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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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THE REGISTRATION OF NATIVES.

A Kenyan tourist writes to the *Illustrated Ethiopian* on the subject of Native registration. "I fancy a few people in their own land having to carry their National Health Insurance and unemployment cards when looking for a job of work. Shame! The finger-print register *bande* in Kenya entails no more hardship to the native, and the only time they are asked for it, except for their searching for work is when deductions have been coming off their Natives' Bill payees. It has been brought to book by this means. "I am a white is abroad without his *bande* and his identity left if he is rushed into jail. No his employer troubles for him, and there the things finish. Let us see the finger-print register. The one bit of family history is the father's name, and they follow the particulars of the owner—his age, track, finger-print, his district and number. In ruled columns are previous employers' signatures, and date of commencement work, wages, general nature of employment, date of leaving, and signature of employer signing him off. It is not essential for him to carry a character, neither is it necessary to give him one, although I have known employees sign their names and particulars in red ink, but even that is unlawful these days.

OPERATING WITH BOW AND ARROW.

Mr. E. V. Meeson, of Kilifi, says in the course of a letter to *The Cambridge Chronicle* on the staff of which he formerly served: "After inoculation against rinderpest that all our cows developed huge lumps, and an Alderburgh squatter asked to be allowed to cut the abscesses, the vet, who was too busy to come out, said the Kilifi knew all about cows, and so I let him do it. "I arrived on the scene just when the first cow was thrown, and there was the old Kilifi armed with a small bow and arrow, the smallest I have ever seen. The arrow had a small metal conical shaped head, and the string of the bow was made of twisted grass, no quilled, yet could have done the operation better. Kneeling alongside the animal, he took aim (the point of the arrow being about six feet away from the lump) and the blade slipped noiselessly into the mass, which immediately dispersed as the arrow was drawn withdrawn. He then gently massaged the place until everything was clear, and applied a herbal concoction known to these natives. Next morning I had hard work to find any mark of the wounds in any of the cows. I wondered what farmers in England would have thought of the operation?"

"That on the coast is not remarkable," Mr. Cussler, of Salisbury, Rhodesia, in an interesting article in *Home and Garden*. "He often gets troubled by the variety of dishes which to him seem strange mixtures. On one occasion a fruit salad was served me with hard-boiled eggs in a heap on a top of it. There was an *amouche* spread stuffed with red onions, and onion was the *de resistance* was *mayonnaise*. Eggs, the mayonnaise having been made with lime-juice oil. Many of our readers will sympathize with such a statement. It would be interesting to receive from them for publication a copy of the worst such combination in their kitchen."

RHODESIAN RIDGE-BACK LION DOGS.

Mr. E. C. de Segundo, who recently visited East Africa, says in the course of a brief article to *The Sphere*: "I had only this far for the first time come across the ancient breed of Rhodesian ridge-back lion dogs, which had become practically extinct through neglect and cross-breeding. I had then occasion to look them over, and will never go on any expeditions of the same kind again without a couple of these splendid dogs. Even apart from their fighting qualities, they are excellent companions and make in camp. They are very much a one-man dog, though they will suffer attention from other people without resenting it. Their appearance is very striking, that of our own mastiff. They are very strong and deep-chested, capable of most marvellous endurance, nimble on their feet, with ears set rather low, a long tail with an upward curl at the end, and beautiful topaz eyes full of boldness and intelligence. "A few years ago a club was formed in Bulawayo with the object of reviving the breed, and there are now a few hundred of these valuable dogs in the hands of a few dog-lovers, one of the most prominent being Mr. Sidney Waller, of Nairobi, from whom I purchased mine. So far they are very expensive and difficult to get, but the breed is at last receiving its long overdue recognition, and should become a valuable asset in our kennels and homes."

COTTON SEED AND COFFEE.

Written in *United Empire*, Mr. E. C. de Segundo says that cotton seed grown in East Africa should be debilitated for shipment, and claims to the advantages of such a course are: (1) the debilitated seed would command a very substantial premium in British markets; (2) the but-producers would find ready market for the manufacture of artificial silk and other cellulose products; (3) owing to the closer sifting of the seed when debilitated, a considerable saving would be made in the number of sacks required for the transport of a given tonnage of seed; (4) much less space would be occupied on board ship for the dead weight of seed, which should result in an appreciable saving in the cost of ocean freight; (5) the risk of the seed heating on the voyage is reduced to a minimum by debilitation, thus contributing materially to the arrival of the seed in good condition; and (6) debilitated seed affords many advantages over undebilitated for planting purposes.

On the basis of the results obtained by the debilitation of a commercial grade of East and West African cotton seed in England, the debilitation of the seed in Uganda (for example) before export would, it is claimed, result in a conservative estimate of an additional revenue of 100,000,000 shillings per ton of additional weight of seed after deduction of all costs to farmers and shipping agents.

In addition to the important use of cotton seed already mentioned, "says de Segundo, "there is a ready market in Kenya and Uganda for cotton seed in its raw, fertilizer form, or use in coffee estates, and it is interesting to note that this provides the primary example of the dual crop of the East African Dependencies being able to offer valuable service to one of the most important crops, because of some changes in the way in which they must be managed if production is to be maintained."

But are all coffee plantations in Kenya that matter our informant, and the question is to keep a statement. It is, however, certain that of the most progressive growers that fertilizer must be used.

EAST AFRICA

SIR JOHN MAFFEY, ON THE SUDAN

Achievements and Promises

SIR JOHN MAFFEY, Governor-General of the Sudan, who, with Mr. H. P. Haines, Director of the Central Agricultural Board, and Mr. R. H. Flower, formerly Director of Agriculture, was entertained at Muchen, in Manchester last week by the British Empire Cotton Growing Association, said in the course of his speech that there had been a falling off in the production of Giza Maringa cotton. Last season they had made 20,000 kantars and this season the crop was down to 20,000 kantars, or a diminution in yield of from 41 to 38 kantars per feddan. But this was a comparison of abnormal times, the former year being too good and the latter unusually low. In the coming season 20,000 feddans would be under cotton, compared with 125,000 this year. Good reports were received from Tokar and Kassala. In Tokar, where 500,000 feddans under cultivation, of which 20,000 would be under cotton. The Gezira had a prosperous and contented population, and presented the prospect of a community of many races, for whom something had been made out of nothing.

During all the years of preparation for this work the British Cotton Growing Association had stuck by the Sudan through every disappointment and difficulty, and in the dark days after 1919 had a Delegation, their president, and a deputation from Manchester wrung from the Prime Minister and the Government of this country the decision to proceed with the Mesopotamian and the completion of the Gezira scheme. That was a very critical time for the Sudan Administration, but it was the Gezira scheme which had been the main factor in maintaining the stability of the country.

Effect of Two Years of Drought

Dealing with American cotton in the Sudan, Sir John said the irrigated cotton was not of very great importance at the moment, and he knew L. P. Haines was looking in the direction of the rain-growth crop. There had been an increase from 34,000 to 41,000 kantars in the yield under irrigation, but the rain-growth crop had remained stationary at 20,000 kantars. They hoped to do better, for there were great tracts of land in which cotton could be grown and which were not growing cotton, and great

masses of people there who might wear clothes, but were not at present doing so. In 1926 they produced 200,000 kantars of rain-growth cotton. They had failed to do that, owing to two years of drought. The people therefore had had to eat their food instead of cotton, instead of the cotton seed which they pigs and cattle. A marginal increase was now being approached and it had been ascertained that the area of rain-growth cotton could steadily increase.

The Policy of the Administration

Four building, the establishment of markets, the spread of rudimentary vernacular education, public health medical services, and the education of Native Sudanese to be doctors—men of whom had recently in their degrees were other features of the Administration mentioned by the Governor-General, who also spoke of the improvements at Port Sudan, electric supply and trams in Khartoum, and the extraordinary expansion of motor car traffic and transport represented by an expenditure of £400,000 a year on cars and a present stock of 2,000 cars.

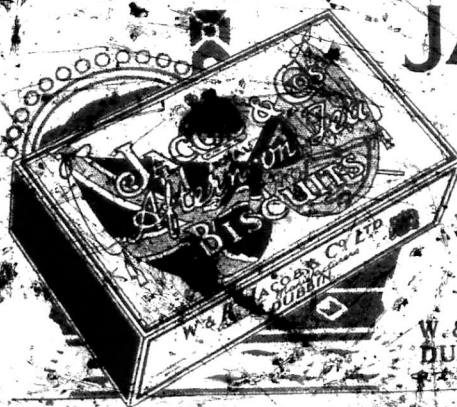
He said the general policy of the Administration, both in the Arab north and among the Sudanese under tribal organization in the south, was so far as possible to use Native institutions for the purposes of government, instead of following the very dangerous and deplorable habit of expanding bureaucratic institutions.

Sir John said his last work must be a testimony to the persistent influence of the personality and name of Gordon throughout the Sudan. The country was not a big one, or a wealthy country, but it was built up on a British tradition that contemplated something more than the mere material prosperity of the people, and with that tradition the name and work of Gordon were still inseparably connected.

A FILM OF GORILLA LIFE

Mrs. Carl Akoley's Picture in London.

Mrs. CARL AKOLEY'S film of gorilla life is to be shown for the first time in London on Monday evening, October 15, at 8 p.m. at a general meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the British Empire. The meeting will be held at the offices of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, N.W.1.



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His Career in Africa

A correspondent of *The Times* writes: An article by Grey, whose death in Africa in September 1927, we reported in our last issue. He had spent much time in Africa since 1886, when he left in August 1887, and on his return to the continent of war was sent into the military hospital to reach the nearest place where he could get into a hospital. He joined a company of the Buffs, then in Africa, and was made a lieutenant shortly after he had been in the continent. He was a superior force of character, he was severely wounded in the left hand and lost an eye, and was awarded the Victoria Cross for walking twenty miles to Kisumu, the nearest place where he could obtain surgical treatment. There this eye was amputated to be below the shoulder, and when he had sufficiently recovered he returned to England, where he undertook to further his studies. In the following year he went back to Africa and joined the Central Africa Force, and in 1891 he was appointed in dispatches and receiving the Military Cross. He was shot with a rifle, in spite of the loss of his eye, and was the result of injuries that he received from a wounded lion while he was hunting in Tanganyika, a few days after the loss of his eye. He was a man of singular intensity, courage and charm, and is dearly loved by all those who knew him.

A Great Naturalist

Mr. Grey says: "I am a student of the *Times* and a man of the physique with a hawklike nose and a fizzled moustache, and a hearty love and simple nature. He went through a very heavy fighting during the campaign against the Germans in East Africa. For the last year or so he had been prospecting on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, where he had a bird museum, and he would find a make-shift nest for himself and his birds, and he was a great naturalist. He had his suggestions for a very knowledgeable in birds and their habits, and he was particularly interested in the birds of the lake. He was found in a most intelligent and enthusiastic manner, and succeeded in discovering fifty varieties of birds, and many of these were found in the waters of the lake."

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SILVER-SKIN ON KENYA COFFEE.

The current issue of *The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal* of New York, says:

Several coffee tasters in the United States and in Canada have complained of the appearance of Kenya coffee due to the amount of silver-skin left on the cleaned bean. Its presence, however, is intentional and is not due to faulty or careless cleaning. Experience has tended to show that in coffee from other countries, the silver-skin is not so easily removed as in the case of the Kenya coffee, without securing results. In the case of Kenya coffee, on the other hand, the silver-skin is so hard that the pressure necessary to thoroughly clean results in the loss of a proportion of the essential oil and a consequent loss of flavor. On the Kenyan market, the presence of the silver-skin is looked upon as characteristic of the Kenya product. The appearance does not, of course, affect the healthful qualities of the coffee.

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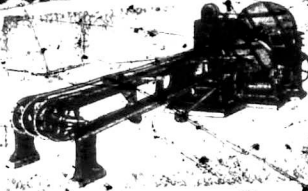
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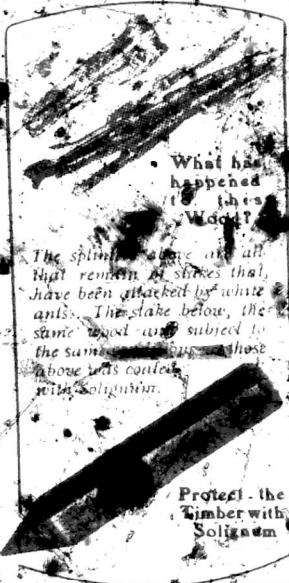
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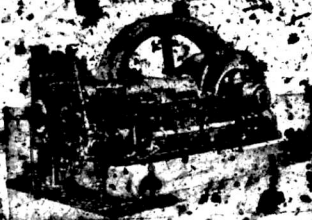


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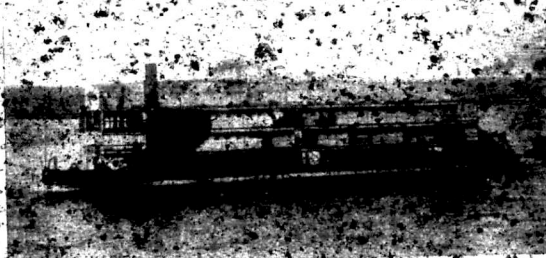
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and something was afloat of me. Then I took another thirty-five miles, repeating and more that I would not go out again for at least a week.

Contempt of Discipline

At K— our main base—compared to five miles I hailed me with delight. At first I thought they were pleased to see me, but a bit later they thought I should save them an hour or so of guard at night. But here they were mistaken for I had ridden for two miles since Sunday morning, been awake on Monday and Tuesday nights, and had made it in my mind that I was going to sleep. I was threatened with court martial for refusing to go on guard, and told that I should be reduced to the ranks. As I was already in the ranks that did not hurt me. Even the further threat that I should be pushed out of the Defence Force was robbed of its sting, for at that particular moment in time could not be suited me so well. Discipline it will be seen, was not so severe in that hastily organized force as I found it later in a Regular Regiment. When first I found what it had been through, I went to bed, but at dawn I left again to return via three on the frontier with three men and no more food.

Our orders ran—

Get into touch with Sercaent. B. W.

Clear up the situation.

Try and get into touch with M. Brown by using blue bars.

Do not come back for fourteen days unless anything happens.

Take five more cartridges each.

STICK AND LEAF INSECTS

Suggested Line of Research for Africa (Continued)

Special to East Africa

By HAZEL HILTON

The group colloquially known as stick and leaf insects has for some reason been almost completely overlooked by students of natural history, although representatives of the group exist in most parts of the world. Both are examples of imitative protection, developmental quite contrary lines by insects belonging to one family appropriately named Phyllinae (Phyllantoid). They live on the leaves of trees and shrubs, and when it is to their advantage to emerge their individuality is accentuated for their forms they have assumed.

The leaf insects have developed their wings in the most grotesque way, so as to imitate leaves both in shape and colour, even to the presence of blotches to complete the deception. In some not only the wings but other parts of the animal have assumed the same leafy imitative habit.

Stick insects accept four to five intermediate types whose wings are too abnormally small for anything—showers have lost their wings altogether, and they therefore imitate other features of plant life. Some have the body and all six legs flattened out with rough edges, so as to look like a mossy or patch of grey lichen on the bark of a tree. Others, which grow to a foot or more in length, imitate the branches of a tree, with rough mallicoloured bark and protuberances, roundly simulated in a smaller Indian species those to four inches long look like the smooth green spangle twigs of a shrub.

This smaller species is easily acclimated to England, if protected from frost, and even in the tropics I have had the pleasure of communicating interesting observations upon the habits of one

species which prevail among all and the African species are of such characters as to require different methods of the Indian, and such a systematic work has been done upon this group, and nothing has been published with respect to them, there is a field waiting to be explored. Offers the possibility of interesting discoveries in the direction of new species and unexpected habits, and I only hope this article may stimulate study by East African readers.

Thousands from One Insect

For instance, in England much interest has been shown in the production of a male of the Indian species. Most, if not all, the insects of this group are parthenogenetic, that is to say, they produce an unlimited number of generations all of which are female. Despite the numbers of people who have been keeping them there was no record of a male being seen until I bred one myself. I began with the insect only hatched from an egg, so there was no doubt of its being unmated. From the eggs that were laid in the course I had generation after generation of females, with my family ran into thousands and became a burden to feed and look after; yet I dared not destroy any of them, since there was no knowing which might lay the eggs which would produce the male.

Insects do not know, tend to darken in colour when kept in surroundings darker than those to which they are accustomed, and so when I found this change taking place with mine, I did not attach to it the importance which I later learnt would have been justified. At first my specimens were all of an olive, or fawnish green, but after several generations they gradually darkened until I had very few green ones. Practically all were now a dark brown, with a light grey horse-shoe like mark on their backs.

They came another change. Up to now all the insects had possessed well rounded bodies, filled with fruitful ovaries, which allowed of several eggs being laid every day. Now appeared a number which failed to develop their ovaries, so that their bodies were as flat as a piece of brown tape. In some way the insects now, which had enabled so many generations of females to be fruitful had perished and they were becoming barren.

When Failure seemed near

This looked like the approaching end of my collection unless I could bring in a male from somewhere. Then the surprise occurred. A male was hatched, it was within the very female that were coming to need it, crawling over my cages, as I did dare, I found an insect which had hatched in its final moult, and was sufficient in build from all the rest. I put it in a cage apart, with some of the flatly barred females as companions. They took no notice of each other while under observation, but four days later I saw that the change was taking place in the females, which were now being true to their parents, and hatched out brown like their immediate parents. Thus had I got back to the normal.

This result suggested another line of inquiry. Many of the old sticks were still laying eggs, were few, few, fertile. I found that many did not hatch at all, and that those which did were much lower about it than the normal, while of the insects that came from them, most died at the first moult, a sure indication of lowered virility.

The eggs of all this group are also peculiarly interesting, just as the parents resemble vegetable growing in some the eggs look like seeds—which is as well, since each year a yeped away here happened and each year has its own shape, but about

ently all that are so far known possess a sort of removable cap with a handle like a projector. When the insect emerges the cap comes off leaving practically the whole diameter of the frons open. My own were brown in colour, and the handle yellow like a little piece of stained hardwood. What purpose the handle serves is not very possible to say. After the insects emerge they are the long-legged black ants. After a month they moult, and are then all red-green, which darkens as they harden. Before full insect food they are several such mounds, each at an interval of one month, almost to the day.

Nature's Wise Provision

Since these are a stick insects, nature has had to make special provision for packing away their long legs, the conspicuousness of which would both hinder their shoulders and allow them to be extended over the head, which falls into the hollow, while the antennae are sheathed in between the legs themselves. The other two pairs of legs fold backwards, and the body has grooves in which they lay. Thus when the insects are at rest, which it normally is during the hours of daylight, it is exactly like a rounded twig with no protuberance anywhere to give it away. (One might think of a lobe in want of a lash that was full of them.)

The foregoing describes the species I know best, but another strange Indian species developed many variants for a long time. They found two sorts of females much alike, except that one lot had horns and the others none. Quite naturally they thought these were two species, and the error was only discovered when a female in captivity laid eggs from which emerged insects of both types. Who shows some possible horns, and what is their significance?

Who knows what strange discoveries may be waiting in East Africa for someone prepared to devote a little leisure to this fascinating study? It is not the mere catching of a specimen here and there that is needed; the real interest comes from watching their habits and recording the differences between those of one species and another. We never realise the number of varieties there are of any one insect until concentrating our attention upon them, even though they may have been all the time under our eyes so much as to have become regarded as commonplace. For instance, I once took up the study of termites, or white ants, and was surprised to find over thirty quite distinct species within a mile of my house. One need not be an expert before specialising on any branch of nature study.

THE PROGRESS OF A MOUNTAIN

Specialty children for East Africa

By Burnet Preston.

Nderi brought him along one day and suggested that I should engage the wild-looking object which boasted the name of a dog. Though he proclaimed him a good worker, I thought as I sized him up that there must be something behind Nderi's faithfulness. My suspicions were confirmed next day when he had a sudden call to his father's place and asked leave on the plea that his place could be filled by Nderi.

At this was one of those Kikuyu who seemed to taper downwards from a large head to absurdly thin legs and a thin tail. Once upon a time his hair had been properly parted with red ochre and fat, but now, through neglect of dress, it was matted, and bare like a rat's tail. He had been lately to pluck the hair

rather a thin sort of beard. Nevertheless, his very heavy mouth was framed by splendid white teeth, which he seemed to care about and clean at odd moments with the blunt end of a short piece of wig cut from a particular shrub.

At the time we were engaged upon heavy monotonous work which was eased by chanting. To my surprise Nderi proved quite a choirmaster, with a great fund of subjects to sing about. Lead- ing of solo he would be followed by the other boys, who repeated each verse many times to the effect of a monotonous chant.

When Nderi came up to work an hour late one morning his appearance was the cause of much mirth. He had spent most of the night as a song leader at a neighbouring *ngoma*, and had overslept himself. So he had come to work as he was, covered with red and white paint from his *ngoma* and with a long feather stuck firmly in the hair at the back of his head, which he had forgotten to remove. Taking his place with the others, he immediately broke into song and carried on as usual, the feathers rattling merrily in time with the swing of his hips.

Greater was my surprise to find this wild creature in our cook-house with a book from which he was learning the alphabet under the direction of Wainaina, who had had a bit of schooling at a mission. Presumably he asked for a month's leave.

His Senegambians

Nderi did not reappear at the end of his month, but about eight months later I was sitting in my hut at the period of midday and thinking of tuning in to the radio when a stranger appeared at the door and proceeded to empty out of my feet a large basket of bananas. Rather peevishly I said I did not want any bananas, but had already bought some that morning.

"I have not brought them to sell," he replied. "They are for present."

A present from whom? I asked.

From the *sewani*.

And who are you?

My *sewani*, he replied.

I do not know, but what is your name?

Nderi said he had no used to sing at work.

Even then I did not recognise him so greatly was he changed. In place of the filthy red blanket he wore a new blue ex-Gurum military overcoat and had a large satchel of hyrax skin slung from his shoulder. He wore sandals cut from old motor tyres and tied on with leather thongs. All trace of beard had gone and instead of the tousled mop on his head he had a stiff, smooth, shining mass of tiny curls.

And where have you been all these months?

At the mission school at Embu, said he, he replied.

At the mission school at Embu, said he, he replied.

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EAST AFRICA AND THE MOTOR SHOW

A Theatrical Description of Olympia

From *The East Africa's Motoring Correspondent*

This East African market has forced itself in recent months on the minds of motor exporters throughout the past twelve months, and it is wonderful for East Africa will probably absorb 2,000 motor cars in 1938. Roughly, the ratios of cars imported from Canada, the United States, The United Kingdom and a group comprising the remaining manufacturing countries will work out at a 3:2:1, showing that British exports to East Africa will be some 300 more cars than this year.

This suggests that British makers are slowly gaining ground, but if, as I suggested last year, they would be but confident enough to advertise boldly and persistently in suitable media, this slow progress might easily be turned into a sweeping advance. Incidentally, it is significant that the Department of Overseas Trade has a stand at this year's Olympia, suggesting that the Government is taking the British maker in his endeavour to firmly establish the British car in the markets of the world. Another significant fact is that British car exports this year are to be lower this year than last—a circumstance which should tend to force the British manufacturer's attention towards territories such as East Africa, which are doing something towards redressing the balance.

Attendance at the Show

The tendency towards the diminution of the smaller manufacturers is apparent this year, the number of British makes on view at the Show having fallen from 40 in 1927 to 30 in 1928, but the number of British exhibits has increased from 302 to 321. Many of these models will have an appeal to East Africa, and in the course of the next few months I shall hope to give East Africa's readers fuller details of the suitability for East African conditions of the more popular types, a particular effort being made to test the ability of such cars to operate on a par with East African conditions. Where possible, too, c.i.f. prices will be quoted.

Greater value for money is a feature of this year's Olympia. For the first time in the history of the trade, six cylinder cars exceed four, while a big advance is recorded on the part of sixes. Other developments include fuel economy, the increase of closed to open models from a ratio of three to one to one of six to one, better bodywork, and increased equipment, while accessibility, cooling, braking, and the standardising of some cases of splintered glass all rank as improvements.

The use of chromium in order to prevent the tarnishing of bright parts will appeal to East Africans, as will also the wider use of bumpers and improvements in springing. On the whole, the car of 1938 will be more economical than its predecessor, more reliable, and more easily maintained—qualities that help to fill the bill so far as the average East African motorist is concerned. The suit of the sun saloon shows a marked development this year, but it is doubtful whether such bodies are yet suitable for comfortable travel in the territories.

Car Exports to

Since the last show the petrol tax has been piled upon the horse power impost. Will the first year and stifle the others? Manufacturers, and generally those with export ambitions, however, but, after all, will it be necessary to increase the horse and

stroke of cylinders to cope with arduous overcast conditions? To some extent, no doubt, but with the perfecting of the self-cleaning gear, this change will be less necessary. Provided a car's adequately equipped with the maximum power, always by available under the worst conditions, but the ideal is still far from the ideal stage.

Generally speaking, I found export executives on the British stands appreciative of East Africa as a bright spot in a gloomy theory was raised that it was difficult to fix up with the right type of gear. I suggested last year that agents who would stock parts covering a wide range of non-competing lines would be generally better off, but a further consideration forces the belief that such a development should come from the manufacturers' end. In other words, groups of makers should agree to appoint an agent in a territory rather than leave the agent to approach several makers. The agent could economise on maintenance and improve his service would remove two of the major causes of disabilities under which British cars have laboured in the past.

Some Cars which East Africans Know

There is no necessity for me to extol the Hillman, for the merits of which are generally appreciated throughout the territories. £375 is the price of a 4-door 5-seater safety saloon, with furniture, inde apollostery, Triple Glass throughout, vacuum servo brakes, and dipole lamps. A new 4-cylinder eight model on view for the first time, and priced at £285, is the cheapest eight cylinder car on the British market, irrespective of the cost of manufacture. It is an achievement on which congratulations are merited by the company, whose representative, Mr. Norman Adeock, has just reached Kenya, and may be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi.

The h.p. of the Dodge "Senior" has been increased since last year to 28, improvements including a hot spot and oil strainer and filter. Such a car is undoubtedly better equipped than ever to cope with East African conditions. Similar qualities may be claimed for the like-powered "Victory" range. The three closed models on view are priced at £425, £475 and £525 respectively. Representation for East Africa is in the hands of Messrs. Fisher and Simmonds (East Africa) Ltd., Nairobi.

It was not supposed to be told on the stand of Clement Talbot Ltd. that changes in design have not been found necessary for when I tested the Talbot for East Africa I was impressed with its fitness for arduous work. Prices remain unchanged. Messrs. Kirkwood and Company, Kitale, have been appointed agents in Kenya, but the remaining territories are still open.

Mentioning the Crossley will remind readers that this car has always been a favourite with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, now on a visit to the territories. The splendid 220 h.p. six is again on view at the same price, while a new-copper is the 157 h.p. 6-cylinder fabric saloon (£350).

Many improvements have been added both to the Cowley and Oxford ranges shown on the Morris Motors (1938) Ltd. stand. A similar remark applies to the 170 h.p. six, which has also been given a 4 ft. 8 in. track. As a result, these three lines are slightly increased in price. A new car, the Morris Minor (price of £123) is one of the real points of the show, and is seldom accessible. The power unit is characteristic of the Wolseley factory. Messrs. Mitchell, Corrie and Company, the agents for Kenya, Messrs. Folkestone Company, for Uganda, the African Sales Corporation for Nigeria

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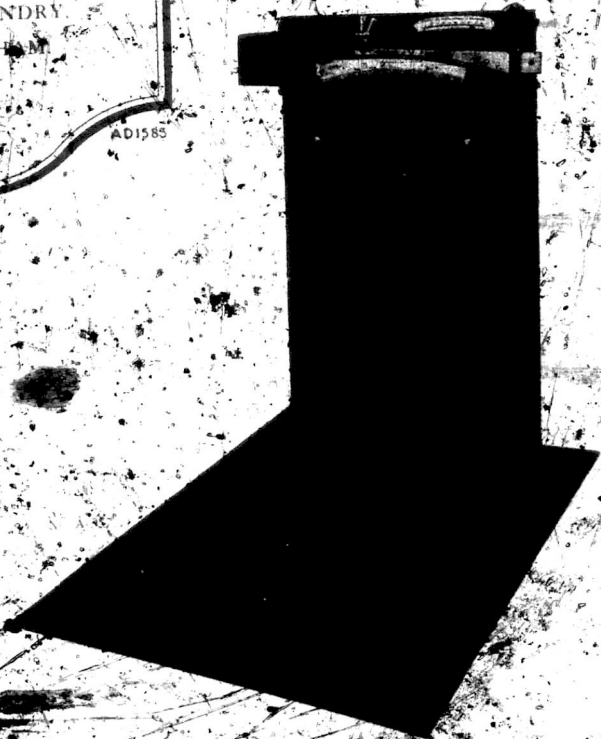
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Northern Rhodesia: The maize crop is reported to be disappointing. The Government has been successful in its efforts to improve the conditions of the native population. The Government has been successful in its efforts to improve the conditions of the native population.

Nyasaland: Normal trading conditions have been experienced. The Government has been successful in its efforts to improve the conditions of the native population. The Government has been successful in its efforts to improve the conditions of the native population.

The general situation is improving and the Government has been successful in its efforts to improve the conditions of the native population. The Government has been successful in its efforts to improve the conditions of the native population.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CAMPAIGN

At Puff-bake Stone.

An old friend of mine, a member of the British Legion, was with me one day when I was in the East African Protectorate. He was a very good fellow and we had a very good time together. He was a very good fellow and we had a very good time together.

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BRITISH INTERESTS IN RUSSIA

Anglo-Belgian Mining Co-operation

LONDON, May 20.—The Anglo-Belgian Mining Co-operation Company, Ltd., has been formed to exploit the rich mineral resources of the Belgian Congo. The company is a joint venture between British and Belgian interests, and is headed by Sir John Aird, who is also chairman of the Anglo-Belgian Mining Co-operation Company, Ltd. The company's capital is £1,000,000, and it is expected to start operations in the Congo in the near future.

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Belgian Company to Provide Working Capital

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Mr. Williams' Address

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THE SVIKA CENTRAL GOLD MINES

New Company to Exploit Svalbard Mines

LONDON, May 20.—The Svalbard Central Gold Mines, Ltd., has been formed to exploit the rich mineral resources of the Svalbard region. The company is a joint venture between British and Norwegian interests, and is headed by Sir John Aird, who is also chairman of the Svalbard Central Gold Mines, Ltd. The company's capital is £1,000,000, and it is expected to start operations in the Svalbard region in the near future.

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THE RHODOSIA COMPANY

Called its Shareholders to Meeting

LONDON, May 20.—The Rhodesia Company, Ltd., has called its shareholders to a meeting to discuss the company's financial position. The meeting is expected to take place in the near future. The company is a joint venture between British and Rhodesian interests, and is headed by Sir John Aird, who is also chairman of the Rhodesia Company, Ltd. The company's capital is £1,000,000, and it is expected to start operations in the Rhodesia region in the near future.

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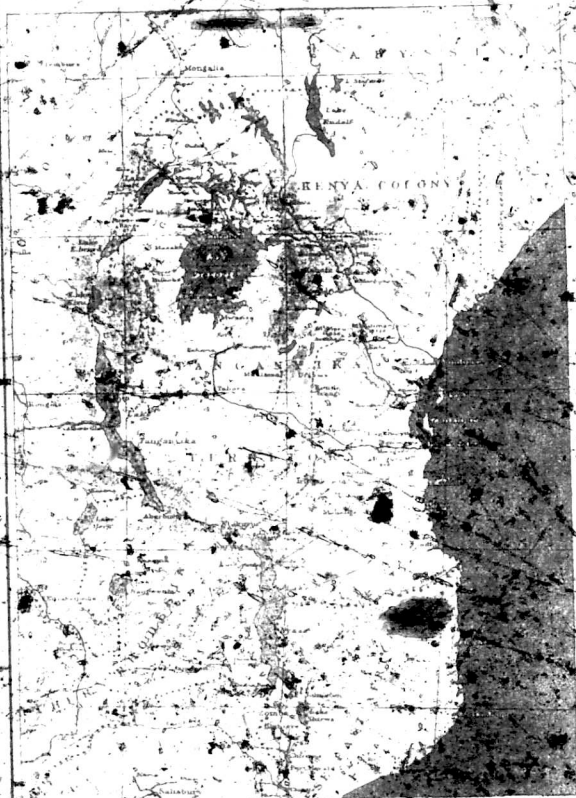
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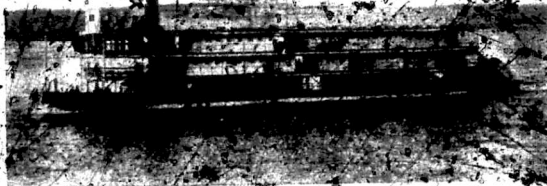
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

East and West Africa	164
St. John's, London	165
St. John and Dunham	166
Home	167
Hotel N. B. B. B.	168
London Planters	169
A Day at the East	170
Colonial Congress of East Africa	171
News from the Editor	172
Yearly	173
East Africa	174
East Africa	175
East Africa	176
East Africa	177
East Africa	178
East Africa	179
East Africa	180
East Africa	181
East Africa	182
East Africa	183
East Africa	184
East Africa	185
East Africa	186
East Africa	187
East Africa	188
East Africa	189
East Africa	190
East Africa	191
East Africa	192
East Africa	193
East Africa	194
East Africa	195
East Africa	196
East Africa	197
East Africa	198
East Africa	199
East Africa	200

EAST AND WEST AFRICA

There are still many people in Africa and many more in this and other countries who persist in thinking and talking of an East Africa and a West Africa, as if the two were distinct and opposite. In the past few years it has been done very valuably work in exposing the fallacies underlying many such conceptions and it is not to be wondered at if, in the course of the article, the plea made by Sir John and Dunham of the luncheon given last night at the exhibition by the Royal Colonial Institute, that the two sides of the continent of unification and unity should be abandoned. There is no East Africa and West Africa, but there is Africa, and it is to be hoped that the policy of the Government will be to support the unification of the continent and to bring about a unity of the continent.

There ten years ago there was very considerable justification for the claim that East Africa and West Africa had been, in common, but within the past few years our knowledge of these great and rapidly progressing parts of Empire has grown immensely. There has been so constant an interchange of senior officials between West and East Africa that even the most superficial observer must now have had at least some evidence of the united existence of the two sides of the great African continent. When a man who had spent the best part of a lifetime in the West African service was first transferred to East Africa as a Governor there were many in East Africa who shook their heads and predicted early failure, but several of these officials have since demonstrated marked ability to come to grips with East African problems. Furthermore, and perhaps even more significant from the standpoint of the general public, most of them have proved that long residence in West Africa had not blunted their appreciation of the rightful place of the white ruler in East African development. The dual policy is usually described as unjust support, more enthusiastic indeed, in some cases than that shown by Governors of solely East African experience. It may be admitted that in some cases East African policy might have been good grounds for the belief that a Native policy had been West African practice was being applied too rapidly, with the inevitable result that the subjects were more subject to the casual observer than in some but less obvious qualities, in other cases, however, a Governor from West Africa has been commendably prompt to apply corrective to Native slackness. The pro-Native and not pro-White inclination towards Europe is, perhaps, one whatever doubts may once have been harboured by East African opinion at the prospect of the administration of the Dependencies being entrusted by the Colonial Office to men who had up to practically the whole of their career in West Africa, it is not now to be questioned that the transfers from West to East have usually, and not therefore, and though those from East to West have made no less spectacular and the same has been said to be to be hoped that the same has been equally successful. East Africa and West Africa have indisputably much to be gained from a closer co-operation between the two sides of the continent. This is a point in which the Government should dwell as it has a right to do, and it is to be hoped that the Government will be able to do so in the future.

valley, across which ran the King's highway, a wide red road stretching to the base of a hill which has existed from time immemorial and which was lined with thousands of white-clad figures. After the warriors had gone by, the two general officers appeared before the Prince. Each was attended by women carrying calabashes of beer for the general's refreshment. With the general's own attendants carrying lighted torchwood for the branding of cowards. The spectacle eventually became a stormy night in which there were also many casualties. The Prince snored among the warriors examining the great war drums.

The Prince later made an extensive round of visits, including one to the town of Ntess—the famous monarch who received Cook and Granton—Stanley—who he was greeted with ceremonial songs. He also saw the hospitals, schools, and mission stations in the town of Kampala. In the afternoon, beneath the dome of the Anglican Cathedral on the Hill of Peace, after the Bishop had pronounced the Blessing, the voices of hundreds of Natives and Europeans mingled in their languages in the National Anthem.

Sir Percival Phillips' message to the King's Messengers surprised the Kampala. Where one expects savagery, he says, "one finds a capital spread curiously and impressively over seven rounded hills. Two of these are crowned by Protestant and Roman Catholic cathedrals of amazing size and grandeur, the third by the Royal Court of Mengo, and the remainder by mission establishments of various sorts." Bugalows and business buildings of the European community are spread in a singularly latent way on the wooded slopes and shallow valleys and a profusion of gardens and lawns that border the home counties. No town in England even could harbor so festive for the Prince as succeeded in it admirably than this remote and isolated town in the heart of Africa. Although he will not traverse more than 10 miles of road, the King's Government have decorated 100 miles of it on the off-chance that the military might be unexpectedly called.

The Edinburgh phase of the days just lasted barely twenty minutes. The Prince found the inhabitants of Kampala gathered round Government Square. As he came he received an address and shake with the native officers of the King's African Rifles.

Then he went to Mengo, two miles distant, past Ugard and that the first Government post in Uganda, and through the main gate of the Kabaka's great fine tenement walls and unceasing straw roofs. The shouts of 7,000 people, including the army, massed outside, ushered the Prince to the main square of native government. The members of Buganda's own Chamber sat in four rows facing each other down the centre. The Church (the only Protestant) was represented by a bench of eleven men with Anglican collars, and there were also four Catholics, the tallest being the Bishop of Black Rovers.

At the close of the ceremony, the Prince, accompanied by his attendants, proceeded to the main square of native government. The Prince, accompanied by his attendants, proceeded to the main square of native government. The Prince, accompanied by his attendants, proceeded to the main square of native government.

...in wearing a loose skirt with a saffron-coloured shawl over her dusky shoulders, the bare arms of the other being almost covered with bracelets of ivory and gold.

Sir Percival Phillips has called from Hoina an account of the Prince's reception in Bunyoro, on reaching the borders of which His Royal Highness is according to the special correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, "invested by the Mukama (or King) with the jusquing of an order of chivalry—the highest compliment in his power being nothing less than the equivalent of the British Order of the Garter—for which the appropriate Western name would be the Order of the Long White Beards. The principal article of this regalia is a hat of whisker made of colobits hair, attached behind the ears on occasions of State and flowing gracefully almost to the waist of the noble knight. Witnesses of his investiture were greatly disappointed that the Prince did not doff the beard and enable them to welcome him not only as an honorary Privy Councillor of Bunyoro but also as an *ex-officio* member of the Royal Family, like other recipients of the beard of the first class.

At the boundary between Buganda and Bunyoro a ceremony took place as imposing as that at any frontier between European States when a Royal Prince passes. In the Buganda side of the little stone bridge which forms the natural boundary were three arches beneath which waited the Kabaka's Prime Minister, Teogro Kisopkole, and Chief Justice, Anderoga Kwanuka, with an official corresponding to the Lord Lieutenant of the county and local chiefs. On the other side of the bridge were eleven Bunyoro arches and flags, forming a kind of processional tunnel into the Mukama's principality. The Buganda dignitaries, ignored with delightful superiority the presence of Peter Dyakakara, Chief of the Southern Province of Bunyoro, and other notables clustered round him only as he away with a large crowd massed on the road behind.

Much more descriptive matter of the same sort will probably have induced hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of Britons to believe that the Natives of Uganda are a highly civilized race with the instincts and customs of the West, and that their ruling families have all the characteristics of European reigning houses.

The Prince of Wales yesterday left his camp at Kitaga, Lake Albert, to return to Entebbe.

The Duke of Gloucester is reported to have shot a fringe-eared oryx of African record size.

GENERAL TROTTER'S ILLNESS

Broadly General Sir F. Trotter, Groom-in-Waiting to the Prince of Wales, is to return to England on account of a severe heart attack which he suffered last week. He sailed for London on Friday night on a special train for a doctor was booked in Kampala and the Chief Clerk of the Uganda European Hospital, Mr. Charles H. Marshall, of the Uganda European Hospital, is pursuing a special course of instruction, and two European drivers left at 11 p.m. for Bunyoro, 150 miles away. Some time, it is said, 10 hours, or more, will be spent in performing the journey. The party, composed of General Trotter, the camp of the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Gloucester, departed for Bunyoro.

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