

EAST AFRICA



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AT WAR WITH DISEASE IN EAST AFRICA.

Few of the Government publications which reach us for review stir the imagination more effectively than the reports of Medical Departments, which provide glimpses of a world of constant endeavour, of courage none the less heroic because heroes are sternly suppressed, of routine reinforced with a strength of purpose which compels admiration. The organisation recalls that of war—front-line medical officers in fighting stations fighting plague here, combating sleeping sickness there, or stemming the advance of another tropical epidemic; research in the laboratories devising fresh weapons or the means of preventing new forms of attack; headquarters with its chief and his staff, forwarding information received and directing the campaign. It is a war which never ceases, rather it is ceaselessly enlarged with the years and expanded with success.

Certain medical publicists have encouraged the idea that primitive peoples live in a particularly healthy state, their food, meat, adjusted to their

wants and ideally supplying the demand, the natural conclusion being that the impact of Western civilization has introduced disease as a novelty to a Native Eden. But the truth is otherwise, and almost every medical report records that the African savage is not only underfed, suffers from periodic famines, and is the victim of endemic disease of all sorts, from helminthic troubles to deadly epidemics. His surroundings are insanitary, his mode of life unhygienic, his infant death-rate appalling. An old and long-cherished civilisation with bringing to the Native mainly sin and disease, whereas each tribe had discovered for itself some alcoholic drink or some narcotic to smoke, and none was so lucky as to have escaped disease new perhaps to civilisation, but deadly enough of its kind. When Speke discovered Uganda—as untouched by Western impact as any people in Africa—he found "drink and the devil" as rampant as in any European country, and the story is the same all over tropical Africa.

The facts of the case are well put by the Director of the Sudan Medical Service. Civilisation means ordered administration, safety for life and property, and, above all, transport. Life circulates, and the very safety which permits free circulation inevitably brings the risk of the spread of disease, of the diseases of civilisation to the Native and of endemic disease to the European. In the old days tribes kept to their own districts, villages were often self-contained communities which avoided contact with each other; and thus a natural and widespread quarantine localised epidemics to a great extent. Medical help of any rational kind was unknown; disease was untreated, but the population did not necessarily die out, physical efficiency attained a kind of equilibrium which was due in type but adequate in the circumstances. Natural selection had full play. Now it is a race for clan to mix with clan, men of many and different tribes collect for work on roads, plantations and railways, and women can walk unattended for fifty miles to bring food to their men-folk, whereas fifty years ago they dared not move outside their home circle. But such wide intercourse increases the risk of the spread of disease, and only modern medical science and the devotion of medical officers stand between the Native and devastating epidemics or a population free from endemic disease. Yaws, to mention only one instance, once restricted to limited areas, may become widely disseminated. The moral and continuing responsibility for providing such medical administration is accepted by the Government without reserve or equivocation. It is a task which is being met with promptness and devoted, and the only fault is the lack of money.

NATIVE AFFAIRS IN KENYA.

Points from the Annual Report.

The year has been free from any considerable manifestations of political or social unrest, but there has nevertheless been evident among a section of the Kikuyu tribes continuous undercurrent of semi-agitated agitation which has commonly found expression in vague plaintive generalities voiced sometimes at secret assemblies of unofficial associations and sometimes by the assembling at regular meetings of official Councils. Such demonstrations are probably inevitable among half-acculturated peoples, of whom the younger generation has felt the stirrings of educational impulse and the bewildering stimulus of the impact of a civilisation imperfectly comprehended.

The most obvious of the immediate causes is a growing antagonism and a widening cleavage between the older and the younger generations. The latter is impatient of the ignorance superstitious and prejudices of the former, while the former views with the utmost apprehension the new tendencies of the latter, calculated as these seem to be to overthrow the traditional sanctions on which the security and welfare of the tribe depend. So the younger men the conservatism of conservative authority seems to be a notorious relic of acculturated barbarism; for the older the progressive doctrines of unregulated immaturity are regarded as the malicious propaganda of an unwhitened quack.

An attempt, initiated by a very considerable measure of success, has been made to combine the salutary elements of the opposing parties in the composition of the local Native Councils, on which all Native interests are represented. There is, I think, a genuine desire on the part of the elders to welcome to their Councils the juniors who bring the advantages of schooling but to fear that the latter have on many occasions evinced a less tolerant attitude towards their wiser though illiterate seniors. However, the general progress of Native communities manifested by the proceedings of their local Native Councils may be said to have been satisfactory. These Councils have shown a steadily increasing realisation of their duties and responsibility both to the people and to Government, and have taken the greatest interest in social and economic development.

Native Political Bodies.

In the Nyanza Province Native political bodies were quiescent during the greater part of the year under review but during the latter half of it the Kavirondo Taxpayers' Association was incited to activity by the prospect of the advent of the Hilton Young Commission. To this Commission the Committee submitted a memorandum for which a number of its more prominent members subsequently disclaimed any responsibility.

Among the Nandi and the Lumbwa the power and prestige of which factors is still undiminished, and the problem of combating their baneful influences is one of the most difficult of those which confront the officers responsible for the administration of these two semi-pastoral tribes.

The Kikuyu Association and the Kikuyu Central Association are still active. The former aims at watching Native interests and effecting reforms when necessary through constituted authority; the

latter is frank in its policy of Government to insist that any representations which such bodies wish to make must be forwarded through the usual official channels, that is to say, through the local Native Councils or through administrative officers.

A Dumb Tribe.

The Lueta are a small conservative tribe numbering but little over two thousand souls, who renege on their traditional religion. Their traditional customs are unspeakable, and have resulted in widespread general disease and child-murder. The habits are intensely inquisitive; they have a compulsion to work their specific index nearly 100% and their infant mortality rate is fantastically high. It is not a pleasing picture, and it is feared that the tribe is not yet doomed.

The principal event of the year has been the suppression of the institution of free looting between the warriors and their people. The warriors have been destroyed, and the girls returned to their fathers' homes. It is probable that some attempt will be made to resuscitate the practice and will have to be suppressed rigorously.

The Coast Provinces.

It is a great difficulty to write the annual story of the Coast Province. The possibilities seem so great, but the actualities are so disappointing. The relics of civilisation, the decaying ruins of forgotten cities, clearly demonstrate that there was once a centre of great material prosperity. The region was in fact the nursery of Southern Arabia. The question that requires an answer is, why cannot the former prosperity be revived? The immediate answer is that the coverage of Lamu and its sister cities was ephephic and was entirely dependent on the maintenance of an unending supply of slaves. To a very great extent this answer is true. The abolition of slavery was a blow to the economic system of this region, from which recovery must inevitably be slow. Slave owners accustomed to the exercise of the traditional right to demand from others the performance of every menial task cannot accommodate themselves to conditions under which all tasks must be performed by themselves or not at all, with the result that they must work or starve.

Of the Pokomo all that can be said is that they are still as they were, a small Bantu tribe about eleven thousand strong, timid, inoffensive and responsive to any effort made on their behalf, but living in conditions which would seem to preclude any progress and which would appear to be more likely to bring about their gradual but ultimate extinction. The water that they drink is malarious; the land they occupy is at the mercy of the periodic flooding of the Tana; the crops that they grow are subject to depredations of wild animals and to disturbance by their Somali neighbours and the country that they inhabit is infested by countless myriads of mosquitoes. A few years ago there was some reason to believe that their population was rapidly declining. The estimates for the last few years, however, are fairly constant.

It is difficult to see what can be done to improve their prospects. The expenditure of some millions of pounds on the extermination of mosquitoes, on the control of flood waters and on the provision of drinking water by storage of rain water, by boring, or by condensing might, and probably would eventually yield an adequate return, as the banks of the river in favourable circumstances are amazingly fertile and admirably suited to growing rice and sugar in large quantities.

Being taken from the Kenya Native Affairs Department Report, 1927, a very interesting document, which, however, loses something of its value from the great delay in publication.

The Masai.

- The salient factors of the established policy are—
- (1) The gradual elimination of the traditional military organisation based on the establishment and maintenance of *stirs*, or warrior companies, leading a dissolute life in *manyattas* of their own, uncontrolled by the authority of the tribal elders, and owing no social obligations to the rest of the tribe.
 - (2) The gradual spread of education among the younger generation, with the primary object of substituting instruction in pastoral economics for military training.
 - (3) Provision of water supplies and conservation of pasture.
 - (4) The improvement of communications.
 - (5) The infusion into the councils of elders of a spirit of progress and an enthusiasm for the development of the race.

The Masai Province is still a closed district, which means that persons other than Masai desiring to enter it must first obtain a permit from the District Commissioner. The policy of keeping the province closed has been criticised as representing an attempt to prevent the entry of all who are not Masai. The object, however, is not to prevent entry but to regulate and control movement, particularly the movements of stock herders. The Masai Council, while naturally averse from allowing hawkers and dealers to wander round the *manyattas* spreading disease, or Somalis to establish themselves as stock farmers in the Reserve, is ready to give every encouragement to the establishment of recognised and controlled trade centres. In the five years during which the policy of closing the Province has been enforced, the number of occupied trade plots has increased from 25 to 140, with the result that not only have the revenues of the Masai local fund increased correspondingly from the plot rents, but also that competition has ensured better prices, markets have been established, and roads have been kept open by motor transport.

Overstocking of Native Reserves.

Reference was made in my 1925 report to the problems presented by the accumulation in the Machakos Reserve of Native stock beyond the carrying capacity of the land available, and I expressed a hope that gradual accommodation of stock to carrying capacity might be effected by means of rules made under the Crop Production and Live-stock Ordinance. Rules have now been made under this Ordinance and action will in due course be taken under them. "Limitation of stock," however, is a doctrine to which the Akamba will not readily subscribe. With their cattle are still currency, and money will not be popular as a substitute for cattle until it is realised that money also can be reproduced. Those who leave the Reserve to work for wages certainly have a keen appreciation of the value of money earned, but their calculations are invariably based on its equivalent value in stock, and on their return home they lose no time in converting cash savings into cattle and goats.

In addition to the opposition provided by this unyielding conservatism, there is also the practical problem of the disposal of the surplus stock. Forced sales almost inevitably mean inadequate prices; and as yet there is no internal market for the absorption of surplus stock. A Committee has been appointed to investigate the various aspects of this particular problem, for it is essential that action in the matter be taken gradually and with due consideration for the ultimate good of the people and of their land.

Hopeful Signs.

A healthy sign is that Natives of all tribes are showing their earnestness for education and for medical services; that agricultural tribes are ready

to receive instruction in better methods of cultivation and to make good use of seeds of improved sort; that pastoral tribes, as is only natural to view, are ready to improve their areas, are prepared to invest their labour to improve water supplies, to enter by dam construction, furrows, or water-lifting and boring, that there is now a general realisation of the value of forest, as well as of the necessity for individual tree-planting for house-building material and for fuel; that in many areas Natives are beginning to own not only ox-carts but motor-lorries, and are anxious for more and more roads and bridges to open up the Reserves.

The readiness of the more progressive Native Councils, and of the people whom they represent, to pay and pay local rates for these beneficial services, has given a great impetus to economic development by creating a need for ready cash which can be met either by raising crops, by selling surplus livestock, or by working for wages. This, in my opinion, is a very definite factor in the readiness of the voluntary supply of labour for work outside the Reserves.

A perusal of Provincial reports on trade for the year shows that the Native trade of the Colony is distinctly on the increase—in at least one province markedly so—and that the peaceful penetration into the Native reserves of improved conditions of living, bringing in its train more of the modern requirements of civilisation, is gradually but surely compelling potential trade, which is lying dormant to bring out of its shell.

Native-owned Shops.

There has been a large increase in the number of Native-owned shops in the Kikuyu Province, and over two hundred of these now exist in the Fort Hall and South Nyeri districts alone. In Fort Hall there are fourteen Native-owned stores, and numbers of Native traders are now engaged in purchasing maize and other produce from their own people for disposal to the non-Native merchants.

The development of Native flour mills, releasing a vast army of women from the drudgery of grinding grain by hand, has been remarkable. Eighty of these mills have been established in the South Nyeri and Fort Hall districts. Indian storekeepers report a steady increase in the sale of European clothing, bicycles, axes, knives, blankets, tea, coffee, sugar, etc., to Natives.

The Senior Commissioner of the Nyanza Province reports, however, that "the Kavirondo Native has no business instincts, and whether he runs also a motor lorry he never knows whether he is making a profit or a loss and simply carries on from month to month."

In the Nyanza Province attempts have been made to induce the Natives to grow English vegetables, both for their own consumption and for sale, and for this purpose five shilling packets containing seeds of nine different varieties of ordinary English vegetables have been sold to anybody cared to buy them. The following agricultural implements were bought by Natives of the Province during the year:

- Separators 463
- Chains 40
- E.P. ploughs 65
- Indvebo ploughs 238
- Two-furrow ploughs 1
- Tread-hair 1
- Yokes 1
- Colonist mills 1
- Plough shares 1
- Sets of mill cones 1

Education.

In many parts of the Native Reserves Natives are receiving instruction of a kind, but not of an education to equip them for the battle of life and enable them

to take their places as useful members of African society, of which it is obvious that an overwhelming proportion must depend for its living on the cultivation of the soil and the raising of livestock. I fear that it is rather of a kind the effect of which is to lead them to believe that an ability to read and write means for them the cessation of manual labour and a superficial superiority over their more ignorant brethren.

It is clear that Government, in order to carry out its trust for the steady guidance of the African on sound and practical lines, must take a greater and more direct part in education in the Native Reserves, and increased provision has been made accordingly in the Estimates.

Laudable as is the work of the various missionary societies, which in the past have led light into many dark places in the Colony, the progress of the last few years, bringing with it the closer administration of the Native Reserves and the closer contact of Natives with European civilisation, calls for something more than in the way of education, something on a more and more comprehensive scale than lies in the power of the societies and the missions.

Native Labour in Nairobi.

Of the total population of 8,500 in Nairobi, 6,000 are Natives, and a large number are employed as labourers. It follows therefore that the relations existing between Natives and non-Natives in this town are mainly those of employer and employed. These relations are changing. The Native is emancipating himself from the attitude of servitude which accepted unquestionably his master's word as law, and is beginning to realise that he has the rights of equality to a contract; he has now, however, by any means arrived at a comprehensive appreciation of his contractual obligations. Concomitant animosity and mutual dissatisfaction are therefore not infrequent. An undercurrent of subconscious political ambition in the Native mind is probably responsible for some of this friction.

A particularly pleasing feature of Native life is the enthusiasm for football and athletics. The Football Association continues to flourish, and the annual Olympic athletic meeting, at which Natives from various districts throughout the Colony compete, shows in popularity and importance.

Native and Non-Native Relations.

A fact which must be borne in mind in relation to annual returns of Native crime is that as the Native becomes more educated and more detribalised, and more travelled, so does it follow, and is a matter of history, that he also absorbs a greater knowledge of and facility for crime and criminal ways; and as the Native Reserves become more closely administered, with a resultant elimination of those barbaric practices which formerly afforded an outlet for the criminally inclined, so will the latter find an outlet in civilised crime, and being under closer supervision will furnish records that may tend to show that such crime is on the increase.

GREEN MANURES FOR AFRICA

Mr. Hornby's Recommendations.

Mr. H. J. W. Hornby, Agricultural Chemist, Nyasaland, has now made public the results of his trials with different plants suitable for green manures, especially for tea. These results, which will be of great interest to planters, may be summed up as follows:—

Soy-beans	Useful at higher and upper middle elevations, and alone or interplanted with other crops. Shows promise amongst tea in Malawi.
Glazoo	Shows distinct promise yields a fair crop of palatable beans, which should be useful as a substitute food crop. Good in every respect.
Bunch Velvet (<i>Centrosema bicoloratum</i>)	Good growth, especially at lower elevations.
Bush Bean (<i>Vicia sativa</i>)	Fair for short late crop at higher elevations.
Kentucky Wonder beans (<i>Vicia commonis</i>)	Climber; fair growth, slow starter.
Madagascar bean (<i>P. hirsuta</i>)	Fair only.
Fish beans (<i>Nerium</i>)	Fair; useful as a wind-breaker.
<i>Aburisa Vogelii</i>	Very good.
<i>Tephrosia candida</i>	Good.
Sunn (<i>Juncea</i>)	Fair crop on poor soil.
<i>Crotalaria striata</i>	Fair at higher elevations.
"Bahato" (<i>Rajania indica</i>)	Growth fair; suitable in mixed manuring.
<i>Crotalaria viridis</i>	Fair growth at higher elevations.
<i>Indigofera arvensis</i> and <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Fair late growth at higher elevations.
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Fair at all elevations on sandy loams.
Ground-hits (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>)	At lower elevations, at least badly last year.
Mung bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> sp.)	Fair. Seeds further trial.
Japan Clover (<i>Lespedeza</i> sp.)	Good at higher elevations.
<i>Vicia cosentina</i>	

As these plants are all members of the N.O. Leguminosae attention must be paid to inoculation of the soil with the appropriate bacteria, which which to form nodules on the roots—they will not thrive. This is an important technical point on which Mr. Hornby is the person best qualified to help the planter. As he has grown the legumes mentioned, he must have to have soils inoculated with the appropriate bacteria and available for distribution.

Amongst other legumes used were crimson crimson clover, which has grown very well, and the red clover, but they have shown no promise in Malawi. *Styrago* spp. also proved useless. Lupins grew very well for a short period but proved to be very susceptible to disease and nematode attack. Climbing varieties of vetches (*Vicia sativa*) and velvet beans proved very useful for certain rotations. Late planted mung bean or green gram suffered from white rust or field mildew.

German members of the Legislative Assembly of Nyasaland are to send a delegation to the Union of South Africa to request that the German franchise be now recognised as a third official language in the former German possessions. Those few East Africans who sympathise with the German cause and sympathise with the Germans in Tanganyika Territory will be regarded seriously and usefully ponder over this action on the part of German settlers in South-West Africa.

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HEALTH CONDITIONS IN EAST AFRICA

An Analysis of Recent Medical Reports

Reported in East Africa

The Medical Sanitary and Health Reports from the Sudan, Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory for the year 1927 are carried together. The Tanganyika report is obtained from the Crown Agents at a cost of £100. The Kenya report is issued by the Government Printer, Nairobi, and is not priced; that for the Sudan is not priced, but can be obtained from the Sudan office in London.

Taking the statistics of invaliding of British officials as a convenient test of health conditions for Europeans, the figures read:

	Sudan	Kenya	Tang. Terr.
Number of officers placed on sick list	272	1070	735
Total days sickness	3355	15077	7020
Average days sickness	12.3	14.1	9.5

Reading the above it must be obvious that the rate in the central Sudan was considerably above the average, with the result that malaria became epidemic over this area throughout the last five months of the year. In Kenya, while malaria remained the most important disease with which the Colony had to contend, no recrudescence of the epidemic of 1926 was experienced; in Tanganyika, despite an abnormal rainfall, there was a small reduction in the incidence of both malaria and blackwater fever. The respective records of blackwater fever:

	Sudan	Kenya	Tang. Terr.
Total cases	175	340	272
Deaths	175	340	272

In the Sudan only two of the fifteen cases were Europeans, of whom one died, but in Kenya sixteen of the cases were Europeans, with three deaths. Tanganyika merely states that six Europeans died of blackwater fever.

Smallpox and Sleeping Sickness

207 cases of smallpox, with 83 deaths occurred in the Sudan, but of these 183 were in the south of the Jungi Province, where the continuing passage of Abyssinians is constant source of infection. Kenya reported only 1 case, with no deaths; the disease being confined to the Nairobi and Fort Hall areas. Of the 82 cases with 8 deaths in Tanganyika, 46 cases and all the deaths occurred in fishing villages along the coast, which were apparently infected from Zanibar. An outbreak of a very mild form in the Mahenge district accounted for 34 cases, of which 10 died.

It is definitely stated that sleeping sickness is under complete control in the Sudan, and that the people throughout the S. areas are under such close administrative control and so appreciative of medical treatment and of the advantages of the principles of segregation that a scheme is under consideration for the eradication of leprosy in those areas. The disease, the major of K. M. District could quite easily be stamped out, entirely if there were not heavily infected countries along the borders of the Sudan frontier. Success is due apparently to a strict segregation of the people into villages and the closest administrative control.

In Kenya trypanosomiasis seems to be of a mild type; the census began in 1926 and completed in the year under review revealed only 388 cases, practically all in Central and South Kavirondi. Treatment does not merit the full-time work of a medical officer. In Tanganyika, on the other hand, five distinct areas are infected with the sickness, and in the Ujiji-Tabora district the disease seems to be making insidious progress inwards. 500 new cases, with

148 deaths, were recorded in 1927 by the special Sleeping Sickness Officer, and of combating the trouble are still tentative.

Yaws and Syphilis

Yaws and syphilis are the most widespread and most crippling disease of the darker races, and the greatest cause of invaliding and manual labour unless it can be got under control. It will be a great hindrance to agricultural and manufacturing and it was begun in February, 1927, in the Sudan by injections of the arsenobenzene. Even in the main aim at present is to render the patient non-infectious. In Kenya 2033 cases were reported in the twelve months. It is a very serious disease and has a formidable metastatic character. The radiation can be rendered more difficult by treatment by injections of bisulphite salts. Tanganyika reported 1303 new cases during the year, and it is believed that 1000 to 2000 new cases remain to be treated. The widespread and activity may be rendered asydeuced to the sporadic state. Remarkable photographs of the successful treatment of a young Native patient with three injections of the sodium tartrate are given by Dr. Shikora. Plague is not even mentioned in the Sudan report and Tanganyika remained free from the disease with the exception of a small outbreak in one of the plantations near Zanzibar, which accounted for thirteen cases with ten deaths, but in Kenya plague is endemic in insanitary areas, numerous outbreaks were reported, and the Nairobi area there were 60 cases with 10 deaths, and even in Nairobi 70 cases occurred with 21 deaths. Vigorous anti-plague measures were in operation, hundreds of thousands of rats were destroyed, and the laboratory issued 40,778 doses of plastic vaccine. A point of interest was that field rats of the *Rattus norvegicus* species were found to be carriers of the infection.

The protozoal forms of the disease, due to various of the African Dependencies in different ways. In the Sudan bilharzia is a great danger and is attracting much notice, especially as there is a serious risk of the new irritation, as has been intimated. In Kenya and Tanganyika ankylostomiasis, very prevalent especially on the coast, and in both territories vigorous campaigns are in progress against the trouble and against worm infections generally.

Pneumonia in Kenya, as in past years, causes more deaths than any other single disease, 1076 being done 240 deaths, or 22.4 per cent of the total. This was due to the complaint of pneumonia among the Native population, pneumonia perhaps the most important one within the Colony, and an African disease of the respiratory system accounted for 70 per cent of the total annual action. In pneumonia was responsible for only 855 cases with 266 deaths. In the Sudan the disease appears to be negligible.

In all three Dependencies an immense amount of good work has been done in general sanitation, in the direction of controlling Native quarters and bazaars, and in the mosquito campaigns. Toilet campaigns are receiving rather related attention.

The Training of Natives

The training of Natives to take their share in the work of these Dependencies. In the Sudan 1000 students of the Gordon College were admitted to the Government School of Medicine, and even more students than of such prestige in the Dependencies were accepted for training, and the work of the surgeons and hospital physicians (some of the latter hospitals) Nine Natives and 100 assistants and were able to carry out some of the special examinations and to do a considerable amount of the work of the

medical staff. The ability of natives in this class of work is a most encouraging sign and is one of the features in Uganda. The training of women as nurses presents extraordinary difficulties in the Sudan, but 77 midwives have now completed their training and 76 of them are following the location. In Tanganyika special attention is being devoted with success, to the training of Native assistants and tribal doctors, who with Native sanitary inspectors will supplement the efforts of the European medical staff. The special Native maternity and child welfare research station at Mwanza continues to make encouraging progress. Similar work is being conducted at Naivasha and Mombasa, and a clinic has been opened at Kisumu. Trained European nurses have been maintained in the towns for this purpose, and the scope of the work is being gradually extended.

PAPER AS A PLANT MULCH.

An article by G. H. D. Clive, *Amazing Results. Special to "East Africa."*

The application of paper strips as a mulch in agricultural practice is claimed by Mr. L. E. Flint, a physiologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry in the United States of America, to give amazing results. In 1917 Mr. C. E. Eckart, manager of the Oka Sugar Company, Hawaii, was anxious to find something more efficient than the ordinary "trash" mulch to keep down the rank weed growth in Hawaiian cane fields. He had a cheap grade of light paper and two years later he employed a light-weight paper impervious to water and dirt. After the harvest of stubble or cane came the mulch was readily pierced by the sharp young cane shoots, while the weed growth was kept down. In 1919 and 1920 the method was extended to pineapples, by 1922 its success was so pronounced that it became the regular practice, and now 60% of the Hawaiian pineapples are grown under this mulch. Indeed, one year the industry paid more for food for mulching paper.

Field Experiments.

Experiments on a scientific basis were begun in 1924 at the Arlington Experimental Farm near Washington, D.C. with different types of crop plants and different sorts of paper. At first the plants were put through holes punched in the paper, control plants being grown in the soil between the strips of paper. Manila paper soon disintegrated and performed poorly, or proved very unsatisfactory owing to the luxuriant weed growth which developed through the perforations. Eckart, however, claims to have developed a perforator which is practically weed-proof, and as a perforated paper seems to have several advantages, the first was included in the latest experiments.

The trials were continued in the following years in part on the same area and in part on the heavy clay soil of the plant's garden at Aurora Hills, Va. In 1925 the rain of a black mulch was used to cover the empty soil surface except that which the crop plants themselves might need for stem growth, was tried at Arlington, better being chosen for the trials. In none of these experiments was economy of crop production an object, the main object being importance being the validity of the response to the mulch.

In 1927 the trials were again repeated and extended both at Arlington and at Aurora Hills, and tests were made of the effect of different factors of black paper. Various types of paper, such as building paper, compressed hard board, glass cloth, and a cheap grade of paper though were employed.

Results.

The results of the experiments are remarkable. In 1924 at Arlington maize, tomatoes, and sweet potatoes gave a increase of from 22% to 283% when mulched with paper. In 1925 the yields of marketable sweet potatoes (variety "Red") from hills mulched with the moyer paper and from the mulched hills at Arlington were 60% in excess of the paper yield. Tomatoes, peppers and green beans showed increases of from 22% to 83%. The results of the 1927 trials with cotton are set out in the following table:

Crop	Yield	Control
Maize	70	100
Cotton	158	203
Pepper	311	138
Tomato	686	210
Beans	784	271
Sweet potato	135	901

With garden crops at Aurora Hills in 1926.

Crop	Mulched	Control	Ratio
Carrot	3,033	2,000	152%
Green beans	2,790	2,000	140%
Peppers	1,187	250	475%
Sweet potatoes	350	110	318%
Potatoes	360	105	343%
Sweet corn	87	100	87%

Average weight per plant

In the 1927 trials at Aurora Hills increased growth resulted for the mulched plants without exception. The rate of growth was the response of potatoes, in which the mulched plants came into flowering from five days to two weeks earlier than the controls. For earlier development was also characteristic of the 1927 trials. The increases in garden crops in 1927 were of the same order as in 1926, varying from 112% for green peas to 380% for fall crop maize and 277% for potatoes.

A Possible New Industry for East Africa

The figures quoted are apparently all for trials made with the use of "mulch" paper on asphalt, the moyer paper is used for pine trees in Hawaii, and so far as the investigations have gone, they indicate that any impervious dark paper free from toxic substances, such as arsenic or may be as efficacious in stimulating plant growth as that manufactured especially for use as a mulch. Eckart himself is seeking to develop a machine for the use of the pine mulch paper with similar crops. The expense of the paper and at least suitable paper is being manufactured from bagasse or cane refuse, and wood.

This seems a hint at the creation of a profitable local industry in East Africa, where suitable raw material for paper-making exists in abundance, and could be used in local markets. The writer's points out that the practical use of the mulch is closely associated with the economic labour of the particular crops, and particularly the harvesting of maturity should applied. Growers anxious for early markets while the price is also high, and cultivation in hot weather, see the market value in the extent to which the mulch will find its use in gardens and agricultural in the determination to provide individual experimentation.

Experience Summarized.

As to the explanation of the results, soil analysis shows that the excess of moisture was proved, but that twelve days' sun-drying in the sun was about six times as much water in the soil as four inches of soil under the orchard in the open. The result is attributable to lack of aeration in the open.

Mr. Flint's analysis of the increase obtained in animal manure in every year there being no indication of any trend toward excessive production.

So far, the further the distance occurring through the use of the machine, and the combination of all the various methods, the better the results in grassow yielding, and in combination of all cultivation.

In certain crops, further advancement occurring through the use of the machine included an increased accumulation, contributing to a greater yield per acre, and hastening of maturity, and also a superior product in point of size, quality, and cleanliness.

On the other hand, it must be pointed out that the results of field experiments are difficult to interpret, and are often misleading. There is nothing in Mr. Flint's paper to show that his experiments were laid out rigidly on the lines adopted by modern agricultural practice or that his results lend themselves to the statistical treatment which the Director of Rothamsted insists are essential if results of real value are to be deduced.

Nevertheless, it may be well worth while for East African agriculturists to have the results of some local experiments to guide their own practice.

PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA.

THE FATE OF NHEMJI CHARLIE.

An Encounter with a Man-Eater.

Early written for "East Africa."

By Thomas Alexander.

In the district in which he carried on his nefarious practices Charlie had become a celebrity, almost an institution. He was alluded to with the almost affectionate familiarity with which some people speak of the devil. A man-eater was a very black record, the Natives without exception, and he believed that he was in fact a deity, and his peculiar appearance—he was almost white and had lost half his tail—seemed to them further proof that he was no common beast.

That the unquiet spirits of the dead sometimes took the form of man-eaters they all knew, and that some herdsmen could see at will into the form of a lion was also common knowledge. Charlie was without doubt one of these, for not a white man once wounded him, and, following the blood spoor, been led straight to a Native hut, where spoor and man had alike disappeared.

Perhaps a very powerful witch doctor might conquer this devil, but white doctors did not care to interfere in such matters. It might be that of the form of the lion they suspected one of themselves. It is the case of a thought, this form that walks among their villages must be endured till that of the greater spirits brought about its end.

Even the Europeans had begun to regard Charlie with the possession of a charmed life. His cunning and elusive ways were extraordinary, and he seemed to have an uncanny premonition of poison and traps. He had been known to kill within a hundred yards of a white man, patiently sitting down to wait, and he would take terms at fifty or fifty miles apart within twenty-four hours. Always every white man in the district had been out after him, and one visiting big game hunter of great renown had proposed to make short work of him, but had fired

It was simply a waste of time to go after him, people had begun to say, and that he would walk into it one of these days. At that point his hunters had changed the subject.

Along the track—for it was long before the days of motor roads—in Northern Rhodesia, a late afternoon carrier was making his way, followed at a respectful distance by his wife with the hide out of her back, for Galata, an ex-askari, behaved as well as an old soldier, and took things as when possible.

The track was burning and dusty, but the journey was almost done, and already the dog over the dog was in sight. Galata walked with his eyes shut, pleasantly vision of his prey in his mind, and the lion in plenty. Suddenly there was a rustle in the grass, and the lion on to the track, not twenty yards away.

Galata was instantly that it was a lion. The lion sat down on his haunches like a great dog, and for a space man and beast stared at one another, motionless.

Without a start, as if breaking a spell, Galata turned to his wife. "Woman," he said, "put down the bag and climb a tree!"

Then with curious deliberation he began to load his muzzle-loading rifle. He had to load it more as a badge of office than as a weapon, for never had he had need to use it. Now he poured the powder in recklessly. What matter if it should burst? It was useless against this devil. He knew that he must die, but he came of fighting stock, and the idea of flight or of abandoning his man's bag never entered his head. If this must be the end, so be it. But he would fight first.

Examined the powder down and poured in a handful of buckshot, in with it went a pebble or two, a few odd nails, all the contents of his pouch, for an instant and his eyes leave the lion, he remained, as he had first sat down, motionless, except for a slight movement of his mutilated tail.

A little breeze rustled in the bamboos and stirred the feathery leaves of the mimosa; and a pair of doves fluttered down on to the track for a sand bath. Galata took a pinch of snuff, and looked for a moment at the bush and sky; he would say a goodbye glance at these old friends.

Then, fixing his eyes again on the lion, he went slowly forward. Charlie had been in the bush a very long time, and he was within a few yards of the man when he saw in a snarl, he crouched, as if to Galata fired, and staggered back from the shock, bracing himself to meet the deathblow from those deadly claws.

And so, blinded by the smoke, he waited, gradually cleared away and he saw the lion Nhemji Charlie was lying dead on the track with half his head blown off.

Galata turned about. "Woman," he said, "climb down from the tree and pick up the bag."

In view of the recent re-reading of the Northern Rhodesian Service, it is considered desirable that officers in the Administration should have the same titles as those in similar offices in other parts of African territories, and a Bill is proposed to be introduced to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council providing that Magistrates of a District shall henceforth be known as Provincial Commissioners, the Magistrates shall become Provincial Commissioners, or District Officers, of the first or second grade, and that the Commissioners shall be District Officers of the third grade.

THE JOINT BOARD ON CLOSER UNION

Views of the Executive Council

In its fifth annual report, which has just been issued to its members, the Joint East African Board includes the texts of the majority and minority memoranda which were submitted by the Executive Council to the Hilton Young Commission.

The documents differ considerably from the other "white" drafts of memoranda and recommendations made by the Commission, in that their interest is sufficient to warrant their reproduction in *extenso*.

Majority Memorandum

The majority memorandum reads:

The Hilton Young Commission have asked for expression of the views of the Joint East African Board on the subject of East African Federation or other on the whole question has had further consideration by the Special Committee and by the Council.

The Board are alive to the importance of the recent views held on this subject in the territories concerned in East Africa, and as details of the scheme are concerned the Board itself at the present moment is in no position to discuss them.

In the memorandum there is no suggestion to deal with the broad lines of a scheme, but the unanimous opinion that the time had arrived for some union of federation the matter would be comparatively simple and it would be based on the basis of a union, rather than on the lines of States or Federation, no doubt however with certain variations. In either case such complete union there would need to be a Governor General with an Executive Council and Legislative Council with full powers in all affairs as distinct from local questions, and a Local Government and Local Council in the various States. As however matters do not appear to be moving at the moment for such a drastic change it seems necessary to go through the process of evolution.

As the Board stated in its annual report, though Article 10 of the Mandate for Tanganyika expressly authorizes the constitution of the territory into a federation with adjacent territories, the fact that Tanganyika is held under a Mandate does not fail to complicate the problem. The Executive Council are however unanimous in considering that for certain departments and services at all events a closer union between Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar is desirable at once, limited for the time being to those (only) States which ultimately may be brought in. Until communication and transport between the first four and the last two are more fully developed it is doubtful whether closer links can be established for the time being.

The question of the subject should be transferred to the Central Authority at the present rather a delegate only but the Executive Councils are of the opinion that Customs administration, transport and communications, including arterial water roads and air services, post and telegraphic services, and defence and military and naval matters, should be transferred as such to the Central Authority. The Hilton Young Commission have of the major matters of research and other benefits which should be subjects to the Central Authority.

In the proposals then, with the suggestion that they will also inevitably be the complete union of the territories and a majority of the Council consider that such an authority should be a High Commission with full powers to deal with such subjects as may at once be transferred. The Hilton Young Commission would necessarily be required to issue Ordinances or Decrees for the transfer of the departments of service transferred to him. These Ordinances should be the property of the Board, be enacted with the concurrence of the Central Authority, the membership of which while including representatives of official interests in the dependent States, must necessarily have a majority of official members consisting of inter Colonial officials as a matter of practice there would also be an Inter Colonial Executive Council for administrative purposes and this would naturally consist of the departmental heads

of the inter Colonial services together with an inter Colonial Council. In the colonial territories it would probably be necessary also to have a High Commission to deal with the question of the inter Colonial Council by members of the Council or individuals and a Commission to deal with the question of a majority of the Council in the case of such a differentiation of administration as would be required in a particular State or territory.

With regard to the seat of a Federal Authority, the Board are of the opinion that this should not be situated in or near any one of the State capitals. The Hilton Young Commission should in the same connection have considered the possibility of the Government of the dependent States.

In addition to the transferred services the question of the maintenance of the public services should be considered in all cases also in the transfer of the public services, courts, and other public services, and the advantages of uniformity of administration should be fully considered.

As a result of the question of the Nationality interests of the dependent States, the Hilton Young Commission are of the opinion that the general principle of Nationality should be applied to the dependent States in the Central Authority.

The Hilton Young Commission are of the opinion that the transfer of the public services should be done in a way which would not be a burden on the dependent States. The Hilton Young Commission are of the opinion that the transfer of the public services should be done in a way which would not be a burden on the dependent States. The Hilton Young Commission are of the opinion that the transfer of the public services should be done in a way which would not be a burden on the dependent States.

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It is signed by Sir Sybil Colclough, Chairman of the Hilton Young Commission, and Sir James Davidson, Secretary. The Hilton Young Commission are of the opinion that the transfer of the public services should be done in a way which would not be a burden on the dependent States.

Minority Memorandum

The minority memorandum is signed by Sir James Davidson, Secretary, and Sir Sybil Colclough, Chairman. The Hilton Young Commission are of the opinion that the transfer of the public services should be done in a way which would not be a burden on the dependent States.

down by the draft memorandum, so that we should feel called upon to disagree. Considerations here, however, have been presented to us which would seem to justify us in either circumstances permit this course to be pursued.

The most important of these considerations is, as far as it has come before me, a complete formal opinion of the white inhabitants of Kenya, issued in harmony with the principles admissible in self-determination. They express themselves as desiring control and collection of finance by the High Commissioner, propose that the Order in Council in regard to the Kenya and Uganda Railway, having proved workable, should be extended to the other territories, and that Nairobi should be the seat of the Central Government, while they evidently contemplate a limited secretariat for the High Commissioner, and that he should be the holder of veto and powers vested in His Majesty's Government set aside, belonging to a later stage of development, and as matters which can hardly have been contemplated that a High Commissioner, with the limited powers and organization attributed to him, would be competent to undertake.

The diversity in the composition of the population, tribal differences and trend of development, as well as history, all mark the components of the union now proposed as a precedent to call for remark. Indeed, the wide discrepancy in the views which are held, and the heterogeneous nature of the material to be combined seem to dictate that the first steps must be restricted to assembling the parts, collecting the personnel, and controlling the nascent functions of the Union from which an adult, well-organized, more advanced system may be produced.

The question of supply, however, falls for instant decision. It is vital to any stage. Here we do not think that the views of the representatives of a large body of taxpayers can be disregarded. If a union of East Africa is to be evolved out of a vast and not homogeneous area, it must be with the consent and consent of the inhabitants capable of political thought; and who will say that the fear of committing the power of levying taxation to a new entity for services, whose limits vanish into the unknown and where estimates of revenue and expenditure are not seek a middle?

We are alive to the difficulties which have arisen owing to leaving the power to vote supplies to the members of a Federation. Provision would naturally have to be made against the refusal to allocate sufficient revenue to maintain the services for which the High Commissioner was responsible, and when a few years the Central Administration had disclosed tangible facts and figures, provided that administration had been sound, an atmosphere of confidence would have been engendered in which financial relations would be more easily adjusted.

In regard to the services to be handed over to the High Commissioner, there would appear, except in the cases referred to above, to be little divergence of opinion. With the view to avoid an overburdening and rigid organism, we should suggest that the use of his functions should be at least as restricted as is suggested by the draft memorandum, and that, if they some might want to be handed over as and when he was in a position to undertake them, the Chief Justice, or other high officer of the Central Administration, might, for instance, require time for studying conditions in the different Colonies and ascertaining what and what sort of staff, he could rely on, before he would be able to take over the work of coordinating the law, arranging circuits, district Courts, etc.

We should agree that some other spot than the capital of one of the territories should perhaps be chosen as the seat of government, for not reasons of convenience, economy and salubrity speak so convincingly for Nairobi as the most eligible site in the initial stages, but we should be an arrangement without prejudice to the right of an ultimate Union of East Africa to consolidate its experience at Capetown.

The heads of departments, together with the representatives from the constituent States, could constitute the Council, with whose advice the High Commissioner would prepare his budget and submit it to the Legislature of the constituent States, and that of this Council would certainly in its initial stages be of five or six members. He would also be empowered to promulgate ordinances in regard to the matters within the competence of such ordinances being only referable to the constituent Legislatures if their effect would be to alter or exceed

The words "draft memorandum" refer to the majority report.

the majority arrangements which these Legislatures had sanctioned. We think that any other formal Council could be set up afterwards, be dispensed with through the High Commissioner who naturally confer either collectively or individually with his departmental chiefs.

It will be seen that we have in view throughout this memorandum a period of probation. This should be short, and while affording a fair trial to the Central Administration of the Union, which has been transferred, be also directed to a thorough investigation, in regard to the acceptability and method of transference of others. If regard to these matters, recommendations might be made from time to time by the High Commissioner in regard to any measures which would prepare the ground for the extension of better working of central control, and a report would be submitted before the expiration of the probationary period, embodying the conclusions to which these investigations had led. Their scope and the machinery which could be provided for making them depend largely upon financial considerations.

THE REV. E. W. SMITH ON THE REPORT

Parade of Administration

THE REV. EDWIN W. SMITH, *Chronicle*, writes in regard to the report for the *White Chronicle* on the Kenya, in particular, has been claiming responsible government. They put it that the settlers have the right to manage their own affairs, and if that were all it could be conceded. But what it really means is that they want to control all the affairs of 500,000 voiceless Africans. And this, as the *Chronicle* advises, cannot be granted.

A possible device would be to set up two parallel forms of administration. The whites and blacks would live in separate areas and each be ruled, or rule, according to the forms of their own institutions. All affairs common to both sections would be regulated by a central authority, which might be a Council representative of both or simply the Imperial Government, represented by a Governor-General personally. I think this is the way out, and I am glad the Commission's recommendations go in these lines.

Africans have their own form of government, the chief is an autocrat, but rules with the assistance of a Council formed of elders of the tribe. In some parts of South Africa this Council system has been recognized and developed by the British authorities. Bechuanaland, the western part of Northern Rhodesia, is ruled, under the supervision of the Governor, by the African king, and his Council. Uganda has a King and Native Parliament. In the years Council have been developed in the Native Reserves of Kenya. The British Government is now organizing a system of rule through Chiefs-in-Council. This is an excellent method, for part of the taxation is entrusted to Councils to expend on their own district for education, agricultural improvements, etc. It gives them the chance of developing normally on their own lines, and fosters that self-respect without which no real progress is possible. In some future time the Africans will be educated sufficiently to have their own representatives to sit and vote with Europeans in a united Parliament of East Africa; until then they should enjoy all the rights of local self-government that the Council system affords them. At the same time the Europeans would be given enlarged powers for managing their own affairs.

While the contributor whose sketch entitled "A Christmas Day's Service" appeared in our issue of January 30th, is a kindly and well-intentioned communicator, with the best of intentions, it is regrettable that the article may be considered as a

ENGLISH CLASSICS IN SWAHILI.

Literature for the ...

Education Department ... The Native in Swahili ... Mr. R. L. ...

essential tale-tellers ... The Arabian Nights ...

FORESTRY FROM THE AIR.

LITERALLY, WRITERS ... Imperial Forestry Institute ...

As a translation ... Treasure Island ...

Wati kwini wa watano ...

the tantalising refrain ...

Wati kwini wa watano ...

King Solomon ...

Two points will strike the reader ...

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

As to the usefulness of storks, egrets, buffalo weaver birds ...

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

HILTON

I write under conditions of haste... letter in transit, and with the... of the views expressed in the Hilton Young report, but with an earnest desire to direct the attention of all East African settlers to what seems to me the most important...

Administrative details are always controversial, but seldom affect a situation irreversibly. The announcement of a definite Native policy on the contrary, may create a situation which will never be retrieved and which may have repercussions all over Africa. The Commission lays great stress on the importance of a uniform Native policy in all East and Central African countries under the British flag, and applies to them the formula which has worked in West Africa for the economic welfare of the Native people. It is not possible to examine any day or night how this differs from the policy in other instances in Northern or Southern Rhodesia, but it is quite enough to note that the outstanding feature in the eyes of the Commission, is the idea that the Imperial Government discharges the functions of administration in its capacity as trustee for these Native races, and that Europeans are regarded as "immigrants," whose interests are a less important factor than those of the indigenous...

...of the relative position of white and black colours in the whole of West African administration. Is it to be that of East Africa as well? If European settlers accept this basis for their colonization, they must not complain in the future if their existence becomes intolerable. The natural right of British citizens is self-government, as soon as they can demonstrate that they are self-supporting, and Southern Rhodesia by insisting on this right got control of her own destinies when her white population was 5,000. She accepted the reservation of questions of Native policy for solution by the Imperial Government, and so far this has caused no real inconvenience; but this is a very different matter from a having a policy put forward in Westminster and carried out by officials responsible to the Colonial Office.

In the near future Southern Rhodesia will adopt a policy of territorial division between the two races, with the intention of developing Native Councils in the Native areas, and so will be on the way to a partial solution of the *modus vivendi* questions between the races.

Southern Rhodesia's example should be closely studied by other African Colonies, for what she obtained was got by expert leadership and much of action. The dice were loaded against her in many directions, but pluck and determination won the day, and the result has been un doubted success. The assumption of the Hilton Young Commission that the Zambesi is the basis of a division between self-governing and dependent Colonies will stand firm as the Native races can share the responsibility is a notice to quit to all European men of Zambesi—if it is accepted.

Government from Westminster is only to be at certain stages to any colony. When British citizens are paying for their own government and providing the law and order in their Colonies, they want to call the tune. If they must remain so-called "Government" depending on the votes...

British constituents, and working at a distance of 10,000 miles, they become impatient and discontented. ... for sharing political responsibilities with the Native races, should be clearly stated, unless the means of giving them power be first shown, it is a chimera. If we were to do this, which we are not, it would still mean financial suicide. Economic equality of opportunity, especially, among the white and black, but political and social equality will not be accorded by the white people to a Native race by many generations, and in the time over come it must be decided in Africa, not in Westminster.

South of Rhodesia
Mr. J. A. Jolly, who was a member of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly until the general election in that Colony, has long been a keen student of tropical African affairs, and her views on the subject of the Commission on Closer Union are therefore worthy of consideration by East Africans.—Ed.

IN FAVOUR OF CLOSER UNION

An Appreciation of "Eastern Africa Today"

... by Sir John G. ...

... of the present of "Eastern Africa Today" go by without adding a word of congratulation to the mood of praise which must be poured in upon you from all quarters. Why, the book alone—for it is a book, not a supplement—is worth the whole of your annual subscription of 30s. ... for the material it contains and in its set-up it is most fortunate. How you managed to squeeze all that information out of East Africans is a marvel, and shows that there is a strong team spirit and pride of country amongst them.

Personally, I hope that East Africans generally will be drawn by reading it towards a favourable acceptance of closer union, and will discard much of the parochial spirit which has been so much in evidence. History is again repeating itself. The early history of the United States, both before and after the War of Independence, you will remember, was marked by bitter struggle and by strong opposition on the part of the many colonies to anything that approached union, because each considered itself an independent State and wished not to lose that independence.

Yours faithfully,
Ruanda-Urundi, D. DENHAM.

A recent meeting at Muhoroni addressed by the Hon. Coagway Harvey, one of the Members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, was enthusiastically received. This meeting notes with astonishment that Sir Edward Glegg has, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, decided to appoint a full servant of the Government to India as an on the spot "officer" of this Colony, and protests against such an appointment, as it is of the opinion that the appointment would be opposed to the spirit of the constitution of this Colony.

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PERSONAL

Dr. Cuthbert Christy has arrived back from his visit to West Africa.

Mr. G. C. Ishmael has joined the board of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Ltd.

Mrs. C. K. Watters-Jamandu broadcast a talk last Thursday on "A Safari in Kenya."

The promotion of Mr. H. M. Gardner to Conservator of Forests of Kenya is gazetted.

The Rev. J. Munday recently arrived in Fort Tesoro as successor to Padre Courthope.

Major R. J. A. MacMillan, D.S.O., T.D., Senior Medical Officer, has left Uganda on transfer.

The Rev. W. J. Malcolm will shortly arrive in Mombasa to take charge of the work of the Mission to Seafarers.

Lord Francis Scott is expected to reach London shortly from Kenya. He will probably spend some six months in Europe.

Mrs. L. A. McDonnell recently arrived in Zanzibar on first appointment as Bauhinaster to His Highness the Sultan's Band.

The marriage took place in March of Major Robert Barclay Black, D.S.O., of the Sudan Political Service, to Miss Frances Marjory Markham.

Colonel A. Fox Pullen, late Royal Artillery, whose death is announced, took part in the battle of Tokar and other engagements in the Sudan under Lord Kitchener.

The death has occurred at Bwana Mkuhwa, Northern Rhodesia, at the age of forty-eight, of Lieutenant-Commander Edward Arnold Hird, R.N. Retired.

Mr. Harold Wilkinson, entomologist to the Kenya Government, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Gladys Hall, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall.

Dr. H. B. Gumbally has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Kenya and Kiambu districts of Kenya, and Mr. A. F. G. Dickson Port Health Officer of Mombasa.

Miss Gladys Hall, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall.

Dr. H. B. Gumbally has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Kenya and Kiambu districts of Kenya, and Mr. A. F. G. Dickson Port Health Officer of Mombasa.

Miss Gladys Hall, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall.

The Duke of Comancha, Grand Master, is the permanent Master of the Lodge.

learn with regret of the recent death in Tanganyika Territory of Mr. H. W. Arnold, Superintendent of Police at Tabora, who was on his way home for medical treatment.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. E. Dillour, M.C., M.G., has been appointed Governor of the Mongalla Province of the Sudan, of which Mr. J. N. Richardson, M.C., is Deputy Governor.

The Government of Tanganyika has accorded provisional recognition to Monsieur J. Op de Beeck as Honorary Belgian Vice-Consul at Kigoma, pending the issue of His Majesty's exequatur.

Mrs. F. H. Booth, of Rumuruti, Kenya, has written under her maiden name of C. Phyllis Armitage "A Handbook for Mothers," which has been published at £2 by Messrs. John Bale, Sons & Danielsson Ltd.

The Duke of Gloucester, whose East African tour was interrupted so suddenly owing to the illness of the King, left London last week for Japan, in order to present the Order of the Garter to the Emperor of Japan.

East Africa is officially informed that the East and West African Shooting Cup for 1928 has been won by the Nyasaland Police, captained by Cadet G. H. M. Kitson. The winning score was 588 out of a possible 672.

Mr. John Davidson, M.P., Chairman of the Advisory Committee to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London, is expected to return to England in a few days from his tour to India and East Africa.

We have to report the death in London of Mr. Walter Frederick Bradford, aged sixty-nine, for fifty-two years a trusted worker for the London Missionary Society and for eighteen years the Society's assistant treasurer.

Last week we reported the election of Major F. S. Grogan as an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Nairobi North constituency. The unsuccessful candidates were Mr. James Riddell and Mr. Ernest Carr.

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Mr. J. J. Lucy, one of the best-known big game hunters in Kenya, was we regret to learn, recently badly mangled by a lion in the neighbourhood of Kilimafere. When the last mail left he was progressing favourably in Nairobi Hospital.

Lionel Sells, whose death at the age of fifty-two as a result of his X-ray work has attracted considerable public attention, was for some time a member of the Uganda Medical Service, during which he was especially employed on seeping sickness.

Sir William Himbury, Managing Director of the British Cotton Growing Association, who has returned to England from a tour of India, Iraq, and the Sudan, expresses the greatest confidence in the future of irrigated and rain-grown cotton in the last-named country.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Turner, C.M.G., D.S.O., Trade Commissioner in East Africa for the Union of South Africa, has returned to Kenya in much improved health. He is, as our readers know, a keen advocate of increased trade between South and East Africa.

The marriage recently took place in Eastbourne of Cecil George Willoughby, M.A., B.Sc., of Oxford, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Willoughby, of Eastbourne, to Kathleen Joan Gedge, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Gedge, of Koru, Kenya Colony.

The Maharajah of Bharatpur, who died last week at the early age of twenty-nine, came to England early in 1914 to be educated at Wellington College, and though his offer to serve in the war was refused on account of his youth, the Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry served for three years in East Africa.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, left London on Saturday last by the Imperial Airways liner "City of Glasgow" for Alexandria, whence he proposes to fly to the Nile, possibly as far as Mongalla, in R.A.F. machines, in order to inquire into the Cairo-Cape air line, which is to be started next year.

Mr. J. J. Craig-McFeeley, Deputy Land Officer, Tanganyika Territory, who arrived in England a few days ago on leave, had a narrow escape from serious injury on the eve of his departure from Dar es Salaam, for as he was cycling in the town he was struck by a heavy lorry. Though the bicycle was smashed, Mr. Craig-McFeeley was fortunately uninjured.

Many friends will mourn with great regret the death from heart failure in Moshi of Colonel H. W. Stevens, D.S.O., who had returned to Tanganyika from England only two days before the sudden seizure. Colonel Stevens, who was but five years of age, had been selected for some time in the Northern Province of Tanganyika, where he was regarded as a moral leader of settler opinion. After serving about a dozen years with the South West Borderers, he was seconded in 1908 to the King's Africa Rifles, being stationed in Nairobi. Returning the colours for the Great War, he was given command of the Nyassaland Battalion of the K.A.F.

George Apollo Kivebulaya, the Uganda Native missionary who is better known as "Apollo of the Pigmy Forest," has declined an invitation to visit Great Britain on the grounds that his work among the pigmies is too important for him to leave it to take a European holiday.

Mr. A. H. Hooker, who, as we reported last week, has resigned the Vice-Chairmanship of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce owing to advancing age, dates his first business connection with East Africa from 1880. His first visit to the East Coast was in 1893 and his last in 1923, but his father, the late Sir R. D. Hooker, O.M., was engaged in work on the flora of the Kilimanjaro district in the fifties of last century, to which fact may perhaps be attributed some of the son's persistent interest in East Africa. At first his main trading connections were with Zanzibar and Kenya, but in later years he has very considerably extended his business with Tanganyika Territory and Uganda. His book, "The Handicap of British Trade," which has run through several editions, contains much matter of interest, especially to the exporter and importer, and includes an account of the Tanganyika post-war *haral*, the course of which Mr. Hooker followed on the spot. His influence with many of the leading Indian, Goanese, and Arab traders has extended over many years, and has been a distinct asset to the British trade, for Mr. Hooker's business methods have been such as to bind to his own and to our national credit. Though now within measurable sight of four score years, he is still actively engaged in business as a shipper. May he long be spared.



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East Africa in the Press

CRITICAL TIMES IN UGANDA

The *Official Gazette of Uganda* is full of Frederick Jackson, whose deeds we recently reported:

Mr. Jackson, as he was then called in Uganda, in troublesome times in 1889, after Mwanga had been proclaimed king a second time. Mr. Stokes, a trader, later the victim of the tragedy of Boko, had been with Mwanga in much fighting between different sections of the Baganda, providing him with arms and ammunition. On leaving Mwanga, when he was again proclaimed king in October, 1890, Stokes wrote to Mr. Jackson, who was in Kavirondo, asking for help, as there was still fighting ahead. His letters did not reach Mr. Jackson until November, and it was as a result of these that the first negotiations took place between the British East African Company and Mwanga.

The company sent an expedition in 1890 under Mr. Jackson to the Lake. But he refused him not to enter Uganda. However, on receipt of Stokes' letter, Jackson sent to Mwanga one of the company's agents, and wrote to say that he accepted, if Mwanga would place himself under the protection of the company who would then give him help. The conditions were accepted by Mwanga. Jackson then continued his journey north and returned to Kavirondo three months later to find that Dr. Karl Peters had visited his camp with armed force and read his correspondence from which he obtained information that urged him to enter Uganda. Immediately on his arrival he prepared a treaty which placed Uganda under German protection and persuaded Mwanga to sign it, though the leading men of the English party, as it was called, would have nothing to do with it, considering that it was inconsistent with the promises made to Jackson. On receipt of this news, Jackson advanced at once into Uganda, with 180 guns, and arrived in April, 1890; Peters, meanwhile had retired.

In the middle of 1897 a plot was hatched against the British troops who had been kept on almost continually since marching backwards and forwards from one end of the Protectorate to the other, being all the time deserting from their wives, who were not allowed to accompany them, and their pay was much in arrears. Mr. Jackson paid them their arrears, but the men were told that they must accompany Major Macdonald on survey work and that their grievances would be attended to on their return. On hearing this they broke into open revolt, turned and marched back in a body towards Uganda, being followed by Macdonald and Jackson with Zanibari troops. After long and strenuous fighting at various points, an action won by Captain Harrison scattered the mutineers and really brought the crisis to an end, for a strong body of Indian mutineers continued to give trouble, the troops available were sufficient to deal with them. In the middle of 1899 Mwanga and his adherents, who had hoped there were some British troops in the country, and subsequently fled to the coast, where they were killed in 1903. Since 1899 Uganda has enjoyed an almost unbroken peace. For his services in the suppression of the mutiny, Mr. Jackson received the medals, clasps, and the decoration of the C.B.

ANTHROPOLOGY'S VALUE TO AFRICA

In the current issue of the *Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures* (Oxford University Press, 6s.), Professor Bronniewski, M.D., writes for the practical application in Africa of the science of anthropology, claiming that the science of so-called practical men are almost always essentially erroneous, and emphasizing the danger of distorting Native conditions by forcing them into terminology borrowed from European law, since the untrained European usually, he claims, such words as "community," "individualism," "private property," and "tribal property," without giving them the slightest intelligible meaning or himself understanding what he is talking about. On the other hand, the trained anthropologist, having no vested interest or bias, since his aim is always for accuracy and fullness of detail, he urges, is the most likely person to give the administrator an entirely impartial account of the actual state of affairs in a Native community. It is not only between white and coloured interests that there is an issue, but also between the interests of the various Natives—the chief versus the community, the village community versus the clan, the tribe as a whole versus the individual, and it is impossible to deal adequately and fairly with any of these questions, without that impartial cold-blooded passion for strict accuracy which the anthropologist can provide.

The writer also declares that, as a scientific study, the facts would reveal clearly the direct tribal means in the last instance, for the ruler's position, a keen one in political matters, the application of a code of laws to an entirely unexplored background. And again as regards education, the formations of African habits and in general the making of the African into a caricature of the European.

AN APPEAL TO PHILANTHROPS

The last issue of the *Kenya Pledge Review* to reach this country publishes the following letter addressed to the Superintendent of Police, Nairobi, by an Asian Sub-Inspector on probation:

"Since four successive nights I am getting no sleep. About 11 at night my breathing grows hard, the muscles of my stomach stiffen, and coughing grows constant. At some times fear my lungs may not collapse. I have noticed that I experience pain throughout my body, and it seems that has gone through whole of my nervous system."

"Yesterday afternoon Doctor [redacted] treated me at my quarters, diagnosis of my disease is Acute Asthma. He is of opinion that I must make a shift for Mombasa and probably he may write you regarding the same."

"I perfectly realize that my absence from duty must have been felt very badly, but Lord Sir! I am helpless and find no other solution. In reality Nairobi's climate has rendered me physically unfit for active duty. It is also completely dawned upon me that I have made an agreement to serve the Government at least for three years, under all costs, and as a gentleman I must stick to the end of the road. But really Sir! in this service I am undermining my own health and it is probable that I may even lose my life if I am to pass through the ordeal and my more of appeal would therefore in the charge of philanthropy just to favour me with a speedy discharge, for which I have already applied to."

WHEN LOCUSTS HELD UP A TRAIN

How locusts held up a train on the Kenya and Uganda Railways is described in the *Lynn News* by Sir Richard Wintley, who writes:

"We left Nairobi at 4 p.m. and were at Mombasa at 8 a.m., next day, but about 2 a.m. we were aroused from our slumbers by the train coming to a standstill and then jerking along a yard or two at a time, and then jerking back about the same distance, finally coming to a dead stop. The cause was millions of locusts in the hopper stage. They were coming down the embankment on one side, creeping over the track, and climbing up on the other side. As the engine and carriages moved, so many were killed that their dead bodies made the metals so greasy that the wheels could not grip, and as we were climbing a slight incline the train was brought to a standstill. There was nothing for it but to go back sixteen miles to the last station and telephone for a second engine from Voi—forty miles up the line—to pick us out.

When the second engine arrived we made a fresh start, and coming once again to a standstill, cutting with an electric light at about six feet high, we saw in the road at night the sight we had only dimly seen at 2 p.m. Millions of these creatures, like a regiment of soldiers, or a colony of ants, were marching down the road bank on one side, over the line, and up the other side, covering the bush by the side of the line as far as we could see. The regiment was at least a mile in width and even with two engines and the liberal use of sand, we were unable to proceed at snail's pace. When one of my readers asked me, 'What is the least locust in the hopper stage, my daughter has suggested a good definition: "It is like a good fat green beetle with a head and legs, and wings fast developing."

SWAHILI—A DICE-LIKE LANGUAGE

This writes *Tropical Life* in one of the recent publications of the Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory:

"We have had a most interesting pamphlet entitled *Mzingo mpya wa kutafuta yuki*, an unknown language which gives you the idea that the letters are set in a dice tumbler, shaken and laid on the table. In this case the throws gave the above results. Inside the game is contained, at some length, illustrated with drawing and explanation in English, which makes you imagine that the keeping of bees and the best hives for them are discussed. The concluding verse-like sentence is:

Zamani tuga ni nyuki alikuwa tani
Sasa, hivi wana kwele Mfuaaji!
Pua ni nyuki kwa njia mpya

Such things drive home to one the purpose responsibility of owning an entire country. What a lot of languages our Ministers must know if he is able to correspond with everyone who speaks a language like the above when complaining about the fact that his prickly

A GENUINE AFRICAN GHOST STORY

THE *Standard*, in the *Evening Post* publishes an African ghost story, the language, though the author's name is not given, reads:

"Travelling southward soon after the close of the Matabele Wars, I halted at the historic Shangani battlefield with its myriad of listening bones. To a hardened old hunter like me, listening to bones were bones, and nothing more, so I took two perfect skulls, intending to present them to a museum.

"On my return home, I came to check my women folk with the sight of my four white trophies, I hid them in the stable loft. That night I awoke in a cold sweat of fear. Standing at the foot of my bed were two stalwart Matabele warriors. Their magnificent feather head-dress, their highly ornamented shields and spears, and their fierce demeanour proclaimed them sons of a paramount chief.

"Speak!" I whispered, but these awful spectres were voiceless. Until dawn they circled tirelessly round and over my spineless form. This performance was repeated *ad nauseam* nightly, but, on the fourth night, my much-vaunted iron nerves, inflated and pocketing my pride, I confided my experiences to a man who had fought at the Shangani. "Pack up those skulls, and send someone to replace them on the battlefield," said he. "Only then will you have peace." I did so, and from that day have never again seen those two ghost warriors. "Bones are no longer bones to me."

AGED BY THE BITE OF A SNAKE

"Prospectors," writes Mr. W. A. Willis in *South Africa*, "are probably the most enduring, enterprising, uncomplaining, optimistic and lucky corps of men in the world. In 1912 we were examining a gold prospect near Selukwe which looked rather promising. The prospector, one Harry Nicholls, was a mine-woman veteran of the mining world, and obviously a good sort, and we concluded with him on the comparative disadvantages of old age. "How old do you think I am, then?" said Nicholls. "Sixty-three," we hazarded. "Not a bit of it; I am thirty-six," was the surprising reply. "I was struck by a snake years ago on the same mine, and though the boys brought me through, I never recovered, I added thirty years to my medical bill. However, he went on more cheerfully, "I then have got a good little mine, I stuff it, and we thought so too. We took an option on it together with some extensions belonging to Willoughby, Conant and others, and sold the lot under the picturesque title of the Wonderland Mine. It was in a gorgeous bit of scenery just above the Tlokoise valley—to the Consolidated Goldfields. A cable exercising the option was sent to Nicholls, who happened at the moment of its arrival to be touring outside the Selukwe post office. He was so overcome with—probably his only real stroke of luck that the poor chap thereupon dropped down dead."

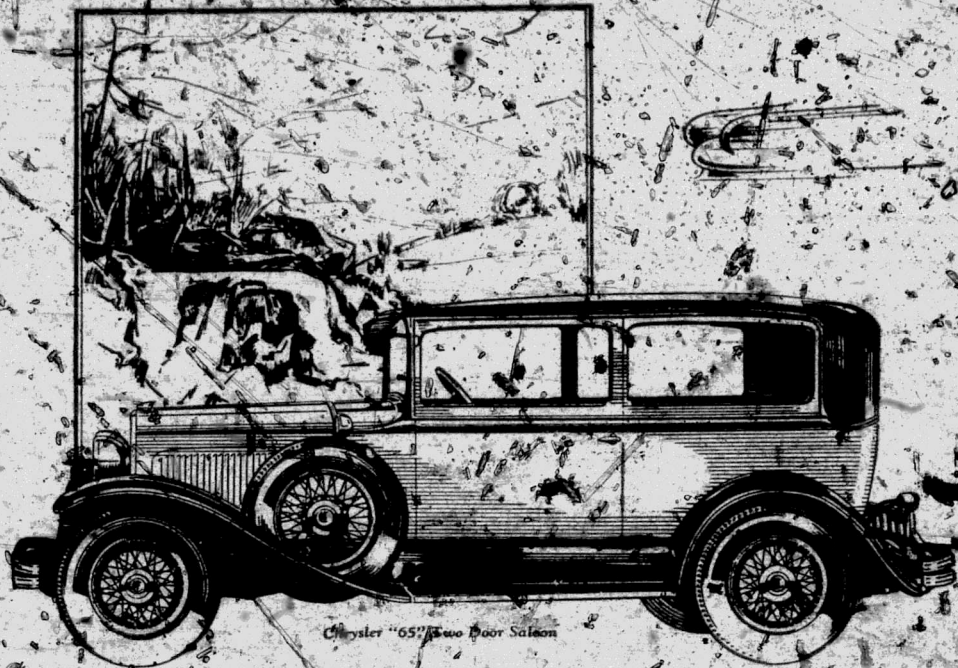
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Camp Fire Comments

Brown Boob Disease

Typographical errors are very easy to make and are far from easy to "spot," but occasionally they have a comical effect which deserves criticism. A photopathological pamphlet published in East Africa there is no need to be more precise—heads one section "Brown Boob Disease." It is a trouble from which they "educated Natives" is very liable to suffer, if our observations go for anything.

Europe's Little Ice Age and Africa.

A correspondent who is interested in Mr. Leakey's theories of glacial periods in tropical Africa resulting from ice Ages in Europe writes to ask if any such phenomenon has been observed in Africa as a consequence of the miniature Ice Age from which Europe has suffered this winter. "One would imagine," he says, "that the long and bitterly cold spell in Europe should have caused heavy rains further south, if there is anything in Mr. Leakey's ideas. Recent meteorological conditions appear to afford an unparalleled opportunity for the confirmation of those ideas and theories, and it is to be hoped that more will be heard of the matter."

Photographs of Watusi Women

Mrs. Patrick Ness's claim, made in her recent book, that her photograph of a Watusi woman is probably uniquely nearly correct. In the official Belgian report for 1927, on Ruanda-Urundi, submitted to the League of Nations, there is a photograph of the head of a Watusi woman showing the national coiffure, and no difficulty in obtaining the picture is mentioned. The coiffure is a peculiar one, consisting of a band round the head, ornamented with three dark, wavy lines, and with strings, apparently of beads, hanging down over the face. The type of physiognomy is definitely Bantu negro, and not Hamitic like that of the men.

Herrings for Africa.

Sir Robert Hamilton, now Liberal M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, previously Chief Justice of Kenya Colony, has suggested in the House of Commons that the Government might assist the Scots herring industry by introducing the fish to Central Africa. "Considering the richness of the Native for a *kitwevo*, or tasty relish with his maize, rice, or millet, the idea seems distinctly good one," says a correspondent, adding: "The herring, properly prepared, is emphatically appetising; the homely bløater is not to be despised; the kipper or *soy-eyed steak* of the British working classes (the former "middle classes") is both easily cooked and sustaining; and the "Bismarck herring" of the Continent has its points as a comestible. "Too besides," as a Negro would say, the fish is notably nourishing and simply full of vitamins. In the West Indies salt

fish from Newfoundland is a staple diet; no one respecting Negro considers his breakfast complete without a bit of a "l'il bit salt fish selt." If the herring once got established in the East or Central African Native menu, it would certainly be mutually advantageous to the Native and to England. Sir Robert should press his point.

Following on the advice of the plan for better citizenship, an official of the School of Oriental Studies in London draws attention to the fairly obvious, but often neglected fact that the British Empire has "a thousand tongues," and that proficiency in a mere couple of European languages hardly qualifies a commercial traveller to push business in British Dependencies. Yet, curiously enough, he recommends the study of Persian, Chinese, and Hindustani. But why any reference to Swahili, a language which, while easy to acquire and happily provided with a Roman alphabet, covers an unrivalled area of ground. He adds two disconcerting statistics: "one that even the very best commercial houses deliberately encourage their officers from learning the language of the country they are to work in; and the other, that Belgians possess an institute endowed by the State, which has a complete grammar and library of all the principal languages of the Empire." One who has tried to do business in East Africa will have discovered that Swahili is often the only means the European has to communicate with the smaller Indian *Waka* keepers, and for the matter of that, with the *Cake* traders who do so much of the local business.

A New Rat Exterminator

Kenya and Uganda, which wage unceasing war on rats, will cast an eager eye on developments in South Africa, where, according to a message from Johannesburg optimistically headed "Doom of the Rat," good work is being done. Last November, it appears, numerous wild rodents invaded De Aar, in the Cape Province, and died in large numbers. It was at first thought that death was due to plague, but laboratory tests have now proved that it was caused by a hitherto unknown organism related to the plague bacillus, which, while fatal to rats and mice, is harmless to human beings, domestic animals, and birds. "The wild disease is not spread by fleas, as is the plague, and definite inoculation is needed; but conveniently enough the infected rats before being display considerable irritability—and it is hoped will bite each other good and hard enough to spread the disease! As plague is now within three or four miles of Johannesburg, the news sounds good; but somehow one feels there is a snag somewhere. The rat is a wonderful beast, and though often threatened manages to survive in the most disconcerting fashion. More than one virus has been invented for his destruction, and, before this, he will have been enrolled for his extermination; but results have not been remarkable, to say the least. Nevertheless, East Africa will no doubt be interested.

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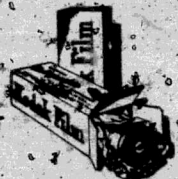
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SETTLEMENT IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Important Statement by the Governor.

SIR JAMES CRAWFORD MAXWELL, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said when opening the recent session of the Legislative Council of that Province:

"The three Native Reserve Commissions which have reported their findings, and effect of their recommendations. They have reported on the North Charterland Exploration Company's East Luangwa district in the extreme east, on the Tanganyika district in the north-east, and on the three districts through which the railway runs, the Batoka, Kafue, and Luangwa districts, excluding the Beira and Serenje sub-districts. Of the four remaining districts, Barotseland is by virtue of the agreement with Tanganyika not available for European settlement, and the time is not ripe to consider the subject in the Akenside, Avemba, and Mwaru Luapula districts.

Opportunities in North Charterland.

In the East Luangwa district the North Charterland Exploration Company has a freehold estate of ten thousand square miles in the Fort Jameson and Petane sub-districts. The remaining land in these sub-districts is unsuitable for European settlement, and some of it is unsuitable for Native settlement on account of fly. This freehold estate was approved, subject to the preservation of Native rights, and the Commission which sat in 1924-25 recommended the creation of Native Reserves with a total area of 3,238 square miles. When the Native population has been completely moved into these Reserves, the population is estimated by the Commission at 151,000, showing an average density of forty-five per square mile. The land left at the disposal of the North Charterland Exploration Company is 6,642 square miles, or over four and a quarter million acres.

The staple crop grown in this area is tobacco, and statistics show that in 1926-27 there were seventy-two planters who cultivated a total acreage of 5,600, and in 1927-28 fifty-seven planters, with a total acreage of 5,774, of which, however, 27 acres were abandoned. These figures include the acreage planted by the North Charterland Company and the United Tobacco Company. Even, allowing for a considerable portion of the four and a quarter million acres being unsuitable for any settlement, there should still be room for further European farms, but as the land belongs to the North Charterland Exploration Company, Government has no control whatsoever over its disposal, and any proposals for land settlement in this area would require to be formulated by the company itself.

Ample Room in Batoka District.

In the Tanganyika district a Commission reported in 1922-23. It was primarily appointed to deal with Native Reserves in the freehold estate of the British South Africa Company, but it was extended to the whole district. The Tanganyika district has an area of approximately thirteen and a half million acres, of which the Commission recommended that eight million acres be included in Native Reserves, leaving five and a half million acres outside the Reserves. Of this five and a half million acres 1,616,580 acres are the property of the British South Africa Company. At the time the Commission reported 109,548 acres had been alienated as follows: mission holdings, 31,621 acres; commercial, 13,277 acres; and farms and farms, 64,650 acres. At the same time there were forty-three Europeans in the district, of whom eight were Government officials, twelve missionaries, eleven women,

and three commercial men. There is thus ample land available for further European settlement, though it is probable from the nature of the country that some of this land will be useless for agriculture.

Settlement Statistics for 1928.

During the year 1928 twenty-six titles in fee simple were issued for twenty-seven farms, comprising 61,328 acres. Twenty-two permits of occupation were issued, of which sixteen permits were in exchange for permits previously issued, comprising 11,840 acres, and sixteen permits were for new grants of land, comprising 20,777 acres. Of the new permits issued thirteen were granted to persons already resident in Northern Rhodesia and three permits of occupation, comprising 6,000 acres, were granted to new settlers.

Three farmers surrendered three permits of occupation for three farms, comprising 7,170 acres. Government cancelled 206 permits of occupation and granted possession of 2,235 acres for breach of conditions of the permits of occupation by the permit holders.

Eighty-one inquiries for land were received, emanating from the following sources: Northern Rhodesia, 40; Southern Rhodesia, 15; Union of South Africa, 14; Belgian Congo, 8; Australia, 2; and Kenya Colony, 2.

AGRICULTURE IN THE COLONIES.

Appointment of an Agricultural Advisory Council.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health. The Rt. Hon. W. Gansby Goss, M.P., will act temporarily as Chairman of the Council, and Mr. F. A. Stockdale, C.B.E., Assistant Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, will be Vice-Chairman. The following have accepted the Secretary of State's invitation to serve on the Council: Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O., Dr. A. W. Hill, C.M.G., F.R.S., Dr. G. K. Marshall, C.M.G., F.R.S., Dr. E. J. Butler, C.I.E., F.R.S., Professor T. B. Wood, C.B.E., F.R.S., Dr. W. H. Andrews, M.R.C.V.S., Dr. A. T. Stanton, C.M.G., and Mr. R. V. Vernon, L.B.

The Lawes Trust Committee and the Joint Committee on Research in Animal Nutrition of the University of Aberdeen and the North of Scotland College of Agriculture have been invited to give their consent, respectively, to Sir John Russell, B.Sc., F.R.S., and Dr. J. B. Orr, B.S.O., M.C., D.Sc., serving on the Council. Mr. G. H. Greasy of the Colonial Office, has been appointed Secretary to the Council.

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MOSHI MEETING OF ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF EAST AFRICA

Views of the Business Community

The seventeenth half-yearly session of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce, held recently in Moshi under the chairmanship of Mr. J. S. Campbell, one of the most interested and active concerned in Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London, which was considered by several delegates as insufficiently supplied with funds for the purpose of advertising the territories on the subject. Mr. Bergman, the Association's secretary, made a proposition to the termination of the present temporary arrangements between the Department of Overseas Trade and the Office, adding that further financial provision should be made in order to permit the employment of an adequate specialist staff to assist commercial houses in popularising the products of the territories in the world's markets. It was further resolved that this Association considers that the contribution of £800 per annum made by the Tanganyika Government is inadequate for the publicity of the Territory and that a substantial increase be made in order to provide for better publicity service for the country.

Lighterage in Tanganyika Ports

Two resolutions unanimously adopted on the subject of Mr. Meek's report read:— "This Association strongly disapproves of Government, as well as engaging themselves in business, and considers that for Governments to do so is not only unconstitutional but also grossly unfair to the commercial community and would operate as a restraint of trade; further, this Association protests against Government's decision on the execution of any policy which is closely connected with commerce without first obtaining the views of representative commercial bodies on such policy; and— "This Association most emphatically objects to Government taking over and assuming control of the lighterage services for the ports of Tanganyika Territory, as the Association understands is the Government's intention."

The "perfect mania" of the Tanganyika Government for closing certain areas of the Territory was criticised, and the Association unanimously adopted Mayor Perkins' resolution that this Association is of the opinion that the action of the Tanganyika Government in enclosing the diamond area in the Shinyanga District is detrimental to the progress of the community and that it is an instruction to the Executive to communicate with the Tanganyika Government to ascertain the reason.

Kenya Government Finance

Tanganyika delegates abstained from voting on Mr. Bergman's resolution, which all the Kenya

members supported. That it is quite clear that Kenya Government finance and methods require a complete reorganisation, that the Economic and Finance Committee be immediately reconstituted and commissioned to investigate and report on the situation; and that the Nairobi Chamber be asked to suggest the names of at least one member.

Mr. Baker Smith, honorary legal adviser to the Moshi Chamber, who emphasised that Tanganyika had the highest stamp duty in the British Empire, moved the following two resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—

That this Association is of the opinion that the stamp duties charged by the Tanganyika Government for legal mortgages and conveyances are excessive, and requests Government to reduce these stamp duties to 1% for mortgages and 1% for conveyances.

That in the opinion of this Association the clause in the lease of occupancy granted by the Tanganyika Government to the effect that rents are to be revised every twenty years is deleted, as it is obvious that farms and township properties will be unmarketable, since the value must, in the nature of the grant, be of an unknown quantity."

Other Resolutions

Port of Tanga.—In view of the heavy traffic through the port of Tanga, this Association recommends the improvement of wharfage facilities in general at that port.

Adriatic Inland Postage.—That this Association renews its previous resolution that it is in objection to the Executive to make early representations to Government with a view to bringing into force a rate of postage and an equivalent reduction on newspaper and postal matter.

Daylight Saving.—That the Daylight Saving Ordinance has been a benefit to the communities of the towns of Kenya and that this Association would like to see it continued indefinitely.

New Branches.—That in the opinion of this Association a branch line be constructed from Sany to Ngata-Nairobi.

Discussion on Closure Unfinished

It had been hoped to discuss the report of the Commission on Closure, but as nobody had reached the Moshi Chamber, and as it was felt that the other Chambers had had insufficient time to study thoroughly so far as the documentary formal discussion was postponed until the next session.

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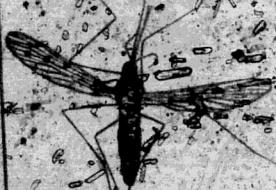
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SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S MISSION

East Africa's Executive News Office has confirmed that six weeks ago East Africa was able to make the first announcement that Sir Samuel Wilson, the permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, had been invited by the Imperial Government to visit East Africa to discuss on the spot matters arising from the report of the commission on the clove union.

Our report which has caused considerable interest in press circles in this country was confirmed last week in the House of Commons by Mr. Amery, who was asked by Mr. J. H. Thomas whether action was contemplated by the Government with regard to the recommendations of the report of the recent Commission on Clove Union and what machinery was proposed for giving effect to the undertaking that local business interests would be consulted before any final recommendations were entered into.

Mr. Amery: "I propose to ask Sir Samuel Wilson to proceed to East Africa as soon as possible in order to discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission in the four clove producing areas, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Zaire and Zeylan, and also the creation of these proposals for effecting the clove union view as may appear desirable with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected. With a view to seeing how far it may be possible to find a basis of general agreement, it will be his task as I can see with a line of scientific close examination to be a most practical and otherwise a most important to report the outcome of his considerations. His report obviously will not be available until after the General Election, but any proposals for action arising out of it will, in so far as the present Government are concerned, be submitted to Parliament before any final decision is taken."

Mr. Thomas: "Does this mean that Sir Samuel Wilson will have no power to commit the Government in any way; that the one object of his mission is merely to ascertain local facts; and is it to be clearly understood that the proposed residence of the High Commissioner is not to be the subject of his inquiry?"

Amery: "Sir Samuel Wilson will not commit the Government or Parliament in any way. The object of his visit is simply to ascertain what terms clove union can be made workable and acceptable. It is a practical question like that referred to by Mr. Thomas and excluded from his consideration."

Mr. Thomas: "So the position is clear when the new Parliament re-assembles nothing coming out of Sir Samuel Wilson's mission will have prevented the action of any Government then called upon to deal with it and the question before that Government deals with it Parliament will have an opportunity of discussing the matter?"

Amery: "Yes. The liberty of action of any Government will be fully unimpeded. It is the duty of the Government to deal with the question of the clove union as it arises. The Government will have an opportunity of discussing the matter."

Mr. Thomas: "That question may be brought to the attention of the House, but the member is aware of the Government's established policy on the subject?"

Amery: "The Government's established policy on the subject is that the clove union is a matter of local representation and that the Government will consider the proposals with regard to the franchise."

Mr. Thomas: "The local feeling in every community is very strong and it is a matter of change of policy. It is a matter of local agreement."

Have you considered the weighing machine? Weighing machine weighing may make all the difference between profit and loss.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

The East Africa Information Bureau exists for the purpose of disseminating information and news of the continent and of any matter of interest to its objects is to contribute to the development of East Africa throughout East and Central Africa, and the information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Non-residents wishing to appoint agents, and agents wishing their representation, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the services rendered by this Journal in such cases.

An Egyptian Consulate has been established in Addis Ababa.

Coffee exports from Tanganyika last year reached 208,622 cwt.

Uduma's new Indian School was recently opened by Mr. H. Hignell, the Provincial Commissioner.

No dividend is to be paid by the West African and German East Africa Lines for 1928. For 1927 the dividend was 7%.

Mr. J. Ten Hoon, manager of the Zambian branch of the West African Overseas Trading Company, is at present on leave.

Mr. Donald William Leech, a well-known Kenya journalist, has filed his petition in bankruptcy, owing to inability to pay his debts.

The National Bank of India shows net earnings of £2,388,220 for the year 1928. Shareholders are to receive a dividend of 20% free of tax.

Exports from Uganda last January of this year included 57,350 lb. of tobacco leaf, 35,600 lb. of tobacco strips, and 140,251 lb. of tea.

Imports of motor cars and motor cycles into the Sudan during 1928 reached a total value of ££175,200, an increase of no less than 76% on the figures for 1927.

The Department of Agriculture of Kenya has recently imported forty black Persian rams for the purpose of conducting experiments as to the improvement of Native sheep strains.

The Governor in Council has ordered that the Coffee Industry (Registration and Improvement) Ordinance, 1928, shall be applied henceforth to the Northern, Tanga, and Branga Provinces of Tanganyika.

One Ltd. of Njoro, Kenya, to be wound up by Mr. A. K. Constantine as liquidator, but a new company, named One (1928) Ltd., has been registered to take over the old company as a going concern.

The partnership of George and Robert Koblitz, trading as Justus & the East Africa Prize Garage and Transport Company, has been dissolved, the first name continuing the business under the old name.

Dr. J. Burt, D.Sc., of the University of Cambridge, has contributed to the March issue of Tropical Woods (published by the University) a note on African Sandalwood from Portuguese East Africa, which is also to be found in Tanganyika Territory.

The Shell Company of East Africa Ltd., the Shell Company of the Sudan Ltd., the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. (Kenya) Ltd. are among a number of companies which are to be absorbed by the Consolidated Petroleum Company, a Shell and Persian combine.

Messrs. Megson & Partners Ltd., the well-known Kenya business house, is reported to have sold their hardware interests to a new company named Associated Hardware Ltd., and their printing department, Mr. E. L. Pharazyn, who will trade as the Azroli Press.

The exports of lint cotton from Uganda during the year 1928 are now officially returned at 1,248,000 bales, valued at £2,753,328, compared with 1,222,000 bales, valued at £1,600,828, for the previous year. The exports of cotton seed during the same period amounted to 1,550 tons, valued at £233,110, compared with 20,000 tons, valued at £20,303.

A League of Empire Housewives, the members of which will be pledged to give preference in their shopping purchases to Empire manufacturers and Empire food products, is in process of formation, with the cooperation of the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition, the Empire Day Medal Association, and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

The current monthly review of Barclays Bank states:—

Kenya.—General business in European circles remains fairly satisfactory and bazaar trade continues to show improvement.

Uganda.—General trade and bazaar business have shown signs of a revival. Activity is expected to continue during the next few months.

Northern Rhodesia.—Mining operations on the Congo border are said to be encouraging, and trade in that territory continues fairly brisk.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

KENYA AS A MOTOR MARKET

COFFEE
At last week's public auctions there was a fair demand for most descriptions of East African coffees, and steady prices were realised.

Kenya	
A	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
B	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
C	1045. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Peaberry	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
London graded	
First sizes	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Second sizes	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Third sizes	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Peaberry	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Ungraded	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Tanganyika	
Arusha	
London graded	
First sizes	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Second sizes	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Third sizes	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Peaberry	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Kilimanjaro	
London graded	
First sizes	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Second sizes	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Third sizes	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Peaberry	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Uganda	
Robinda	
London graded	
First sizes	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Second sizes	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Third sizes	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Peaberry	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Eastern Province	
Kenia	
Sm. S.	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Large S.	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Uganda	
Sm. S.	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.
Large S.	1175. 0d. to 1175. 6d.

London prices of East African coffees on March 10th 1920 are 3 bars compared with 67.78 bars on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Cocoa Beans—The market is unchanged at 200/- for forward shipment.
Cocoa Seed—The market is quiet. Buyers are asking 200/- for ship, but no offerings are being made by sellers at this figure.
Grownuts—The market is unchanged at 17.15/- for March-April shipment.
Sisal—The market is dull with East African quoted nominally at 21.10/- for white and on a slow flow.
Sisal—The market is quiet and unchanged.
Tea—At 15/- per cwt. in auction, the price of 100 lbs. of tea is 15/- in average price of 130/- per lb.

AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT

THE current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa says:
Kenya.—The total maize yield is now estimated at 4,500,000 bags, of which about 1,000,000 may be available for export. The coffee crop is below the average, and is anticipated that some 10,000 cwt. will be available for export. Sisal production in the Colony for the twelve months ending July next is estimated at 18,000 tons. The prospects for next season's crops are very promising.
Uganda.—Bazaar trade generally is very active.
Tanganyika.—Conditions in the bazaar are normal and stocks on hand moderate.
Nyasaland.—Trade improvement is expected in April, when the cessation of the rains and the commencement of local tobacco-haying should result in marked improvement in business. The tobacco crop will be smaller than last year.

Local showers are being received from various districts of Kenya, where the outlook for good rains is promising.

The splendid market which the East African series offer for the sale of suitable motor vehicles is again emphasised by the latest information which we have received from the Royal East African Automobile Association, which, in forwarding particulars of motor registrations in Kenya during 1920, points out that during the twelve months the Colony showed an astounding increase of 31% in motor vehicles, and that in lorries and trucks 1777 motor cars were registered in Kenya during the year (compared with 418 in 1917), 81% being of British or Canadian origin, 7% of English manufacture, and 12% of Continental make.

The number of lorries and trucks was 1,233 (compared with 636 in 1917), and in this category the U.S.A. and Canada combined to account for 92%, English make representing only 6%. Motor cycle registrations are 1,590 were 7% over the previous year's figures. In this class English makes accounted for 88%. Commenting on the disproportionate registrations of British and foreign makes, Mr. Walton Fern states:— "America and Canada still swamp everything with 88% and English cars have advanced only 4%. This is due entirely to the price question, and to the fact that in the lower priced English car models the horse-power is not sufficient (in the white settlement areas we lose anything from 15% to 20% in engine power), and also to the fact that with these models the car is small and light and will not carry the average load required. The most popular English car is the Morris Cowley, mainly because of its price, and although we have proved that it will go practically anywhere, it will not carry the load which the settler requires of his car."

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

Madaga left Durban homewards, March 26
 Madaga left Marsell, outwards, March 26
 Madaga left Dar es Salaam outwards, March 26
 Madaga arrived Durban, March 26
 Namibia left Durban for Mombasa and Durban, March 26
 Durban left Durban for East Africa, March 26
 Karoo left Zanzibar for East Africa, April 3
 Karapa arrived Bombay, March 30
 Flora left Bombay for East Africa, April 3

HELLAS

Riftfontein arrived East Africa for further calls, March 26
 Riftfontein left East Africa homewards, March 26
 Ripperker arrived East Africa for East Africa, March 27
 Nykeke left East Africa for East Africa, March 27
 Westfontein left Antwerp for East Africa, March 27
 Africa Mar left Cape Town for East Africa, March 27
 Bloemkerk left Cape Town for East Africa, March 27
 Klipfontein arrived East Africa, March 27
 Stelwolt arrived East Africa, March 27
 Grypskerk left Port Susan homewards, March 27
 Bilton left Mombasa homewards, March 27
 Springfontein arrived Durban for East Africa, March 27
 Nieuwkerk arrived Lourenco Marques for East Africa, March 27
 Sumatra left Rotterdam for South and East African ports, March 27
 Gierker left Rotterdam for South and East African ports, March 27
 Nina arrived Amsterdam for South and East African ports, March 27

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

General Ducasse left East Africa homewards, March 26
 Aviator Roland Carro left Djibouti homewards, March 25
 General Volon left Mauritius arrived Diego Suarez, March 25
 Chambord left Djibouti outwards, March 25

UNION CASTLE

Branton Castle left Lourenco Marques for Madag, March 27
 Branton Castle left London for East Africa, March 28
 Dunder Castle left East London for New York, March 28

Dunder Castle left London for London, March 28
 Blengorm Castle left Liverpool for London, March 30
 Gloucester Castle left East Africa for London, March 30
 Marston Castle arrived London from East Africa, March 30
 Mandaff Castle left East Africa for London, March 30
 Tlangovers Castle arrived East London for Beira, April 10
 Hainstephan Castle left East Africa for London, March 27
 Sandrate Castle left New York for Beira, March 22
 Sandrate Castle left East Africa from New York, March 22

INQUIRY INTO PROTECTIVE DUTIES

Further to the news which was published last week concerning protective Customs duties in East Africa, it is interesting to note that the *personnel* of the Committee appointed by the Government of Kenya to inquire into the effects of such duties is as follows: The Colonial Secretary (as Chairman), Treasurer, Director of Agriculture, Chief Native Commissioner, and Commissioner of Customs, together with all the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, the Chairmen of the Nairobi and Mombasa Chambers of Commerce, and a representative of Indian interests. If the Committee proposes the retention of the protective duties in whole or in part, it is requested to frame recommendations in the best means of reconciling such retention with the operation of the Customs Union with Uganda and Tanganyika.

EAST AFRICAN RAILS

Rails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day and at the same time on April 13, 18, and 23. Mail for Nyasaland, Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, April 5.
 Inland mail from East Africa are expected in London on April 8, 13, and 20.

JANUARY COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS FROM U.K. TO EAST AFRICA

Table specially compiled for the Board of Trade Returns

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	sq. yds.
Non-British East African Territories					
Grey cotton piece goods	1,700	31,200	12,200	262	1,924
Bleached	1,300	23,700	9,000	10,322	2,445
Printed	32,300	45,700	397,300	20,447	20,386
Dyed in the piece	1,100	3,200	38,400	30,494	13,038
Coloured	1,100	3,200	8,000	2,599	5,567
Non-British East Africa (Straits)					
Grey cotton piece goods	1,200	86,100	1,000	7,124	1,974
Bleached	1,200	505,700	223,000	13,150	2,445
Printed	148,400	383,800	140,200	4,702	12,063
Dyed in the piece	361,500	30,800	184,400	38,950	10,898
Coloured	80,600	24,300	67,200	2,740	3,801

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The Government of Sarawak wished to increase the water supply of Kuching, the Capital of Sarawak, and to store up a large reservoir. They investigated every type of tank and discovered a Jozan type of retention, and in the end they decided upon a Braithwaite Unit Tank. Because the price of the supplies from stock and the skill of Braithwaite was the cheapest for such work, the work was done in less than a month, the first half of the tank was erected in Sarawak, the other half was sent in storage in several railons of drinking water. Then two months later, the Government of Sarawak had the tank completed and filled with drinking water, not available at the commencement of the tank, but by an action and of doing to them when required. The cost of the tank was only Braithwaite's name.



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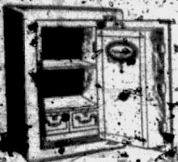
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SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S MISSION.

WHEN the London Press announced some weeks ago that the Imperial Government had decided to appoint the High Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika probably the Government on Closer Union *East Africa* was able to contradict the report and to state that, on the contrary, no such step was contemplated. But Sir Samuel Wilson, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, had been invited to the East Africa Conference on the subjects arising out of the recommendations of the Commission. Although the publication given in this country and abroad of our criticisms, which were officially considered only a few days ago, the object of the mission was to be misunderstood in many instances, some of which may refer to him as the High Commissioner whose immediate appointment was suggested by Sir Hilton Young and his colleagues and the East Africans have suggested to us that the best thing of his mission was the desire of the Government to bury a report which they regarded as a "subversion" to that Department of State.

It is to many sections of Africa. The exact nature of the task upon which the Permanent Under-Secretary has embarked in this week requires to be understood in the public opinion if the first is to yield the maximum results, and we therefore think it well to emphasize Mr. Amey's statement in the House of Commons, that Sir Samuel Wilson's object is simply to ascertain on what terms closer union can be made, administratively, compatible and otherwise acceptable, and to discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission and possible modifications of these proposals with the Governments concerned and with all bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected, with a view to seeing how far it may be possible to find a basis of general agreement. In our first leading article when we wrote on the subject we expressed the view that to be fully followed by the Indian Commission—that of returning to discuss on the spot their embryo proposals—would have clarified the atmosphere generally, would have eliminated the risks of misunderstanding, and by removing some points likely to invite attack would have increased immensely the value and prestige of a document in which East Africa has but high hopes. The misunderstandings which we anticipated immediately revealed themselves, and each of the last ten weeks has confirmed us more strongly in the opinion that the greatest mistake made by the Commission was that of not revisiting these tendencies before publishing its recommendations. What the Commission omitted to do is to be done by Sir Samuel Wilson, who, though it will find his duty made more difficult by public unwillingness to certain passages in the Report, the Special Commissioner, if he may be so called, has no power to commit the Government or to do so in any way, but his visit is a clear indication that the present Cabinet still inclines towards closer union if local objections can be adequately met. The foregoing have, it seems to us, everything to do with our closer union of the right kind, and we sincerely hope that the Special Commissioner will succeed in reconciling conflicting views and in preparing the best possible opportunity of a closer union acceptable to all three Dependencies. If he can achieve that difficult task Sir Samuel Wilson will have rendered special service to East Africa.

TANGANYIKA OFFICERS IN CONGRESS. THEIR VIEWS ON MEN AND MATTERS.

Speeches at East Africa.

East Africa, which has attended a special congress of the C. P. O. at the meeting of the Tanganyika Congress of Officers as well as a number of the same resolutions that has adopted has now received the final copy of the proceedings. The debates were of a very considerable interest and we therefore give hereunder selected extracts from the minutes.

The chair was taken by Mr. J. C. E. Stewart, a member of the staff of the Tanganyika Association of the Territory, and the thirty-one delegates present spoke on behalf of agriculture, commerce, and the opinion of the Territory directly represented were, A. S. M. Dar es Salaam, Kilosa, Mbingu, Mboya, Moringoni, Tanga, Tukuva, and Lambara.

A most interesting address in European settlement in Tanganyika, given by Colonel H. J. S. H. S., was heard in a subsequent issue. Meanwhile we quote the following:—

The Dar es Salaam Exhibition

The Hon. R. Ruggie Brise, M.C., I.C. Criticism may be levelled at the holding of the Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in Dar es Salaam, but as visitors were not yet the majority of the Territory, the site is inconvenient except for those that have motor cars, that there are many more picturesque surroundings, that it is a great nuisance for the local population to send a substantial part of the town as not the spare room for accommodation, that on the grass and under the staffs a tent is more to some people's liking; that the recent British Empire Exhibition has not made the millionaires, that while the public were subscribing to this exhibition to ensure that Tanganyika was represented, the authorities were concurrently increasing the higher supply for plantations, increasing the displacement of the coffee planters an introduction of a threat and destructive competition in the cotton industry, that is one side of the picture, and it does not tend to be exhaustive.

Some of you may have read of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851. It was a perfect God-send to the Government, as it diverted public attention from the mind. That, so far as we know, is not the reason for holding the Show in Dar es Salaam. History tells of the 1851 Exhibition that the popular side has not been unanimous in approval or promotion, that at first subscriptions were slow, though subsequently similar improved. It is, however, recorded that of that exhibition, but of those that followed, that both years in each case exceeded the last years. There was trade revival.

Some of the correspondence, and the occasion of the many of their correspondence and mis-undertaken. The Exhibition of products, the exhibition of the rivalry in magnitude and quality of goods and quality. These of men will be the only one that shows in East Africa the cultural drive in the world. The future of the world and elsewhere will recall, I think that the many of the and entertaining, further providing opportunity of intercourse, interchange of ideas and information and instruction such as the

display affords. That other countries indulge in these exhibitions, and more so than ever before, is to my mind proof in this age of advertisement of the necessity of following their example, an example which Tanganyika cannot ignore.

The giraffe is the emblem of this Territory. I believe that it is the only African mammal which is unable to make any vocal noise whatever. I hope that those of us here are not similarly afflicted. Let it not be said of those of us who reside in Tanganyika, that we have identified ourselves with the Territory's prosperity, that we fail to proclaim the abundant possibilities with which fortune has favoured this land. How many other countries can boast of an increase of 100% in domestic exports in the space of four years—from 35,733,220 in 1923 to 73,440,000 in 1927, excluding transit trade.

Mayor J. Stewart Wells, C.B.E. I think you can take an assurance from the south-western area that we will do our best, with coffee, tea, rubber, cheese, and so on, and the Tringa farms will also support you. The general view is that the exhibition is most desirable from the settlers' point of view.

Capt. N. J. Paul. We in Arusha wish the exhibition every success and wish we were in a position to send down exhibits, but having to transport from Arusha to Dodoma, and that down by rail, it may not be possible to do so. However, we will do our utmost to send down exhibits from the Agricultural Society.

Mr. Maxtone-Gadler, speaking on behalf of the Lambara Planters' Association, would like to say that although previously the planters did not think so, they now agree that Dar es Salaam is the most suitable place for the exhibition. That this Congress was unanimously resolved. That this Congress be prepared to support an Industrial Show and Exhibition in 1929.

The Present Native Policy

The Hon. F. Howe-Brace, M.L.C. There has been much criticism of the expensive school for the sons of the white chiefs at Labora, and undoubtedly the sight of this really solid and imposing structure provides food for reflection. It seems to be a well-founded criticism that to educate even the sons of chiefs in such an environment, which they acquire as a habit to, and under conditions, which will not be reproduced for them when they return to their respective tribal homes, is probably not going to give the best results. Anyway, one such school in the Territory is quite sufficient, and no more should be built.

It is well to bear in mind when considering the problem of how best to educate the Natives, that he is still one of the most primitive persons in the world. In all the centuries he has contributed nothing to mankind worth preserving in the arts or the sciences. He has presumably been on the earth as long as other races, but some factor has slowed his progress, and it is certainly debatable whether by spoon-feeding he can attain that development which his sponsors have in mind, and which other races, by themselves included, have had to acquire by following the hard pathway of experience and sacrifice. Only one of two courses will prove this one way or the other, and it is meantime well to ask, whether it is justified in asking that the Native education policy should for some time to come be directed in the main to practical training, wherefrom nothing but good can result.

Most of the administrative officers with whom I have discussed the present Native policy have expressed themselves as enthusiastic and confident in the ultimate success, was the keynote of their remarks. One or two have been definitely doubtful. A justifiable conclusion to believe would be that the comparatively sudden translation of the various chief-

The main session which still is being held at the Tanganyika Association of Officers, is now in its final stages, and the necessary arrangements for the final session have been completed.

from nonentity to positions of responsibility and trust. All and otherwise, with endless opportunities for graft, would have been rather too much for most of them, and that it would have been preferable to have advanced rather more slowly. It is likely that many of the tribes have been so long without their hereditary chiefs in power amongst them that the traditional respect that was theirs in time gone by has faded, and the reinstated chiefs themselves are not deemed to wield authority. All this will take time to establish, and the experiment will need the most careful handling in its infancy. We hear, for instance, of the hut and poll tax collections having not gone up to expectations. The reason is that instead of the local chief, whose duty it is to collect the tax, the Government has now received a salary in respect of the tax.

But probably the most serious authority vested in the chief and the dispenser of things is the administration of justice. The powers are limited. I have heard of cases by several non-officials that at any rate in some Native courts, graft is rampant. That is not only what should be expected. These courts are not easy to pry and I am sure that if specific instances of graft were to be reported, the Government would use its power to punish the offender.

Another phase of this Native administration which commands attention as to the behaviour when Native interests clash with Native interests. It is laid down that the Native interests are paramount, but we cannot, and, of course, we are not asked, to accept that this means the non-Native has no standing whatsoever, and that his interests are not to receive consideration even when they do conflict with those of the Native. It is said that there are certain administrative officers, whether actuated by excessive Negrophilia or maybe from sheer lack of experience, who are inclined to take the narrow view which jeopardises the non-Native unduly, and the only way to rectify this sort of thing is for each such occurrence to be reported chapter and verse, so that it may be brought to the notice of headquarters as soon as possible.

Increase of Native Drunkenness.

Brigadier General Cary, B.N.M., D.S.O., I have seen a great deal of drunkenness amongst the Natives, and there is no sign of its being checked. It is rather on an increase. Even in the streets of Iringa you can see men drunk, and I am told there is no punishment. Members of the Iringa Farmers Association are not satisfied with the present policy. With further European supervision it might be a great success.

The Rev. A. Melville Anderson, M.A., coming from Iringa, and being both a missionary and a settler, I would like to come with what has been said by General Barnard. In our Farmers Association here we have had these problems to consider, especially the matter of drunkenness, and we are pressing very hard to get some law to check some regulation on the sale of beer. I have tried through the local sultan to use our influence and we are coming for some results. Some of the settlers here started a small school on the farm to keep their own people together and employ them in the evenings as a preventative that they may not go to the beer-drinkings. European oversight for the political officer to keep in touch with his area is an exceedingly difficult matter. General Barnard is in a particularly lonely spot. My place is not nearly so much in the blue, but we practically never see a political officer near our place.

Captain Paul. Beer-drinking parties are in high fashion with the Wagogo, more so than with other tribes. The Wagogo are the moving figures. All

this takes place under the eyes of the Provincial and district authorities, and no attempt is made at stopping or minimising these evil practices. The Wagogo is idle, never works on his own farm, and is fond of visiting, because it means not only a constant, but a long drink throughout his visit. When trekking through the Dodoma area it is very difficult to obtain a little food for four or five carriers. The Wagogo will tell you there is only a little left for beer-making. Beer-drinking is very much on the increase, and should be seriously considered by Government, not fostered as has been the case up to the present in the Dodoma Province and elsewhere. The authorities are actually erecting beer halls.

It was resolved that this Congress believe that the most urgentatives is on the increase, and is of opinion that the Government should institute measures to combat this evil.

Native Education.

The Rev. Dr. Brouwer. "We cannot teach the Native religion or educate him if we do not take away the obstacles to both religion and education. One of the principal obstacles is the laziness of the Native. His needs are few, the soil easily produces the very few things necessary to his sustenance. And so, even converted to Christianity, he will not be able even to follow the Ten Commandments. He has too much time to loiter and to look for mischief. We must take away this laziness, and, therefore, besides teaching religion, we must teach him to work. If he is not in need of money we must create some needs for him in order to make him work. Teach him to house himself better, clothe himself better, and create other needs which in time will change him entirely. Many do not seem to realise the enervating effect of labour."

Major W. Lead, M.C., M.L.C.: "I must express my growing lack of confidence and faith in the educational policy adopted by our Government. Which nation in the world to-day that has attained any degree of eminence has arrived at its present position by means of such a sheltered system of progress as that proposed by our Government for the Native of this country? Long periods of hard work, bitter and slow learning to take hard knocks, and the education of whole tribes and people in the hard school of the world have had to be passed through before any race has attained national prosperity and success.

"We are trying to teach the African to run before he has learned to walk. Our present educational policy should, I submit, consist in inculcating a plain and simple system of morality, an understanding and acceptance of the rights of lands and contracts, the virtues of truth and the stern necessity for honest work and industry for all people who desire to advance.

Criticism of Present Methods.

"Technical education is important, but moral education is the basis of everything. I believe that the present methods of government are steadily undermining the work of missionaries and workers which have in the past tended toward the betterment and development of ignorant and savage people. I also believe that there is a great danger that the present methods will give rise to a large and increasing number of Native pariahs, educated in the rudiments of reading and writing, but who are unable to do industrial work and occupations, and speedily degenerating into loafers and township idlers. In short, I believe that the present educational process is against the best interests of the Native and must certainly hinder the sound development of the territory."

was resolved that this Congress is of the opinion that monogamic marriage is in the interests of this country, and will increase the population, and that the Marriage Ordinance should be amended so as to encourage monogamic marriage, and that this Congress urges on the Government the necessity of some form of indenture or apprenticeship for a term of years to assist in the practical training of natives in agriculture or handicrafts by settlers and others, and thus safeguard both parties by providing that the work of training once started be not wasted and that efficient training be given.

Education of European Children and Natives.

Captain Paul: "The Governor, in giving evidence before the Permanent Mandates Commission, declared that European children of schoolage are sent overseas for education, owing principally to the local health conditions. I emphatically state that this is not so. The Governor erred in order to excuse himself from a moral responsibility. Come, with me to the southern Highlands or to the northern Highlands and I will show you hundreds of robust children who would, with equal educational opportunities, compare favourably with children of any other African Colony. The late German Government did ever so much more for the education of European children, even offering to send them to Germany for higher education at Government cost. The present Governor refuses even to provide adequately for the children of soldiers who fought and won the safety which the Governor and the Director of Education now enjoy. We ask for just enough to equip our children with an education in order to place them in a fit condition for their walk in life.

At Mwapwa you will find huge buildings and a large number of dwelling houses going up for Native education. I stayed there two years ago. There were about four European teachers newly arrived from England to teach Swahili and five native teachers to assist. They had to teach between them forty-seven Native children. What a colossal task it must have been for the overworked staff! These teachers had also much of their time occupied in introducing and teaching Native boys football, hockey, cricket, and other games. At Mwapwa you find the beautiful white cloths and Tabora a white-washed hethel. The present officers conferred and the Director of Education must feel proud when they look upon such a vast waste of public money.

Cost for a European and a Native.

A British one European teacher conducted his class of sixty-two children successfully for a considerable time all sub-standards up to Standard V, at a cost of £13 8s. The Government policy of providing model palaces for Native education, overcrowded with novels for Europeans, Lord Olivier and the Governor might put that in their mind and pocket. The Governor and the Government £13 8s. for European child per year. At Mwapwa it cost this Government over £60 for a Native child per annum in 1907, exclusive of building, transport, furniture, and stationery. Mwapwa, Tabora and Tabora would prove even more costly. In face of all this enormous waste the Government has the audacity to tell us that it cannot find additional grants towards European education. I was connected with the Education Department in the Transvaal. I make a point of going into this question. It was investigated by the Congress and recommends that Government be pressed for a special account

and provide the necessary teaching facilities, kindergarten, primary and secondary education for European children and communications.

On the proposition of Mr. G. B. Casnard it was resolved that roads in the country should be provided with (a) to the southern Highlands, and (b) the connection between the Central and Northern systems, and in view of the great wear and tear of trunk roads through heavy motor traffic in districts not served by a railway, this Congress recommends the formation of Provincial Road Boards consisting mainly of non-officials, with power to devote local income from motor taxation to the upkeep of such roads.

Points from the Debate.

A population consisting principally of British officials will not accept Tanganyika Territory an integral portion of the British Empire. —Major W. Lead.

It must be overcome gradually. The Government has already taken a step in the right direction by mainly taxing those who retain a majority of wives. —The Rev. A. McKillop Anderson.

It does not seem to me that there is great difficulty in this country about the white man and the black man living side by side. The difficulty is rather how the white man who is non-official can live alongside the white man who is an official. —The Hon. R. Ruggles-Brise.

Since our present Governor started on his new Native policy, the chiefs in Tanganyika have been treated as though they were born great administrators of absolute integrity. There are many more cases of miscarriage of justice and robbery than one thinks. —Cammie.

What is needed is a change of spirit—that the Government officials should set a proper lead from the highest social in the country. The first Governor of this Territory was opposed very definitely to the immigration of Europeans into this country at all, and those who are steeped in the policy of that former Governor. —Lieutenant Colonel C. N. D.

I know several motor drivers in this area who are ex-Army officers and Sandhurst men. These men came out, took up blocks of land, applied for them, planted coffee and have nutseries planted, and their capital is going and still going. They have not got the land yet, so they are doing an honest job of work for a salary just carrying on. —Major J. Stewart White.

The assertion of Mr. George Hill in *The Rand Daily Mail* that the administration of Tanganyika Territory "is entirely in the hands of officials sent out from England, and few, if any, South Africans have been appointed to the public service of Tanganyika" is certainly incorrect, for, as many of our readers are aware, a number of officials, quite senior ones, amongst them, have been recruited from the Union of South Africa.

CRITICISMS OF THE COMMISSION REPORT.

Views of Kenya Legislators.

The Hon. T. J. O'Shea, elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, said recently at Eldoret that the report of the Commission on (Closely United) assumed that the Native of Eastern and Central Africa was capable within a reasonable period of time of intellectual, moral, and spiritual development equivalent to that which the northern European races had taken thousands of years to reach. Indeed, the report actually envisaged the absurdity of the central government of the country being controlled by Native Settlers, who knew the Natives, knew that it was absolutely impossible to consider a political and economic structure for the country in the course of the next few generations, and perhaps even in the next few centuries, in which the Natives could play any great part.

Lord Francis Scott considered that the weakest point of the report was over-emphasis on the requirements of the Native and under-emphasis on the rights of the white settler. Its general tendency was to encourage racial feeling. Great advantages could, however, be obtained from some co-ordinating authority, such as a High Commissioner.

The report, said Lord Francis Scott at another meeting at Thika, violated the white communities to have confidence in the Imperial Government. The Europeans would trust the Imperial Government if there was any such thing as a Government which represented the Imperial Government in the Colonies. At present what is known as the Imperial Government is merely a small body of men representing one of the political parties in Great Britain, most of whom have no practical knowledge of the Empire. It is impossible in the constant prospect of a change in the composition of this body of men according to the vicissitudes of the domestic politics of Great Britain, that people in the Colony have got the faith in the Imperial control. Put the Dominions and Colonies outside the political arena of Great Britain, and have an Imperial control including representatives of the different parts of the British Empire, and then there would be confidence in the authority of Imperial policy.

Addressing a public meeting at Embury, Lieutenant Colonel Durheim, one of the elected members, expressed the view that the Native of Kenya would not be able to take his place in self-government for another couple of thousand years. He added: "We know today that there is an insidious penetration of Germans into Tanganyika and in a few years I am afraid the Germans will dominate the Britishers in that Territory."

The course of an article in the *National Review*. Sir Montagu Harlow says:—

"When the report proceeds to sketch the powers of the new Government, criticism is likely at once to be aroused. Here, like the High Commissioner, we have the three local Governors, and to act mainly in co-operation with them. He is to have full executive powers and control over local legislation, but he is to interfere as little as possible with the local Governments, and he also is not to have an expert, but only a personal staff, so far as Uganda and Tanganyika are concerned. The control can be made effective in the Legislative Council, by means of the official majority, but in Kenya, where the unofficials are now to be placed in the saddle, orders of the Governor-General, acting on a disputed issue of Native policy—run the risk of being brushed aside as a *brutum vulgum*. He is given, however, a piece of heavy artillery intended to be fired probably only on rare occasions."

It is expressly suggested that he is to return home at frequent intervals for consultations with the Secretary of State, and, he is to have a somewhat uneasy shuttle existence, passing rapidly to and from between Downing Street and Mombasa. If a deadlock occurs, and any Bill which he thinks essential should pass the Kenya Legislature is vetoed by them, he may certify it when it is to be deemed to have been passed over the heads of the Kenya Council. This will mean generally in practice a flying visit to Downing Street, as the certified measure must, apart from cases of emergency, receive the sanction of the Secretary of State and lie on the table of the House of Commons before becoming operative."

The Governor-General is also to be assisted by voluntary advisory councils both in East Africa and in London, but it is doubtful if these Councils would really strengthen his position in cases of difficulty. The Governor-General's official existence, as envisaged by the Commission, is not to be an easy one, and it seems doubtful if it can be made effective in operation."

In a letter to *The Times* Mr. Laurence B. Grain says:—

There appears to be a possibility of agreement along the lines of self-government under mandate. It would be comparatively easy to draw up the terms of a mandate which would satisfy the public conscience at home and be accepted by the great majority of settlers, declaring the rights of the Natives and the limits of the dual policy, and according an official majority in the Kenya Legislature with powers defined by the mandate. Such a solution would have certain advantages over the proposals of the Fulton Young Commission:—

(1) The report insists on continuity of Native policy as the primary necessity, and proposes to carry this out through the medium of a Governor-General. Governors-General change, and, probably, their ideas with them, and even Governors-General with plenary powers are bound to reflect changes of view at the Colonial Office. On the other hand, a definite mandate would provide a consistent continuity of policy.

(2) The Commission's proposal is an innovation in constitutional practice, and many people are uneasy as to whether it is in consonance with the genius of British rule, and whether it does not trust too much to the personality of the Governor-General. On the other hand, local government within declared limits is a commonplace in Imperial government, and eliminates the personal equation.

(3) Above all, we would know where we were, and the confidence of both settlers and capital in East Africa would be restored."

Mr. F. H. Melland contributes to the current issue of *The Fortnightly Review* an interesting article on the Report. He concludes with the plea:—

"May the Africans pause before they throw away this chance, and may we have a Government with sufficient wisdom to act upon the advice tendered in this Report, which, viewed as a whole, is a record of a difficult task admirably done, of an attention novel situation boldly faced, with a praiseworthy disregard of precedent, of shibboleth and of platitudes, of an even balance between conflicting interests, and a creditable avoidance of dogmatic assertions. In general, it is worthy of consideration as a step forward in the right direction and as ending the days of drift which have continued dangerously long. The Government's action in appointing the Commission, criticised by some as unnecessary or premature, has been fully justified."

Mr. Melland, however, by no means endorses the whole of the recommendations.

EAST AFRICAN BOOKSHELF

WHITE CAPITAL AND COLOURED LABOUR.

Lord Olivier of Imperialism.

Those who have experienced the howling of Lord Olivier's eloquence and the roaring of the storm, have seen that he will not be driven off fact from the words of his mouth. In his private form some at least of his statements are faint but pursuing, endeavoured to catch and down while the gale was on. In "White Capital and Coloured Labour" (The Hogarth Press, 1919, 6d.) the *prestissimo* notes of his Lord Olivier's recent speeches are set to speak, frozen into concrete form, so that the critic and the viewer have at last a chance of grasping what the noble Lord really does say.

Now that the task, even now, is easy, for Lord Olivier is at pains to enclose his pearls of wisdom in a particularly far and thick shelled oyster.

It happens that the profanity of some of the terms I have mentioned and the crudity of their meaning are peculiarly distinct in the sphere of those relations of white men and coloured with which I deal in this book; because, whereas a great part of the British Empire was colonised not capitalistically but by the emigration of free men and women who went to work for themselves, in other parts of our earlier colonies were colonies capitalistically actually, in fact, by the State Company or grantees of large blocks of land assigned to them by the Crown for estates with the intention of exploiting them through the use of slave labour, whilst practically the whole of our recent colonisation in Africa, to speak only of that continent, has been essentially capitalistic colonisation in precisely the same sense, induced by European syndicates and investors, and the active directing work of it done by men who go out as landowners or farmers and employers and organisers of labour, the labour which they expect to employ being not new, specially trained, or specially fit, but the labour of Native black men. I am, therefore, as I am aware that the Imperialists of the last few years have called Imperial expansion of the last few years Capitalist Imperialism, an expression which some modernness, peradventure, of elegance in regard to its explicit and implicit meanings, tend to resent as a reproach, they will find themselves forced to admit, if they examine the history of the progress of modern African colonisation, that the expression is closely descriptive, and may be taken, in this volume to be used in a strictly critical sense, and without prejudice. If they are convinced that Capitalism is a salutary dispensation, there is no reason why they should resent, as an aggressive historical attack, the use of the Modern African Colonisation efforts, in fact, an exceedingly fine demonstration, of the interaction of White Capital and Coloured Labour. It is for my readers to judge of its moral.

This Lord Olivier in his preface, from which it will be seen that the book is not easy reading, its origin is recounted by its author. In 1914 Lord Olivier published a small book under the same title in "The Socialist Library" edited by Mrs. J. M. MacDonald; and, perceiving, in its course, even after the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, that its content immortal, he has reassured it in its present form.

The book, albeit within a Socialist framework, is recolent of the high words, *clashes* and empty phrases beloved of the Hyde Park orator. The world is divided into capitalists, owning all the land and living on the rents, income and profits, and wage-slaves, being on an existence on the minimum necessary to support life. Labour means manual labour, but simple. No other form of work is worthy of the name. The peculiar instances, chosen for their hard work quality form the basis of general arguments.

The theory of capitalist economy and capitalism is not presented in its own right, but the case has been developed by the author, and the land and all its potential resources belong to the capitalist and the employee, whether the two are combined in one person.

divided into landowners and stockholders. The labourer has an equitable interest in the land, but is excluded from exploitation. The labourer is limited to the lowest wage at which he can be induced to work; all the rest belongs to the capitalist and the employer. The right of his property in soil and stock is absolute. The right to do the indispensable labour is, if he is not a slave, a privilege granted to him, and may for the purpose of his economic well-being be conceded to him, as a privilege, to the Native. By his exercise, and by that alone, he can be made a member of the community. The African, as organic vegetable, animal or mineral of the African soil, is endowed with the characteristics of resources. This control by the capitalist (Commissioner) is in practice of a somewhat shadowy, as the punishment has failed to prevent such disorders as the punishment by massacre of the *totipot* and *totipot* in South-West Africa. In regard to the *totipot* and *totipot* they had the courage to extirpate them by force of arms. The Government only ousted the *totipot* from their pasture lands and caused the death of many thousands of their cattle and a loss of human life described by a local magistrate as 'very heavy.'

Lord Olivier is reported to Kenya and another to the Kenya Forced Labour Controversy. From the opening of Kenya for settlement and the policy of the Government in dealing with the Natives has been a double-edged sword. It has become that their civilisation must be advanced by inducing them to work on white men's estates. This statement is incontrovertible. The development in Kenya and elsewhere has been pushed on because Europe had grown rich, which was ready for export; and to complete this work the Government had deemed it a duty, necessity compulsorily to requisition labour at the expense and to the detriment of the Natives.

This thesis is developed fully and supported by long extracts and quotations, and Lord Olivier rather unfairly concludes his tribute by falling back on the late Basil Weston and quoting, practically in full, his pamphlet, "The Serfs of Great Britain." He defines the ultimate issue.

The Socialist and other classes of Europe are in alliance with the African native who has during the past century been almost wholly developed in Africa during the history of Imperial expansion.

That at least is a straight forward ultimatum or threat of war.

An appreciative reading of this book of Lord Olivier's does not to some rather quiet reflection. Lord Olivier has had a long and distinguished career in the service of the Empire, and his work has been largely in the line of the service, was as Governor of Jamaica in a class which his fellow Socialists are apt to despise. His emoluments have been, and probably still are, derived from that source of all wealth, the labour of the proletarian. He springs to the eye as a typical capitalist, leaning on the down-trodden wage-slave. When he looks at his hand, it declares to be a normal form of loafing and dilettantism. Mr. Winston Churchill, though no Socialist, lay bricks in his spare time, and the great Mr. Gladstone, the light of liberalism, felled trees—finest manual toil. Sir Oswald Mosley's vocal in his defence of the rich Socialist, some *phobias* would seem to be called for from Lord Olivier when he inveighs against capitalism and all its works—including Imperialism.

Three weeks ago East Africa invited Lord Olivier to say exactly what he claims to have stated at the Socialist Conference in Manchester, at which he was reported to have declared: 'I am glad the British Empire is being broken up and internationalised because I am not an Imperialist.' He has been quoted using the words 'broken up' but his name is not mentioned in the quotation.

THE COST OF LIVING IN EAST AFRICA.

A Censorious Criticism of "Eastern Africa To-day."

"EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY" is a descriptive guide, in alphabetical order, of the districts of the East African territories, and is primarily intended for the use of prospective settlers and commercial men wishing to do business with East Africa. It is admirably designed to serve these purposes," says Mr. J. A. Cable, in his review in the Nairobi Times of East Africa. "We corroborate Mr. Joelson's surmise that it is the only volume which has hitherto been published describing East Africa district by district, and we believe that it will have, as it deserves, a large sale among those interested in East Africa. It is very well got up and beautifully printed and the details which it gives are generally accurate so far as we are able to check them."

The chief criticism that we have to offer is on the figures given under the headings of certain districts for the cost of living. These are in our opinion misleading without careful qualification. The bald statement that a bachelor can live on £5 or £10 a month as a married man on £15 or £20 a month at least needs elaboration. A combination of the remarks on the cost of living in Kipkarren, Nanyaga and the Tanganyika would give a good idea of the truth. A settler should have £1,000 capital, and if he makes full use of his farm and garden, eschews imported goods as far as possible and lives under pioneer conditions, he can manage on £12 a month as a bachelor and on £20 a month as a married man without children. We suggest that Mr. Joelson should devote a special chapter in the next edition of his valuable book to the cost of living in the different territories, seeing that it is specially designed for the use of intending settlers. It is extremely important that colonists should give to intending settlers a realistic and not a rosy picture of the conditions of life that they will have to face.

Our Reply.

We appreciate both the generosity of Mr. Cable's praise for "Eastern Africa To-day" and his suggestions for more careful explanation of what certain figures are intended to convey. We feel, however, that our main criticism point has been met already for the foreword to the book states expressly that "Eastern Africa To-day" and "Our Reply" are the latest majority of questions about European and settlement in the British East and Central African Dependencies," and the last named volume contains articles on the cost of living in settlement areas in the various territories as well as detailed articles on living expenses in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Khartoum, and Lake Elgi. Furthermore, in "Eastern Africa To-day" we emphasised repeatedly that the cost of living figures refer to life "under pioneer conditions."

Unfortunately the phrase was omitted from the description of Kipkarren. In the Nanyaga it was said that "a single man can still live for about £8 a month and a married couple (though a girl for £10 or £12, provided they eschew imported luxuries) can live under pioneer conditions." One of the Tanganyika we wrote that "land and labour can be cheap for the right type of settler who does not indulge in imported luxuries and who makes the most of his farm, kitchen garden and orchard." A bachelor of that type being able to manage on £12 a month. These quotations will, we think, put a

fair view of the data which Mr. Cable mentions and that is ought to avoid. Despite the extreme haste and many months of concentrated work devoted to its preparation, the book must, of course, contain a few slips of omission and commission, and we shall be extremely obliged to any readers who will be good enough to draw our attention to such errors. Criticisms we can assure them are as welcome as appreciations for our chief desire is to present to those interested in the development of the Dependencies a volume on the accuracy of which absolute reliance can be placed.

Some Comments Worth Noting.

"Until I had read a Native newspaper, nobody realises how the Native loves medicine."—The Cape Argus.

"As long as polygamy prevails, young Native girls are sure to lose their time and money."—Congo Free Press.

"Nearly the cost Kenya £200,000 last year."—The Standard, at the 10th Meeting of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce.

"Love of money is the root of all evil, and we see that still in East Africa to-day, where Africans seem to think that possessions mean happiness."—Mr. H. Mackinnon Wilson, of Kenya.

"Justice to the Native must not involve injustice to the settler who has brought the Native out of bondage and made his country what it is. To find a way of permanently reconciling the interests of both is the task of statesmanship and the mission of civilization."—United Empire.

"It has been suggested upon more than one occasion that Members of the Kenya Legislative Council can do a great deal of good when they are in England. We agree. Incidentally they can also do a great deal of harm. The place for these gentlemen to represent their constituencies is, we suggest, in the Legislative Council here. To have a number of gentlemen armed with the dignity of Members of the Legislative Council in leaving their places of office at the Colonial Office and bringing influence to bear in high places in London might with the best intention in the world create a position undesirable."—Tussock Review.

"A poor white is someone of European extraction who cannot knouff himself according to the European standard of civilization who cannot keep a line of demarcation between black and white. He is a man with money, with a bank, able to command a white man, and unable to live on a black man's station, and who is unemployed seeking after relief from the State, lowering the white man's banner from its position to abandon a hope which makes Africa a more stirring, impatiently witnessing the decay of its inherited white culture."—The Cape Argus.

Editor of the Library and Stationery Department, South Africa.

Considerable discussion took place on the subject. Mr. W. J. Mason, the Chairman, emphasising his opinion that the Dar es Salaam Chamber had not sufficiently defined the purpose of the terms of the Bill, which would give no power to additional services, only to form the Government, to its licensees to existing lighterage companies desiring to continue its business. Moreover, Sir Donald Graham had stated emphatically that the Tanganyika Government had no thought of operating the lighterage themselves. Reference by the Dar es Salaam Chamber to a State-managed venture showed the intention to be erroneous.

To the Chairman the Bill seemed entirely suitable, for everywhere it would it had been found essential to have a service as a public service as provided and Mr. Mason regarded the intention of the authorities as absolutely equitable. The Government had only a certain area of wharves and yards, and a number of lighterage companies were to be there would be an uneconomic use of port and wharves. Mr. Wigglesworth had said in his memorandum that to limit the number of companies operating wharves would create the reduction of charges, whereas as a matter of fact, things would work out in an entirely opposite direction. There were more companies there were at work than there would be the charges on each of them would have to be standing on a certain amount of tonnage. Control of the only way which would be down lighterage charges.

An unsuccessful resolution

Mr. Wigglesworth said no one in Tanganyika had asked for the Bill, which was regarded as an imposition upon a people which the Government had taken from the local Government as Port Manager of a man who had been in the employ of a private lighterage company in Dar es Salaam. Section 2 of the Ordinance gave power to the Government to purchase the lighterage of those companies which did not wish to continue in business. There was thus an opportunity for some people to do themselves no useless work; moreover, for the Government to admit of lighters when required or to enter into the trade of buying and selling them was most undesirable. Control of the deep water wharves at Mombasa by a Port Advisory Committee was quite an undesirable but he could not see how facilities could be improved or costs reduced in Tanganyika Territory by such a Bill for conditions were entirely different.

Lord Cranworth, who viewed with suspicion any Bill designed to limit competition, asked what the measure should be exactly considered by the Council, and Mr. Wigglesworth stated that if Government intervened in the matter of lighterage charges would be not done. The proposition of Major Wigglesworth was opposed by Mr. Wigglesworth. That this Bill, opposing the introduction of the Bill to license and control lighterage in Tanganyika Territory ports, found no supporters.

Trade with Ruanda and Urundi

Mr. Humphreys, who had again referred to the fact that it was certain that the Government of the Tanganyika Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi would build a series of feeder roads, which would be in the evacuation of produce to the British East Africa ports if the Uganda and Tanganyika Governments could be prevailed upon to construct a good motor road to the Ruanda-Urundi, he had from Kagera Port, some six or seven miles from the mouth of the Kagera river, to which point water borne transport was possible. The Belgian authorities in question had invited in some four million Natives and

The highest trade, skins and grain-producing areas in the whole of Central Africa, so that this opportunity of encouraging its trade to show through British territories in the East Coast was an Imperial mission of great importance. It was evident that the traffic which in pre-War days had taken its course through the East African coast had then moved mainly to the West Coast, but there was now an excellent opportunity to bring it to flow towards the East.

"But will the question not be raised by the opening of the Bangweulu Railway next year?" asked Mr. Wigglesworth, to be told simultaneously by Sir Humphreys Cigaret and Mr. D. G. Malcolm that that railway was a couple of thousand miles away.

East Africa's cartilage

East Africa. Sir Sydney Hens had criticised a map drawn to illustrate a Colonel Sandeman's memorandum on the Cape Rail treaties and circulated with the annual report, the criticism being contained in the words: "The map unfortunately far from accurate, for it shows existing railway connections with Mwanza and India are not shown, and the line from the Zambezi to Beira is omitted. In addition, on the other hand, erroneously appears as a railway route the capital of Abyssinia, spelled 'Addis Ababa', such elementary errors are regrettable."

They were regrettable, said the Chairman, and they had not had a cartilage for the map. The map had been presented to a gentleman who had assured them that he would embody in his latest information obtainable. Perhaps, however, those who have received the map, and who he as Secretary of East Africa, Port was greatly indebted to the British South Africa Company for having had the map printed at a seasonally low rate.

The criticisms of Tanga harbour which he had made a year ago were still true, said Major Wigglesworth, and that further consideration should be postponed until after the members of the Council could receive copies of a memorandum prepared by the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce in response to the question asked by Sir Donald Graham on the subject, which he had not visited for two and a half years.

MORE RAIDS NEAR LAKE RUDOLF

The Kenya Government issued a circular last week of the further raids into the Northern Frontier Districts near the junction of the borders of Kenya, the Sudan, and Abyssinia. Twenty-seven Turkana tribesmen were killed by the raiders, who were of the Marle tribe, but who were taking northwards with thousands of captured stock when they were intercepted by K.A.R. patrols, who recovered all the cattle and shot dead seven of the Marle, many of whose companions were drowned in Lake Rudolf.

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East Africa in the Press.

AN INCOME TAX INJUSTICE.

Why should a British subject normally domiciled in the Outer Empire be liable to be taxed on the whole of his income summed up? he receives the bounty of his birth? The question has often been asked by East Africans, who argue quite fairly that such British subjects should not be taxed more severely than taxpayers who are taxed only on remittances received during their stay in Britain. The following letter, issued for publication by Lord Decie, President of the Income Taxpayers' Society, will therefore prove of considerable interest to many of our readers.

I wonder how many people who have not had the experience for themselves realize how harshly British subjects resident abroad are treated by the income-tax authorities here, should they dare to resist so that this country is one week of every one day, in a year.

Take the case of Army officers or Civil servants with posts in India. They must send their children home to be educated, and, in the great majority of cases, their wives after a certain time and the climate too seem to have to leave India also and set up a place of abode here. Money has to be sent for school fees and maintenance. This is not taxed so long as the remittances sent are from earned income and the husband himself stays out of the country. But should he desire to return for a week or two of leave, having saved perhaps just enough for a few days, he finds himself liable immediately on setting foot in this country to tax on the whole of his income. He would be treated as resident here in any year, regardless of the length of his visit.

What is the result? Either the prospective visitor does not leave the Dominion or he looks in despair and his wife and children go over there to join him. He is barred from his Mother Country by a penalty which varies according to his income. How different is the case of an American who takes up a temporary residence here! He pays simply on remittances, his total income is not even inquired.

Why so penalise our own countrymen working in all parts of the Empire for the Empire's good? Surely a reasonable clause in our Income Tax Act would put the rights and ensure that the British subject should be treated at least as well as foreigners. The whole result worth it? He much to the Island Revenue and the benefit of it?

It is a venture to say anything, but I should think it would carry a man to Chacecroft if he were to require to take this matter up and bring about some legislation by which those in mention could somewhat enjoy themselves in a few months and see their families, and go back without being put to the unnecessary expense and trouble. He does not see the heart of the matter. The larger community of British subjects throughout the world loyal to the backbone, but who are not blessed with superabundance of this world's goods.

FASHODA THIRTY YEARS AFTER.

MAJOR (SWEN) FWEED has written for *The Daily Telegraph* an interesting picture of Fashoda to-day.

Fashoda is to-day no longer the name of the spot where Marchand camped. The place is now called Adda, and is the headquarters of a district of the Upper Nile Province. On the same tiny eminence where Marchand established his headquarters, pastles, in a garden which careful skill have almost made British, a choice of the British District Commissioner. Where Marchand had his mule mess, fat sturdy white Wyoandote hens, which were miraculously hatched from an English setting under a pair of Soudanese foster mother, cluck and scratch for all the world as though they were of Buckinghamshire. From the top of the house can still be seen, but only just, two worn patches in the desert to the north and west, where Marchand placed his outposts. Faint traces of painted mementoes, Kodok has almost forgotten, the French lieutenant.

Five miles to the south of Marchand's Camp there lies the real Fashoda, the place of the grazing of the herds. It is as it has been for centuries, the capital of the Sudd kingdom and the home of the Shilluk dynasty. The royal palace, a three-sided *tukil* (a beehive-shaped house or circular mud walls and conical straw roof), which is reputed for the coronation of each successive monarch, stands picturesquely on a hill of a wide compound, which, amount has it, contains an inordinate number of wives.

The king is supreme among the chiefs of his tribe, to try tribes, and to-day, under the Anglo-Egyptian condominium, he maintains his sway over his kingdom on terms similar to those obtaining in Indian Native States. King's Day in his kingdom is the occasion for the annual *darbar* of the tribes. For a week previously runners have been throughout the Shilluk realms, halting in each village to summon the chiefs by the bearing of a tomtom and give them the royal command to be present in *darbar*. For some tribes it may mean a three-day trek, but they all come. It is not the fantasia of the year, the opportunity for meeting, for making friendships and, maybe, marriage, and, above all, for intertribal demonstrations of dancing and pageantry, by the warriors to their hearts desire, and to the tumultuous applause of their women-folk.

KUDU HORN OF RENOWN.

A SCOUTMASTER has written for *The Daily Telegraph* an account of his own experiences in the Kudu Horn of Renown. He writes that he attended courses of instruction in air training at the Royal Air Force, and that he had been in the Kudu Horn of Renown for the first time in the Kudu Horn of Renown. This came in the possession of the Kudu Horn of Renown that Never before in the Matabele Campaign of 1892 had been discovered. The Matabele warriors were in the habit of spreading the news of the approach of his flying column by a war horn of stupendous sounding power. One day there was a glorious day and the Chief Scout came up with the horn of Renown. Exactly what passed between them nobody knows, but it is certain that the great horn of Renown was the most time-honoured was for announcing the birth of the Boy Scout movement. The first Scout Camp on Matabele Island in Poolo Harbour, in the year of 1906, was in the Kudu Horn of Renown.

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THE WOMAN'S LOT IN KENYA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Express* writes: "The wife of the Kenya official has more variety than a settler's wife. She has also regular leave. She goes home every two and a half years, sees her clothes and new ideas, sees her children if they are at school, and comes back refreshed. On the other hand, she has no abiding city, no home that she can make her own, the settler may start with a grass and mud hut, and later build a house of solid stone, and it is worth while making it a beautiful within and without."

It is on the women that the success or failure of a colony depends, after all. A woman who keeps her children with her up to school age has an absorbing interest. She will have no time or inclination for the married life that is so easy to find in the home she knows. There are difficulties here for Native nurses, are difficult to find, and British nurses, out from home, have a way of leaving at Mombasa engaged to be married after one has paid their fare.

In fact, life is not all ease for a woman in Kenya, but certainly for the wife of an official who has no abiding city, turning her face always towards the next move, the next leave, and finally towards her husband's retirement at an early age.

GENERAL HAMMOND AS A RAILWAY DIRECTOR.

OF the appointment of Brigadier-General F. Hammond to the board of the Rhodesia Railways *The Spectator*, of Southern Rhodesia, says: "The railways are indeed fortunate to secure his services. He was the one independent railway expert to have had a thorough knowledge of the whole system; he had passed some acid comments on the companies getting away with 14% profits—and in 1926-27 they got away with 28%. The Railway Delegation of 1915, after having claimed him as a supporter of the Railway Bill, had to admit his support was very qualified; the adoption of his plan would have made £41,000 available for rate reduction in 1926-27, which the companies finally agreed with, and was the one man who, with all his patient acquired knowledge, would have been able to put his finger at once on the weakness of the Bill. The Act as revealed in the Railway Commission, without another few years' delay, might have done just as the Commission, and now at that expert knowledge of the actual conditions of the line (which Southern Rhodesia paid for) is to accrue to the benefit of the B.S.A. Company. The one strong card we had avert the Imperial Government, the man whose knowledge of the Rhodesian railway system had cost us in Southern Rhodesia thousands of pounds, is at the precise moment really picked up by the B.S.A. Company and placed among its own cards. Could anything be more essentially comic?"

THE CLIMBING OF MOUNT KENYA.

Mrs. G. Shuttleworth, one of the three Kenya mountaineers who recently scaled Mount Kenya, has contributed a most interesting article to *The Times*.

Mount Kenya, she writes, "is not a rough nut to crack. The climbing on the peak compares favourably with any of the greater peaks in the Alps; but one of the chief obstacles is the descent, for inevitable as a high camp, due partly to altitude and partly to the gullies. We all got ill at various times, and intense headaches were common, while food was nearly always distasteful. The peak itself is extremely fine. The way of a practical mountaineer should say that the difficulty of climbing on our route is similar to that of La Melle in the Pyrenees, though it is rather shorter. I have never seen an any mountain, with the exception of Mont Blanc, such a variety of ridges and faces as on the peaks of Mount Kenya. These, together with the splendid array of lesser peaks, will after few climbs to mountaineers for many years to come."

GERMAN DESIGNS ON TANGANYIKA.

As already described in a monthly review of the League of Nations, publishes an article entitled "A Threat to a Mandate" in which the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission in respect of Tanganyika are examined. German claims are admitted to be without foundation, but the following point is made:—

Probably the suggestion that needs closest scrutiny is that which contemplates the creation of a military defence force, made up of contingents from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. This proposal will have to be very carefully handled, for the Mandate lays it down that troops can be raised in the mandate area for the defence of that area alone and for no other purpose. If, therefore, there is to be a unified force, it can be used as a whole only for the defence of Tanganyika. It is useless for the defence of Uganda, or Kenya, the Tanganyika contingent must be pulled from it. And equally Tanganyika cannot be saddled with its proper share of the expense of training and equipment. In one section of the report it would appear as though this had not been quite fully appreciated, but in another dealing with the bearings of the whole proposal on the Mandate the line is quite definitely taken in respect of the military question as to everything else, that the provisions of the Mandate itself must be the determining factor.

It is altogether to the good that the question of the Hilton Young proposals should be raised at present. This country has everything to gain by the opportunity that will thus be given of demonstrating its good faith in the matter. No charge whatever of bad faith seems to be, but it is essential that Great Britain should not only be loyal, but be recognised as being loyal to League principles in any action it contemplates of this kind. It can be charged with some justice that the adoption of the Hilton Young proposals would in many ways benefit Tanganyika as well as Kenya and Uganda, though it is no doubt true that this is what is secretly troubling the German mind—that the adoption of the scheme outlined would make it a good deal less probable that Tanganyika would ever be restored to German administration.

ESTATE FOR SALE

A RUSHA District. For sale approximately 1000 acres, 1/2 mile from Tangaoni Railway Station. Good crops. Rent £1000 per acre. Suitable for maize, sisal, tobacco. Price £1000, includes 100 acres ploughed ready for March 1921. Planting of tractors, 3, and 4-furrow ploughs, 2 m/c. tractors, maize shearer, maize mill, disc harrow, maize crib, etc. (going concern). Prices of component tractors available. Apply Box 476, c/o *Times* Africa, 21, St. Thomas St., London, E.C.4.

...and from reports... just as it should

PERSONALIA

C. G. C. Wilson has left for Glasgow.

Colonel A. A. Hirst, C.B., has returned from the Sudan.

Mr. Tarrant, a well-known resident on leave.

Sir Montague Barlow has returned from the Prince of Wales S.W.

Mr. D. A. Wood, ex-M.P., has left Kenya en route for Japan.

Colonel and Mrs. Blandford, who have recently been visiting the country.

Sir John and Lady Milnes have returned to Egypt from their tour.

Earl and Countess de la Warr have returned from their tour abroad and will return about the first week in April.

Major W. A. Brown has visited his regiment with the South African Brigade in Burma.

Mrs. Blandford has returned to London last week from a tour in Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Haddon, the popular Uganda Provincial Commissioner, is understood to be retiring shortly.

Colonel A. F. T. Shapland, with the 6th K.A.R., has been transferred from Malaya to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Maitland Warne, B.A., District Commissioner of Budama, and Mr. C. L. Brunton of Mombasa.

Honorary D.D. degree is to be conferred by Edinburgh University in June next upon Mr. J. H. Gibson.

Mr. George Pilebers, M.P., the new Secretary of the Royal Empire Society, will not seek re-election to Parliament.

Mr. Ernest Adams, Controller of Customs of Tanganyika, is shortly expected to arrive in this country on leave.

L. M. Gibson has been appointed a member of the Mombasa Harbour Advisory Board, and Mr. Sheldon resigns.

Captain K. F. T. de Welle, Senior Assistant Game Warden of Kenya, has left the country and is pending return.

During the year the Nairobi Harbour Commission was organized to dinner by fellows graduates of Edinburgh University.

Robertson-Eustace, member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Coast constituency, is to reach England shortly.

Mr. J. Tucker and Messrs. C. R. Maynard and W. J. Vasey have been appointed members of the Board of Directors of Kenya.

Mr. Norman Romington, whose interests in the island are extensive, has been elected a director of the Kenya Merchants' Trust, Limited.

Captain J. S. Poole, D.S.O., C.B.E., M.C., has been posted to the Bahar (Chozai) Province of the Sudan as Assistant District Commissioner.

Mr. William Baring, one of the M.P.s who recently visited Tanganyika, proposes to seek re-election in the General Election.

Mr. H. R. F. Butcher, leader in the Provincial Administration of Tanganyika, is on leave from Songea, and Mr. C. D. Stichel from Biharamulo.

Mr. E. Park, manager of the Nyere Branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, was interviewed to dinner by local settlers before going on leave.

Mr. T. Alexander Harris, the former Northern Rhodesia planter, now well known as a tropical fruit traveller and writer, is visiting in the States.

It is to be hoped that a further sum of £1000 has been given through Sir Milton Rees to the Nandi Hospital and also to the Kenya Nursing Association.

Two members of the White Fathers Mission, Mgr. Burcardo Bowler and Mgr. Anthony Omen, have been appointed respectively Vicar Apostolic of Bukoba and Vicar Apostolic of Mwanza.

Mr. J. Sanghor Sports Field has been formed under the presidency of Mr. J. Haynes, with Mr. Webb as Chairman. The clubhouse is to be built on the top of the Nandi escarpment.

During her recent visit to the Kenya Highlands Lady Dore urged that all Europeans should do everything in their power to assist the work of the Government for the Education of African Children.

Two students of the University, Messrs. D. A. Baxter and E. J. ... have been sent to this country to the Northern Rhodesia ... the ... of the Anglo-American Corporation in South Africa.

Canon W. J. Wright and Canon J. Britton have been appointed respectively Dean of Sirohi Cathedral and Dean of Mombasa. The Rev. H. W. Crawford has been appointed Honorary Canon of Mombasa Cathedral.

Bishop Lyster, with the General to the rescue, who has been raising a pangia was one of those who took the annual jubilee celebrations of the Church Missionary Society in the summer of 1922.

Major Cochran, Patrick, D. O., M.C., is to address the Royal Empire Society at 4 P.M. on April 17 on his experiences in Northern Rhodesia. Lieutenant Colonel He Marshall, M.C., is to preside.

Mr. J. C. Giffen, who passed away a few days ago in Wimbledon, though he was chiefly identified with South Africa, had for many years been keenly interested in East African mission work, and had visited many East African mission stations.

Ernest Greenhough has been elected to a seat on the central board of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas). He was formerly a director of the National Bank of South Africa, which now forms part of Barclays Dominion Bank.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Stephen L. Lloyd, of Northern Rhodesia, and Cecilia, youngest child of the late Mr. George Keith, C.E., and Mrs. Keith, of 64, Ashley Gardens, S.W.1, and Lois, daughter of Peasmarsh, Sussex.

Dr. Cyril Sims Davies, who is now on the water for Mombasa to join the Kenya Medical Service, is the son of Canon G. G. Davies, J.P., of Seaburn, North Wales. He was educated at the Neath School and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr. B. Thompson has been re-elected Chairman of the Trans-Nzbia Farmers' Association, of which Major Leighton, who has worked so hard as Honorary Secretary, has been elected Treasurer, succeeded to the secretaryship by Captain Lazarus.

Donors on the water for Mombasa are Mr. B. Swellens, Mrs. R. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bracewell, Mr. R. J. Cotton, Miss M. Castle, Miss J. Sh. C. and Lady Cunningham, Major and the Hon. Mrs. C. S. Goldan, Mr. and Mrs. Lochhead, and Mr. and Mrs. G. T. H. McMahon.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has elected Mr. P. H. Clarke, President for the ensuing year, with Mr. A. M. Campbell as Vice-President, Mr. A. C. Simpney as Honorary Treasurer, and Messrs. W. G. D. Nicol, R. S. Campbell, J. B. Pandya, J. Campbell and H. E. Rayne as members of the Committee.

Mr. F. King has been elected President of the Trans-Nzbia Farmers' Association for the current year. Mr. T. Bamber as Vice-President, Commandant J. Cross, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary and Messrs. J. G. O. and Colonel Arbuthnot, and Major W. H.

Dr. E. Church, a missionary in Uganda, has declared that the country is too barren and infertile to sustain a large population, owing to famine and that the lands in Uganda are literally strewn with corpses. His further statement that man-eating lions and tigers are following the white population, and that many of them are incidents in the East African campaign.

The Afro Club of East Africa has elected the following officers: President, Major C. J. (Honorary) Vice-President, Colonel A. C. E. March and Commander I. Mansfield Robinson, Honorary Secretaries, Mr. F. C. P. Hiddle, Honorary Treasurers, C. C. Sergeant, Committee, Captain T. Campbell, Black, Captain H. Donkerley, Captain G. J. Strand, Captain J. C. Green and Mr. H. N. Preston.

Mr. S. J. Saver, one of the partners of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company, who is now on leave from Zanzibar, has taken considerable part in public affairs recently, having been Chairman of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce last year, and a temporary member of the Legislative Council during the absence from the Protectorate of the Hon. A. Gutzchnock. Mr. S. J. Saver is managing the company's Zanzibar branch. Mr. Saver's absence.

Captain E. J. Palmer, who is to oppose the Hon. Conway Harvey, M.P., as candidate for the Lake constituency in Kenya, recently criticized the Colony's 'Loss of Settlers' Scheme and said that the Huttig Young Report must be strenuously opposed because it closed the door to all hopes of self-government in the future. He agrees, however, that the Colony has not yet a sufficient number of leased residents to warrant self-government at the present stage of development.

Vice-Admiral P. H. E. Hall-Thompson, J.D., C.B.E., who has been appointed Vice-Admiral commanding the Reserve Fleet, was for some time an active seaman in the Royal Navy. Vice-Admiral H. W. Boyle, C.B., who has been appointed President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, commanded the cruiser 'HMS' from 1915 to 1917 as Commodore of the Red Sea Patrol, and Rear-Admiral Commander who has been twice in the retirement in the East Indies Station, 1911 and 1918.

Who recently entertained in dinner by the Jewish National Club, Colonel J. E. Wedgwood, M.P., said that he knew a good deal more about Kenya than about Palestine. 'I don't ask,' he said, 'and nobody will believe me capable of supporting the idea that the Government should do for the Jews what the British Government is doing for the British settlers in Kenya. In I want the British Government in Palestine to do what it does for settlement of Palestine is as important as the English settlement of Kenya.'

The late Mr. Abel Chapman, who was well-known to many of our readers as a naturalist, has bequeathed to the British Museum a large collection of specimens and objects to the British Museum. It includes a large collection of bird and mammal specimens, but though there may be larger private collections, it is great to find that one of our countrymen has bequeathed that of a rare bird, a 'Tinnunculus', which I saw Mr. Chapman one moonlight night at Jamaica, and the heads of two other birds, which I brought down with me, right back to the White Nile.

SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S ITINERARY.

THE NYASALAND NATIVE AS GARDENER.

A Conference of Governors Probable.

Alleged Theft of 75% of Crop.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR SAMUEL WILSON, the Permanent Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, leaves Mombasa to-day for East Africa. He will, we understand, first visit Kenya and Uganda, and then travel to Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Mombasa and Kilimanjaro are also likely to be included in his itinerary.

Mr. Donald Cameron announced in the Tanganyika Legislative Council last week that a conference of Governors would probably be held in Zanzibar during Sir Samuel Wilson's visit.

The Permanent Under-Secretary, who is expected to be absent from this country for about three months, will, of course, not be able to report until after the Council's return. Reading articles on his position appears in this issue.

TRIP OF BULGARIA IN EAST AFRICA

Collecting Butterflies for Tring.

TRING, the MEDICINE MAN OF BULGARIA, left Nairobi on Monday en route for Mombasa in search of rare species of butterflies before returning to Europe. His most interesting experience during his visit to East Africa was watching a herd of twenty-five elephants in Uganda for five hours, without interruption.

In a statement to the Press he expressed surprise at the extent of development of the territories and of European culture therein, but said that the slaughter of big game and destruction of forests, particularly in Kenya, made a sad contrast. He stated that his collection of butterflies would probably be handed to the British Museum at a long date.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER STRUCK BY BOMB

Outrage in Indian Legislature.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER, Finance Member of the Government of India, a member of the Hilton Young Commission, and former Financial Secretary in the Sudan, was wounded in the lower part of the right leg on Monday when two bombs were thrown by Communist agents in the Indian Legislative Assembly. Fortunately, the wounds are slight, but Sir George is reported to be suffering from severe shock. Lady Schuster arrived back in England from India only the day before the outrage occurred.

... camp last November and the above...
... in our issue of January 17 appears to...
... matches from a correspondent who has taken the...
... biggest talk of the Rev. Dr. Hetherington...
... is notorious that no resident can afford by...
... culture of a few or more in growing vegetable...
... since in Blantyre or Limbe at least 75% of his...
... harvest is lost to him through theft on the part of...
... Natives and is eventually consumed by a thief or...
... retained by the open market.

Probably the unfortunate Chinaman referred to...
... suffered not only through his own loss, and the sub...
... sequent false competition in the market, but also...
... through his having to compete with genuine native...
... producers who sit rent free, their own stolen seed...
... and have abundant unpaid labour on the person of...
... their wives and families to render necessary an...
... exertion of their own part, but few will believe that...
... the Chinaman's efforts were rendered nugatory by...
... direct competition of labour.

The echoes of the Reverend Doctor's broadcast...
... talks which reach Nyasaland are received in this...
... country with relief. Would it not be wiser for the...
... direct growers to accept them with at least a grain...
... of salt?

Blantyre, N. Nyasaland.
Yours faithfully,
W. J. LESLIE.

NYERI WIN KENYA COUNTRY CRICKET CUP

Nyeri was distinctly fortunate to win the Kenya Country Cricket Cup recently, for though they led by 71 to 103 on the first innings, Muthaiga, the opponents in the final match, declared at 20 for one wicket in their second innings, and had succeeded in disposing of eight of their wickets for 86 when they were beaten by the clock, the trophy thus going to Nyeri on account of their first innings lead. Mr. E. Walter scored 75 for Muthaiga in the first innings and in the second innings his brother, Mr. M. Walter, scored 93, and Mr. H. Rebel the captain, 96 not out. The wicket-keeping on both sides was excellent, Mrs. S. S. Thomas of the Muthaiga Club claiming an aggregate of three stumpings and four catches, while Mr. W. B. H. Shaw for Nyeri stumped two and caught two of the twelve Muthaiga batsmen whose sides fell.

FEBRUARY COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS FROM E.K. TO EAST AFRICA.

Table specially compiled for "East Africa" from Board of Trade Returns.

	1936	1937	1938	Value	Value	Value
	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	£	£	£
British East African Territories						
Grey cotton piece goods	38,800	48,000	20,900	1,496	2,619	774
Blue cloth	277,340	411,800	160,300	6,883	8,678	419
Printed	475,506	434,700	352,200	12,825	10,966	10,920
Dyed in the piece	712,300	328,600	427,800	28,769	15,812	19,548
Coloured	47,400	24,700	25,000	2,672	—	1,642
on British East African Territories						
Grey cotton piece goods	276,600	86,300	58,000	6,240	615	449
Blue cloth	448,200	334,800	166,000	8,099	4,037	1,327
Printed	126,300	162,300	195,000	1,245	5,888	3,998
Dyed in the piece	229,400	610,800	120,600	1,118	15,425	4,317
Coloured	72,300	92,400	—	—	2,727	1,551

Camp Fire Comments

Long African Nights not a Woman's Job.

At a meeting of the Sports Fellowship, Lord Dunsley declared that solo flying over Africa is not a woman's job. While congratulating Lady Bailey on her success and admiring her pluck, skill, and enterprise, he could not contemplate without dismay what might have happened had she been compelled to come down in the jungle.

Are Centipedes Less Poisonous?

One hesitates to believe that so observant and careful a naturalist and lieutenant Colonel Stephen Hamilton can be in error when discussing his favorite subject, but when he writes in his new book, "The Low Veld," that "the centipede is another unpleasant-looking, and highly venomous creature, with its two long, projecting feelers and its numerous crooked legs, each armed at the end with a poisonous claw," a query is justified. The centipede certainly has two very efficient fangs at its business end, and these are its claws, not fangs.

C. F. Penfield with Meteorites

That the world's record meteorite estimated to be over fifty tons, should have fallen recently in the Grootfontein district of South-West Africa, is interesting, that the iron and nickel of the mass should have been converted into nickel steel by the heat generated by its passage through the atmosphere, is still more so, but that the district is normally peppered with meteorites of various sizes, as stated in a Johannesburg telegram, is indeed astonishing. The local Government has a special law prohibiting the export of meteorites, and that law tends to corroborate the news, why, why should South-West Africa be so favored? It would be difficult to propound a valid reason for the preference of meteorites to fall on a comparatively small area of the vast African continent. Can it be that the impacts of these interesting celestial missiles are overlooked elsewhere? That is very unlikely, as a meteorite comes down with quite a distinct bump and does not hide its light under a bushel. The problem raised is an intriguing one, and falls loudly for further investigation.

The Very Tallest Game Story

In "Sails and Saddle," Sir Michael Bruce tells the following version of the story. He knows it is true because the speaker, Rhodes, was a police officer. The story is that the (the corporal) was sleeping at a bar, such was one of two lines of men facing each other. Before going to bed he had washed and put a basin of forty water outside the

hut so that his servant could take it away in the morning. The window of the hut was opposite to that of his friend. When the corporal was in bed he heard a rumbling in the night and found a lion drinking the dirty water in his basin. He seized his gun, fired, and saw the lion lean and drop dead in the moonlight. At that moment his friend in the opposite hut came up to see a deadly poisonous panther slain on the end of his bed. The lion's mate was just about to strike when a shot was heard and she snarled, "quack," and fell down off the bed. The dead lion fell to the floor. The corporal's bullet had hit the lion's heart, and though his body recoiled off the ground, and passing the wall of the opposite hut, had killed the man. No one but a corporal of Rhodesian police has ever known the lion's mate have such a stretching yawn, but as is well known, a Washingtonian record of a snake is one of the essential ingredients for admission to the splendid corte.

Deborah and the Corporal

The corporal's habit has too long been held in a contempt of rain and amusing alike. Now, and quite late too, the corporal's African Native appears on the scene. A correspondent of the "Morning Post," the following entertaining letter received from a dismissed native servant:

"Kind Sir, concerning theophile you will have heard was a despatch person and was bewitched and bewitched by your goodness. For the ten's sake Sir consider the catastrophe of falling on your own head, and remain yourself as walking home at sundown, and a good way wife and a good way, the man with a white shirt filled with mosquitoes, and being debauched and very much in a hurry and being debauched with a good deal of drink, and a man who had been with this old of himself and a goodly contemplate a homicide, but by a wife protected. Dear Sir, (poet) through the night, he will find his servant in home of wife, who reason greatly, and as for my disquiet at the gentleman's laziness."

"Now, it were impossible that myself, who has ditched a fine infant children into the valley of death, can have a lazy man in his mental frame, and the sudden departure of eleven pounds, which has left me on the verge of the abyss of desolation and despair. I have the vision of horror and I have your dream, this night, and good Africa, the man will walk your head of the night, and the man will walk your head with as much alertness as may be compatible with your personal safety, you will hasten to reprobate your servant, I am, Sir, also most of it. America, Yours Despairing."

Deborah, a word which, like debauched, is supposed to be incorporated into the English language, and its converse, reprobate, is really needless. It looks as if the African becomes more and more instructed, and permanent enrichment is in store for the tongue which Shakespeare wrote. It is pleasant to know that the appeal of this delightful human document was successful, and that the very much bewitched and much chided gentleman was duly "reprobated" by his master, at least as far as he had heard, indeed that could rest, and reading.

EAST AFRICA'S HOTEL REGISTERS

International Hotels welcome East African Visitors and have indefatigable endeavours to make their comfortable and satisfactory.

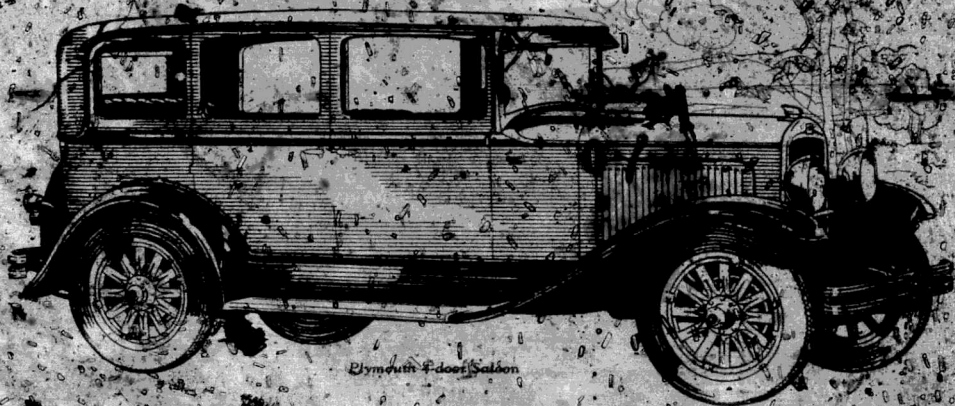
- | | | |
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1, Esplanade, near the Post Office, Bombay | THE KENNEDY GARDENS & FERRIS GARDENS
W. E. Ferris, Proprietor, 21, Colaba Road, Bombay |
| BRAND HOTEL
17, 19, Princes Square, London | SOUTH AFRICAN HOTEL
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W. E. Ferris, Proprietor, 21, Colaba Road, Bombay |

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THE PRINCE OF WALES AND WILD LIFE.

Patron of the Society for the Preservation of Wild Life.

The Prince of Wales has been known to be a sportsman for many years, and his interest in the preservation of the fauna of the Empire. During his recent visit to East Africa he was in close association with a kind of big game sportsman, and his admiration for the sportsmen and their achievements which Africa still possesses. The Royal Highness has always been keen on the preservationist, and it is therefore not surprising that he should have become a member of the Society for the Preservation of Wild Life. The fastidious and energetic Prince of Wales, the Society's Secretary, Colonel J. G. Wilson Hamilton, is well known for his work in the formation of the Sportsmen's Club in East Africa, which was first opened in South Africa.

SAID A GERMAN TO SETTLE IN KENYA.

It is a well-known fact, says the Standard, that Sir Robert Graham, who has just returned from Nigeria and who was with the late Emperor, is a perfect example of what is possible by the exercise of a few good personal qualities. He is a man who would do for any man a great deal of himself, that he was a man of outstanding skill. In his early days he proved that he was absolutely dependable, no job was too small or too big to be tackled with driving energy, and he carried through all the most complicated and dangerous work which was wanted was impossible for one to say who to prove possibility and seldom if ever failed. Added to this invaluable trait was his faculty of getting the best out of the men, African or European, working with him.

No man working for Sir Robert ever need have an unenviable glance. The standing men, his first care was for their well-being. African or European would be working away from their own country, and he felt that in fact they had a friend and a protector, one whose demands on them were justified by the knowledge that what he asked of them was always ready to exceed himself. He knew well the value of the personal factor in the work of his staff, and his camps for his men were always the best that could be given, and so far as was possible he would organize food supplies so that all should be able to devote all their energies to the job in hand. At the same time he never neglected the recreation side of life and saw to it that men should have a chance of amusing themselves in a healthy fashion.

It is with pleasure taken a farm in Kenya, and intention to settle there, as his health will not stand the strain of the Home climate. Nothing but good health to come with him, he has arrived at a stage when his great talents and his achievements, but such as they are, will all well wish him and Lady Graham, who by her successful years, filled with happiness and the very best of energies.

PHYSICIAN TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

The Colonial Office has announced that Sir William Frost, M.D., D. O. B.S., M.R.C.S., M.C.M., has been appointed as an Assistant Consulting Physician to the Colonial Office, and that Sir Robert Hamilton, M.D., D. O. B.S., M.R.C.S., M.C.M., has been appointed one of the Consulting Physicians to the Colonial Office, and the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

DEATH OF A POPULAR ZANZIBARI.

Passing of Mr. F. H. O. Wilson.

Mr. F. H. O. Wilson, who was a popular Zanzibari, died at the age of 60 on the 10th inst. at his residence in the Victoria Road, Zanzibar. He was the founder of the Zanzibar Government and the founder of the Zanzibar Club, which since then has added Messrs. Wiggins and Stephens.

Mr. F. H. O. Wilson came to Zanzibar in 1892 from practice in Hong-Kong and India and very soon secured conspicuously in local legal practice, having been appointed Solicitor to the Zanzibar Government and having quickly secured a large and lucrative private practice. He was of a buoyant nature and very cheerful disposition, and in his house, now the residence of the Chief Justice, he with Mrs. Wilson dispensed hospitably to a generous number of friends. He was the first to extend the use of the veranda in Zanzibar houses. He retired from practice here and left Zanzibar in 1904.

At home his energies were diverted into building a very large house, "Wolfden," at Ardleigh, in Essex, and laying out the extensive grounds, now a very notable property. This house became a great rendezvous for old Zanzibar friends when at home on leave. Nothing more creative remaining to be done, Mr. Wilson found time of retirement irksome, and his profession calling him abroad in 1912, he entered into partnership with Mr. Gerald C. Benjamin of Colchester. During the War Mr. Wilson worked on the practice alone, and the partnership was dissolved by mutual agreement in 1918. There are still many contemporaries in Zanzibar who will feel with real regret the news of his death.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended March 31, 1929:

KENYA COLONY.—School Instructor, Education Department, Mr. Geo. Grains; Assistant Entomologist, Mr. R. H. Le Kelly.

NAIVASALAND.—Medical Officer, Lieutenant F. O. W. Mahon; Daily.

TANGANYIKA.—Warrant Officer, Mr. M. A. F. Hartopp; Superintendent of Education, Lieutenant R. S. Horsfield.

UWANDA.—Assistant Chemist and Petrologist, Mr. A. W. Groves.

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

Mr. H. Barlow, Customs Assistant, Nyasaland, to be Assistant Controller of Customs.

Mr. E. B. H. Goodall, Assistant Magistrate, Northern Rhodesia, to be Junior District Commissioner.

Mr. G. St. A. Jackson, Attorney General, Tanganyika, to be Attorney General, Ceylon.

Mr. A. G. Smith, District Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Director of Agriculture, Cyprus.

Mr. R. Reanne, District Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, to be Senior District Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. S. Joyce Thomas, Public Judge, Mombasa, to be Public Judge, Kenya.

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TRIAL OF A GERMAN SEY

Former Irish Farmer in Court

LAMBERT, the German who was formerly a settler in what is now Uganda Territory, who in March of last year attempted to shoot the Deputy Director of the Police, Commissioner Gage, and then to blow up the building, stood in court on week on charges reduced to violation of the Criminal Code. He estimates at 105,000 marks (£5,250) the value of his East African property—for which the German Government undertook by the Treaty of Versailles to pay compensation—but the Reich Compensation Office refused to increase its assessment of 42,000 marks and had paid only about one-fifth of the amount.

Langhopp, who is fifty-two years of age, is said by the Berlin correspondent of *The Times* to have been previously convicted of theft, to have emigrated to South Africa in 1891, and to have fought as a volunteer with the Boers for two and a half years against the English. Later, he settled in the district of German East Africa, married, established a prosperous farm, and on the outbreak of war joined the German forces. After the surrender of the German forces he was interned in Egypt and in 1919 sent home with a good suit given him by the English. The good suit was taken from him in Germany and exchanged for trousers and a paper cap.

He described at length his efforts to obtain his full compensation, leading up to his eventual appearance at the Compensation Office with a revolver and a suitcase containing 16 lb. of gunpowder. He now claims that he did not really mean to blow up the building, but that the shots fired by him were intended for himself. An interesting admission in his evidence was that he had at the time received £400 from a British relief committee and had reported this, as he was liable to do, to the Compensation Office. It was none of his business, he said, to learn from the English. This passage did not appear in the German newspaper report.

Anti-British Propaganda.

There is a tendency for the Press to make the case as a plea for anti-British propaganda and to suggest that the root of the trouble is the failure of the British Government to release enemy property sequestered in the War. Comments of this sort, however, ignore several very important facts. In the first place, the fact that the German Government has returned British property during the War, and has repaid a large amount since the armistice, is not mentioned. It is also true that the Government has adopted after the War the principle of liquidation, and are supposed to employ primarily the compensation of national claimants, and that the property credited to the former enemy owners in the compensation has been paid in full in England, largely on the strength of our credits on liquidation account. An imbalance does exist, and the money obtained from the liquidation of former enemy property seized in Germany has not been credited wholly on the Mutual Settlements. German finances have been thrown into confusion, but expenditure in several directions has been sufficient enough to suggest that reasonable compensation for German nationals might well be made irrespective of the immediate release of our credits.

The Berlin correspondent of *The Daily Mail* states that the accused was received as a hero on his appearance in court; a girl presented him with a bouquet and leaflets were distributed outside the court describing him as a champion of right. Even

in a serious movement, and the German would not be in the dock for the wickedness of the deed. The root of the trouble, which is the board of directors, is not in London but in English earth. It is a fact that England has the final say in the world.

WHERE UGANDA COTTON GOES

Great Britain took only 35% in 1920

East Africa has repeatedly pointed out the great proportion of the cotton grown in Uganda finds its way to non-empire consumers, but we depress these criticisms of exaggerated statements on the subject, and are therefore glad to receive official figures of the shipments of cotton from Uganda to the three largest consuming countries during 1917 and 1920. The statistics show that direct shipments to Great Britain rose from 20% to 35% in the two years, that the proportion sent to India rose from 34% to 51%, and that that exported to Japan fell from 22% to 9%. It is, however, well known that much of the cotton shipped to Bombay finds its way then to Europe. Cotton-ginner and buyers insist that the Government has been influencing producers by selling their cotton to members of the Uganda Seed Society. Buyers also claim that they have been obliged to buy their cotton outside the combine at a price lower than those which the combine has offered.

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GENERAL ELECTION, 1929
Some relevant books:

The New Voter, a Guide to the Candidates and the Party Programmes, by Winifred Holtby, 4s.
George Lansbury, M.P., and the Party Programmes, by Winifred Holtby, 4s.
George Lansbury, M.P., and the Party Programmes, by Winifred Holtby, 4s.
Conservative Policy, by Sir H. Mitchell Banks, 4s.
Liberal Policy, by Hubert Phillips, 4s.
Labour Policy, by David Kirkwood, 4s.
The Unemployed, by S. C. Davidson, 4s.
Risks for the Ratepayer, by Sir Kingsley Wood, 1/6.

All books may be ordered from:
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Extract from letter received from East Africa following the Nairobi Show held in October last, and attended by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:

"My attention was specially drawn to Cider at the show, and Gaymer's did great business during the samples. This was without exception the most popular Stand so long as the Cider lasted, and I declared that although they could get free beer and whisky at other stands, they preferred Cider on a hot dusty day."

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There is news in the Advertisement Columns. Read them.

GENERAL SMUTS LOOKS NORTH.

Addressing the Capetown University Club recently General Smuts said:

Africa is the proper sphere of influence of South Africa. If you go to the public gardens you see the statue of Mr. Rhodes pointing with prophetic finger to the north and say: "Your hint and is there." To-day we see the same Mr. Rhodes could possibly have seen a world-wide movement towards the north. Young men in South Africa who want to get on in the world should not look towards Europe and America. Their mission lies on the African continent. Here they can play their part better, perhaps, than any other white race in the world.

Africa wants our engineers, Africa wants administrators. I remember the time when I was in East Africa and was responsible for the civil administration of that area. I had to send to the Union officials to be in Native affairs, and they proved eminently successful. Africa wants administrators, and men with the African mentality. Where will you find them better than in South Africa?

When I refer to South Africans playing their part in schemes beyond our boundaries, I do not mean that we are going to annex territories or exercise any real influence, but I say to the young men of South Africa: "Look north!" Whatever the flag, whatever the constitution or country, you are wanted, and you can play a great part in territories far beyond the limits of your own country.

Above all, what is wanted in Africa is men with the African mentality. We must also cultivate the larger points of view and the generosity of heart. We ought to be able to take a larger share in the development of the continent, because, in my opinion, there is no continent which promises a greater field for our talents. Young men who leave our universities can find no better sphere of labour.

FILM CENSORSHIP IN THE COLONIES.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has set up a Committee to examine the arrangements existing for the supply and censorship of cinematograph films for public exhibition in the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, and to consider what way these arrangements could be improved with special reference to: (1) the desirability of developing the use of films for educational purposes, and (2) the desirability, on political as well as economic grounds, of encouraging the exhibition of British films.

Captain W. Brass, M.C., Chairman of the Committee, and the following gentlemen have agreed to serve as members: Sir John Sketh Bell, C.B. (late Governor of Mauritius, &c.); Mr. Charles O'Brien, K.C.M.G. (late Governor of Barbados, &c.); Major R. V. A. (late Chief of the Colonial Office); Major U. F. Ruxton, M.C. (late Lieutenant Governor, Southern Provinces of Nigeria); Mr. Hanns Vischer, C.B. (Joint Secretary, Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies); Mr. H. J. Hutchinson, O.B.E. (the Hon. the Member of Parliament for the Board of Trade); Mr. J. Foxell (Dept. of Governmental Affairs); Mr. W. R. Crofton, M.C. (Employment Board); Mr. D. Beatty (Army and Air Force Service); and Messrs S. Rowson and J. B. Wolfe (representing the Federation of British Industries). Mr. C. L. K. (O.B.E.) of the Colonial Office, has been appointed Secretary of the Committee.

EAST AFRICAN LUMBERMEN.

East Africa is advised of the formation of the Lumbermen's Association of East Africa, with Major E. S. Grogan as first President, Mr. W. J. Briston as Vice-President, Mr. C. T. Tannahill as Honorary Secretary, and Mr. K. Keith as Honorary Treasurer. The Committee consists of Messrs H. Hoey, J. R. Holmes, G. Sandbach Baker, W. A. Oliver, S. Clarke, and Rawson. The Association, which owes its establishment largely to the initiative of Mr. Hoey, of Swan Saw Mills, hopes to make itself representative of the timber industries of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

In advising us of the formation of the association, Mr. A. C. Tannahill writes: "Except for Kenya cedar the timber of East Africa is very little known in Europe, even the local people do not realise that in the local *podocarpus* wood he is obtaining a timber that would be classed as No. 1 in the European market and which is almost unobtainable there. The Kenya pine is one of the most beautifully grained woods in the world, suitable for furniture and *Juniperus* is a beautiful and equally admirable alternative to teak. The *mburuzukoh* of the Coast has been known for centuries on the East Coast of Africa and Zanzibar, and is the lovely and wonderful lasting timber of which the beautiful *brag doors* were made.

NATIVE POLICY IN RHODESIA.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia introduced in the Session of Parliament which opens on April 22 two Bills dealing with the policy. The first is the Land and Appointment Bill, setting aside definite private areas for Europeans and for Natives. This Bill is the outcome of the report of the Land Commission which toured Rhodesia in 1925 under the chairmanship of Sir Morris Carter. The second Bill proposes the establishment of Native Councils, which is a new departure in Native policy in Southern Rhodesia. It is not expected that there will be any division of opinion in regard to the general policy of the segregation of ownership of land, but criticism may arise both on the allocation of the areas and upon their extent.



JACOB'S BISCUITS