

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE WITH TRADING HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 7, No. 339

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1938

Annual Subscription

Sixpence

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES
of, Great Mitchell Street, Oxford Street, London W. 1.
Telephone: Museum 7224. Telegrams: "Limpac, London."

Official Organ in Great Britain of
Convention of Associations of Kenya,
Convention of Associations of Nyasaland,
Associated Producers of East Africa,
Tobacco Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa,
Usa Planters' Association.

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IMPORTANT FACTS FOR STOCK FARMERS

Those who have given much thought to the prospect of greatly increased white settlement in East and Central Africa, especially in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, are generally agreed that dairy and mixed farming must bulk largely in such schemes, since their demands for Native labour are particularly moderate. We therefore welcome the Economic Advisory Council's Sixth Report on the Mineral Content of Natural Pastures. For five years Dr. J. B. Orr, Director of the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, and his colleagues in Scotland and in Kenya have been investigating the chemical composition of Kenya soils and natural pastures and the effect of feeding stuffs and minerals on the health and productivity of stock grazing on those pastures in normal conditions and in drought, and it is not too much to say that this Report is the most important of its kind that has appeared for a long time. It is practical; it gives definite results; it solves the problem of such deficiency diseases as *Nakaitis*; and it envisages a programme of future research which, judging from the results already obtained, is of very great promise. In this issue we summarise the Report, extracting the essential points of immediate and practical utility to the farmer, and we recommend the original pamphlet to the careful study of all our stock farmer readers.

Taka Makurumiti. The farmer who found his herds making no improvement, though grazing was plentiful, might not realise that their cows more and more emaciated and their calves born with weakness and die. Now he knows why, what to do. Now he has been proved that access to a 50-50 mixture of such or other simple minerals as common salt and iron oxide will not only prevent the onset of the disease but cure it in earlier stages. An increase in milk yield of from 1% to 40% must mean a vast financial

benefit to the dairy farmer, and in districts where there is a deficiency of minerals in the soil, and consequently (as these experiments prove) in the pasture on the soil, such a percentage increase can be obtained by feeding the cows on bone meal and salt; and not only is the milk yield increased but the condition of the animals is immensely improved. In droughty times cows fed on simein cake ("concentrates") will give from 7% to 105% more milk than those depending on the parched grazing only. For sheep the results are similarly encouraging, an interesting point being that on good pastures such as is to be found in Tavusha, the weight of the fleece is increased by mineral feeding without the quality of the wool being adversely affected—a fact which contradicts the very satisfactory experience of Australian experience.

The practical farmer will learn the lesson of ascertaining whether his soil is deficient in minerals. As in Tavusha, it may not be to any great extent, but if it is, his remedy is indicated in this Report—and the remedy is cheap and effective. To the student of Empire affairs the Report is an example of successful Imperial co-operation in research for the workers included members of the Economic Advisory Committee, who acted as consultants to farmers in Kenya who provided animals and facilities for the feeding research workers at the Rowett Institute, members of the Kenya Agricultural Department and a number of temporary workers, some of whom worked in Aberdeen and some in Kenya. The Report is the outcome of their combined labours, and the recommendations for Kenya conditions are fortified by the results of concomitant and comparable experiments conducted in Scotland. Finally, the financing of the experiments was made possible by grants from the same Ministry of Board, which does not mean to minimise the value of its help and the breadth of its scope.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

It is not surprising that the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has promptly repudiated its resolution passed by the Association of Associated Chambers of Commerce in East Africa in Dar es Salaam in favour of the early coordination of the common economic system and the appointment of a High Commissioner and suggested as an alternative standing advisory committees of the three Legislatures. If other Chambers of East Africa do not register similar disapproval, it will presumably be solely for tactical reasons, and not because they all believe the motion proposed by Captain Schwartze and adopted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce is the best means of meeting the situation. The mover urged that no acceptable constitutional change could be expected under the present Imperial Government, that the three Dependencies could not face the very heavy extra financial burden which the High Commissioner would throw upon them, and that for these reasons would be to ask the Joint Committee to leave the territories alone, since they had not come for any further political imbricatio or to work out the details as to how the advisory committee should be constituted, where the High Commissioner should reside, and what subjects should be reserved for him. Though, as the Mombasa Chamber has not expressed that resolution is a complete *litte face* from the position taken up by the Associated Chambers in their resolutions to Sir Samuel Wilson's proposed financial endorsement.

The arguments placed before the Associated Chambers do not appear to say much of substance. Why should a be a limited change in the present Imperial Government? Last summer or autumn that view may have had something to do with it, but with the appointment of the Joint Committee the political atmosphere has greatly changed, and there is much more readiness than there has been for years to treat matters from a non-partisan point of view. As Captain Schwartze himself said, there can be no majority report by the Joint Committee which is not made up of the more than 500 for East Africa. A more weight into securing a satisfactory settlement rather than a temporary shelving of the problem. There is, we believe, a majority of the Committee which will be influenced by sane opinion—rationally presented—and that majority is scarcely likely to be persuaded that East Africa's needs can best be met by mere delay. On the Joint Committee members of wide administrative experience well versed in Colonial history, who will need a deal of convincing that co-ordination of the common services can be made efficient without a Central Authority with executive powers. Already Sir Edgar Craig and Sir Hilton Young have shown impressive reasons, gathering support, for their belief that without a High Commissioner's co-ordination of the services will be futile, and far deleterious, from East Africa merely to question that view, will not be sufficient. They will certainly be asked to show that they are not proposing, and similarly, no doubt, the Committee will seek to know in what they base the statement that extremely extra financial burdens will be thrown on the three territories. The Secretary of State, Sir Hilton Young, and Kenya's late Governor have all denied that that will be the case.

We have not seen the other political opinions, but we have seen the work out the details as to how the advisory committee should be constituted, where the High Commissioner should reside, and what subjects should be reserved for him. I said Captain Schwartze at the Dar es Salaam session. But surely these points have been before the territories, or considered by them, and were discussed at great length during the visit of Sir Samuel Wilson. And would not the economic re-adjustments necessitated by the present world-wide difficulties be greatly facilitated, rather than impeded, by a frank airing of the issues, instead of an attempt to postpone them? Thus, the present Imperial Government blundered badly last year over its White Paper on East Africa, and a new White Paper is undoubtedly in the air. The whole subject has been referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee on which the Government are in a minority. I believe it would be most unwise for East Africa's spokesmen to take up the *non-possessory* attitude that the terms of the present agreement with Sir Samuel Wilson are the only way to go, and that they have no other alternatives from discussing some of the chief matters in the present Joint Committee. That it shows us, as a confession of weakness, not a demonstration of strength. The Committee, as we have repeatedly emphasised, is a judicial, business-like body, which, if already owing, is least expressed by witnesses who give the impression of special pleading. It is our firm conviction that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, severally and jointly, have everything to gain by placing all their cards on the table, and by requiring their representatives to testify without reserve. This we realise, is directly contrary to the present view of the Convention of the Associated Chambers, but we still trust that consideration may be given to this crucial matter before Kenya's delegates leave the Colony.

Recently East Africa reported Mr. Amery's emphatic statement to the Joint Parliamentary Committee that the possibility of TANGANYIKA being contemplated of Tanganyika ceasing to be a British territory. This assertion, which was, we believe, reported elsewhere in the press, has led to a further protest from the German Colonial Society, which has now broadcast the following statement in English, German and Danish:

This remark reveals the real intention behind the British proposal for a Closer Union of the East African Territories. None of the German Colonial administrators in British territory has no objection to the Mandatory Board, but is only a trustee in the strict sense of the word, but is only a trustee in the strict sense of the word, but is only a trustee in the strict sense of the word. It is the essence of a Mandate as defined in Article 22 of the League Covenant that it is only a temporary guardianship for territories not ripe to rule themselves. The transferability of the Mandates to other Powers was recognised by Britain herself when she gave Germany the assistance, as the latter joined the League, that she (Germany) would have a share in the Mandate system, and that her claims would be recognised when a Mandate fell vacant.

But the Mandate of Tanganyika is not fall vacant. Even if the present government in this country did ever desire to invest itself in responsibility for that territory, it could do so only by the unanimous consent of Great Britain's co-partners in

Points from the Joint Committee

PROCEEDINGS SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR "EAST AFRICA"

The Joint Parliamentary Committee continues its public sittings in the King's Robing Room of the House of Lords. Sir Charles Bowring and Mr. H. Oldham were the last two witnesses. Their evidence is epitomised hereafter.

VIEW'S OF SIR CHARLES BOWRING.

SIR CHARLES BOWRING—who first went to Nyasaland in 1865 as Auditor, served in Kenya from 1890 to 1923 in various capacities, for the last twelve years of the time as Chief Secretary, and frequently as Acting Governor. He was then for six years Governor of Nyasaland, declared Closes Ltd. to be most necessary economically; and to be so important politically since Native tribes differ so much even in any one territory; and to be undesirable administratively.

Does it, whether, with its very heavy expenditure and other administrative disadvantages, a Governor-General could be fitted into the existing system of government in East Africa, he preferred a local projection of the Secretary of State. In the person of a Special Representative Under-Secretary, who would spend at least half his time in East Africa, could have no executive functions, but would be the Governor's "aide" like the Chief Government Commissioners, advise the Secretary of State, and coordinate the scientific and technical services. In fact, he proposed to embody the Foreign Office system in the days of the Parliament Hill.

As to closer economic union, Sir Charles strongly supported it, not only for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but to embrace Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia also, regarding it as very important that the tributary territories should be incorporated in the three main territories. Zambesi, he asked the National Council, Native Dependencies were needed for Native policy and in research and scientific services, and moreover, Nyasaland marked the southern limit of Muhammadan influence in Eastern Africa.

Among the statements made by Sir Charles in reply to various members of the Joint Committee were the following:

Strongly opposed to a common bill.
"I do not think any form of common bill is at all suitable for the Native Dependencies, and I should probably oppose it if it came before me. I am most desirous to see a common bill, but I do not see how you could get a common bill properly represented. On a common roll, you could get a sufficient number of representatives, but the population of the Native Dependencies is so small, and the Government has very much to do to come.
The debilitated Native is actually kept in the Reserve in the present conditions. I think that the Government should do more to improve the Native, and I should certainly not regard such a common bill as a very desirable one."
"I do not think there is any Nyasaland to play off against Kenya when I recall eight years ago, any Native Government representative, or Native interests on any central

of the public would be the best...
"In dealing with the Native Tribes and tribal customs, their authorities and interests, which could not be maintained by the existing Nyasaland administration, there must be a very careful survey made...
"The Asiatic interest in East Africa is very important and respected, but I do not propose to be able to change the European population in the common Protectorate...
"I think the Government of the Reserves in Africa...
"The boundaries between Kenya and Tanganyika require adjustment. Without altering the existing boundary of Tanganyika, part of the land could be administered by Kenya, but according to the Tanganyika Secretary of State, the territory of Tanganyika would be diminished by the transfer of this land."

The Native cannot be treated with Petty Cash.

"The Native in Nyasaland have entered on a common men in a small way, but as a rule they have not done so. The Native cannot be treated with petty cash; he needs a certain amount of education, they are not suitable for it, I think that will change. The experience in West Africa does not seem to prove that the Native is very satisfactory as an administrator."
"At the Governor's Conference, I considered the question of railway extensions, but found that I had been set back without our knowledge by the Secretary of State (laughter)."

"There are many diversities of interest to have a close Unionist railway, and not matters, and I think it would be difficult to have the same Customs tariffs in all territories, since some of them produce goods of a stimulating local character. I do not think a unified Customs tariffs would be a good thing."
"The British instance of the colour bar is not a very good one, but I think that the Government should not have a meeting in a junction of the Nile, not far from Beira, where the Government has a good number of people, including a collection of cut-glass and cigarettes, and a few other things, and into Beira."
"I do not think the present system is satisfactory in the rights of the Native in the tributary African territories."

MR. A. H. OLDHAM'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. A. H. Oldham, who has been the missioner member of the British Young Commission, gave his evidence with such admirable clarity that when, at the end of the session, the Chairman expressed formal thanks, the members of the Committee broke into spontaneous applause.

At the first session, a witness was evidently the result of deep and sympathetic consideration, and very cordially and pleasantly and impartially...
"The whole difficulty of the East African problem arises from the fact that the effective principle has been established in Kenya, Uganda, or later, common interests must be worked out in some kind of unified control, and it is essential that uniform arrangements do not take place in Kenya, Uganda, and the interests of the inhabitants of the three territories."



The first point is to decide whether or not the Government should be asked to set up a Commission to inquire into the possibility of creating a Central Authority for East Africa. The Government on that point would have to consider the Constitution of the United Kingdom and the fact that the Legislature is a bicameral one, the House of Commons is able to outvote the House of Lords, and the House of Lords is able to outvote the House of Commons. It is possible that the House of Lords may be able to outvote the House of Commons on a vote of 100 to 100, but this is a contingency which the white electorate would have to consider in its strength.

In the Kenya Commission in Kenya, the proposal for a Central Authority was not included in the report of the Secretary of State pointing the direction of the Government's policy in the interests of the territories.

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Present Machinery Inadequate

The Secretary of State is not an adequate alternative to responsible government. It is not a criticism of the existing machinery of the Government for supervising colonial administration. It is not a criticism of the existing machinery of the Government for supervising colonial administration. It is not a criticism of the existing machinery of the Government for supervising colonial administration.

The Secretary of State for effective administration of the territories is the Legislative Council. The Secretary of State for effective administration of the territories is the Legislative Council. The Secretary of State for effective administration of the territories is the Legislative Council.

There are, I believe, three possible courses. (a) that the territories should remain as at present and that the work of co-ordination could be left to the Secretary of State. That is possible so long as the Secretary of State is not asked to make a decision in all the territories, but I do not think it is a desirable solution.

(b) that the territories should be set up as a separate unit with a Central Authority of its own. This is possible with the territories of the Malaya. Once you set up a Central Authority of its own, you have to establish a Central Government of East Africa and a Government which must have power in respect of administration and legislation to enforce its decisions in the matters for which it has been made responsible. It is not clear the sole judge of whether the responsibility with which it is charged is a desirable one.

(c) the third course is that you should set up a Central Government under which you propose a progressive transfer of authority to a local electorate. That seems to me quite irreconcilable with the Mandates and to have other objections. The terms of the Mandate do not in principle make use any possible if a Central Union is desirable in the grounds.

If you have a Central Authority for East Africa it is essential that it shall be able to enforce its decisions in respect of matters which are its own responsibility, and it must have power to do this in the Kenya Legislative Council.

In Kenya it would be rather difficult to introduce a system of government without a High Commission. It is important to have an outside authority to deal with the Customs and Excise. We are now attempting to draw an agreement from the Government of the High Commission.

The second point is to decide whether or not the Government should be asked to set up a Commission to inquire into the possibility of creating a Central Authority for East Africa. The Government on that point would have to consider the Constitution of the United Kingdom and the fact that the Legislature is a bicameral one, the House of Commons is able to outvote the House of Lords, and the House of Lords is able to outvote the House of Commons. It is possible that the House of Lords may be able to outvote the House of Commons on a vote of 100 to 100, but this is a contingency which the white electorate would have to consider in its strength.

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Opposed to Giving Natives the Vote

There is no strong native demand for admission to common roll. To my mind the most hopeful solution is not to give the natives the vote, but to give them the franchise. The franchise is not to be given to the natives, but to be given to the natives. The franchise is not to be given to the natives, but to be given to the natives.

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In Favor of Communal Representation

We must recognize that we are not dealing with conditions prevalent in a homogeneous community. The differences between the communities in East Africa are more fundamental and more far-reaching than in the European Nations, and the methods which we must seek here more closely with those which have been attempted at Geneva in international affairs. That is far better than making use of the forms of democratic evolution.

At present in the greater part of East Africa Natives are not sufficiently advanced to take any share in government. It is not possible to have a Central Government of East Africa which will be a good deal of difference of opinion as to the responsibilities of Native communities.

Conclusion

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EARLY DAYS IN EAST AFRICA

Captain White, of the Government

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN UGANDA

The Importance of a Prompt Decision.

To the Editor of East Africa

The extension of the railway from Kampala to Mubende is recommended by the locally appointed committee. It is of great importance to Uganda, and it is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it.

THE MIND OF THE AFRICAN

Comments on thirty years ago in London.

To the Editor of East Africa

I have read with interest your suggestion that the African mind, which is a very important factor in the development of the continent, should be better understood. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it.

"NERVES" DIE TO LACK OF HOLIDAYS

Native who never leave their farms

To the Editor of East Africa

I have read with interest your article on the "Nerves" of the African. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it.

Mr. Wood's article on the early days in East Africa is very interesting. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it.

The report of the Uganda Railway Commission is a very important document. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it.

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Many people appear to think that the Railway is a very important factor in the development of the continent. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it. It is a pity that the Government have not yet decided upon it.

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Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

38.—Lieutenant Colonel William
Wangon Tucker, C.B.E., F.D.

"Sheep have been taken to princely courts without their owners doing a thing in the month of January."

"Zomba is the most hospitable place in the world and the best of my life and they would not allow me to give me a penny." — *Mr. Wangon Tucker in an interview with the Daily Sketch.*

"I know of my father, the three great pillars of the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus, in the present conditions, I believe, survive beyond the next fifty years." — *Mr. Wangon Tucker, F.D., addressing the Kenya Geographical Society, 1929.*

"I have received many honours and public notices from associations and the general public from my own people, the High Society of Mombasa. They are glad that 400,000 welcomes a H.B. Wangon Tucker, C.B.E., a public lunch on his arrival in Mombasa."

"The time has come when the East African farmer in fact that in bad times he is called upon to repair or reduce his holdings. It is his duty, when expenditure on his farms has exceeded Mr. C. B. Kenneth Archer, presiding at an annual meeting of the Naruru Farmers' Association."

"The East African territories would be better more strongly welded together by an economic union than if they were welded together by any political union." — *Captain C. H. S. O. Clarke, Secretary of the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce.*

"90% of the economy proposed in the Budget comes from the Public Works Department extraordinary vote, which has been reduced to £250,000 out of a total reduction in our expenditure of £286,000." — *Mr. General H. Lloyd Mwa, speaking in the Tanganyika Legislative Council.*

"We are taking steps to train doctors and nurses to take topographical work in the future, but it will take some time to get a sufficiently large party of these services to cover all the geographical features of the country, the main or their or five years." — *Mr. P. H. Gehlan, Director of Surveys and Director of Civil Aviation of Tanganyika Territory.*

"The only person who emerges from the discipline of a select committee on 1931 unscathed with all his tail feathers completely unscathed is Dr. G. L. S. Director of Medical and Sanitary Services of Kenya." — *H. T. Martin, B. B. L. Secretary, speaking at the Annual Dinner of Nairobi of the Kenya Branch of the Medical Association.*

"The road set before the two Rhodesias is the combination which will turn its back on the Indian Ocean and face west to the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean side. It would include Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the Northern portion of Bechuanaland and, with Namaland, an probably Nyasaland." — *The Hon. C. G. Naruru, speaking at a dinner on Hill.*

"The road set before these territories is almost certain the potentialities of the East Africa as a whole, a great asset through which we may see a great future which will be the best of the law of a great desire to this to start with, proceed to development, continuation of the Congo basin. It is a great asset which will be the best of the law of a great desire to this to start with, proceed to development, continuation of the Congo basin." — *Mr. Wangon Tucker, F.D., speaking at a dinner on Hill.*



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Field office in East Africa have served in most public bodies than Colonel W. K. Tucker, who was appointed in 1910 as managing director of East African Estates, Ltd., and the associated companies including the Uganda Bacon Factory, and aquired in Great Britain exceptional knowledge of railway problems as one of the most eminent members of the Executive Committee of the Mansion House Association on Railway Traffic. He was in 1922 appointed a judicial member of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council, of which he has been a member ever since. He has also acted as a substitute member of the Legislative Council and as a member of the Agricultural and Pastoral Commission. He has been a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association since its formation and director of the Kenya Agricultural and Pastoral Commission for some years. He has been Vice-President of the Kenya Agricultural and Pastoral Society of Kenya, has been Chairman of the Nairobi Committee on Defence, and has been a member of the foundation directors of the Kenya Agricultural and Pastoral Commission. He has been a member of the Kenya Agricultural and Pastoral Commission for some years. He has been Vice-President of the Kenya Agricultural and Pastoral Society of Kenya, has been Chairman of the Nairobi Committee on Defence, and has been a member of the foundation directors of the Kenya Agricultural and Pastoral Commission.

PERSONAL

Mr. J. H. Westmire is visiting the Nyeri Hotel. Mrs. Westmire and Lady Gough are staying at the Langiers.

Mr. D. H. F. Davis is touring the East Coast to inspect his interests.

Mr. C. Moon, of Fort Hare, is disposing of his interests in Umtata.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Kautler Roy, have returned from England from Nairobia.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. [Name] are returning to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. E. C. Holder has recently been elected a member of the Nyeri Municipal Board.

Mr. W. Sanson has been appointed chairman of the Rigonga Townships Authority.

Mr. J. A. Cable left London last week for Italy for a holiday of about three weeks.

The Hon. Captain W. Grazebrook is shortly expected in London from Zanzibar.

Mr. J. C. Kubi is now Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Uganda.

Mr. C. H. Shelswell-White has been appointed editor of the Zanzibar Official Gazette.

Mr. C. H. Lewis, Assistant Government Printer in Zanzibar, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. G. C. Ashmeel has been elected President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce for 1931.

Captain Duncan Beaton has been appointed Chairman of the Kenya Film Censorship Board.

Mr. Edward Hilton Young, Esq., has been appointed a director of the London Bus Company.

The England Contingent, en route for their way through Egypt at the end of their train African tour.

Mr. E. D. Thomsen, who has been in the Kenya Police for the past nine years, has arrived home on leave.

An Indian Ex-Servicemen Association has been formed in London under the presidency of Mrs. A. Hamid.

Mr. F. H. S. Shelton, of Nairobi, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Gladys Holmes of Nairobi.

Mr. A. E. Fraser, recently seen in the front, presented by the Canadian Society of Kenya to the Nairobi Golf Club.

Mr. [Name] has recently returned from a tour of the territories of the Government of Uganda.

Mr. B. Ashton Warner, who is en route for London, in the [Ship Name], has arrived in Uganda for the past African years.

Mr. C. McNair, Chief Agent for Barclays Bank in Southern Rhodesia, recently visited the copper areas in Northern Rhodesia.

Lord [Name], of Burlington, Director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has arrived back in England from his African tour.

A letter awaiting collection at H.M. Eastern Dependencies Trade & Information Office addressed to Mr. Macgillivray.

General Sir Leopold Swire, who died last week in his 81st year, was served with Wolsely in the Sudan Expedition of 1895.

Mr. G. Campbell, formerly in the British Consular Service in Ethiopia, has taken up his appointment as British Consul-General in [Location].

Mr. J. O. Moore, of [Location], Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed an honorary correspondent and secretary of the Royal Empire Society.

D. Prince de Ligne, a cousin of the King of Belgium, who has plain interests in the Belgian Congo, recently motored from Algiers to [Location].

Mr. G. W. Lock and Mr. R. M. Maynard, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, have been transferred to Morogoro and Kilwa respectively.

Mr. W. Banwell, editor of our contemporary South Africa, has been elected a member of the Essex County Council. Heartly congratulations!

The Rev. Father J. Swelson has been appointed to the [Location] Advisory Committee on Education in Nyaland in place of the Rev. Father A. Baste.

Mrs. and Miss R. S. D. Rankine, wife and daughter of the British Resident in Zanzibar, en route for this country. Mr. Rankine will follow shortly.

Mr. H. G. [Name], whose firm was responsible for the planning of Mombasa's new deep water quay, is now on his way home following a quick trip to Kenya.

Mr. E. G. Haxby, the well-known Nyasa and pioneer settler and merchant, left England a few days ago by the R.M.S. "Fruiter Castle" to return to Blantyre.

The Rev. Mr. Gray, who has been in [Location] at [Location] for the past [Number] years, has returned to [Location] accompanied by Mrs. Grace.

PERSONALIA (Continued)

Mr. Evelyn Waugh has returned from his visit to East Africa, during which he attended the coronation ceremonies in Edinburgh and some time in Kenya and Uganda. He has visited the Belgian Congo.

Major G. C. Clarke was one of the four members of the Ramsby Government to East Africa, was one of the two Socialists who voted against his Party on Monday night in the procedure to abolish the representation of the universities in the House of Commons.

The following officers in the Embroidery of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were approved for 1931: President, Mr. R. K. ... Secretary, Mr. ...

Mr. Mountain S. Angus, of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, has written to The Times drawing attention to the lack of publicity for Canada, Southern Africa, and the Rhodesias for the products from Great Britain. He considers some form of publicity in the Dominion and Colonies Presses.

The newly elected officers of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce are: President, Mr. A. C. Freeman; Chairman, Mr. H. L. Goodhead; Messrs. D. H. Clarke, A. J. M. ...

Her East African friends will be interested to learn that Miss Kine Chaudhry, who was born in Kenya and lived some years in the Indian ...

Captain H. ... who died last week ... years ago ... the suppression of the slave trade ...

Mr. Watters, an African, has liberated by Livingstonia ... his Native name was Makoppo ...

Mr. H. S. ... Director of Education for Sierra Leone and former Director of Native Education for Southern Rhodesia ...

Mr. H. H. ... and Mr. A. B. ... have constituted Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Dairy and Milk Producers' Committee of which is composed of Messrs. Adahjee, Green and ...

A town band has been formed in ... under the control of a Board of Management consisting of Messrs. ...

Mr. S. P. Blaine and Mr. J. G. Bumpus have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the English Club, Zanzibar. The first Secretary is Mr. C. A. Barrett ...

Sir Arthur Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, had the honour of being received by the King last week on his return from East Africa and of being invested with the insignia of a Knight Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George last week ...

Captain T. W. Hodkin of the Education Department in Kenya, who returned home on leave, first went to East Africa in 1922, when he was appointed to Zanzibar. Five years later he was transferred to Kenya as principal of the Arab School, Mombasa ...

Three gentlemen with East African interests were elected to the Ministerial changes announced last week. Lord Robinson, who becomes Chancellor of the Duchy, ...

EAST AFRICAN MEETING AT LONDON

READERS are reminded of the meeting of the East African Branch of the Overseas League to be held at the Carlton Hotel, London, on Thursday next, March 26, at 3.30 p.m. ...



WHERE CATERPILLAR TRACTORS ARE MADE

The main factory of Caterpillar Tractor Co. spreads over 265 acres at Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A. Over 2,178,000 square feet is devoted to the manufacture of track type tractors and combines. Road machinery is built at another plant in Minnesota. The research division is housed in yet another group of buildings in California. The use of these modern structures may be judged by the building in the upper left — it covers 13 acres.

The extent of this factory is evidence of the expanding worldwide demand for Caterpillar track type tractors — a pledge of the low price that quality production gives as a part of the leadership of Caterpillar products.

W. A. ROBERTS, Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya
S. H. PALMER, Durban, Natal, S. Africa
THOS. BARLOW & SONS, S.A., Ltd., Durban
BARLOW'S JOHANNESBURG (Pty.) Ltd., Johannesburg, S. Africa
COHEN (Pty.), Ltd., Cape Town, S. Africa

Caterpillar Tractor Co.
PEORIA, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.
Track Type Tractors Road Machinery
Combined

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

The demand at last week's auction was rather... prices of good to fine qualities... declined, but some in the medium and lower grades.

Table listing coffee prices for various grades: First size, Second size, Third size, Peaberry, etc. with prices in shillings and pence.

Greenish... Dull brown... Blush... Medium... Small... Peaberry

Greenish... Dull brown... Blush... Medium... Small... Peaberry

Greenish... Dull brown... Blush... Medium... Small... Peaberry

Greenish... Dull brown... Blush... Medium... Small... Peaberry

Greenish... Dull brown... Blush... Medium... Small... Peaberry

Greenish... Dull brown... Blush... Medium... Small... Peaberry

Greenish... Dull brown... Blush... Medium... Small... Peaberry

Greenish... Dull brown... Blush... Medium... Small... Peaberry

Greenish... Dull brown... Blush... Medium... Small... Peaberry

Greenish... Dull brown... Blush... Medium... Small... Peaberry

Greenish... Dull brown... Blush... Medium... Small... Peaberry

Greenish... Dull brown... Blush... Medium... Small... Peaberry

...and... Unbathed... Ababa... heavy... in their demand... (The comparative quotation last year was 7d.)

Maize.—(African white flour) and... been quoted at 10s. for slightly weaver... comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 10s. and 10s. 10s.

...East African white flour... proved to 11s. 6d. to 12s. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 11s. 6d. and 12s. 10s.)

...East African No. 1 L.A.G. quoted at 21s 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 23 1/2s. and 24 1/2s.)

Tobacco.—Quoted but they are... Nyasaland Rhodesian leaf are quoted at 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. (The comparative quotations in 1929 and 1930 were 12s. 6d. and 13s. 6d.)

BEIRAN CORPORA... PLANS

...of the Beirana Corporation... S. S. Bayes had been appointed... in London, with Messrs. Leslie Pollak... of directors was to be increased to twelve... Ernest Oppenheimer as chairman, with Mr. Drummond... and Mr. Leslie Pollak as the other members...

BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY REPORT

...of the Beira Railway Company... since amalgamation with the Beira Junction... they show that the... interest and sinking fund... 1929) and 1930 to receive (increasing that... carry forward will then be...

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

...Caterpillar... which reports increasing... agricultural... and maize... The Caterpillar tractor... is one of the best we have seen... Copies of the... are available from the... office of the Company at Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A.

EAST AFRICA

MCCALLUM'S PERFECTION SCOTS WHISKY

TWO BOTTLES,
ONE WHISKY
PERFECTION



AGENTS
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO

D. & J. M'CALLUM LTD
EDINBURGH



PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

London, March 21. (Special Telegrams.) The following passengers are booked for the East African service...

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The following passengers arrived in London on March 21. (Special Telegrams.) Mr. H. Ashby, Mr. R. W. ...

AFRICAN SEAMEN'S MOVEMENTS

London, March 21. (Special Telegrams.) The following movements of African seamen are reported...

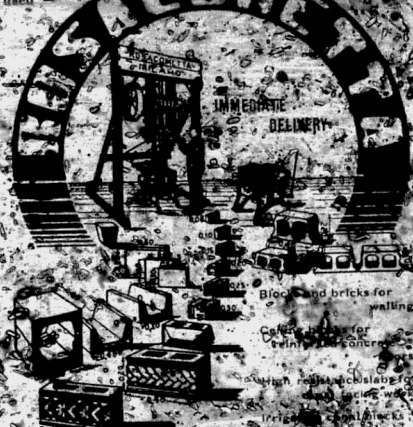
EAST AFRICAN NEWS

Mess for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G. P. O. London, on March 21...

LOBETO (Angola) Companhia Industrial do Lobito (Sociedade) Steamship and Housemen Transit Forwarding and General Agents

THE BLOCK-MAKING MACHINE

Approved and built in Italy



IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Blocks and bricks for walling

Cement blocks for concrete

When you require a machine for irrigation, contact us

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Small business, little capital required, easy profits

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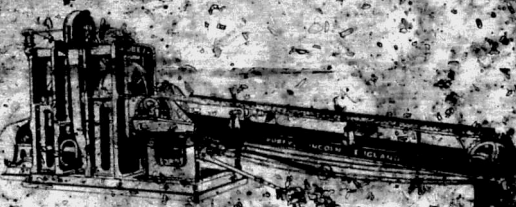
For all Screening, Grading, Cleaning, Sorting and Conveying Purposes.

Catalogues 1/250 and 1/250 on application

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3 SISAL AWARDS WON WITH ROBHEY EQUIPMENT

At the recent Kenya Agricultural and Horticultural Show held in Nairobi Messrs Birse and Co. (Kenya) Ltd. won the Cup for most points in Sisal classes. First Prize for No. 1 Sisal, and First Prize for No. 2 Sisal. These three awards were won with Robey Sisal equipment. Robey & Co., Ltd. have an extensive experience in the production of all sisal factory equipment, and the new Robey Corporation is the advance of all contemporary machines. An illustrated booklet, containing specifications, will gladly be sent on request.



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LINCOLN

HORIZONTAL and VERTICAL DIESEL ENGINES, STRAIGHT and DIESEL COMPRESSORS (S.I.C.C. TYPE), REED VALVE HEATERS, LAUNDRY PLANE BOILERS, STEAM ENGINES, PRESSORS, STEAM ELECTRIC ENGINES, ROADMAKING MACHINES, TRACTORS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, TRACTORS, HIGH-SPEED STEAM TRACTORS, RAILROADS, ROAD ROLLERS, OF ALL TYPES, SISAL DECELTATORS, and OTHER FLYING MACHINES

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NAIROBI - MOMBASA	3 hours
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ENTRANCE TO SCENERY of the KENYA HIGHLANDS

The Great RIFT VALLEY and LAKE District.



Easy access to MOUNTS KENYA, MELINDI, ELGEYO and KIUWENGO

LAKE VICTORIA and the Nile

A Country where variations in altitude result in every degree of temperate climate and every form of vegetation cannot but prove interesting and fertile of good impressions.

For information apply to:-

Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Exchange Buildings, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, or General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways, and Harbours, Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya.

When writing to our offices in East Africa, please give Special Attention.

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is a
to which
sufficient
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this bridge
being done
with the
BOYER
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is for
pneumatic
tool Catalogue
No. 45
giving full
details.



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WORKS, FRASERBURGH, SCOTLAND.



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EAST AFRICA



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

NUMBER 101 MARCH 26, 1904
Registered at Highgate, P.O.

Annual Subscription 20/-
Single Copies Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. E. JOHNSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES
25, Great Titchard Street, Oxford Street, London, W.
Telephone: Museum 7570. Telegrams: "Limpitaka, London."

Official Organ in Great Britain of
• Convention of Associations of Kenya,
• Convention of Associations of Eastland,
• Associated Producers of East Africa,
• Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa,
• Tea Planters' Association.

BRITISH SISAL FOR BRITISH SHIPS

In East African sisal cord to displace Manila hemp as the primary material for the rigging of British and British ships, and the demand for the manufacture of marine cordage the whole position of sisal producers would be transformed. At present they are mostly at the mercy of Mexico, with its ill-regulated output and sales, and partly as the result of the world's fluctuating demand for marine cordage. Now, thanks to the Imperial Institute and the Admiralty, splendidly encouraged, prospects open for a new industry, which will be supported by any organisation predisposed in their favour, but by two imperial and severely practical investigating authorities, which in itself a large buyer of ropes and cordage. The project is held out by their reports is that of British ships using ropes made from British East African sisal, instead of the foreign Manila. As the United Kingdom now imports over 30,000 tons of Manila hemp annually, and an equal quantity from Tanganyika, Kenya, and Swaziland, and last year to the value of 745,000 tons, of which this country's share is about 1,500 tons, it is obvious that an increase in the production of sisal cordage would be a most important change, which would be brought in by the industry if shipowners could be persuaded to give up the preference.

Hitherto the rope has been considered as an indispensable item in the Admiralty, as a result of the water-carrying capacity carried out on the Sheerness and Devonport, and the proof of its value in the past has been a report of the Rappin's authority for some years ago, as we do, that sisal rope has become the standard issue for use in the navy, and the British mercantile marine have also reported having found that sisal fibre is so regarded a satisfactory material for use in the manufacture of marine cordage, and the action of sea water is so well understood, and summarises the comparative qualities of sisal and Manila.

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British East African sisal cord is of a much better quality than Manila, owing to the light color of the fibre.

(1) Much better quality than Manila, owing to the light color of the fibre.

(2) It is more elastic than Manila.

(3) It is more resistant to the action of sea water.

(4) It is more resistant to the action of sunlight.

(5) It is more resistant to the action of insects.

(6) It is more resistant to the action of fire.

(7) It is more resistant to the action of acids.

(8) It is more resistant to the action of alkalis.

(9) It is more resistant to the action of salt.

(10) It is more resistant to the action of oil.

(11) It is more resistant to the action of grease.

(12) It is more resistant to the action of dirt.

(13) It is more resistant to the action of mud.

(14) It is more resistant to the action of sand.

(15) It is more resistant to the action of stones.

(16) It is more resistant to the action of shells.

(17) It is more resistant to the action of bones.

(18) It is more resistant to the action of teeth.

(19) It is more resistant to the action of claws.

(20) It is more resistant to the action of hooves.

(21) It is more resistant to the action of horns.

(22) It is more resistant to the action of tusks.

(23) It is more resistant to the action of antlers.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

any doubts as to the importance of the registration of British-owned African estates, which are British-owned, British-occupied and British-leased, to the public. We pointed out, unless such a registration existed, the Government Departments purchasing British East Africa might find too late that they had bought from a plantation which even if partially located in this country, had been registered elsewhere to an English investor under foreign management. It is generally agreed that our warping was thoroughly justified and that of all Departments, the Ministry is the one which has unwaveringly blundered. The need for a register of really British estates is clearer than ever.

The first air mail from East Africa reached London on Thursday last and soon after we were reading letters which had been written in Kampala, only eight days earlier. The Imperial Airways had fulfilled their part of the contract with admirable efficiency, but the postal authorities have unfortunately shown a far lower standard of public service. A business organisation would surely have conceived all its copies on getting the letters to its border, or central Africa, in little more than a week into the hands of the addressee at the earliest possible moment. Not so the Post Office, which did not deliver the last of East Africa's air mail correspondence until yesterday morning, forty-four hours after it had reached London. We have seen that it took a week and a half to get three quarters of correspondence to us until last post on the Friday. It certainly did not cost still further correspondence, or a letter during the next twenty-four hours. In the Postmaster-General's case, the mail is a condition distributed after its swift transport from the great Africa, Great Lakes.

LAST week, the British Black and the action involving the Sudan region of the continent. Such an order to relieve the pressing necessities of a British aviator who had been a forced deserter. The date for editorial comment is a later date. The aviators, however anxious to help, can have attached to the land on the small space available, but Mr. Black's pioneer flights in Mongolia and Lanzhou had already proved it is certain that a small airplane, which has a long flying time, would regard as heavy and cumbersome. This decision was a most plucky feat of which the British and African pilots should be proud in our aviation journal.

Lucked away in a memorandum by the Kenya Board of Agriculture is a two-page recommendation which may be of great value in surpassing the anticipation of the native. It reads: "That more intensive education in the cultivation and raising of wheat be conducted in the Kenya Reserve. It is suggested that the first result will be a welcome and very necessary improvement in his physical condition. While the most nourishing cereals is already available in many East African lands purely on its merits as a cereal, it must be made into bread and bread irresistibly demands the addition of a concomitant comestible—butter. For example, there is a picture of at least a proportion of the 2,750,000 protein-starved Natives of Kenya mentioned in the memorandum, regularly consuming bread and butter—with a most gratifying effect on the dairy industry of the Colony. The home market—always the best of markets—would absorb an increasing quota of the chief dairy products."

The vision goes further, at present the Native is content with a miserable, light-colored, odorless, and edgy, as often as not, as his *wifowe* or *elish*, with his *makwe* or *ginner* porridge, with wheaten bread he would want something better, probably jam. In Victorian days the English child was allowed bread and butter or bread and jam; it is now bread and butter and jam. Knowing the Native's sweet tooth, the manufacturer could do better than to make the essential of his meal—with bread to trade. The product is pleasing. We commend to the Kenya Board of Agriculture the recommendation, the possibilities of which are far from innumerable.

When Uganda has had half a century of European advice, control and exacting agricultural education in the Protectorate, it is very rudimentary state, according to the current report of the Superintendent of Agricultural Education. The Government has done well to have passed the examination last year, but it is a pity that it did not do so to the standard of the British Empire, such as those of the United States and many other countries. It is safe to say that the standard attained represents very fairly the general and general intelligence shown by them throughout the course—hardly an encouraging verdict. We are told that in the Normal Schools, a certain amount of a general education is taught, and all but one of the schools possess some kind of a school garden. The teaching of the subjects, however, has not improved very considerably, before there can be any hope of the general education being taught in the elementary schools. The Government should encourage the teachers.

MR. WHEAT'S PLUCKY LANDING

AN AGRICULTURAL BREAD NEEDED BY NATIVE EDUCATION

...the... of the...
 Governor and his...
 Council...
 such a...
 government...
 Sir Donald Cameron: "The... of guardian is to...
 look after the interests of the... and to give him the...
 opportunity to learn how to stand. What he will do if...
 I cannot say."

...whether... which had been...
 many centuries...
 it...
 recalled that...
 care and...
 within three...
 in Tanganyika...
 interests in the...
 did not suggest that...
 traces...
 the...
 to nominate...
 bodies."

Lord Cranworth: "You suggest that most, if not all,
 Native Reserves in Kenya could be administered by Tanganyika
 or Uganda. Would you explain that novel idea?"
 Sir Donald Cameron: "I have offered already to ad-
 minister the Kenya Masai, certainly as regards National
 Reserves. I think the League of Nations
 would think it extremely pleasant for the world of Tanganyika
 to administer the Kenya and Uganda Reserves.
 There is no reason why a Mandated Territory should not
 administer other countries."

Responsibilities of White Settlers

...there is...
 I spent two years...
 I have...
 since...
 to...
 during the War...
 for white settlement...
 Sir Donald Cameron: "I don't think I can...
 on the basis that what Dr. Schnee said was...
 The Tanganyika Government appointed a Land...
 available is comparatively small. The views of the Govern-
 ment and of the settlers...
 of land that should be left to Natives...
 posed. The few white settlers in...
 that we should not alienate more...
 among the Wachaga on Kilimanjaro is quite...
 and the problem on Mount Kenya so pressing that I have
 had to make representations to the Secretary of State.
 Too much land was alienated there by the Germans."

Lord Cranworth: "You lay great stress on the dif-
 ference between Natives and non-Natives, though some of
 the Natives are really..."

Sir Donald Cameron: "In the Indian community you
 have the third and fourth generations and I often remind
 them that they are natives of Tanganyika."

Lord Cranworth: "In the last sentence of your memo-
 randum you speak of discussions having taken place in
 an atmosphere of secret and intrigue."

Sir Donald Cameron: "In the past matters have been
 dealt with in secret and behind a veil of mystery. I tried
 to get the Hillier Commission to publish its
 evidence; the report would have been more valuable if
 they had done so. There is no doubt that the negotiations
 carried out in Kenya during the visit of Sir Samuel Wilson
 were secret."

Lord Cranworth: "Is it fair to call that intrigue? We
 have had a secret session this morning. Would that be
 intriguing?"

Sir Donald Cameron: "Not necessarily." (General
 laughter.)

I would not encourage my worst Enemy to Farm in Tanganyika

Lord Lavington was told that not many Germans were
 now entering Tanganyika, and that from the point of view
 of the individual settler the country was doing very badly.
 The Germans were said to have considered developments
 that Tanganyika was a place for...
 a view that had been proved true and Sir Donald believed
 that was the reason that they had not developed south of
 the Central Railway. He continued: "I am frequently
 told that I have failed to settle people on the land. I
 have tried to have... and can encourage or
 discourage people; I should not encourage my worst enemy."

...if he had plenty of capital and...
 Dr. Drummond: "I have not been in...
 I have not been in...
 I know...
 and when...
 first...
 a recent...
 and...
 the cost of...
 very high compared with...
 the biggest...
 that they had...
 market but...
 the cupful of...
 the needs of the...
 the world make a...
 Dr. Shiels: "Is it possible to...
 financially successful by a policy of...
 or can it only be done by more extensive...
 settlement."

It will not cause an uproar

Sir Donald Cameron: "If you don't get too...
 and live a... which is too...
 community but which is too...
 their production...
 the answer is in...
 because it was...
 of sisal from Tanganyika were...
 Native exports were...
 Native exports, apart from sisal, was between...
 and...
 who are...
 1,000 tons...
 there is no...
 of doubt...
 individually owned...
 from them...
 very short time...
 lower land...
 Dr. Drummond: "I...
 white settlement...
 Sir Donald...
 view of...
 a white...
 than others...
 whether he...
 Sir Donald...
 the...
 might be a...
 an annual report to be laid before Parliament, setting out
 the degree in which he may have failed for very good
 reasons to carry out the policy laid down by His Majesty's
 Government."

Criticism of Tanganyika Settlers

...by Mr. Hudson. Sir Donald said that he
 did not think the British settlers in Tanganyika had been
 looking after their coffee sufficiently. He learnt to
 produce a...
 but that their...
 and that it was...
 most. He did not think...
 could do any...
 then a few...
 were occupied...
 Mr. Hudson: "In your memorandum you speak of the
 black people tending to become a servile population, and
 you say that is a condition desired by a large number
 of white folk in East Africa. Of whom do you speak?"
 Sir Donald Cameron: "I speak of those who desire that
 nothing should be done to enable the slaves to progress
 in the political world, and that no... should be sought
 to aspire to any share in the government of the country
 at any time."

He thought the representatives of the settlers would
 tell the Committee that there were no... with the
 constitutional position and added: "The Indian popula-
 tion is just as important as the British, and the British
 are a mere fraction of the European...
 examined by Lord Lavington, he said that from one con-
 ception of the Governor's Conference had been a failure
 but not from another standpoint. He deprecated resolu-
 tions by such a Conference, a purely advisory body, and
 the idea that a Chairman could be placed in the position
 of... (Continued on page 22)

ATTRactions OF Dairying in Kenya

MUCH SATISFACTORY PROSPECTS

By F. H. HARRISON

In the midst of the present unparalleled depression in the dairy production of the East African States, it is not to be wondered at that a high percentage of the population are turning to dairying as a means of livelihood. It is now probably one of the most attractive propositions in the Empire. A satisfactory start can be made with a minimum amount of £1,000; if the land is to be bought either with improvements or undeveloped (in which the development must be done by the buyer) this amount should be tripled. It must be clearly understood that these figures are minima and allow for expenses on nothing but essentials.

Training. As the newcomer has colonial English experience he should be supplemented by a year as a pupil in a well-run dairy farm in the Colony. He is a complete tyro, his experience should be extended to two years, the first of which might be spent in a more advanced country, where such features as milking machines, recording and sterilisation of milk are understood and put into practice. He will also find a knowledge of rough building and fencing most useful.

How to Select Suitable Land.

Selection of Land.—This is a problem upon which it is necessary to exercise the greatest care and intelligence, whose results in East Africa could be filled with advice giving the desirable and undesirable features of each district and within the scope of this article it is possible only to indicate the main principles by which the buyer should be guided.

He should realise that there are hundreds of suitable locations for his purpose well outside what are commonly known as the dairying districts. Each one will have its disadvantages, and the essential thing is to ascertain these accurately and comprehensively, so that they can be guarded against and rendered innocuous: the land seller may be left to ensure that no good points of the property are overlooked. Rental of suitable land and distribution to grow ensilage crops is a *vincit quæ non*—it is also drinking water of unimpeachable quality and quantity, although it is immaterial whether the

water comes from a well, dam, or from a stream. In the most fertile districts, such as the highlands, the soil should be good on a large scale.

The nature of the soil is of great importance. The nature of the soil in Kenya is of excellent quality. The experience of New Zealand and Australia teaches that it has no equal elsewhere. A few acres of the best soil will produce over 35 inches of milk per acre per year. The best soil should be the maximum area required for a herd, also that provision be made for partial feeding by hand during the three driest months of the year. In many years the feed may be required, but a well-filled barn or silo is always a valuable asset. The best soil available will be the best sooner or later.

The best soil is a deep loam, with a high percentage of humus. The production of fodder crops, and in a normal year it can be found that a proportion of this can be allowed to ripen and furnish grain for sale. Lucerne, maize, sugar cane, arrowroot, kale, lucifer, kohl rabi, cabbage, and peas and many other crops are successfully raised and stored for milk production. The temperate climate products thrive best at altitudes of 7,000 feet and over, while maize, sugar cane and cow peas prefer the lower altitudes.

The Question of Altitude.

Cattle will be found to grow and to fatten more slowly and to carry more bloom in the hot, low country under 5,000 feet, but it is in these altitudes that tick-borne diseases are the more prevalent and dangerous, and a well-built and equipped dip, together with a boundary fence, must be maintained. At altitudes of over 7,000 feet the risk of disease is lessened, but as against this growth is slower and herbage in the dry season is found lacking in nutritive qualities, necessitating the feeding of minerals to remedy the deficiency. At the lower altitudes, shaded from the sun, and at the higher, sheltered during the cold nights, the best results are obtained.

To summarise this aspect, dairying can be profitably carried on in Kenya at any altitude from 5,000 to 9,000 feet, the ideal probably being about 6,500 feet. Systematic improvement of Kenya pastures, either byillage or by manuring, is still an unknown art, and when it is put into practice land values may be expected to rise considerably above their present levels. In the writer's experience he has invariably found that ploughed land which has reverted to grass affords superior grazing, and it is highly



probable that it is being raised by its owners to skin and to follow the ploughing with the use of natural rock phosphate. This class of manual labour is heavily rationed because of the smallest yields which it has attained in use on experimental grazing areas. Such further manure as is available is best employed on the crops of food, maize, sorgho, etc. The various types of manual labour are too diverse to summarise.

Stocking the Farm.

The aboriginal people of the country are of a small or humped species, small, late maturing cattle with a low milk yield of very high butter fat percentage and of excellent qualities in the way of constitution and longevity. Unfortunately, no serious effort has been made to establish an improved strain of these cattle, and in the past twenty-five years pure-bred bulls of almost every British dairy and dual purpose breed have been introduced to grade up the Kinyasi owned herd, the most prevalent being Short-horns, Ayrshires and Friesians. On the whole the results have been highly satisfactory, more particularly where breeders have been working on the dairy milk production coming through the bull from the female side of the pedigree. This influence has not always resulted in the breeding of some disappointing yielders. Inbreeding rivalry carried to the point of prejudice is strongly to be deprecated.

Good sites of any breed are highly welcome in Kenya, and I counsel the breeder to look to constitution, milk and butter fat percentage whatever breed he may favour. Breeds of such sufficient representation in the Colony as desirable are Jersey, Guernsey, and South Devon (see London Dairy Show, 1929 and 1930). If a pure-bred bull cannot be bought, a really good hybrid grade bull may be used, but he must be from a heavy milking dam. In grading up the herd it is not necessary to adhere to the one breed of sire, but if more than two different breeds are used the herd will tend to too much diversity of type. The price of a pure-bred bull is from £70 to £122 for a grade £25 to £45 for a good well bred calf bull or heifer £15 each. A good grade male is a store, but excellent specimens of either price should not be allowed to be sold.

Estimated Returns

The gross return from a cow (of the £15 class) to be expected is £14 per annum, (200 lb. bulk of fat is 10 ct. (one shilling ten cents) per pound at 11, and the value of calf and some skim milk, say pig feeding £3). Heifers in their first lactation will yield less, but there will be a corresponding lower rate of depreciation than with mature cows. The expenses against this income of £14 per head may be estimated as follows:

- 1. 10.00
- 2. 10.00
- 3. 10.00
- 4. 10.00
- 5. 10.00
- 6. 10.00
- 7. 10.00
- 8. 10.00
- 9. 10.00
- 10. 10.00

These figures are arrived at on the basis of a 10% net profit and interest on the capital employed. These figures would be reduced if the interest rate were to be reduced to 5%.

needed for small scale enterprise. East African labour is not so cheap as it is in the tropics. Two factors, namely, disease and difficulties in transport, have both of these drawbacks have within the last few years been reduced to negligible proportions. Among diseases, the Coccidiosis and heat wave yield to dipping and spraying. The anthrax quarter of the rinderpest, redwater, white scours, and gall sickness, and its antidote in a pressed serum, are all available. The various diseases which exist in other dairying countries, but to no greater extent and with even less virulence, while it yields to the same treatment as in this country.

Kenya's Reputation for Good Butter

It may be surprising to learn that Kenya has already established an export trade in butter to England and that the price closely approaches that of best New Zealand. The production here of course small and better prices are realized locally in Uganda, Tanganyika and other contiguous countries. As transport and handling facilities improve it is to be expected that these more profitable markets will be developed rather than the European. The trade is almost entirely in the hands of the cooperative dairies, which after some years of patient effort, are organised in a non-competitive combine, the success of their leaders in the industry as a whole has been overestimated. Milk selling and butter making, but more profitable than butter making, but lately has been selected as furnishing the optimistic side of the picture. As the small dairies progress, numbers should tend to increase, the profits and less the risks. The writer is going only so far as to compliment it by answering the inquiries addressed to him through the editor of East Africa.

ANTHROPOLOGY AND THE AFRICAN

Anthropological Departments Essential, says the Rev. E. W. Smith. Special to East Africa.

Special Anthropological Departments are even more essential than the Medical, Agricultural and Public Works Departments, says the Rev. E. W. Smith, who has just returned from the Rhodes School of Economics and lecturing on Anthropology with special regard to its application to practical affairs in Africa. He treated his theme under three heads: a new mental attitude on anthropology, the African's family life, and the changing African.

"I am dismayed," said Mr. Smith, "when I think of the blunders, irreparable blunders many of them, that have been made through ignorance or through disregard of African custom. How many of the years in which we have engaged, with great loss of life and treasure, have been due to a failure to understand these people? And even to-day, with all our lip service to anthropology, the mistake is being made of not understanding adequately the life of the people."

Illustrating his argument from his own experience in Bechuanaland, the Northern Rhodesias, the amongst whom he worked as a missionary for fourteen years, he lectured emphasised the basic wisdom of the African, who, when he himself "stepped outside the job" of the African, "This is a very serious mistake, especially that magistrates and missionaries would that an expert had trained us for the job."

Some Statements Worth Noting

...the language of the Lake Nyasa shores has no word for 'hill'. The Kikuyu Hill, being in a central area...

The courageous little journal East Africa has done a lot for Kenya. Major Dr. Leffert's address, 'The Nairobi Colony', has been...

Sex dominates almost every aspect of African culture, and no man of African who lives among Africans can afford to ignore it. The Rev. Dr. Smith speaking in London at the Anthropology...

That in the opinion of the Association, death duties should be forthwith abolished. This is one of the suggestions of the Committee of East African Affairs appointed at the recent Annual Meeting...

Another event of importance was the great increase in the motor traffic with Mombasa. No cars were imported there up to 1924, in 1929, as against 21 in 1927 and 40 in 1928. The Kenya News, Nairobi Report for 1929.

During the past twenty-five years 220 village churches have been constructed in Kenya and Uganda by Africans. This is a credit, simply to anything these Natives have ever known how to build. Archbishop of the Owen, speaking at Gloucester.

I should like to see every Member of Parliament obliged to such to pay a personal visit to the Dominion or to one of its Colonies every year. If it cost the country £200,000 per annum it would be money well spent. Sir William Forde, Director of the Imperial Institute, addressing the Royal Society of Arts.

The medieval legend that a unicorn could only be taken or stopped with the aid of a virgin is, curiously enough, still current. In regard to the rhinoceros, in parts of the Congo. But now, days even Congolese mothers hesitate to devote their babes in time to such zoological emergencies. Mr. Tracy Phillips in a letter to 'The Times'.

We do not wish to measure our conversion in terms of a percentage rather in terms of the complete adoption and practice of Christianity by each individual Native. Where possible we try to preserve old tribal customs. When we find these customs compatible with the doctrine of Christ, we preserve them, and so enable the Native to feel that Christianity is something to which his traditions lead up. The Rev. Dr. Leffert, speaking at an interview with the 'Times'.

Beira is our natural port, and if the Railways construct the Kafue extension, and if they meet the Lusitania line cannot compete with them for the Northern Rhodesia traffic. People who discuss this question frequently forget to take the trouble to look at the map and find out their actual position. They think we are in the centre of the continent, whereas we are at the extreme end. The 'Times' on the East Coast. - Mr. A. D. Hann Williams, of Natal, in an interview with the 'Car' (Natal).

I have always felt that these countries will not reach their full stage of development until some connexion is established between the Rhodesias with these territories, but then I am from the east, and I have always felt that it is not only a matter of a strong railway down, unless you have a strong policy. The best way to travel these territories is to know they are linked up, and that they should be most strongly linked. Cecil Selby, H. Frankland, H. B. Trade Commissioner for Eastern Africa.

WHO'S WHO

395 The Rt. Rev. William Lucas, Bishop of Masasi



To one of the best of side of the is characteristic of Bishop Lucas, whose sense of humour and understanding and ready sympathy permeate all his ordinary work at Masasi. There is a distinct feeling among the few Europeans whose concern is necessarily mainly with Africans, of whose language, laws and customs he has made a special study. A leading missionary in East Africa has been a strong advocate of Bantuising since 'Native Languages and Peoples' which purposed and has already led to the success of the innovation. Twenty-four years ago Bishop Lucas was elected to the office of Bishop of Masasi, but he returned to Africa in 1911 and took charge of Masasi. When the outbreak of war delayed his departure in 1917, which year he returned to Tanganyika as a chaplain, he was retained in that position in Africa. He was elected to the office of Bishop of Masasi during the campaign for the independence of the East African territories. In the 1920s he was elected to the office of Bishop of Masasi and he has since then been a leading figure in the development of the East African territories. His conversion took place in 1902. Four years later Bishop Lucas attended the Bishop's Conference at Lambsay.

PERSONALIA

Mr. S. McCall has arrived home from Nairobi.

Mrs. R. R. Oswald has arrived home from Nairobi.

Mr. C. A. Horley has formed a Rifle Club in Nairobi.

The Mayor of Mwanza has been elected.

Mr. I. A. Swan has been appointed a director of the National Bank of India.

Messrs. Grant Hay and Fawcett have won the Honored Trophy Cup at Harare.

Mr. Andrew Sicker has been appointed a Justice of the Peace in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Penn Ebbel, for many years a coffee planter in Uganda, died recently in Kampala.

Mr. McNeil, a representative of Messrs. Mathie & Platt, was in Uganda in midweek.

Mr. A. S. Murioti has been appointed a member of the Broken Hill Management Board.

Sir Sidney Bolton, British Minister in Addis Ababa, had an audience of the King in London.

Sir Herbert Stanley, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, left London last week for South Africa.

Mr. B. Graedel Hicks, Superintendent of the Kenya Police, is now in charge of the Isiolo District.

Mr. Harry Portlock is recuperating on the Italian Riviera, and is, we are glad to say, in much improved health.

Captain J. Radcliffe, attached to the 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles, has arrived home from Tabora.

Captain W. Tysoc, of the Northern Rhodesian Police, has been posted to Fort Jameson on leave from leave.

The Rev. J. H. Phillimore, who spent many years in Kenya as a missionary, is now minister of the Church at Burton.

Mr. Leslie Levy, editor of the Johannesburg Sunday Times, has returned to the Rand after spending a holiday in Kenya.

Mr. L. Bewley, director of Messrs. W. and A. Gwynne Ltd., and Mrs. Bewley have returned from the African tour.

Mr. J. D. Miles, Assistant Director of the New Zealand Pulp Works Department, has just home pending retirement.

Lieutenant R. E. T. Young, M.C., attached to the 2nd King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers, has been promoted to Captain.

Mr. D. D. Kull, General Manager of the East African Airways, has just returned home from a tour of inspection in East Africa.

Colonel A. C. E. Marsh, of East London, who has in his wife's home from Kenya, was the first President of the Aero Club of East Africa.

Mr. J. D. Ash, of East London, has just returned home from a tour of inspection in East Africa.

The Hon. Captain F. J. Murray and Mrs. S. B. C. Robinson have been appointed members of the Kaimosi Rural Board, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. C. Walker, B.E., Chief Engineer of the Sudan Government Railways, who has retired, had been in the Sudan for the past twenty-six years.

Colonel J. Phillips, B.E., D.S.O., Secretary of the Jockey Club of Kenya, left the country last week for his own country, accompanied by Mrs. Phillips.

Captain J. J. McEneaney and Commander L. J. McEneaney, B.E., have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Tabora District Association.

Mr. E. Jones, District Officer in East Africa, who is returning to Dar es Salaam, served in Northern Rhodesia for ten years before his transfer to East Africa.

We regret to learn of the death of the wife of Mr. Tom Lovell, who only recently returned to Kenya from Elgeet, where he had managed one of the local hotels.

We regret to report the death in London last week of Mr. William J. G. of Messrs. Gwynne and Bowden, who have many business connections in East Africa.

A grant of £100 has been made in the management of the Babour Fund in Cambridge to Mr. E. H. Woodington for researches on the biology of East African insects.

A film recently taken in East Africa by Messrs. J. Patterson, President of the National Cashmere Company, was shown privately last week at the Empress London Offices.

Captain A. M. Gibson, M.C., and Mr. F. Lodge, C.I.E., have been elected to the Tavush District Council for the South and North wards respectively.

Mr. C. L. Buxton, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika, has arrived home from Beaufort, and Mr. A. H. White, District Agricultural Officer from Iframulio.

PERSONALIA (Continued)

Mr. J. H. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. ...

Mr. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. ...

Mr. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. ...

Major ...
 Major ...
 Major ...
 Major ...
 Major ...

The customary method of transport between ...
 London is not by motor car, but a party has just left the Platina to ...
 The travellers are Mr. W. Morland, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton-Ross, Mr. I. A. Cople, and Mr. V. Wilson. Their route is across Africa to Lagos, up the West Coast to Gibraltar, and across Spain and France.

Mr. C. L. Francis has been elected President of the Tanganyika Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which Dr. Malik and Mr. Richards-Smith have been appointed Vice-Presidents. The Treasurer and Secretary of the branch are Mr. Baxter and Mrs. ... while the Committee comprises Mrs. Nimmo and Messrs. ...

The following have been elected Officers of the Nairobi Golf Club for 1931: *President*, Sir Jacob Barth; *Vice-President*, Mr. F. S. Dunn; *Man*, Mr. R. M. Macgregor; *Vice-Captain*, Mr. N. Honby; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. R. M. Macgregor; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. N. Honby; *Committee*, Messrs. A. C. Tammill, B. F. V. Talbot, W. N. Mackenzie, R. Booth, C. R. Davidson, Major F. C. ... and Miss F. ...

At the first annual meeting of the Irish Society of Tanganyika Territory and its fellows, the officers were elected for 1931: *President*, Mr. J. J. Sheridan; *Vice-President*, Mr. S. B. McEldery; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. W. A. Egan; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. J. J. Craig-McPeely; *Committee*, Messrs. J. J. Sheridan, J. J. Sheridan, J. J. Sheridan, J. J. Sheridan, J. J. Sheridan. The present membership of the Society stands at fifty, and it has been decided to hold a dinner on St. Patrick's Day.

Mr. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. ...
 Mr. ...

We deeply regret to report the sudden death at Southampton of Mr. Ernest William Osborne, who only recently returned from another business tour of the East African territories. He served in various naval capacities in the Africa Squadron until 1904 when he became a director of the Forbay Paint Company, whose East and Central African business expanded considerably as a result of his enthusiasm and the several visits he paid to the Dependencies. He was a keen fisherman and sportsman. During the War Mr. Osborne was a passenger on the Elder Dempster liner "Apsara" when she was sunk in the Atlantic by a German raider.

Mr. Justice Montgomerie, Secretary of the Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was formerly Veterinary Adviser to the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and until recently managing director of meat canning, Ltd. of Mwanza, left London yesterday for a three months' tour to British Guiana and some of the West Indian Islands. His visit being undertaken in conformity with the recommendations of Lord Loval's Committee. During the tour Mr. Montgomerie is sure to meet several East Africans, including Sir Edward Denham and Sir Claud Hollis, Governors respectively of British Guiana and Trinidad.

Last week the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council heard an appeal from Mr. A. M. Moll, a Native of British Guiana, who complained that, during absence in which he had been struck off the roll in Uganda, he had been struck off the roll in the action of a magistrate in connection with the deportation of a Native to ... certain disturbances in Uganda during 1929. As he sued *in forma pauperis*, he was told that his petition must bear the signature of a well-known barrister of ... that he should return to Uganda and take action in the Courts of that Protectorate. A very patient hearing was given by the three Lords of Appeal.

MARRIAGE

A MARRIAGE will take place in London, on April 11, Mr. C. ... of the Public Education Department, ... and ... of the Hague, Holland.

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SAA SITA WRITES TO THE GOVERNOR

An Offer to Join to the Joint Committee. For several days I had noticed my cook boy and Saa Sita in close conversation, and I heard trouble. At last Saa Sita approached me unburdened with the news. "Bwana," he began, "I want to go to Europe for this big war, and I have written a letter to the Bwana Governor." And then he produced a small piece of paper which I noticed bore the address of my estate. "Will you look at it, and then send it to the Bwana Governor?"

I took the letter, which was written in a really beautiful hand, and was curious to see the address of my cook boy. As I read, it follows in English:

Dear Bwana Governor, You are my father's brother, and it is the custom of my country to always go through my father's house on my way in. Day or night, I have been your servant for 15 years. I came from Europe 10 years ago when the same ship was cold, so you were over my head. I have come from Europe like the one you were wearing, and I have come from Grovi Lindi. Did you get me from there?"

Now, Bwana Governor, dear, the people say that you want them to go to Europe to tell the white man there all about this country, what people work, and what people sleep, and when our wives should be married. I know, for I have had many wives. But, Bwana Governor, I want some more horses, and I want you to send me a shirt. I will get a tailor to make them.

I am a very good and obedient servant, and can work and speak English very easily. I pray for you always, and may I hope to hear your sweet voice calling me for the journey.

Your obedient servant, (English name, Patrick Mackenna)

"Why, you old hat, you say you can speak English though you don't know a word. You might have to go to prison for this," and I adopted the judicial manner which an admiring native visitor had taken with Saa Sita's short time previously when he had had an affair over a shirt. He grinned.

"Bwana? Why, many white men say they can speak Swahili when they cannot really, so why should I not say I can speak English?" I laughed. "That's true, Saa Sita, and I thought of an incident when a lady had commanded her house boy to take off his clothes, under the impression that he was telling him to take away 'laide cloth!' But you say you can write. That is a lie."

"Bwana, I like bwana like the Bwana Governor does not write. All that is made by a machine, so he would not want anybody to write. Bwana, I can tell the people in Europe about our dances and can show them how to dance them."

Yes, that should be of great interest," I said aloud, picturing mentally Saa Sita's gyrations before the Joint Committee. "Truly, bwana," he went on, "and I can tell them how much work the women can do in the gardens, when to beat them if the food is not cooked properly, and so many other things."

"Certainly, you old sinner, you know such things. Shall I write to Binti Zohora, and tell her you are living here?"

Saa Sita shook his body. "Bwana, Binti Zohora was a good wife, but to somebody else. Not for me."

"Well, I will tell you the news. The Bwana Governor has left this country for Europe. Saa Sita's face fell, and he walked back to his house. I heard a very heavy thumping against the door, and I went back when I saw Saa Sita returning to pay for writing a letter which he now found it useless to dispatch.

* I am Evoc Saa Sita's brother-in-law, and I am wearing shorts!

THE LEOPARD IN THE TENT

A Story of Mr. F. C. Banks.

As a result of the publication of the caricature we have received the following story of Deaf Banks, one of the original climbing heroes of the Lake Victoria, in whose almost miraculous recovery from a severe illness a wounded buffalo was killed in the issue of October 1939.

Deaf Banks was sitting in hisoga, on the shores of Victoria Nyanza, and after smoking a pipe or two, he lit the campfire under his feet. He began to yawn, and his hand fell on the tent. Some hours afterwards he was awakened by his dog jumping up and barking vigorously under his bed. The flap of the tent had not been tied down, and on tracing round Banks saw a large leopard standing on his forepaws, looking at him, and evidently having his attention attracted by the fact that Leopards will ask much to get a meal off a pet dog.

Now Banks always slept with a loaded rifle and a shot with which easy reach. But with leopard slung on his arm's reach the leopard's movement necessary to grasp a rifle, push up the safety catch, and aim, did not appeal to him as being a practical politics. Beside his bed was a chop-box, and on this was a cup of cold tea which he had put there in case he felt thirsty in the night. Quickly grabbing the cup of tea, Banks flung it in the face of the leopard, which turned and bolted into the jungle.

Our correspondent adds: "Some of those who know Banks to-day may be surprised at the scar beside his bed. Banks has had to answer the same job, and he explains that this adventure took place twenty five years ago, before the Uganda Rail reached Lake Victoria. Whisky was then a rarity seldom seen, and tea was the popular substitute."

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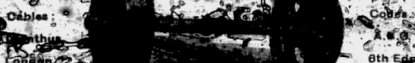
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view of Mombasa can be seen, and from which Palm
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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

Air Mail Charges Discussed

Mr. Boyce has just submitted a report to the House on the question of air mail charges. The report is in the following words:

During the past year I have been able to obtain comparative postal rates for printed papers and samples of air mail between London and West Africa and London and East Africa respectively. In my view, the desirability of encouraging the export of printed papers and samples by air mail from London and East Africa, and the Government will benefit from the desirability of making a substantial reduction in the present rates on this matter at an early date.

The Postmaster General has indicated that the fee for printed papers and samples to French Guiana, Senegal, Gambia and Sierra Leone is 1d. per 1/2 oz. and corresponds to the rate of 1/2d. for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and 1d. respectively. Various fees have been fixed at the lowest possible point in relation to the charges made for air conveyance, unless and until those charges are lowered. I regard it as a great reduction.

Mr. Boyce: Is the hon. gentleman aware that it costs 10s. much per pound to send samples and printed matter by air mail to East Africa as to send an individual who has to be housed, fed, and clothed? Do not think it excessive?

Mr. Attlee: The hon. gentleman will realize that in this matter we have to make arrangements with the French Company, and that is part of the explanation. Mr. Boyce: As that in regard to East Africa, Kenya and Africa?

Mr. Attlee: I am referring to French Guiana.

Mr. Boyce: I am referring to the postage rates in East Africa. If the hon. gentleman will be considerate enough to send me a document, will he consider the possibility of a reduction in postage rates for printed matter and samples by air mail, which is so high as to be prohibitive?

Mr. Attlee: The point which arises there is one of despatch. I can obtain proportion between expenditure on letters and on printed matter. If it is intended to reduce the rate for printed matter very much, then it will be necessary to charge more for letters, and the charges of letters, which are more important in that particular district, is over their corresponding rates elsewhere.

Kenya Land Bank

In reply to Sir Philip Richardson, Dr. Richardson Shiley said that the Kenya Land Bank had been approved, but no information was available as to when it would be brought into operation. The Government was aware of the importance of establishing the bank, and had no doubt that the establishment of the bank, and the establishment of the Kenya Government, was a necessary step.

Robert Robinson was informed that the action on the Kenya Land Bank report on his survey of the situation in Kenya had been postponed pending a decision on the recommendation of the Colonial Office conference.

DWA PLANTATIONS REPORT

The reported Dwa Plantations, Ltd. for the year ending 30.9.50 shows that a profit of £10,200 was made on sales of 1,100 tons of forest products, from shipping charges of £1,200, and administrative expenses of £1,200. There had been provided for estate, depreciation, and other charges of £1,200, and for depreciation and other charges of £1,200. The net profit was £10,200, and the net profit was £10,200. The net profit was £10,200, and the net profit was £10,200.

The annual report of the Dwa Plantations, Ltd. for the year ending 30.9.50 shows that a profit of £10,200 was made on sales of 1,100 tons of forest products, from shipping charges of £1,200, and administrative expenses of £1,200. There had been provided for estate, depreciation, and other charges of £1,200, and for depreciation and other charges of £1,200. The net profit was £10,200, and the net profit was £10,200.

TANGANYIKA GOLDFIELDS IN LIQUIDATION

Doubtful whether Debenture holders can be paid

That the Tanganyika Goldfields, Ltd., should be wound up voluntarily was resolved at a meeting of the company held last week. Mr. F. de Amara, who presided, said that the latest accounts showed a loss of £1,033,000, and since then there had been a serious further fall in the value of the company's investments, practically all of which were tin ventures. At the general meeting he had explained that the company had no money to pay all its liabilities in London and East Africa, but that if the creditors would exercise patience it might be worth while carrying on in the hope of some improvement. Debenture holders had, however, appointed a receiver, and the directors had decided that there was no prospect of the company being able to restart business, and that the proper thing to do was to put it in liquidation.

A statement was submitted showing liabilities of £2,200,000 and assets of £5,200,000 of which, represented the value placed on the plant and equipment at the Main-Mole Mine, which had been offered by the Tanganyika Court on behalf of judgment creditors. The estimated deficiency to meet the liabilities was therefore £2,100,000, and the Chairman thought it very unlikely that the receiver would realise sufficient money to pay the debenture holders. No surplus would be available for the ordinary creditors or shareholders of the concern.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- Mar. 26.—East African Branch Overseas Society Meeting at 3.30 p.m.
- Mar. 27.—Joint Committee of Sir D. Cameron's evidence continued at 10 a.m.
- Mar. 28.—East African Overseas Committee Meeting at 7.30 p.m.
- Apr. 1.—1951 Annual General Meeting of Executive Council at 10 a.m.

A special meeting of the East African Social Progress and Improvement Society was held yesterday to consider Mr. de Amara's statement on the liquidation of the Tanganyika Goldfields. A report will appear on our next issue.

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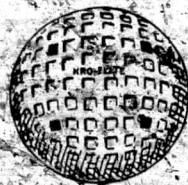
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East Africa in the Press.

AFRICAN SEA TRAVEL THEN AND NOW.

EAST AFRICA who travel in the luxurious comfort of modern liners will be interested in the account of sea travel sixty years ago on the African routes, as given by "Jonquil" in a supplement to the South African Farmer's Weekly.

There was no library, no band and no piano on board, and the deck space was very limited. The only events to vary the monotony were our trips on shore at the various ports. The first class dining saloon contained one long table down the centre. The captain or first officer carved the joint and the other dishes were placed before the male passengers to serve. Tins of jam were laid at intervals down the centre of the table. In the hot weather butter was generally a poor affair. No table napkins were provided.

The ladies' saloon was not as big as the captain's cabin on a mail boat at the present day. There was only one bath with cold sea water. The cabins were arranged on either side of the dining saloon and were very small and close. The only water supplied in the cabins was condensed sea water, which looked and smelled so disagreeable that most people put eau-de-Cologne or toilet vinegar into it.

The only light in the cabins at night was candle-light. A ground glass case was fixed in the partition between two cabins. This held one candle, which was lit and extinguished by the steward at 4 p.m. If you were not in bed by then, you had to undress in the dark. It was impossible to read in bed or to have a light during the night. A paraffin lamp burned very low was left burning all night in the dining saloon.

SOMALI PONY AND BLACK MAMBA

AN exciting incident which occurred during the visit to East Africa last year of the party of English public schoolboys is related in Country Life by Mr. H. F. R. Sewell, a member of the party. He writes:—

One day I was cantering along on the Somali pony beside the grater at Nakuru before breakfast. When suddenly he shied violently. They all said I could not manage to coax him on. It was just about to lead him round when I heard a soft snarl and a black object caught my eye through a small patch of dried grass. Very cautiously I made my way round, peering the little pony, which was curiously unafraid. I caught sight of a snake uncoiling itself. No wonder the pony had shied, and because of his wonderful apprehension he had prevented me from missing one of those real dramas of nature.

The snake, a large black mamba, had evidently been sunning itself and was just uncoiling to move off, when to my astonishment a small mongoose darted out from the grass on the other side of the track and viciously attacked the snake. This followed the most curious fight I have ever witnessed. From the start it was obvious that neither snake nor mongoose would quit.

While the mongoose faded in size it made up in speed and maneuverability. Round and round they dashed, the snake throwing up dust with its slashing, writhing body. The little mongoose darting here and there trying to get a death grip under the snake's head, being careful to avoid the worked tongue, which, repeated, shot at it. How long they fought I do not know. I had been too engrossed to notice time, but suddenly it was all over. The mongoose had managed to get a death grip on the snake, and presently the agonised thrashings dwindled and ceased. The little mongoose, had won, and I was not sorry.

A track of this distance has been inaugurated between Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Blantyre, Nyasaland. Thus, when the Southern section of the Cairo-Cape and Forevis opened, equals will reach Nyasaland in only nine days from England, instead of a month, while mails from South Africa will be speeded up to the greatly accelerated

THE NATIVE'S LOYE OF BARGAINING.

BARGAINING is such a characteristic of the African that it is interesting to read in Central Africa a story on the subject related by the Rev. H. P. Hill, who points out that the Nyasa Native has no conception of justice in the abstract sense of Englishness.

"A man comes to sell me a piece of fishing net worth, say, £2 10s. At first he asks £5. And I begin bargaining just as he chaffer and barter for an hour or so, and end up by accepting at the mean sum. It is a case of wits, not a question of price."

"Had I said to start with, 'Ah! yes, an excellent piece of net for £5. Richtho's his face would have fallen and he would have felt that I had bested him somehow. 'Wah! Wah!' says it. Then why didn't I ask £10?' or '£100?' probably. 'Silly fool to give me £5 for that! he might have given me £10.' And he would go home crestfallen with his £5, whereas after an hour's bargaining he would have been well content with £7 10s."

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

DR. JANET MURRAY, who is in charge of leper work at the Universities' Mission station at Muhesa, Tanganyika Territory, has contributed an article to the Leprosy Review entitled "Work Among Tanganyika's Lepers," in the course of which it is stated:

"That African leper has seen such wonderful cures through the intravenous and intramuscular injections of arsenic and bismuth preparations in cases of yaws, that he quite believes that his disease may also be cured through injections. His faith in the treatment changes their whole outlook; there is a look of hope in their faces, and often of joy and gratitude when they realise what is being done for them."

Many people will be surprised to learn, on the authority of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, Uganda, that £50,000 has been spent on buildings alone in the township of Jinja.



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From London, which left Mombasa on March 21, has brought the following homeward passengers:

- To Port Said: Mrs. M. Jackson, Mrs. B. Sandys.
- To Suez: Mr. & Mrs. Atkinson.
- To Port Said: Mrs. L. Isaacson, Miss E. Isaacson, Mr. & W. Klempner, Mrs. M. Mackay, Mrs. M. Rubenstein.
- To Genoa: Mrs. J. Beckwith, Mrs. A. Bricc, Mrs. H. L. Clothier, Miss S. Clither, Miss E. Coulson, Mrs. A. Dawe, Mrs. B. Kaye, Miss M. D., Mr. P. W., Miss D., Mr. P. E. Knowles, Mrs. J. Knott, Mrs. & Mrs. M. O'George, Mrs. J. Webb, Mr. H. V., Mrs. S. W., Mrs. Godwin Austin, Mr. E. Barranall, Mrs. H. Bedford, Mr. & Mrs. B. Hew, Mr. E. Bell, Miss M. Chandler, Mr. & Mrs. B. Davy, Miss B. Davis, Miss C. Davis, Miss M. Davis, Mrs. M. Giddey, Miss V. Haslam, Miss M. Hathorn, Mr. J. L., Mr. D. Millar, Mr. G. A. L., Mrs. E. W. O'Donnell, Mrs. J. Rankin, Miss O. Rankine, Miss M. A. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. M. Wainwright.
- To Southampton: Mr. A. E. Berry, Miss J. Burns, Mr. J. E. Blumer, Mrs. E. C., Master R. M. C., Miss J. G., Mrs. F. E. Davis.
- To London: Mrs. E. Ferguson, Miss E. R. C. W., Mrs. E. Fraser, Miss Fraser, Mr. E. A. Goodship, Mrs. H. E. Goodship, Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Grant, Mr. W. Nelson, Mrs. S. M. Hall, Mrs. V. Harvey, Miss E. Harvey, Mrs. E. J. Hebden, Miss G. Hine, Mrs. T. J. Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. E. Irving, Mr. & Mrs. P. Johnson, Miss E. Jones, Mrs. L., Mr. & Mrs. A. Leeming, Mr. H. R. Long, Miss E. G. D., Miss H. Macdonald, Miss J. H. Mary, Mr. J. Masten, Mr. & Mrs. M. Morrison, Miss J. Morton, Mrs. W. Murray, Mrs. G. Murray, Mr. W. Murray, Mrs. M. Murray, Miss M. E. Murray, Miss E. M., Mr. E. Oldfield, Mr. R. Oswald, Mr. G. Oswald, Miss P. Oswald, Miss M. A. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. T. P., Mr. A. W. Patterson, Mrs. S. P., Miss E. P., Mr. C. P., Miss M. P., Capt. W. C. R., Mr. & Mrs. R., Captain C. Spicer, Miss L. S., Miss J. S., Mr. & Mrs. S., Mr. G. E. S., Mrs. G. Stevens, Mr. & Mrs. T., Miss U., Mr. & Mrs. V., Mr. J. W., Mr. A. C. W., Mr. C. W., Mr. W. W., Mrs. L. W., Mrs. M. W., Captain X.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

FROM INDIA

- Maitland left Mombasa homeward, March 20.
- Mombasa left Durban homeward, March 20.
- Mantola left Durban homeward, March 20.
- Mombasa left Durban homeward, March 20.
- Karaka left Durban homeward, March 20.
- Rhandalla left Durban homeward, March 20.
- Tranceco left Durban homeward, March 20.
- Calla left Durban homeward, March 20.
- Castro left Durban homeward, March 20.
- Castro left Durban homeward, March 20.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

- Wespeak left Cape Town homeward, March 15.
- Holland left Durban for East Africa, March 17.
- Nieuwe left Durban for East Africa, March 17.
- Miss G. H. ... left Durban homeward, March 21.
- Jean Labourd left Durban for East Africa, March 22.

SION CASTLE

- Christie Castle arrived Natal for Beira, March 20.
- Gloucester Castle arrived Natal for Beira, March 22.
- Gloucester Castle left Natal for East Africa, March 22.
- Martha left Natal for Lourenco, March 27.
- Blanca left Natal for Beira, March 27.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.T. Co. London, at 6 a.m. on March 26 per s.s. "Macedonia" April 1. General "Macedonia" leaves for India "Nalgera". Mails for Abyssinia, the Rhodesias, and Portugal East Africa close at the G.T. Co. London, at 6 a.m. on Friday. Forward papers from East Africa close at 6 p.m. on March 25. "Leontide" leaves for India "Nalgera". The air mail leaves London first on Saturday morning (necessitating direct passages) and is due from East Africa at London on Thursday.

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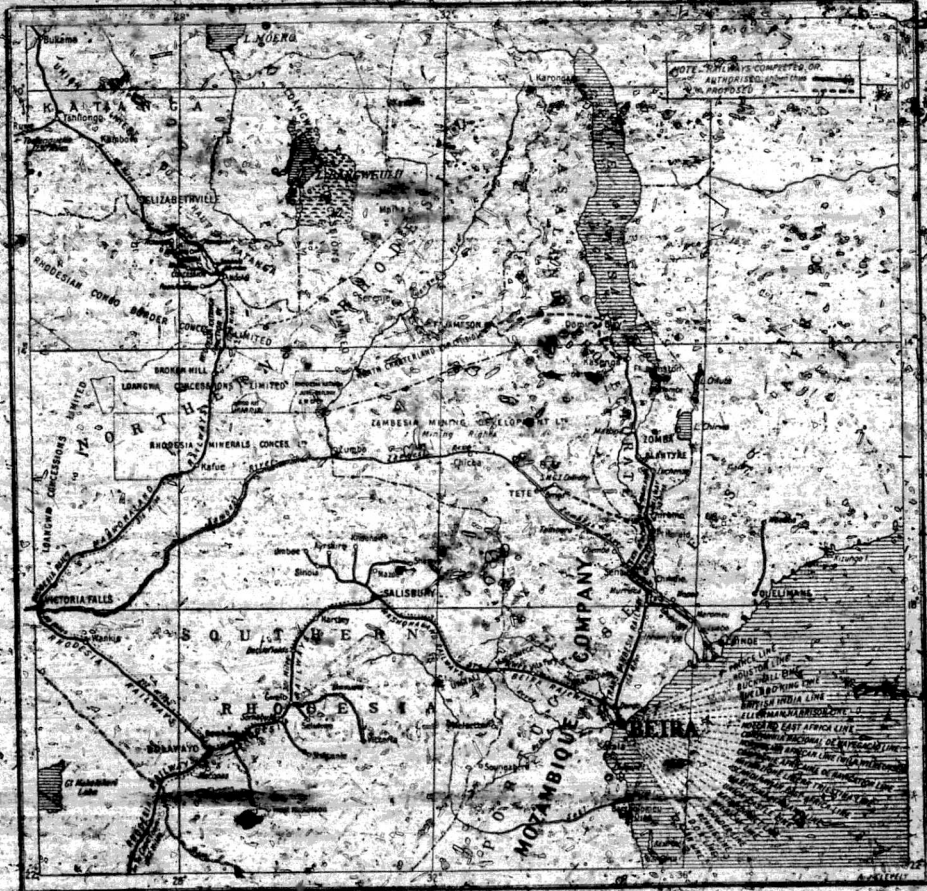
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