport facilities. There appear to be hundreds of square miles of good mixed farming country which are now very sparsely settled, but show evidence of having at one time supported a large population of Native agriculturists and pastoralists. The extent of the old cultivated, ridged fields is astonishing, as is also the fact that the Natives now occupying the area know nothing of these old cultivators. In parts there is quite clear evidence of drainage and irrigation having been practised in the swampy lands, the upper drier lands, which show little traces of cultivation, having presumably been used for grazing in other parts, mile after mile of ridged hillsides is seen. As there was probably no market for surplus produce at the time, the population supported by such an extensive cultivation, it is thought, may have been a denser one than any that now exist in the Territory.

In regard to European settlement about the centres designated as Mbeya, Mbozi, Lukanga River, Iringa, Njombe, and in the central part of the Province north and south of Ifunda, the Native population is sparse, and there appears to be room for a large number of farms, ranging from 2,500 to 5,000 acres (depending on the rainfall and soil-carrying capacity of the land), well suited to the farming of products which require cheap transport facilities (animal products and grains) and well appeared to tobacco. It must be emphasised that for safe farming these are essentially areas suited to mixed farming (animal products and grains) with tobacco as an important side-line owing to the facts that the average rainfall is close enough to the margin of safety to cause a loss of the tobacco crop when it falls appreciably below the average, and the danger, in respect of market prices, of relying exclusively upon a specialised crop. In the absence of a railway, however, mixed farming will not pay (except possibly the production of beef and hair), and the settler is justified in turning to tobacco as his main chance while developing his farm economy in the direction of mixed farming to a degree commensurate with his expectation of cheap transport.

¹ Is Mr. Wolfe correct in assuming that these old ridges and furrows are evidence of a former large population? May they not more probably represent wasteful methods of cultivation? The Natives' practice of turning the soil for food and moving on after one or two later is well known and may perhaps account for the ridges to which he refers.

"EAST AFRICA"

The only weekly Journal that can keep you informed of developments throughout the whole of our East African territories.

COFFEE GROWING IN BRAZIL.

Points for East African Planters.

BRAZIL celebrated last year the bicentenary of the introduction of coffee into the country, and the *Tee and Coffee Trade Journal* of New York has marked the event by publishing a *Grand Coffee Number*, giving a detailed account of the history, progress and present condition of the industry in a country which occupies half the total area of the continent of South America. Two-thirds of the coffee grown in the whole world is to-day produced by Brazil, and as facts concerning the cultivation and marketing of coffee on so vast a scale must be of interest to all East African planters of the crop, we give hereunder a number of quotations from our enterprising contemporary.

In 1926 there were in Sao Paulo alone 40,181 coffee estates, with a total area of 3,835,000 acres, carrying 966,142,500 bearing trees and 158,097,712 new ones. The crop averages about 13,500,000 bags (of 60 kilos each), but a total of 22,000,000 bags is confidently expected in 1927-28.

The World's Largest Coffee Estate.

The largest estate in Brazil—and in the world—is near Ribeirao Preto, in the State of Sao Paulo, and belongs to the Dumont Coffee Company. It comprises some 30,000 acres of land, of which 14,000 acres are under coffee. The trees number 4,500,000. The estate is quite self-contained, possessing its own railway, medical staff, church, foundry, and workshops.

There are 6,000 people living on the estate. Children can work quite well in the coffee industry, and are especially useful in picking the crop. The coffee trees are treated by colonists on contract. An able-bodied person can look after 5,000 trees. He is paid at the rate of 100 per 1,000 trees, to keep them weeded, and about ninepence per 500 litres for picking the fruit. The colonist is also given land in which he may grow whatever he likes, such as maize, rice, beans, and potatoes, etc. If a family is careful and does not get a setback through sickness it can save money. There are many rich planters in the State of Sao Paulo to-day who started as colonists.

The term "colonist" requires some explanation. No industry depends so much upon land and labour as coffee, from the time the tree is planted until the finished product reaches seaboard. Immigrants from Italy, Portugal, Spain, and, since the War, Russia and Hungary, have come to Brazil, and with their families are hired under yearly contract with the planter to cultivate so many thousand trees. The harvesting is paid for separately, according to the number of bags gathered. Of late years many Japanese have arrived, and have proved highly satisfactory to the planters, especially on account of their industry in growing rice in their spare time. The Japanese Government, through its consular service, keeps carefully in touch with every family of its colonists.

The species of tree grown is *Coffea arabica*, and some trees over a hundred years of age are still producing, though this is admitted to be very unusual. Paying production falls off seriously after about twenty-five years, apparently through impoverishment of the soil. Fertilisers have not been much used in the past, and the pernicious system of inter-planted catch-crops has had its usual effect.

The planter, in offering inducements, permitted the colonist to plant cereals between the trees. The additional strain after a number of years has told very heavily on coffee production, and many planters realise the necessity of dispensing with this practice.

* For the convenience of our readers, all money is expressed in sterling at the rate of 100 milreis = 48 11/2 dollars = £10 sterling, and arrobas and kilograms in pounds avoirdupois.

The huge scale of operations and the shortage of labour compel everything to be done in the cheapest way.

In laying out a new orchard this year, the planter placed in squares containing about 5,000 trees ten feet apart. The young plants are started by sowing the seeds in small baskets to facilitate handling in the fields. Just before the rainy season sets of four plants are placed in each hill in the prepared ground, where they receive protection from the sun for about a year. It takes about four years for a young orchard to start bearing, and during this period each tree must be cultivated with utmost care by hand.

"To plant the seeds in shaded nursery beds should be, of course, the best way for planting coffee, but it is too expensive."

"The tree has three distinct flowerings, sometimes four, one month apart. The delicate flower bursts into bloom generally after the first shower of the rainy season, and remains in glory for but a few hours. The September and October flowerings are the most desirable, as the berries mature at the best season for harvesting. The harvesting is started as soon as possible after the rains cease, generally in May, and covers a period of about six months in the year."

Remarkable Method of Harvesting.

The method of harvesting is remarkable. Everything on the tree is torn away—berries green, ripe and dry—with the result that the handling becomes complicated and the product is of low quality.

In practically all countries outside Brazil where coffee is produced labour is so cheap and abundant that the ripe berries are picked from the plant and placed in baskets or bags to be taken to the drying floors. This method is impossible in Brazil due to the lack of sufficient labour and high wages. The present method is to strip all the coffee from the tree by hand and let it fall to sheets and to the ground direct. It is then raked up, along with the dirt and sifted through a screen, which removes a large part of the trash. It is then sacked and transported to the washing tank, from where it is run through canals to various sections on the drying floors. In the early part of the season there are berries on the trees in three different stages of maturity, caused by the flowering of the plant at different times.

The first separation of the crop takes place in the washing tanks, where the dry berries float and the ripe and green ones sink. The two latter are in some of the best estates put through pulping machines, which pulp the ripe berries, but, by a backing of rubber, allow the green berries to pass through uncrushed. If not separated, the green beans give a poor taste to the final product. Much importance is attached to the drying, which must be done slowly and uniformly. Mechanical driers are very seldom used in Brazil, the usual method of drying the beans being by labourers walking to and fro through the coffee pushing a simple wooden rake. On the larger estates animals are used, hauling a larger instrument. The beans next pass to the mills, where the parchment is removed and the beans are graded.

The grading of the hulled product is accomplished by passing it over a series of graduated screens which separate it into six or seven types. These types are all produced on the same tree. Some of the larger mills have installed simple equipment consisting of a table on which the hulled product is slowly passed before an operator, usually a woman. She picks out all the defective and discoloured beans, which extra work is very profitable as the resulting grad comes under a higher classification. This precaution would be very advantageous to all growers, but as yet few seem to realise it.

Expenditure and Revenue.

The expenses of the planter in connection with the handling of the coffee trees, crop, general costs (vehicles, machinery, conservation administration) can be estimated at sixpence a tree. One planter gives the following information:

- Each colonist, annually, £7 10s. to £12 10s.
- Crop, per 50 litres, 6s. to 1s.
- Transport from the plots during, washing, weighing in per 50 litres, £12 10s.
- Milling, bagging, per 11 lbs. ad. to 6d.

Rhodesia, with a view to obtaining a better quality of seed than that obtainable locally. Unfortunately, Mr. Cameron was unable to obtain any considerable amount of good quality seed from the Union, and the best seed obtainable from Southern Rhodesia, though markedly superior to that obtainable in Northern Rhodesia, is not pure, nor has it been possible to find a specially jassid-resistant variety. In order, however, that farmers in the latter country may continue cotton growing until a better source of seed supply is available, a free distribution was made of six tons of seed from Southern Rhodesia, the condition being that payment for the seed would only be required if the crop harvested were reasonably satisfactory.

The Rev. J. A. Ross, of the London Missionary Society, working in the country immediately adjoining the south end of Lake Tanganyika, is doing his best to develop cotton growing among the Natives of that area. The Corporation have complied with his request to supply him with a small baling press to facilitate the transport of the cotton grown.

Southern Rhodesia.

It will be remembered that the Corporation, in conjunction with the British Cotton Growing Association and the Government of Southern Rhodesia, advanced the sum required for the erection of three ginneries in that country. Unfortunately, two bad seasons supervened, and the co-operative societies owning the ginneries asked the three parties concerned to forego interest on the sums advanced, owing to the fact that the amounts of cotton ginned had been insufficient to enable the ginneries to pay their way. The Corporation, in common with the British Cotton Growing Association and the Government, acceded to the request made to them, and have agreed to forego interest until such time as the ginneries are in a position to pay it.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Land Alienation in Kenya.

In reply to Sir R. Hamilton, Mr. Amery said: The land alienated in Kenya during recent years has been as follows:

| | Acres. |
|------|---------|
| 1923 | 404,267 |
| 1924 | 364,410 |
| 1925 | 317,258 |
| 1926 | 332,684 |

The figures do not show what proportion of the grants were made to Europeans, nor make any allowance for surrenders, which amounted to 174,460 acres in 1925 and 72,516 acres in 1926.

Kenya Native Labour Commission.

In reply to Sir Robert Hamilton, Mr. Amery said: A copy of the Report of the Commission on Native Labour in Kenya in 1927 will be placed in the Library of the House, but I should explain that the Acting Governor has pointed out that it cannot be accepted as an expression of the opinion of the Government of Kenya, but merely a statement of facts based on statistics in regard to the present labour supply on estates, and of views expressed by the members of the Commission in regard to conditions on the estates.

The East African Loan Act.

Mr. Amery said, in reply to Mr. Ramden, that sanction had been given for the expenditure of £3,086,642 under the East African Loan Act, and that additional proposals were under consideration.

THE WORK OF THE AFRICAN MAN

What the Kavirondo Claims

WHAT work does the African man do? A memorandum presented to the Iriton House Commission by the Kavirondo Taxpayers' Welfare Association makes the following claims:

"Our Kavirondo men do not leave all the work to the women. The following is a list of some of their main activities:

"(1) The men do all the building of houses and grain stores, and the fencing and upkeep of the kraals.

"(2) The men do all the first breaking up of the soil, both of that cultivated by themselves and of that by the women.

"(3) The men have their own fields and the women theirs. The men have their own grain stores, which are the reserve food stores of the kraal and are used when the women's store is exhausted.

"(4) The men do all the night watching of the crops and the cattle, and it is the men who hunt and try to exterminate the rats, moles and other pests which attack the crops.

"(5) The men find the money for the taxes. What this means in some cases those who collect the taxes little know.

"(6) The men are the dressers of the skins which formed the sole dress in the past, and are still used by many.

"(7) The men made all the stools, did all the beds, made the wicker doors, and most of the baskets, and the big mats which have many uses in a kraal, and made the bigger pottery, i.e., big water jars, and by river and lake made the canoes, fish traps and did the fishing and hunting. This land was once densely wooded with scrub, men cleared it all.

"(8) Then the men made the wells, cleared the streams, and provided the water supply.

"(9) There are very many cattle in Kavirondo. The men and boys herd them, and it is the men who do all the milking, and tending of the cattle in the kraal.

"(10) The care of the women after child-birth is the task of the men.

"(11) The men hear all the court cases, and what this entails in an African tribe few Europeans realise. By the attendance of the men at the councils there has been developed in the men of Africa a sense of law and discipline which is of the utmost value.

"(12) All the care of the fowls comes on the men. It is not women's work, who do not eat eggs or fowls. There are many fowls to be cared for.

"(13) The men do the smith's work.

"(14) The planting of bananas, tobacco and sugarcane is the work of the men.

"(15) The men take their full share in weeding and harvesting the crops.

"The normal man in the Reserves, of tribes which are not pastoral only but pastoral and agricultural, as our people, are by no means the idlers the East Africa Commission Report makes them out to be."

"NTAMBALIKA" MARSHALL.

A SUBSCRIBER to *East Africa* is anxious to get into touch with Mr. Marshall, whose Native name was *Ntambalika*, and who was District Commissioner in Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, years ago. Mr. Marshall, he says, was a marvel at picking up Native dialects and spoke Chinyanja like an African. Can anyone help our reader?

GERMAN SETTLERS IN TANGANYIKA.

Where Britons are Outnumbered.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
With reference to the statements which you have repeatedly made as to the dangers of German settler penetration in Southern Tanganyika, I have reason to know that Germans strongly predominate in at least two districts.

In the Mufundi district some sixty farms have been alienated, and of that number no fewer than forty-five are in the possession of Germans, the remaining fifteen being owned by Britons, who are thus outnumbered by three to one. In the Dabaga district there are, I believe, eighteen Germans and five Britons.

Yours faithfully,
A LONDON READER.
London.

TROUBLES OF A WOULD-BE SETTLER.

Difficulty in Obtaining Land.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
I am glad I became a subscriber to *East Africa*, and I look forward to a Thursday morning when your journal arrives. It is very interesting reading.

Why does not the Government throw open some good land in Kenya or Tanganyika for coffee, maize, and wheat growing? I have been trying for months to purchase, as I am desirous of settling out there with my wife and family. The best land seems to be in the hands of land companies, which hold out for inflated prices, thereby preventing settlers with capital from coming into the country. The few private individuals who want to sell seem to require a price that will enable them to retire on the deal.

Yours faithfully,
LEADS.
WOULD-BE SETTLER.

THE SOURCE OF THE CONGO.

A Letter from Northern Rhodesia.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
With reference to the letter which you published on December 4 from Mr. J. F. Cunningham, the River Saisi, which rises south of Abercorn, flows north into Lake Rukwa.

The Chazi, properly spelt Choze, is a tributary of the Chambezi, which latter river, also rising south of Abercorn, is the source of the Congo.

The Chambezi flows south and west into Lake Bangweulu, from which the Luapula debouches at Mpanta Point; thence it (the Luapula) flows south, west and north to Lake Mweru and ultimately to the Congo.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM G. FAIRWEATHER,
Director of Survey,
Northern Rhodesia.

THE DAG ES SALAAM WAR MEMORIAL.

Why Muhammadans Object to it.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
I noticed some time back that one of your correspondents who visited Dag es Salaam inferred that the Natives would ridicule the statue of the Native soldier. This may be, as Natives are apt to laugh at any photograph or model of a human being. Or your correspondent may have seen or heard

some Muhammadans criticising the fact that the figure has its back to Mecca. As Muhammadans have, it is said, never seen a man with his back to Mecca, saying that the Government meant to show that Muhammadanism was to be discouraged amongst the Natives of Africa. Others blame the Christian Church. Be that as it may, it shows a woeful lack of tact and knowledge of the Natives on the part of the responsible authorities, and it may cause bad feeling amongst Muhammadans.

Yours faithfully,
Dag es Salaam. AFRICANUS.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S INFLUENCE.

Sir Harry Johnston's Arab Opponents.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
In a recent letter to *East Africa* Captain A. J. Swann threw doubt on a statement made by a previous correspondent that the influence of the Sultan of Zanzibar reached to the Great Lakes, Tanganyika and Nyasa. How does he reconcile this with the fact that when Sir Harry Johnston visited Nyasa in 1889 to conclude peace between the Arab slavers and the Natives, he was accompanied by an envoy from the Sultan, and by an agent of Jumbo's who resided at the Zanzibar Court?

Captain Swann is correct in saying that the Natives had the legal rights, but the powerful Arab chiefs from Zanzibar, such as Mponda, Jumbo, Mlosi, etc., had the might, and had mercilessly fleeced and raided the Natives for years untold until the missionaries arrived and took up the cause of the Africans—in which they were backed by John Moir and Fred Moir and other members of the staff of the African Lakes Company, such as Monteith, Kotheringham and Nesbit, supported and led by Lugard and Sharpe. I believe I am right in saying that Captain A. J. Swann himself took a distinguished part in the campaign that ended the supremacy of the Zanzibar Arabs and made it possible for Johnston to make a treaty on October 22, 1889, by which the slave trade was abolished, and freedom of trade established from Chiroto to Ujiji and beyond. The campaign against the Zanzibar Arabs and Zanzibar influence lasted over two years. How then can anyone deny that the influence of Zanzibar existed, since it was necessary to take all this trouble to smash it?

Jumbo was the great and powerful Arab at Kotakota, Lake Nyasa. He was friendly because Johnston worked the diplomatic oracle from Zanzibar. Johnston told me the following concerning his dealings with Jumbo. He sent him a present of a fine collection of enamelled iron utensils, quite a valuable collection—and with Johnston's unique diplomacy, the present was said to come from the Great White Queen, Victoria. Of course, the Queen had nothing to do with the present, that being Johnston's masterly way of putting it, with the result that the present was received by Jumbo with awe and reverence.

Yours faithfully,
London, S.W.1. J. F. CUNNINGHAM.

JOHN BOYES'S NEW BOOK,
"The Company of Adventurers,"
is splendid reading. It will be published
next week by *East Africa*.
Secure your copy without delay.

East Africa in the Press.

THE ZAMBEZI BRIDGE.

In a leading article entitled "Another Expert on the Beira News" writes caustically:—

Yet another expert has gone to look at the Zambezi bridge site. Colonel Robertson, an engineer of great experience and high standing, has left for the river, and, despite the fact that the British Colonial Office must have enough literature on the subject to fill a fair-sized library, Colonel Robertson expects to spend as long a period as six months in his investigations. It is probable, therefore, that he has come expressly to study what happens to the river during the floods. His conclusions will be valuable information, and, in fact, essential information, but one would have thought that other commissions and experts who have been to the river previously would have concentrated on this very point. One of these parties was actually caught in a serious flood at the Shire-Zambezi confluence, which, although not a proper Zambezi flood, must have taught them quite a lot about the conditions which have to be faced.

There is one consolation about the constant succession of experts, and that is that the time will come when the authorities, rather than disclose an item in the public accounts to unprofitable investigations of abandoned Zambezi bridge plan £200,000, will decide to build it and at least have something to show for the money. To speak seriously, it is extremely unlikely that so much would be spent upon investigation if it had not been practically decided to build the bridge. But it is wanted quickly. Apparently no start will be made until the dry season after next—some eighteen months at least. Yet anyone with any knowledge of the subject is unanimous in saying that Nyasaland's development is being gravely retarded by the delay. The port of Beira will be ready for the extra traffic long before the bridge has any effect in bringing exports. It is to be hoped, therefore, that we shall soon have some definite news, for though it may be necessary to be thorough when a government is financing so large an expenditure in foreign territory, yet it is surely unwise to make the sum more enormous still by collecting report after report at large expense about the vagaries of a river which could not be certainly forecast even with the help of a hundred years' detailed records.

BUTTERED HEADS IN ABYSSINIA.

Mr. J. Owen Cooper, who has been investigating the fauna of the highland lakes in Abyssinia, gives, in *Discovery*, the following account of the Arrusi tribe whom he encountered on his journey:—

The Arrusi not only boil their clothes in butter they also cover their heads with it. The approach of Arrusi can usually be detected at a considerable distance by the smell, and they are always surrounded by a cloud of flies. An Arrusi does not marry until his head has been buttered, and as this ceremony may not be carried out until he has killed a man, a lion or an elephant, one cannot go out alone. Lions and elephants are practically extinct in the Arrusi country, so that as most of the men of mature years have buttered heads, a good many people annually must lose their lives in the neighbourhood.

MORE ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

Kathak, a leading one of Germany's leading newspapers, publishes a strange telegram sent by its London correspondent which appears a literal translation.

The Indian News Service reports that the Negroes in the East African possessions of Great Britain have founded an association of taxpayers, which will present to the British Commission now in East Africa a list of demands. The Negroes combat the rights of the white planters to call upon them for forced labour so long as they pay their taxes. Furthermore, they demand a greater share in the government of the country and the establishment of a Central Council which shall examine all laws from the standpoint of African interests.

What the Indian News Service may be we do not know, but this message, if it is a faithful rendering of what that Service is disseminating, suggests that a good deal more fact and a good deal less friction might advantageously be incorporated in future East African news releases.

What are the facts? The Negroes in the East African possessions of Great Britain have not founded an association of taxpayers. A section of the Kavirondo tribe of Kenya has such an organisation, though anyone reading the news paragraph would imagine the association to have been formed recently, whereas it has existed for several years. The Kavirondo tribe is said not to be properly represented by this Taxpayers' Association, which has addressed a memorandum to the Hilton Young Commission, but which does not combat the rights of the white planters to call upon them for forced labour so long as they pay their taxes.

Forced labour for private profit has long been forbidden in all Britain's Tropical African territories, and no British East African planter would for a moment contemplate the idea with which the settler community is charged. The actual sentence in the memorandum presented by this one section of one tribe in one of the East African Dependencies reads,

"If any man in the Reserves is paying all his taxes and maintains himself without relief from the Government, we cannot see that there lies upon him any duty to endanger the home and family life by entering the ranks of wage earners outside of the Reserves," which is very different from the translation. Moreover, the original protest is fictitious, for its authors know full well that the Kenya Government does not attempt to force them to enter the ranks of wage earners outside of the Reserves. What that Government wisely decrees is that the able-bodied Native male shall not sit in sloth, but that he shall work either for himself in his Reserves or outside them for wages. The Native can and does choose for himself which of these alternatives he will adopt.

In short, the message, which appeared under the heading "Wishes of the Blacks in East Africa" is essentially misleading. As anti-British propaganda it may have something to recommend it; as anything else its proper place is the waste-paper basket.

SETTLING IN KENYA COLONY.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Field* gives some elementary advice to those going out to Kenya to settle for the first time. She urges that cretonnes should be light and cheery in design, and pleads for polished floors, with a few mats or rugs. Two comfortable arm-chairs are deemed the minimum, a six months' supply of stores, including tinned fruits, biscuits, cocoa, oatmeal, all condiments, spices and flavouring is recommended.

WITH CARL AKELEY IN AFRICA.

MISS M. M. BLIVEN, who was for several years secretary to the late Mr. Carl Akeley, the famous American naturalist and sculptor, has contributed to the *Scientific American* an article recording some of her impressions and recollections of Africa.

One of the tent boys had a penchant for eating tooth paste—which recalls the fact that more than one European of the German East African *Schutztruppe*, when whisky supplies had run low in the country, attempted to make cigarettes from a certain German mouth-wash much advertised in England in pre-War days.

"To-morrow is also a day," says the procrastinating African, and Europeans are sometimes prone to lose a sense of the value of time. An amusing instance is quoted by the writer: A train broke down, the passengers got out to stretch their legs, and several Englishmen thought they would like a game of bidge to while away an hour or two. They borrowed the engineer's lantern and began their game on an old box placed near the train. The second hour passed—and still no signs of motion on the part of the locomotive. A crowd gathered about the informal bridge table for amusement—and the black engineer was among the interested audience. Another hour passed. One of the weary players, looking up, spotted the engineer, and asked, "How are you ever going to have that train in motion when you stand here watching us?" "Oh, the engine is fixed and all ready to go; I am just waiting for you to finish your game so that I can have my lantern to wave while I call 'all aboard.'" "Truly Africa," is Miss Bliven's comment.

On the Congo one of the party shot a crocodile, and one old Native began to tell the history of all crocodiles, their habits and customs. "From the flow of words we gleaned that a crocodile swallowed a pebble at every new moon, and this was his way of keeping tab on his age. I laughed at this, as I had a vision of a crocodile dying of old age because he had swallowed so many rocks that he could not wiggle. However, we were interested. Experience with the Natives had taught us that they know a great deal about the animals in their particular regions, and that there is often some truth behind the fantastic stories they tell you. We decided to investigate this fable (for I had never heard a story like this one in South Africa or in East Africa). Albert did the skinning and the carving, while I became the spell-bound audience. And now, believe it or not, when that crocodile was cut open his stomach yielded more than three hundred pebbles of different shapes and sizes."

The Yorkshire Herald, writing of the motions in the Lords and Commons in reply to the Speech from the Throne, says: Lord Cranworth, in the forgoings uniform of a Deputy Lord Lieutenant, seconded more snavely. He is, indeed, a polished and vigorous speaker who came to the front last session by a reply he made to Lord Delaware's criticism of the action of European settlers in Kenya. On this occasion he created quite an impression by what he had to say on agriculture and the advantages to be derived from agricultural "aid."

It is a pity so pleasant a truth is marred by an error of fact. Lord Cranworth's vigorous reply last session was to Lord Olivier, not to Lord Delaware—who does not exist. Reference to Lord Delamere was apparently intended, though we do not picture Kenya's unofficial leader rising in his place in the House of Lords to criticise his fellow-settlers!

HOW WE THROW AWAY TRADE.

UNDER this heading

Dispatch, Manchester, says:

"I have just held a conversation with the Managing Director of an important sisal plantation in East Africa. Being a distinguished soldier, now retired, he naturally insisted that everything needed on the estate which could possibly be made in Great Britain should be of British make. The other day he ordered £20,000 worth of machinery, but £2,000 worth of the order, which was for a sisal-drying machine, had to go to Germany. The British firms had criers for tea and cotton, but this obstinate fellow did not want them, as he was planting sisal. The British firms had never made sisal-drying machines before, and were not keen to begin now. The same man has built an excellent system of light railways for transport in the plantation. He cannot buy British rails, however, because the Continental rails are good, and cheaper. He buys certain fittings, like special points in England because they are the best and cheapest. But he refuses to penalise his shareholders in order to bring trade to manufacturers who will not compete for it."

The Other Side of the Picture.

East Africa brought this paragraph to the notice of several of the leading people in this country interested in East African sisal production, who all agree that Continental manufacturers of light-railway track can supply much more cheaply than British companies. One of our informants had just received quotations for British and Continental track of exactly the same specifications, the respective costs being £275 10s. and £180 per mile, both L.O.B. Another prominent British sisal producer had recently bought Continental railway material, but the order had been executed by a London house through its Continental agents.

Only one of the six leading individuals approached had ever heard of an English-made sisal dryer, and several stated that they had been unsuccessful in their attempts to discover British makers of spool machinery. The one comment ran: "Wool-drying machinery is a staple British manufacture, and wool-drying machines are adapted to sisal drying. Further, a large company manufacturing wool-drying machinery is very keen on applying them to sisal fibre, and I have passed fibre through their machines with quite satisfactory results. This firm has taken a great deal of trouble in the matter, making special drawings and experiments at their own cost, and to say that British firms are not keen to apply their machines to sisal hemp is not a true statement."

Another statement read: "I understand that they kindly try their sisal in Java, and as we hear they produce no waste, I presume that they try their waste and use it for this purpose, as well as for the production of power."

M. HENRI JASPAS, Prime Minister and Minister of the Colonies of Belgium, contributes to the December issue of the Bulletin of the Société Belge d'Etudes d'Expansion an interesting article on agricultural colonisation in the Congo, in the course of which he says that of 118,000 whites, including 42,000 Belgians, in the Colony, there are scarcely 300 European farmers, and of that number only half are Belgians. Initiative, audacity, energy, obstinacy, perseverance, which were always the most important virtues for colonisers, will continue to be in Central Africa, as they were in the past, the best guarantees of success, says the Premier, who declares that the progress made by Kenya is a salutary example for the Congo.

PERSONALIA.

Lord Hornby has returned from Rhodesia.

Dr. R. J. Harley-Mason is on leave from Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Parker are on their way to Mombasa.

We are glad to hear that Lady Lugard continues to improve in health.

Captain M. E. S. Johnson is outward-bound for Mombasa via the Cape.

Mr. C. Ponsoby has been elected to the Council of the African Society.

Mr. and Mrs. F. de Weck recently arrived back in Nanyuki from Europe.

Field Marshal Lord Plumer and Lady Plumer visited Khartoum recently.

Mr. J. M. Hendry has arrived in Tanganyika on first appointment as a Forester.

Major-General Sir Frederick Robb and Lady Robb have been visiting Uganda.

Sir John and Lady Maffey recently toured the Kordofan Province of the Sudan.

Dr. York Davies has returned to 44 Harley Street from a short visit to Kenya.

Mr. G. M. Proutie has returned to Uganda on a visit to his estates in the Masindi district.

Mr. H. Snell, M.P., has been appointed a member of the Council of the African Society.

Capt. W. Pennefather Holland has been appointed H.M. Consul for South Western Abyssinia.

Mr. W. Kirby Green has assumed the duties of Provincial Commissioner, Zomba, Nyasaland.

Mr. Kenneth Sinclair Malcolm Smith was recently married in Kyambu to Miss Mary Hope Borwick.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams are visiting Khartoum as the guests of Sir John and Lady Maffey.

Mr. C. Gillman, Senior District Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways, is now Acting Chief Engineer.

Capt. R. E. Clegg, M.B.E., has been appointed a member of the Native Tobacco Board of Nyasaland.

Major C. E. Buxton, M.C., has been appointed District Commissioner of Southern Turkana, Kenya.

A son has been born in London to the wife of Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, Commissioner of Police, Kenya.

Sir Charles Rowley, Governor of Nyasaland, has arrived in London during the current month.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore has arranged to leave England in the middle of next month to visit the Malay States.

Mr. L. E. Mather, Chairman of Messrs. Mather and Platt Ltd., was visiting Uganda when the last mail left.

It is reported from Kampala that Sir William Gowers, the Governor, shot an elephant during a recent safari.

Lady Cobham claims to be the first woman to fly across the Equator. Had she not been forestalled by Mrs. Carberry?

The Rev. Dr. Hetherwick, one of Nyasaland's best known missionaries, expects to be in England within a few weeks.

Messrs. W. B. C. Danks and W. Forberingham have arrived in Kenya on first appointment as Veterinary Officers.

Lieutenant F. M. Fitzgerald has left Tanganyika on the termination of his appointment with the 2nd Battalion of the K.A.R.

Monsieur A. Imbert, a well-known French scientist, has been touring the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya.

The Duke and Duchess of York will visit the London section of the British India Exhibition on the afternoon of Monday next, the opening day.

Mr. R. E. Dickinson, a Director of the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., is on his way to England from the Cape. He travels by the East Coast route.

Sir Ronald Ross has returned from Gibraltar and resumed his work of Director-in-Chief of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, St. Mary Heath.

After a holiday of nearly a year, Mr. B. P. Gaymer, the well-known architect of Nakuru, left England on Friday last with Mrs. Gaymer to return to Kenya via South Africa.

Mr. H. A. Martin, who has been Commissioner of Lands, Kenya, for some considerable time, has now been appointed Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement.

Mr. John Hunter has been appointed a provisional unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, during the absence from the Protectorate of Mr. W. Tait Bowie.

Major Newcombe, who recently visited Nyasaland on behalf of the Colonial Office to advise and report on railway problems and the question of the Zambezi Bridge, has returned to the Sudan.

Mr. C. Barberby Scale has been appointed a member of the Nyasaland Board of Education in place of the Hon. W. Tait Bowie, and Mr. H. D. Aplin in place of the Hon. F. F. Colville.

A son was born last week at Muizenberg, South Africa, to Mrs. Feetham, wife of Mr. Justice Feetham, Chairman of the recent Kenya Local Government Commission.

Colonel H. Reynolds, Deputy Director of Public Works, Tanganyika, is visiting South Africa to consult road engineers and road foremen for the Mandated Territory's road-building programme.

Mr. T. Alexander Barnes, who recently returned to London from another trip across Africa, says that the opening of the new Lobito Bay railway will revolutionise travel in the heart of the continent.

The membership of the Nyasaland Country Club, Limbe, now stands at 179, an increase of 77 during the past twelve months. Nyasalanders claim this to be the finest country club in East or Central Africa.

Mr. Alex. Hoffm., C.B.E., Director of Agriculture of Kenya, accompanied by Mrs. Hoffm., left London on Monday last for South Africa, where they will spend a short holiday before returning to the Colony.

Mr. C. P. S. Shaw, of Mianjo, has been co-opted a member of the Committee of the Nyasaland Planters' Association in place of Major G. H. Wright, who has been forced to resign through pressure of other affairs.

A Memorial Service for Earl Haig, attended by the Governor and by Sir R. Hilton Young, M.P., the Chairman, and other members of the East African Commission, was held last week at the Nairobi Cenotaph.

Mr. Richard Kearton, the naturalist, who died last week at the age of sixty-six, was the elder brother of Mr. Cherry Kearton, the pioneer cinematographer of big game, who is so well known to East Africans.

Amongst the Assistant District Officers who have recently returned to Tanganyika from leave are Messrs. R. H. Harris, M.C., F. J. Lake, R. A. J. Maguire, H. Northcote, M.M., W. P. Page, and C. C. Richards.

A dinner was given last night at the House of Commons by the Empire Parliamentary Association in honour of Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is Chairman of the United Kingdom branch of the Association.

Mr. D. A. R. Humphrey, who represented the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce at the East African Unofficial Conference at Livingstone in October, 1926, left England at the end of last week to return to the Territory.

Mr. Maurice H. Fox, Government Analyst, Kenya, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Mavis Bromhead, eldest daughter of Mr. W. S. Bromhead, of Mbagathi. Mr. and Mrs. Fox expect to be in England on leave within a few weeks.

Mr. W. Holden, who, after spending some twenty-two years with the Church Missionary Society in Uganda, has had to be one of the most popular missionaries in the Protectorate. We wish him a speedy and complete restoration to health.

Senior Poly de Taland, Director of the Mozambique Company and an ex-Governor of the Mozambique Territory, who is now visiting Portuguese East Africa, has been enthusiastically welcomed in Beira, where he is remembered as one of the most successful of Governors.

Mr. A. M. Wellverell, who some years ago was a planter in North Eastern Rhodesia, and whose film, "Livingstone," will be well remembered by our readers, has agreed to produce a new British film based on the adventures of Colonel T. E. Lawrence, the "Uncrowned King of Arabia."

Mrs. Mary K. Scott, President of the Langanyika British Legion Relief Fund, advises us that £835 was collected as a result of the Gray Poppy Day appeal made in the Territory. We heartily congratulate the Territory and the Legion on this excellent response to a very deserving cause.

From *The Times* personal column:
 RENNIE.—In proud and loving memory of Captain Gordon J. Rennie, 6th South African Infantry, killed in action at Salaita Hill, British East Africa, Feb. 12, 1916. "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Lieutenant-Colonel D. E. Drake Brockman, D.S.O., M.B., who was for sixteen years resident in Kenya, Uganda, and Somaliland, and who acted as Commissioner for British Somaliland at Wembley during 1924 and 1925, is, we learn, now practising at 79, Wimpole Street, W.1, as a specialist in tropical diseases.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Christopher Robert Wordsworth, of the Sudan Political Service, second son of the late John Wordsworth, D.D., formerly Bishop of Salisbury, and Mrs. Wordsworth, of Briary House, Salisbury, and Miss Marianne Sybil, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hopkins, of Haddon Hall, Christchurch.

Sir Hugh Bell, Vice-Chairman of Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., who went out to the Sudan in December to be present at the opening of the new bridge over the Nile at Omdurman, and the new trolley electric tramway to be built between Khartoum and Omdurman, returned last week to Miami Grace Priory, Yorkshire. He celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday on Friday.

Sir Edward Hilton Young, speaking at a dinner given by the Nairobi Municipality, said that the approach to African problems must include the consideration of world wide factors. The aspirations of his Commission would be fulfilled if it could do anything to advance the interests of East Africa upon the lines of justice, liberty and loyalty, in co-ordination with the interests of other parts of the Empire.

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THE FUTURE OF SWANA

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Limited, held in London last week to authorise the increase of the capital to £3,500,000 by the issue of 700,000 new shares of 5s. each.

Sir Edmund Davis, the Chairman and Managing Director, said in the course of his speech:

"If you approve of the increase of capital we shall create £1,000,000 ten-year first mortgage debentures, which will carry no interest for the first two years, and thereafter will carry interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. with the right of conversion into shares at par at any time within five years from the date of issue. Thereafter these debentures will be redeemed at £115 per cent by drawings in five successive equal annual instalments, the first repayment to take place at the end of the sixth year from the date of issue, so that the whole of the debentures will be redeemed at the end of ten years. The company will, as is customary, retain the right to buy debentures in the market in satisfaction of the obligation to draw."

"The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Limited has underwritten the whole of this issue of debentures free of commission on condition of receiving the right to subscribe and take up £250,000. This right they will exercise. In the course of sub-underwriting, other underwriters and some note-holders and parties to the loan have also stipulated for the right to subscribe £250,000 of the debentures at par, so that there remain £500,000 for issue to the shareholders."

"In addition to the conversion right which attaches to the debentures, the subscribers of them will receive an option certificate giving the right to take up, until the expiration of two years from the date of issue, 10 shares at 10s. per share for each £1 of debentures subscribed, and on the exercise of such option the holder will receive a further certificate of option to call an additional 10 shares for each £1 of debentures subscribed at 10s. per share."

"Our present indebtedness of £500,000 will be paid off and no interest will be payable for two years on a million of money, which means a present saving for the company of £150,000. The issue of £500,000 of the debentures to the shareholders has been underwritten free of commission."

"On the carrying through of the scheme the capital will be £3,500,000 in shares of 5s. each; of this we have issued £1,600,339, leaving £1,899,661 in reserves. Out of this we have to reserve £1,000,000 to meet the debenture conversion rights; £31,350 to meet the 10s. per share option certificates; and £312,500 to meet the 10s. per share option certificates, a total of £1,025,000, which will leave a balance of £874,661."

The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. D. O. Malcolm, was carried unanimously.

LOANGWA CONCESSIONS FUSION.

Authorised Capital Increased £1,000,000

At the extraordinary general meeting of Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia) Ltd., Serenje Concessions Ltd., and Kasempa Concessions Ltd., held to authorise the purchase by the first-named company of the whole of the assets of the other two, the necessary resolutions were carried.

Speaking at the Loangwa Concessions meeting, Sir Edmund Davis, Chairman of the company, said:

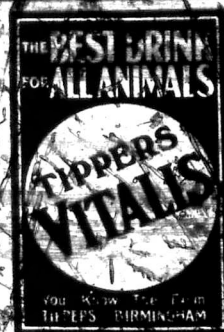
"The proposed arrangement is that we should purchase the whole of the assets of the Kasempa and Serenje Concessions Companies, and the whole of the shares of the three companies."

"From the British South Africa Company, should be surrendered in exchange for a new grant, exclusively surrounding the area, to the British South Africa Company, has been decided to issue over the combined area for a total period which represents approximately three years' extension of the existing rights. Further, the sum of £2,000,000 of new money is to be provided."

"To carry out this arrangement it is proposed that the authorised capital should be increased to £3,600,000. The issued capital, which is at present £1,607,754 15s., is proposed to be increased by £2,077,754 15s. of this increase £1,025,000 in 2,050,000 5s. shares is proposed to be issued to shareholders of the Kasempa and Serenje companies on the basis of three 5s. shares for each £1 share in those companies; £500,000 in 2,000,000 5s. shares is proposed to be issued to the British South Africa Company for the new grant; and 2,000,000 shares of 5s. each are to be issued for cashless commission of 30s. per share. The balance of the authorised capital, of £1,575,254 15s. in 3,150,509 15s. shares, is proposed to be held in reserve and to be underwritten at par by 2,000,000 5s. shares, for various periods to be subscribed for the new £300,000 and up to £200,000 5s. shares for three years, to the holders of the existing 10s. per share in the Kasempa and Serenje companies on the basis of their receiving 10 options on two 5s. shares in your company in place of existing options for each £1 share in the Kasempa and Serenje companies. This will give 337,293 10s. shares of reserve not dealt with."

"Subject to the arrangement being confirmed, the whole of the 2,000,000 shares have been placed. The British South Africa Company and the Anglo-American Corporation have both agreed to subscribe a large portion of the issue."

Two Russian, one Rumanian, and one Greek domiciled in Northern Rhodesia were granted British Letters of Naturalisation during the last six months of 1927.



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ANOTHER ZAMBEZI BRIDGE EXPERT

A Diary of Five Years Delay.

reached London by way of Beira that expert has arrived on the Zambezi to supervise the bridge project. There appears to be no change in the succession of reports to which this urgently needed undertaking will give birth before the authorities feel themselves sufficiently fortified to arrive at a definite decision, and *The Beira News* remarks, in commenting on the arrival of Colonel Robertson, that "the British Colonial Office must have enough literature on the subject to fill a fair sized library." Elsewhere we quote the journal's views on the subject.

The following diary of the events of the past five years, during which the Zambezi bridge project has been actively discussed, justifies the growing impatience felt in Nyasaland at the dilatory procedure of the British Government in dealing with this matter.

After a careful examination of the river extending over many months, including a period of exceptionally high flood, and access to records extending back for a number of years, Messrs. Livesey, Sons and Henderson prepared plans for a bridge at Sena at an estimated cost of £750,000.

January. The report of the Commission on Private Enterprise in Tropical Africa, stated: "We are impressed with the importance of the construction of a bridge across the Zambezi to link up the Central Africa and Trans-Zambesia lines."

December. The Colonial Office Departmental Committee on Nyasaland Transport Questions reported that the construction of a bridge over the Zambezi should be undertaken before the extension of the railway northwards.

May. The East African (Ormsby Gore) Commission reported that "the resources of Southern Nyasaland will not be, and cannot be, developed until the Zambezi bridge is constructed."

January. The Joint East African Board submitted a memorandum in which it described the Zambezi bridge as "a project ripe for immediate execution."

July. The East African Guaranteed Loan (Schuster) Committee reported. It provisionally allocated £1,500,000 for the Zambezi bridge and the Nyasaland section of the branch railway to the Tete coalfield, but called for further economic and technical information.

December. The East African Guaranteed Loan Act passed by Parliament.

January. General Hammond, Major Newcombe, and Mr. Carter visited Nyasaland as a commission to obtain the additional data above mentioned. They reported in May, 1927, but their report has not been published. It is understood that it was favourable to the construction of the bridge.

December. Sir George Schuster left for East Africa, one of the members of the Hilton Commission, presumably to visit Nyasaland before it is reasonably possible to collect further information as to the necessity for the bridge.

January. Colonel Robertson arrived at the Zambezi to study the behaviour of the river.

Bridge cannot be in use before 1932.

By the time Sir George Schuster and Colonel Robertson have reported and their reports have been digested by various Government departments—presumably the Nyasaland Government's commitments will also be invited—the dry season of 1928 will be over, and the financial negotiations with the companies concerned will still have to be brought to a conclusion before work can be begun. No information obtainable from the railway companies as to any definite progress in this direction. It would appear, therefore, that the dry season of

1928 is the earliest date at which one may now anticipate the beginning of construction, and assuming that three years will be required to complete the work, it will be 1932 before trains are running over the bridge. Meanwhile there exists the grave danger of the strangulation of the whole trade of Nyasaland, predicted by Sir William Hombury in a recent memorandum, if the present situation is allowed to continue.

SHIPS OF THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON

Vessels Well Known to East Africans.

Following the return to Portsmouth recently of H.M.S. "Emerald," flagship in the East Indies, it has been decided to bring home the other two cruisers on this station for refit and re-commissioning. The "Emerald," Captain H. G. C. Franklin, is to return to Devonport at the end of June, for refit during July and August, re-commissioning at the end of August for further service in the East Indies. The "Enterprise," Captain A. St. L. Moore, is to return to Chatham by Christmas, 1928, to refit from the end of December to the end of February, 1929, when she will re-commission for further East Indies service.

UGANDA CONSIDERS A LAND BANK

The Governor of Uganda has appointed a committee consisting of the Treasurer, the Director of Agriculture, the Land Officer and Hon. T. Watson (Local Manager of the National Bank of India) to advise on the proposal of establishing a Land Bank in the Protectorate.

A NEW BOOK By JOHN BOYES

Author of "John Boyes, King of the Whikaya."

Our first book, "The Company of Adventurers," by John Boyes, which will be a sheer delight to everyone who loves his Africa, will appear next week.

"The Company of Adventurers" has first-rate and the fairly splendid stories of elephant poaching days in the Lado Enclave, reminiscences of well-known East African pioneers; and it is modest, humorous, generous, and wholly readable throughout. We recommend it without hesitation to anyone interested in East or Central Africa.

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WHAT KENYA THINKS.

Opening of the line to Jinja.

From Our Nairobi Correspondent.

The outstanding event of last week was the opening of direct railway connection between Kenya and Uganda. The economic importance of furnishing the Uganda Protectorate with direct railway communication to the sea can hardly be over-estimated. The trade of Central Africa is likely to be greatly stimulated by this important extension of the line from Turko, which has hitherto been the terminus of the Jasin, Gishu branch line. Sir Edward Gigg, in his capacity as High Commissioner for Transport, accompanied by Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, drove the first train through a tape stretched across a triumphal archway at the entrance to Mbulamuti Station.

Although the evacuation of cotton from Uganda into the north-western corner of Kenya was the chief factor in deciding to construct this line, it is bound to exert a potent influence on the trend of traffic from the Belgian Congo and possibly the Southern Sudan. The extension from Turko strikes the Busoga line at Mbulamuti, thus linking Jinja with Mombasa. The line has been constructed with a maximum grade of 1% with 10% curves, and is capable of carrying heavy traffic, while the journey from Jinja to Nairobi should be accomplished in about thirty-three hours and to Mombasa in about fifty-four hours.

The Nile, which starts at the Ripon Falls, south of Jinja, still presents a serious handicap to traffic from the southern half of Uganda, and for many years necessitate continuance of the Lake Victoria barge services, which will now be better able to concentrate on developing transportation facilities at the Lake ports, for the Busoga cotton crop, a seasonal event, has hitherto taxed the resources of the Marine Department. In course of time a bridge will probably be constructed across the Nile in the region of the Falls in order to connect up by rail the Kenyan line, which is a natural junction for lines of traffic to the south and to the Belgian Congo on the west.

Abundantly representative people were conveyed to Jinja as guests of the Railway and Harbour Administration by the first complete corridor train to be run in this part of Africa. Equipped with two dining cars and a highly competent staff of caterers, it was hard to imagine that one was travelling through the heart of the so-called Dark Continent. The beautifully fitted compartments represent the best work in comfortable railway travelling, and although the more conservative passengers were inclined to be slightly critical, there can be no doubt that corridor trains have come to Kenya to stay.

The Uganda Government entertained the visitors to a luncheon held under delightful conditions in an enormous grass field on the verdant bluff overlooking the famous Ripon Falls. The party of about one hundred included the Governors of Kenya and Uganda, His Highness the Kabaka of Buganda and the Nabagereka, Prince Eugene de Ligne, the Comte de la Rochefoucauld and Sir Clement Huxley, while Sir George Selous, who should have been present, arrived shortly after the conclusion of the ceremony, his car having met with trouble on the journey from Khartoum. The two Governors made laudatory speeches.

Sir William Gowers gave an extremely interesting historical survey of the development of Uganda, mentioning that the source of the Nile was only discovered about sixty-five years ago. The principle of departmental railway construction had, he said, been amply indicated by the relative cheapness and

effectiveness of the work under the local Major Dempster. Sir William also remarked that the Uganda Government's Native policy was not in any way prejudiced against white civilisation, but represented the other half of the dual policy, which provides for development of native and European interests on parallel lines, Uganda being regarded primarily as a Native country.

Sir Edward Gigg, who paid glowing tributes to Mr. Polling and Major Dempster, said the speedy construction of the connecting line afforded an admirable illustration of successful co-operation between Kenya and Uganda. The development of the East African territories was, he believed, largely due to the efforts of European settlers, and on the subject of closer union His Excellency said: "I cannot conceive any practicable form of union which does not provide for equal partnership. The interests of each partner must have equal weight and influence in the Council."

Flying Trips from Nairobi.

Aviation is forging ahead in Kenya, and the aerodrome about four miles from Nairobi on the Ngong Road is becoming quite a popular week-end rendezvous. Flying conditions are so eminently satisfactory that everyone is agreed that commercial aviation will very shortly be established in Central Africa. Three distinct types of machine have all given first-class results. Mr. John Casberry, who flew out from England with his Fokker monoplane, can carry four passengers in a specially fitted saloon, and at the modest charge of 25s. per passenger a lofty and detached view of Nairobi and its environs can be obtained by those in search of a new sensation. Commander Robinson, the proud possessor of an all-British "Moth," which he handles with great dexterity, asserts that no difficulty is experienced in taking off and landing at an altitude of 6,000 ft. above sea level. In eight days he has taken up sixty passengers. The third machine, a Blumfiel Daimler light monoplane, belongs to Africana Ltd.

The Earthquakes.

A series of earth tremors has provided Kenya with plenty of excitement during the past few days. The first severe shock occurred at about 5.5 p.m. on Friday, January 13, and was distinctly felt throughout Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Minor shocks were felt in various parts of the three territories during the four following days. Fortunately, there has been no loss of life, although several buildings have collapsed in various parts of the country. At least two farmhouses were demolished in the Subukia Valley, while a house about one mile long was created in the region of Lake Barungo. A very large number of buildings has suffered so severely that a good deal of repair work is necessary, and some will need to be completely rebuilt. Fortunately the quake developed gradually, thus enabling people to rush outside until the danger was over.

The annual service flight of the Middle East Command of the Royal Air Force from Cairo to the Cape and back is to start this year on March 5. A stage of Nairobi from March 8 to 10 is provided for so that the machines can carry out exercises with the King's African Rifles. On the return flight the machines will remain in Nairobi from April 10 to 20.

Mr. F. Tyngms, Air Ministry Superintendent, Cairo-Khartoum Civil Air Service, stationed in Cairo, has arrived in Kenya on a six months' investigation into the question of the development and the control of civil aviation in East Africa.

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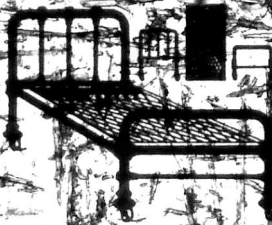
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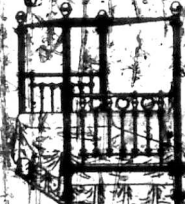
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NANYUKI'S GROWTH IN 1927

Economic Development

From Our Own Correspondent

When reporting on the progress made in the Nanyuki district during 1926, the progress of the Nairobi-Nyeri railway was the main factor taken into consideration. During 1927 the whole development of this area has again been regulated by the further advance of the railhead to Narro Moru, only fourteen miles away. The Government has recently stated definitely that the railway will have to remain there for the present, as, unfortunately for us, both the new Kavirondo branch and the Gilgil-Thompson's Falls line have previous claims upon the funds available for railway construction.

During the last twelve months there have been several very important economic developments which go to prove that Nanyuki is making rapid strides. The new Co-operative Creamery started operations on January 1, 1928, and there is every indication that it is going to prove a very profitable business and a valuable asset to all concerned.

Amalgamation of Two Associations.

With the tremendous growth of the wheat industry since the advent of the railway to Narro Moru, the interests of the settler community have naturally widened considerably, and farmers have now realised that unity is the best policy for the furtherance and protection of those interests. Consequently it has been agreed to merge the Stock Breeders' Society of Mombasa-Kenya with the Nanyuki Farmers' Association under the title of the Nanyuki Stock-breeders' and Producers' Association, with the proviso that the original Stock Breeders' Society keep their own funds separately and apply them solely for purposes particularly pertaining to stock.

At the end of 1926 there was five thousand head of Somali cattle on the North Usao-Nyiro, thirty-five miles from Nanyuki. At the end of 1927 there were only two thousand, and most probably within three months there will be none left at all. For the Government are gradually moving them back into their Reserves. As a result, it is anticipated that the Crown land upon which these Somali have been squatting will soon be thrown open for sale, also, with the removal of these Somali cattle from the settled European area, there is far less chance of illicit cattle running, which, of course, means that there is much less danger of cattle diseases being spread abroad, more especially the dreaded East Coast fever.

Fifty Newcomers in Twelve Months.

During the year there have been over fifty European newcomers to the district, the majority of whom have settled on the land, as against a dozen or so departures. Nearly every farm is occupied to-day, and I know of only half a dozen properties for sale at present, another clear indication of prosperity.

In addition to being a proven farming district, Nanyuki is fast becoming the health resort of the Colony. The great majority of the small five- and ten-acre residential plots have been sold, and as the purchasers are chiefly residents from the less healthy parts of the country, they are buying up inexpensive timber bungalows on their holdings, which enables them to come at fairly frequent intervals and enjoy a short respite in the undoubtedly rejuvenating atmosphere of Nanyuki.

"I may be an optimist about the possibilities of the development of the British Empire, but, looking backward over the history of the Empire, I find that the optimists have always been right." *Mr. L. S. Amers, Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

HIGH PRICES FOR ESAMBARA BEANS

From the Sakarre Estate.

CONGRATULATIONS to Dava Plantations, Ltd., who advise us that the price paid at auction last week in Mombasa for the first shipment this season of coffee from their Sakarre Estate was higher than that received by any estate in Kenya or Tanganyika for some years past. We have tasted the beans made from coffee from this Esambara plantation and found it very good. The winter consignment average of 1927, the bulk being sold at 170s. and the seaberry for the phenomenal figure of 161s. per cwt.

The company, which had previously confined its attention to sisal, acquired the Sakarre coffee plantation in January, 1926, and hopes within three years to be one of the largest—if not the very largest—producing estates in East Africa. The Sakarre output in previous times was, we are told, as much as 250 tons in a year, and the new proprietors aim at restoring it to that figure.

ARUSHA SETTLERS AND FEDERATION

At a public meeting recently held in Arusha under the auspices of the Arusha Coffee Planters' Association the following resolution was passed with only one dissentient—

That this meeting of the settlers and residents of the Arusha district is in favour of federation with the adjoining territories subject to the provision of (1) equal representation on the Federal Council, (2) Tanganyika controlling its own taxation, (3) Tanganyika controlling its own labour, and (4) equal rights for all Europeans.



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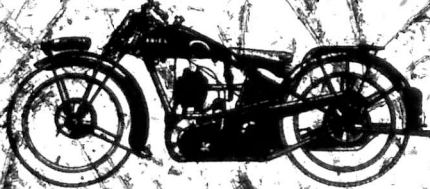
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AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.

Present Conditions in the Dependencies

The current monthly review of Barclays Bank gives the following reports:

Kenya.—The condition of the coffee crop has improved as a result of good rains and picking is now proceeding. The quality of a portion of the crop has suffered owing to drought, but the bulk should be up to average. The outlook for wheat is poor, but a satisfactory maize crop is expected, although the exportable surplus is anticipated to be less than a year ago.

Tanganyika.—Business conditions have been quiet during the quarter, but an improvement is anticipated with the marketing of the coffee crop during the next three months. Good prices are expected for the new season's crop. The Arabica and Moshi crops are well advanced, but in the Usambara district picking is expected to continue into 1928.

Nyasaland.—General trading conditions have been satisfactory. Prospects for the cotton crop are considered promising, for while a small crop is anticipated, the quality is reported good. For the 1928 season the European acreage under tobacco will be increased, but the Native acreage is expected to be about the same as for 1927. Prospects for the coming tea season are considered favourable and the acreage under cultivation has expanded.

Uganda.—Prospects for the cotton crop are more favourable. The crop is estimated at about 120,000 bales, compared with an actual yield of 120,621 bales last year.

Northern and Southern Rhodesia.—On the whole, business conditions have been favourable. Cattle prices are steady and remunerative for prime stock. The farming outlook is more hopeful.

Sudan.—The dura crop is plentiful, but until the actual figures are known the Government is continuing the embargo on exports. The forecast of the crop, apart from the Ghezira irrigated dura, is 100,000 tons in the Blue Nile, White Nile and Fung, compared with 51,000 tons a year ago. Cotton prospects are good, particularly in the Ghezira, and it is based on good authority that damage by locusts is negligible. The import market is improving, and a good demand is reported from Medani and the Blue Nile Province generally. Sales of benzine and fuel oil are showing a large increase. Motor cars are being imported in large quantities, but sales are not keeping pace with the supply, and there seems every probability that the market will be overstocked. Nearly all cars sold are on the hire-purchase system.

Barclays Bank (D., C., and O.) issues reports from which we quote the following extracts:

Kenya.—Trading conditions generally continue satisfactory. The coffee crop was not so seriously affected by the drought as was at first feared, and fair crops are anticipated.

Tanganyika.—Wholesale merchants are reported to be complaining of restricted business, but trade in the bazaars is steady. A good demand continues for first quality East African cotton, but reports indicate that only exceptionally good fibres are obtaining prices of over £6 per cwt. Fine weather in the usual growing districts has enabled the output of that commodity to be maintained.

Southern and Northern Rhodesia.—The usual seasonal activity in mercantile trade has been in evidence and traders are reported to be satisfied with the results, but a decline in activity is considered not improbable during the coming months.

Nyasaland.—Figures published by the Department of Customs indicate a satisfactory improvement in the overseas trade of Nyasaland. During the first ten months of 1927 exports increased by £266,432 and imports by £146,486, compared with the figures for the corresponding period last year. Tobacco is the principal item in the export increase, but planters are realising the advisability of having an alternative crop in cotton.

Sudan.—The situation in the Sudan has shown a very decided improvement during the last three months. The expectations of a good dura crop have been realised, and the estimate for Blue Nile, White Nile, and Fung provinces amounts to 168,000 tons, but it is unlikely that export will be permitted, as the past two lean years have emphasised the danger of allowing stocks to become low. It is expected that there will be a large increase in the export of this article in future years, as the Gedaref Railway will open up a very fertile area, and, with improved transport facilities, dura growing for export should be profitable. The Government is encouraging as much cultivation of dura as possible, in order to minimise the risk of a recurrence of famine prices. The increased supplies of this commodity have been reflected in the groundnuts crop, which is estimated at the most to amount to about 7,000 tons only. The sesame crop, however, is estimated at 13,000 tons, a figure which is considered satisfactory. Cotton prospects are good. The Ghezira crop is healthy, and the previous estimate of 424,000 kantars is likely to be maintained. Takar crops are very satisfactory, and the estimates have increased from 28,000 to 31,000 kantars.

The import market is showing signs of improvement, but the progress is less than was expected. About £E 100,000 per month is paid out to the Natives working in the Ghezira, but nothing like this sum reaches the local markets, although business in Medani is undoubtedly increasing. There is evidence of an improved standard of living in the Ghezira area, although it appears likely that the additional wealth is being spent largely on cattle, and so does not find its way back to the local markets, but into the interior. The prospects for the import market are, however, encouraging, and the local situation, as a whole, is hopeful.

The railway is being extended from Kassala to Gedaref, and there is every probability that the connection between Gedaref and Makwar will be completed by the end of 1929. It is thought that the present line from El Obeid to Rort Sudan, passing through the Ghezira, will be seriously overcrowded before the new line is available, but eventually the latter should enable the gum and other traffic from El Obeid to be tailed to the port, without interfering with the Blue Nile cotton. The new route will open up a very fertile area, and increased production of dura, gum and sesame should result.

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"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa" 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.

A postal agency has been opened at Kapona, Northern Rhodesia. □ □ □ □

Revised rules of the R.E.A.A. have been circulated to its members. □ □ □ □

The Kenya Landing & Shipping Company has erected new offices at Kilindini. □ □ □ □

Arusha is considering the selection of a site for an aerodrome near the township. □ □ □ □

The annual general meeting of the Mlanje Planters' Association was held recently. □ □ □ □

A trunk telephone service has been established in Tanganyika between Handeni and Korogwe. □ □ □ □

Imports of motor cars into Dar-es-Salaam are reported to have increased very greatly in recent months. □ □ □ □

More East Africans than usual are expected to come on leave during the spring and summer. □ □ □ □

The Governor of Nyasaland has made rules under the Telegraphs Ordinance to regulate broadcasting. □ □ □ □

The German East Africa Line announces a net profit of £75,000 for 1927. A dividend of 7% is proposed. □ □ □ □

The Cape-to-Cairo motor expedition organised by two South African newspapers left Cape Town last week. □ □ □ □

Tanganyika exported 6,595 tons of coffee during 1927, a slight increase over the exports of the previous year. □ □ □ □

Among the exports from Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended January 7 were 13,422 bags of coffee. □ □ □ □

No vehicle weighing over one ton when loaded will be permitted until further notice to use the Kilosa-Ikara road. □ □ □ □

Mr. G. S. Maughan has taken over the business of Maughan and McElrath, Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, which he is now carrying on for his sole benefit. □ □ □ □

Exports from Tanganyika Territory during October included: Coffee, 11,317 cwt.; cotton, 19,518 cwt.; sisal, 2,920 tons; groundnuts, 1,272 tons; and gold, 1,214 oz.

Among the imports into Tanganyika Territory during October were: Cement, 1,967 tons; galvanised iron sheets, 344 tons; shovels and spades, 62,530; and blankets, 62,569. □ □ □ □

Locusts are reported to have appeared in considerable numbers in the Kassala Province of the Sudan, and it is feared that they may inflict serious damage on the cotton plantations in Tokar. □ □ □ □

The Kilindini Harbour, Wharfs, and Estate Company Ltd. has accepted the tender of Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co. Ltd. to supply the steelwork for their new hotel at the corner of Hardinge Street and Sixth Avenue, Nairobi. □ □ □ □

The Commission appointed by the Kenya Government to investigate the abandonment of the s.s. "Rusinga" on Lake Victoria has published its report, which records the opinion that the total abandonment of the ship was premature. □ □ □ □

With reference to the statement made in our issue of October 27, the Rover Company, of Coventry, point out that they are efficiently represented in Kenya and Uganda, but that they are open to appoint agents in Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar. □ □ □ □

The British South Africa Company is to pay a dividend of 1s. 3d. per share and a bonus of 3d. per share in respect of the year ended September 30 last. As Chartered shares are now of paid-up value of 15s., the dividend and bonus represent a payment of 11 2/3%. □ □ □ □

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended January 7 included: Agricultural implements, 5,906 packages; cement, 24,811 casks; cotton piece goods, 3,365 packages; galvanised sheets, 5,701 packages; and iron and steel manufactures, 15,732 packages. □ □ □ □

Commander L. Mansfield Robinson, who recently took up a number of Kenya colonists for trial rights from the Colony's capital as Managing Director of the Kenya Broadcasting Company, which will within the course of the next two or three months inaugurate regular broadcasting programmes from its station at Kabete, near Nairobi. □ □ □ □

The Century Insurance Company Ltd. gives notice that it has cancelled the power of attorney which appointed Mr. William Springett, of Mombasa, to be joint attorney and agent for the company in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Mr. R. A. Overman will be the sole attorney and agent for the company in the above-mentioned territories. □ □ □ □

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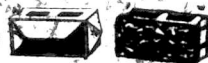
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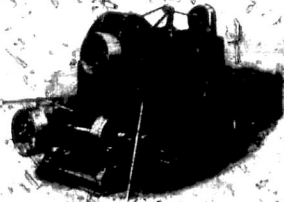
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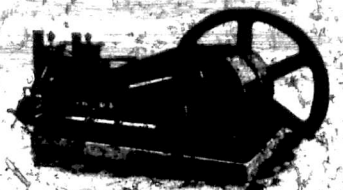
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COFFEES.

East African descriptions attracted good competition at last week's public auctions. Full to dearer prices were realised, some particularly good parcels fetching excellent prices.

| Country | Grade | Price |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Kenya | A sizes | 104s. 6d. to 150s. 6d. |
| | B " | 80s. 6d. to 120s. 6d. |
| | C " | 70s. 6d. to 101s. 0d. |
| | Peaberry | 93s. 0d. to 150s. 6d. |
| | London graded | |
| | First sizes | 108s. 6d. to 150s. 6d. |
| | Second sizes | 92s. 0d. to 170s. 0d. |
| | Third sizes | 64s. 0d. to 95s. 6d. |
| | Peaberry | 99s. 0d. to 140s. 0d. |
| | Ungraded | 78s. 0d. to 116s. 6d. |
| Brown and pale | 57s. 0d. to 92s. 0d. | |
| Tanganyika | London cleaned | |
| | First sizes | 122s. 0d. |
| | Second sizes | 103s. 0d. |
| | Third sizes | 91s. 0d. |
| | Peaberry | 112s. 0d. |
| Arusha | London cleaned | |
| | First sizes | 148s. 0d. to 143s. 0d. |
| | Second sizes | 80s. 0d. |
| | Third sizes | 62s. 6d. to 78s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 120s. 0d. to 122s. 0d. | |
| Kilimanjaro | London cleaned | |
| | First sizes | 115s. 0d. to 153s. 0d. |
| | Second sizes | 93s. 6d. to 116s. 0d. |
| | Third sizes | 64s. 0d. to 94s. 0d. |
| Peaberry | 100s. 0d. to 140s. 0d. | |
| Usambara | London cleaned | |
| | First sizes | 157s. 0d. |
| | Second sizes | 115s. 6d. |
| | Peaberry | 125s. 0d. |
| Uganda | First sizes | 110s. 0d. to 123s. 6d. |
| | Second sizes | 90s. 0d. to 111s. 6d. |
| | Third sizes | 90s. 0d. |
| | Peaberry | 105s. 0d. to 152s. 6d. |
| | Pale and mixed | 70s. 0d. to 106s. 0d. |
| London cleaned | First sizes | 110s. 0d. |
| | Second sizes | 106s. 6d. |
| | Third sizes | 80s. 0d. |
| | Peaberry | 110s. 0d. |
| Taro | Greenish | 100s. 0d. |

Stocks of East African coffee in London on February 8 were 53,607 bags, as against 22,082 bags on the corresponding date of 1927.

COTTON.

According to the weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association the market continues to be quiet, but quotations of East African cotton are 30 points higher than last week. Imports of East African cotton into Great Britain during the twenty-eight weeks since August 1 last total 21,481 bales, as against 40,000 bales in 1926-27, and 78,000 bales in 1925-26. Imports of Sudan cotton over the same period total 8,618 bales, as against 7,000 bales in 1926-27, and 6,200 bales in 1925-26.

IVORY.

22½ tons of ivory were catalogued for sale at the first auction to be held this year. Amongst the quantity offered were 11 tons from Zanzibar, Mombasa, etc., 11 tons from Abyssinia, and 4½ tons from Mozambique. Prices of Zanzibar and Mombasa sorts may be judged from the following figures:

| Grade | Price |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| At per cwt. | |
| Sound | 101 lb. to 147 lb. 8s. to 10s. |
| | 80 lb. to 90 lb. 8s. to 9s. |
| | 70 lb. to 70 lb. 8s. to 9s. |
| Slightly defective | 70 lb. to 78 lb. 8s. to 8s. |
| | 60 lb. to 60 lb. 8s. to 8s. |
| | 50 lb. to 50 lb. 7s. to 7s. |
| Defective | 61 lb. to 84 lb. 7s. to 7s. |
| | 52 lb. to 55 lb. 7s. to 7s. |
| Rapids | 14 to 15 7s. to 7s. |
| | 10 to 14 5s. to 5s. |
| Bagatelle ball scrimelles | |
| 21" diameter | 104 |
| 21" to 21" diameter | 95 |
| Scrimelles | |
| Wide sound | 17 lb. to 3 lb. 50 to 53 |
| | 5 lb. to 6 lb. 48 to 47 |
| Billiard ball rapids | |
| 21" to 21" diameter, sound | 136 |
| 21" to 21" diameter, 7 lb. to 10 lb. | 125 to 151 |

A moderate demand at lower prices was evident, and all but about nine tons were sold.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax.—The market is quiet, prices for East African ranging from 160s. to 165s. Spot value of fair to good East African and Abyssinian is 165s., while for Madagascar it is 160s. per cwt.

Castor Seed.—The nominal value of East African is £17 10s., but no business is reported.

Chilies.—For East African the price is 10s. to 12s. 6d., the spot price being 170s. January-February shipment has sold at 140s., but c.i.f. offers are scarce.

Cloves.—Business has passed in afloat parcels at from 6½d. to 7d. c.i.f., and in spot at 7d. per lb.

Cotton Seed.—The market is quieter, buyers offering £8 7s. 6d., though with a firm offer it is thought that more could be obtained.

Groundnuts.—The market is easier, small parcels of East African afloat having been sold down to £20 7s. 6d. Buyers are reported as being willing to pay £20 10s., with sellers at £20 15s.

Hides.—Imports of East African hides into Liverpool during January totalled 88,056. Actual business was scarce, shippers' ideas of value not interesting buyers. Up to 2½d. per lb. is asked for Mombasa butchers, while the value of Addis Ababa unbathed remains at the nominal figure of 16½d. per lb.

Simons.—The market is quiet, with East African white and/or yellow afloat and for shipment February-March being quoted at £22 15s.

Sheal.—The market is very quiet, and little business is passing. Value of No. 1 East African is £36 15s. to £37.

Tea.—At last week's public auctions 86 packages of Nyasaland tea from the Lauderdale Estate were sold at an average price of 1s. 25d. per lb.

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

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," which left London on Friday last for the Cape via Tenerife, Ascension and St. Helena, carries the following East African passengers:—

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Beira</i> | <i>Dar es Salaam</i> |
| Mr. C. E. Allen | Mrs. J. M. Lower |
| Mrs. Allen | Mrs. G. C. Munro |
| Miss Allen | Mrs. F. B. Wade |
| Mrs. F. E. M. Butt | Miss D. M. Wade |
| Miss M. G. P. Butt | |
| Miss F. Mtage | |
| Mr. B. Hoadnick | <i>Zanzibar</i> |
| Captain D. A. R. | Mr. A. R. Short |
| | <i>Mombasa</i> |
| Mrs. G. J. Humphrey | Mrs. M. Bartholomew |
| Mr. F. C. Peterkin | Master J. A. Bartholomew |
| Mrs. Peterkin | and nurse |
| Miss Peterkin | Miss Beausire |
| Master Peterkin | Mr. T. H. Crowther |
| Mrs. E. L. Rowell | Mrs. B. P. Gaymer |
| Master B. Powell | Mrs. Gaymer |
| Miss A. Powell | Gen. M. A. E. S. Johnson |
| Rev. J. Row | Mrs. Johnson |
| Mr. Reid | Mr. V. L. Parker |
| Mr. F. J. Scott | Mrs. Parker |
| Mr. P. D. Tibbs | Miss I. G. Riches |
| Miss R. Valentine | Mrs. J. M. Shortland |
| Mr. W. J. Watson | Mr. A. R. Tucker |

"Jas" left Las Palmas homewards, Feb. 1.
 "Randfontein" arrived Durban for Cape ports, Feb. 1.
 "Rietfontein" left Mombasa for South Africa, Feb. 6.
 "Nykerk" left Hamburg for East Africa via Suez, Feb. 7.
 "Giekerk" left Marseilles homewards, Feb. 7.
 "Jagersfontein" left Port Said homewards, Feb. 7.
 "Klipfontein" left Mombasa homewards, Feb. 7.
 "Aalsum" left Lourenço Marques homewards via Suez, Feb. 7.
 "Crypskerk" left Lourenço Marques homewards via Suez, Feb. 6.
 "Billiton" left Cape Town for East Africa, Feb. 7.
 "Rypperkerk" left Rotterdam for East Africa, Feb. 7.
 "Sumatra" left Hamburg for South and East Africa, Feb. 7.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Port Said for Mauritius, Feb. 8.
 "Amiral Pierre" left Mombasa for Marseilles, Feb. 9.
 "General Duchesne" left Tamatave for Marseilles, Feb. 8.
 "General Voyron" arrived Dar es Salaam for Mauritius, Feb. 6.
 "Dumbea" left Port Said for Marseilles, Feb. 5.

UNION CASTLE.

"Castlew Castle" passed Gibraltar for London, Feb. 10.
 "Crawford Castle" arrived Mombasa for Natal, Feb. 11.
 "Garth Castle" arrived London from Beira, Feb. 14.
 "Gloucester Castle" arrived Natal for London, Feb. 11.
 "Grantully Castle" arrived East London for Beira, Feb. 13.
 "Guilford Castle" arrived Genoa for East Africa, Feb. 11.
 "Llandaff Castle" arrived London from Beira, Feb. 12.
 "Llandoverly Castle" left Port Said for London, Feb. 8.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left London for Beira, Feb. 9.
 "Sandgate Castle" arrived Mombasa from New York, Feb. 8.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA.

"Matiana" passed Gibraltar homewards, Feb. 11.
 "Malda" left Beira homewards, Feb. 8.
 "Mantola" left Aden outwards, Feb. 11.
 "Karagola" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Feb. 14.
 "Karapara" left Bombay for East Africa, Feb. 15.
 "Karao" left Lourenço Marques for Kilindini, Feb. 15.
 "Khandallah" left Kilindini for Bombay, Feb. 10.
 "Elthra" arrived Bombay, Feb. 12.

CITRA LINE.

"Francesco Crispi" left Mombasa homewards, Feb. 10.
 "Giuseppe Mazzini" left Port Said outwards, Feb. 11.
 "Caffaro" arrived Genoa, Feb. 12.
 "Casaregis" arrived Mogadisciu outwards, Feb. 11.

CLAN-ELLERMANN-HARRISON.

"Hydaspes" arrived Mombasa outwards, Jan. 31.
 "Archibute" arrived Mombasa outwards, Feb. 9.
 "City of Christiana" left Birkenhead outwards, Feb. 9.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. at 6 p.m. to-day and at the same time on February 23, 28, March 4, 8, and 15. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa mails close at the G.P.O. London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, February 17.
 Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on February 18 and 25.

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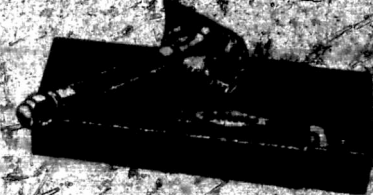
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 2, No. 770

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1922

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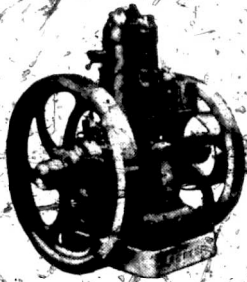
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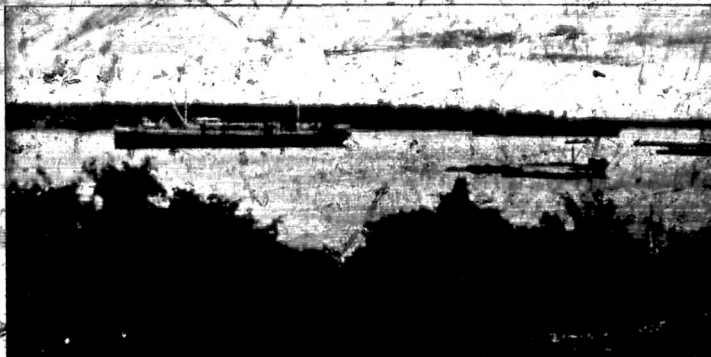
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Vol. 4, No. 179.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1928.

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SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS IN SOUTH-WESTERN TANGANYIKA.

East Africa has consistently declared its belief that the development of the south-western districts of Tanganyika Territory by British settlers is vital to the sound progress of East Africa, both politically and economically, and it was therefore with considerable gratification that we were able last week to publish a report by the Acting Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika on the agricultural possibilities of the Iringa Province. Official attention is at last being paid to an area known for years past to be well suited to white settlement, but, as Sir Donald Cameron recently advised in the Legislative Council, persistently ignored by the Heads of Departments of the Territory. The white settlement areas of the south-west must become of immense importance in the near future, and Mr. Wolfe is to be congratulated on his enterprise and on the production of a most useful report.

In the absence of detailed scientific investigation

analytical, meteorological and chemical, it is, of course, impossible for any agricultural officer to give precise advice to intending settlers. Where experience is lacking, anything approaching dogmatism in the matter of crops and prospects would be misplaced, and Mr. Wolfe is commendably cautious in coming to conclusions; but it is possible for farmers in the district to gain valuable information from his report. Coffee, he suggests, should be planted with discretion, but his advocacy of tea is strong. Tea has already been proved in Nyasaland, which Protectorate is exporting a continually increasing quantity, and reports of tea growing in Uganda and Kenya are very encouraging, so that the successful establishment of tea in the Iringa Province would bring four of the East African Dependencies into the list of Empire tea producers. The author of the report refers to the necessity for soil analysis; it is well to remind settlers what that means. Modern soil analysis deals with three factors—chemical composition, mechanical texture, and the biology of the soil—and of these the two last are probably of the most importance. Chemical composition alone tells us little of value, although, of course, it is a factor in the problem.

Pending further investigation—in which we hope to see Amari taking a prominent part—settlers would do well to follow the general lines recommended. The Acting Director of Agriculture believes the Iringa Province to be a good cattle country, and cattle have been proved elsewhere to have a remarkable effect in improving land. The Pampas of South America, now famous for the colossal herds which thrive upon them, were, for instance, at the time of Darwin's visit in 1832, covered with coarse grass and wiry herbage of little value as fodder; the cattle have automatically improved these great grasslands. Fodder crops, legumes grown and turned in, farmyard manure, that most invaluable of fertilisers, should be one of the first concerns of the settler. In exposed situations tropical soils are inevitably deprived of their nitrogen content by leaching and of their organic matter by bacteria working in optimum conditions. It is for the farmer to realise this and to rectify it, and it is not difficult. African soils are often lacking in phosphates—a point to be kept in mind, though in the absence of cheap transport it is not very easily remedied. We hope soon to hear that this important district has been visited by a well-qualified member of the staff of the Veterinary Department, as Mr. Wolfe suggests, and we trust that an inspiring report will result from his investigations.

DR. SCHNEE'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

German "Rights" in Tanganyika!

Special to "East Africa"

As our columns have testified, recent weeks have been marked in Germany by a great recrudescence of public interest in the question of the future of Tanganyika Territory. The departure of the Hilton Young Commission is, of course, responsible for this development, and it would probably be accurate to say that more space has been given in the German Press than in the British to discussion of the aims of that Commission. Whereas the British Press, with a few notable exceptions, persists in ignoring the existence of the Commission and the urgent necessity of incorporating Tanganyika more firmly within the framework of our East African Empire, certain German newspapers have almost day by day directed the attention of their readers to what they call the "threat to German East Africa" for practically all publications in the Reich refuse to refer to the territory by any other name.

Brief Press cables from Berlin have informed British readers of the speeches recently made in the Reichstag by Dr. Schnee and Dr. Stresemann, but not a single British journal has disclosed the full facts. We have therefore obtained a copy of the official German report of their speeches, and for the benefit of our readers we append a translation of the salient extracts.

What Dr. Schnee Said.

Dr. Schnee, the last Governor of German East Africa, said *inter alia*: "The British Government has sent a Commission to East Africa to investigate the question of the union of the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika whereby the principal part of German East Africa is meant—and which is under British mandatory administration, with the neighbouring British Colonies. There has already been talk in the Press of a great East African Dominion. Now the development of these lands is far from having so far progressed that the formation of such a Dominion need be considered, but a series of declarations made publicly by official British representatives and reported in the British Press makes it clear that a political union of this whole area is actually in contemplation. Sir Edward Geigg, the Governor of Kenya Colony, speaking in Nairobi on August 30, 1927, said that the possibility of the union of Tanganyika with the neighbouring States had been bought only at the price of heavy sacrifices, and that unless that possibility were utilised, the sacrifice would have been made in vain. Lord Delamere said at a meeting of farmers in the summer of 1927 that the future of Tanganyika could be made safe for the British Empire only if it were bound with permanent bonds of federation to the contiguous British territories. The Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Donald Cameron, has, however, declared that he could not find the common factor necessary for the establishment of such a union, and in Uganda general opinion is against such a federation. The leader of the Commission, Sir Edward Hilton Young, has declared the Commission to be guided by the instructions of the Imperial Government.

"On what," continued Dr. Schnee, "are these attempts at closer union founded? The Covenant of the League of Nations offers no foundation for them. According to that Covenant the welfare of the Natives is to be the highest duty of the Mandatory Power. In this case one can see how the interests of the Natives would be endangered and prejudiced by such a union, for the opposition of the other territories, Tanganyika as well as Uganda

was founded on the very fact that these countries are to stand in the forefront of those countries and peoples who do not wish to be united with Kenya, the Colony in which English settler and farmer interests take precedence. The English White Paper states that the British Mandate for Tanganyika granted by the League of Nations provides that a Customs, financial, or administrative union or federation may be formed. As a matter of fact, that Mandate, which was drawn up in London on July 20, 1922, and obtained the endorsement of the Council of the League of Nations, does contain such a provision. This Mandate, however, transgresses the Covenant of the League of Nations, since for the B. Mandates (to which Tanganyika belongs) such a union or federation is not provided; and it must be opposed. This Mandate needs alteration and must be brought into harmony with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"In the present case a mere federation for administrative ends is by no means the point at issue. It is clear that an attempt is being made at an inseparable union. That is contrary to the Mandate system, according to which the Mandatory Powers have solely to care for the mandated countries in the name of the League of Nations. The Covenant of the League is an integral part of the Treaty of Versailles. Germany can claim that that Mandate system shall be upheld and shall not be altered without German consent. We cannot permit alterations without our consent.

"Over-populated Germany cannot forgo active participation in overseas colonisation, and apart from that, Germany cannot permit changes to the Treaty of Versailles and to the Covenant of the League. Immense values are at stake. The well-known Colonial Expert, the late Mr. Morell, said that the sums which could be drawn from the former German Colonies were considerably higher than the total cost of the War. He estimated the potential value of the German Colonies transferred to England at many thousand millions sterling. The point is that there will be no underhand dealings with such immense possessions, and that Powers which have no title to them shall not take possession of these territories.

Question of German Rights!

"The political union of a Mandated Territory with the neighbouring Colonies would provide a condition prejudicial to German rights. An insurmountable obstacle to the return of the Colonies as Mandated Territories would thus be raised. Moreover, Germany would be prejudiced in other ways. The point is that England would attempt to achieve what it failed to accomplish in face of the opposition of President Wilson. If such a thing happened, it would be a dishonourable policy, which eight years after the coming into force of the dictated Peace of Versailles, illegally attempted to take possession of territories to which she had no title. Without Germany's consent the Mandate system must not be altered. Against such injury to German rights the German Government must protest without loss of time, so that we may not be faced with a fait accompli.

"Furthermore, all necessary steps must be taken at the League of Nations. Germany has a seat on the Council of the League. We have also a member on the Permanent Mandates Commission. All these steps must be taken to prevent England withdrawing territories from us by methods which she appears to be adopting. In no circumstances must German rights be diminished. It is a question of German rights, whose maintenance is of the greatest importance for the future of the German nation.

Foreign Minister's Promise.

Dr. Stresemann, Foreign Minister of the Reich, said in reply: "Dr Schnee has just referred to happenings in German East Africa which have been described as prejudicial to the interests of the German Reich. These proceedings have not yet revealed a definite decision of the Government of Great Britain. It goes without saying that the German Government will follow developments closely. In case of need the Government of the Reich would strongly oppose a change of the conditions underlying the Mandate as contained in the Covenant of the League and the Treaty of Versailles."

The claims of Dr. Schnee are too ridiculous to need detailed examination in our columns. At one moment he demands that the Mandate for Tanganyika shall be altered "to bring it into harmony with the Covenant of the League of Nations," and with the next breath he declares that it must not be altered without German consent. It is to be hoped that he will be told by an authoritative British Parliamentarian that the terms of that Mandate are not open to comment by the German Government. The reply of his own Foreign Minister shows that Dr. Stresemann refuses to accept the wholly erroneous arguments advanced by the former Governor of German East Africa, whose case is as weak as his volubility is pronounced.

SIR D. CAMERON LOOKS AT TANGANYIKA.

The Governor's Review of Prospects and Possibilities.

An Address to the Legislative Council.

FROM the opening address of Sir Donald Cameron at the second session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika we quote the following interesting passages. Cross-headings have been inserted editorially:—

"The extension of the railway from Shinyanga to Mwanza is making good progress, and we hope that trains will be running into Mwanza within the next three months or so. There is a reasonable hope that the extension from Moshi will be through to Arusha by the end of March, 1929. A proposal has been before the Council to make a railway from Irigi to the Iramba plateau, and a detailed location survey is now in hand. We are also endeavouring to make a closer economic survey of the possibilities of the line, and so far as I can judge at present the prospects of getting that line built are good."

The Dodoma-Ele Line would cost £5,500,000.

"The most important of all the railway proposals is that to build a line from Dodoma to the south-western borders of Tanganyika. I expect to receive in a few days the final report of the engineers and General Messervy, but I have sufficient information at my disposal to say that it is estimated that the line will cost something like £5,500,000. We have not got the information on the economic side that we must have before we can submit this proposal to the Home Government, because it was impossible to carry out an economic and agricultural survey of that kind until we knew precisely where the railway was going to run. An agricultural and economic survey has been made already as to a part, and the Deputy Director of Agriculture is leaving Dar es Salaam almost immediately in order to complete it; but I do not mean to convey to the Council that it will be possible to make that submission to the Home Government within a very brief time, because almost certainly I will have to

be followed by another survey. I do not know how the land should be allocated for purposes of non-Native occupation. We propose and hope to make a better case possible for that line, and I am afraid that in Africa I am told that the line will cost £10,000,000 instead of £4,500,000. I took the opportunity when I had the pleasure of addressing the body of Members of Parliament in July last to allude to this work, urging them to compare Tanganyika with other countries which had received grants-in-aid amounting to £10,000,000 and more, whereas we had received free grants of £408,000 only and were now paying a full debt charge on two-thirds of the Exchequer Loan of £3,000,000, and I think that argument made some impression on the minds of those gentlemen."

Administration Attempting to Attract Capital.

The Administration during the last three years has been endeavouring to attract capital and enterprise to this country. I was impressed during all the work of that kind that I endeavoured to do when I was in England during the summer, when I saw people in the City and elsewhere and put these schemes before them, that never a word was raised with regard to the difficulty in investing capital in Tanganyika because it was a Mandated Territory. No word of difficulty on that score was raised.

"We have at the present moment in one of those schemes attracted a certain amount of European capital and enterprise in forming a public-private company for the proper exploitation of the salt deposits at Uvuzi. So far the venture we have made in that respect in turning this concern over to private enterprise with additional capital has been fully justified. The Government has a sum of about £15,000 as their share in the venture, and we expect the return from that money will be £6,250 next year."

"A public man with great experience in electric light and power schemes is at present in the country at the invitation of this Government, with expert advisers in order to ascertain how far private capital and enterprise can be put into the work of extending electric light and power facilities in the country, beginning with a survey of the Pangani Falls, in order, if possible, to supply cheap power to the sisal and other factories in the Tanga district, and to light the town of Tanga. If the proposals are successful and are accepted by the Government, it is proposed also to form a public-private company in regard to that work."

"There is a bigger scheme which I have had in mind indeed, before I came to Tanganyika. I started on it—and that is to attract capital here in order to frame a large scheme for the cultivation of cotton and rice in selected areas in this Territory, peasant cultivation on the lines employed with such great success in the Sudan, and which are now about to be employed in the same manner by the Belgians on the northern shores of Lake Tanganyika. I am glad to say that I have had a response in this matter, although I am not in a position to say whether it will actually materialize, but I hope it will lead to the formation of an exploration company, half at the charges of the people who provide this capital and half at the charges of the Territory."

Alienation of Land to White Settlers.

In the Iringa Province during the last three years we have alienated to non-Natives 125,000 acres of land which were previously lying idle and used by no one. I had to overcome considerable objection before those lands were open to non-Native occupation. We are also putting up to auction

about 50,000 acres in Mufundi and Mboi in the same Province. With regard to the highlands in the south-west corner of the Territory we are pursuing the new policy of marking out farms of 2,000 acres ourselves, and putting them up to public auction, instead of permitting a number of what may be called small people with little capital to go down there and take up small farms, picking the eyes out of the country in anticipation of the time when the railway facilities will be available. We believe, we know, that we have got an obligation to develop the country by non-Native enterprise, but it is also our duty to see that the land is so disposed of that the development may be of the maximum kind.

But the alienation of which I am most proud is the alienation of some 45,000 acres of land on the lower slopes of Meru and Kilimanjaro, land which was not being used by Natives and was denied to the non-Natives, land which will, I believe, be used profitably by a large number of enterprising persons for growing maize in view of the extension of the railway to Arusha.

Outspoken Opposition to Federation.

"Let us for a moment endeavour to blot Kenya out of the picture." (His Excellency was here speaking of federation or closer union). "A good deal of common material could be found as between Uganda and Tanganyika, but I doubt very much whether there is anyone who would advocate anything like a union of the two countries, certainly in their existing stages of development. There is an immense amount of work to be done in Tanganyika, which is a very young State indeed, work of a pioneer kind, and I imagine there is a great deal to be done in Uganda in the same way. Any kind of federation between the two would cost money—unless one became a mere province of the other, which is unthinkable—and this additional expenditure would fall as a charge against production.

"What, I ask, is the established common factor which can be applied in the same manner to the three northern territories? I cannot find it, and the fact that it has not yet been established surely indicates that any attempts to frame a federal constitution before that factor has been established must be based on arguments that can be no more than factitious, nothing more than ensnaring. I do not know whether as a result of the investigations of the Commission this common factor will be established, but I do feel strongly that until it has been established it is premature to attempt to devise any scheme of federation, any form of closer union.

I trust that it will not be thought for a moment that I am in any way deprecating the appointment of the Commission. It was desirable that the Commission should be appointed and the constitution of an independent inquiry of this kind affords perhaps the only means of determining that common factor of which I have been speaking, which I, and I am sure others, have been seeking and far seeking in vain."

"EAST AFRICA"

The only weekly Journal that can keep you informed of developments throughout the whole of our East African territories.

MWANZA

Private Enterprise with Government Guarantee

In publishing for public information the text of a Bill intended to provide for the improvement and utilisation of Native live-stock, the Tanganyika Government states—

"The object of the Bill is to enable measures to be taken for the encouragement of the utilisation of Native live-stock and for the improvement of its quality.

"The step in immediate contemplation is the establishment in the vicinity of Mwanza of a factory for the preservation of the meat of cattle for consumption in the Territory and for export." The factory is to be established by private enterprise, assisted by a financial guarantee from the Government, and the Government will, in return, be entitled to a share in the profits in excess of a certain percentage on capital and to a voice in the management of the company. The position of the company will accordingly be that of a controlled agency within the meaning of Article 7 of the Mandate.

"It is thought that such an undertaking will be of great assistance towards the main object in view, but uncertainty as to its prospects would prevent its inception without the assistance which the Government proposes to give and without protection from competition for a limited period and over a limited area while it is determining its lines of development and establishing its position. For these reasons it is proposed that if the Bill becomes law an order shall be made under it with the object of affording protection of that nature.

"The detailed legislative provisions which will be required for the control and assistance of such an enterprise, untried in local conditions, and for other matters connected with the main object in view cannot, without actual experience, be so fully foreseen that they can be put at once into the Bill. For this reason the Bill takes the form of conferring upon the Governor in Council power to make Rules and Orders for defined objects. It will be observed, however, that any Rules or Orders made must be brought before the Legislative Council at the succeeding session, and, unless confirmed by resolution of the Council, are deemed to be revoked. The control of the Council over the operation of the law is accordingly maintained."

IRINGA FARMERS AND FEDERATION.

At a recent meeting of settlers held in Iringa to discuss federation, it was unanimously resolved that a measure of closer union with Kenya and Uganda was desirable. Major Grant, who was in the chair, proposed a resolution to that effect which was seconded by Colonel Elewehyn. None of the German farmers present voted, though they indicated that they were in no way opposed to the motion.

It will surprise many readers to hear that the Iringa Farmers' Association to-day claims to represent more settlers than any other public body in Tanganyika Territory. The Association includes the districts of Iringa, Dabaga, and the three Mufundis.

Conflicting news reaches us from Belgium regarding the Comité National du Kivu. The endeavour to form this committee for the encouragement of Belgian settlement in the Kivu District of Ruanda (Urundi) is said by some newspapers to have proved unsuccessful while others declare that more than one million francs have already been subscribed for this object.

LABOUR M.P.'S AND TANGANYIKA

A MANDATE FOR GERMANY SUGGESTED

Mr. Ormsby Gore's Rebuke.

WHEN the House of Commons was asked on Monday for a supplementary vote for £2,500 for the fares and personal allowances of the Hilton Young Commission,

Federation's Effect on Anglo-German Relations.

Mr. Gillett (Labour M.P. for Hansbury) said that all parties ought to have been represented, instead of having one representative of only one party on the Commission, and that one be the Chairman. If, on the other hand, they only wanted to consider the unification of the railways and other administrative systems, it would have been easier to get a few local officials to do it. Sir E. Hilton Young's knowledge was exceedingly valuable if they wanted to investigate the financial standing of these Colonies, but if it was a question of the relationship between Tanganyika and the other Colonies and who was to govern them, someone with different experience might have been more suited for the chairmanship.

At the beginning of this month the former Governor-General of German East Africa raised the question of our Mandate in Tanganyika in connection with the appointment of this Commission, and asked what was the position of the German Government. In the ensuing debate one of the Right Wing members of the German Parliament informed his Left Wing colleagues that their ideas of a better understanding with England should be given up, because the appointment of this Commission indicated in reality the hostility of England to the hopes of the German people that someday some of the German Colonies might go back to their possession. They believed that the Commission was being appointed in order to make it impossible for Tanganyika ever again to become part of the German Empire. Such a question ought not to have been prejudiced by the appointment of a Commission by the Colonial Office. It was a matter for the Foreign Office. We were not going to wage war or create a great deal of bitterness between ourselves and Germany in years to come simply on the question whether this portion of Africa should be part of the British or of the German Empire.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "It was not a Departmental decision, but a decision of the Cabinet as a whole."

East Africa Quoted.

Mr. Gillett: "However much anyone may favour federation of these Colonies, it must prejudice the relationship between this country and Germany, and it would have been infinitely better to wait a few years rather than hurry on unification at the risk of creating bad feeling between this country and Germany. The seriousness of the position is accentuated by the fact that there is a policy among the white population of Kenya of attempting to bring about federation as soon as possible for the avowed purpose that Tanganyika may never again become part of the German Empire."

In an editorial article in *East Africa* last month, after a complaint that no definite statement has been made, they say:

"Is it not a fact that the main urge behind the appointment of the Hilton Young Commission is the desire to lose no time in binding Tanganyika within the framework of the British Empire? Then why should there be a conspiracy of silence in this respect? If Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika were told definitely by the Imperial Government that its main consideration as to safeguard the future of the latter, they would be less bargaining over details and greater readiness on all sides to take the big and the long view. We believe that an

explanation of the real facts behind the proposal of federation would do more than any statement to smooth the path to that desirable end."

That article was written because there has been opposition in Uganda and one or two of the other Colonies to any idea of federation, and this section of the white population in Kenya would be only too glad if the Rt. Hon. Gentleman would state that the object of the Commission is to bring about federation in order to make it impossible that any future Government may hand back the Mandated territory to Germany. This House is justified in asking the Government to make a very definite statement as to what is really our actual position under the Mandate. How far can we really unite these three territories together and make them practically a part of the British Empire? We have here a question of supreme importance and one on which we may ask the Government for a definite statement.

The Locarno Promise to Germany.

Lieut. Com. Kenworthy (Hull, Central, Lab.) asked whether the policy which was laid down by the Duke of Devonshire when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to the African Natives was still the policy of the Department. The criticism of the Commission was that it was a purely party Commission. He hoped the leaders of the Labour Party would make it clear that they would not be bound in the future by the findings of this Commission. Towards the end of his speech the Hon. Member said: "As far as Tanganyika is concerned I believe I am right in saying that a very broad hint was given by the Foreign Secretary before the Locarno Pact was reached that Germany's application for a Mandate for certain of her former Colonies would be favourably considered. Under the Locarno Pact Germany was to be admitted into the community of nations, but so long as she is told that she is unfit to have a Mandate under the League of Nations of any of her former territories, she is not a full member of the community of nations. These Colonies were taken from Germany not as the spoils of war, because we were told *ad nauseam* that we were not fighting for territory, but only for justice, and that they were not taken as spoils for the victors, but because Germany was not fit to have Colonies."

Mr. Pethick Lawrence (Leicester W., Lab.) said it would be most unwise to make any alteration in the status of the Dependencies. Lord Delamere wanted to get rid of the control of the House of Commons over Kenya and other parts of East Africa and transfer it to himself and a few of his colleagues. That policy was opposed by a very large number of the white population of East Africa. The Labour Party were concerned for the Native population. Realising that the white settlers were almost exclusively of the employing class, they considered that unless the Colonial Office retained control, the Native population would be placed absolutely under the heel of the employing white settlers. The white population was only one in 200 of the Native population. If there was to be self-government, it should be in accordance with its true principle, government for the people, by the people.

Mr. Rennie Smith (Aberdeen, Lab.) said the Labour Party wanted to see an African polity developed on the basis of African people themselves, and they were anxious lest it should be thought that East Africa, in which the new international experiment of the Mandate was being tried, was a white man's Colony.

Mr. Ormsby Gore's Reply.

In his reply Mr. Ormsby Gore expressed the hope that Hon. Members opposite would exercise

a sense of responsibility and would not encourage the idea that if the Labour Party came back to power they would be anxious immediately to hand over to Germany the territories we are now administering. That would not be easy to do, even if it were the policy of the party opposite, because it did not rest with the British Government alone to determine who was to exercise the Mandate.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy interrupted that he did not lay that down as the policy of the Labour Party. He said they would not be bound by the Report of the Commission unless they were satisfied with it.

Mr. Gillett: "I did not say what the Rt. Hon. Gentleman seems to attribute to me."

Mr. Ormsby Gore, continuing, said he was glad he had misunderstood the Hon. Member. When the Council of the League of Nations confirmed the Mandate to Great Britain of a part of what had been German East Africa they expressly included the following clause: "The mandatory shall be authorised to constitute the territory into a Customs, fiscal, and administrative union or federation with the adjacent territories under its own sovereignty and control." The Government were therefore entitled to consider whether the policy in the Mandate should be given effect to, and if so, how. The existence and the terms of the Mandate were something new, but there was nothing in any one of the Mandates which we would not and had not sought to apply in our own Protectorates or Colonies. The unique thing in the Mandate was that the national responsibility we had for carrying out the administration was subject to international supervision, and the kernel of that was the annual review at Geneva of all that took place in the Mandated Territory. Nothing that the Hilton Young Commission would recommend would change that in any respect. The position of Indians was amply safeguarded, especially as in the terms of reference to the Commission His Majesty's Government reiterated in the most emphatic language that nothing should be done that would in any way affect the settlement coming in 1923 as regarded the status of Indians.

The Commission and Trusteeship.

They were confident that the Commission would make an extremely valuable contribution to the study of what was an extremely complex problem. They had emphasised, in the *personnel* of the Commission, not the political but the administrative and financial side, because, ever since he was so bold as to denounce in somewhat unmeasured language the project of federation, a good deal of public opinion in East Africa, which was against federation when he was there, immediately began to go with the idea, not merely in Kenya but in the other parts of East Africa. (One of the remarkable things was the looseness with which the word federation and all that it would necessarily entail had been discussed.)

The Duke of Devonshire's dispatch and the original White Paper of 1922 had been read by a large number of people in East Africa as meaning that neither now nor at any time had the non-African communities any responsibility in regard to the welfare and progress of their Native fellow-citizens; that that was a matter entirely for the Imperial Government. Nothing could be more unfortunate than that it should become current in the minds of Europeans or Indians that responsibility for the Natives was simply a matter for the agents of the Imperial Government. They could not in the long run keep politics out of administration. To do so would be to create absolute antagonisms and to force Europeans and Indians into the position of saying that their job was not to pay any attention

to the Native, but to look after the Imperial Government, and that their job was to look after their own interests. That was the last thing they wanted in East Africa. It was not nowadays quite so easy a matter to govern people 6,000 miles away by the use of an official majority as it was in the old days, and the attempt to govern from here by an official majority without regard to the sentiments of pioneers—very often narrow and inexperienced, but, at any rate, those of the men living on the spot—would be one of the worst failures of British Colonial administration. It no longer was possible to have the old form of Crown Colony government without some form of give and take. They could not use Kenya, or any other of the territories, as a perpetual whipping-boy for those who prided themselves on progressive opinion.

It must not be thought that His Majesty's Government embarked on this further inquiry in East Africa at all lightly, or that they had made up their minds to any far-reaching changes, but they did wish for further light on the administrative and financial consequences of ideas which were being canvassed in East Africa before they were called on to take any political decision. The mere going of the Commission to discuss this question would do a great deal to prevent what he had witnessed growing up in the five years since he was there—namely, a good deal of parochialism. They got it almost everywhere.

Parochialism in East Africa.

It would be most unfortunate if Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia were all going to develop a quite intense local parochialism without regard to their neighbours. It would be definitely unfortunate in the interest of all of them and of the Empire as a whole. The Commission, whatever its report might be, and if had been given the widest freedom of action—would, he was convinced, make a further contribution to the harmonising of the interests of these various territories, who had all got a common land frontier, who were all parts of the British system of administration, and who were, above all, necessarily linked together, if any real economic development was to take place. The whole economic development had to be considered, not in the interests of any one, but in the interests of the group as a whole. He regretted that Labour members saw anything sinister in the project of the Commission. He asked the Committee to show that the Commission had the confidence of the House of Commons and to let it go forward on its work of investigation into one of the most difficult problems which any Colonial Secretary, whatever his party, would have to face within the next twenty years. (Cheers.)

Lieut. Col. Kenworthy asked why the only politician on the Commission was a Conservative. Why had not members of the Liberal or Labour Parties been appointed on the Commission? Failing any explanation, Labour members would naturally conclude that there was some dirty work going on. (Cries of "Oh!")

Mr. Ormsby Gore said that the Government did contemplate having no politician on the Commission at all. Then, on looking round for somebody in public affairs, who had no previous connection with Africa, who had never gone into the question at all, who came to it with an open mind and with experience both of finance and administration, they could find nobody better than Sir Hilton Young.

The amendment was rejected by 200 votes to 84, and the vote was agreed to by 103 to 81.

MR. AMERY ON EMPIRE PROGRESS

The Immense Benefits of Imperial Preference.

Speech Reported for East Africa

The luncheon given on Friday last by the British Empire Producers' Organisation to welcome Mr. Amery on his return from his Empire tour was attended by a large number of people engaged in work of an Imperial nature.

Mr. Ben Mbrgan, the Chairman of the Organisation, who presided, said that production was the basis of all prosperity, and that Empire producers look to Mr. Amery more than to anyone else for guidance in the development of Empire industry. To him, the greatest advocate of Imperial preference, the producer owed a great debt of gratitude for the protective tariffs. The preference on sugar had alone saved that industry in the Empire. In 1900 we imported 297,600 tons of sugar from the Empire; by 1927 the figure had increased under preference to 467,000 tons. Empire tobacco imports had increased in the same seven years from 1,500,000 lb. to 41,000,000 lb. That was an indication of what would happen if we had a full-blooded Imperial policy. They welcomed Mr. Amery because they were proud of his achievements, but he could not have achieved what he had done but for the real assistance of that brilliant and charming personality, Mrs. Amery. All knew how she threw wide the doors of her beautiful home to visitors from the Dominions and Colonies, and she was thereby doing really fine work in strengthening the ties of kinship with the Mother Country.

Empire Markets for Empire Producers.

Mr. Amery said that one of the most impressive facts in Empire development was the recognition in every Dominion of the benefits to the farmer of working together as a community in co-operation. There was the strong co-operative movement throughout the dairying world, and co-operation in the marketing of wheat, the growing of apples, the growing and marketing of dried fruits, and the production of Empire wines. Another factor was the greater attention given by the Government of every Dominion to agricultural education and research. The Empire had some of the finest agricultural colleges and research stations in the world. Onderstepoort, in South Africa, was perhaps the finest veterinary research station that exists anywhere.

The British Empire Producers' Organisation aims at securing the Empire markets for Empire producers. If you in this country make up your minds to go further in a policy of Imperial preference, you will be doing it not in order to shelter inefficiency in the Empire at the cost of your own consumer, but to encourage still further the existing efficiency so as to secure to yourselves without cost the fullest advantage that added production can mean.

The British manufacturer enjoys great advantages in Empire markets to-day, those both of fiscal preference and of voluntary preference. He cannot hope to continue to enjoy those advantages, still less to have those advantages increased, unless he too can show that in enterprise and efficiency he stands in the very forefront, and that the favours given him are not an excuse for lethargy but an added incentive to courage in conquering the markets of the Empire and of the wide world outside. Those who visit the British Industries Fair will find that the British manufacturer is alive to that aspect of the question, he is moving with the times, and he is determined that the reputation of British industry shall stand as high in the world as it has ever stood.

The Progress

You, Mr. Chairman, have given some very remarkable figures of what Imperial preference has meant. I have seen Rhodesia, a young community which was founded a generation ago out of nothing by the vision and dreams of that great man, Cecil Rhodes. That young community, having turned the corner of its first difficulties, is going ahead by leaps and bounds. New settlement is coming in, capital is streaming in, efficient production is encouraged, and the main basis of that development is the preference you give upon Empire tobacco. It is the vision of a young British community, springing into life, growing, powerful, developing economically and in the sentiment of Empire. There you have a very outpost of Empire, strengthening white civilisation in the heart of Africa, and creating a great new market in the heart of that continent. And the keystone is the preference in this Home market upon one luxury article.

"Boil water in an open saucepan. What can you do when the energy of steam dissipates in the open atmosphere? Nothing. But guide it in the steam engine, and there is no result which you cannot obtain. That same principle obtains with the purchasing power of the British Empire. Get our purchasing power circulating mainly in the Empire, and you will get the amazing effect of development in geometrical ratio." (Loud cheers.)

East Africans Present.

Amongst those present with East African interests were—

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, Sir Robert Baden Powell, Mr. T. Alexander-Barns, Mr. W. Banwell, Mr. J. H. Batty, Major C. H. Dale, Sir Edward and Lady Davson, Lord Deborrough, Mr. S. W. Goodenough, Colonel A. M. Grenfell, Lieutenant Colonel Harigan, Sir Sydney Henry, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. E. E. B. Loman, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Mr. G. H. Lepper, Sir Halford Mackinder, Mr. R. R. Meldrum, Mr. Henry Mond, Mr. and Mrs. Ben H. Morgan, Lady Francis Newton, Mr. Ormsby Gore, Mr. A. T. Penman, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Pooley, Major Hely Pounds, Sir Herbert and Lady Read, Capt. Donald Simpson, Sir Louis Souchon, Mr. S. G. Tallents, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Wetherell, and Sir Samuel Wilson.

ADVERTISING EAST AFRICAN COFFEE.

Since writing the leading article which appeared under this title in last week's issue of *East Africa*, we have received a copy of the minutes of the annual general meeting of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa, from which record it is very interesting to note that Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, the President, urged the new Council to initiate another call amongst members of the Union for funds for advertising purposes. He said:

"I believe that such subscriptions would return to us an hundredfold if we could advertise the merits of Kenya coffee sufficiently widely. The Kenya coffee crop is small in quantity. It is a product with peculiar qualities of its own, and I see no reason why it should be vitally affected by a fall in the general price of coffee, which may come if the Brazilian valorisation scheme should break down under the enormous stocks of coffee which they are accumulating; if Kenya coffee has become comparatively widely drunk at home, whether as a beverage coffee or as the major portion of a blend."

Though we were not aware of the fact when our last leading article was written, Mr. Archer had therefore anticipated our argument, which, reinforced by the weight of his experience and authority, might well be carefully considered by our coffee planting readers.

FACING UGANDA'S COTTON DIFFICULTIES.

The Importance of Quality.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
Lord Derby referred at the recent meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation to the excessive supply of ginneries in Uganda, and your report of the objects of the new Buganda Raw (seed) Cotton Buying Association shows that his Lordship's remarks are well founded.

Uganda has for several years suffered from a mania for, in the first place, erecting ginneries, and, secondly, for buying such establishments as going concerns. In this all nations, British, Indian, Japanese, and probably others, have taken a hand, at gradually—or rapidly—reduced valuations, each "turnover concern" being thus in a better position to compete against its neighbours than before.

Here at home the 1920 cotton spinning boom in Lancashire has produced an over-capitalised industry, loaded with mills which cannot be sold at a tithe of what was then paid for them, and in Uganda the unwholesome profits secured by growers, ginners, exporters, etc., during the same boom period caused the large investments in new ginneries anticipating an increased product of cotton, which has not been realised, and the country is now going through the distressing experience of seeing the ginning plant of its cotton-growing area steadily declining in value, though the reduction of supplies of seed cotton year by year, which makes it impossible for this machinery to be run with profit, for want of sufficient supplies of cotton.

In both cases the trouble arises from the same source, and in both cases the cure is likely to be found in the same direction, namely, by the co-operation of all parties concerned in examining their methods.

In Lancashire, after many months (years, in fact) of efforts by the spinners to find a cure for their losses, an attempt of much promise is being made to get together all those interested in the manufacture and distribution of cotton goods for the discussion of the problem as a whole. It is hoped by these means to secure a reduction of costs in every direction, and also to secure as far as possible an equal share of profits to each section of the manufacturing and distributing interests. This scheme received special commendation by the Board of Trade in a recent speech in the House of Commons.

In the case of Uganda cotton there should be a vigorous attempt to grow, gin, transport, insure, sell, and deliver cotton to the consumer at the lowest possible cost, and of the highest possible quality. If this chain of operations contains any faulty link, it must be found and mended, even if the necessity for partial elimination is required for the general good. No single interest can achieve its full quota of help without the hearty co-operation of all the others.

In October, 1926, you kindly inserted in *East Africa* some remarks of mine as to the need for co-operation to meet the tremendous decline in the value of American cotton at that time, and without for a moment assuming that what I wrote had any influence, it was interesting to see how all the interests most closely in touch with Uganda cotton united in effective and self-sacrificing action to prevent the threatened breakdown of cotton cultivation in the most promising Native area of the Empire.

Is it too much to hope that a similar united effort might have an equal success in the present trouble?

I have made special reference to the question of

quality of seed, which requires the attention alike of growers and Government representatives of all departments, but especially growers, because they are the people who can do most in this by availing themselves of the expert help of the Agricultural Department for the supply of seed, destruction of pests, etc., and they themselves can do immense good for their own pockets by taking the greatest possible care that their cotton does not get dirty or discoloured during picking or during transport to the ginnery. It must be remembered that cotton which has once become dirty or discoloured can never be brought back to its natural colour again, and the chance of good prices for Uganda cotton lies principally in its natural colour and cleanliness, which is more important than its length and character of fibre.

Yours faithfully,

Liverpool.

WILLIAM A. BALL.

MEDICAL WORK IN THE RESERVES.

A Reply to Mr. T. J. O'Shea.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

In your issue of December 8, 1927, appear some of Mr. T. J. O'Shea's remarks on the Kenya Government. I have no quarrel with Mr. O'Shea's enthusiasm for reform. As Member of the Legislative Council for the Plateau, is he not doing excellent work? But his condemnation of the medical work in the Native Reserves is hardly just; for, carried away by his zeal, he attacks a department which, in the Reserves at least, is doing its utmost in spite of handicaps. I doubt if Mr. O'Shea has ever spent sufficient time in a Native Reserve to observe for himself how things work there. That there are shortcomings in the medical service I do not deny; but I do maintain, from what I have seen, that it does its best, and that its failings are by no means all due to its own fault!

Yours, faithfully,

BM/ZM3D

WHEN THE HOUSE SWAYED.

A Coffee Planter's Experience.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

We had a very heavy earthquake shock at about 10 o'clock last night. It came like a blow and nearly precipitated my wife and myself out of our chairs. It lasted for quite a minute, and we had to leave the house. When we reached the garden, we watched the house—which is built on piles—swaying about and knocking up against a 2,000-gallon water-tank, which in the ordinary way is some inches away!

Yours, faithfully,

Kenya Colony.

A KENYA PLANTER.

M.P.'S AND KENYA'S DEFENCE FORCE.

A Gentle Criticism from the Colony.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

It is very amusing to Kenya settlers to notice that Colonel Wedgwood and Commander Kenworthy, who have been so critical of Kenya's Defence Force, suggested some little time ago in the House of Commons that the Europeans should form their own Defence Force in China. If such a proceeding is meritorious in China, why should the same proceeding in Kenya anger those worthy gentlemen?

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony.

"KILINGOSI."

ARUSHA REPUDIATES GOVERNOR'S VIEWS CONCERNING WHITE SETTLEMENT.

—Sir Donald Cameron's "Idealistic Theories."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Owing to the constant repetition of misstatements concerning Tanganyika Territory made by those in authority we should be glad if you would give publicity to this letter.

His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is reported in the issue of *East Africa* of September 22, 1927, as having made the statement quoted below before the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations:—

"He did not believe that Tanganyika could ever be colonised by Europeans for climatic reasons; certainly no British person went to Tanganyika with the idea that he was going to spend the rest of his life there and rear a family. Those settlers who had children sent them home to be educated, and they themselves visited Europe every three or four years.

We, representing the European settlers of Arusha—Arusha and Moshj are the largest European settlements in Tanganyika—definitely repudiate the foregoing as a serious misstatement of fact.

It will be seen that such pronouncements, coming from such a source, cannot fail to have a far-reaching effect. That this is so is conveyed by the following extract from His Excellency's speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner, Dar es Salaam, at which His Excellency is reported to have stated that

"... he was glad to meet the Members of the Permanent Mandates Commission at Geneva; he became, he believed, good friends by the time the conversations were finished. He was glad to be able to say that what he had been able to give the Commission in the Annual Report supplemented by what he had said in Geneva had made a profound impression on the Permanent Mandates Commission."

This simply shows how easily those ignorant of the facts "swallowed the dope."

His Excellency, if he knows anything about the country at all, must realise that he has conveyed something to the public which is not the whole truth. In this vast Territory there are certain coastal and other low-lying regions which are not healthy, but the Highlands, which is the area where nearly the entire permanent white population is located, are a continuation of the Kenya Highlands and are equally healthy.

As an illustration take the Arusha district, which is perhaps one of the most densely populated areas in Tanganyika. In not one single instance do we know of a case where settlers are having their children educated in England for health or any other reason. Actually, a few settlers send their children to Nairobi for their education, the reason being that, although the Government of Tanganyika spend enormous sums on the education of the Natives, yet practically no provision is made for children of European descent. It is because of the lack of these facilities and for no other reason that we are forced to send our children to Nairobi or elsewhere.

As regards His Excellency's remark that the settlers themselves visited Europe every three or four years, the fact is that many of them have been in the country since the termination of hostilities, having originally come from Kenya Colony after an even longer residence there. Practically the whole of the Dutch community has been in the country for nearly thirty years, and except in very

few instances have any of them been out of the Territory. True, a few well-to-do British settlers visit England from time to time, but this is for business or social reasons—very rarely for reasons of health. These people would continue to visit England even if they resided in any other part of the Empire.

Therefore, for His Excellency to give force to arguments directed against white settlement by making such statements as quoted above, displays a sublime disregard of the facts, and cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. It is to be regretted that His Excellency is not in more intimate touch with the truth regarding Tanganyika conditions, both as regards the European and the Native. If he were, then undoubtedly many of his idealistic theories would be shattered, and Tanganyika's future would be built on a sounder foundation.

We cannot help but think that such statements as these, made by His Excellency, are all part of his well-known idealistic policy, the fulfilment of which appears to necessitate the discouragement of European settlement in the Territory.

Yours faithfully,

THE ARUSHA COFFEE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION,

H. S. CUTHBERT,

Arusha

Secretary.

COFFEE PLANTERS AND "EAST AFRICA."

—Mr. Kenneth Archer's Appreciations.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

You may be interested to know that in his presidential address at the annual general meeting of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and Uganda, Mr. C. Kenneth Archer referred appreciatively to the yeoman service which *East Africa* is doing in this part of the Continent. All reference to his statement was omitted from the local Press reports. The extract reads as follows:—

"Early in the year your Council appointed *East Africa* as the Official Organ of this Union in England. Our thanks are due to the Editor for the valuable work which he has done in our interest. We took a full page advertisement in the Special Settlement Number, and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing our congratulations to Mr. Joelson on this admirable publication. I think you will agree with me that in its matter, photographs, and general get-up it gives, as does the journal from week to week, a very true picture of East African conditions as they exist to-day, and it is fortunate for the Colony and this part of Africa that we have a paper at home which is capable of reflecting local opinion and presenting to the English reader the East African atmosphere about things in general."

Yours faithfully,

Nairobi.

A KENYA COFFEE PLANTER.

"The future of Tanganyika must lie principally in its Southern Highlands, for these undoubtedly constitute a white settlers' country—a country where a white man can live permanently and found a family; and, in fact, the vast bulk of all new settlement is coming to these Highlands."—Major Grant, who presided at a recent meeting of Iringa settlers called to discuss the subject of East African federation.

WHERE STANDS NYASALAND TO-DAY?

An Interview with the Hon. W. Taft Bowie.

Special to "East Africa"

We had the pleasure of a talk a few days ago with the Hon W. Taft Bowie, an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, who left London on Friday last to return to the Protectorate.

It is thirty years since Mr. Bowie first went to Nyasaland, and he is firmly convinced that it has a bright future before it. The country's rapid development as a tobacco producer is, he says, attributable principally to the introduction of Imperial preference; and, as one who is outspokenly grateful for that practical measure of inter-Empire commerce, he is a strong supporter of the idea that the East African territories should be yet more closely knit to the Mother Country by an extension of that principle to embrace goods entering the territories. Foreign manufacturers, especially Continental and Japanese, are, he remarked, making great headway in Nyasaland, and it is an unfortunate fact that a greater proportion of the producing power of the Native does not return to Britain.

Probably something like half a million pounds per annum is already earned by Nyasaland Natives in the form of wages or in payment for tobacco or other produce grown by them on their own holdings, and it would be safe to estimate that about three-quarters of that sum would find its way to local stores for the purchase of hardware, articles of clothing, and such other imported commodities as appeal to the Native. A further interesting fact mentioned by Mr. Bowie is that whereas in times of prosperity the Native is willing to pay more for the satisfaction of his wants, which leads in such periods to an increase in the imports of Manchester goods, in times of depression the cheaper articles of Continental or Asiatic origin get the preference.

The Future of Tobacco

When our informant left Nyasaland the country was very perturbed about the sudden cessation of demand for cigarette leaf, especially as the brokers and merchants in this country had urged the production of that type of tobacco and had fore-shadowed immediate takings at good prices.

During his stay at home Mr. Bowie has called on a number of tobacco brokers, who at first seemed to be rather pessimistic, but recently though no market improvement is actually noticeable, there seems to be a better underlying feeling. Unless, however, this slight glimmer of opportunity is translated into good business, Nyasaland and other Rhodesias will be faced with a difficult period. Stocks of cigarette tobacco are large, but demand appears to have eased less on this account than because of uncertainty in the trade as to the public taste for how long the demand for Imperial manufactures will persist.

Though the recent rumours of a tobacco war between the British and American companies have been denied, Mr. Bowie gathered the impression that there is in the trade a decided feeling of unrest and a fear that there may be some price-cutting, and this fear appears to be responsible for the delay of ordinary purchases for stock. That the demand for Imperial tobaccos will increase seems practically assured, but the producer will have to concentrate on the growth of suitable types and must be prepared to accept a reasonable margin of profit. The opening of a factory in Salisbury by the Imperial Tobacco Company may, he says, revive the open market, and to that extent assist Central African growers.

as very encouraging. The price of tea has steadily increased, and under investigation by the Nyasaland land and larger planters reveal the distinct improvement made by Nyasaland tea growers in the last year or two in the quality of their leaf, for the reputation of which Mr. Bowie, speaking as a representative of the Nyasaland grower, was naturally jealous, and in this connection he pointed out that it was unfortunate that tea from the Kearsley Estate, Natal, should be included in the reports of the Tea Brokers' Association of London under the heading of Nyasaland and other East African producers. The tea from that South African estate is, he said, of an entirely different character from that produced in Nyasaland, Kenya, and Uganda.

The absence of news regarding the Zambesi bridge position was, he felt, regrettable. He had understood that the final decision had to be made not later than the end of January, and continued silence was undoubtedly worrying many of the Natives. Until the bridge has been built, Nyasaland can only hope to improve general farming, but building at the Zambesi precludes the shipment of high-priced produce.

IMPORTING RABBITS

Lord Lugard's Proposal

LORD LUGARD'S recent suggestion that the pean rabbit might be introduced to East Africa to add to the meat supply of the not met with the approval of zoologists, no true rabbits indigenous to the continent, though some native hares are so like rabbits that only a trained naturalist can tell the difference. Nevertheless, the danger of introducing an animal into a new country for the purposes of a patent, that the Government should have rabbits may be introduced only with the sanction of the Veterinary Officer.

There are literally dozens of species of rabbits native to Tropical Africa already, many of which are heavily eaten by Africans, and their numbers will increase naturally as the forests die. There are three species of hare, the commonest of which, the Cape hare (*Lepus capensis*), is found in Tanganyika, and though it is not so well reputed as the European hare, it is a very good animal to rear. The Spring hare (*Pezomachus*) is found in Rhodesia and is a very good animal to rear. The Cape hare (*Lepus capensis*) is a very good animal to rear. The Spring hare (*Pezomachus*) is found in Rhodesia and is a very good animal to rear.

Little is known as yet of the habits of the pean rabbit, and a wise course would be to develop this knowledge and ascertain the food value of this supply rather than to introduce rabbits with all their attendant risks.

In any matter of fact, rabbits (*Lepus campestris*) were brought to Robben Island, in Table Bay, by early voyagers, and were first seen by the Director of the South African Museum, Cape Town, were abundant there in 1795. But according to that excellent authority, the never obtained a footing on the mainland from which it would appear that the danger of their spreading unduly if imported has probably been exaggerated.

GORDON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Facts Recalled.

East Africa.

arranged between Thomas
and the Compagnie Inter-
and des Grands Express
which the first-named
Gordon Relief Expedi-

was sent to the Sudan at
McCaurs, Colonel Gordon
as Kordofan, and an
Gordon was seriously

April in that year. Mr.
was consulted by the
for his knowledge of the
that of any of the officers
to contract to convey to the
whole of the men and material
the expedition, and the records show that
he was to be paid 15,000 English and 7,000
Egyptian troops, 500 tons of stores and war
materials, 100,000 lbs. of powder and 800 whale

McCaurs, Colonel Gordon asked for particu-
lars of the expedition, and never before
in British hands. The expedition had
been entrusted to British hands—have jointly sent us
notes from which to compile the following:—

The last time Mr. Cook saw his friend
Colonel Barnaby was on the banks of the Nile on
the evening of December 20, 1884, when he wished
Mr. Cook a happy Christmas and New Year with
his best wishes. Afterwards, in a public
place, he said to Mr. Cook: "I cannot

say it was a surprise to me that you were exactly the way
you would have expected to find him in his days. He
had volunteered into the Sudan. He volun-
teered to go to Suakin. He volunteered to go to Tamai. He volun-
teered to go to Khartoum. He volunteered to go to Khartoum.
On the present occasion he was on the side of the
signing the words of the War Office, at
opposition to the suggestions of the War Office, at
all events without their sanction, and he announced
he was going to Central Africa. He told me
if the British Government had not sent
him to the Sudan, he and his friend
were intended to go to Khartoum to
Gordon was in. That is the kind
of thing which not only Colonel
Barnaby, but many of our English officers have
volunteered for which, in my opinion,
nor Egypt, nor England can ever be

A Striking Interview.

Mr. J. M. Cook's objects in visiting
to have an interview with the Mudir
of Khartoum. He was informed that
an interview would be granted. On being ushered
into the presence of the Mudir, he found this per-
son sitting on his chair, another chair being before
him with his ink-pot for his seal, several papers
lying on the chair, and the holy spear, which he
kept in his hands, being placed on a table by his side.
When close to him, Mr. Cook thought from the
Mudir's appearance that he had not five minutes to
live. He is thin as a lath, his sinews are attenuated,
and looking at him you would think he was just
going into his grave; but after you have spoken
with him for a few minutes and he begins to feel
at ease, you would conceive him to be one of the
most powerful men from a brain point of view that
I have ever seen in the presence of.

"After the Mudir had been
by a Native, he turned to the interpreter, saying
if he had read the thoughts which passed through
Cook's mind." Tell Mr. Cook, Mohammed
Ahmed is no Mahdi, I should be the one, I am not.
Then, changing the subject abruptly, he said: "Tell
Mr. Cook I invite him to rest here a fortnight. At
the end of that time I shall send him with an escort
to Khartoum." Mr. Cook was naturally astonished
at the offer, and, as he said in relation to it, "Here
was England spending a few millions to rescue
Gordon from Khartoum, and here was a gentleman
who offered to send me there in a fortnight. I
did not to move a muscle," he said. "Ask his
Excellency whether he could send me there in a
fortnight, perfectly safe to go to Khartoum in a fortnight."
Mr. Cook replied, "with my escort in a fort-
night, the route will be perfectly clear, and there
will be no obstacle." Then I said, "Ask his
Excellency why Gordon cannot come away from
Khartoum." That seemed to stagger him. Put-
ting his turban back, he said, "Ask Mr. Cook,
Gordon leaves Khartoum, who is to govern there."

Now here is a singular coincidence. This
conversation took place on December 20. On
December 28 Lord Wolseley telegraphed that he had
sent a messenger to Khartoum, who had returned on
December 18, and who had returned with a reply
from Gordon. That is the very day on which I
should have left Korti had I accepted the Mudir's
offer. . . . I came away impressed with the idea
that I had had a conversation with one of the ablest
and cleverest men I had ever seen. If I had not
stood firm to the interests of Islam (if you like, but
we expect it to prove to the interest of Egypt) the
hordes of Sudanese would have taken the country."

THE NEW BOOK By JOHN BOYES

Author of
"John Boyes, King of the Wakhyu."

Our first book, "The Company of
Adventurers," by John Boyes, which
will be a sheer delight to everyone who
loves his Africa, will be reviewed in
our next issue.

"The Company of Adventurers"
has first-rate camp-fire yarns, splendid
stories of elephant poaching days in
the Lado Enclave, reminiscences of
well-known East African pioneers, and
it is modest, humorous, generous,
and wholly readable throughout. We
recommend it without hesitation to
anyone interested in East or Central
Africa.

Post free for £1/6 from *East Africa*,
91, GREAT TITCHFIELD ST., LONDON, W. P.

East Africa in the Press.

FIRST WOMAN CLIMBER OF KILIMANJARO.

MISS GERTRUDE BENHAM, who has travelled round the world six times, told *The Daily Mail* a few days ago—

"One of the most enjoyable of my many adventures was the climbing of Africa's highest mountain, Kilimanjaro. It was in 1909 and I was taken by the Germans at Moshi—it was German territory then—that the mountain had never been climbed by any Briton, man or woman, and very seldom by anyone else. Though Kilimanjaro is enormously high, the actual climb is not very steep, the chief difficulties being the rarefied air, the intense cold, and the powers of endurance needed.

"I started from Moshi with five porters, two guides, and a cool boy. The lower part of the mountain is thick forest, and the guides had to back their way through it. Our first stop was at the limit of the forest area, where we set our tent and had a good rest. We were ten thousand feet up now and the view was indescribably pretty. Below me was the sweltering African plain, but all round were wild flowers and the coolness of an English spring. We left the tent behind and started from the forest area with as little luggage as possible. The air was becoming rather bad and we had to take it easy.

"After two hours' walking I met with my first setback. The boys discovered two skeletons of members of a previous expedition who died from cold and exposure. This unnerved them and they refused to go on. I had expected trouble of this sort, for the plain people mistrusted mountains and believed they were the dwelling place of evil spirits. I argued, threatened, and bribed, but nothing would move them. It was impossible to proceed without the loads of firewood, provisions, and blankets, and yet there was no one to carry them. But when I found my entreaties were in good, I put the white woman's prestige in my pocket and shouldered the bags myself. This shamed the cool boy, who said he would follow me. Then two of the braver boys decided to come.

"At the snow line there was a little plateau before the ice, and in it is a cave where the previous expeditions made their camp. One of the boys discovered some drifted snow and, never having seen it before, he picked it up and played with it like a child. He became so excited that he said he would carry it back to show to his English master. We put the snow into a cup and kindled a fire, because, of course, it was very cold. The snow melted the snow and caused more trouble, because when the guides saw the snow disappearing they thought it bewitched and refused absolutely to go any further.

"I saw that it was useless this time, and made the remainder of the journey all alone. The ascent did not take me so long, and I actually looked inside the crater, being careful to step on rocks, in case the snow was treacherous and merely overlapping the cavity. My first feeling up there was that of being absolutely on top of the world.

"It took three and a half days to climb the mountain, but much longer coming down. I spent over ten days at my first camp ten thousand feet up, and those days were some of the happiest I have ever spent. The view there was superb, the air cool

and the flowers—why, the most beautiful colour on earth to be picked. But what I enjoyed most was the cool view of the heat below."

That part of the narrative will interest most East Africans, few of whom will, however, be found to agree with Miss Benham's prescription for the avoidance of "all the serious fevers which attack travellers through the swamps and jungles of Africa." It reads: "There is little risk provided plenty of exercise is taken, no alcohol drunk, and the native food of the country exclusively eaten." The importance of exercise is universally admitted; there are quite a number of people who recommend abstinence from alcohol—though teetotallers often suffer severely from malaria; but we have never before heard the injunction to eat nothing but the food of the country. Many Europeans, instead of eating what vegetables are grown in the district through which they are passing, make the mistake of relying on tinned vegetables, but that extreme is surely not as bad as that recommended by Miss Benham of forswearing all European foods.

MORE ELEPHANT PROBLEMS.

Le Monde Colonial Illustré has published a long article on elephants from the pen of M. Binger, a famous explorer, who deplores that the elephant—which in the Far East carries loads of 500 to 600 kilogrammes and draws regular trains of timber—has not yet been domesticated in the French Congo. He considers that the African elephant should be invaluable for exploring rare forest products which are widely scattered in tropical jungles, for tropical mixed forest is often practically useless owing to the irregular occurrence of commercially valuable woods and the time it takes to search for and find them. The conditions under which elephants travel in jungle impenetrable to ordinary folk might assist investigation—though one would be a sorry, for the unfortunate mortals who would have to do the riding. The opinion of the Uganda Game Warden, published recently in *East Africa*, that "the limitations of utility (of African elephants) overwhelm all the advantages," backed as it is by first-hand evidence, must take a great deal of counting. He stresses the enormous quantity of food which the elephant requires to keep him fit, and that incidentally raises a problem which has never yet been solved—it is accepted as an historical fact that Hannibal, the great Carthaginian general, took elephants with him in his expedition across the Alps, but how did he feed them?

WHITE SETTLERS AND THE NATIVES.

Headway publishes the following letter from a Stoke-on-Trent reader.

"After reading Mr. A. G. Church's review of 'Kenya From Within,' I cannot help feeling that the book must convey an unjust impression of the white settlers in the Colony. He mentions 'the prevailing atmosphere of intolerance, of hate of Indian and disdain of African,' which pervades each European home. Having recently seen in the Nakuru, Kericho and Nyeri districts with what confidence the Natives come to the white *buyaga* for all kinds of advice for medicine and bandages, for a new football for a ride in his car, I know there are at least some European homes in which this atmosphere does not pervade. The evil that men do in East Africa is given a great deal of publicity, while the good is almost invariably smothered with their bones."

IDEALISM AND REALISM IN NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

THE latest issue of *The Sudan Herald* to reach this country contains a leading article which will prove of interest to readers connected not merely with the Sudan but with any of the other East African Dependencies, for it reflects a view of Native administration held by large numbers of non-officials, who, while genuinely in sympathy with the principle that the African should be given every opportunity to develop the limits of his ability, are nevertheless convinced that it is dangerous to attempt to rush the process of development. The leading article, which reads as follows, is evidently written by a man of many years' experience in the Sudan, whose identity a number of our readers will probably guess.

While everyone will appreciate His Excellency the Governor-General's keen desire to benefit the Natives, we should like to utter a word of warning based on long experience of the country and its people. At the outset we would say that in our opinion the time is not yet ripe for us to put too much in the hands of the Native. We have followed closely the appointment of Natives as magistrates, and we cannot help feeling that the responsibility placed upon these people is far above their capacity. They are not yet able to grasp the real meaning of their new responsibilities.

The Native, as we all know, has very primitive ideas about justice. It is certain that for generations to come he will be far from the ideal person to administer it, or to be entirely impartial and unbiased in his mind in dealing with his fellow countrymen. Tribes have their customs, by which they have lived for generations in the past, but is it necessary or beneficial to encourage them to keep the majority, if not all, their old habits, so that their posterity may inherit them, rather than gradually to educate them to look for better things in accordance with civilisation? We feel it is a retrograde step to strengthen the feudal spirit and to place too much confidence in the capacity of the older classes to administer the law and justice to their fellow Natives. For this purpose the Government's efforts should be concentrated on educating the younger Natives, so that one day they may be in a real position to help the Government and their country.

Such a policy cannot be carried out in the course of a generation. Time must elapse before the Native of the Sudan realises what governing means. Moreover, it would be suicidal if he were ever led to believe that he might become capable of running his country without the supervision and assistance of the present Government authority. Unfortunately there is too much talk of the Native of the Sudan, and of what is being done for him, and if this kind of talk continues the natural consequence is that in a shorter time than we are apt to imagine, the Native will turn round and tell us, "Gentlemen, I thank you for what you have done for me in the past. Now I am quite able to look after myself, please leave me to myself. I require you no longer."

"We should keep the able men of Egypt and India before our eyes, should we not, with the Native of the Sudan. We should teach his children that they may one day be able to rule their country unaided. The Native should be educated to learn that he cannot live without the supervision and guidance of the white man, who will always be there to see that justice is done to one and all alike, without distinction of rank or wealth."

We firmly believe that unless the present policy

is reconsidered and a better study made of the situation, unless the views and expressions are modified and made realistic instead of idealistic, the Sudan will not be a place where Europeans can continue to risk their lives and property, unless, here again, the Government think they can develop the country without the brains, activity and money of the European merchant. We have always been optimistic in everything concerning the Sudan, but when time after time we read reports and other utterances placing the Native on a pedestal to be looked upon, and absolutely ignoring the real facts of the situation, we confess that we cannot help feeling pessimistic. Because others experienced in the Sudan share this pessimism, which must in the long run jeopardise the country's progress, we are anxious that the Government dispend by a policy of realism.

AN INDIAN CRITIC'S RETRACTION.

ON December 1 last *East Africa*, in publishing extracts from an article contributed to the *Indian Social Reformer* by Mr. U. K. Oza, the Special Organising Officer of the East African Indian National Congress, expressed the opinion that some of the statements would have produced wrathful denials and denunciations had they been made by a European critic, but as they are uttered by Mr. Oza they cannot be accused of anti-Indian bias.

As was to be expected, Indians in Kenya have been upset by the article to which we drew attention, and we are given to understand that a special meeting of the Indian community was on the point of being held to consider the question, when Mr. Oza issued a complete withdrawal. Unfortunately, however, his retraction is so worded that some people who read it might imagine *East Africa* to have been guilty of mutilating the utterances of this Indian critic of his own race. "I am really sorry that anything from my pen, even in a mutilated form, should have been used against my own people," he writes, adding: "I unreservedly withdraw this paragraph in order to prevent its being used to greater disadvantage of Indians en masse." If by that Mr. Oza intends to convey that this journal has in the slightest degree mutilated the sense of his previous statement, we challenge him to substantiate the insinuation. Certain politicians habitually seek refuge in the excuse that they have been misreported, but Mr. Oza, as an old journalist himself, might have been careful to avoid an apology by which some members of his public might imagine him to have been the victim of Press inaccuracy. That is distinctly not the case.

Mr. H. H. Porter, President of the American Water Works and Electric Company and Mrs. Porter are on their way to East Africa. One of the leading New York newspapers states that these two travellers "will pass through hundreds of miles of forest and jungle, vales and over mountains, populated by lions, zebras, rhinoceri, steinboks, golden-haired baboons, water buffalo, elephants, ostriches and giraffes." "Populated" is good, and "golden-haired baboons" and "water buffalo" offer distinct possibilities for comment.

The Report of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Kenya to examine and report upon the needs of the Colony in respect of African labour outside the Reserves has now been published at 5s. net by the Government Press, Nairobi.

PERSONALIA

The Right Rev. Bishop Etheridge is outward-bound for Beira.

Sir Montague Barlow was in Tanganyika when the last mail left.

Sir Alan Cobham arrived in Nairobi by air in the middle of last week.

Colonel W. S. H. Franklin was visiting Uganda when the last mail left.

Mrs. Ruggles Brise left England last week to return to Dar es Salaam.

Dr. J. A. McGregor, D.F.C., has been posted to Choma as Medical Officer.

Mr. and Mrs. Redfeam, of Arusha, have been spending a few days in London.

Mr. A. J. McCarthy, M.B.E., is now Acting Senior Crown Counsel of Kenya.

Mr. A. A. Smith, O.B.E., of the Northern Rhodesian Police, has returned from leave.

Mr. R. E. More, the Sudan Agent in Cairo, recently paid a brief visit to Khartoum.

Mr. Robert Williams, of Park, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen.

Mr. T. H. Baxter's film, "Changing Africa," was shown last week at the Stoll Picture Theatre.

On Tuesday last Mrs. Patrick Ness lectured at the Ladies' Carlton Club on "From the Nile to the Zambezi."

Elizabeth Lady de Lisle and Dudley, widow of the late third Baron de Lisle and Dudley, recently visited Beira.

Mr. Parkham, Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar, is visiting Madagascar to study the clove industry of that country.

Mr. Ralph Darlington lectured last week before the Tyneside Geographical Society on "Kenya, Uganda, and the Nile."

Mr. T. B. Dawes, the well-known millionaire with South and East African interests, was visiting Beira when the last mail left.

Dr. H. C. James has arrived in Kenya Colony on first appointment as Assistant Entomologist to the Department of Agriculture.

Sir Edward Hill Young and his colleagues of the East African Commission arrived in Mombasa at the beginning of this week.

Mr. A. H. Ritchie, Entomologist of the Agricultural Department, has returned to Tanganyika from leave, and has been posted to Morogoro.

Mr. J. D. ... District Commissioner of the North Turkana District, Kenya.

Lord and Lady Allenby arrived in Nairobi on Wednesday of last week on an unofficial visit to Sir Edward Gregg.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Wilkinson has arrived in Kenya on first appointment as Commanding Officer of the 3rd K.A.R.

The late Capt. F. H. Jameson Hillier, of the Kenya Administrative Service, left estate in Great Britain valued at £579.

Colonel R. B. Turner, the South African Trades Commissioner in East Africa, recently visited Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. R. W. Varian, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika, has been transferred from Mbulu to Lobene (Masai district).

Mr. W. W. May, of the Beira Engineering Company, left England a few days ago to return to Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. R. G. Darroch, B.A., has been appointed Assistant District Commissioner to the Central Kavirondo District of Kenya.

We regret to report the recent death of Mr. Archibald R. Thomson, of the Mombasa staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Mr. F. J. Briggs recently held out in one on the fourth hole of the Nairobi Golf Course, a distance of 186 yards. Congratulations!

The Earl and Countess of Buxton have left England for the South of France, from which they expect to return about the middle of April.

Mr. Kevin Hayes, of Dar es Salaam, was the only East African to be elected a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute at the last meeting of the Council.

Mr. K. E. Toms, who has been transferred from Zanzibar to Tanganyika as Assistant Superintendent of Plantations at Amani, has taken up his duties at the Institute.

Dr. C. J. MacQuillan and Dr. C. Wileocks, who have arrived in Tanganyika on first appointment as Medical Officers, have been posted to Tabora and Dar es Salaam respectively.

Mr. Holger Eric Hansen, a Kenya coffee planter, was married recently at Chichester to Miss Kathleen G. M. Kimbell. The bride and bridegroom have since sailed for East Africa.

Admiral J. E. R. Pattison, whose death is reported at the age of eighty-three, served off the East African coast in 1868 and 1869, and was present at the capture of a number of slave shows.

Among those who leave Marseilles on Saturday for Mombasa are Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Caldwell, Dr. R. N. Hunter, Mr. C. E. E. Pargeter, Mr. F. Villiers-Stuart, and Mrs. Waller-Sawyer.

Mr. J. A. Taylor, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services of Zanzibar, has left the Protectorate on leave. Mr. Barugh Spearman has been appointed Acting Director during Mr Taylor's absence.

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Major Blake Taylor, a former General Manager of the Uganda Railway, happened to be in Kenya at the time of the ceremonial opening of the Tororo-Mbuluni section of the line and was one of the principal guests.

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Mr. N. J. Hitchings, who, after spending some twenty years as a sheep farmer in the Nanyuki district of Kenya, recently returned Home and bought a property in Somerset, was up in London for a few days last week.

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Mr. Henry Portlock is returning to Brazil at the end of this month, and during May will cross from Rio de Janeiro to the Cape, thence visiting Tanganyika and Kenya on his way home. He expects to be back in England about June.

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The Duke and Duchess of York visited the British Industries Fair at the White City on Monday afternoon, and in the evening His Royal Highness was present at the Government Banquet held at the Mansion House in connection with the opening of the Fair.

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The engagement is announced between Roderick John Ward, second son of the Earl of Dudley and the late Countess Dudley, and Eileen Patricia, only daughter of Lieutenant G. M. M. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Hartigan, Untov, Byfleet, Surrey.

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Last week we indicated that Mr. Ormsby Gore would probably leave England about the middle of next month to visit the Malay Straits and the Straits Settlements. It is now officially announced that he will leave England on March 15 and expects to be back during the first week in July.

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Spending a few days ago at an Empire demonstration at Cambridge Wells, Mr. Ormsby Gore said that at present foreign countries provide Great Britain with bread for more than twenty weeks in the year, beef for twenty weeks, pork and bacon for twenty-six weeks, and mutton for twelve weeks.

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The Nyasaland Country Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. H. G. Duncan, vice-president, Mr. T. M. Partridge, committee, Messrs. C. A. Barron, J. Storar, T. Humphrey, W. Kirby Green, B. Sharpe, E. H. Warren, C. E. S. Shaw, W. T. Bowitt, and Major H. F. M. Peltatt.

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Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in Kenya at the news that seventy acres of land at Nyeri have been granted by the Governor to Mr. Sherbrooke Walker for the purpose of building a hotel. It is pointed out that nothing like this is needed for the purpose, and it is suggested that five or ten acres would have been ample.

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We regret to learn of the death at Tumutumu, Kenya Colony, of Miss Mary Milligan, a well-known mission nursing sister, who went to the Colony after the War, through which she served in a hospital ship plying between London and Malta. For her services she was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Major-General Sir Richard Ewart, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army (retired), has been granted the vacant Good Service Pension. Sir Richard Ewart served with the East African Expeditionary Force as D.A. and Quarter-Master General. For his services during the Campaign he was promoted Major-General, mentioned in despatches four times, and received the K.C.M.G.

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Sir Montague Barlow, accompanied by Mr. C. P. Sparks, Past President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and Mr. Richards, recently engaged on the Tata Hydro-Electric scheme for the supply of electricity to Bombay, recently visited Zanzibar. Presumably these are the gentlemen referred to by Sir Donald Cameron in the speech reported elsewhere in this issue.

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The property of the late Mr. W. F. James, one of the best-known residents in Nyasaland, is advertised for sale. It includes some 2,100 acres of freehold land at Mpemba, including 120 acres planted with tobacco; the Naperi Estate near Blantyre, of about 300 acres freehold, suitable as a dairy farm; Luawasi Estate, Luwande District, of nearly 450 acres; and various freehold properties in Blantyre.

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Lord Erroll, British High Commissioner in the Rhineland, who died suddenly at the beginning of this week, is succeeded in the earldom by his elder son, Lord Kilmarnock, who has been a settler in Kenya Colony for some years past, and who in 1923 married Lady Irina Gordon. Before settling in Kenya, Lord Kilmarnock was honorary attaché and private secretary to the British Ambassador in Berlin.

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Lady Heath, who will be better known to East Africans as Mrs. Elliott Lynn, has arranged to co-operate from her aeroplane with the Cape to Cairo motor expedition arranged by two South African newspapers. The car is due to reach Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, about the end of this month, and thereafter Lady Heath will be in constant communication with it by means of a special code of signals.

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The Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa has elected the following to its Council for the year 1928: Chairman, Mr. C. Kenneth Archer; Vice-Chairman, Mr. McLellan Wilson; Committee, Messrs. H. Grahame Bell, A. Bester, R. L. Coke, E. A. Evans, S. O. Hemsted, W. Kirton (Jr.), W. E. D. Knight, F. Spratt, C. Steele, and R. M. Packenham Walsh. Mr. S. O. Hemsted being unable to accept the position, Mr. E. A. Johnson was asked to fill the vacancy.

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The Kikuyu Settlers' Association has elected the following officers: Chairman, Captain M. S. H. Montagu; Vice-Chairman, Major C. Steele; Executive Committee, Messrs. H. Dickens, E. M. Gare, S. N. Beasley, G. Grahame Bell, W. E. D. Knight, B. Hudson-Caine, and H. Morton; and Major H. E. Carrick, Capt. F. H. Spratt, and Capt. H. H. Cowie, Secretary; Mr. R. M. Macgregor, Delegates to Convention, Capt. Montagu, Major Steele, and Mr. W. E. D. Knight (Substitutes), Mr. H. Grahame Bell, Capt. Cowie, and Major Ashford.

The List of Applications for purchase will be closed ~~on~~ before the 24th day of February, 1928.
Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for leave to ~~offer~~
now offered for sale.

BIRD & CO. (AFRICA) LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya on the 9th day of August, 1920, under the
Indian Companies-Acts, 1882-1900, as applied to that Colony.)

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised: 500,000 Shares of £1 each. Issued: 180,000 Shares of £1 each, fully paid.

OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR

OF

£100,000 Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Debenture Stock

Interest payable half-yearly on the 1st January and the 1st July

The Stock is to be constituted by a Trust Deed in favour of Standard Trust Limited, the Trustee, and is to be secured by first specific charges over the Company's estates (except certain land and buildings in Tanganyika Territory and by a floating charge on the rest of the Company's undertaking and assets for the time being, both present and future (except the land and buildings above-mentioned). The Trust Deed is to prohibit the creation of any mortgage or charge to rank in priority to or *pari passu* with the Security for the Stock, other than a mortgage or charge upon after acquired freehold or leasehold property for securing or providing the purchase money thereof, and charges upon the Company's crops to secure advances from Bankers and others in the ordinary course of business.

The Stock, when fully paid, will be exchangeable at the option of the holders at any time up to and including the 30th day of June, 1932, upon notice in writing to the Company, into Ordinary Shares of East African Investment Company Limited at the rate of one Ordinary Share of £1 for each £1 of Stock. Such shares in exchange for Stock will rank in all respects *pari passu* with the Ordinary Shares of East African Investment Company Limited issued at the date of the exercise of the option, but interest on the Stock so exchanged will cease to accrue from the date of which interest was last payable thereon. The Company has secured an option from East African Investment Company Limited over a sufficient number of its Ordinary Shares to implement the rights of conversion mentioned above.

East African Investment Company Limited, which was registered under the Companies Acts, 1908-1917, on the 19th day of July, 1920, and has its registered office at 17, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, has an authorised capital of 250,000, divided into 250,000 8 per cent. Participating Preference Shares of £1 each and 250,000 Ordinary Shares of 2s. each, of which 186,501 Preference Shares and 147,500 Ordinary Shares have been issued and are fully paid. It holds directly or indirectly, approximately 94 per cent. of the issued share capital of the Company, and a controlling interest in the Usambaras Sisal Company, Limited, which owns Estates of about 14,000 acres in Tanganyika Territory. Under its agreement with the Company, East African Investment Company Limited reserves the right to create and issue further capital, provided that it retains unissued a sufficient number of Ordinary Shares to implement the option.

The Stock is redeemable at 103 per cent. by the annual operation of a cumulative sinking fund, applicable in the redemption of Stock by purchase or drawings, commencing in the year 1934, and calculated to redeem the whole of the Stock then outstanding by the 1st January, 1945. The Company reserves the right to redeem the whole or any part of the Stock at any time after the 30th June, 1932, and prior to the 1st January, 1945, at 105 per cent. with accrued interest, on giving at least six months' previous notice. On a voluntary winding-up the Stock is repayable at the same rate.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, and Branches, and

The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, 26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2,

are authorised as Bankers for and on behalf of British Trusts Association Limited, of 22, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, who have purchased from the Company the £100,000 of Stock now offered, to receive applications for the Stock at the price of £100 per cent. payable as follows:—

- £10 per cent. on Application;
- £40 per cent. on Acceptance;
- £50 per cent. on the 16th April, 1928.
- £100 per cent.

Payment may be made in full on date of acceptance under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The first payment of interest will be due on the 1st July, 1928, and will be calculated on the amounts payable on application and acceptance from the date of acceptance and on the last instalment from the due date of payment.

The Register of the Stock now offered will be established at 17, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. All payments of principal and interest will be made in Sterling. The Stock will be transferable in multiples of £1.

The following letter has been written by Mr. Conrad L. Walsh, Deputy-Chairman of Bird & Co. (Africa) Limited:—

To BRITISH TRUSTS ASSOCIATION LIMITED,
LONDON, E.C.2.

17, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2.

27th February 1928.

GENTLEMEN,

In the absence of the Chairman, I have pleasure, in accordance with your request, in giving you the following information regarding Bird & Co. (Africa) Limited.

The Company was registered in Kenya on the 9th August, 1920, and owns the following Estates situated in Tanganyika Territory, viz., Bushiri, Greigitz, Kampe, Mruazi, Songa, Boza, and Frankenwald, totalling approximately 25,000 acres.

Of the total acreage, about 12,000 acres are planted with Sisal, of which 1,102 acres were planted in 1925, 1,750 acres in 1926, 300 acres in 1927. Approximately 7,800 acres are in full bearing.

The Estates have proved themselves well suited for the production of high grade Sisal fibre, which is used extensively for the manufacture of Binder Twine, Ropes, etc. The Estates are all equipped with railways, machinery and plant and are favourably situated for the transportation of Sisal to the Port of Tangas.

The Sisal produced from the Company's Estates is very well known and commands a ready sale on the Home, Continental and American markets. No difficulty whatsoever has been experienced in marketing the Sisal at remunerative rates.

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company, according to the last audited Balance Sheet, dated 30th June, 1927, are as follows:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Freehold and Leasehold Land and Buildings, as valued in 1923 by the late Government Valuer, Mr. W. J. Moynagh, plus additions less depreciation | £129,872 14 2 |
| Growing Crops | 44,465 7 8 |
| Plant and Machinery, Furniture, etc. | 44,122 16 9 |
| Freehold Land and Buildings at Tanga | 40,000 0 0 |
| Stocks, Debtors, Cash, etc. | 29,070 8 4 |
| | £287,189 7 2 |
| <i>Debit</i> —Creditors at that date, excluding balance then due in respect of the purchase of Estates amounting to £82,306 3s. 6d., which is to be discharged out of the proceeds of the issue of Debenture Stock | 3,481 18 1 |
| | £283,707 8 10 |
| To which must be added the (estimated) net proceeds of the issue of Debenture Stock after discharging the said balance of the purchase consideration | 11,600 0 0 |
| | Total £295,307 8 10 |

The leaseholds can be converted into freeholds at the option of the Company at a total cost of about £6,000, and it is the intention of the Directors to exercise these options in due course. The net value of the Assets charged as security for the Debenture Stock is estimated on the above basis at £286,207 8s. 10d., being the said sum of £283,707 8s. 10d. after deducting therefrom the value of the Freehold Land and Buildings at Tanga Port, which are excluded from the charge.

The proceeds of the issue, after discharging the above mentioned liability of £82,306 3s. 6d., will be devoted to the general purposes of the Company.

The following is a copy of a Certificate given by the Company's London Accountants, Messrs. Davie, Parsons & Company, Chartered Accountants, as to the profits of the Company for the four years to the 30th June, 1927.

To the Directors,

BIRD & CO. (AFRICA) LIMITED,

TANGA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

26th January, 1928

GENTLEMEN,

We have examined the audited accounts of Bird & Co. (Africa) Limited, for the four years ended 30th June, 1927, and report that the profits, after making such adjustments as in our opinion are necessary, are as set out below. These profits are arrived at after charging all expenses, including depreciation of Buildings, Plant and Machinery, but before deducting interest on loans, which have been or are now to be discharged.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Year ended 30th June, 1924 | £16,634 |
| 1925 | 17,399 |
| 1926 | 12,643 |
| 1927 | 22,689 |

An average annual profit of £17,331

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

DAVIE, PARSONS & CO., Chartered Accountants.

The interest on £100,000 Debenture Stock will amount to £7,000 per annum. The average profit of the last four years, after providing for depreciation, amounts to £17,331, which is sufficient to cover the interest on the Debenture Stock, namely 24 times, while the assets of the Company to be charged under the Trust Deed as estimated above are sufficient to cover the £100,000 Stock more than 24 times.

The Estates, which I have recently visited, are in first-class condition and I confidently anticipate that, when the full effect of the increased planting programme recently adopted is felt, profits will be considerably increased.

Yours faithfully,

CONRAD L. WALSH, Deputy Chairman.

Applications for purchase of the Stock should be made upon the accompanying form through the appointed Bank.

British Trusts Association Limited has purchased the whole of the Stock at par, less a commission of £5,750, out of which it is paying an underwriting commission of 2 per cent., and an overriding commission of 1 per cent., and all the expenses of this Offer (other than legal expenses), which are together estimated at £4,760. The Company is paying the expenses of creating, issuing and securing the Stock and all legal fees and expenses.

British Trusts Association Limited will procure that all Debenture Stock applied for and accepted hereunder, when fully paid, will be allotted direct to the applicants or their nominees by Bird & Co. (Africa) Limited, and the names of the applicants or their nominees, after payment of the final instalment, will be entered in the Register as holders of fully paid Stock.

Certificates for the fully paid Debenture Stock will be issued on and after the 1st June, 1928, on presentation and surrender of fully paid Letters of Acceptance.

If an application be accepted for less than the amount applied for, the balance of deposit will be credited towards the amount due on acceptance and any surplus will be returned.

Non-payment of the balance of the purchase money in accordance with the terms of this Offer will render the amount already paid liable to forfeiture, and the application for sale liable to cancellation. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be chargeable on any instalment accepted after the due date.

A brokerage of 1 per cent. will be paid on all accepted applications made through Bankers, Brokers, or other accredited agents.

A draft Trust Deed (subject to revision), the Memorandum and Articles of the Company, the letter from the Deputy Chairman, the London Accountants' certificate, and copies of the option agreement, the underwriting agreement and the agreement for purchase of the Stock may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Slaughter & May, the Solicitors to the Offer, during business hours while the application is remaining open.

Copies of the Offer for Sale and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Bankers or Brokers, or from the East African Produce Company Limited, 17, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, or from British Trusts Association Limited, 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

London, 20th February, 1928.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE STOCK HOLDERS—
STANDARD TRUST LIMITED, 26-31, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

DIRECTORS OF BIRD & CO. (AFRICA) LIMITED—

SIR T. R. WATNE, K.C.S.I., E.C.1, 182, Gresham House, London, E.C.2 (Director, Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited, Chairman).

C. E. WALSH, 47, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, Deputy Chairman.

H. ROSSELLI, Tanga, East Africa. J. V. GRAY, Tanga, East Africa.

LONDON ADVISORY COMMITTEE—

SIR SYDNEY HENN, K.B.E., M.P., Bevis Marks House, London, E.C.3 (Chairman, East African Investment Company Limited), Chairman.

L. SANDERS, 7, Adams Court, London, E.C.2, Stockbroker. THE HON. E. W. PARKER, 65, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3

C. E. WALSH, Director, The East African Sisal Company Limited. (Chairman, Dalgety and Company Limited).

LONDON ACCOUNTANTS—

DAVIE, PARSONS & CO., Chartered Accountants, 6, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS TO THE OFFER—

NAT & ROSSELLI, 7, Adams Court, London, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS—

To the Offer—SLAUGHTER & MAY, 18, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

To the Company—MAYO ELDER & CO., 10, Drapers' Gardens, London, E.C.2.

To the Trustees—LINKLATERS & PAINES, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Monbasa, Kenya Colony

COMMERCIAL AGENTS AND LONDON REGISTRARS—

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE COMPANY LIMITED, 17, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2

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Easy to turn under the shovel boom in making a through cut!

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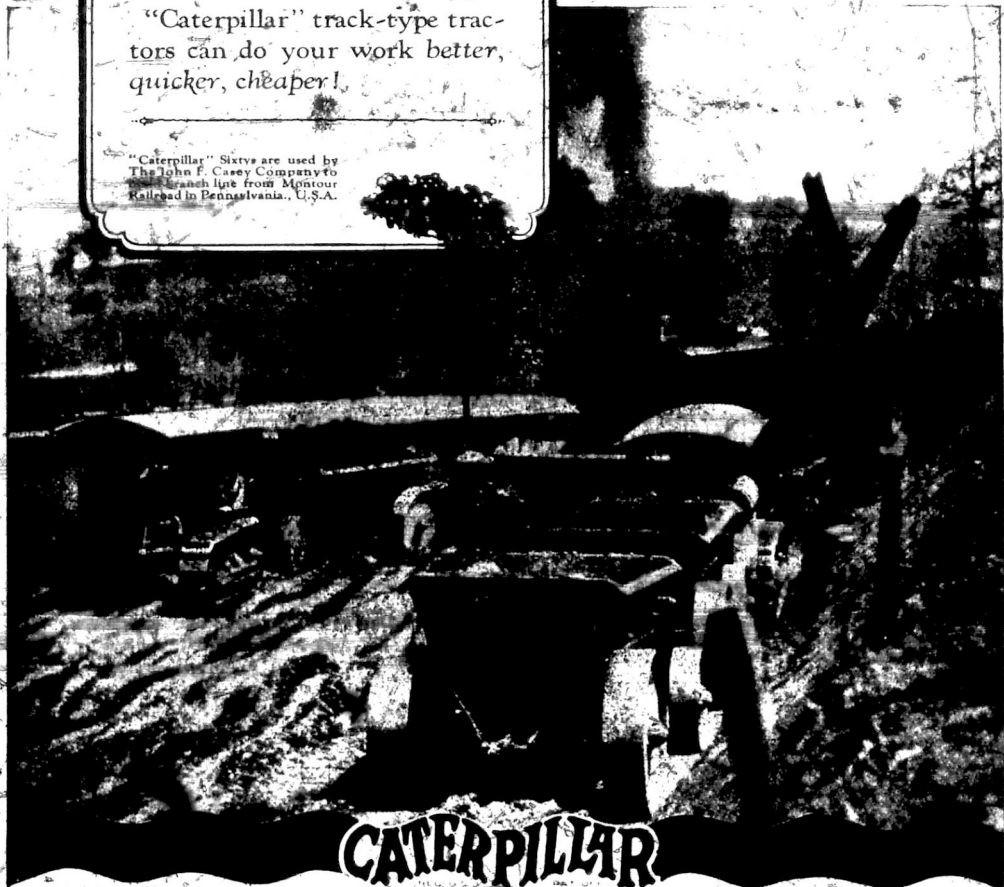
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Camp Fire Comments.

"No Names, No Pack Drill."

If the story has gained as wide circulation in Tanganyika as we imagine to have been the case, Europeans in the Territory must be chuckling over the misadventure of the Head of Department, who, on his recent voyage out, so incurred the disapproval of certain frolicsome fellow-passengers that he, when clad in the dignity of his evening clothes, suddenly found himself collared and thrown into the ship's swimming bath. We know the details of the incident, but we do not hear that sympathy with the victim was widespread. "No names, no pack drill," as Tommy delighted to quote—but to many of our Tanganyika readers the mention of names is doubtless unnecessary.

German East African "Ersatz" Productions.

"May I comment," writes a correspondent who knew Amani when it was still occupied by Germans, "on Miss Bliven's article quoted by *East Africa*? I can confirm her reference to the German talent for making 'substitutes' from the most unpromising materials. I have drunk a German-made 'liqueur,' which, it afterwards transpired, was made chiefly of boiled tea leaves, lime juice and crude alcohol—and which was the most disastrous drink that ever passed my lips. In German East Africa they extracted during the War a vegetable fat from the seeds of a local forest tree, *Allanblackia Stuhlmannii*, and used it for cooking, though to my possibly finicky palate it tasted like Russian tallow; and they brewed Amani whisky, which, they said, with a chuckle, was known to have held up a British advance for three days! I was confirmed in my opinion that so far as eating and drinking and a strong stomach are concerned, the German is still in the early Georgian period."

A Governor and an Earthquake.

From our Kenya correspondent's account of the recent earthquake in Nairobi it is clear that the visitation was a serious one, and, must have come as an unpleasant surprise to a great many East Africans. It would be interesting to have some description of the psychological effect of the shocks, for those who have been through a really bad earthquake are unanimous in saying that the feeling that the earth, the symbol of stability, is breaking up under their feet is one of the most nerve-shattering that a human being can experience. In a railway accident the instinct of the survivors is to "bolt"—to get away anywhere and anyhow—and in an earthquake the impulse to rush out into the open is as pronounced. In the terrific shock which destroyed the town of Kingston, Jamaica, in 1907, Sir Alexander Swettenham, the Governor, was presiding over the opening of the Imperial Agricultural Conference when the quake began; and it is on record that while the bulk of the delegates disappeared through doors and windows, he went on calmly with his speech as if nothing was. It is few who have a nerve like that.

"The Work of the African Man."

A correspondent sends the following: "I was rather tickled at the indignant protest of the

Nairobi Taxpayers. It is not fair, perhaps, to rub it in. Natives are, no doubt, no more idlers than the rest of us. But the episode brought to my mind an observation I made when I was in Africa. One middy I was passing a store in a pretty large village—not in East Africa, and on the stoep was the proprietor, a coloured man, fast asleep in a deck chair, and scattered about round him were a number of Natives all likewise fast asleep in the contorted attitudes, which Africans assume only when really at ease. Prominently displayed over the door of the shop was a huge placard bearing the legend:—

WORK DONE HERE.

Unfortunately I had forgotten my camera: it would have made a lovely picture.

The Job of the "Line-Patrol."

For those who know the Service and can read between the lines, there is a deal of romance hidden away in the formal phraseology of official reports. Take the Annual Report of the Posts and Telegraphs in Tanganyika for instance. "Systematic detailed patrol of lines," it states, "resulted in an improvement in the general condition. A large number of faults recorded were of unknown origin, as the lines came right without attention." As a matter of fact, the line-man on patrol work has one of the hardest jobs in the Service. He starts out, a lone European, with a small *safari* of Native workmen, and follows the telegraph line up hill and down dale, testing for faults, and, with luck, locating them. He camps where he can, and some of the 6,000 miles of wire traverses the wildest and most remote of country. He has, in our experience, the nerve and nonchalance of the British Tommy and his knack of giving instructions to his men in the minimum of the vernacular. The faults he looks for may be due to big game—as many as sixteen poles have been broken in one night by elephants—or to wind, rain, lightning, bush fires, nesting birds, damage by trees and heavy palm-leaves, or by raiding Natives, who look upon the wire as a godsend for decorating their women cheaply. And imagine his feelings as an expert when he finds that a fault has "come right without attention." There is a delightful sense of mystery in that bald statement.

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The Times

EAST AFRICA & SUDAN

NUMBER

TO BE INCLUDED FREE WITH THE
ORDINARY ISSUE OF "THE TIMES" ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 13th

IN special articles, written either by authorities in the countries themselves, or by correspondents who have intimate acquaintance with East Africa and Africa in general, this Special Number will fully describe the chief activities, problems and populations of Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Somaliland, and the separate but closely connected country of the Sudan.

The Governors of the Territories are contributing encouraging Messages to the Number, to which Mr. E. S. Amery, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies, sends an important contribution on the future of British East Africa.

Apart from the separate sections devoted to the history and welfare of the countries and their native peoples, industries, and towns, there will be numerous special articles on subjects of general application to the whole of East Africa. The developments of Mission work, of medical services and education, of wireless, motoring, and railways in East Africa; East African trade relations with Great Britain, the cotton industry, agriculture and mining, tobacco growing, and sisal hemp cultivation are all the subjects of articles to be contributed by expert and authoritative writers. Also included in the Number will be picturesque accounts of the journey from the Cape to Cairo, of big game hunting, of the Great Lakes, the Victoria Falls, and famous African antiquities.

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TANGANYIKA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

Useful Review by Mines Department.

THE mineral resources of Tanganyika Territory have aroused considerably increased interest in British, South African, and even American mining circles since worldwide publicity was given to the discovery of diamonds near Mwanza, cassiterite in the Bukoba district, and alluvial gold in the south western areas of the Territory. We are frequently asked for information regarding the mineral discoveries already made, and we therefore quote the following passages from a statement issued by the Mines Department:

Gold and Diamonds.

The mineral resources of the Territory are important, and the prospects of their economic development particularly bright. The following is a brief account of the present position in connection therewith.

The Mwanza gold-belt runs north-east from Kahama and Senkenke to the Kenya border. While still in German hands, the Senkenke mine produced gold to the value of nearly £250,000. A South African firm has recently acquired a controlling interest in this property, and it is thus assured that development will be vigorously undertaken in the near future. At the Kilimafeza, a nine-stamp battery has been completed, and crushing only awaits the advent of water, which will be conserved in future for use in the dry season. Two other small batteries have been erected in this district by claim-holders, who are treating rich auriferous quartz outcrops.

The output of alluvial gold from the neighbourhood of the Lupa and Sira Rivers is expected to exceed 10,000 oz during the current year. Numerous and important outcrops of auriferous quartz have been discovered in this district. Development by individual claim-holders, which of necessity must proceed slowly, is satisfactory as far as it has gone. It is expected that companies having adequate financial resources will shortly take an active interest in the exploitation of this region.

At Mabeki, near Mwanza, a company is treating a diamondiferous gravel deposit. Since operations were started early in 1926 the output of diamonds to date amounts to 2,013 carats, valued at £12,058. Some fine stones have been received, the largest weighing 52 carats, and others have been valued at £400 each.

Tin, Mica, Coal, and Copper.

The area of the new Bukoba tin field has been extended by recent discoveries to the south and west of that province. 85 tons of high-grade ore have been exported from the locality in which the mineral was originally discovered. Exclusive prospecting licences have been granted or are under application over 200 square miles, and the panning of ground in this locality is actively proceeding.

A very large area of the Territory is mica-bearing, the chief centres of production being Anshoto in the north-east, Morogoro on the Central Railway, and Ufipa, bordering on Lake Tanganyika. Recent discoveries have been made in the Rungwe district, near the Northern Rhodesian boundary. The output for 1926 was 514 tons, valued at £26,954. As an essential article in the development of important electrical industry, the exploitation of mica in the Territory deserves more attention than it has hitherto received.

The coal measures of the Ufipa district are under examination by technical experts, and there is every hope of the successful exploitation of this im-

portant mineral. Coal seams have also been discovered in the Karoo formation east of Mwanza, and near the north end of Lake Nyasa.

A copper deposit at Njombe, near the main road from Dodoma to Tukuyu, is about to be tested by a diamond drill. Other deposits occur in the neighbourhood of Mpapwa, to the north of the Central Railway, and near Kigoma, the Lake terminus of that railway.

The output of salt for 1926 amounted to 3,105 tons, the greater part of which was produced for the Uvinza Salt Works, near Kigoma. Very large deposits of common salt and soda exist in the neighbourhood of Lakes Eyassi, Balanga, Balangida, and Natron.

Garnets are exported from Lindi for cutting in Germany and use in the cheaper types of jewellery. Other minerals known to exist are graphite, manganese, asbestos, iron, magnesite, and limestone.

RUANDA-YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

A BULLETIN issued by the National Geographic Society of the United States says:—

Ruanda may be considered a small edition of Ethiopia, or Abyssinia, because next to the Regent of that country its ruler is probably the most powerful Native chief on the Black Continent. The country formed the westernmost and inmost tip of Germany's vast territorial holdings in East Africa (now called Tanganyika Territory).

Before the advent of European influence, Ruanda was an isolated plateau region, densely populated by a people of a single language. There was little contact with peoples of the surrounding plains, and Ruanda was even exempt from the raids of Arabian slavers who harried the lands closer to the coast. As a result Ruanda became a strong and self-sufficient kingdom. The Germans permitted the king to continue his rule.

To-day the greater part of Ruanda—some 18,000 square miles—forms a Belgian mandate, but there are small areas, of the old kingdom both in the British mandate of Tanganyika and in the British Protectorate of Uganda. The population in the Belgian mandate is estimated to be between two and three millions.

"The Cooking Place of God."

The most active of Africa's volcanic regions is included in Ruanda; the Birunga or Mtumbiro range, whose picturesque name in the Native tongue means "cooking place of God." Several of the peaks reach an altitude of 14,000 feet. Some of the streams originating in these mountains flow into the Nile drainage system, while others drain into Lake Kivu and so contribute their waters to the westward-flowing Congo.

The Ruanda plateau is one of Africa's best cattle countries. The highest of the three castes among the Ruandas are the cattle raisers. Below them are the agriculturists, and still further down the scale the pygmies who live in the forests, chiefly by hunting.

The king is greatly helped in his sway over his people by his State religion. By its tenets he is the earthly representative of the chief deity, Muhavira, one of the large volcanoes, is the sacred mountain, and plays an important part in the religious myths.

On the mountain slopes of Ruanda the huge gorilla, largest of the ape family, will probably make his last stand. The Belgian Government has created a gorilla preserve there, a protective measure that has not been taken in the few other areas where the rare beasts live.

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"NTAMBALIKA" MARSHALL.

Found by "East Africa's" Readers.

East Africa stated last week that one of its subscribers was anxious to get into touch with the Mr Marshall whose Native name was *Ntambalika* when he was District Commissioner, Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, years ago.

Within two days two subscribers had kindly sent us the address of this gentleman, and if the original inquirer will now address any communication to Mr. Hugh C. Marshall, C.M.G., care of this office, it will be immediately redirected to his private address.

We are indebted to our correspondents for their courtesy in replying so promptly to the inquiry we published.

PRESERVING THE EMPIRE'S BIG GAME.

Educating Public Opinion.

LORD ONSLOW, presiding last week at the general meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, said that the whole world was becoming so open to travellers, tourists and settlers, and so much wild land was coming under cultivation, that unless more or less drastic steps were taken to preserve distinctive fauna it must soon disappear entirely. The society did not want to interfere with reasonable and legitimate sport, or with agricultural interests, or with the interests of settlers.

National parks, such as had been established in Africa, Canada, and the United States, were the best sanctuary for big game. A good deal of damage had been done, however, and many species required all the protection they could get to prevent their extinction. The problem of preserving dangerous beasts, such as lions, had been solved in Africa, where they were kept within bounds in a national park. The great enemies of all wild animals were the poachers. To cope with the whole difficulty it was necessary to educate public opinion as well as to make national and Empire agreements, and legislation was needed in all countries. It was their work to educate public opinion so that where new countries were being opened up game would not be extinguished.

AN OFFICIAL LABOUR REPORT.

The latest report issued by the Labour Commissioner, Tanganyika, states that there is a decided labour shortage on some estates in the Arusha area, where the situation is slowly altering, owing to the fact that steady development leads to an increasing demand for labour, which the local supply cannot meet. Resort to recruited labour is bringing the Arusha labour market into line with the general labour market of the Territory, instead of being isolated and self-contained, as it once was. This is having a disturbing effect on the situation, and Arusha planters are experiencing difficulties. The posting at Arusha of a Labour Officer for the Northern Province became possible in September, and it is hoped that he will be able to give assistance and advice in cases of difficulty.

Capt. F. R. Robinson, formerly a pilot in the Royal Air Force, who proposes to motor to and across Australia, intends to pass Europe to Brindisi, take ship to Egypt, and then travel via the Sudan to Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and so to Cape Town. All the equipment is to be of British manufacture—the car chosen is a Jowett—and the route is to be as far as possible through British territories.

PACIFICATION OF THE NUER COUNTRY.

Punitive Operations Against the Nuer.

THE punitive operations against the Nuer in Southern Sudan in both the areas affected are practically completed and most of the troops are returning to their peace stations, while the R.A.F. aeroplanes, which have been co-operating, are already back in Khartoum. The bombing of Nuer cattle by the Royal Air Force in the Shambe area broke the enemy resistance, and the loyal chiefs co-operating in the task of arresting the men directly implicated in the murder of Captain Fergusson. Evidence is said to show the complicity of the chief Gualuark, who surrendered in the early stages of the patrol.

A company of the Equatorial Corps will march through the country of the Bul Nuers, on the border between the Bahr el Ghazal and Kordofan Provinces, with a view to showing the flag in the district, which has become the refuge of various recalcitrant elements.

The operations against the Lau Nuers closed with the blowing up of the pyramid of Dengkur, an earth structure commemorating a witch doctor, carried out on February 9 in the presence of 34 Lau chiefs. The destruction of this stronghold of wizardry symbolises the downfall of the witch doctors, the blow to whose prestige is complete, although Gwek (a wizard) and his principal followers have evaded capture. The troops have been withdrawn from the Lau area, but a company of mounted rifles will march through the Gaweir country, between Khor Filus and the Zeraf River, where a demonstration is desirable, as in the case of Bul—Times.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Tsetse-Fly in the Colony.

Viscount Sandon, asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that game preserves in Kenya, under the existing ordinances, encourage the tsetse fly, and operate against Native and development needs.

Mr. Amery: "I have no reason to suppose that the existence of the game reserves in Kenya has the results referred to in the question, and I am advised that there is no evidence available to show that these insects are increasing or spreading anywhere in the Colony."

The Abyssinian Outrage.

Viscount Sandon asked whether the Government of British Somaliland had made any representations on the subject of the award given as to the Abyssinian attack on their caravan; what was their nature; and what action was being taken on them.

Mr. Amery: "His Majesty's Government, in consultation with the Government of Somaliland, is considering the allocation of the compensation awarded by the Court of Arbitration. I am not prepared to make any statement on the subject at present."

A SPLENDID ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

PEARS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA (A. & F. Pears, London, 2s. 6d. net) can confidently be recommended to East Africans as a reference book, for among the special features of the 1928 edition are a dictionary, biographical records of prominent people, a compendium of everyday information, an atlas of thirty-two maps, and a gazetteer containing some 15,000 entries. It is certainly wonderful value for half a crown.

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AIRCRAFT FOR EASTERN AFRICA.

To Southern Rhodesia via Tukuyu.

The experimental flight from Lake Victoria to Khartoum and back, a distance of 2,700 miles, undertaken by Sir Alan Cobham and Capt. Gladstone, was accomplished to schedule time in three days and a half. It is understood that the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are now considering to what extent they can subsidise the new air service which the Cobham-Blackburn Air Lines are prepared to operate.

Sir Alan stated a few days ago in Nairobi that the Alexandria-Kenia section of the Cape-to-Cairo air route should be opened within twelve months of the completion of negotiations with the East African Governments and that the whole route should be operating within three years. He proposes the utilisation of a flying boat from the Mediterranean to Kisumu, and thereafter the employment of land machines, which, instead of flying from Mwanza via Tabora to Abercorn, as has hitherto been proposed, would take the Nakuru, Nairobi, Arusha, Iringa and Tukuyu route.

Says the Aeronautical Correspondent of *The Times*—

The announcement that Captain F. Tymms, the Air Ministry Superintendent of Civil Aviation in the Middle East, has gone to East Africa for six months to study flying conditions draws attention to an interesting development of the last Colonial Conference.

It was felt on that occasion that while each of the local Governments in East and Central Africa has certain work which could be usefully carried out by air, no one Colony had sufficient to justify the employment of aircraft, consequently there seemed little hope of their use. It was agreed by the Air Ministry that an expert should be sent there to discuss all the local problems and endeavour to work out a co-operative scheme by which an aircraft concern could be assured of, say a year's work, by a sequence of operations spread over Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Kenya and, possibly, the Sudan. Captain Tymms is now discussing such uses as small air surveys, cotton crop dusting, and general fact work, with perhaps the raising for a spell of certain local air services. He is also studying the problem of air communications, and when he has ascertained the local requirements, and the amounts of money available for the various projects, a scheme will be arranged, if possible, to ensure a sequence of air services, the use of which by the Governments concerned may be economically justifiable, and may at the same time offer a sound basis for the operations of an aircraft company.

Sisal exports from Tanganyika increased very greatly last year, when the total reached 35,012 tons, as against 25,022 tons in 1926.

BIRD AND COMPANY

£100,000 7% Debenture Issue.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found full particulars of an offer for sale at par of £100,000 7% First Mortgage Convertible Debenture Stock of Bird and Company (Africa) Ltd., which owns seven sisal estates in the Ugambara district of Tanganyika Territory, some 12,000 acres being at present under sisal, and approximately 7,800 acres being in full bearing.

Figures furnished by the Deputy Chairman, Major Conrad J. Walsh, and based on the reports of the company's auditors, show that the average profit of the last four years would be sufficient to cover the debenture interest nearly two and a half times, and that the assets to be charged under the trust deed are sufficient to cover the £100,000 stock more than two and a half times.

The directors of the company are Sir Trevor Wynne (chairman), Major C. J. Walsh (deputy chairman), and Messrs. J. A. Gray and H. Russell, while the London Advisory Committee consists of Sir Sydney Henn (chairman), the Hon. E. W. Parker, Mr. L. Sanders, and Major C. J. Walsh. At the moment of going to press we are informed that the issue has been fully subscribed.

REPORT OF DWA PLANTATIONS.

The Company's Sisal and Coffee Estates.

The report of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1927, shows a profit of £12,317 after providing for costs of production, freight, shipping charges, and London administration. A final dividend at the rate of 14% per annum, making 12% for the year, is proposed, and the directors recommend that £2,693 shall be carried forward to Estate Redemption Account and £2,222 to Depreciation.

The company owns 1,000 acres freehold and some 19,000 acres on lease adjoining Kibwezi Station, 105 miles from Mombasa. At the date of the report 3,440 acres were under sisal, the production during the year totalling 876 tons of sisal and 9 tons of tow, while for the first seven months of the current year 734 tons of fibre have been produced. About 1,000 tons of the 1927-28 output have been sold at an average price of £37 17s. 6d. Last year the company averaged the excellent figure of £43 5s. 6d. for all grades except tow.

The Sakarre coffee estate, about 50 miles from Tangi, which has been acquired by the company for £31,750, is about 11,000 acres in area. Of the 1926-7 crop 33 tons of clean coffee, the best grades sold at 158s. per cwt., and the whole crop averaged the very satisfactory price of 133s. per cwt. On the advice of the visiting agent, the manager and staff have given great attention to the treatment and improvement of the old areas which had suffered during and after the War. This work has, of course, diminished rather than increased the immediate crops, but should later on result in larger outputs. New coffee areas are also being put in hand. Experimental tea areas have been planted on a portion of Sakarre, where it is thought the prospects for this crop are favourable.

KENYA PENCILS AND THE PRESS

At the luncheon given last week by the British Empire Producers' Organisation to welcome Mr. Amery on his return from his Dominion tour, every newspaper representative found awaiting him at his place at the Press table one of Messrs. Chambers' pencils made from Kenya cedar. There were favourable comments on the neat manner in which the hint to write with Empire pencils was conveyed.

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UGANDA TINFIELDS TO INCREASE CAPITAL.

A Policy of Active Development.

The directors of Uganda Tinfields Ltd. announce that the manager has secured exclusive prospecting licences over sixty-one square miles in the Kagera district. A further sixteen miles have recently been pegged in the Keza district on the Kuvugu River, a tributary of the Kagera. The manager's report states that the areas have a frontage of about ten miles on the Kagera River, containing promising alluvial flats, in which tin has already been found at a shallow depth, and from which much better results are expected at depth. Sufficient power can be obtained from the river for all purposes.

The directors have decided on active development, and it is proposed to increase the capital to £30,000 by the creation of 40,000 new shares of 5s. each, and to issue forthwith 20,000 of these shares at 5s. premium. The directors have arranged for the underwriting of these 20,000 shares at 10s., the consideration being the right, up to December 31, 1929, of applying for and having allotted at 10s. one share of 5s. for each share underwritten. The 20,000 shares so underwritten will be offered for subscription to the shareholders in the proportion of one share at 10s. for every two shares now held, with the right for one year from March 1, 1928, of applying for and having allotted to them at 10s. a further one share for every two shares subscribed.

The Report on the Oil Palm Industry in British West Africa published by the Government Printer at Lagos may interest some of our readers, particularly those in parts of the southern Sudan and near the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

BEIRA TRAFFIC RECORD.

PRELIMINARY figures of the cargo movement at the port of Beira during 1927 show that all previous records were beaten by a very large margin. The quantity of cargo landed, loaded, and transhipped was 700,624 tons, an increase of 144,624 tons over the best previous year (1925), equivalent to a gain of 22 1/2%. In December alone 80,982 tons were handled, against 56,311 in December, 1926. In 1923 the total tonnage was 507,511, so that in five years the expansion of traffic has exceeded 55%.

Rapid progress is being made with the port improvement works. The lighter wharf extension is practically complete and some of the cranes are in position. About half the piling of the viaduct to connect the new deep-water wharf with the shore has been driven, and decking is in progress. The fact that it has been possible to deal with the greatly increased volume of traffic without undue delay is a satisfactory indication of the effectiveness of the steps taken to make the most efficient use of the existing equipment.

A report of the South African Trade Commissioner in East Africa states that South African apples are now to be found in nearly every greengrocer and grocer's shop in Nairobi, including those of a number of Asiatics. During the past season peaches, pears, and grapes were also to be obtained in small quantities. Colonel Turner records, however, that the retail price of South African fruit is still too high, the average being 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

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EAST AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION

Memorandum of the Chambers.

The Secretary of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce has circulated a memorandum on Customs Union, in the course of which the Association gives its opinion that "in spite of the disabilities Tanganyika may suffer from in this connection, they do not affect the question of a Customs Union between the three Territories." The document also says:—

"The benefits of the Inter-Colonial Customs Agreement are already apparent, but the Association feels that the further step should be taken at once, and complete Customs Union under one Administrative Head formed.

"This Association views the position to-day in the following light:—

(1) That the inauguration of the Inter-Colonial Customs Agreement has produced comparative uniformity in Customs matters in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika, but this agreement does nothing to call for continuance of uniformity.

(2) That the authorities are bound to differ on the practical application of the laws and regulations.

(3) The present position is only maintained by goodwill and tact.

(4) Such an unstable foundation is not a satisfactory one for commercial dealings.

(5) Inter-Colonial trade is increasing and commercial capital is being spread over wider areas; and the Association feels that this will not be fully protected until security is given by all Customs matters being placed under one control. The Commissioner would then be an East African official and equally responsible to all Governments. Only when this is done does the Association feel that firms can rely on receiving the same treatment in Customs matters along the whole coast.

(6) This Association feels that its wishes are only following out the well-known commercial principle of consolidating several branches of the same kind of business under one directing head."

MANCHESTER'S EAST AFRICAN TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The annual report of the East Africa Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce states:—

"Internal troubles of East Africa during the year have been many, and it is rather surprising to note that the volume of British trade shows an improvement over last year. Drought in Kenya falling prices for Uganda cotton, reduced purchasing power all round owing to failure of crops, together with an excess of imports, all contributed to a difficult position. The outlook was distinctly better towards the close of the year than had appeared possible during the early months. There was, nevertheless, still much leeway to be made in the stocks which had accumulated on the 31st, were gradually diminishing. Reliable reports received at the close of the year indicated that, although there was this slight improvement noticeable, it was still necessary to exercise caution in opening up new business, for there was an indication of a desire on the part of some Native dealers to trade direct."

Amongst the matters dealt with during the year the following are important.

"East African Import Contract. In the early months of the year, in collaboration with London and other Chambers, agreement had been reached regarding certain amendments to a proposed import contract which had been drawn up by the Mombasa Chamber. The merchants were pleased with the terms of the contract and proposed a number of

useful modifications. The Committee learned at the close of the year that the contract had been put into works but this has not yet been confirmed direct from Mombasa.

"East Africa Outward Freights. In accordance with a request from the Shipping Merchants' Committee of the Chamber, certain details were collected regarding freight charges to East Africa. In addition, the Committee drew attention to the possibility of serious hardship being experienced by shippers to that market when claiming rebates. This referred to the clause in the Rebate Agreement by which the exporter might not have his claim recognised if his consignees had at any time received goods by non-Conference steamers. The exporter had obviously no control over the business-methods of his customers. The Committee were glad of this opportunity of again ventilating their objection on principle, to the inclusion of this condition, and hoped that the Shipping Merchants' Committee would incorporate these views in the report which was being prepared for submission to the Imperial Shipping Committee.

"Foreign Competition. The Committee arranged with Mr. Kemp during his visit for a further collection of samples of grey sheetings of foreign manufacture to be sent home for investigation. The Committee felt that the time was opportune, in view of certain developments, to arrange for a close examination into the details that would thus be secured.

"In addition to the foregoing, the Committee gave consideration to the matters enumerated below, which will be more fully reported in the separate annual report which is to be issued to members at a later date:—Zanzibar Customs tariff increase from 10% to 25%; Joint East African Board and correspondence exchanged regarding homeward freight on sisal and cable arrangements, changes in freight charges on cotton frequently during the year; East African produce and cotton list contract received from the Mombasa Chamber; the development of Dar-es-Salaam; freight on cotton from Uganda; proposed information list; and "Uganda cotton crop."

The officers of the Committee are: Chairman, Mr. M. M. Kay; vice-chairman, Mr. C. A. W. Kroug; hon. secretary, Mr. R. Fletcher.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

"We have received from Messrs. Japp, Hatch and Co. Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, W.1, their list of steamship sailings to East African ports during 1928. A copy will, we understand, be gladly sent to any reader mentioning this journal.

Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Leonard, T.D., speaking last week at the thirty-first annual ordinary general meeting of Messrs. Leonard Limited, said that the public were asked with confidence to support the company because, unlike so many of their competitors, they resolutely refused to handle foreign productions. It was truly an all-British concern.

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"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.

The historic chapel which was closely associated with Dr. Livingstone and was destroyed by fire in January last year, is to be rebuilt and named the Livingstone Memorial Church.

Of 5,082 immigrants who entered Southern Rhodesia during 1927, 2,144 were British Home-born, 1,724 British South African born, and 644 South African Dutch. 23 new farmers took up land in the Colony during the twelve months.

Mr. Trolley, who was for some years in charge of the electric lighting plant in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in Nyasaland on appointment as General Manager of the Nyasaland Electrical and Engineering Co. Ltd., Blantyre.

Mr. Mark Wilson has been appointed Official Receiver in Bankruptcy for Uganda.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway has ordered a new vessel for service on Lake Albert.

The African Lakes Corporation are building a new store at Chisamba, Northern Rhodesia.

4,881 cases of cement were imported into Mombasa during the week ending December 24 last.

Uganda expects to export about 100 tons of Native-grown *Robusta* coffee during the current year.

The Northern Rhodesia Government has decided to purchase at least one weighbridge, and possibly more than one.

Petroleum is reported from Belgian sources to have been discovered on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, near Bahonga (Urundi).

It is semi-officially reported from Uganda that the 1927-28 cotton crop of the Protectorate will be between 110,000 and 140,000 bales.

The Mountains of the Moon Hotel, at Fort Portal, Uganda, appears to have sprung into prompt public favour, and we hear that bookings have been numerous.

A telegram received in London a few days ago announced the death after a short illness of Mr. Moorson, Beira representative of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co.

There are now about one hundred white employees on the Roan Antelope Mine in Northern Rhodesia, and nearly two hundred whites at the mine town itself.

The Friends Foreign Mission Association, founded in 1866, which has long been engaged in mission work in Fomba, Madagascar, and other parts of the world, will henceforth be known as the Friends Service Council.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce proposes that the Protectorate Government should organize rest-houses and food depots between Blantyre and Kasungu with the object of making it easier for travelling Natives to reach labour centres. It is suggested that 11,000 labourers could thus be handled for a capital outlay of £1,100 and an annual expenditure of £2,000.

Principal exports from the Sudan between January and October, 1927, inclusive were: Raw cotton, ginned, £E. 3,169,194; cotton seed, £E. 355,255; hides, £E. 45,327; dates, £E. 45,749; ivory, £E. 30,075; skins, £E. 77,366; simsim, £E. 116,981; and gum, £E. 605,242.

Speaking recently in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. L. F. Moore said it was no secret that the Upper Zambezi was being surveyed by hydroplane with a view to making a waterway along the Lunga Bungwe to the Lobito Bay line, if traffic justified it, a railway would be constructed.

The Uganda Government has undertaken to consider the question of inviting tenders for the supply of electric lighting in the townships of Entebbe and Kampala, but is not prepared at present to consider the grant of a concession for the generation of power from the Ripon Falls.

It is anticipated that a new tariff of port charges will be in operation at Mombasa early this year. The railway rates and classification are also being revised and negotiable consignment notes for export traffic are being introduced to meet the requirements of traders in export produce.

Exports of Cotton-piece goods from the United Kingdom to British East Africa.

| Year | Green | Bleached | Printed | Used in Yarn | Total |
|------|-------|----------|---------|--------------|-------|
| 1921 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 31 |
| 1922 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 31 |
| 1923 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 31 |
| 1924 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 31 |
| 1925 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 31 |
| 1926 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 31 |
| 1927 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 31 |

(1921-1924) Million Square Yards. (1925-1927) Million Square Yards.

An official report from Uganda states that there have been in Kampala some eighteen bankruptcies or compositions with creditors during the past three months. In two or three instances men have absconded, leaving the creditors to do what they can. Settlements arranged have been between 25% and 75% of the amounts due, in nearly all cases long-dated payments being accepted. Whether these will all eventually be paid is a matter for conjecture. So long as the present credit is afforded to bazaar dealers this is bound to happen, and a good deal of the loss falls on importing houses, both British and Continental.

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This Serum is the only Antidote known to science for the certain cure of bites by any species of African Snake

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The splinters above are all that remain of stakes that have been attacked by white ants. The stake below is the same wood and subject to the same conditions as those above was coated with Solignum.

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It may interest you to know that a friend from Kenya Colony, East Africa, staying with me recently was admiring your Solignum on my poultry houses when the conversation happened to turn to the preservation of woodwork, and there I was very interested to learn from him that the only satisfactory method he had discovered of treating fencing posts was with Solignum. These the white ants would not touch, whereas they speedily devoured all others.

You are quite at liberty to use the above if you wish.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

At last week's public auctions East African coffees again predominated, steady prices being realised. In the case of better roasting and liqouring parcels, rates were rather firmer than those previously ruling.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|----|-----------|
| Kenya — | | | |
| "A" sizes | 100s. od. | to | 156s. od. |
| "B" " | 82s. od. | to | 128s. od. |
| "C" " | 70s. od. | to | 107s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 90s. od. | to | 160s. od. |
| London graded— | | | |
| First sizes | 106s. od. | to | 137s. od. |
| Second sizes | 90s. od. | to | 120s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 69s. 6d. | to | 105s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 96s. od. | to | 137s. od. |
| Ungraded | 75s. 6d. | to | 111s. od. |
| Tanganyika — | | | |
| London cleaned— | | | |
| First sizes | 140s. od. | | |
| Second sizes | 105s. 6d. | | |
| Third sizes | 62s. 6d. | | |
| Peaberry | 135s. od. | | |
| Arusha — | | | |
| London cleaned— | | | |
| First sizes | 135s. 6d. | to | 150s. od. |
| Second sizes | 106s. od. | to | 118s. od. |
| Third sizes | 70s. 6d. | to | 77s. od. |
| Kilimanjaro — | | | |
| London cleaned— | | | |
| First sizes | 138s. 6d. | to | 160s. od. |
| Second sizes | 92s. od. | to | 140s. od. |
| Third sizes | 70s. 6d. | to | 98s. od. |
| Peaberry | 125s. od. | to | 162s. od. |
| Usambara — | | | |
| London cleaned— | | | |
| First sizes | 143s. od. | to | 151s. od. |
| Second sizes | 112s. od. | to | 122s. od. |
| Third sizes | 85s. od. | | |
| Peaberry | 126s. od. | to | 142s. 6d. |
| Uganda — | | | |
| "A" sizes | 92s. 6d. | to | 115s. od. |
| "B" " | 80s. od. | to | 104s. od. |
| Small | 58s. 6d. | to | 86s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 73s. od. | to | 101s. 6d. |
| Ordinary to good ordinary | | | |
| Brownish | 80s. od. | to | 84s. od. |
| Native | 62s. od. | | |
| Robusta | 25s. od. | | |
| Small | 67s. od. | | |
| London cleaned— | | | |
| First sizes | 110s. 6d. | to | 121s. od. |
| Second sizes | 94s. 6d. | to | 96s. 6d. |
| Third sizes | 61s. od. | to | 65s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 114s. 6d. | to | 117s. od. |
| Tara — | | | |
| First sizes | 104s. 6d. | to | 107s. 6d. |
| Medium | 95s. od. | | |
| Small | 69s. od. | | |

Stocks of East African coffee in London on February 15 totalled 54,011 bags, as against 28,034 bags at the corresponding date of 1927.

COTTON

According to the weekly Circular of the Cotton Producers' Association, the market continues quiet, but quotations for East African are up 25 points. Imports of East African cotton into the U.K. during the twenty-nine weeks since August 1 last total 25,473 bales, as against 26,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1926-27, and 70,000 bales in 1925-26. Imports of Sudan cotton over the same period amount to 10,228 bales, as compared with 7,000 bales in 1926-27.

TOBACCO

Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co., of Liverpool, report that the market for dark Nyasas has been good during the past month, particularly for the spinning varieties. Trade generally shows signs of improvement, which, it is hoped, is a good augury for the year. Prices of Nyasa and Rhodesian were as follows:—

| | Leaf | 1927 | Strip | 1928 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Dark | 13d. to 24d. | 12d. to 18d. | 18d. to 22d. | 18d. to 21d. |
| Semi-dark to semi-bright | 12d. to 15d. | 12d. to 15d. | 16d. to 20d. | 16d. to 20d. |
| Medium bright | 19d. to 23d. | 19d. to 21d. | 21d. to 24d. | 21d. to 24d. |
| Good to fine | 24d. to 36d. | 22d. to 30d. | | |

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed—The market is unchanged, the value for February-March shipment being £17 10s.
Cotton Seed—There is little change in this commodity, and with a firm offer in hand it is thought that £8 10s. per ton could be obtained for East African.
Chilies—The market is unchanged.
Groundnuts—The market is easier, and value for near positions is about £20 7s. 6d.
Maize—East African No. 2 white flat is quoted at 38s. per quarter for February-March shipment.
Sisal—For white and/or yellow there are buyers to northern ports at £23 10s., and for mixed at £21 10s., but no offers are reported.
Tea—The Tea Brokers' Association of London reports that at last week's auctions 384 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold, of which 64 packages from the Lauderdale Estate realised an average of 16.50d. per lb., 203 packages from the Sayama Estate realised 14.75d. per lb., and 203 packages from the Kearney Estate sold at 14d. per lb. Kearney, however, as Mr. Tait Bowie points out in this issue of *East Africa*, is a Natal, not an East African estate.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on February 28, March 1, 8 and 15. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East-Africa mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, February 29. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on February 25.

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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

THE S.S. "Matiana," which arrived in London on February 16, brought the following passengers from East Africa:

Mr. R. A. Archbold
Mr. J. R. Bell
Mr. C. S. Bevan
Miss Tyndale Bishop
Mr. Borner
Mr. C. Bradley
Dr. I. C. R. Buchanan
Mr. J. Bushy
Mr. F. M. Callander and child
Mr. F. P. Coe
Mrs. Coe and child
Mr. C. H. Croft
Mrs. Cumberland
Mr. Daubney
Miss Dawes
Mr. Dean
Mrs. Deane and child
Mr. I. Devereux
Mr. J. J. Donaghy
Mrs. O. Donaghy
Mr. B. E. Donald
Misses E. and O. Duke
Mr. C. E. Edison

Mr. E. J. Ellicott
Rt. Rev. Bishop E. H. Etheridge
Mr. R. W. Felstead
Mrs. R. S. Foster
Mr. C. B. Fryer
Miss R. Gardner
Mr. M. G. Gibson
Mr. Gilbanks
Mrs. Gilbanks and child
Mrs. S. F. Green
Mrs. I. Hales
Mr. A. W. Hartnoll
Lt. J. G. Hill
Mr. W. A. Hill
Mr. A. H. Hunter
Mr. E. R. Jones
Mrs. Kildna
Mrs. Kildna and child

* Passengers landed at Marseilles.

Mr. McDonald
Mrs. McDonald
Mrs. McKinnon and child
Mr. J. E. McLarhan
Mr. McLuckie
Mrs. McLuckie
Mrs. E. F. Mance
Mr. C. W. Morgan
Mrs. E. Mortibays
Major F. A. Nicoll
* Mr. Nimal
Mr. J. T. Oram
Mr. W. Organ
Mr. Panayotopoulos
Mr. Phinister
Mrs. Phinister and child
* Mr. H. G. S. Pickford
Mrs. Pickford, nurse and child
* Mr. Randolph
* Mr. J. B. Reed
* Mrs. Reed and two children

Mr. E. H. Roach
Mr. W. B. Robertson
Mr. W. Rowagie
Miss Rowe
* Mr. F. Ryder
Miss G. Seckham
Miss R. Sharp
Miss M. Shea
Mrs. Simpson and child
Mrs. Snelgar and four children

* Mrs. E. P. Stanford
Dr. J. A. Taylor
Dr. A. G. Thomson
Mr. R. A. Walton
* Mrs. W. E. Ward
* Sir Northcote Warren, K.C.I.E.
Miss G. H. Welsh
Mr. H. H. Williams
Mr. C. Wimmerland

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

"Matiana" arrived London from East Africa, Feb. 16.
"Milda" arrived Kilindini homewards, Feb. 15.
"Modasa" left London for East Africa, Feb. 17.
"Mantola" arrived Kilindini outwards, Feb. 17.
"Elloga" left Bombay for Mombasa, Feb. 22.
"Khandalla" arrived Bombay from East Africa, Feb. 18.
"Kairo" left Kilindini for Bombay, Feb. 22.
"Karagola" arrived Durban, Feb. 22.
"Karapana" left Bombay for East and South Africa, Feb. 15.

CYRUS LINE.

"Francesco Crispi" arrived Syracuse homewards, Feb. 18.
"Giuseppe Mazzini" arrived Aden outwards, Feb. 18.
"Casaregis" left Mogadiscio outwards, Feb. 15.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Hydaspes" left Mombasa outwards, Feb. 14.
"Archipel" arrived Mombasa outwards, Feb. 9.
"City of Christiaga" arrived Port Sudan outwards, Feb. 18.
"Harmonides" left Birkenhead for East Africa, Feb. 18.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Nias" left Rotterdam homewards, Feb. 18.
"Randfontein" arrived Beira for further Cape ports, Feb. 13.
"Parana" left Lourenco Marques for Cape ports, Feb. 11.
"Rietfontein" arrived Beira for South Africa, Feb. 13.
"Spangfontein" left Suez for East Africa, Feb. 12.
"Nykerk" arrived Antwerp for East Africa, Feb. 12.
"Giekerk" arrived Rotterdam for Hamburg, Feb. 10.
"Jagersfontein" left Marseilles homewards, Feb. 23.
"Kliffontein" left Jeddah homewards, Feb. 12.
"Aasum" arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, Feb. 9.
"Grypskerk" arrived Beira for East Africa, Feb. 8.
"Billiton" left East London for East Africa, Feb. 11.
"Sunat" arrived Amsterdam for South and East Africa, Feb. 13.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Chambord" left Marseilles for Mauritius, Feb. 16.
"General Duchesne" left Diego-Suarez for Marseilles, Feb. 12.
"General Voyron" arrived Diego-Suarez for Mauritius, Feb. 13.
"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Djibouti for Mauritius, Feb. 13.
"Duplex" arrived Marseilles from Mauritius, Feb. 10.
"Le Comte de Lisle" arrived Réunion for Mauritius, Feb. 9.

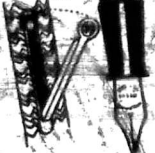
UNION-CASTLE.

"Carlou Castle" arrived London from East Africa, Feb. 17.
"Crawford Castle" left Dar es Salaam for Natal, Feb. 19.
"Duffham Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, Feb. 17.
"Gloucester Castle" left Cape Town for London, Feb. 18.
"Grantully Castle" left Natal for Beira, Feb. 18.
"Guldford Castle" left Suez for East Africa, Feb. 19.
"Llandoverly Castle" arrived London from East Africa, Feb. 21.
"Llanstunan Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, Feb. 15.
"Sandgate Castle" left Zanzibar for New York, Feb. 16.

The Government of the Union of South Africa has concluded a new freight agreement with the Union-Castle Company for ten years from the beginning of 1929.

A Rome message states that the Italian line adhering to the East and South African Steamship Conference have decided to make considerable reductions in their freight rates. The reductions are likely to be introduced as an experiment in May or June.

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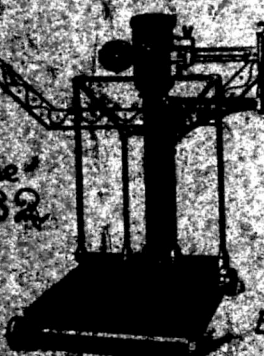
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| Organic matter | 0.10% | Residual Alkali, No. Certified Acid | 40.90% | Export to Tropical Phosphate Belt | 0.04% |

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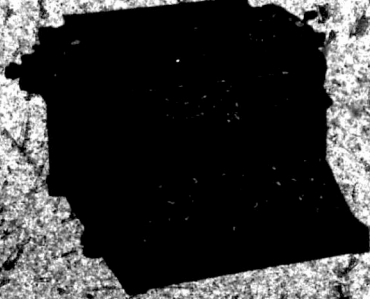
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