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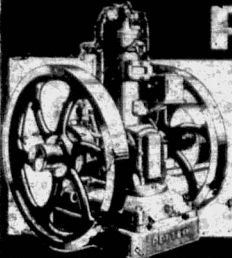
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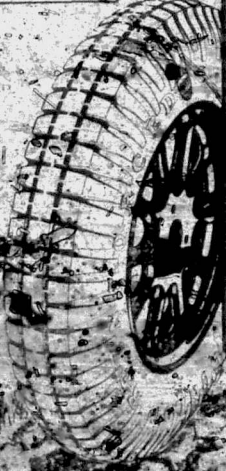
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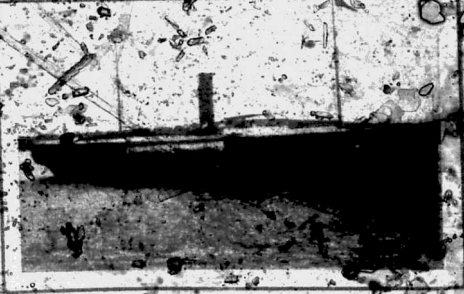
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THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
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- Convention of Associations of Nyasaland

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## NATIVES AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

It would seem that a movement has been begun in this country to "teach the Native English" for its own sake. The fundamental thing that white Governments have got to do in Africa is to teach their Natives to understand the white man's language. That is a pretty big educational programme, and it is indispensable. I have heard Oswald of his late home and as we recollect reports of the celebrated god was a very impatient when addressed in his own language. Apparently inspired by the fact that in Hawaii, where the Natives are a self-respecting, self-reliant people, free American citizens, who speak a language but do not wish the right honourable and gallant Member declared, "Teach people to think in English, to think about justice, to think about freedom. Give these people what they want—a knowledge of English, which is already the *lingua*

franca of parts of Asia, is the *lingua franca* of North America, and is becoming the *lingua franca* of Africa. These are big words, embracing what appears to the surface to be a sound and simple policy.

But what is this "English," which is an advertisement of so many of the world's inhabitants? The Colonel Wedgwood can converse with the Natives in "English." Did he get as far as the China coast and discourse on justice and freedom in "English"? Probably not; probably he would hardly have been understood. Can I find a lawyer who has written the United States and has read "Uncle Remond" with ease, and can understand the "English" of the Islands? One of the amusing experiences in the East African Empire is that they were very and far between, and that the surgeon in charge, talking to the natives, has its language and has its *lingua franca*.

An analysis of the widespread prevalence of the English language in the East is commendable as far as it has gone, but it may talk "English" in its own right. In their own words and phrase their own language, and in their own words, too, against the propaganda of the great Lord Macaulay was the only advantage was perhaps the founder of the English language in East Africa as the result of the fact that in the examinations of certain schools and colleges, the tests by school children in their part of the Empire where "English" is the language of the Empire. It is not the British examiners—and it is only recently that teachers in the Colonies have had the courage to protest against the absurdity of the whole business as an attempt at education. Mr. Gansley has put the whole matter very clearly in his reply to Colonel Wedgwood. The very Natives themselves are protesting against their culture being imposed, their traditions lost, their children having only English text books. "Samples" of English are pointed out and the Natives are told that they are to be taught in English. The result of the education of the Native races has been imposed with the importance of instruction in the English language. It is a sound sense of proportion in this matter, and their general practice followed by the present-day Department of Education in Africa, in using the Native languages, except in the senior classes, is a belief approved by the great mass of European opinion in East and Central Africa.

AN EXPERIMENT IN NATIVE EDUCATION.

Mr. Mumford's Plans and Hopes.

The experiment to be tried at Ifrara has three aspects. (1) It must discover the sound and healthy parts of the native social life, (2) it must find out what elements may be preserved in an organised school, (3) it must discover what adaptations may be made to what new elements are introduced under changed circumstances. The method will be to let the school learn, as far as possible, in the native tradition, and at the same time conduct a few special studies in the field.

At Ifrara in the present method of teaching was found so faulty at least that the method will generally be that of 1900. European and Native methods will be used side by side, and the purpose of the school is to show the value and changes that may be made. Mr. Donald Cameron, in a development of an administration, has shown the importance of having a firm basis on local tradition and learning the Native to evolve his own administration in his own way, with the minimum of interference from the European. At the school too, must be based on local tradition and developed by the Natives themselves side by side with the new Native administration. After the example of the Kiziko school at Kabon, Iringa will have its board of governors, and it will be through this board that the attempt will be made to make the Natives evolve their own educational system, some of indigenous institutions, and the British has shown the way in which adaptation and evolution can be accomplished in the important initial ceremony. His method will be applied at Ifrara in the whole field of education in the district.

Amongst all peoples some sort of schooling exists. Sometimes it is an undifferentiated part of daily life, lessons in dependence and co-operation being included in ordinary conversation, sometimes, as amongst tribes with special traditional activities, as in the case of those lives that spend their herds of cattle in the morning, becomes a part of the routine labour of the family, sometimes, as amongst the Kikuyu and the Loloia, there is a period of formal instruction connected with the initiation ceremonies, sometimes, as amongst the Maasai, the custom is to send away young boys to an uncle to stay for two or three years in order that they may be taught the traditions of their tribe and that discipline should not be broken by parental affection, such as the seed from which may be developed an educational system of general training and culture.

The first step would be to make a preliminary survey of the tribe amongst whom the work is to be conducted. From this survey details relevant to the training of the young and the history and traditions of the tribe should be ascertained and arranged. The next step would be to form a board of advisers of old men. Every day a principal within the school area would choose a representative who would act in the dual capacity of "Minister of Education" in his country and as member of the board of governors of the school. To this board every problem, big or small, administrative, disciplinary or anything else, should be brought, and without its full consent no action should ever be taken.

There is, of course, a Native as well as a European point of view to all educational problems. If the European were to govern the school alone with the best of intentions, he might interfere with the counter to some tradition and thus his aim. Through the continual use of a Native board such mistakes might be avoided. Some supervision might, however, be exercised over the selection of the boards and the European may often have to guide its action.

A Native Council, not fully understanding the objects of the school, might make unwise selections for the board. Older influential men who remember the old traditions and the state of affairs before the interference of the white man would be preferable to younger men, who possibly might have more alert brains but who may be prejudiced in favour of new-fangled ideas, rather than those of traditional value. Also, if a Native is told to do anything in as Native a manner as possible, he will tend to make a bad imitation of a European fashion. It is only by continually referring to the olden days and their colour and traditions that perhaps old customs can be revived. The attempt to preserve old institutions may be and will be interpreted by many Africans to be an attempt to withhold the benefits of civilisation and keep them in a subject-race.

At the inaugural meeting of the board reference should first be made to the history and traditions of the tribe. The danger could then be touched upon of the young boys and girls growing to manhood and womanhood unworthy to carry on the tribal honours and the ignorance of their heritage. The object of the school, it could be explained, was to help make good tribesmen. Through such an appeal, based upon knowledge of local custom, it should not be difficult to win the sympathy and co-operation of the Native board.

**Curriculum.**—With the help of the Native board of governors a tentative curriculum might be drawn up something on the following lines:

- (a) Teaching history and traditions of the tribe;
- (b) indigenous training with regard to the social and economic conditions of the individual to his tribe;
- (c) practical training in handicrafts where they can find some use in the life of the tribe.

Then, on the lines of the just mentioned, must be made so changes would be that some portion of European theory must be used, that of the Native, if the latter is to stand the test of time, the following subjects might be added to the list: (a) development of the native concepts of social and economic obligations to the tribe, to broader concepts of individual and tribal obligations to God and the world; (b) citizenship, commerce, and industry, measurement and arithmetic, used perhaps in general, as well as the systematisation of sharing in general, as well as the training of various types of men in the different parts of the world.

For girls, particularly in domestic hygiene, sanitation, and cooking, after a home generally, (b) to write, how to cook, how to make a healthy and nutritious meal, and the first aid; (c) horticulture, sewing and good habits.

For men, particularly in improved methods of agriculture, animal husbandry, (b) training in trade, for example, in the use of simple political ideas about the world, and so forth.

**The School and Theories of Labour by Sexes.**—The fundamental theories would apply to be based upon co-operators, the economic conditions of the present and the conditions of the past. In the first instance the division was probably an economic one, the woman agreed to work for the man, but he fed and ran his children, and provided for the household. The man in

... are by the ... individual ... language and ... to make ... from a ... article ... and the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ... the ... of the ...







are leading to economic or social status of disbalance and ultimate disaster. The author would follow the lead of Captain Kattray, who went to the other side of the ledger to the wretched and wretchedly wretched, and would demolish those institutions which have broken down or are deliberately allowed to break down. The proper path at least leads to some surer footing, to use it has an aim, which the genius of the people will determine, and which will keep them from the ruin which is their fate.

NOTHING TO WRITE HOME ABOUT

The Fear of Enclosed Spaces.

It is not in the large doses and for the continuous periods, creates in Africa both of the inferiority and the inferiority complex. Officials in East Africa not infrequently receive pathetic letters from folks in England asking for news of kinsfolk. I have often concentrated on the question, "Why don't you write home to your folks?" Williams' asked. Williams filed his pipe from the box of Boer tobacco that always hung at his waist. "Well, ye see, it's like this," he explained. "After my mother died, I went to the old place to go back to my folks. I didn't know any more there was Jessie, who married a fellow named Dick, but I had forgotten her name. I had seen Dick, well, I couldn't write, could I? Had you've given me her name, I should have written to you. I don't know her address. Had they're doing so well. I don't know how a quid from me, I've got my ears aro, that most people would have told Williams. He belonged to the great brotherhood who, East Africa, does along in an one place to another. He was a liberable. Most stuffs are

I met a white man, and he had just made a packet of pumkin' gold on the river. I never mind. He was mooring himself into the river. He was a real one in an isolated Government station. He was a white man, and he had just made a packet of the resonance, and he used the building itself for resonance. There had been a slight difference of opinion that morning between the white man and me, as well as any, and the police had summoned the Police had summoned Dixon for firing upon the townsfolk. The magistrate had fined him twenty shillings. Dixon, wanting the wood out of the rest-house, and finding the wood was broken, had blown the lock off with a shot from his rifle. And that was that. I strook down with the boy's self to repair the lock. Dixon insisted on my leaving a drink. It was a jolly good champagne in a tin mug. Dixon, as he remained, I saw a pair of blue eyes. I'd go and do it in Monte Air, London, Durban, even some cities. I can't say I've cut in it. I was scared of the situation. I haven't been home for years. Why don't you write home to your folks? Williams' asked. Williams filed his pipe from the box of Boer tobacco that always hung at his waist. "Well, ye see, it's like this," he explained. "After my mother died, I went to the old place to go back to my folks. I didn't know any more there was Jessie, who married a fellow named Dick, but I had forgotten her name. I had seen Dick, well, I couldn't write, could I? Had you've given me her name, I should have written to you. I don't know her address. Had they're doing so well. I don't know how a quid from me, I've got my ears aro, that most people would have told Williams. He belonged to the great brotherhood who, East Africa, does along in an one place to another. He was a liberable. Most stuffs are

SAA SIBA RETURNS TO DAR ES SALAAM

His Views on Men and Masters.

He has returned from East

Tanganika Nantia

SAA SIBA, a native of the island of Natives who had returned upon my baggage, which I wanted to have a look at.

"Clear out, you black devils, pushing the job at which I am engaged."

The Government of the island, which I had been told you would have sent me, and then you would have made much trouble.

"I have gone on my loads into the boat, and I am going to the town."

"What did they say?" I asked, more to flummox him than for any other reason.

"They only laughed at me!"

"Fate seemed to work for the old man, for pretty a motor boat, I saw a Native who was going to the town."

"I was going to the town, and I was going to the town, and I was going to the town."

"The man in the boat, I saw a Native who was going to the town."

"I was going to the town, and I was going to the town, and I was going to the town."

"I was going to the town, and I was going to the town, and I was going to the town."

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### MR. MARTIN JOHNSON ON LIONS.

Four Hundred Photographs of the Serengeti.



MR. MARTIN JOHNSON.

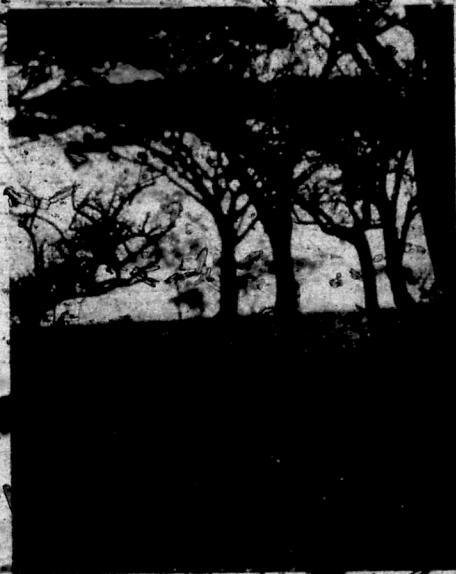
Having appeared in the streets of the Serengeti, the Martin Johnson of Kenya, the author of the book "Lion," Mr. Johnson's experience some months ago, was captured in the north-west corner of Tanganyika territory for the purpose of photographing lions, and an account of their safari is now published in book form under the brief but interesting title "Lion" (Hammatt's). The volume of 81 pages, with one margin and large print, is illus-

trated by sixty-three photographs and a sketch map of the author's route.

The expedition approached the scene of operation in the Serengeti-Narobi, and it is not until the fifth chapter that the reader really comes to the subject matter suggested by the title. The diversion to discuss the pygmies of the Serengeti Congo, though interesting, is distracting, and, as to the author's style—Mr. Johnson's style, as is possible in the text, is discursive; he is not inclined to sound an alarm of domestication and to relegate into second place the vital lion and lion hunt. Like all American safaris in East Africa, ever heard that of Mr. Johnson's, he was equipped with a completeness which makes him a self-sufficient water.

"We had four months' food in our tin boxes. We had rifles and ammunition and gas and gasoline and other necessities, hard to find in Tanganyika. We had five tents, water, soap, tarpaulins, camp beds, and chairs and tables all tied up in neat bundles. We had eleven still cameras and three Kodak picture machines, one hundred thermometers, chemicals for developing, and several hundred feet of film. We had medical stores and typewriters, hand, toilet, candles. We also carried a large quantity of supplies, such as flour, which we had in our big tin boxes, and a large quantity of flour, and we were ready to go to the author's camp, his own camp, and his own camp of five chickens and boxes of supplies.

He all Mr. Johnson managed to photograph over four hundred lions. His method was to approach the animals in a motor car, while Mrs. Johnson and his Native helper, Bukari, a Kikuyu, stood by with rifles to keep any lions away from the part of the photograph. He also led the lion, and he and his party, established a good record of them, and partly in bringing them within camera range.



A SAFARI PARTY.

range, and throughout the trip he and his party, usually luck will seem to have been on the best of terms with their routine, next hunt. "We looked for our lions," he writes, "through sportsmen and a goodly Ambassador to the King of Beasts." It is common knowledge now that African wild animals take little note of motor cars, and it was usual for the lion hunters to get within thirty or fifty feet of their prey. On one occasion Mrs. Johnson drove the car and the radiator was only a foot from a lion, and the beast didn't show the slightest sign of alarm, and the lion's big brown coat at us and we were once twice." In the end, the lion's party, the lion's party.

...and a lioness and a half-grown cub in one bunch, the full-grown lion with small manes, and a mother lioness with the cubs about them; and finally a lot of lions, and the finest big males with manes, really superb in mane, as we had ever seen."

For about Mr. Johnson's "Lion" the crash of the camera, to take pictures, and the life of the lion, to photograph animals, and he has no, until dusk the lion could be seen. Four lions followed the party, and they got to the car which had stopped.

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The incident is a familiar one, the hunter's camera, to take pictures, and the life of the lion, to photograph animals, and he has no, until dusk the lion could be seen. Four lions followed the party, and they got to the car which had stopped.

runs the negative by motion picture camera.

It is well to remember that the reviewer has his honest opinion that, on the whole, the photographs of lions reproduced in the book are disappointing. They have apparently suffered from the vibration of the car, for they contrast strangely with the very fine pictures of Natives and of other animals which are featured in the first third of the plates. In many cases the poses are good, but the detail of the animals is poor. However, when one considers the circumstances in which these were taken, they are remarkably good, though, of course, like as remarkable as the magnificent lion photographs of those taken in the rear of a few paces by Mr. Murray and the rest of the settler camp in the same. That judgment does not, of course, mean that Mr. Johnson has failed to use some excellent pictures from his own collection.



One of the photographs in East Africa, courtesy of the publisher. Three of the best are reproduced in the review.

Naturally, Mr. Johnson's close association with the lions has his obvious effects on their habits of attack.

A lioness comes out of the bushes, the most ferocious game animal in the bush. She stalks you when you get close to her, and she can take you in her jaws if you are not careful. They can take you in a few bounds.

Though little is known about the breeding habits of lions, the month of the year and the month of November seem to be the best time to see cubs are born. The young of the lion are about one hundred and eight days old when they are as much as the young of a cow. I have seen many of the young cubs with their mothers, and they are very tame.

It is the way in which the lionesses attack their victims with their claws and teeth, rather than their jaws, that is the most interesting feature. I have seen a lioness attack a man and throw him to the ground, and she will not let him get up until she has killed him. I have seen a lioness attack a man and throw him to the ground, and she will not let him get up until she has killed him. I have seen a lioness attack a man and throw him to the ground, and she will not let him get up until she has killed him.

The book concludes with a chapter devoted to the subject of wild life photography which, all things considered, is the best and most fascinating form of sport will find no doubt. Mr. Johnson places at the readers' disposal his own and the experiences of his colleagues, and it is an interesting and useful book.

### “DANGEROUS” OF “EAST AFRICA”

It is a book that is not only a masterpiece of literary style, but also a masterpiece of scientific accuracy. To the reviewer, it is a book that is not only a masterpiece of literary style, but also a masterpiece of scientific accuracy.

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I have not only mastered its contents (and made use of them) but also have come to the conclusion that the information has been collected with infinite patience and much cost of time, labour, and money. It is a book that is not only a masterpiece of literary style, but also a masterpiece of scientific accuracy.

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“East Africa” will be sent to any of the following addresses: East Africa, 10, St. James Street, London, W.1. Extra copies of the book are available from the publisher.

East Africa is an entirely independent system, whose sole policy is to serve the best interests of the East and Central African Dependencies. It has been spread over the whole of Africa that the general public may have a better knowledge of the continent and its people. The book is a masterpiece of literary style and scientific accuracy. It is a book that is not only a masterpiece of literary style, but also a masterpiece of scientific accuracy.







THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER

Prompt Application for Tickets desirable

East Africa, which was attended in the past years at the annual East Africa Dinner... The Prince has graciously intimated that he will then be glad to receive the guests, and especially to renew acquaintanceship with some of those people whom he met during his visit to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Tickets for the Dinner have sold so rapidly that we recommend our readers to apply immediately for any which they may need to the Secretary, Major Corbet Ward, O.B.E., 70, Royal Naval Buildings, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Preference in allotment is naturally given to existing and new members of the Dinner Club, and after June 1st it is probable that tickets will be available only to such members. The price of the tickets is 10s. to members and their guests, and 18s. 6d. to non-members.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S VISIT

The Sultan of Zanzibar is due to reach London tomorrow afternoon as the guest of the British Government who have reserved a room at the Lyde Park Hotel. The Sultan is accompanied by Seyyid Abdulla (his son), Sheikh Seif bin Sultan bin C. F. Battiscombe (private secretary), and Dr. B. Spearmann, Major E. A. S. Cranshaw (secretary to the Government Hospitality Fund) will also be attached to the party.

The first official acts of the Sultan will be to lay wreaths on the Cenotaph and on the grave of Dr. Evelyn Warrion on Saturday morning. Arrangements have been made for him to see a polo match at Hurlingham, the Royal Tournament at Olympia, the Derby and the Oaks, a visit to Ford, Cambridge, Stratford-upon-Avon, Manchester, Newcastle, the City of London District, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Little rain fell in Kenya last week, but further falls appear imminent.

GENERAL ELECTION CANDIDATES WITH EAST AFRICAN INTERESTS

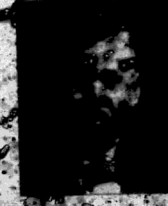
Last week's East Africa published an exclusive story of candidates standing at the General Election who have East African interests. The photographs of some of these seeking election were published, others appear hereunder.



MR. EUGENE RAMSDEN



MR. J. H. PLUSKETT



MR. J. H. PLUSKETT



MR. J. H. PLUSKETT

A FREE PASSAGE FOR LORD OLIVIER

Major C. L. Walsh's Sporting Officer, Editor of 'East Africa'

Lord Olivier in his letter published in your issue of May 21st emphasises his eagerness to visit East Africa. He also makes his personal annals... I can offer him only relief in the matter by presenting to him through your kindness a first, second or third class return ticket to East Africa, whichever class it is, the most convenient coincides with His Lordship's special mode of living and associate.

Those associated with me in East Africa are unable to travel by British air-line... I would as a condition stipulate that he travel by the Cambridge line... his lordship will understand that this offer remains at his disposal for one month... of course the British Empire is not a broken up... (Mrs. G. G. G. G.)

Major Walsh refers to the... of the letter which was published last week... I should be delighted to visit East Africa... I should be glad that the British Empire is being broken up and internationalised... Lord Olivier has since dated... I hope he will refuse to... I should be glad to... a sentence would suffice... it is worthwhile.

Disposing the post of Kenya at the St. George's Day Luncheon in Nairobi Mr. A. C. Tannahill recalled that in the early days an enterprising local gentleman had begged out most of the town area as a mining claim, owing to a slight flaw in the Ordinance, which demands a 500 ft. shaft. It is also related to the London newspaper report which stated that the land to the north of the Uganda Railway had been discovered by two South African prospectors, Mr. ... and Mr. Gishu.



# East Africa in the Press.

## MAJOR CHURCH ON THE COLONIES

Major Archibald Church, the Labour member of Mr. Ramsay Gore's East African Commission, contributes to the current issue of *The Statesman* an interesting article on "Unemployment and the Empire," in which he pleads for a greater realization of the call to develop the Colonial Empire by utilizing the services of science.

"There are," he says, "younger statesmen in our midst who are thinking clearly, comprehensively, and fearlessly about our Overseas Dominions and possessions, statesmen who are neither brown-jincoes nor tarring Little Englanders, but they are still few opportunities for putting their views effectively before the nation because the Press, with the notable exception of *The Observer*, is obsessed with the idea that the public is still more interested in the exchanges of personalities between the older statesmen than in the scientific outlook on policy which characterises many of their younger brethren. Not many months ago Mr. Staudin attributed our industrial backwardness to the stupidity of old men of ideas, who acted as a continuous brake on the energy and enthusiasm of the younger men. He might have added that the same influence at work in our political life. New ideas are not welcomed. Men with imagination are regarded as visionaries and impractical theorists both by his supporters and the opposition party. At the present rate of propagation of ideas it will take centuries for any government to come to grips with the essentials of our progress as a nation."

"In dealing with the new Colonies we appear to have erred little by the mistakes we have made in the old. Our self-sufficiency and self-esteem have been such that we have ignored the successful achievements of other colonising powers and comparable territories. We have provided our Colonies with administrative services and military forces which have prevented them from indulging in their time-honoured occupation of destroying each other. But we have failed on two other points to provide an alternate outlet for their energies. We have allowed those states which are absolutely essential to the development of any particular community to be unaided services which ought to have been the first to be developed have invariably been the last. The medical officers whom we have provided have until quite recently had to occupy the whole of their time in curing instead of preventing disease although preventive work is a priority of the utmost importance where malaria, hook-worm, dysentery, malarial sickness, or yellow fever is endemic.

"In cattle countries our veterinary departments are too small to do more than inspect and deal with outbreaks of cattle disease and therefore quite incapable of having had to time to spare for the study of the disease in animal husbandry or for breeding experiments. We have at the present time only 12 veterinary officers, including 11 civilians, in the whole Colonial Empire, yet we have something like 150 million head of cattle, besides other domestic animals. The need for veterinary services in tropical areas is even greater than in the temperate zone. The actual number of diseases which have been mainly neglected in the tropics is large and have had no time for a permanent settlement.

national work. The chief function of forestry officers in many territories is to supply timber for the Public Works Department and fire wood for the railways. Above all, we are only just beginning to appreciate the fact that scientific research is one of the main essentials in development, whether it be at home or in the agricultural countries of the Empire, that so far from being a luxury to be dispensed with during periods of trade depression and financial stress it is the necessary precursor of recovery and the best insurance against recurrent depression.

## THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND.

...says a correspondent of *The Times Trade Supplement*:

The Prime Minister has declared that a part of the Government's policy would be the creation of an independent Commission to advise the Government on the best way in which to assist development in Africa. It is not clear whether the Government has in mind a body constituted on the lines of the Forestry Commission or one following the highly successful precedent of the Empire Marketing Board, where the Board acts in an advisory capacity to its constituent who, in his capacity as Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies, assumes personal responsibility to Parliament. Whichever method may be adopted, the new executive body will require to keep in the closest possible touch with the development of agricultural science, particularly as it affects tropical agriculture. The insect fly and other insect pests are as great a handicap to the development of production in large parts of East and West Africa as the paucity of roads and railways. In certain large areas in East Africa the work on mineral deficiencies in pastures that has been undertaken as the result of grants made through the Empire Marketing Board has shown the way in which science can assist the European rancher of the Native owner of cattle to obtain satisfactory results on a now notorious for cattle disease. This factor, if not, indeed, render it well worth while for the Government to arrange for the closest liaison between the applied research activities of the Empire Marketing Board and the new executive body. Another important matter is the question of financial controls. It is to be hoped that the Governments having decided upon the sum which shall be allowed to meet the interest charges and having laid down the general procedure to be followed, will not stultify its own action by insisting upon close Treasury control. The fund will need to be administered with imagination, foresight, and a full and complete knowledge of the past history of White and of the requirements of the Colonies.

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## PERSONALIA

Mr. E. W. Hardee has arrived in Eldora.

Lady Bailey is at present on holiday in Madras.

Mr. George Chapman of Mbarara is on his way home from Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. E. Sanchez have just returned from Tanganyika Territory.

Major E. S. Grogan is expected to return to London from Nairobi within a few days.

The Rev. W. S. K. Russell, of Tororo, is expected to return to his home in Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson expect to leave America in September to return to Kenya.

Mr. A. T. C. ... Administrative Officer, Zanzibar, has been transferred to Palestine.

Mr. W. Tai Bowie, the well-known Nyasaland pioneer, has been elected Mayor of Blantyre.

Mr. E. H. Goodall, M.B.E., Provincial Commissioner, is on leave from Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Crawford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has been touring the northern districts.

Mr. J. B. Griffin, of the Uganda Provincial Administration, has been transferred to the Secretariat.

Mr. E. D. Stansfeld, of the Northern Rhodesian Survey Department, has been transferred from the service.

Sir Ape Bailey predicts that there will be no more Europeans in Northern Rhodesia in a few short while.

Father ... of the U.M.C.A. has succeeded the late Padre Johnson as Archdeacon of Nyasa.

Councillor ... of Livingstone has been elected Mayor, and Councillor ... his deputy.

The ... was taken place in Johannesburg in the ... of the East African Remounts.

Mr. C. Lewis of Kampala has taken over the Honorary Secretaryship of the Uganda Boy Scouts Association.

... has been appointed ... of the ... African ... in Uganda.

... has been appointed a member of the Mombasa Port Advisory Board.

... Wood

Mr. Winnet Eardley, a well-known office manager in the ... of Kenya, has just returned home on leave.

We regret the news of the death in Bulawayo of the late ... who was one of the earliest missionaries in Nyasaland.

Captain ... of King's ... Kenya, have just left the ... on a world tour, following the ... of Mrs. Fey.

Major Barry Johnston, of Maku, is at present acting as alternate for Lord Francis ... as ... for the Ukamba district of Kenya.

... D. Fitzpatrick, of the Kenya Customs Department, and Major J. V. Dawson, of the Administration, are among those on leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Carlos de Almeida Pereira, the new Governor of the Mozambique Company's territory, reached Beira last week.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have appointed Lord K. ... as Vice-Admiral of North Wales and of the South of Carmarthen.

Mr. ... J. Jackson, Attorney-General of Tanganyika, recently left the Territory to take up his new appointment of Attorney-General of Ceylon.

Mr. A. E. Kitching, who has served in East Africa since 1914, has been appointed Acting Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika.

The engagement is announced between Mr. ... of the Kampala branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and ... Morris, also of Kampala.

Mr. ... Srinivas Sastri, ... present in East Africa, has been appointed a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into conditions of labour in India.

Messrs. H. D. Thackeray, C. I. Cranswick, E. Millington, and R. ... have been elected to the Board of Management of the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital.

... B. Davis, who is so deeply interested in East African lighterage concerns, has left for Lobito Bay to be present at the opening of the Benguela Railway.

... P. Ferguson, who, after spending some two years on the ... goldfields, has for the last two years been mining in ... has returned from Tanganyika.

Mr. R. S. Foster, of the Tanganyika Education Department, was recently married in Mombasa to Miss ... daughter of ... Justice and Mr. ... of Cape Town.

...the death in Nakuru, following an operation of the Rev. Canon R. H. Becker, Archdeacon of Ross, and father of Mrs. Sarah French, of Molo, Kenya Colony.

Mr. M. E. Young, its Honorary Secretary of the new branch of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa which has been formed in the Turko-Kipkaiken area of Kenya.

Mr. Marya Stieblecki, who first arrived in Nyasaland in 1885, and who, after living for many years in the Mochos district, and latterly resided in Blantyre, died recently in that township.

Dr. G. van Rondero, who was recently loaned to the South African Government to investigate fishery possibilities in the East African coast, is on his way back to Cape Town from his family.

Mr. D. E. Baber, C.B., Provincial Commissioner of the Tanga district of Tanganyika, who has left the Territory on leave, served in Uganda for twelve years before his transfer to Tanganyika in 1916.

Viscount Lascelles, Past Grand Warden England and Provincial Grand Master for West Yorkshire, has been nominated for election as Treasurer of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.

Mr. Percy James Sparkes, of the British African Rifles and the I.C.S.B., was recently married in Mombasa to Jean Anske, daughter of Major-General Sir Ronald Bower, K.C.B., of North Berwick.

Sir Ronald Ross's archives are after all to be housed at the Ross Institute of Tropical Diseases at Pathum. It will be recalled that they were purchased and presented to the British Museum last year by Lady Hobhouse.

H. B. Alderferrow, who will be well remembered by many of our readers in the former Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia and in Nyasaland, has just arrived in England from Cape Town, where he is now engaged in business.

Rear Admiral Eric J. A. Fullerton, C.B., D.S.O., who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station in succession to Vice-Admiral B. S. Theiger, is from October 18 next is well known on the East African coast.

Mr. George M. Boughton, until recently Secretary of the Royal Empire Society, whose well known to East Africans has been appointed Second Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

That the Thank-offering Fund instituted to commemorate His Majesty's recovery should be applied to the Friderichs Memorial Hospital at Kioga, Uganda, and to other hospitals in the Oversea Empire has been suggested by the Rev. W. J. Lammier-Stoddard, of Colchester.

His many friends in India and elsewhere in East Africa will learn with regret that Mr. H. C. Daniels, who in the past eighteen months has been manager of the Indian Marine and General Engineering Company of Mombasa, has had to leave Mombasa for Europe on medical grounds.

The Hon. Lord Curzon, whose suggestion for a South African Conference to consider various matters arising out of the Hon. Young Report was made exclusively through the channels of the British Legation, sailed on the S.M.S. "Pearl" for Cape Town and Freetown on his return to Africa.

General Rosebery, who died last week, deserves to be remembered with gratitude by East Africans on account of the decisive support which he gave to the Hon. Captain Lugard in his campaign for the abandonment of Uganda to the Empire and for the plea that Colonial policy should be based not on the level of party politics.

Mr. R. Mayers, of Mwanza, Kenya, has, we are told, had to undergo another operation, but we are glad to say that the patient is in excellent spirits and that the surgeons are very pleased with the result. Mr. Mayers has returned to British East Africa after a few weeks' convalescence there, and after the summer wandering through the English coast side.

Miss Esma Klove, who left England last week for Dar-es-Salaam en route for Mwanza, where she is to be married on July 17, to Mr. E. V. H. Cresswell-George, who after giving up tobacco planting in Nyasaland, has spent the last few years in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, mainly in prospecting and elephant hunting. His many friends in Nyasaland, and the Tupa, and elsewhere, will wish him and his bride all happiness in their married life.

We greatly regret to report the death of the aged wife of Mr. Andrew Fraser, Hon. C. B. Baghatir, M.B.E. P. L. E. who will be remembered by many of our readers as assisting Sir Gordon General Northey's forces in Central Africa during the East African Campaign. He returned to Nairobi in 1902 to establish a consulting and surgical practice, which he was very successful in, but which he was forced to abandon a year or so ago on account of the illness which has now resulted in his death. Mr. Baghatir, who was Chief Surgeon at Cairo, and graduated at Edinburgh University, practised in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Africa, and East Africa.

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TANZANIA TRADE IN 1928

A Record of Steady Progress.

The trade of Tanganyika Territory continues to show a steady and satisfactory progress. Exports in 1928 showed a bigger ratio of increase than imports, but this was largely due to a diminution in the import of material for Government purposes. Domestic exports increased in value from £3,95,401 in 1927 to £3,873,323 in 1928, or 4.75% (the increase in 1927 over 1926 was 8.0% only), and imports, excluding specie, increased from £2,672,504 to £3,737,358.

Cotton piece goods by far the most important item in imports, constituted 24.8% of the total value in 1928 (25.7% in 1927); iron and steel manufactures were responsible for 6.7%, building materials for 5.8%, and for stuffs for 2%. Of the cotton piece goods, iron unbleached made up 24.6% of the total, white bleached 1.5%, printed 26.5%, dyed in the piece 24.1%, and coloured 23.5%; by far the largest portion of grey unbleached and coloured piece goods are imported from Japan and Holland.

The number of touring cars imported increased from 302 in 1927 to 350 in 1928, and lorries from 150 to 500, and there was a correlated increase in the number of motor spirit, machinery increased by 14.2%. An indication of an energetic activity in manufactures, especially fiscal production, and the increase of East African cigarettes and tobacco indicates how native spinning powers are increasing.

United Kingdom Supplies 45% of Imports.

Of the total import trade the British Empire claimed 53.7%, the United Kingdom 45%, with 22.6% (38% in 1927), British India, 12.3%, Kenya and Uganda, 3.8%, and other British Possessions 2.0%. Foreign countries Germany took 22.7% (41.4% in 1927), Holland 4.2% (3.5% in 1927), U.S.A. 3.2% (7.2% in 1927), and Japan 1.9% (2.5% in 1927).

Cash, honey, including raw, the most valuable export of the Territory, again showed a gratifying increase in quantity, 36,186 tons being produced in 1928 against 37,072 tons in 1927. The value showed a fall from £1,000,000 to £1,142,000, owing to lower prices. Tanga had a price of 10s as a standard, 60,000 tons of the total having been shipped from the Mwanza district. Producers in all areas are putting a larger acreage under the plant.

Cocoa showed a satisfactory increase in all grades and stations. In Bukoba the 1928 crop was a particularly good one, and the figures were enhanced by the stocks carried over from the previous year. Of the total of 263,022 cwt. exported valued at £2,70,657, Bukoba sent 156,040 cwt. valued at £4,78,311. The export of coffee in 1928 was 1,31,899 cwt. valued at £4,62,800. Prices showed a considerable improvement over 1927, and coffee cultivation in the Moshi, Arushu, and Iringa areas is steadily increasing.

Cotton slightly exceeded the estimate of 2,000 bales (of 400 lbs.) but the export was unsatisfactory considering the possibilities of the Territory. The deficiency was due chiefly to the Tanga and Moshi areas. It was estimated that cotton brought £14,000 in cash to the Nation of Mtiraguru and £30,000 to most of Kilosa. Low prices are handicapping the cotton industry.

Carrots and peas were good, but bales and tons showed a gratifying improvement in price due to more careful selection and selection. The price of peas was attributed to good seasons for other crops, but it is only in the truck that the Natives

have the incentive to collect the wax, even though in small quantities are known to be available.

Increased Importance of Mining.

The increased importance of mining is reflected in the returns for 1928:

	1927	1928	%
Gold	15,012	200,203	1,334
Diamonds (carats)	24,598	2,027,734	8,245

Of the diamonds, 23,257 carats were won from the deposit at Mabuki; the number of stones of 10 carats or over was 17, the largest stone being 3 carats. Greatly increased activity was shown in prospecting the Shinyanga deposits. Of the total gold export, 12,883 oz. were won from the annual deposits of the Kupa district. This is a systematically prospected under competent technical control.

Dar es Salaam is credited with 48.5% of the total trade of this Territory, 35.4% of the import trade, 30.5% of the export, but no less than 69.9% of the transit trade. Tanga, however, though credited with only 20.9% of the total trade, accounts for 88% of the export trade, thus being only slightly behind Dar es Salaam. The transit trade of Tanga, of course, was no transit business, and the improvements in the port of Dar es Salaam in 1928 are satisfactorily completed and further extensions are contemplated. The wharf and other arrangements are now entirely in the hands of the Government railways.

Details of many imported articles are appended. The incidence of German competition in many lines will be noted.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.

Wheat, 1,000 metric tons, and 1,571 imperial gallons of oil, valued at £1,12,745 in 1927, and the United Kingdom 30,000 gallons, valued at £2,67,000, out of a total import of 1,30,000 gallons, valued at £2,70,000.

Wheat. The U.K. was the chief source of supply, sending 21,444 cwt. valued at £2,00,000, out of a total import of 21,444 cwt. valued at £2,00,000.

Wheat. The U.K. sent 21,444 cwt. (2,00,000) and Germany 1,000 cwt. (10,000) out of a total of 22,444 cwt. valued at £2,10,000.

Wheat. Great Britain's monopoly of 2,000,000 cwt. worth of a total value of £3,731,000.

Milk Preserved. The U.K. sent 1,000,000 lbs. worth of £1,212 (only £1,000 in 1927). Holland coming second with £3,500, and France third with £2,000.

Wine. Great Britain's monopoly of 1,000,000 lbs. worth of £1,000,000.

Whisky. Great Britain's monopoly of 1,000,000 gallons, valued at £1,000,000 in 1927. The figures for 1928 were 1,000,000 gallons and £1,000,000.

Tea. British India was the chief source of supply, sending 1,000,000 lbs. worth of £1,000,000, out of a total import of 2,000,000 lbs. valued at £2,000,000.

Tea. British India sent 1,000,000 lbs. (10,000,000) and Holland 1,000,000 lbs. (10,000,000) out of a total of 2,000,000 lbs. valued at £2,000,000.

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Manufactured Articles.

Woolenwear, Germany sent 1,000,000 lbs. worth of £1,000,000.

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**EAST AFRICAN SISAL INDUSTRY**

**£50,000 Order Placed in Great Britain.**

East Africa, which first announced the invention of greatly improved British desiccating machinery and the decision of the leading sisal-producing group in East Africa to install the new machine on one of its estates in Tanganyika Territory, is now able to state that that group, of which Major C. J. Walsh is managing director, is so satisfied with the results produced by this Robey's Superdecor, which has been operating on a large Estate, near Tanga, that it has decided to standardise on such machinery and has already placed orders for its British and Seigitz plantations.

The group, which is not merely the largest sisal producer in East Africa, but in the whole British Empire, is, we learn, to expend £50,000 in Great Britain on new machinery during the current year—on which decision we congratulate Major Walsh and his fellow-directors, whose action is a signal proof of the way in which British industry can be helped by men determined to exert their patriotic influence. Is it too much to hope that this fine example may be imitated by certain other East African sisal growers, which, in striking contrast to the above-mentioned group, appear again and again to give the preference to non-British suppliers and non-British personnel.

Even those of our readers without direct concern in the sisal industry will be with satisfaction that the entire needs of the most up-to-date sisal factory can be most efficiently and economically met by the use of British machinery. The Superdecor, says Major Walsh, informs us, more than fulfills his highest expectations, so that he is surprised to learn that several other machines are at this moment on order by other British and French sisal-producing companies in different parts of the world. Foreign engineers have, we learn, reported as favourable on the machine as British.

If the note, which is not so intended, is construed as a free advertisement for Messrs. Robey they are welcome to it, for they have East Africa holds a record was of the past by producing machinery which has proved itself more efficient than that of any foreign makers—who our readers do not need to be reminded have concentrated on establishing themselves in East Africa.



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**Galvanised Sheets.**—U.K. 20 tons, out of a total of 200, value £41,788, out of £200,000.

**Grain.**—U.K. 143 tons, valued at £2,088; Germany 100 tons, valued at £2,693; total, 243 tons, value £4,049, a third of the 1927 total.

**Hessian Ware, Hosiery, etc., Unmilled.**—Germany 24 tons, valued at £2,572; U.K. 12 tons, valued at £868; in 1927 the U.K. sent 45 tons, to the value of £5,066. Total, 39 tons, value £2,880.

**Hollow Ware, Enamelled.**—Germany 8,611 (23,038 in 1927); Japan 14,189 (17,718 in 1927); U.K. £2,600 (£3,541 in 1927); total, £2,600.

**Nails, Screws, etc.**—U.K. 55,000 tons, value £1,799; Germany 100 tons, value £5,316; total, 680 tons, value £18,024.

**Rails, Sleepers, etc.**—U.K. £03,032 (about half her 1927 figures); Germany £22,718 (twice her 1927 amount). Total, £125,750.

**Tubes and Pipes.**—U.K. £11,047, out of a total of £12,411.

**Aluminium Hollow Ware.**—Germany £5,520; British India £2,317; U.K. £680; total, £8,517.

**Brass Wire in Coils.**—Germany £2,050, out of a total of £2,050.

**Other Goods.**—Germany £2,050, out of a total of £2,050.

**Cutlery, Implements, etc.**

**Agricultural Tools, etc.**—U.K. £4,004 (2,621 in 1927); Germany 20,913 (£1,027); U.S.A. £1,486 (£3,104 in 1927); other British possessions £2,220; total, £12,627 (£5,603 in 1927).

**Artists' Tools.**—U.K. £1,048; Germany £5,507; total, £6,555.

**Knives, Machetes, etc.**—Germany 27,735 (£3,440 in 1927); U.K. £2,496 (£2,113 in 1927); total, £8,936.

**Implements and Tools, Other.**—Germany £23,000 (£13,000 in 1927); U.K. £3,000; total, £26,000.

**Knives not Machine.**—Germany 20,723 (202); valued at £1,438; U.K. 9,000; valued at £2,500; total, 29,723; value £3,938.

**Photographic Cameras.**—France £250 (previous year); U.K. £111; total, £361.

*(To be continued.)*

**TANGANYIKA VIEWS ON CLOSED UNION.**

**Settler Memorandum to Sir Samuel Wilson.**

The British Empire is nothing but a jumble after example of a world of civilising country after country. Ideas of the European Association of Tanganyika in a memorandum presented last week in Dar es Salaam to Sir Samuel Wilson, then should East Africa be considered on a different plane. The answer may lie in the fact that for many years past the East African settler has been the victim of unrelenting abuse from a vociferous section of the British public who consider they have a special mission from Providence to defend the Natives. They regard the most part ignorant of Native mentality, and seem to consider that the Natives, given an opportunity free from white exploitation, are capable of attaining the same place as the white man. This line of thought ignores the fact that the Native intelligence—by which I mean his latent ability to acquire knowledge—is much below that of the white.

The memorandum continues: "As to the reputation of the implication that the white British community is unfitted to rule East Africa, the Association stands with the general solution unanimously passed by the Tanganyika Branches of Associations in favour of the principle of closer union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, but the Association opposes the proposed appointment of a High Commissioner or Governor General, and has no executive powers without reference to a Central Legislature, and is also opposed to the appointment of advisory boards in London."

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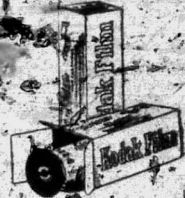
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### Camp Fire Comments.

#### Still Another Rat Exterminator.

No excuse needs to be made for the waste of attention once again to a novel method of fighting the rat. However much one may admire that sapient oldent as an efficient organism in its environmental sphere is!—the world as it exists to-day is too small for man and the rat to live together in harmony. It is war—a long one—between them.

It has been noted for a farmer (Regina, Saskatchewan), to hit on the happy notion of using the exhaust gases of his motor car as poison gas in the campaign. Many fatal accidents have occurred through motorists running their engines in closed garages, cases of suicide by the same means have been recorded; and it seems quite probable he may have previously thought of employing such toxic material in a better way. The Regina farmer ran a pipe from the exhaust of his car and put it under a barn. Hundreds of rats emerged and were exterminated competently in the open. Practically every East African settler has a car; many have maize bins, cotton stores of various sorts; and all are plagued with rats. The small farmer may yet earn East African blessings.

#### The Speed of African Animals.

It was suggested in this column a few weeks ago that our readers might do good work by supplying accurate information as to the speed of African wild animals, and that the spread of the use of the motor car was likely to be of great assistance in getting such records. Mr. Johnson gives us a lead in this matter. "I don't know," though the figures are not quite so definite as they might be. "A lion will clear a distance of over two hundred yards when he opens country," he writes. "He may come along as a trot, but the early part of his charge must be a full gallop into a gallop that outspeeds a fast horse. I am told by men who have taken that the cheetah lion can cover the last hundred yards in only three seconds. That works out at 60 miles an hour!"

Of the Thomson gazelle he says: "These little gazelles are very fast. Often we came to good hunting on the Serengeti Plains and would make a dash for four or five miles an hour and still keep up with a Thomson going at top speed." "All the leopards," his ally statement vouchsafed is: "When the leopard attacks he comes like a crossed lightning bolt—certainly nothing of it is so fast as a leopard when he charges from forty or fifty feet. It is a very interesting study to readers of this column."

There was an arithmetical correspondent who told me in Kenya that the stores that are in Nairobi two large stores upon the roofs of which houses are built are there and highly inflammable materials and smoking is therefore strictly prohibited. The highly inflammable materials in the ammunition which will be used during the coming operations will be used in large quantities, about 1,250 cases, or twenty-five tons, of arsenic in dust and liquid. To label this substance "highly inflammable" seems a queer misuse of terms and no fear of exaggeration need be entertained on the score of smoking in an arsenic store. Perhaps the notice will be a dodge to keep away the inquisitive. But I calculate that a single case of sodium arsenite at a dose of five grains of white arsenic is lethal; the twenty-five tons of arsenic in Nairobi are sufficient to kill over 30,000,000 people, that is the whole population of England, India, China, and child, or three times the combined population of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Basaland, Zanzibar, and the Congo. It is a pity that this stuff is available for distribution over Kenya. It seems a bit risky.

#### Is It Not an Unpleasant Experience?

In our particular instance A. L. I can confirm Mr. W. S. Chadwick's remarks on the instincts of dogs, quoted by you in your review of "Man-killers and Marauders." My station in East Africa was in fairly bad leopard country, and my pet fox-terrier, Lulu, had spent all her life in the district, knew all about leopards and was extremely cautious in her perceptions. One whiff of *Efel* and she bolted for the house. I took for his very first walk the only survivor of her first litter, and as we two—Lulu remained at home—passed by an outbuilding where one of my boys was dressing the pole of a leopard newly killed, that pup got a whiff—and off she shot for home and mother so fast that (as the saying is) I could not see his tail for dust! Now it is certain that that pup had never in his very brief existence previously seen or smelt a leopard, but his natural suspicion of her was sufficient to carry him into the air, and his skin was that instinct, or had his mother transmitted her experience to him. I was assured by residents on the station that an imported terrier would sooner deal with an untimely end as his sporting instinct would lead him to chase a leopard. I never had a chance of testing that statement, but all Lulu's pups, though sporty enough and able to after rats—and (like their mother) cats—banned leopards absolutely and entirely.

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

### EAST AFRICA'S HOTEL REGISTER.

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For further particulars see the list of hotels in the East African market with their respective charges.

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SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

POINTERS FROM MANY QUARTERS.

The blessedly invented words "dual policy" are appropriate as inscription for a statue of the acting Governor, Lord Dufferin.

The coming of the white man to young Africa, that zero hour from which all present history is counted, "The River II" Cecil Rhodes, 1890, Rhodesia Northern Rhodesia.

In spite of some rumour, I have spent my whole service in Kenya because of my love for the country and my belief in its future. Sir James Craig, Acting Governor of Kenya at the Governor's Day Dinner in Nairobi.

In the Conservative Government is returned to power, it will allocate annually from the Exchequer a sum of money to be used to expende and create business in the Colonies which will be for the benefit of the people at home. Mr. Baldwin speaking last evening in Bradford.

The tropics are the tropics all the world over, the place where it is really warm and not merely pretending, where the lee-side of the ship has no favourable wind, where, after dinner, one leans on the rail and the sun together with the thick warm air, points addressly past. The Walter White, M.P. in "The Times".

In favour of a blooded limitation of Government expenditure and of way extortion, and definitely challenge the absurd theory that we, the experimental, pioneering generation, should not only pay the recurrent costs of our own time, but also write off the capital costs of establishing a State for the future benefit of succeeding generations. Major Richard S. O'Connell, Member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

Many people still believe that the lion prefers a human to a human obtainable. If that were so, the white man's advent in Africa, for the African population chiefly by the lion, for against the man of men have the chance, though he is excelled in strength, courage, and wisdom by the elephant and buffalo, and in speed by the leopard, his amazing power of swift scientific, and silent stealth is unique, and this power makes him the terror of the night he unaccountably is. W. O. O'Connell, Member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

The Government, in conjunction with the British Forests, we hear, had a work in view, and the possibilities of the destruction are controlled by the use of gas-pipes.

An informal conference between Mr. Moffat, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, and leaders of Northern Rhodesia, an public opinion is we hear, to be held in Livingstonia within the next few weeks.

That Indians in Tanganyika strongly oppose the inclusion of the Territory in any scheme of federation of closer union was resolved at the East African Indian Conference which recently in Dar-es-Salaam. It was recommended that at least three more Indian members should be appointed to the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

It is noted that European children living in isolated districts of Tanganyika may receive instruction in a system of education by correspondence is being instituted by the Department of Education, which is compiling a scheme which has proved successful in South Africa. The proposed curriculum includes reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, poetry, and recreation, and coloring of set pictures correlated with the lessons.

A fund has been organized in London on behalf of Sir Ronald Ross, whose discovery that the mosquito is the carrier of the malarial germ has saved the lives of millions of human beings. Sir Ronald's health has been seriously impaired by strenuous work in the tropics, and the object of the fund is to free him from financial anxieties in his declining years. Subscriptions should be made payable to Lloyd's Bank, 140, High Street, Poultry, London, S.W. 1, and cross to "Ross Memorial Fund."

Some 2,000 children are the work of the Central Missionary Society in East Africa were shown at its recent annual meeting, at which it was stated that in the Mombasa district the Protestant Christian community, 200 members, and the mission was opened only in 1925. In addition, there were 730 children in the schools in that area. The beginning of this century there were 1,000 Christians, of which has now grown to 2,000. A. R. H. Mather, Secretary of East African Missionaries.

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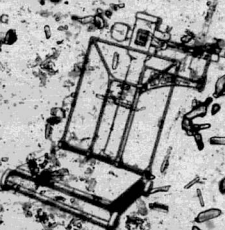
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# LOOKING BACK TWENTY YEARS

History of the Rhodesia-Katanga Railway.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT WALLACE, the Chairman, spoke most interestingly at the recent meeting of the Rhodesia, Katanga, Railway and Mineral Company, Ltd., at the offices of the Rhodesia-Katanga Railway and Mineral Company, Ltd., tracing the history of the Railway.

Some thirty years ago Sir Robert Wallace proposed to assist the Government of Northern Rhodesia to build a railway northward from the local minerals north of the border. On the understanding that the Rhodesians would be connected to and developed sufficiently to support it. Accordingly Rhodesia secured a concession over 2,000 square miles to be located anywhere in Northern Rhodesia. Sir Robert Wallace organized a prospecting party and gave various concessions to prospect the Katanga mines and at the same time obtained from King Leopold II a concession over 60,000 square miles on the Belgian side of the divide. The Katanga mines and copper deposits in Northern Rhodesia were discovered and the general width of the Rhodesia-Katanga railway was fixed.

When the question arose of extending the Rhodesia railway to the Congo border to enable the Katanga mines and the Kansanshi mine to be worked the British South Africa Company demanded such a large interest in the Katanga minerals as a condition of building the railway but Sir Robert Wallace took off his hat and said that he would be sure to get the concession. He would be sure to construct the railway on the route in the Belgian territory. The British South Africa Company then approached Sir Robert Wallace with a view to his negotiating the extension of their railway from Broken Hill to the Congo border and the Katanga mines and told him they would find the money to build the Rhodesian portion to the Congo border. After Sir Robert had negotiated an agreement between the Belgian interests and the Chartered Company, the latter announced that they could not give the concession to construct the 132 miles to the Congo border. Thereupon Sir Robert Wallace offered to arrange the finance on condition that the Chartered Company grant a general concession in Northern Rhodesia of 2,000 square miles and agreed to reduce their interest in Kansanshi mine and company to 50 shares in the company.

### Deal and Achievement

Accordingly the Chartered Company should have been satisfied with the concessions made by the Chartered Company to take over the concession in the Congo and work the rail way. The British South Africa Company reserved the right to purchase at the actual cost price, plus 10% for the land and equipment, the railway concession in two years from the date of the grant or at the expiration of any subsequent period of five years, up to January, 1909. The Rhodesia-Katanga Infringement Railway and Mineral Company, Limited was formed. Two parcels of concessions were issued guaranteeing the Chartered Company were issued to provide for the construction of the line. Subsequently the Chartered Company agreed to the Rhodesia Railway. It was completed in two and a half years, during which time the Chartered Company received the interest in the mine and company and the Chartered Company received the interest in the mine and company.

The Company served notice of its promotion early in 1903 and the result of negotiations with that company was the fixing of the price at £1,075,000; so that the railway is no longer a joint company property.

The company has built a railway which has enabled a great mining district to be organised and developed in many of the mines from that industry has brought millions sterling in earnings to the Rhodesian railway and its requirements have also done much for the development of Northern Rhodesia. The company's own limit of view, it only has a balance to a considerable amount from the sale of the railway receipts but it has now sold the line and made a great deal of surplus in cash. The company's principal assets which appear to have a great deal of value and it has a balance of about £100,000 available for the redemption of its properties and has no debt or liability. One of the company's principal assets is the Kansanshi mine which has great possibilities.

### ECHO OF THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

The Colours of the West Africa Regiment, disbanded, were last week handed over to the Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, for preservation at Windsor Castle. Lieutenant Colonel R. R. Leader, the last commanding officer who served with the unit during the East African Campaign, handed the King's Colour of the disbanded unit to the Prince and the Regimental Colour was handed over in similar fashion by Lieutenant Colonel A. Gordon, another former commanding officer. After the ceremony the Royal Highness shook hands and spoke with each officer and man present.

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### MR. C. F. M. SWYNNERTON'S ANTI-TSETSE CAMPAIGN IN TANGANYIKA

The Chief Secretary to the Tanganyika Government recently stated that the registered area of 1,000 acres of fly-free grazing land has been reclaimed from tsetse on the Shinyanga district and a further 5,000 acres have been cleared. The first 10,000 acres had been cleared at a cost of Sh. 200 per acre including white superphosphate Sh. 100, excluding such extra costs for the whole area of 90,000 acres of the respective cost would be 20,000 or Sh. 220. The figures including all types of superphosphate, such as 0/1 and 0/2, are 25,000. The breaks, upkeep of lorries and make-up, purchase of men and plants, construction of a fourteen-mile wire fence, etc., which have not yet been worked out at all, will be 25 per cent. in addition, suspension, which might now be taken into account, would be 10 per cent. of the total, making the total cost of well-supervised clearing of the tsetse in the area in the area had increased by 25 per cent. to 25,000.

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS IN THE TROPICS

The book by Mr. C. Edmunds, M.V.S., the Assistant Chief Veterinary Officer for Northern Rhodesia, published in Cape Town, is entitled "Diseases of Animals in South Africa," which deals in popular language with the diseases of animals in that region. The time has now arrived for a second edition, it was decided at a meeting held in Cape Town with the collaboration of Colonel G. H. Walker, C.P.E., O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S., late Principal and Professor of Veterinary Medicine at the Punjab Veterinary College, India, the work has been revised and is now issued under the title of "Diseases of Animals in Tropical Countries" (Ballière, Tindall & Cox, 25s.). Much of the original matter remains, but it has been rearranged and some has been entirely rewritten with a view to incorporating recent knowledge and including a description of diseases found in all parts of the world.

The book should be of great assistance to stock farmers and settlers in tropical Africa. It is a exhaustive dealing with every known cause of disease, and with these troubles of which the cause is as yet undetermined.

### NORWEGIAN PEASANT PARTY WANTS TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

At a meeting of the board of the Norwegian Peasant Party, it was decided to demand that the majority of the territory in East Africa should be transferred from Great Britain to Norway, a proposal which, considering the situation has been given much consideration. The party has the last week or so, a high level of attention can be seen. The proposal of the party is that the majority of the territory of the British side of the East African continent is not permanently and mainly a part of the British Empire.

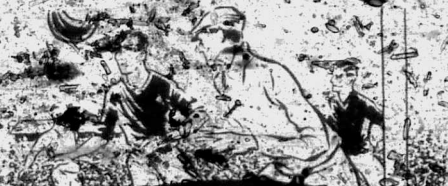
East Africa is the prize placed in the hands of Sir Christian, who is to be asked to attend the conference on the 1st of June. The role of the "Ketchikan" is to be a part of the conference will probably be the first step towards a full provision of the conference. A staff of 100 men is to be provided for a meeting of 100 men, a staff of 100 men is to be provided for a meeting of 100 men, a staff of 100 men is to be provided for a meeting of 100 men.

### RHODESIA RAILWAYS ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the Rhodesia Railways Ltd. for the year ended September 30, 1928, shows a total income of £2,200,000 and working expenditure of £1,800,000. Considerable increases are shown in the number of general goods and mineral traffic. The total tonnage of general goods carried during the year was 1,044,000 tons, an increase of 10 per cent. on the previous year. The mineral traffic was 1,000,000 tons, an increase of 15 per cent. The total tonnage carried was 2,044,000 tons, an increase of 12 per cent. The report also states that the Rhodesia Railways Ltd. had a total of 1,000 miles of railway, of which 1,000 miles were open for traffic. The total length of the railway was 1,000 miles, of which 1,000 miles were open for traffic. The total length of the railway was 1,000 miles, of which 1,000 miles were open for traffic.

The Mashonaland Railway Company's report for the year ended September 30, divides traffic and revenue into three sections: (A) from Salisbury to Salisbury, (B) from Salisbury to the Congo Border, and (C) from the Congo Border to the new branch lines opened in Northern Rhodesia from Ndaba to the Royal Antelope Mine, from Ndaba to the Kafue Mine, and that under construction from the Mafubele Copper Mine to Molambo.

It is significant that the views of the Southern Rhodesian Government on the majority report of the Chamber of Mines Commission, especially on relationships between Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, have been communicated to the Imperial Government.



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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the purpose of providing and disseminating information to the public in any way possible. Its primary aim is to contribute to the development of East African trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to supply for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such cases.

Engelbert has now one motor vehicle for every three white residents.

Mr. J. G. ... has taken over the ... hotel at ...

Two cement ... have recently been built at ...

It is expected that the ... will be completed before the end of next year.

Mr. ... has ... of the ...

The ... of the Association of ... of ... from June 13 to 15.

H.M. ... to visit the ...

Two ... have ... for ...

The season is ... from the ...

The new meat factory at ... Territory, was expected to be dealing with about fifty head of cattle daily by the latter part of this month.

Weather conditions are reported to have been generally favourable in most ... of Kenya, and the prospect is ...

The tonnage handled at the port of Beira during 1928 totalled 2,700 tons, a very substantial increase on the 1927 figures, and an immense advance on the 1918 total of 200,000 tons.

The ... was ... when ... recently realised ...

... between Shimran ... trading in ... has been ...

... Rubber and General Trusts Ltd. ... of which was held last ...

The ... factory built by Lord Delamere at a cost of £7,000, was opened last month and hopes shortly to be handling about ... per week. It is equipped with canning machinery, and is said to be a correspondent to be the best factory of its kind to be built 200 miles from a railway. Mr. W. Marsden is the manager.

The Department of Overseas Trade Report on Economic Conditions in Angola (H.M. Stationery Office) will be interesting to our Central African readers especially on account of its reference to the Benguela Railway, which is to be formally opened in a few weeks, and which is estimated to have a great effect on Northern Rhodesian development.


The proposed establishment at Beira of a huge storage and packing depot by the Shell Company at a cost of £2,000,000, which has been under consideration for the past two years, is, says a Beira correspondent, likely to be settled in the immediate future. The company contemplates building a deep water berth for the discharge and fuelling of steamers.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies in their specifications for the post of Town Clerk to the Municipal Board at an initial salary of £300 per annum, rising to £1,000, plus a house allowance of 10% of the salary. The appointment is non-permanent and is for three years, in the first instance. Candidates must be between the ages of thirty and forty, must have had at least five years' experience in a Town Clerk's office. Preference will be given to candidates.

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PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "General Voyron," which arrived at Marseilles from East Africa on May 25, brought the following homeward passengers:

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Mr. Baretto
Mr. Baudouin
Mr. Bismuth
Rev. and Mrs. Cole
Mr. W. R. Carr
Mrs. Claret
Mr. and Mrs. Deleban
Mr. and Mrs. Kenoy
Mr. Dobos
Capt. Dodin
Mr. and Mrs. R.
Mr. H. P. Fausson
Mr. Erenzo Fenarati
Mr. R. J. Fittell
Miss A. M. Gamwell
Miss A. H. Gamwell
Mr. H. Gaultier
Mr. T. S. Girardsson
Mr. and Mrs. Grenet
Mrs. Hairs
Mr. and Mrs. D. Honorat
Mr. Jack Jones
Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones
Mr. Loup
Mr. Loupy
Mr. H. H. Mace
Mr. and Mrs. Michel
Mr. Morice
Mr. A. Owen
Rev. E. P. Proust
Mr. and Mrs. P. Pilleton
Mr. Guillaume Sides
Mr. F. Tonus
Mr. H. C. Willis
Mr. A. M. Wood
Mr. and Mrs. Wolff
Mr. Wolsteke

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The "Llandaff Castle," which left London on May 23 for East Africa via Marseilles and Genoa, carries the following passengers:

- Mombasa
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Mr. C. A. Bishop
Mrs. Bishop
Capt. J. C.
Mr. A. S.
Mr. A. S.
Mr. E. H.
Mr. X. B.
Mrs. V. S.
Rev. W. A. Manning
Dr. H. M. Danieil
Mr. C. E. Mills
Mr. A. L. Pledgerleith
Miss Purches
Mr. T. H. Rice
Miss K. L. Robinson
Mr. W. Scott
Mr. R. S. Setton
Mrs. Setton
Mr. S. H. Tupper
Miss R. W. White
Mr. R. T. Wickham
Mr. E. H. Williams
Mr. L. G. Wrench
Marseilles to Mombasa
Mrs. P. D. Buxton
Miss N. Buxton
Miss F. N. Buxton and nurse
L. S.
M. de Jonghe
Mr. C. E. Howard
Mrs. A. E. Humphreys
Mr. A. E. Humphreys
D. Smith
Mr. J. S.
Mr. and Mrs.
Mrs. Hairs
Mr. and Mrs. D. Honorat
Mr. Jack Jones
Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones
Mr. Loup
Mr. Loupy
Mr. H. H. Mace
Mr. and Mrs. Michel
Mr. Morice
Mr. A. Owen
Rev. E. P. Proust
Mr. and Mrs. P. Pilleton
Mr. Guillaume Sides
Mr. F. Tonus
Mr. H. C. Willis
Mr. A. M. Wood
Mr. and Mrs. Wolff
Mr. Wolsteke
Part Suid to Mombasa
Mr. J. G. Hiddleston
Tanga
Miss F. T. Gallett
Zanzibar
Capt. G. B. Johnson
Mrs. Johnson
Dar es Salaam
Mr. M. de Luz
Mr. H. de L. Eccles
Mrs. J. Edwards
Mr. J. V. Harfield
Mrs. Harfield
Miss Harfield
Mrs. H. Macdonald
Mr. R. Macdonald
Mr. F. McEnzie
Mr. F. McEnzie Jones
Mr. C. H. Book
Mr. G. Taylor
Mr. J. Tilt
Mombasa to Dar es Salaam
Mr. W. L. H.
Beira
Mr. H. Robinson
Port Beira to Beira
Mrs. V. E. Gibbs

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BRITISH INDIA
Mombasa left Port Said homewards, May 23
Mombasa left Suva homewards, May 24
Mombasa left Zanzibar outwards, May 26
Karagola left Lourenco Marques for Durban, May 28
Karooa left Dar es Salaam for Mombasa, May 28
Karagalla arrived Bombay, May 27
Kandalla left Seychelles for Mombasa, May 28

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON
"City of Cardiff" left Tanga outwards, May 24
"Allegria" arrived Port Sudan outwards, May 23
"Observer" left Barkinajal for East Africa, May 20

HOLLAND AFRICA
"Rietkerk" arrived Hamburg, May 25
"Jagerfontein" arrived Durban for South Africa, May 20
"Meliskerk" left Dar es Salaam for South Africa, May 19
"Rantfontein" left Port Sudan for South Africa, May 21
"Rietfontein" arrived Amsterdam for South Africa, May 17
"Sunatrá" left Port Said homewards, May 16
"Goekerk" left Mombasa homewards, May 21
"Neas" arrived Beira for East Africa, May 20
"Kliphfontein" left Durban for East Africa, May 22
"Meliskerk" arrived Amsterdam for South and East Africa, May 21

MESSAGERIES MARITIME
"Chambord" left Beyrout homewards, May 24
"Exploateur Granddier" left Reunion homewards, May 24
"Berthaudin de St. Pierre" left Zanzibar homewards, May 20
"Avicteur Roland Gagos" left Matjujka outwards, May 20
"Leconte de Lisle" left Marseilles for Mauritius, May 23
"General Duchesne" left Djibouti for Madagascar, May 24

UNION CASTLE
"Hampton Castle" arrived Natal for Mombasa, May 23
"Dundrum Castle" left New York for Beira, May 23
"Durham Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, May 23
"Chavonnes Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, May 23
"Marques" arrived London from Lourenco Marques, May 26
"Granville Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for London, May 26
"Guildford Castle" arrived Cape Town for Beira, May 25
"Kilncliff Castle" left London for East Africa, May 23
"Eastonphan Castle" left Mombasa for Beira, May 23
"Sandgate Castle" left Beira for New York, May 23
"Sandown Castle" arrived New York from Beira, May 23

MAILS for Nyayo, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on June 4. Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, May 31. Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on June 1, 8, 11, and 15.

General Thierys, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, who has been investigating famine conditions in Ruanda, is understood to have reported to the Belgian Minister for Colonies that some 300,000 Natives are famine-stricken and that about one-third of that number have left their homes.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 5, No. 246

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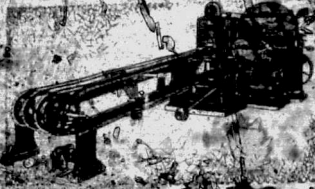
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## EAST AFRICA AND THE NEW HOUSE.

N.P.'s especially interested in the Dependence.

Special Service for 1929-30

BAILEY, SIR JOHN SANDERSON, Vice-Chairman of the East African Board, Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, who was elected last year, and who has represented West Africa in the A.C.T., has retained his seat with a poll of 10,704, 3,392 and 2,224 cast for Labour and 8,308 for the Liberals.

BAKER, THE HON. W. L., M.P. for the Aberdeenshire constituency, who has represented the constituency since 1924, has retained his seat with a poll of 15,592 and 7,708 cast for Labour and 15,592 and 7,708 cast for the Liberals. Mr. Baker has been Secretary of State for the Colonies since 1929. He was previously Secretary of State for the Colonies and Secretary of State for the Colonies and Secretary of State for the Colonies.

category declaration at the annual East African dinner a few years ago that Tanganyika Territory was permanently and indivisibly a part of the British Empire, and for the constant defence of East African settlers, then subject to ignorant and unfair attack from M.P.'s without real knowledge of the territories.

BAILEY, HAMILTON, G. W., who was elected for Bath at the by-election in March last, has retained the seat with 17,825 votes, against 11,255 cast for the Liberal and 8,760 for the Labour candidate. Although only twenty-nine years of age, Mr. Baillie-Hamilton has had considerable political experience, having for some time been one of Mr. Baldwin's private secretaries, and having accompanied Sir Hilton Young to East Africa in that capacity.

BAKER, W. L. (Labour), who retains his seat for East Bristol with 21,077 votes, against 12,576 cast for the Liberals, has shown much interest in East African questions in the House of Commons.

BAKER, Rear-Admiral T. J., brother of Mr. H. H. Bearnish, of Tanganyika, and Southern Rhodesia, retains his seat, which he has represented for the last five years. Admiral Bearnish polled 7,230 votes against 7,708 cast for Labour and 5,452 for the Liberals, for whom Mr. H. P. Woodgate stood.

BAXTER, Captain J. WEDGWOOD, who has been a frequent questioner of East African subjects, has sat in the House since 1919, first as a Liberal, and latterly as a Labour Member for Aberdeen. He has retained the seat with 17,825 votes, against 9,700 and 1,686 cast for his Liberal and Communist opponents respectively.

BRASS, Captain W., Chairman of the Committee recently appointed by the American Government with the censorship of films for exhibition in the colonies, retains his seat for the Colchester division of Essex, which he has represented since 1924, with 10,652 votes against 15,592 and 7,708 cast respectively for Labour and Liberal.

BROWN, THOMAS, who in our last Parliament appeared in the House on East African affairs, has been elected for the City constituency of London, having 10,704 votes against the Labour candidate's 15,798. Mr. Brown, who was born in Toronto, was previously a Poor Law preacher.



EAST AFRICA

BIXTON, C. RODEN, one of the most active members of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigine Protection Society, has gained the Elland division of the West Riding for Labour with 10,712 votes, against 5,030 cast for the Unionists and 4,741 for the Liberals.

BIXTON, NOEL, a brother of Mr. Roden Bixton, who has been returned by Northern Norfolk as a Labour member with 14,544 votes, against 12,661 cast for the Unionist and 3,493 for the Liberal candidate, has also shown considerable interest in East African affairs.

CHURCH, Major ARTHUR B. G., who won Central Wandsworth for Labour with 11,404 votes, against 11,104 polled for the Unionists and 4,784 for the Liberal candidate, was elected for the East Leyton Division in 1923, but lost his seat at the last General Election. In the Labour Government he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the President of the Board of Trade, and was the Labour member of the East Africa Commission in 1924, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ormsby-Gore. He is the author of a book entitled "East Africa: a New Dominion".

CROFT, Sir HENRY PAGE, who, having held a Member of Parliament for the last nineteen years, was made a baronet in 1924, has been returned for Bourne-mouth with 25,945 votes, against 12,500 and 7,000 cast for Liberal and Labour respectively. Sir Henry Page Croft, who has considerable interests in Kenya, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Empire Industries Association.

DAVIDSON, Major JOHN, Chief Honorary Chairman of the Advisory Committee for his Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London, who has represented the Fareham division of Hampshire as a Unionist since December, 1918, polled 19,750 votes, compared with 8,630 and 8,024 cast respectively for Liberal and Labour. Sir John Davidson, who is a director of the African Mercantile Company, recently returned from a further visit to Kenya Colony, and an interview with him appeared in our issue of May 16th.

GILLET, G. M., who is well known in Labour circles as an economist, has been elected for Finsbury, where he polled 17,000 votes against the Conservative total of 9,020 and the Liberal total of 4,835. Mr. Gillett is a partner in Gillett's Discount Bank, and a Quaker. He has repeatedly spoken in the House on East African subjects.

HOARE, Sir SAMUEL, returned as a Unionist member for Chelsea, polled 15,480 votes, his Labour and Liberal opponents registering 6,645 and 4,960 votes respectively. Sir Samuel Hoare, who first entered Parliament in 1906, was Secretary of State for Air from October, 1922, to January, 1924, and resumed the same office in November, 1924. During his term of office definite arrangements were made for the establishment of a regular air service between Alexandria and the Cape, and the northern section of the route from Alexandria to Kisumu and Mombasa is expected to be in operation next summer. The Minister flew to and through the Sudan last Easter.

HORNBY, Sir EDWARD, who has represented the Hillingdon division of Glasgow since 1918, and who is a member of the House of Commons, has been

returned by his own constituency with 3,395 votes, against 40,065 cast for Labour. Sir Robert Hornby, who is a director of the Suez Canal Company, has shown great interest in the Suez Empire, and especially in Overseas Settlement.

KENWORTHY, Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. J., second son of the second Lord Northbourne, who retains his seat as a Unionist member for Bromley with 12,000 votes, against 13,372 cast for his Liberal and 10,167 for his Labour opponent, was for some time Assistant Financial Secretary to the Egyptian Army and afterwards served in the Sudan Civil Service.

KENWORTHY, Lieutenant-Commander J. M., who has represented Central Hull for the last ten years, and who has frequently criticised East African policy in the House of Commons, polled 18,815 votes as a Labour candidate, against 11,181 for his Unionist and 4,802 by his Liberal opponent.

LAMSON, Lieutenant-Commander G. C., who in the House of Commons has shown good grasp of East African matters, and who is editor of the "Empire Review", has been re-elected for the Handsworth division of Birmingham with 22,035 votes, against 11,950 polled by Labour and 6,857 by the Liberals.

MCDONALD, Sir MURDOCH, retains his seat for Inverness as a Liberal, having polled 7,402 votes, as against 18,360 cast for his Labour opponent. Sir Murdoch is the great irrigation engineer who has rendered such services to Egypt and the Sudan.

MOND, HENRY, the only son of Lord Metchet and a director of the Brunner Mond group of companies, has retained his seat in the East Foxeth division of Liverpool, polling 17,887 votes, against 9,004 cast for the Labour and 6,287 for the Liberal candidate. Mr. Mond, who has considerable interests in Northern Rhodesia, represented the Isle of Ely in 1923 and 1924, being first returned as a Unionist for his present division in March last.

MORRIS, R. HOPKIN, one of the four M.P.s who visited Tanganyika Territory last year as members of a Parliamentary delegation, retains his seat in Cardigan, where he polled 17,127 votes, against 11,158 for the Unionist candidate. Mr. Hopkin Morris, who is a barrister, was elected as an Independent Liberal for this constituency in 1923, and was unopposed in the General Election of 1924.

NEWMAN, Sir ROBERT, re-elected by Exeter as an Independent with 16,642 votes, against 9,304 and 7,622 cast for Labour and Unionist respectively, has held this seat for the last eleven years. He has interested himself in East African native questions.

ORMSBY-GORE, Major the Rt. Hon. W. G. A., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the last Government, retains his seat at Stafford with 12,824 votes, against 10,011 cast for Labour and 5,000 for the Liberals. Major Ormsby-Gore, who is the eldest son of the third Lord Harlech, has been a Member of Parliament since 1910 and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies since 1922. His report on East Africa is a standard document, and he has worked unflinchingly for the development of the East and Central African territories, in which he has the greatest faith. "Whatever my political future," he declared recently, "I hope to be asso-

ciated with work in Africa. Nobody who has felt the call and seen the vision of the vast spaces of that continent can have any other wish in life than to do yet more work for its welfare and for the more effective harnessing of its great possibilities.

**PALING, W.**, the Labour member of the Parliamentary delegation which visited Tanganyika Territory last year, was again successful at Doncaster, where he polled 25,295 votes, against 17,016 cast for the Unionist and 8,854 for the Liberal candidate.

**POWER, Sir JOHN**, who in the last Parliament showed much interest in debates of East African matters, has been again returned for Wimbledon, which he has represented since 1924. He has business interests in India, China, and Japan, and is Honorary Treasurer of the British Institute of International Affairs.

**RICHARDSON, Sir PHILIP**, the well-known ship-builder and shipowner, who is a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, and who is shortly to revisit East Africa, has been re-elected by Chertsey, which he has represented since 1922. He secured 21,433 votes, compared with 17,745 cast for his Liberal opponent.

**RODÉ, Sir RENNEEL**, had the large Unionist majority of 25,287 at St. Marylebone, where he polled 26,275 votes against 16,060 by the Labour and 5,320 by the Liberal candidate. Sir Rennell Rodé, who entered the Diplomatic Service in 1883, was in charge of the British Agency in Zanzibar in 1893.

**RUGGLES-BRISÉ, Lieutenant Colonel, E. A.**, brother of Mr. H. R. Ruggles-Brisé of Tanganyika Territory, secured a majority of 2,706 in the Maldon division of Essex, where he polled 12,020 votes, against 12,224 cast for the Labour candidate and 6,718 for the Liberal. Colonel Ruggles-Brisé takes a keen interest in East African affairs.

**SNELL, H.**, who has been re-elected Labour Member for East Woolwich with a majority of 8,541 votes over his Unionist opponent, has taken considerable interest in East African questions in the House of Commons, of which he has been a member since November, 1922. Formerly an agricultural labourer, he is now chairman of the British Ethical Union.

**SOMERVILLE, A. A.**, who acted as Chairman of the Parliamentary delegation which visited Tanganyika Territory last year, retains his seat as Labour with 20,564 votes, against 17,814 cast for his Liberal and 10,507 for his Labour opponent. Mr. Somerville, who has represented this division since 1922, was a student of Trinity College, Cambridge.

**THOMAS, The late Hon. J. H.**, whose handling of African affairs was markedly successful during his short term of office as Labour's first Secretary of State for the Colonies, was returned at the head of the Derby, which sends two members to the House of Commons, both being representatives of the same constituency. Mr. Thomas, who was formerly an editor of "The Times" and afterwards General Manager of the National Union of Railwaymen, had represented Derby since 1906. It was made a Parliamentary constituency in 1918.

**TRAVIS, Colonel, G.**, who has on many occasions participated in discussions of East African matters in Parliament, has again been returned at

the Newcastle-under-Lyme constituency, which he has represented for the past twenty-three years. In the Labour Government of 1924 Colonel Wedgwood, who is a great grandson of Josiah Wedgwood, the famous potter, was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was formerly a Liberal.

**YOUNG, Sir EDWARD HILTON**, Chairman of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, has been returned as Unionist Member for Sevenoaks with 16,767 votes, against 8,444 and 6,034 cast respectively in the Liberal and Labour interests. Sir Hilton Young was elected as a Liberal by Strivich in the last Parliament, but he crossed the floor of the House and joined the Unionist Party in 1926.

**UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.**

**COTTS, W. G. MITCHELL**, who unsuccessfully contested the Forest of Dean division of Gloucester as a Unionist, is a son of Sir William Mitchell Cotts, who has greatly extended his East African business interests in the last few years. Mr. Cotts polled 17,002 votes, while the successful Labour candidate registered 13,976 and the Unionist aspirant 5,734.

**GUEST, The Hon. F. E.**, who served on the staff in the East African Campaign, and who was Secretary of State for Air in 1924 and 1925, was defeated in North Bristol, for which he stood as an Independent Liberal, owing to the candidature of another Liberal. The successful Labour candidate polled 12,619 votes, against 10,643 polled by the two Liberals together.

**HARRIS, J. H.**, Parliamentary Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, who stood as a Liberal for Hackney North, polled 6,744 votes, against 16,333 by the Labour and 11,100 by the successful Unionist candidate. Mr. Harris represented this constituency in the House of Commons in 1923-24.

**HENN, Sir SYDNEY, H. H.**, an East African, whatever their political views, will regret that Sir Sydney Henn, Chairman of the Joint East African Board since its inception, has lost his seat in Blackburn, both seats in that division have gone to Labour, with polls of 37,250 and 35,723 votes against 20,520 and 34,351, unsuccessfully polled by Sir Sydney Henn and Viscount Erleigh respectively.

**LEITCH, Sir JOHN**, Liberal member of the Parliamentary Commission which visited East Africa in 1924, was unsuccessful in the Northampton division of Lincoln, where he polled 20,168 votes, against 12,682 cast for the Conservative and 3,083 for the Labour candidate.

**RAMSDEY, Ernest**, one of the four Members of Parliament who visited Tanganyika last year as the guests of the Government of that Territory, has lost his seat in Bradford North, where he polled 18,413 votes, against 23,527 cast for the successful Labour candidate and 10,507 for the Liberal.

**WOOD, Sir H. K.**, former Kenya settler, and a present lecturer in this country on the Labour and other subjects, who had stood for Leeds as a Liberal, polled 12,619 votes, against 15,230 for the successful Unionist candidate. Mr. Wood, who was a member of the House of Commons in 1924, was defeated in the same constituency.

A TRUE FRIEND OF BLACK AND WHITE

Dr. E. W. Smith's fine Biography of Dr. Aggrey

The life of Dr. W. Smith was manifestly the right man to contrast with the biography of Dr. James Emman Ferguson Aggrey, the African member of the Phelps Stokes Education Commission which visited East Africa in 1924, and his book, by no means an easy one, has been splendidly discharged in "Aggrey of Africa, A Study in Black and White," a Student Christian Movement's 68-cent book. Much is expected of the author of "The Color Line," and anticipations will in no sense be disappointed by this new book, which reveals the man as a deeply religious, whose achievements were so splendid and so striking, whose desire was so modest, and so courteous, that a person might well plead exonerating circumstances in explanation of any lack of the exercise of the same qualities.

It is a joy to have an honest account of the life of a man with the extraordinary gift for making friends, unusual in itself, and a faith which transferred itself to every element in his character. Aggrey stands out of the pages as a man whom anyone would be inclined to a sportsman would have been glad to meet. We are shown his magnificent qualities and his little failings, his selfless devotion to his own African people, and his unchangeable determination always to invoke co-operation with the white man. This is a record of a true friend of both black and white, of a man who, in the words of Sir Gordon Guggisberg, was the finest interpreter which the present century has produced of the white man to the black and of the black man to the white.

The judgment of an Uganda writer who is a definite over-estimator, and, with a touch of the dramatic Mr. Smith has opened the first chapter with an appreciation which rings absolutely true.

"The man's soul is damn his colour"

"A group of settlers in Kampala were listening and hearing this visitor of whom everyone was talking. They saw one of the old African, black skin, who talked good sense and had a knowledge of the economic life of their own country, was ready with his sunny smile, his intense eagerness and manifest sincerity, his frank and manly demeanour, attracted and rather fascinated them."

"These settlers were not wont to venture on the subject of Africans in general as a matter of fact they were critical. But they recognized a man when they saw one. They discussed him among themselves, inquired as to his history, canvassed his opinions, went again and began to hear him, asked him questions to test his knowledge and attitude, and finally ordered them to be summoned up the hill, in front of the main building. The man's name was Aggrey, a name of African kinship. He was a man of the tint of a woman's skin, but he was of African blood. Beneath the exterior of a pale, European pattern, which separates his Negro from themselves, these Europeans perceived fundamental resemblances; they even detected elements that made him in some respects their superior. In view of these things, the blackness of his skin was of no levance."

While Aggrey was in Kampala the Provincial Commissioner invited a number of influential men to meet him; among these present was a Jew who habitually cursed Russians and everything connected with them, but who stood listening with amazement to the Christian African as he argued for a wide sympathy and a wise discipline for his people. Aggrey's tact and wisdom, says the man who was present, were almost supernatural." Dr. C. T. Boram has said that Aggrey taught him more of Christ's humility than any other man and Mr. J. H. Oldham has described him as "the most Christ-like man I

have ever known, and perhaps the greatest interpreter of him to one another that I have ever met."

It must not be thought from such fine tributes that Aggrey was of a quiet, contemplative nature. His religion was the chief influence in his life—"It was in the nature of things that, being an African, he should be religious, for the Africans are among the most spiritually sensitive of all peoples," says the author, "but his faith was a vital, restless, and eminently practical giving force. Speaking of his five years' pastorate in one of the Southern States of the U.S.A. he thus declared:-

"I had nearly fifty two Sundays in the year and I spent two hours in all those years on Heaven. I was preaching the Kingdom which is or should be within us. My heart had been delighted to see more than fifty houses built or built and had far. I had rejoiced to see better grown, chickens and flocks multiply, and lands in the hands of a ownership by the thousands of acres, while bank accounts swelled, children were sent off to school, and their expenses paid, and more and more homes, I had thanked God that our faddards have taken place of low standards in the economic life in business and church relations through our ministrations. Heaven would come as a matter of course to such people, in fact, had already begun."

There was he held, too much talking in conventional religion, which ought to find its best expression in helping work. Similarly he believed, that the barrier between black and white could best be broken down by work.

In an American village the blacks complained once more that the whites never gave to them. I answered, "Produce something that is useful to whites, and they will give to you. Raise chickens, have eggs to sell, and you will see a change." I set myself in season and out of season, even in my sermons, to advise the raising of produce, and soon all the blacks had them to sell, and the whites, at the white changed toward them, and they were much more friendly. You must make yourself useful, and then you will see how to improve your condition."

"The amalgamation of the races or conflict between them, by co-operation, was Aggrey's idea. A few can, in any line of sorts on the white keys of the piano, and they can play a tune of sorts on the black keys," he declared, "but I believe harmony you must use both the black and the white keys. If the Europeans were to leave Uganda altogether tomorrow," he said on another occasion, "Africans would run away or fly to ask them to come back, if the Africans were to leave, the Europeans would do the same thing. We need the other."

Asked for a practical way out of this racial animosity he said: "As against Marquis de Sade's hostility, I teach the doctrine of love and work, as against Gandhi's passive policy, I teach co-operation, a problem on all the same co-operation, while he had introduced a certain measure of equality of opportunity, not of actual political rights, and, as we have seen, the severance of pressure that the Negro should strive towards economic independence."

It is a great tribute to Aggrey's spiritual vitality that the things which he sometimes suffered at the hands of white men never threw him off his balance. Proud and sensitive, every insult cast him to the quick, but he assumed and suffered adversity that he could smile, when other men would have cursed. Whenever about to undertake an journey on which he would be subject to insults and sneers, he would retire into solitude to renew his spirit, to meet God, and, so equipped, to face the world in a way which compelled the admiration even of those who were his enemies. He sought no support upon his own shoulders, but he would laugh upon, to laugh his way through his own life.





**NORTHERN RHODESIA'S GREAT FUTURE**

By Sir Edmund Davis on Mineral Developments.

*Specialty reported for "The East African"*

SIR EDMUND DAVIS was entertained last week by the Royal Empire Society at a luncheon at the Clarendon Street Hotel. Colonel A. Weston Jarvis, an associate of Mr. Rhodes in the pioneer days of Southern Rhodesia, presided.

The mineral resources of the two Rhodesias had, said Sir Edmund Davis, been scarcely scratched, although Southern Rhodesia is now exporting some ore at the rate of 20,000 tons a year, has large asbestos deposits, and has some 3,000,000,000 tons of coal at Warburton. He said:

"Past experience in Northern Rhodesia and elsewhere has shown that unorganised prospecting is unsatisfactory from an economic point of view, and that organised and systematic prospecting, based on a geological survey, is essential in order to put the business on a commercial basis."

**Modern Geological Surveys.**

One of the companies operating in Northern Rhodesia has by far the largest and best equipped staff that has yet been brought together by private enterprise for this purpose. The magnitude of its operations in the way of geological survey is only exceeded by that of one of two Governments. There are now permanently in the field twenty-one parties of two men each, with staff of Natives, one man of each party being a trained geologist. These parties send regular monthly reports to headquarters at Broken Hill, and after consideration, instructions are given as to what prospecting work should be carried out. The organisation of the field parties provides that every square yard in the whole territory of the company, an area larger than Great Britain, shall come under actual or indirect observation. (Applause.) It may safely be said that when this programme is completed this company will have surveyed a greater area of country and investigated its resources more thoroughly than any other body has ever done within a similar time.

That example may be followed in Southern Rhodesia if effect is given to the suggestions of the representative of the Government Geological Survey Department, who has lately visited the headquarters of one of the companies principally concerned with such prospecting. His opinion may be taken to be summed up in the following sentence taken from his annual report: "The number of people in this country, and the number of concessions being granted, justify the expenditure of any to be required for more geologists and their staffs." After this trip I am convinced as to the advantage of the above method of prospecting and development, and certain areas in this country should be staked, and if economically able and willing to develop them can be found they should be looked to accordingly."

**Power at Bulawayo and N'Kana.**

Attention should be drawn to the fact that the Bulawayo hydro-electric scheme, the first of which has been put into effect, is a success was a result of this after many years of discussion. Various new enquiries on a similar basis with similar results should not be neglected. The attention of the Government should be drawn to the existence of the copper-bearing formations in the vast territories which now hold out every promise

of developing in the course of time into a huge copper producing field. Credit should also be given to those who initiated the operations at Bulawayo M'Kubwa.

The present board of management of this property soon realised what the possibilities of the field might be, and acquired exclusive prospecting rights over a grant known as the N'Kana Grant of about 1,800 square miles. Rights which fell in on April 30, 1935. For this one company to have prospected this large area in a very short time would not only have been a difficult operation, but would have necessitated the raising of funds far in excess of what was possible in the early stages of its operations. Accordingly a transfer of these rights was made to another company with ample financial resources and an excellent technical staff. Some may think it simple enough to go on prospecting in Northern Rhodesia and to locate large copper-bearing formations, and they would be right, were it not for the ease of dealing with outcroppings of ore.

But it should be borne in mind that positions such as N'Kana, the property retained by the Bulawayo Company—that rich zone on which over 32,000,000 tons of over a sulphide copper ore are already indicated—was originally located at a depth of about 37 feet below the overburden. With this indication operations were gradually extended until a length of about 8,000 feet had been prospected. Throughout this entire length there are no surface indications leading one to suspect the existence of an ore body below. In another proposition, the Rean Antelope, about a similar tonnage of 34,000,000 sulphide ore has already been proved, and pilot drilling indicates that eventually the proved ore reserves should be greatly augmented. Apparently what this is a still richer deposit, though its full extent has not been ascertained, is the Mugulira, where the grade has every indication of proving to be a little over 5%. At Chambezi, a little north of N'Kana there is an ore body of considerable width, which may in the course of time prove to be a proposition containing ore averaging a little over 3%.

**A Power Company Proposed.**

Active work is being carried out on all these properties which are inside the N'Kana Grant, and which are developing at such a rapid and satisfactory rate that steps are being taken to provide the power which will soon be required. In the initial stages of the equipment of the Rean Antelope, the company intends to supply itself with its own power, but in the control of these various enterprises are of the opinion that it may be better policy to obtain all the power required from some large central station, and in this way to reduce the cost of equipment of individual propositions and to transmit power to the various mines. Investigations are being made at a spot and far distant from N'Kana where a suitable site has been selected and ample water is available. In the first instance, probably 20,000 h.p. will be required, which in turn will call for 1,000,000 tons of fuel per annum of low calorific value. As other mines are gradually discovered, the scheme is referred to, additions will be made to the plan for further power created. It is of great importance to have the Empire's requirements of copper satisfied within its territories. These requirements are estimated at close on 200,000 tons per annum, and as this new field should be capable of producing far more than this tonnage, nothing should be left untried in the way of rapid development and equipment to produce it at the earliest possible date.

The various proposals of course will have



equipped on a large scale, though in the first instance the initial plants will probably be on the following scale:

#### Millions on Plant and Equipment.

The Roan Antelope to treat 1,000,000 tons of ore per annum which should produce between 40,000 and 50,000 tons of copper. This will mean permanent employment for 500 to 750 white people and 13,000 to 15,000 Natives; and the expenditure of about £2,500,000 for plant and building and about £500,000 for underground requirements. Of the £2,500,000 roughly £1,000,000 will be the actual cost of plant, including freight and rails, and £200,000 the cost of labour at the mine and installation charges. Of the total provided, suitable plant is available and cheaper undertakings given as to delivery and as to satisfactory prices—about £1,000,000 should be spent in this country. The £1,000,000 is the total manufactured cost of the plant, and all of us hope that everything will be done by British makers to secure this, as well as most of the business of the copper field. In this connection I strongly urge that special attention be paid to the question of deliveries, an important matter in the case of production, when late in the equipped during certain seasons of the year.

The N'Kana Mine, which belongs to the Beams & Kibwa Company, will be equipped on the first instance to treat a minimum of 1,000,000 tons of ore per annum, and practically the same figures of cost as those mentioned in connection with the Roan Antelope should apply to it.

Chibulira, subject to developments concerning anything like as satisfactory as they have been up to date, should be equipped on a 1,000,000 tons per annum basis and Chambesi on a basis of about 2,000,000 tons per annum. No mineral will be acquired at either of these two mines, owing to the erection of smelters at Roan Antelope and N'Kana. Expenditure on plants at Chibulira and Chambesi should be about £1,500,000.

#### 300,000 Tons of Copper Annually by 1927.

If we take these four propositions, we have a total output for plant within the next few years of say 3,000,000 tons and employment for about 2,500 white people and 80,000 Natives; and, leaving aside the question of annual costs of development and equipment, the expenditure on these plants should probably be about £2,500,000 per annum.

Two of these mines, Roan Antelope and N'Kana, should reach the production stage within three years, and within five years all of these mines should be producing, with an annual output of copper of between 180,000 and 200,000 tons. These four mines are the first discoveries which have been made on what apparently may prove eventually to be two parallel copper formations running north-west—south-east in the N'Kana Grant, and there is every reason to believe that other mines will be discovered on this formation.

Outside of this N'Kana Grant there are already very satisfactory indications of richly endowed further valuable copper reserves on formations of similar nature. At present the Chambesi and Chibulira Copper Mines should within a few years be a producer probably exceeding the output of Chambesi, and there are other formations to be seen inside the area being prospected by the Rhodesia and Congo Border Concession which will probably yield about 2,000,000 tons of ore.

To sum up, within a period of four years systematic prospecting on the copper belt of Northern Rhodesia has proved the existence of a rich copper mineral which during the next eight years should

be opened out and equipped and producing between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of copper per annum. This would be sufficient to meet the country's present requirements. Clear, hard deposits of zinc have already been proved in several localities, the mine at Broken Hill producing about 600 to 800,000 tons of electrotype zinc per month. Vanadium ores have been found on the same property, and small shipments of this concentrate made, and there are indications throughout Northern Rhodesia of coal and tin.

#### Comparisons with American Copper.

For the purpose of comparison, what has been done in the United States as the result of which 10,000,000 tons of ore have already been mined, and which unless new discoveries are made, should at the present rate of extraction have a life of about twenty or twenty-five years. In 1908 their first annual report referred to a production for the year of 25,000 long tons of copper, the cost of a ton of copper being £20 per ton, and 25,000 tons produced at a cost of £500,000 per ton, and the surplus being a margin from the figure obtained for the first quarter about 10,000 long tons should be produced at a cost of about £20 per ton. This production and cost result from a treatment of ore reserved at the first fraction, under 1% copper. The average grade of the remaining treated at the initial American mines is 1.5% to 2%, but they are all gradually increasing output, reducing the cost of production.

I particularly mention this to show that in the initial stages of production in Northern Rhodesia too much attention should not be paid to the actual working costs of the respective companies. They will be comparatively high until the staff and the heavy equipment to running these plants on a scale which in any rate is native labour in Northern Rhodesia, and this will not have been accumulated. What should be particularly borne in mind are the copper contents of the ore reserved of the Northern Rhodesian mines, which are already indicated at about 1,000,000 tons at Radnor Mine and 2,500,000 tons at N'Kana. These indications should be increased and rapid rate should be followed by considerable additions to the initial investment, so that copper may be produced at a far lower scale than at present estimated.

As the various aspects of attention should not be given to the matter of copper mining, any particular date or dates, and estimates of profits should be based on a long period over a period of say, from 20 to 25 years, and being so, a piece of ore for electrotype copper should certainly be on the safe side, and no attention be paid to Standard, which for all practical purposes is consistent. At times there may be extraordinary risks in the price of copper. In the latest instance it was principally due to an increase in consumption of electrotype copper in 1923 as compared with an average increase of 15% in a seven period at the rate of 2% per annum.

It should always be realised by those controlling Rhodesian industries and railways that the opening up of the mineral resources of such a country leads to increased population and prosperity, and that nothing should be left undone in the way of assisting those who are willing to embark the necessary capital and provide the technical skill to make a success of the various propositions now being developed, so as to create a large number of products and to provide employment not only for the country, but overseas for some of our population. (Hear, hear.)

#### Criticism of British Manufacturers.

I have drawn special attention to the trade which may be acquired for the country, depending entirely on the ability of our manufacturers to supply what is needed at satisfactory prices and within given rates. Penalties for non-compliance with the latter are of no value when this is such an important factor. I mention what is needed as in many instances British firms wish to supply what they make and not make what is required.

Some time back I wanted some 10-foot plates for water. I was offered 10-foot ones and told that we could rivet them. That I knew, but riveting had to be avoided in this particular case, if possible.





# CH'DZULU EXPLORES THE WEST END

By Vivian Hall.

The fortnight following that notorious party at the Metropolitan, which had spent less than a week in the city, now the capital of himself and his friends, and on alone.

The day following, and he did not expect to be home for a fortnight, he sat at his table with his feet on the floor, the table and floor, gave him a good view of some wonderful and awe-inspiring things. He had a good knowledge of English, but he did not know what was going on in his own country while this party was good.

He surveyed himself with much pride in the mirror. The suit had been acquired from a second-hand clothes dealer in Rotterdam. On completion of the purchase, and seeing the whole outfit, the dealer, notorious even in Rotterdam's Ghettos had offered him a pair of shoes. He had given Ch'dzulu a red and white spotted ankle-free.

Ch'dzulu's passage through the main hotel entrance was marked by a stifled silence, except for a single piercing "Strewth" as Bill fell off the "bench," but the Native, thinking of the impression he would make in Limbe village, soon in the town, did not notice, and, some outside affected, sublime unconsciousness of the awed glances of passers-by. It took more than that to upset his equilibrium.

At Piccadilly Circus, a policeman held up the traffic. "By Cripes, tank you, sah," said Ch'dzulu, and went up Shaftesbury Avenue.

In five minutes he was completely lost.

For an hour he wandered the intricate, of Soling an ever growing crowd of fascinated urchins following at a safety-first distance. Suddenly coming towards him was one who, though not wearing Angori or Yao, was an African. The stranger spoke as Ch'dzulu's fingers instinctively went out in greeting.

"Saay," called boy, "he drawled, "where you gwine in that rag-out? You aint Half-breed, is it? Teachers' codin."

"Yes, it is," said Ch'dzulu.

Now, that that came from the mouth of a Nigger, it was the same as saying, "You are a Nigger."

But Ch'dzulu, seeing safety from the still-drooping urchins as the faint lights of the oasis, being desperately to be found, found a way out. Some new explanations were made, and Ch'dzulu, having a sufficient knowledge of the town, the one thing he had to do was to get out of the town, to prevent his being taken for a Nigger.

At this, he was in a sorry state.

He turned round and smiled, as he spoke, to the other members of the club, and in a few minutes he was in a more comfortable position. He did not know what the other members were doing, but he was in a more comfortable position. He did not know what the other members were doing, but he was in a more comfortable position.

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## IN PRAISE OF THE EMPIRE

The Rt. Hon. W. M. Macdonald, former Prime Minister of Australia, an Imperialist through and through, a man of strong views who is not afraid to express them strongly, a trenchant fighter and a politician who knows his own mind, in his latest work, "The Splendid Adventure: A Review of Empire Relations" (Penguin, 2s.), he discusses his subject in all its aspects with a breeziness and clarity which are a refreshing contrast to the impenetrable jargon which pervades the publications of the professional Imperialist.

Mr. Macdonald's own policy is that it is obvious that the Empire is something more than a mere scrap of paper, a mere collection of territories.

He gives a warning: "The Empire is something more than a mere scrap of paper, a mere collection of territories. It is a living organism, and it is our duty to look after it as such. It is not a mere collection of territories, but a living organism, and it is our duty to look after it as such.

It is not a mere collection of territories, but a living organism, and it is our duty to look after it as such. It is not a mere collection of territories, but a living organism, and it is our duty to look after it as such. It is not a mere collection of territories, but a living organism, and it is our duty to look after it as such.

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HONOURS FOR EAST AFRICANS

K.C.M.C. (Loc. Lora Salator)

His Majesty's Birthday Honours List, which was published on Monday, contained the names of many men well known to East Africans...

Earl

CHCAPE, JAMES, Viscount, K.C.S.I., C.C.M.C. (K.S.I.E.). For public services.

C.C.B. (Military Division)

FREEMAN, ADMIRAL, SIR STANLEY, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Retd.).

K.C.M.C.

...member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Kenya. For services to the Colony.

Rights Bachelor

...WILKINSON, JAMES GORDON, Esq., M.B.E., President of Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, and ... MCKELLEN, STEPHEN, Esq., M.B.E., ...

K.C.S.I.

...WILKINSON, JAMES GORDON, Esq., M.B.E., President of Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, and ...

K.C.M.G.

...WILKINSON, JAMES GORDON, Esq., M.B.E., President of Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, and ...

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

...WILKINSON, JAMES GORDON, Esq., M.B.E., President of Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, and ...

C.B.E. (Military Division)

...WILKINSON, JAMES GORDON, Esq., M.B.E., President of Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, and ...

...M.C., The Leicestershire Regiment, ...

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

BENNETT, DOUGLAS, M.A., M.C.M.E., Esq., Director of ... BERRY, FRANK, Esq., O.S., Director of Geological Survey, New Zealand. ...

M.B.E. (Military Division)

...SKIRNE, REGIMENTAL SERJEANT MAJOR CHARLES, Highland Light Infantry, attached Sudan Defence Force.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

...MILL, ALFRED, Esq., M.C., Superintendent ... BRAMHAY, HOMER, COCKBURN, Esq., Superintendent ...

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Civil Division)

...ALI SAAD, Ghasshi, Bine Nile, Province, Sudan ...

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (Companions)

...BOSS, FERNAND, Esq., Deputy ...

Arrangements have been made to hold a tennis championship and tournament, a football, aquatic sports and a ball and hockey matches in connection with the ...









