

EAST AFRICA



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

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------|
| Mr. J. H. Thomas on East Africa | Mr. J. H. Thomas on Zambesi Bridge | 1462 |
| Recollections of a Member of the East Africa Council | Uganda Report | 1466 |
| East Africa Council Board 1460 | Personalia | 1468 |
| Sultan of Sokoto | East Africa's Bookshelf | 1470 |
| Chairman of the Board | Letters to the Editor | 1471 |
| 1920 Memorial | Camp Fire Comment | 1473 |
| Association | East Africa in the Press | 1475 |
| Mexico | North-east Rhodesia | 1475 |
| German Allegations Examined | Carriage to Mozambique | 1479 |

MR. J. H. THOMAS AND EAST AFRICA

MR. J. H. THOMAS, the former East Africa had cause to be grateful while he was Secretary of State for the Colonies in the first Labour Government. He early intends to help in his way to institute a colonial development policy of a character calculated to command general support in the Old Empire. It is a vision of the great opportunities which Tropical Africa offers to the enterprising whether they be individuals, trading corporations, plantation companies, or Governments, and he may be clear in the House of Commons this week that these opportunities in East Africa will be among his chief concerns. Mr. Thomas, now Lord Privy Seal, learnt at the Colonial Office and during his visits to Africa that some of the most promising projects have never been held up for years solely through inability to shoulder the interest charges during the stages of construction and early operation, and he has therefore wisely decided to give effect to Mr.

Walpole's intention to assist such schemes at the outset. Such assistance is to be effected in kind, either by permitting the payment of interest out of capital during the construction period, or by means of the annual sum of £1,000,000 which is to be included in the Budget for use in Colonial development. Both means to a very desirable end and will be welcomed by those who are in the habit of regarding the "East Africa Guaranteed" Loans Act on these lines.

It is significant that the leading Colonial project singled out by Mr. Thomas for specific mention was the Zambesi Bridge, the construction of which has been the subject of many committees, commissions, and experts. Until that great African was Mr. Thomas's Commission, with the result that he has been provided the "Protective" and the most fertile and most thickly populated British Dependencies of Africa, as provided for in the essential agricultural policy of crop-rotation for the maize, bean, peas, and other crops which would be sown would continue to be available in the country of production, and until crop rotation can be practised, Nyasaland's production of tobacco and cotton is unnecessarily precarious. The arrangements first announced by the East Africa Commission, in which Mr. Omsby Gore was Chairman, were universally admitted to be sound, and Mr. Thomas believes that better industry to Mr. Omsby Gore in coming from the governorship of Nyasaland than the position of the Imperial Government, to do its utmost to facilitate the building of the bridge. A large part of the expenditure would return to Great Britain in the form of orders for steelwork and of all our trades probably none is worth more than the steel industry. The main bridge over the permanent channel of the Zambesi will probably be a steel girder and girder structure three-quarters of a mile in length with a span between the main piers of 1,000 feet. Near the Mutanga Falls, however, a trestle bridge and the Sena bank there will be an approach trestle and causeway over flats and steep banks. The main bridge is a quarter mile long; about a quarter of the estimated cost of the bridge, £1,000,000, will be represented by steelwork. The means of order for our steel industry in the East Africa, then, may hope for the provision of new transport facilities from the plans of the Lord Privy Seal to find increased employment for British workers and bridge and railway construction in Nyasaland and new railway building in Tanganyika will presumably be the first scheme to receive sanction.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A MEMORABLE SAFARI

Across the Waterless Serengeti Plain.

Originally written for East Africa.

By Captain Poulett-Underhill.

My friend Brinya had intended to travel light... all we were carrying being one tin of Quaker... and one trade blanket... it in an intended living on the land... was only a fifty mile walk... little I had brought with me... taken by road... rifles I had presented to various friends... to get any more shooting.

Having a fear of roads in Africa, I decided to strike across country... Mwanjaro... one part of our party nearly midway we were warned by a fellow African... the waggon drivers... to leave it alone... kept a wide distance throughout the night... As I had got up to the... to M... me, though I... me, though I... east of Serengeti... lions of no lions... was a... or by the road.

Our first night we struck it lucky... as a temporarily stranded waggon... from Tanga... the solitary young... told me... was a very good... and would not be back for a... The lad was taking things very philosophically... was quite cheerful... produced a nice... carpet for me to sleep on... and gave Brinya... whilst I used one of the... pots for my... On the whole... the pleasant evening... chatting by the camp fire.

A Lion's Roar

Long before dawn I thought of... low... dawn... followed by... the usual... counted no less than... after a... in the distance... we were... the direction... that made me... Brinya... off to collect... for our... He... soon after... beginning... have seen... and there... some... away... the... volcano's snow... against the blue... the... of... There were no... in its vicinity with... to compare its height, as... for instance, Etna had... no giant peaks, as one sees in the Alps... only a solitary... the... pictures one... of Mount Everest... As the day wore on my... became... one... my last pair of... had... since we... feet... in fact... on the... to... intense... of the... said... and a... the... lying in water... or... or...

Letting the... and... the... An hour or so later the tracks... the road on our left... some time afterwards I approached... bush... side of the road with a... of musing... How- ever... the salvage... growl and... which I... than half expected... towards... more... to return... had come... and branching off to our...

A Masai Tragedy.

The sun had set about half an hour... which we... a... and a... the... had pitched camp... at... Brinya... I... had... swollen... of the... of the stream... my feet... half an hour... then hobbled... to make a... to... to M... and also to... our evening... The... was... his... this... I... to... the... boy was told to... Brinya's... which... few... On... to our camp... the... whilst Brinya... the... blanket... on the ground and the grass... head... suddenly... like a... darkness... and... down... asked, 'I am afraid... further... my friend... and I... our tracks... evening when a lion... some bushes... the road and carried him... away... Of course, I made him... I have often thought since what a... lions... missed that night with us... the world... With... no fire to protect us.

Next day I spent... a huge... gathered from the... the morning... I... by... I... I... and... the last... the... but the closer I... M... the less... the idea of arriving there... The walk... the... with... here... perfect... with... and... in... the... I... the... signs... still... in... but not in... I... I... of course, I... I have often thought since what a... lions... missed that night with us... the world... With... no fire to protect us.

A Bad Turn.

My... very... played out... and my right side was... my... feet... the... hardly bear... touch the ground... consequently... to a... muddy we halted for... of the... broad... stream... by a... arched bridge which... out... boxes... Brinya... had never... of... the... the... its kind... confidence... whilst being... in... the... by the... for nothing would... back... it... was... a... good... in... all... and then... of... to... the... I... a big... the side... road... feeling very... and...

had a few ritual matches at Fort Jameson which I had written all up, but from over-exposure I was weakened by hearing the name of the station on the moment I had to leave a sickness in half a dozen Europeans who on learning of my departure from Brinya had left their dinner to come to see me. After a drink of beer water, which they had bought, I was put on the train and taken to the hotel, which was hardly a matter of a mile away.

Next morning I wrote a letter to my brother, even though in my life I had never done so before. I was still painful. One day of Moshi, a day of terrible wind and red haze, was enough for me, so the following morning I was out at dawn to catch the train for Tanga.

Adventures for Brinya

It was Brinya's first sight of a train, and he did not take it at all. Having put him into an upper compartment for Natives and warned him not to fall out of the window, I went to my own carriage. At the first stop, when I went to see how he was getting on, I found him sitting in the middle of the floor, legs and arms outstretched, and eyes bulging, looking straight ahead, still trying to tie himself to the planks. Nothing would induce him to resume his seat on the bench, but an hour later when we stopped he was hopping in and out of the compartments, and was so happy that he had his life to railway travelling.

On reaching Tanga a little way down I dumped our discomfited kids and ends behind a gigantic palm tree and started off to the station. In the distance a band was playing, but the music seemed to make no impression on Brinya, who showed no enthusiasm or any surprise. His effect created by his production of a band was certainly not comparable to that of the principal drawers of the...

Once installed in the hotel in a big bedroom opening on to the broad veranda, I was served, after a glorious bath, with a really excellent meal including a lobster salad and a bottle of champagne, of which I gave Brinya a glass, with which he drank accordingly. His trip was a success. Kites, with his back to me. He then went out to recover our belongings. Tanga delights in him, especially the native restaurant, where he proudly informed me he actually had Native servants to wait on him at tables. His affairs were created a profound impression. During our two happy days at Tanga Brinya's bedroom was the broad veranda just outside my window.

I Part from a Faithful Boy

Then we left for Zanzibar, where I took him to the Sports Club, to see how white people amused themselves. Golf was being played, and I asked him what he thought of it. After considering for a moment, he replied gravely. "It is a game for the white." I must say those few words were the last they had to leave the trees, and had been uttered by a handicap of 20. When I saw golf played for the first time at Fort Jameson I had thought it a game for old men, but I have played it since I was debilitated in 1922. I have fallen under its spell.

At Tanga, Zanzibar, I had a very good time. Brinya and I ran a boat to the beach for a coal. The only thing he coveted, which was to have Zanzibar workers across the pocket of his shirt, he said, "either my family or friends will believe I have been...".

which in my opinion would do me better than the ocean. I promised to take him one trip to Europe. After arrival at Dar es Salaam in the end of the safari together, I took him to the station, only wanting to see him by the way. He rode with his clothes, and other things, to which he had added some money he had entered on his list. He was also the happy possessor of a small little sum of money back pay and a good reason for the high price of the... I had a very good time. Brinya and I ran a boat to the beach for a coal. The only thing he coveted, which was to have Zanzibar workers across the pocket of his shirt, he said, "either my family or friends will believe I have been...".

Will someone tell Brinya

On catching the train I once began to tell a big packing case with things I thought would give Brinya pleasure. The first item was a dark blue blazer and brass buttons with "Zanzibar" in silver silk thread across the left chest, on the pocket was a huge gold B. I thought that ought to meet the case. The box was still in the care of a missionary near Mwanza, from whom I had just received a letter saying it had arrived in safety, but that Brinya's brother had fetched it as the former was away at a German safari.

Later I received a letter in Zanzibar from Brinya, written by a friend who had seen the school. He said that he never I returned from Europe, and that there could be, he could return to me as a servant for a while. A kite ate the letter and I often wonder how he fared. I should anyone who knows him, or his village Nyasaka, near Mwanza, happen to see these lines, I should be very grateful if he would let me know through East Africa whether Brinya survives, and whether he got his box and the coat. I am some kindly missionary would do me this favour. I do not want a faithful servant to think I left him after he had followed me.

He saved my life

I have written a good deal about Brinya, but I have not told how he saved my life on a stormy safari to the Serengeti. After a bitter cold winter, I fell very ill with, I believe, double pneumonia. My lungs seemed to have knives in them, and the shortest of short breaths, all I could manage, caused intense agony and were accompanied by bloody sputum. With Brinya's help, made a huge quantity of Niveolol and mustard.

From the moment I fell ill to the time I was able to get up, Brinya never left my side, night or day. A faint whisper in the middle of the night and he would be ready at once to warm my lips with lime juice and water. I often hear him pitching into the papers or passing Native papers too loudly, and talking during the night. Natives are forbidden to do any work, and Brinya also seemed fed up, and filled my camp with a rod of iron. A serious-faced, stockily-built little boy met me one day as I was going to the Mwanza market place and asked me for work. I had little thought what a treasure I was engaging. In my time I had employed probably thousands of Natives, but this was been but one. Brinya played implicit trust in him, and during the last years we were together he never once let me down. Brinya's conclusion with a few lines of doggerel:

"White man" he, in all the colour!
And letter he...
Take him all round, though not a Christian,
That most men are...
No she was just a little heather,
And let I dare...
To stake my life on her... Heaven
You'll find the...

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

July Meeting of Executive Council.

Meeting at East Africa.

The last meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Henn, on the chair, and Mr J. H. Madden, Major H. Blake Taylor, Mr. V. Cranford, Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowley, Major C. H. Dale, Sir Edmund Curzon, Mr. C. Hansburg, Mr. W. W. Higgins, Mr. J. H. Hogg, Mr. G. M. Macdonald, Mr. J. M. Smith, Mr. J. H. G. M. Soreby, Major C. Walsh, Mr. W. H. White, Mr. J. H. Worth, and Miss Harvey, Secretary.

Sir Sydney Henn was re-elected Chairman for the ensuing year. His report being expressed in terms for the great amount of work which he has devoted to the work of the Board. Sir John Anderson, Allen & Co. is re-elected Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Peter Andersen, of Eschschambur, Mr. Edgar Beech, of Moshi, and the East Planters' Association, of Tanganyika Territory, were admitted to membership of the Board. Sir Edward Grigg, Mr. Geoffrey A. Cameron and Mr. W. W. Higgins were welcomed by the Chairman who said that the Council valued the opportunity of exchanging views with the Governor of Kenya was glad to have the assistance of Mr. Geoffrey Cameron in the study of various East African questions and hoped that Mr. Higgins, the Vice-Chairman of the Transport Chamber, would take full advantage of the opportunities of attending their meetings.

Protective Duties.

The Board, said the Chairman, had received representations from the Colonial Office that consideration of the tariff and customs tariffs and protection in Kenya and Uganda should not be postponed pending full consideration of the Report of the Commission on Closer Union, since those duties were imposed solely as an experiment and the policy given that they should be examined at the end of five years, ought to be reviewed without further delay. The Colonial Office had stated that the Board's representations were being communicated to the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and to the High Commissioner for Transport. The Board, Sir Sydney Henn emphasised, had no sense prejudged the issue, its sole desire being to secure the holding of the promised inter-territorial tariff conference without further delay.

Sir Edward Grigg said he was anxious that that conference should meet and that the three territories should proceed with the greatest possible measure of agreement, notwithstanding these and other controversial issues. He had suggested and the unofficial members of the Kenya Legislative Council had agreed that the best plan was to have preparatory discussions in Kenya and a Kenya Delegation to the inter-territorial conference could be instructed in accordance with the expressed views of the Colony. The results of the work of the Kenya Committee had been embodied in a report, copies of which were now on the water and were returned to East Africa. Sir Edward Grigg would do everything in his power to expedite the holding of the conference.

Eastern Telegraph Company.

Sir Edward Grigg expressed deep regret that progress had been made in the last couple of years was an agreement between the Kenya Government and the Eastern Telegraph Company in regard to the establishment of direct dealing between the public and the company at Mombasa. The difficulty

between the parties, said His Excellency, was a very small sum, but it was small to the Kenya Government, the thought it about £300 a annum—it was still smaller to the E.T.C., whose revenues were larger than those of the Kenya Government. He (the Governor) would do anything reasonable in his power to get the matter straightened out. The cable company would reopen the question. Sir Sydney Henn said that he had a personal office from the company to negotiate at any time through him with anyone whom the Kenya authorities might appoint to discuss the question, nominally to which Sir Sydney Henn replied that he would instruct Mr. H. J. Martin to see the company with Sir Sydney Henn.

In this matter he wished, said Sir Edward Grigg, to take the side of his constituents, and to express the feeling which undoubtedly existed in Government circles in Kenya that there was a distinct tendency on the part of the Mombasa public always to back a commercial proposition blindly against that of the Government, an attitude which certainly did not help matters, especially when as not infrequently happened, the Government was held up to abuse. Mass meetings at Mombasa—or in Nairobi or at other places—seldom did any good.

Sir Sydney Henn said that in his experience the wireless service between this country and Kenya was far from adequate. Later perfect transmission was essential for the proper conduct of business, and it was his experience that services in South America that the Sabana service was more accurate than wireless.

Sir Hamilton Gifford said he received ten or fifteen wireless messages daily from East Africa and very often had cause for complaint. He urged that the greatest handicap was that at present the public in Kenya had no service between Monday on Saturday and Monday morning, or after 6 p.m. each evening. A submarine service on the other hand operated throughout the whole twenty-four hours and a day and night service was of the utmost importance in dealing with shipping and produce matters.

Competition.

The question of competition between the Kenya and Uganda and Tanganyika Railway systems having been raised, Sir Sydney Grigg agreed that goods should take the route through to the sea, but could not see how that competition between the two systems could be advanced. These systems were not engaged in carrying anything possible from the public. Mr. Hogg made provision for their liabilities, their object was to give the maximum service to users on the line, and apart from the interests of the three Dependencies, those who left the money had to be considered and it was presumably certain that the City of London would not lend further money to encourage competition between two such lines. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika should be treated as one system, competition even if it had to be from all the systems being considered. The Government had two compartments, the United Kingdom and the two systems to be considered. It was considered, he said, that it was better to arrive at an understanding with the public than to have an understanding with the Government. It was the duty of the Government to see that the public had the best service possible.

Continued.

agreed at the last meeting of the Council. It had sought the views of the members of the Council, Lord Cranworth, who had placed strong hopes on the idea when first mooted, thought that the political situation in South Africa had changed so radically in the meantime that the co-operation of the present South African Government could not be anticipated. Mr. John Sandeman Allen entered and similar feelings. Sir Humphrey Lloyd believed that the proposal would be a serious step, and one to be taken only in the most possible action at a more favourable period. In the course of two days, Mr. Campbell Harcourt, Mr. A. Wigglesworth and Mr. Arthur Long expressed their views on the proposed scheme, and the suggestion believing that it was not desirable to the younger territories, but that it was desirable to the older territories. Mr. Sandeman Allen, Mr. Wigglesworth, Mr. Campbell Harcourt, and Mr. D. O. Malcolm, who thought there was much to commend the proposal, were in the majority, and advocated extreme caution. The political events had changed so rapidly.

Mr. Edward Gifford, while unwilling to comment on the nature of which action must be left either to the Imperial Government or to the South African Government, thought that the underlying idea might well be one of the subjects for discussion at next year's Imperial Conference, but he was more and more struck with the importance of getting people in this country to realize that there was no such thing in East Africa as the European interest, the Native interest, the African interest, and the German interest. The only cut there was one interest, the common interest of the population as a whole. In all essentials the interests of the different races were united, and inseparable, and to imagine any one sectional interest was inevitable. That of others and therefore of the whole. What was true of races was equally true of territories for Africa should not be cut up into compartments. On general lines he agreed that much might be gained if East and South Africa were to discuss their common interests. For instance, South Africa's experience of the Central Act of the Transvaal might be of great value to the East African Dependencies, and the Union had other great experience which East and Central Africa had scarcely tapped. To invest in a common policy between East and South Africa might take a very long time indeed, but every effort should be made to prevent the pursuit of divergent and ultimately antagonistic policies.

Cotton Growing in Uganda and Tanganyika.

Mr. W. J. Higgins, a Director of the East Africa and Uganda Government, has recently been in Tanganyika and has held the views of the planters who turn out cotton. Growing cotton in the lowlands of the East Africa Dependencies is a new thing. It was first introduced into the East Africa Dependencies in 1907, and since that time it has grown in a number of places. The cotton crop in the East Africa Dependencies in 1928 was valued at £1,000,000, and last year it was valued at £1,200,000. It was followed this year by an increased acreage of cotton, which has shown another big crop. Largely as a direct result of the cotton in Uganda and Tanganyika cotton, which had been growing so long, and it is pointed a year ago had dropped to £500,000, and it was natural that there was anxiety as to the attitude which the Tanganyika

Government might adopt. The Native showed a disposition to cease to grow cotton, and Sir Humphrey Leggett said that he had consulted Sir William Humbury, who has nothing in the present East African position to cause anxiety, and was confident that the only way for East Africa was to grow more and more cotton, and to increase the output per acre. It was arranged that Mr. Higgins should re-discuss the question in his report and submit definite proposals for the consideration of the Board.

Zanzibar Feat.

Mr. D. O. Malcolm has appointed a member of the Trustees Committee, and Major Crowdy and Mr. Geoffrey Cameron undertake to make a preliminary study and draft a memorandum on the Zanzibar Feat, with which the full ownership of the Kenya Coastal strip is involved.

The Millton Yarn.

A memorandum presented to Mr. Samuel Wilson of the USA Planters Association, which has been generally regarded as an admirable document. It was also reported that the Tanganyika Planters Association (Central Area) had expressed its desire for federation or closer union under a High Commissioner assisted by a Federal Council. The Association added its opinion that the system of government at present in vogue is not satisfactory to the development of the country as a whole, particularly in the method of land alienation, of the wholesale delegation of powers to the Native Authorities, of the encouragement of Native production at the expense of non-Native, and of the general feeling of insecurity that prevails owing to Government policy.

CINEMATOGRAPHY TO BE CONTROLLED.

The Government has decided to give power to its Government to control cinematography in the Colony, as will be seen from the following statement of objects and reasons for a draft measure to the existing Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibitions Ordinance. This official statement reads:

Cinematograph pictures have now begun to be made in the Colony, and the Government considers that the abuses of picture-making should be controlled. It is considered that at the present time there is nothing to prevent Natives and others performing dangerous acts in order to ensure the making of a picture. In addition, some of the pictures shown, which Natives and others take part in, may be of an objectionable character, and the Government has at present no means of discovering whether or no a particular picture or part of it has an objectionable nature, and of so stopping it. It is proposed, therefore, to amend the Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibitions Ordinance which deals with the censorship of the plays and pictures exhibited in theatres in the Colony, by providing that a person shall direct, take part in, or assist in the making of a picture of any cinematograph picture, unless a licence to make such picture shall previously have been obtained. It is further provided that the Licensing officer may refuse to grant a licence in respect of the making of a cinematograph picture, or may grant the licence subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor. Opportunity has also been taken to amend the definition of cinematograph exhibition in the Kinematograph Ordinance to include talks, and

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR

Entertained at a Government Dinner.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, who left Southampton last Friday on the conclusion of his visit to this country, was last week the guest of the British Government at a dinner held at Lansdowne House, St. James's. His Highness was accompanied by his son, Sheikh Abdullah, Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies who was in the chair, proposing the health of the Sultan, and who was fascinated when he read of the loveliness of the island dominions over which His Highness ruled. Zanzibar spelt romance and beauty, and the story of its conquered and peaceful history of Zanzibar was so fitting that he should not refuse to the widespread influence and culture of the race from which the Sultan sprang. Our debt to Arab civilization was while under Arab rule that Zanzibar had played such a large part in the opening up of the Dark Continent, and it was from Zanzibar that many a pioneer whose name was a household word wherever the English tongue was spoken had brought into the then unknown heart of Africa, carrying with them a new culture from the East.

Zanzibar and Outer Africa.

However untroubled her past, Zanzibar now enjoyed peace and prosperity and a well-ordered government. The waters of strife were stilled, and thus distributed her calm. The stone of federation flung violently by the hand of God into the East African sea sent scarcely a ripple into Zanzibar harbour. On the mainland the grasshopper had become a burden, but in the pest spewed mercifully in the form of a shower of rain with the Zanzibar rain, the stone of chance, struggle and blow had become a stone of peace, and the rain that would have been a cause of strife had been a cause of peace.

His Highness, Sultan of London, the people of his land have chosen a new government. He was glad to have the opportunity of assuring the Sultan that although the composition and complexion of the Government might have changed, the present Government, no less than that which was responsible for inviting His Highness to our shores, would take the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of his dominions as part of that great Commonwealth which was our common heritage, and which we were proud to cherish. He hoped the Sultan and his son would take the Zanzibar good wishes not only of the Government, but also of all those who had been fortunate enough to renew or to make a acquaintance with him.

The Sultan's Reply.

His Highness said in reply: "Lord Passfield, my lords, and gentlemen, We have listened with delight to your eloquent speech and have been extremely gratified by the kind welcome which you have given to us and which we know to have been actuated by deep sincerity of feeling. We regard all this as a source of pride to ourselves and to our Arab descendants after us. There is no question that the fame of your great city of London has spread to the East Coast of Africa, as indeed throughout all the world, and we look with the greatest joy to the strengthening of the friendly relations between us and your mighty Empire. This is our highest aim, and we shall devote ourselves to maintaining this friendship which our forefathers earned for us by their labours and toil."

It is not unknown to you gentlemen that our Embassy has been in London for many years and there is no doubt that we have enjoyed a friendly relationship with the British Empire for many years. It is our desire to preserve by the will of God, our friendship both on our own part, and on the part of our sons and successors. I am sure that you will be glad to hear that I have learned the depth of your sincere pleasure in my visit to your country. Could I open my heart to you, you would find me overflowing with inexpressible feelings, and I can only say out for these great kindnesses which you have shown to me and to my son.

During my visit to the North I went to see the factories in Manchester and Glasgow. I saw the operatives who work in the cotton, iron, and other works, crowding, both men and women, to see us, wearing their working clothes, soiled with the dirt of the factories. But that is not the life of the workers is in my view, more precious than the jewels and more honourable than the order of nobility that hang on the breast of the great. We do not for that dirt on the clothes of the workers, princes and ministers could not wear the diaphanous robes that bear on their breasts the order of nobility, and great nobles it is right to take a pride in it, and to be proud of it, and to be proud of the sake of our ancestors, to serve the glory of their ancestors.

Finally, my Lord, Passfield, my lords, and gentlemen, I am so very deep grateful for that gratitude which I owe also to the British people for the kindness, the honour, and the friendship which they have shown towards me, and I shall remember them as long as I live. (Loud applause.)

The Sultan's Broadcast Talk.

It is interesting to recall that the Sultan who was descending from the whistle-upon-Tyne station at the end of June, said:

"When I first received an invitation from the Government of His Majesty the King—whom God preserve—asking me to visit Great Britain, I knew that I should be accorded a welcome such as no one friend could to another. But the welcome prepared for me and the hospitality which has been shown to me have exceeded all my expectations."

"Everywhere I have been I have received honour from the great people of the British nation, and the friendly welcome accorded me by the townspeople and by the country folk has especially touched my heart and shown me that the friendship between this country and my people, which has existed for more than two hundred years, is established on a permanent basis that ever, I pray God to strengthen and preserve that friendship between my Kingdom and my nation and the British Crown and the British people unto all generations. Amen."

"In conclusion, I extend my sincere and heart-felt greetings and good wishes to the people of Great Britain, whom I and my nation hold in such affectionate affections."

His Highness's Farewell Message.

Before his departure His Highness sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in which he expressed his great appreciation of the hospitality extended to him and thanked for the benefit to his health derived from his visit. His Highness asked that his thanks should be conveyed to the officials and others concerned for the admirable arrangements made on his behalf, which contributed so largely to his enjoyment and safety.

THE BRITISH SETTLER IN AFRICA

Practical Problems, and Prospects
Special to East Africa

The 1928 Memorial Settlers' Association Convention of very practical character devotes its energies to the very practical problem of giving help and disinterested advice to British settlers in Africa in South Africa is the first instance, but by the force of circumstances and its development it is already in close touch with Southern Rhodesia and now interested in Northern Rhodesia. Its annual meeting, held in this country, enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. O'Brien at his mansion in Belgrave Square. There were an increase beyond the previous year in the number of British representatives and several references to practical advice in the East African Review.

No problem said Mr. America is more urgent than that of employment, a problem not confined to one class. The settlers with whom the Association concerned itself might be drawn from a limited class—those with a little capital—but it was a large and important class in this country, one with blood and ability. Settlement was here a question for South Africa, and this country was not an island, and development in coming years must react on the whole continent. Before long it would be possible to go in a circle of the great Nairobi to many parts of South and Central Africa. The white population must increase in numbers and play their part in the general development of the whole continent, and he was glad to see that the Association was co-operating with the Government in Southern Rhodesia in promoting settlement. In Northern Rhodesia, too, a considerable influx of settlers was to be expected as a result of the expansion of mining interests. The Association by its work was assisting Imperial as well as South African interests.

Trials of the Settler

Dr. Eric Cobby, one-time Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, spoke of the settler's difficulties and troubles in the Rhodesias, South West Africa, and the Kalahari—the fertile Kalahari offered many opportunities for men with capital. The main emphasis had been laid on a minimum of capital, there were good prospects for settlers with large capital. Some capital was necessary, there had been instances of men with no capital making good in credit to them, but he knew of cases where a really good man had gone under from lack of the essential money. A settler might have good and of knowledge, experience, and character, but he was he to transform them into cash.

The settler was often inclined to embark on enterprises on too big a scale. He had £1,000 he wanted to start something which really required £2,000. If he had £2,000 he aimed at developments which would require £3,000, and again, so on. It is a new farm might do quite a good living, but it could not supply a handsome living for the farmer and his family, and arrangements for dependent relatives and friends were very important, too, looked for a return from their property on their sons. They were not to have to make a notation coming from the mines, they do not want comfort is essential, and they were not to get too much of their capital tied up in one place. He mentioned the points on which a settler should be of the spirit of the public. He was fully sympathetic for the British Settlers' Association and its work.

prise, courage, and endurance, and his attitude of the women was even greater.

Lord, Lecken, and Melville, Chairman of the Executive Committee in England, mentioned the course of his inquiry, that the number of settlers approved during the year was 188, against 182 in the previous year. Of the falling off in the number of new settlers, who probably due to the smaller families class, and of the time and the natural desire of parents to look after their boys at home.

WHITE AND BLACK IN KENYA

Relations Excellent between Employer and Employee.

The current annual Colonial Office Report on the colonies and Protectorate of Kenya (No. 3425) states:

When a short-time ago had been laborious, now tractor and cultivation, the fields and sweep the weeds away, saving time, money and labour units as they go, and giving the intelligent and advanced of the labourer an opportunity of earning improved wages by learning to handle the machinery.

There have been no serious cases of strike or discontent. This is partly due to both the employer and the labourer becoming used to their mutual relationship and partly to the progressive liberal attitude of most employers towards the conditions of employment, an attitude which Government has done much to foster. The personal relationship between employer and labourer is as a rule excellent, and the defaults which do occur are chiefly due to incapacity for misfortune, and not as a rule to deliberate dishonesty or bad faith.

Continuous progress is being made to improve the material conditions under which labourers live and work, especially by the larger employers. On most estates a better scale of rations is issued; permanent housing is not only contemplated but is being erected; anti-malarial and anti-plague measures are maintained; improvement is manifest in cleanliness and sanitation; and better arrangements are made for dealing with the sick. Better conditions and greater aptitude on the labourer's part for performing his work have led in many instances to increased individual output, and as this is mostly in those kinds of work which are paid for at piece rates, everybody concerned benefits.

The white labour, which is the mainstay of the general labour, is not advancing in efficiency as rapidly as native labour. Its conditions resemble very closely those of the Reserves from which it comes, and it is of a more conservative type than that which seeks contract employment, and as it is not subject to the inherent risks attending the co-ordination of labourers in lines or compounds, the measures necessary to avoid these risks are not required.

Will critics of the East African settler please note?

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND EAST AFRICANS

This is a Special Number of 112 pages containing a full account of the East Africa Dinner in London, attended by the Prince of Wales, a complete list of those present, numerous photographs and special articles on many topics of interest to East Africans.

A limited number of copies of the issue are still available at 1/2 post free.

GERMAN ALLEGATIONS EXAMINED

The Truth about Ruanda-Urundi.

Special to "East Africa"

With recently drawing attention to the fact that numerous German newspapers with the various objects of supporting Germany's Colonial pretensions were declaring that the present famine in Ruanda is the result of Belgian misadministration, East Africa put on record that such mischievous and unscrupulous exploitation of the humanity was based on entirely false statements, the main cause of the food shortage being unquestionably long drought aggravated by the visitation of locusts. Kenya Colony may be recalled, has recently suffered from a famine of certain nature and for precisely similar reasons.

Germany's Shadowy Authority.

Belgium, it is well and known that the drought which has struck the whole of Ruanda and the deaths would have been far more numerous, for the German administration was in reality "little more than a name." The only tomas were at Usumbara at the northern end of Lake Tanganyika at Kitega in Urundi, and at Kigali in the country of Musinga. The despotic King of the Watusi, who, because the German Raj was so insecure, was perforce suffered to practise barbarities even in the near vicinity of the German residency for the representative of civilisation was a Resident charged with the duty of advising the Native ruler, not with the duties of a Provincial Commissioner responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

The feeble character of German suzerainty may be gauged from the startling fact that right up to 1914 those who incurred the displeasure of Musinga were liable to instant death for reasons of impudence. To the lordly Watusi the rich cattle-owning aristocracy the subject Bahutu were but menials to be treated with feudal contempt. Thus the Watusi monopolised the valleys for the grazing of their herds, and any Bahutu courageous enough to make gardens in unoccupied valley lands did so at their own risk, knowing that those gardens might one day be callously overrun by the cattle of the Watusi, and that they, the cultivators, might be left to suffer for their temerity in putting the vacant land to use.

Germany's shadowy authority has given place to Belgium's real but sympathetic control.

Belgian Plans have done.

One of the first steps of the Belgians on establishing their administration after the East African Campaign was to make it clear to the Watusi that affairs must be brought more into consonance with civilised ideas, and to lay considerable areas of rich lands in the valleys have been definitely allocated to the Bahutu, who are no longer the sport of Watusi whims. Gradually administration has been extended, a educational system built up, roads constructed, and attention devoted to agricultural and irrigation.

In German days roads were practically all transport being consequently by pack animals. Today the Belgians have one main road along the Ruanda valley from Usumbara, another from Usumbara to Kitega, and a third across from Kigali to the southern border of Ruanda, and only by the use of these roads for motor transport has famine relief been possible in the past. It may be added that the Belgian Parliament has recently authorised an expenditure of 250 million francs for the building of roads in Ruanda and

It was promptly raised by the Belgians on their occupation that Ruanda and Urundi being densely and irregularly cultivated, dependence on the favour of Native crops of beans and peas was dangerous. In 1908, however, were begun to induce the planting of rubber trees as a safety crop, and in 1911, 1912, 1913, the efforts have been greatly intensified, with the result that the crops are greater at present, much less than it would have been had the cultivation of the soil been

Food Crops and Reforestation.

The idea that the famine is in part due to the export of local produce which should have been retained as food for the Native population is another serious misconception. The fact is that even before the end of the East African Campaign the Belgian authorities in Ruanda-Urundi instituted a system of export permits, and where no roadstuffs may be sent out of the country, indeed, European, Italian and Arab traders have for long complained to the authorities seriously hindered commerce by their punitious adherence to the system, which allows export only when there are ample supplies for local needs and low prices.

About one-third of the total area of a tropical territory should, I believe, be covered with forest. The present adequate and regular rainfall probably not much more than one-twentieth part of Ruanda and Urundi is so covered. The danger of that deficiency was also realised by the Belgian administration, which has undertaken reforestation, first on a necessarily restricted scale, for to plant up millions of acres of forest obviously calls for far more capital and personnel than the Government of the territory could be expected to provide immediately. The work has, however, been started on right lines, and has received marked sympathy and attention from the local Government. I am also in a position to state that a much larger scheme of reforestation is at this moment under discussion.

The above facts will at least make it clear that the German calamities are entirely undeserved, and that the Belgians have in the last decade done immensely more for Ruanda and Urundi than the Germans did in the previous two decades.

MANAGERS COMMISSION AND TANGANYIKA

Report of British Government Examined.

MR. WILIAM LLOYD, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with Mr. Jardine, Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika, and Mr. Machage of the Colonial Office, was present at Geneva, when the Permanent Managers Commission of the League of Nations examined the Report of the British Government on Tanganyika.

Mr. Lloyd expressed the intention of the new British Government to co-operate cordially with the Commission. He then made a statement on the restoration of Tanganyika in 1918. The system of indirect rule continued to be popular with the natives. Certain Native units had been equipped with good results as regards the collection of public works, and the Native Councils were helping the central Administration in matters concerning the public health, agriculture, the campaign against the tsetse fly, and so on. The trade of the territory had increased in value from £2,500,000 in 1918 to £10,000,000 in 1928. The financial position was satisfactory, the surplus having at the end of 1928 having exceeded all expectations.

regards the Report of the Hilton Young Commission on Closer Union of Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. Mr. Lunn stated that the new Government had already had no time to study the question, and Sir Samuel Wilson's report on this subject to East Africa had not yet been considered. If no case would now come before the House which was contrary to the terms of the Mandate regarding Tanganyika.

Mr. Lunn referred to proposals for the re-organization of the East African military forces (the King's African Rifles), more particularly those relating to redistribution of the garrisons of Tanganyika and Nyasaland, under which a considerable reduction of the Tanganyika Garrison was contemplated. Despite this reduction the troops would be better organized and thus better able to perform their duties in regard to the maintenance of peace and order in the mandated territory. The proposals provided for grouping the military garrisons of Tanganyika and Nyasaland under one command in Dar es Salaam. On no account would Natives of Tanganyika be employed on military service outside their own territory.—Times.

MR. J. H. THOMAS AND EAST AFRICA

his Zambezi Bridge Comment.

Addressing the House of Commons last week, J. H. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, said:—
With regard to the Colonies, I found schemes held out for months and years, schemes that would give employment schemes that were necessary to give the people a livelihood and benefit our colonies, and yet, for a hundred and one reason, those were all in the pigeon holes. I will give one illustration. Take the Zambezi Bridge, £2,000,000 of expenditure, mainly steel, negotiations with the Portuguese most friendly, the Portuguese even have given us an extension of time as an indication of their good will, yet the scheme was hung up. It is only one of many schemes that I could enumerate, and I want to tell the House that I approach this problem in precisely the same way as I approach those at home.

First, I want all schemes that can be got on with immediately. Then I want schemes that require negotiation, and then I want schemes that will lead to the ultimate development of our Empire, because it is not good merely saying the Union Jack is decided on, and when it comes to practice, going nothing for it. My experience at the Colonial Office convinced me that good schemes, useful schemes, for the real development of our Empire were handicapped by our own Government and all Governments, not getting a real development in any way. Having examined those schemes in conjunction with all the Departments, I am announcing to the House that I shall be asking power in the Parliament, in this Session, before it goes to Africa and amend the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act. The object of amending that Act is because there is a million pounds' worth of schemes that are being put on with right away by allowing us to pay the interest on capital during the construction period. That will be the object of altering that Act.

Mr. Churchill:—Are you going to increase the total?

Mr. Thomas:—The total amount.

Mr. Churchill:—Yes.

Cotton Field Surveys by Aeroplanes.

Mr. Thomas:—It is because the money is not spent owing to the handicap that I am removing the handicap. As a result we are altering the periods of loan to five years; but in addition to that, we shall be giving power that in the Budget each year, as a condition to be raised, there will be set aside a sum of £1,000,000 annually to be used as make grants of interest for a limited period on loans raised for colonial development. Those who know this kind of work that can be financed by interest grants of £2,000,000 each year, know the developments that can take place.

With regard to the development of cotton in our Colonies, I am one of those who want to make this country independent. I did much in 1924 to encourage this. I now find that surveying in the Colonies will take four or five years. Is it worth waiting five years for the surveys? I also find that with modern aeroplane which are now at our disposal, these surveys can be done in four months. I shall have them carried out by aeroplane right away wherever necessary, to save delay in the development. All this is an indication of how much can be done with the Empire itself.

Mr. Thomas:—I want to draw the attention of the House to the treatment of the subject of people of our Empire. With regard to Java, the Netherlands in other have led it down that the land should be treated by the administration of territories such as those of tropical Africa, as the property of the Native community or communities. The same rights should and in the land's natural and abundant products should be given secure legal sanction, and should be adequately protected and guaranteed by the home and local Governments. Here, as in many other respects, our policy represents a sharp break with the past, because these principles have not always been observed, and even in the present the efforts are being made to whittle them away.

The Closer Union Commissioners.

When we get to the question of self-government, it is the belief of our party that that has to be held in view as the ultimate ideal to which we should aim, even in those parts of the Empire that are considered at present the most backward in their development. It has undoubtedly been thought in the past that some of the races, particularly of tropical Africa, could never at any time that could be present be expected to reach a stage of self-government. Modern experience and modern knowledge have proved that this is not in accordance with the nature and powers of development are far greater than has ever been imagined, and, though it must be gradually reached and reached by an educational process, local government and so forth, the goal of self-government is not nearly so distant as it has been imagined. This question is not only of great importance and importance, but of great urgency, because it is coming up in one form or another in many parts of the Empire. It is coming up in particular at the present time in East Africa, and it has been brought into the forefront of public discussion by the investigations of the Commission presided over by a Member of this House, the so-called Hilton Young Commission, and these are to judge by reports in the Press, efforts are being made to commit the Government beforehand to policies in the interest of the white settlers, and against the interest of the Native population, which needs to be very carefully watched. Undoubtedly it will be very carefully watched by those now in office, who have the responsibility for this situation.

USA PLANTERS ON THE REPORT

Another Tanganyika Memorandum to Sir Samuel Wilson, before considering the details of the Hillou Young Report, we must record our sympathy for the anti-European sentiment which appears to permeate the whole of the Report. It is unfortunately that such sentiments should be expressed at a time when so much of British propaganda is being cast on all possible winds.

In particular we wish to point out the opinion expressed in the Report that the Europeans of East Africa will never be fit for responsible government. Europeans are apparently considered less fit to control the affairs of East Africa than people living in the slums of Manchester or Glasgow. It should be remembered that the Imperial control of which the Commissioners speak is really the control of the British electorate. It is a dominant fact that in home has more say in the control of this country than have the people who live in it. We hope that H.M. Government will regard this as a salutary lesson.

Native Policy

The Report deals very largely with the policy of Native Administration. We agree that there should be one policy for the whole of East Africa. We cannot, however, agree with the opinion expressed in the Report to the effect that the Europeans of East Africa are not fit to have any share in the control of this policy. This is an unjust and a libel on the settlers of East Africa.

The welfare of the Natives is of the utmost importance to the Europeans. The prosperity of the latter depends very largely on the just and sympathetic treatment of the Natives. European residents in East Africa must in the future of the case understand the Natives and know Native requirements very much better than people living in England. It is a regrettable fact that the mass of the English people have very little interest in the details of Imperial affairs, and the minority who are interested are too apt to be misled by partisan agitators whose personal desire appears to be to weaken their own countrymen.

The policy of Native Administration in this Territory was welcomed by the majority of Europeans in East Africa with considerable enthusiasm when first initiated. Since that time the public opinion has to a certain extent changed. The failure of the Native policy in this Territory is probably due to the indifferent administration and lack of proper control over the details. We do not think that the system of Native Administration should be condemned merely because it has not so far been very successful in this Territory. It is too early to give any decided opinion, but if the system is to succeed it is essential that certain reforms should be introduced.

- (a) The authority of the Governor should be strictly confined to his own tribe.
- (b) The territorial limits of his authority must be properly defined and must on no account extend over and owned by another people.
- (c) The Native Treasury accounts must be properly and honestly audited.

We conclude that a thorough and independent inquiry should be made into the Native Administration of this Territory before it is imposed on any other Colony. Before a Native policy is introduced

The memorandum presented to Sir Samuel Wilson by the young planters of East Africa is a very interesting expression of public opinion, and it is to be regretted that it is not published in the Government Gazette.

...the opinion of the young planters of East Africa is a very interesting expression of public opinion, and it is to be regretted that it is not published in the Government Gazette.

Avoiding Social Antagonism

The Hillou Young Report says: "We should avoid social antagonism, and avoid arrangements that would promote social antagonism. Every European should be treated with this sentiment. Social antagonism is the greatest force in any country. It is always caused by racial injustices." As long as such phrases as "the native interests" and "European interests" are used, it is idle to talk of justice and fairness. In this phrase can be, and doubtless will be, interpreted in a reasonable manner, and as meaning that the native interests must be well looked after. In this sentiment every European is heartily agreed. But it can also be interpreted in a liberal and friendly manner in every case as a council of the best. The native interests must prevail. This would make life in this country quite impossible for any European. There are European people and even in this country who would like to emphasize the fact that a happy and contented Native population is essential to the prosperity of this country, and that Europeans of East Africa should be more and more content to share this country with other people in the Empire.

We very much appreciate the statement in the Report that the white community ought to be trusted to the maximum extent, but a great deal of the Report is hardly consistent with this statement. Self-government is the legitimate goal of every people, and any attempt to suppress and permanently thwart the reasonable ambitions of any virile European community has always failed and has frequently ended in disaster.

Commissioner's Power

The proposals made in the Report are vague and likely to give satisfaction to any class of the non-tribe population of East Africa. Apparently a Governor-General is to rule East Africa as a colonial autocrat, without an Executive Council. He has unlimited power to interfere with any of the local Legislative Councils. He can veto any legislation passed by the Colony. He can issue orders to Governors and control the official vote, and has power to certify any Bill including finance. The position of a Governor and his Legislative Council would be impossible. In a word, the people of this country are asked to renounce their political birthright and give up all hope of ever controlling the affairs of their own country. Such a form of Government can only be forced upon this country. We welcome the assurance of H.M. Government that federation in a form acceptable form will not be forced on East Africa.

The political situation would be entirely changed, however, if the Governor-General ruled the Colonies through a strong elected Legislative Council. It is to be regretted that in the Report that the future of the Union ought to take the form of the establishment of a strong United Central Government protecting all areas of common interest. But the essential condition is that such Central Government should consist of a Governor-General with a elected Legislative Council. The Report proposes that the Governor-General's Council should be only advisory and should consist of three Governors and a number of members of the non-tribe population. It is to be regretted that only one member of the non-tribe population will be represented on the Governor-General's Council. It is to be regretted that the Governor-General will be able to veto any Bill passed by the Council.

If a satisfactory central Government is established, it would welcome the continuation of the following services: Defence, Customs, Railway, Agriculture, Education, Game, Medical Research, Post and Telegraphs, Veterinary.

It is impossible to give any opinion on the government which would know the details of the scheme.

The Seat of Government.

We protest against the seat of Government being situated on the coast. We have the finest climate in the world in parts of the highlands and we consider it ridiculous to put the seat of Government in the most unfavourable part of the climate at the coast. Mountain and coastal climates can ever be central.

We consider Mr. Toulson's Advisory Council unnecessary and likely to cause friction.

Finally, we would emphasize that the whole of the district and low belt of the whole British community in the Northern Province is unambiguously in favour of the abolition of the East African Dependencies and the transfer of the Federal Legislative Council to the Federal Government. It is evolved in the National interests, not only of the British but of the African people, and represents the representation of the District.

GOOD TRADE CONDITIONS IN UGANDA

Bicycles selling well again.

An interesting but reliable report received from Uganda by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office states:

The bicycle trade was again very good and stocks were rapidly efficient. The keen demand for bicycles enabled sellers to avoid credit terms and to obtain cash against delivery. The question of whether credit is still exercising the mind of most business men, but success is being met with its problems to depend on outside as well as local support.

On the whole, the season must be considered a good one. There was not such a violence of over-indebting, and the amount of stocks on hand within reasonable proportions. The general turnover, however, has been more divided, as many new firms have opened in Kampala. It has been a feature of the season's import figures that Europe is steadily increasing its shipments to Uganda, to the detriment of Manchester. The quality and type of goods offering from the Continent are above the average of the past, and the buyers' requirements are fully met and anticipated.

MISSION LANDS IN TANGANYIKA

A sequel to 'East Africa's' Exposures.

East Africa, by disclosing the attempts of certain alien missions in Tanganyika Territory to commercialise the land by selling or leasing portions to alien settlers in districts closed to British settlement, forced the local Government to deal with a palpable scandal of which the general public in Southern Tanganyika had been well aware for many months. But when the local Administration had until then ignored the matter, public attention was attracted by the Tanganyika Government's announcement of intention to introduce legislation to provide the lands held for religious and charitable purposes would be controlled on the same principles as lands reserved for charitable purposes in the United Kingdom.

The Bill contained in the draft Bill to regulate the disposal of land for religious and charitable purposes, which if they were themselves in possession of land surplus to their requirements, will be forthwith prohibited from disposing of it privately. The Government is given power to acquire such lands and to advertise such a sale, either in the public papers or in any other manner in the Territory. East Africa, which we believe to be the only newspaper in Africa to have been which exposed the scandal of which a reputation is now made impossible to prove to have been the means of securing fair dealing in the future.

The European Association of Tanganyika Territory has an open mind on the policy of indirect rule in principle, but it fears that the policy is being applied more rapidly than is desirable, and that its application is such as to cause the creation of a great deal of friction and uneasiness between Native and non-Native throughout the Territory. From a memorandum presented to the Governor by the Association.

The differences between Tanganyika Kafir and Natives are largely differences between the vested administrative interests. They are really much more rival jealousies between Governments and civil servants than between planters and farmers. East Africa appears to a certain extent to be the plaything of politics afloat and of civil servants in East Africa. Let us go all out, not with a microscope seeing difficulties, but with a telescope and a broad vision to do our best for East Africa. Mr. R. K. R. R. R. R. M.L.C.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. D. Hooper, the well-known Uganda business man, has arrived in England from his tour of the Continent.

Mr. Charles and Lady Bowring and family have returned to London from a tour of the Continent.

Captain J. G. W. Wiley left for Kenya a week or so ago to take up his duties.

Major and Mrs. ... have returned to arrive in this country in Kenya towards the end of next month.

Mr. A. T. ... whose business interests are well known, returned last week from his recent visit to Lobito Bay.

During his provincial tour the Sultan of Zanzibar spent a week-end at Welbeck Abbey in the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Portland.

Mr. Richter, of Messrs. Richter & Pickles, has arrived back in London from a tour of business in Tanganyika, Uganda and South Africa.

Mr. H. J. Diebel, the well-known Nairobi business man, recently hit and killed a swallow in flight while playing golf over the Muthiga course.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Williams to be an Honorary Member of the Executive Council of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H. W. Pedder, of the Lugazi Sugar Factory, Uganda, is at present in this country, and Mr. Nami Kalidas Mulla, the proprietor, is shortly expected.

Mr. F. W. Hill, of the Uganda Agricultural Department, is says an Uganda correspondent to go to the Gambia as Assistant Director of Agriculture.

Mr. Cherry Kearton, whose name is well known, is being shown at the Marble Arch Pavilion, under way in operation for a long time.

Mr. A. M. ... and ... have returned from their post in Tanganyika Territory, having been posted respectively to Morigoro and Kibongo on their return from leave.

Dr. ... is ... to investigate the forest flora of those Protectorates.

Mr. A. C. ... general manager of East Africa of the British East African Corporation, and Mrs. Freeman Pannett, have arrived home from Mombasa via the Cape.

Dr. R. G. Cochran, who has succeeded Mr. Frank Oldrieve as Secretary of the British Leprosy Association, was previously Medical Secretary to the Mission to ... in India.

... Hornby, the ... of the ... has arrived home on ... accompanied by Mrs. Hornby and family.

We regret to learn of the death of the ... of Mr. ... Sayer, who has for some years past been tobacco planter in the Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. S. W. Thomas, Governor-Despatch of ... and St. Joseph ... Governor of ... will be retained to ... of the ... on Wednesday July ...

Mr. W. P. ... the new Editor of the ... is the author of several works of East and Central African missionary interest, one of the last being ... of Dr. ... of Livingstone.

Major ... Budgett, of the Northern Rhodesia Administrative Service, who was previously in the Northern Rhodesia Police, is ... towards the end of this year, and intends to ... to settle in East Africa.

... East African passengers who recently returned from Europe are Mr. B. Barling, Mr. and Mrs. ... D. B. Burr, Marshall, Mr. W. Engelson-Denby, Mr. ... Kopperud, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Leslie, and ...

... of Wales has presented last week a ... given by the Rhodes Scholarship Trust at the New Rhodes House at Oxford. Mr. N. Howland Brown, of Dar es Salaam, was among those who responded to the ... of the ...

Mr. S. W. ... West, of the Eastern Telegraph Company's Staff, was recently married in Kiangochi to the ... daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. ... formerly of ... and the Seychelles.

Mr. D. ... a member of the Economic Mission sent to Australia by the Imperial Government, and Director of the British South Africa Company, and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, was the guest of the South African Club last week.

The R.M.S. ... Castle, ... on the water for the Cape via Madeira, carries for Mombasa Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and ... Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Griffiths, Mrs. A. E. Smiths, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells and family, and for Dar es Salaam Mr. and Mrs. Meredith and Miss G. E. Meredith.

Mr. H. G. ... who is on leave from Northern Rhodesia, ... from 1906 to 1906, in which year he returned ... to ill health. In the latter part of 1907, however, he rejoined the service, and has been a ... for the past five years. He expects to return to duty in October next.

Mr. Wilfred Paling, M.A., of Tanganyika, last year, as the guest of the Government of the Territory, has been appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury (unpaid). Mr. Paling was appointed a Justice of the Peace and was formerly a farmer and checkweighman at a shale colliery.

Lieutenant Colonel Philip Wyham Harcourt, O.B.E., V.D., M.P., has been a member of Parliament for the Chertsey Division since March, 1919, and is a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, received a baronetcy in the Dissolution Honours for political and public services.

Mr. J. C. B. (John) has been nominated to act as a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Mombasa area during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. J. C. B. Mr. B. has notably spoken in the House of Commons on public affairs, and his presence on the Legislature would therefore be distinctly to the public good.

Mr. Sidney Webb, Secretary of State for the Dominions and the Colonies, has assumed the title of Baron Webb of Chertsey, Surrey, on his elevation to the peerage. Mr. Webb has been told a Parliamentary reporter that she will refuse to be addressed as Lady Webb, but she intends to remain Mrs. Webb to the end of her life.

Bill B. the Kenyan scout, whose fame as a world hero reached him to the last Great World Game, was shot in the right arm while on a hunting party in this Colony with another European. The injuries are serious, and when the last mail left it was doubtful whether amputation could be avoided.

Two Australians, Mr. Harold Morrison, a journalist, and Mr. Charles Wilson, who has just returned from Africa, reached Kenya recently, and their Cape Cairo tour, the former one the topic of an exciting advertisement in the near Kajjali. The two are going down to charging a team which will be sent to the north to help in the war.

Professor J. W. Gregory, whose geological work in East Africa is well known to our readers, has just returned to England. His book on the Rift Valley, "The Rift Valley, A Narrative of a Journey to Mount Kenya and Lake Tanganyika." The Rift Valley of East Africa, and "The Mountains of East Africa."

Major Sir Robert Bower, who has been in the North Riding of Yorkshire, who died sixty-eight years from heart failure in the sixty-eight weeks of the Sudan in 1884, being seen at Etala and Tanga, where he was mentioned in dispatch, and in the Nile valley. He died the following year being with the mosquito-infested sentry in the Nile valley, where he was seen in the Nile valley near Charton.

The first of the season for the cup presented by the Prince of Wales to the Knickerbocker Club on his recent visit to Uganda has been won by Mr. D. A. Matthews of the Entebbe club, who returned a score of 2 up of bogey 10 lower than the players had scores of 2 up and thus had for second place. The competition was for eighteen holes, played over the Knickerbocker golf course and was open to members of any golf club in Uganda.

The appointment as a Labour Officer in Tanganyika of Mr. A. B. Bennett, who is now stationed in the Kishira district, is sure to meet with general approval. As a former member of the staff of the Department of Agriculture and in a manner of a large estate employing a big labour force, he can be counted on to look at the problems confronting him from the broad standpoint of the general interest concerned. He has always been immensely popular with the Natives, so that employment and employed are likely to be the result of the appointment in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. H. Shell, the Labour Officer for Wholwen East, who had the honour of giving the address to His Majesty at the House of Commons of Parliament, that the Empire has also for development and progress. He is also in the foreground of the House of Commons as a first-class speaker, for the promotion of their interests for some education, and for some participation in the staffing of the House of Commons, representing a more and more, while the Imperial Parliament could claim a more delegate nor more.

The farewell dinner given by the Knickerbocker and Mr. H. Shell, at the Messiares, by the Knickerbocker Club, was a very successful one. Sir Hugh and Lady Hobbs, who was, was a correspondent, one of the most popular figures in the East for years past. The dinner was a very successful one, and most of the guests were very successful, and most of the guests were very successful. The dinner was a very successful one, and most of the guests were very successful.

The Knickerbocker Club, who was a very successful one, was a very successful one. The Knickerbocker Club, who was a very successful one, was a very successful one. The Knickerbocker Club, who was a very successful one, was a very successful one. The Knickerbocker Club, who was a very successful one, was a very successful one.

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By J. N. Driberg's Thesis.

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African... held by some anthropologists... Professor Levy Bruhl... he is... locally... to... technical... My object is to develop the opposite view... will be able to... civilisation... which depends... mental... does not possess.

And he proceeds... quite clear... the character of the... One... the... about the character... I am... to show that... from a... often... their... inference... and have... to be... On analysis they prove to be... near most of them.

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Truly... Red... Europeans... they can make friends... So they can... with...

A Mandingo... up his courage... reaches the feet... in his beak, and throws it away... disgust.

Then things... the... and they only wanted to have some fun with him... the... followed suit... in order to have a share... weighing...

Kho-kho... no longer... piston-rod and the crank... worked on... Sudden... crop full... Kho-kho... still fell... the house...

The author... describing a scene... witness... does he picture the characteristic behavior of a man about...

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THE UGANDA COTTON COMMISSION.

Development of the Western Province

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR, Uganda, being the British's youngest possessions, due to many non-indigenous persons, so when an obstacle does retire it makes other old-lagers who see their life circle grow smaller and smaller wonder when it will be their turn to say "good-bye" to the land of their adoption and retire to a country which is then commonly known as "home," in reality, it is a more or less strange country to many of us.

Not long ago we lost an old soldier in Ernest Balfour Haddon known to his friends as Uncle Ernest. Was a comely, affable young man who being so old and country for about twenty-three years ago, still quite capable of service for many more years, has to tender his resignation, one of the many birds which only the powers be at Entebbe can pluck, and Entebbe is above speaking to the man in the street.

As many of Uncle Ernest's friends would be gathered together to give him a farewell address, which the guest was at his best. He spoke for a few minutes only, but what he said was enough to the point, and it left no doubt in one's mind that he was not leaving the scene of his many years' activities without great regret and that he was not doing so of his own free will. This was far from not a case of an aged official retiring to his pension in his old age.

We heard some home truths from Mr Justice Guthrie Smith, who in his admirable way held a very brief for the old soldier who knew how to run it in his own hands and who could come to a decision on weighty matters when rules and laws distant from his official duties. As he truly said, who had not Ernest came to the country there was no time to appoint Commissioners and await their report, the official on the spot was his own Commission and had to make up his mind there and then and go.

Which brings me to the point that I, in common with many others, in Uganda cannot conceive it is necessary to appoint a Commission to examine and report on the cotton industry. Cotton is the very bread of Uganda, and if the very numerous and some too badly paid officials employed by the Government are not capable of providing the Government with such detail, facts, and figures as an expense Commission can supply, then there is something radically wrong with the whole administration of this country, and the Commission that is inquired into the workings of the Uganda Government is instituted the better. Though we are told that we cannot afford to pay for this or that, we seem to have money with which to pay Commissioners who are to inform the Government what it is to do with what is practically Uganda's only industry, and industry.

Commissions have been appointed, but have been appointed to advise Government on the reduction of expenditure and to devise fresh schemes of taxation, but Government has refused to publish their reports made, moreover, it is not reduced their number a penny, for it has imposed new taxes and has increased by means of this new taxation the Government without discussing with the Legislature.

Two days ago the Chairman of Commerce asked the Government for information as to development in the Western Province, attention being drawn to the fact that there is no money in the Western Province and that what is sent for to be administered.

The unconvincing answer was that the Government could not discuss this matter with the Chamber, and that any question could be asked through an official member of the Legislative Council. In a previous letter the Chamber had been told that it was not possible to represent more than one constituency, and that they were not empowered to any person or body to do so.

It is very significant that the Government now proposes to spend a sum of £2,000,000 this year in a Province which it had previously decided to neglect, and that it had no other Province in which it has the best climate in the Protectorate, it has the sweetest wonderful agricultural possibilities (mango, guava, guinea, and the value of cassava) will certainly not be less than £50,000, but the Government has only just indicated it.

The Protectorate, which has a surplus balance of over £1,000,000, can well afford to spend some of the money on works of public utility, and money is wasted for the construction of roads, and roads are narrow which will cope with the very heavy and increasing vehicular traffic, and our main roads are as narrow as a ribbon, and when they were made many years ago, just about that time, increased a hundred fold since, fatal accidents are almost a certainty, and no attempt is made to improve necessary corners and widen the roads, thus rendering them safe and, as for the volume of traffic they have to carry, a sum of £2,000,000 is spent by the Government as far back as 1917, and it is used that all the necessary construction is done on all main roads, and the roads are now been done.

With respect to the proposed authority, the present system of one-man government has had a day and is more than half-time it was changed. A Legislative Assembly composed of representatives of all the provinces, and the Government of the day cannot for the sake of the Government of the day, and the friends who choose to let him legislate for the whole body of politics. The taxpayer must select his own legislators, and will take no real interest in the welfare of the country until he is allowed to do so of his own accord, and the majority of those who are public of all ages when I say that we want to manage our own affairs, and do not wish to be treated as subjects, who are not fitted to speak after their own consciences, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If the Kenya public can retain their own members to their Parliament, it will be a fair thing.

Kampala, Uganda

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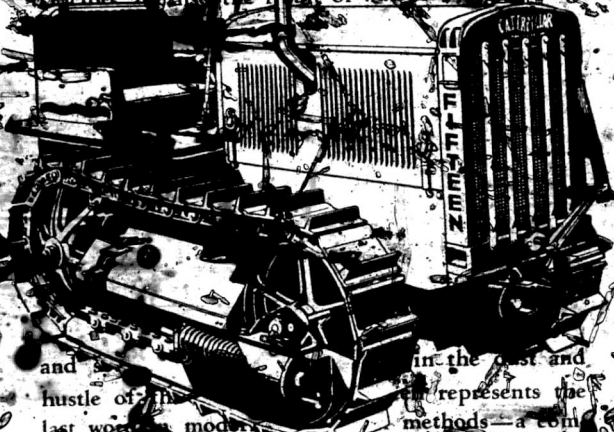
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Camp Fire Comments

The Speed of the Rhinoceros

Yet another definite statement of the actual speed of an African wild animal is now available. Mrs. George Heyer records that in the Karagwe district of Tanganyika Territory, where rhinos are more common than elsewhere, her motor car was several times overtaken by one of these chumps but not by the beasts, and she found her speedometer that the rhino could do thirty-three to thirty-four miles an hour, apparently without effort. These accurate records are a good contribution to our knowledge of the game animals of that region.

Kindness to Animals

A comment on kindness to animals now so obvious in England, writes an old African colonist who is strictly controlled by an incident I witnessed yesterday. "I saw a silly old duck with a family of seven fluffy and fat, quarrelsome solemnly from the corner of Hyde Park to the Green Park, and the whole of the traffic was held up while her ladyship laid her eggs. She had, as I was told, hatched out her brood on the serpentine, but had decided that St. James's Park Pond was the place for their permanent residence; and though a sympathetic policeman tried to stop her back, she, like Mr. Lloyd George, was adamant. "There was nothing for me to do but stop the traffic, and the policeman did. I understand that the same thing happened last year, but could it have happened at all in any other part of England?"

Lions of Large in England

The thrilling race of the lion which recently escaped from a menagerie at Winterslow, Dorset, brought *The Morning Post* the following letter recounting a similar incident which occurred at Winterslow, in Wiltshire:

"My grandfather, when a boy of twelve, actually witnessed the occurrence. It was midnight on October 30, 1866, the London to Exeter mail had called up to change horses at Winterslow Inn. Suddenly the horses stiffened, then screamed as a huge lioness sprang out of the dark at the throat of the off-side leader. Pomegranate, a horse famous on the turf, she would have been impaled to death but for a massive Pomegranate's stable companion, which by seizing the lion's nose forced him to retreat after a short struggle. The animal then turned round giving the driver a chance to escape. The lioness was without causing any serious injury. "The lioness thrills in the old days and pleasant hearing, but very well and make good money, but they are a little too heavy for treatment. Something beautiful like a lioness story is now indicated in the reports."

Does the African prefer the Indian Employer?

I should like to hear some opinions written by a retired East African planter on the Rev. H. D. Hooper's unexpected contention made at the meeting of the Kenya Church Aid Association the other day, that the African Native prefers the Indian as an employer. The European has a cloud, though paying fair wages and never cheating his labour on pay days, refused to discuss complaints with his boys, and on checking the accounts that he must have been deceived by the Indian, "on the other hand, might give his labour badly, cheat them and feed them worse than the white man, and cheat them on their pay; but he always listened to any complaint they had to say, and the Native liked that. In my own opinion, he did not bulk so largely in the African mind as the European was apt to think. My own experience is exactly against the present opinion—new; my boys always had a good idea of the amount they were due, and I was dutee to pay them on pay day, and any complaints—the boy was invariably wrong—were carefully investigated after the paying was over. Mr. Hooper's statement came as a surprise to me, and I think it will surprise your readers."

"Spade Work" for Empire Tobacco

Since the unfortunate Uganda Shikani disaster the propaganda placards of the Empire Marketing Board have earned much praise for their beauty and appeal. The latest to appear advocates the smoking of Empire tobacco, and does so with a directness which is above all else. "Smoke Empire Tobacco" is its slogan, and a picture. But the centre of the poster is occupied by a map showing the red tobacco districts of the Empire, and this is surrounded by a "Spade" like a coal seam, two figures—a black African native in khaki shorts, who holds a tobacco pipe in his hand, and the British Empire, who not only holds a spade but has his foot on the "oulder" of the "cultural implement," and is evidently in the act of digging. While the Briton in the tobacco industry is not averse to toil—he usually works like a beaver—the spade is probably about the last tool he needs. If the picture is symbolical, the spade is hardly the instrument one would choose as typical of the tobacco industry. When a useful country desired to demonstrate its services to the Empire of the Great Little Captain, Sir Charles K. C. B., his statue he will be remembered, represented him brandishing a sword—a weapon which that valiant and pugnacious warrior had never used of a moment of using. The artist of the Empire Marketing Board appears to have made a similar slip.

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

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AN ECHO OF FASHODA

East Africa in News

GAME SLAUGHTER IN TANGANYIKA.

The Hon. Denis Finkel-Hatton has enlisted the help of the Times in exposing the future of the Tanganyika Government to take reasonable steps to prevent the slaughter of big game by sportsmen in a hurry. He writes:

One of my columns in January, 1928, that the Tanganyika game law forbidding the use of motor cars in shooting was being infringed consistently with impunity and that scores of lions were being slaughtered from cars without any notice being made by the authorities to prevent it. I pleaded for the closing of the (Kilimanjaro) district for shooting in order that the unique game of that region which is fast disappearing there might be preserved. Nearly a year and a half has passed since then and nothing effective has yet been done to check this abominable abuse. An enormous number of lions and other game have been hunted and illegally destroyed. Rarely a human and human who shot Mr. Maxwell's beautiful photographs will be recalled at the thought of parties of people drawing up in motor cars which in some cases have been fitted with special lamps and found collecting the within shrub and the surrounding peaceful groups to deafen the ears of the sportsmen with their wild and excited cries.

Far from considering the preservation of game the Tanganyika Government under the present régime inclined to adopt a policy of wholesale game destruction. The theory is that the game belongs to the Natives, who must therefore be allowed to kill as much as they like. It is to be feared the greater kindness and noble acceptance of Tanganyika will soon cease to exist under such a régime to be followed in course of time by many other species. Lions are not in the same danger from Natives, and there is in existence a law which purports to protect them from extermination by white sportsmen. Is it too much to hope that the Tanganyika Government may be induced to take steps to see that this law is made effective before it becomes too late to save the lions of the Serengeti Plains? Mr. Maxwell's pictures are also for the protection of these lions against numbers in motor cars. In eighteen months past I had, and apparently failed to enlist the necessary official and unofficial support, in England in this cause. Perhaps I failed to get some of the pen may be accomplished by Mr. Maxwell with his camera. Should Mr. Maxwell's pictures fail nothing else seems likely to succeed.

AN ASHANTI-CRISIS IN AFRICA

A Liégeois... that an African or... which most... Africans that... three cheer... we do not... stopping... to

It is thirty years since the Fashoda incident brought France and Great Britain to the very verge of war. France and England on the part of both Major Marchand, the French explorer, and Lord Kitchener triumphantly averted the threatened tragedy, and the occasion is now almost forgotten, but M. Henri Bobichon, a French Colonel Governor who has just made the journey from the West Coast home by the Nile route, passing in route what was Fashoda, writes to L'Afrique Française of the feelings which he, a member of Marchand's expedition, experienced on standing at that to all of them a spot which is almost a hallowed spot.

The British captain of the Nile steamer very kindly, as M. Bobichon admits, held up the mail boat for an hour and a half to allow the distinguished passenger to renew his acquaintance with Fashoda which has been renounced. M. Bobichon went on shore and dreamed of the days of thirty-one years ago.

Fashoda is no more. But it still exists in my heart, in my memory which has never been more clear. Everything seems dead to my mind as if it had happened only yesterday. There pass before my eyes the loved images of Marchand, of Marchand, of my good old Barrater, of the great Frenchman of the expedition, of Simon, of the young mechanic who repaired the Fall, of the boys of Lanchon and the others. Fashoda still exists and, no one can take it away from me.

He concludes by expressing his intention of appealing to Sir John Maffey, the Governor-General of the Sudan, to place some memorial on the spot to commemorate the expedition. A simple stele with the legend "Mission Marchand, 1898" is suggested.

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NORTHERN RHODESIA'S FUTURE CAPITAL.

The Livingstone correspondent of the Times whose identity it would be very easy to guess has written an interesting article on the question of the country's future capital. He says inter alia—

Since 1902 the seat of Government has been at Livingstone. Livingstone is only three miles from the Zambezi River and seven from the Victoria Falls, at an altitude of 3,000 ft. The climate of Northern Rhodesia is one of the finest in the world, but for some few months of the year it is undeniably hot, and one of the hottest places in Livingstone. From the middle of March till the middle of September almost the maximum of clear bright sunshine is registered, but the heat need not be disagreeable. A suitable clothing is worn. In October the temperature begins to rise, and just before the rains, and in between the downpours, the thermometer registers up to 100 deg. in the shade from about 11 till 5. Occasionally it is even hotter. These temperatures are peculiar to Livingstone. Meteorological observations registered over a period of many years show that the mean maximum is much the same all the way along the railway line.

After leaving Livingstone the north-bound train slowly climbs on to a plain some on an average 2,000 ft. above the sea, but water is scarce until the Kafue River is reached. For several months in the year this river overflows into swamps on either side, but there are hills not very far away, and from Chipongwe through Chilanga to Lusaka the ground rises and there are a few streams. Here is the heart of the farming district. Some three hundred farmers and ranchers grow maize and rear cattle.

If a commercial centre is moved to a site where it could develop into a commercial and industrial centre, the problem would be solved, but the site would of necessity be in the fly-infested country between the site to be selected for hygienic qualities must be cooler than Livingstone, and possess at least as good a water supply. Altitude is important, but so is proximity to the Equator, and it is clear that what might be gained in one way might be lost in the other. As to water, there is no site with a sufficient and permanent supply, and the Kafue river is reached, but a site in the hills would involve a costly system of pipes and pumps. The need to move is clear, but where the new site is to be is far from clear.

Livingstone, the seat of the Government and a large railway centre, has grown into a fair-sized town, with a municipality and civilized amenities. In the near future the latent power of the Victoria Falls will be developed, and Livingstone has become a commercial centre and is said to be flourishing. But to keep the Government would be to take out of the system of the civic architecture world would enable the property owners to annex

A TRIBUTE TO DR. A. R. COOK.

Dr. A. R. Cook has for more than thirty years been one of the best known men in Uganda, and a well-deserved tribute to his work was recently paid by The Christian, which says inter alia—

Dr. Cook is a well-known figure, his high professional standing is almost as well known in England as in Uganda, and he is the highest authority on all matters medical, the recognised consultant to Government hospitals, the friend and adviser of his medical confreres throughout the Protectorate, and the kindly doctor to his many patients, giving them of the best of his professional skill, while not hesitating to speak that word of spiritual advice and guidance which is an ever greater help in sickness than in health.

But in addition to his invariably arduous and evangelical missionary work, throughout his career in Uganda Dr. Cook has rendered the greatest assistance to the Government of the Protectorate; the X-ray plant at Kampala is a work which no Government hospital is able to supply; the mission doctors treat hundreds of thousands of the general Native population, a burden which would otherwise have to be borne by Government, while during the Great War Namirombe at first and later the military base hospital, and was filled with sick and wounded British officers, Native troops, carriers, Belgians, and even German prisoners. It is still in our memories that during the recent visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Uganda it was Dr. Cook who journeyed day and night to place his professional skill freely and voluntarily at the service of General Trotter, the Prince's friend and confidant.

The far-reaching influence of such an arduous personality as Dr. Cook is impossible to exaggerate. Many a lonely day, amidst the disappointment and grief of those who have heard of a man's burden in the same continent has received a fresh impulse from the calm figure of Namirombe Hill, working always for the love of his Master and for the good of his fellow man, undeterred by difficulties, for lack of encouragement, he has through his love and breadth of the country of his adoption in very truth the loved and dearly exercised a mission for which the Empire may be profoundly grateful.

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ETHIOPIA IS A TYPISSHIA.

In an article in the Spectator on the slave trade to-day, Mrs. G. G. Gribbes says, "In 1876 by European Mandates at Addis Ababa the Emperor Menelik promulgated an edict freeing all the slaves in his country on the death of their masters. The result has been disastrous, for while a great many of the hardy and hampered personal retainers, who were more than other slaves, than to walk behind their masters in processions gorgeous and gaudy, or to fight the standard war, are thrown on their own resources, with a rifle and a few bullets

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of health
WRIGHT'S
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the purpose of subscribers and advertisers desiring the best of editorial aid on any matter. One of its main objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information whether readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Persons desiring further information, agents, or agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Nyasaland hopes to inaugurate a Game Department this year.

British Corporation has to the supply of the territory and the...

Native teachers have been appointed in considerable numbers in the Kenya Native Reserve, Kenya.

Sabon Ltd and Estates of General... have been struck off the Kenya Register of Companies.

Sudan business men anticipate a year of improved trade next season as the result of the new irrigation and irrigation projects in hand.

The Standard Bank of South Africa reports activity in the Uganda bazaar, in which steady trade is anticipated during the next few months.

The Official Report of Debates in the Legislative Council of Kenya for the May-June session of 1928 has just been published by the Government Printer Nairobi.

Considerable building activity is reported from Uganda, which in view of the railway to be built by the Belgian Congo that port will be of great importance.

One of the European members of the Mwanza Chamber of Commerce has resigned. The township has now two chambers, the Mwanza European Chamber of Commerce and the Mwanza Chamber of Commerce.

South Africans recently did the 3,700 mile journey from Durban to Mombasa in a two-seater car in twenty-five days, four of which were spent in Bulawayo making the journey and exactly three weeks.

The Government have introduced a Bill intended to confer complete powers on roads and railways, and to give the Government powers with which will be conferred to certain roads parallel to the railway.

Notice is given that the partnership existing between Mambo D. Patel and Amabalal D. Patel, trading as The Highlands Produce Mill, Kenya, has been mutually dissolved, the latter having retired from the partnership.

The offices of Tanganyika Concessions Limited, the Zambezia Exploring Company Limited, and the Katanga Company Limited, and Companhia do Caminho de Ferro de Benguela have been transferred to Parkes House, 65, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

The current monthly report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.F.) states that trading conditions in Northern Rhodesia have been fairly brisk, that crops are generally satisfactory, that the demand for slaughter cattle has been good, and that prices well maintained, and that mining activity continues in the north.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during the month ended July 31st, 1929, were: iron sheets, 304 tons; cement, 535 tons; and various manufactures, 828 tons, against 33,395 also. Among the exports from the territory during the month were: Coffee, 467 tons; sisal, 2,012 tons; and hides, 302 tons.

A new railway is to be built in Southern Rhodesia from a point some 100 miles north-west of Salisbury along the western side of the Zimvukwe mountains to Kildonan, a distance of about twenty-five miles, primarily for the development of the chrome industry. Construction is to be begun before the end of August.

In order that an economic use as a general survey may be made, it is notified that no further areas of land in a given area of the Orange hills will be alienated for agricultural or pastoral purposes. The Tanganyika Government has recently refused to alienate more land in the Orange hills. Does this notice cast a shadow of reconsideration of the matter?

owing to the great increase of motor traffic in Kenya, particularly of heavy vehicles conveying cotton to the mills, the Government has published for sale an information leaflet, the text of which provides for the control of traffic and for the licensing of motor vehicles. One commendable feature of the ordinance is that it makes compulsory the insurance of public service vehicles, on the ground that the financial position of their owners is often insufficient to meet claims. We are, however, who believe that a better system of traffic control should, for the sake of other people, be controlled to the advantage of third party risk.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

MOVING IN EAST AFRICA

Last week's... the main feature of the... was that... a... of the most... met... with... competition... of the medium... and... grades... over... Prices were as follows:-

Table listing coffee prices: London graded, First size, Second size, Third size, Peaberry, Ungraded, Pale brown buni.

Table listing prices for Peaberry, Pale and dutch, and other coffee grades.

Table listing prices for second size, third size, and cherry coffee.

Table listing prices for Robusta and Mixed Robusta coffee.

Belgian Congo: Dull brownish green. London stocks of East African coffees on July 6th totalled 42,284 bags, compared with 39,780 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Beeswax: The market is quiet, and prices steady. The spot value of Fair to good quality at 6 Salaas is 60 to 100s.

Chillies: Business has been dull in Mombasa and for June, July, and August, the demand for chillies is still slow.

Cotton: The Liverpool Cotton Association report that business has been done in East African cotton during the last week, and that quotations are reduced.

Import of East African and Sudan cotton into the United Kingdom since August 1st last totalled 1,430,207 bales, compared with 1,430,207 bales during the corresponding period of last year.

Gum and Skin: The market is quiet with little business done. The value of East African skins is 10s. per lb. but buyers are holding off.

Peaberry: The value of East African peaberry is 10s. per lb. but buyers are holding off.

Sheep and Goat: The market is quiet with little business done. The value of East African skins is 10s. per lb. but buyers are holding off.

Wool: The market is quiet with little business done. The value of East African skins is 10s. per lb. but buyers are holding off.

Yam: The market is quiet with little business done. The value of East African skins is 10s. per lb. but buyers are holding off.

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Motor-vehicle... an... and... from... Mombasa... Nairobi... and... of... whose... in... the... of... tourist... in East Africa... direct... and... from... accommodation... of... and... educated... know... the... arrange... Nairobi... have... beaten... of... their... been... than... from... the... have... a... to... the... calls... to... modest... his... can... and... and... Messrs... Messrs... Messrs... and... the... London...

For... this is a duty which... to the... Motherland... to whom... a... for... protection... not only... a... duty... but... our own... to... British... where... possible... Great Britain... preference... on a number of products from the Colonies and Overseas... The... also gives considerable preference... of the products of Great Britain... an additional voluntary preference will have an equal or not greater effect... The following are the trade figures for the year 1928: Total imports into South Africa from Great Britain, 47.49% of total imports from other British possessions, 26.6% of total imports from other British imports, 74.18% of total import trade... The Hon. Mr. Stofat, Prime Minister of the Republic...

THE SUDAN A Perfect Winter Resort. Khartoum, at 1,200 feet above sea-level, enjoys a mild winter climate... The Sudan is one of the most accessible countries in which game abounds... Big Game Shooting. The Sudan is one of the most accessible countries in which game abounds, and its large territory offers the most varied choice of shooting grounds... Traffic Department, Sudan Government Railways and Steamers, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London, W.C. 2.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The R.M.S. "Windsor Castle," which left Southampton for South and East Africa on July 5, carries for

Mr. W. M. M. Duncan and Mrs. W. M. M. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Adhooose, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Adhooose, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Adhooose

The s.s. "Bernardin de Saint Pierre," which left Marseilles for Mauritius on July 7, carries for

Mr. J. K. Follet, Mr. M. S. Reyburn, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Shiffert, Mr. C. E. Bentall

Miss M. E. Reeves, Mr. A. A. Adhooose, Mr. and Mrs. H. Saver, Mr. and Mrs. H. Saver

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Giuseppe Marconi," which left Mozambique on June 2, has brought home

Captain J. R. B. Armstrong, Captain E. Jennings, Mr. M. G. Jennings, Mr. A. E. Kaufhold

Mr. E. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mackinnon, Miss S. Mackinnon, Miss S. Mackinnon

Mr. Natale Brunelli, Mr. F. G. Cameron, Mrs. P. Domarchi, Mrs. M. A. Domarchi

Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Wray Price, Miss A. B. Stevens, Mr. E. B. Thompson

Captain P. Gallway, Mr. G. Hancock, Mr. F. W. Humphries, Mrs. F. W. Humphries

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. London, at 6.30 p.m. on Monday and the same time on July 18, 25, 30, August 1, 8, 13, 16, 22 and 29. Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. London, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, July 12.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on July 17, 22, and 29.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co., Ltd. of Gainsborough, have sent us copies of their booklets 1976 and 1988 dealing respectively with vertical water-tube boilers and return-tube and dry-back boilers. Copies of these publications can, we believe, be obtained from the manufacturers by any readers interested.

Messrs. Honey & Co., Ltd. have received an order from the Crown Agents for the Colonies for a steam engine and boiler for the Kampala Technical School.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA

"Aden" onwards, passed Zanzibar, July 4. "Aden" left Kismayu homewards, July 4. "Aden" arrived Southampton outwards, July 5. "Aden" arrived Kismayu outwards, July 6. "Aden" left Bombay for Durban, July 10. "Aden" arrived Durban for Durban, July 10. "Aden" arrived Bombay, July 10.

"Aden" for East Africa ports, left Zanzibar, July 4. "Aden" for East Africa ports, left Zanzibar, July 4. "Aden" for East Africa ports, left Zanzibar, July 4.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Aden" for Hamburg, left Rotterdam, July 5. "Aden" for Cape, left Durban, July 5. "Aden" for Port of Call, left Durban, July 5. "Aden" for East African and Cape ports, left Durban, July 5.

"Aden" for East African ports, left Mozambique, July 5. "Aden" for East African ports, left Mozambique, July 5. "Aden" for East African ports, left Mozambique, July 5.

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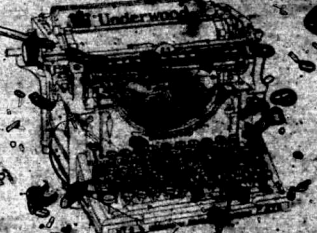
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Vol. 5, No. 252

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Association of Associations of Kenya

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|---|------|
| Hunting Big Game from Motor Cars | 148 | East Africa in the Press | 1502 |
| Pen Pictures of East Africa | 1490 | Camp Fire Complaints | 1507 |
| Sir Charles Bowring's recollections | 1492 | Associations of Associated Producers of East Africa | 1509 |
| A White Rhodesia Association | 1494 | Native Policy in Africa | 1511 |
| East Africa's Truckers | 1496 | | |

HUNTING BIG GAME FROM MOTOR CARS.

DURING the last five years East Africa has repeatedly protested against the number of big game motor cars. It is a source of a hurry to accumulate as many cars as possible in a hunting visit, and it has been particularly bad that no comment has been given in the columns of the Times during the past week of your progress. As on the subject from well-known East African, especially the Hon. Deo D. F. Hatton, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Afr. S. Raipo. The contents from their letters which appeared here in this issue indicate the general trend of the matter and country charges, which divide themselves into two distinct parts: first, the allegation that scores of lions and leopards slaughtered from motor cars on the Serengeti plain without any effort on the part of the Tanganyika authorities to control the hunting sportswomanlike conduct and secondly, the assertion that the Tanganyika Government has a vested

interest in the game destruction and to permit natives to kill as much game as they please. This second charge is described by Mr. Jardine, the Secretary of the Government in question, as entirely untrue and, like Mr. Finch-Hatton, welcome this indication of a change in the official attitude to the subject. The passage in the 1927 report to the League of Nations cited by Mr. Finch-Hatton in itself corroborative of the general idea among the African and the Tanganyika Government, intended to regard game as the property of the State, is called by them almost without reservation, as we know from our correspondent's various bits of field work, how widespread is the notion that they are at liberty to kill buck and when they wish. Native impression that the game laws apply only to Europeans is proof that they like every hunter with whom we have ever discussed the matter have laboured under what Mr. Jardine now shows to be a misapprehension; but it is universal, and the Government, not the public white and black, must bear the blame of its perpetuity. A clear statement by the Governor during the next session of the Legislative Council seems highly desirable.

That self-styled sportsmen with more money than decency have for the past couple of years ranged the plains of northern Tanganyika in high-powered, and sometimes armoured cars to massacre lion, buffalo, and other game is not in dispute. East African game guardians instances brought to their notice at intervals, but have not been slow to express their disapproval of such methods, which ironically enough have sometimes been practised by parties purporting to operate solely in the interests of zoology, for it is now the fashion for the big game money bandit to pose as a public benefactor anxious to do good by the means of his home town with Tanganyika's African wild life. No one would wish to hinder legitimate collecting of East African game, able or dead for the purpose of shooting unduly difficult or expensive. The experience in Nyasaland has clearly proved that Native in and cultivation of game is not checked, but wholesale big game is a not checked, but wholesale big game is the antithesis of the sportsmanlike character of the vast majority of East African hunters. The visitor duty of the game police, which is not there as we are told to be an alien, but that of game laws of the East African Government, and that of Tanganyika, in particular, to prevent the recurrence of such lamentable episodes.

Eventually, having heard all details of the crime and its extenuating circumstances, His Highness self-accused Arap Kasisi. Now, years of his imprisonment.

Some six months later he took up his residence in the new cell.

Some months after these events a trial took place in the name of the over-see-ers. But one of the assessors, with much to say, said Arap Kasisi looked just as this man. It was not good, there were troubles, also, to be feared. One of those who sat around him was particularly observant. The suka, daily provided him with food, served at pleasingly regular intervals, and he took care to have his clothing decorated with devices like a narrow headband and a well-worn turban which to sleep.

So the tale grew whimsical in the ears of the side of the rioter with such suddenness and to such purpose that the rioters were overwhelmed and Arap Kasisi found himself in high favour with the authorities.

Requests were made, finally a pardon was granted, and in a short time the exiled Suki found himself at large once more in a world where food and clothing did not appear miraculously, as it were, from the heavens.

Some time later an interested official, congratulating Arap Kasisi on his conduct during the riot, idly asked him how he came to be in the gall, and obtained from him this illuminating version of his trial.

"I was led," explained Arap Kasisi, "into a large room, where I stood with the askari who brought me. Suddenly the door opened and the 'Dist' cried out words whose meaning I did not know."

"Then there entered a terrible man of great size larger than any man I had ever seen. Doubtless he was a very great witch doctor, for all his body was clothed in flames, and on his head was a covering of pure white snow. And wonderful to behold—the flames that were round his body did not melt or consume the snow that was upon his head. He looked at me, and his eyes flashed from his eyes to mine, and I felt fear over me—then he became darkness, and I knew no more."

From which it seems fairly evident that to the untutored Suki the whole affair of his trial and imprisonment was one of complete mystery, and that to him the majesty of the law appeared as something more or less than a "number one" manifestation of the white man's witchcraft!

MAN VERSUS MAN AND CROCODILE

An East African Episode

Specially written for East Africa

By Crown Hill

The lioness had been crouching all day long in the shade of the tree, waiting patiently till the twilight deepened into dusk, for the hunting had probably ended by the close of the evening game, as a rule, in a day when she preferred seeking to slake their thirst in the muddy water of the rushing waters of the river.

As time passed, the night mother began to grow uneasy. Ever busy and then she would sit back on her haunches, alert, the tip of her tail flicking

spasmodically from side to side, while her piercing golden eyes stared unblinkingly into the gathering gloom about her.

For this apprehension, though she knew it not, there was good cause. On the far side of the slumping thorns, some fifty yards from where she crouched, was the little figure of a man, his dark body set in a direction of wildness, so that the lioness might have seen him. He did not definitely know that the lioness was there, but he suspected as much, and he had, to avoid her sight, to procure which he had bent over with a small weak bow and unsteady hands, a long, thin, white head after the fashion of the natives of his ancestors.

As dusk had passed, the lioness grew increasingly restless, her legs and her nose told her nothing, but she could not help but feel that

if she did not do something save the usual "huff" and "puff" of a lioness, she would have a "huff" of her own. She began to make some little way towards the stream, the result of her hunt, and she was in a state of some anxiety, a number of holes of a tarbush were to be seen, the beat of an elephant's tail—very large, in fact, the shape of a crocodile's tail—was somewhere down in the bush by night. Then, suddenly, a sharp swang from the tree, a racket in which she stood, followed by the harsh buzz of an arrow past her ear.

Instantly the lioness withdrew from her retreat, and she was in her cub's. Her instinct had been right after all: danger was lurking near. Curious that her senses, trained to recognize the man smell, had given her no special warning! Nosing her cub's nose from the thicket, of that significant swang, she swung forward to the river bank that bore, swinging fope with which lions crouch, sound when running from danger, which she did not quite comprehend.

The Native, turning his luck, was missing an easy change, blamed the uncertain light. If his arrow had but grazed the flesh of the lioness, she would have been content, for nothing living could have stood the stab of an arrow point which had been thrust into the body of a devil caterpillar and consequently smeared with the gum of the poison-tree. He badly wanted that shot.

But there might yet be time to draw the bow again. The lioness, realised with exultation, was trapped in a fork of the river. Either she would have to risk the plunge or return past him. Confident that she could not take to the river with her cubs, he encircled himself in a circle of a clump of thorn and waited patiently for her return.

But he had made a mistake. The lioness, faced across to the opposite bank, cast a single glance over her shoulder, and the lioness had just leaped, and gave a final gasp, and then she shivered, the clapping of her wings. A moment later she took the plunge, knowing her cubs would follow.

They had never yet left dry land and were mainly in the water, in the prospect. As their mother disappeared into the river they hesitated on the bank, partly across the muddy swirls and unknown, looking back, the most African animals not definitely knowing they had a safe head of water. At the back of their minds, too, was the unknown perils of the river, they had a human face seen lurking beneath the water. But if they felt fear, their faith in the wisdom of their mother was paramount, and were she led they would safely follow. Slowly and coolly, therefore, the cubs took to the water, the wake of their parents.

DOMESTICATION OF THE ELAND

Not an Economic Proposition

A description of a farmer, as an Antelope Experiment in New Mexico, is a temporary locality and is a rather interesting to domesticate one of the best of the antelopes have been in existence for many years. Kenya has seen a number of antelopes but has been disappointing. The antelope and buffalo have been bred from the Duke of Bedford's Woburn Park and London toward the Warden's best land in England, and the rather limited space available in London. The eland breed well in the reports from there that there is no danger or difficulty about them. In Southern Rhodesia Mr. Johnston of Marandellas has trained captured elands for draft purposes.

The case quoted by our temporary comes from Quisly Park, near Queenstown, Cape Province, and if the description is correct seems doomed to failure. The present herd of six is the result of breeding calves from their own progeny. The original two bulls bred at an early stage, and only one of the females was in calf when turned out by a male. Such an exclusive breeding can be continued to the herd in the future, and it is a mistake by the breeder that elands would make an excellent cross with any cattle. Most such crosses are mistakes. While crosses between different species of mammals are possible, though a few are of the truly sterile hybrids, the crossing of elands with any species is impossible.

As to the meat side of the question, there is no record that elands that are raised in the game bush, sportsmen constantly use as their rich prey, and tender. The only actual attempt to breed elands for the meat market in England, which the writer has been able to discover, proved a failure. A wealthy landowner, who had a small eland lot for front London, had some bull calves treated exactly like young bullocks, and fattened in the same way. The meat was quite good, but inferior in quality and flavour to good quality mutton, and without any special game flavour which might have made it attractive. It may be of course that the meat suffered from the animal having been brought up in a strange climate. The slow growth of the eland compared with the rapid rate at which young cattle arrive at market condition must always make eland breeding for meat an uneconomic proposition. It would take many centuries of selective breeding to bring a wild animal into line with cattle, which man has domesticated for some thousands of years.



By courtesy of Tropical Agriculture, London, on Mr. Johnston's Marandellas Estate, Rhodesia.

Here, where the river went in a semi-circle, the lioness went plucked like invisible. They were their usual, steady pace. Indeed, the foregoer, sublimely anxious to keep up with his mother, and in his wild scramble he quite lost his balance and he and she were whirled from under him, but his conservation was only momentary, and soon both animals took a new swimming. He, after their mother.

The lioness swam steadily, striking a curved half-upstream order to contract the drift of the current. Only once did she pause. In mid-stream, some way above her, the waters parted and a hippopotamus thrummed the great nose above the surface, puffing noisily, then slowly subsided. The lioness cast a single glance in its direction, then pushed on steadily, of the old river hope she was not afraid.

But her troubles were not over. When ten yards from the bank, she saw in the light of the rising moon two dull, knob-like things, and in an instant she was on the water, her head and the shrouded, uninitiated knob might have represented merely some projection from a waterlogged tree trunk. Possibly, the lioness might have thought so but for the unmistakable sound of muscle that assailed her nostrils. Then she awoke to her danger.

Instantly, she turned to be near her side. She could see the breath coming in gasps from the broad, water-filled head, and could hear the frantic panting as they strained to reach the bank that black wall of bush and rocks, and she was so far. Her head had reached the side when the lead with its two knobs, beneath which glowed two malicious eyes, the head with its long, scaly snout, a fearful array of sharp teeth, shot out of water and struck violently at the lioness's neck.

That cut came at the lioness's elbow, and now she came with a gasp, her head and neck flung into the air, her body flung into the air, and she was that boy little swimmer was a stream of mud, water, and manure, that saved his life. The crocodile's jaws fell short of its mark, and met with a angry clash of air and water, and the crocodile resented his swim.

Finally, at his failure, the reptile turned to attack the next prey, now the lioness. The croc, drawing in his nostrils between cub and mother, advanced confidently upon the swimmer with parted jaws, ready to engulf the big fawn's head. But the lioness came. Although this by an overpowering, sickening stench of flesh, and a vision of cavernous jaws enough to paralyze her with terror, she feared at the last moment, ducked her head, paddled furiously to one side, rose again with the alacrity of a cat, and brought her massive paw down heavily on the nose of her opponent's unspeakably more violent swimmer.

Then chaos! The croc plunged and his power in the water rose and splashed the water with a splash that sounded like the report of a gun. Momentarily disabled, and consumed with savage fury, he was lost to all reason, and when sufficiently recovered to renew the attack, he rose to attack with his one usual ally for the adversary who had half robbed him of his prey. The lioness had gained the bank, and she had fallen upon the surface. She brought out first one cub, and then the other, in the crocodile's neck, and then she lay in the middle of the river, her head and neck in a quivering glow of triumph. When the crocodile's head and neck were raised, she and she returned to the water, and vanished into the night.

SIR CHARLES BOWRING RETIRES

Long Service in Eastern Africa

High officials in East Africa have attained with personal popularity Sir Charles Bowring, K.C.M.G., B.E., who has just arrived in England on his retirement from the Governorship of Nyasaland, in which Protectorate he had been the King's representative since 1924, having previously spent many years in various high offices in Kenya.

Charles Calvert Bowring, a son of the late Mr. J. C. Bowring, and a grandson of the late Sir John Bowring, was Governor of Hong Kong some seventy-five years ago and author of the famous hymn, "In the Cross of Christ's Glory," was born on November 20, 1872, was educated at Oxford, entered the Colonial Office branch of the Foreign Office in 1900, and two years later proceeded to Hong Kong, thus resuming the family connection with the Far East. Among his prized distinctions a gold medal received for services during the plague epidemic in 1904.

In 1905 he was transferred in the capacity of fiscal auditor to what was then British Central Africa (now Nyasaland), and four years later became auditor to the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Railway, becoming a member of the Legislative Councils, and in 1911, after having served for some years on the Legislative and Executive Councils, he was in 1911 appointed Chief Secretary of the East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya), which post he continued to hold for thirteen years, on several occasions acting as Governor of the Colony and Protectorate. Then in 1924 he was promoted Governor of Nyasaland.

Thirty-Five Years in Eastern Africa

His service in Eastern Africa thus covers no less than thirty-five years. He was made C.M.G. in 1908, K.C.B. in 1910, and received the honour of K.C.M.G. in 1925. His Excellency has also been decorated with the Commandership of the Order of the Crown of Belgium. In 1909 he married Mrs. Dorothy, daughter of the late G. K. Watts, Commissioner of Public Works, East Africa, and they have three sons and three daughters.

To Kenyans Sir Charles Bowring will always be a most popular Chief Secretary, to Nyasalanders he will remain a Governor whom everyone admired and trusted. He was always accessible to the public, ever ready to investigate things for himself and to give due consideration to unofficial representations, and believed in understanding *safaris* in search of first-hand knowledge of the country he was serving—a custom appreciated by Europeans and Natives alike. The *hosiery* firm of Sir Charles and Lady Bowring dispensed was famous where he held office, and officials and non-officials alike sought his advice and assistance. A Freemason and a sportsman, he has been a good friend, a loyal colleague, and a supporter of any good cause; indeed, he was one of the founders of the Royal East African Automobile Association.

The *White Star* Times, a well-known leader, expressed the general sentiment of Nyasaland thus:

While politicians there have been a good many on his Government, and many have sought to do not his Government, he has sought to do himself, his own work, and his own duty. He has been a good friend, a loyal colleague, and a supporter of any good cause; indeed, he was one of the founders of the Royal East African Automobile Association.



SIR CHARLES BOWRING, K.C.M.G., B.E.

and it is a friends who have always been a part of social life that they will be sadly missed.

Many a Governor has left East Africa with less public esteem and few friends than Sir Charles Bowring. Many a Governor has left East Africa with less public esteem and few friends than Sir Charles Bowring. Many a Governor has left East Africa with less public esteem and few friends than Sir Charles Bowring. Many a Governor has left East Africa with less public esteem and few friends than Sir Charles Bowring.

In their well-earned retirement Sir Charles and Lady Bowring will certainly keep in the most intimate touch with East and Central African progress, the foundations of which they have seen laid by their numerous friends and colleagues.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND EAST AFRICANS

Our recent Special Number, 112, pages contained a full account of the East Africa Dinner in London, attended by the Prince of Wales, a complete list of those present, numerous photographs and special articles on many topics referred to East Africans.

A limited number of copies of the Special Number is still available at 1/2 per copy.

A WHITE RHODESIA ASSOCIATION.

Its Aims and Objects.

South Africa reported some time ago a White Rhodesia Association has for some months been in process of formation in Southern Rhodesia, and we now learn that the Provisional Committee contains the names of four members of the Legislative Assembly and other leaders of public opinion. The constitution of the Association still remains to be definitely settled, but the following "Statement of Principles" has been issued for public information:—

"(1) The object of the White Rhodesia Association is to establish a state of affairs in which a vastly greater European population can be maintained in Southern Rhodesia keeping in a reasonable standard of comfort."

"(2) White Rhodesia does not mean making Rhodesia 'white.' It means, rather, gradually making at least a large part of the Colony a 'white man's Colony' which may be defined as a Colony so ordered that all types, classes, and grades of white men find a place in the economy of society which they can fill usefully with satisfaction to themselves and benefit to the community."

"(3) We propose that our objects should be attained by segregation based on the principle of a 'colour bar,' whereby the native population, enabling each race to develop on its own lines and to realize the best that is in it independently of the other."

"(4) Segregation is a necessary step in any policy which aims at creating a state of affairs in which the European population can grow rapidly, with Europeans doing the work of every kind."

"(5) Our ultimate aim is that within the European Reserves all essential services should be performed by Europeans."

"(6) The application of the policy would be in the hands of a National Commission whose duties would be to make recommendations to the Government, which would decide in respect of what zones within the European Reserve and in what occupations or for what purposes Natives would be allowed in the European Reserve."

"(7) The object of the Commission would be to encourage the gradual extension of the sphere of economic activity of the European within the European Reserve."

"(8) We believe that the establishment of the European Reserve and its control by a sighted and enlightened Commission carrying out this policy would result in the gradual opening up of many new spheres of employment for Europeans, both in creating national wealth by primary and secondary production, and in ministering to the material and social life which are essential to a decent standard of living; and finally the European Reserve would become a white man's Rhodesia as defined above, namely, a Colony so ordered that all types, classes, and grades of white men can find a place in the economy of society which they can fill usefully with satisfaction to themselves and benefit to the community."

NOTE TO ARTICLE 2

"This is a departure from the present economic structure of society in which Europeans are practically excluded from many occupations and are being excluded from more so that in effect, the European population is limited by the total number of Bantu labourers available, and the scope of their activities will be more and more restricted in the course of time, unless some change of policy takes place."

"At the same time, the operation of a generally recognized, although extra-legal, colour bar limits in many ways the possibilities of development for the Natives. The substitution of the policy of the White Rhodesia Association for the present colour bar will open up fields for Native development in the Natives' own areas at present practically closed to them."

"Even if the present distinction between the respective spheres of black and white could be maintained, it makes no provision for the useful labour of a large class of Europeans, and therefore must lead to the rapid growth of a poor white class. Also, merely aiming to make the present position stationary would imply that the Colony was fully populated with about 50,000 Europeans."

"Moreover, it is useless to expect that the position can remain stationary. Year by year immigrants from the Empire creep into trades generally regarded as the monopoly of the European. A policy of laissez-faire in immigration result in the elimination of the European populationally."

but the question that is called the Native problem is but only a European problem. The only satisfactory solution of it is that the Europeans should be allowed to go into far as other must imply the same limitations of the European population or an increase in the present problem in its worst form or separate reservation of the Natives."

NOTE TO ARTICLE 2

"In the same way that a Native Reserve is an area where Europeans are only allowed to reside or enter if their presence will serve Native interests, so a European Reserve will be an area where the Native would be allowed to reside or enter only if it served the interests of the Europeans."

"We propose that all the policy of the reservation of the Native Reserve in the Native Reserves, and the areas determined by the Band Apportionment Act for future determination should be accepted as European Reserves in principle within the European Reserve and should be applied in the same degrees and at different times."

GENERAL NOTE

"The White Rhodesia policy and segregation do not do injustice to Natives. On the contrary, the whole policy opens up the possibility of even better development of the Natives than is likely under present conditions. In this respect we quote with approval the following definition of segregation: 'It is to give the African an opportunity to live his own life, to stimulate his own industry, to give him an education adapted to his own needs, to allow him an opportunity of the development of an African culture.' See *New Africa* by DONALD FRASER."

"It is essential that this should be kept in view, because our belief there can be no health in a White Rhodesia policy that is not based upon justice to the Native inhabitants of this Colony."

On receipt of the above draft *East Africa* invited the views of a number of the most trusted men in this country on East and Central African experience. Present and past business men, missionaries, and officials were approached, and the following opinions were elicited:

The Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, M.C., C.B., D.S.O.

"The principle of the White Rhodesia Association, so far as it is concerned, corresponds very much with my own views on the settlement of Europeans which depends largely on the Native labour is not a 'Colony' in any sense of the word, and is to be run by managers on which the statement says much. The policy of giving the African an opportunity to live his own life, an education adapted to his needs, and allowing him to govern himself in areas where Europeans are only allowed to reside or enter if their presence will serve Native interests, with the definition for European Reserves as one which give the Natives the support of all the wise well-to-do Bantu leaders and the Natives. It is well stated in the above words enabling each race to develop on its own lines and to realize the best that is in it independently of the other. An ideal I have consistently advocated. I do not fully understand what is meant by 'zones' in the European Reserves, and of 'Native' but all the rest is admirable, and I am glad that the Rhodesia Association is ever speaking in the realization of their policy."

Major-General Sir Edward Northey, C.M.G., C.B.

"I must say that I do not think the idea of a White Rhodesia will do any good and general support on Southern Rhodesia, nor do I see any probability of its acceptance in Kenya."
 "If carried out such a scheme would be likely to alienate the Natives, and difficulties between the two races do exist, and the colour bar will be a flood of the country."

with whites a more undesirable one. Moreover, with costs and prices as they are in central Africa, Europeans cannot hope for success in agriculture, let alone mining, and the use of native labour working as a separate community is not completely satisfactory. The only alternative is Native labour.

As regards segregation, do not think of a demarcation and setting apart of Native Reserves has been carried out with the idea of segregation *qua hoc*, but rather with the object of enabling the tribes among lands of their own in which they can work if they wish to, but a large number of Natives, having learnt the benefits, will continue by choice to work for Europeans, to their mutual advantage. Still, this present policy is the best whereby the two races are working successfully together, their efforts being complementary.

Dr. Sydney W. B. E. E.

It might be easy enough to find it possible while communities in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Kenya to agree to a common policy after meeting in such a Conference as was recently suggested by Mr. J. H. Hartley, but such a policy would almost certainly meet with resistance from the large inarticulate areas which surround the white islands of Africa. In that case, what should opinion take in this country amongst the public which regards itself as responsible for the welfare of the Native African races? Or is opinion in this country to be disregarded?

C. W. Hattersley.

The subject is wide that I hesitate to comment on it without long consideration. Southern Rhodesia may and doubtless does differ considerably from the smaller Kingdoms in the Protectorate. I cannot agree with the terms of the resolutions if applied to it and them. It is unlikely that Uganda will be treated as a white-man's country and however Southern Rhodesia may regard segregation as a necessary one cannot well be applicable to the Uganda Protectorate.

The principle underlying the resolutions is first sight much at variance with the generally accepted idea of the guardianship of Africa. What is true is that this point may be occasionally pushed in certain quarters, it nevertheless holds first place in the consideration of reaching a solution for the ultimate welfare of any African race.

W. A. G. Sim.

The effects of the White Rhodesia Association seem to me to be a very bad one, but a policy that could be applied to factors might be adopted despite the difficulties that surround the subject. Unless, however, the policy of segregation which is demanded by the Association is considerably modified, it is doubtful if it can be applied.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser, D.D.

The Statement of Principles of the Rhodesia Association is so well thought out and my own knowledge of the situation so inadequate that I could only give as the most valuable contribution to the subject my own experiments in the development of the Rhodesia Association. I fear that it is too late for such a statement to be made, but it is too late for such an experiment to be made. It is too late for such an experiment to be made.

then some of the best and semi-skilled labour become of little value, and the men and women regard them as being their own. But civilisation has already got on to the point where it is essential for Rhodesia that the white man should depend on black service of one kind or another.

I do not believe that the white man is ever able to protect his position, at least for the general good of the State, by legislating against the black man entering certain employments. Work is the only form of protection which makes a worker's position safe, and at the same time gives the State freedom to progress. A white man can do a certain job better than a white man, it is for the good of the community that the best should do it. I believe that it is not through protecting the State that the State will be able to get the best out of the operation of all its resources and that, therefore, it would rather encourage a free movement towards raising the Natives to the highest possible state of civilisation, thereby making the operation of the two races more possible. It is only when that the enrichment of the Natives means the enrichment of all, and the impoverishment of the Natives the impoverishment of the State.

INDIANS IN KENYA

Lands purchased in Townships.

In a case which has been decided by the Appeal Court in Eastern Africa, the effect of Indian rights for the purchase of land in townships, states the Attorney-General in his judgment. The Commission of Lands and Townships, established by the Government of Kenya, has been asked to advise on the question of the purchase of land in townships. The Commission has advised that the purchase of land in townships should be restricted to the purchase of land by the Government of Kenya, and that the purchase of land by the Government of Kenya should be restricted to the purchase of land by the Government of Kenya. The Commission has also advised that the purchase of land by the Government of Kenya should be restricted to the purchase of land by the Government of Kenya.

The Commission has also advised that the purchase of land by the Government of Kenya should be restricted to the purchase of land by the Government of Kenya. The Commission has also advised that the purchase of land by the Government of Kenya should be restricted to the purchase of land by the Government of Kenya.

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MEMORIES, MINES, AND MILLIONS

The Life of Sir J. B. Robinson, Bt.

UNRAVELING AFRICA'S PAST

Stories in Stone and Flint

EAST AFRICA can legitimately claim that, more newly so than it has early in its history, more good work in unravelling its past. It has been fortunate in having among its geologists and archaeologists such men as Woodland, Teale, and Leakey who have gone outside their routine work to investigate the ancient history of that most ancient continent. Africa's South Africa has perhaps been less fortunate. Conditions there have been less favourable for scientific research. Its work is not progressing so quickly. Mr. J. B. Burkitt, lecturer at the Faculty of Archaeology in the University of Cambridge, paid what may be described as a flying visit to South Africa and Northern Rhodesia in 1928, and in a handsome book, "South Africa's Past in Stone and Flint" (Cambridge University Press, 12s. 6d.), he has set the world some account of results he was able to achieve through he was handicapped by the time limit.

It was heartrending. The walls of the Kumbury Cave, a hundred yards or more deep, the walls of which are literally covered with paintings of mere numbers of which are astounding. It is to be able to spend a fortnight at the most fascinating place. It would be well worth a walk for an expedition of placed investigators to study carefully and publish an account of the art which is still to be found there. South Africa is not without its patriots and chivalries. It would seem to be a chance for money to be well spent.

It is a perennial interest in Mr. Burkitt has some sense of value to the fact that famous ruin. He inclines to the opinion that its remains have been overgrown but, as it is a great to explain its interest by the near diminished thereby. He is favourable disposed towards the theory of a great rock in prehistoric times from the Sahara to South Africa.

It was astonished. He has been finding the finds brought back by Mr. Leakey from his excavations in Kenya. It is a notable fact, similar in every respect to those of the industry at Howison's, near Grahamstown. Doubtless the cradle of the Neolithic culture was somewhere in North Africa. The distribution of the Sahara which, though now desert, was at the end of the glacial period, fertile lands typical of a climate which, owing to the presence of a glacial epoch in the north, was wated much further south than it now is. Mr. Leakey is strongly of the opinion that the Nile formed a barrier to any extensive eastward movement, and he suggests that the line of southward migration passed just to the west of Victoria Nyanza along the high ground between it and the impassable waters of the Congo basin. The Sahara, in the case of the Nile, will have been a barrier between the Sahara and the southern Sahara.

Photographs and the reproduction in colour of the paintings are a notable feature of the work and of the standard one expects from the Cambridge University Press. Mr. Burkitt has done well in showing what an immense amount of research still remains to be done and could be done if only money were available. Africa's past is surpassed in interest by that of no other continent.

The early days of South Africa's wonderful general development are already passing into the realm of history. A history which one of the outstanding names is that of Joseph Benjamin Robinson. A typical product of his time, he was born in 1848, enterprising, and at times almost ruthless, and his extraordinary success can be seen in its proper perspective, if the competition he had to encounter is appreciated. The "Memories, Mines, and Millions" (Hampden Mitchell, 12s. 6d.) Mr. Robinson was a Englishman, whose parents went out with the first settlers and landed on the shores of Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth. The family settled at Grahamstown, the Great Karoo, the heart of South Africa. Joseph was born on August 3, 1848, and there he grew to manhood. He thus combined the advantages of English blood with an intimate knowledge of the Boers, the natives, and the country, all of which stood him in good stead in after life. He fought in all the Native wars and participated in the Basuto campaign of 1865, but was never even wounded, his luck, even in those early days, holding good.

Although the book deals with South Africa, it will be of great interest to East Africans. The completeness and activities in one section must, an odd, have inevitable reactions in other quarters; and two points, at least, stand out in Robinson's life which have lessons for pioneers in East Africa. One is J. B.'s confidence in himself in his own undertakings, the other the immense advantage of knowing the local language. His first purchases of land were at standing in the in the street. Robinson's cabbage patches were called, and people came from all parts to beg him to buy their plots. He bought property on what is now the Rand for £20,000—more than half his fortune—and the vendor gave a champagne party to celebrate his luck and Robinson's simplicity. A few years afterwards that property was capitalised at four millions sterling, and the shares stood at the market value of eighteen millions, so the laugh was then on Robinson's side. Once he made up his mind he never let up.

Of the value of a knowledge of the local language an amusing instance is given. Once Rhodes and Robinson went to buy a farm, arriving almost at the same moment, but unknown to each other. Rhodes walked in and down the garden with the owner, bargaining with him in his slow, halting, Dutch. Robinson, an Englishman, who also desired to win the man of the house, was invited to sit down and had the man of the house, who was a native, the homestead. He spoke fluent Afrikaans and was accustomed to business dealings with the Boers, but the most characteristic of the eloquence is a sense of golden sovereignty with which, at the psychological moment, he confronted her dazzled eyes. So when Rhodes and the husband, after failing to come to any agreement, came in from the garden, they found that the good lady had already sold the farm to Robinson in the kitchen and nothing was left to be considered, but the formalities of the sale.

Similar incidents occurred with President Kruger. Robinson's facility in Afrikaans, contrasting with Rhodes's linguistic deficiencies. The old President became a close friend to J. B. and remained so to the end, and the friendship and admiration were mutual. But Rhodes and Robinson were never congenial, though their dislike did not interfere with business.

The book may be recommended to all interested in the development of the African continent.

Your publication "Eastern Africa Today" is a very fine effort indeed, calculated to increase home interest in the East African Dependencies and to assist in the development of the territories by the means of education and the raising of the native population.

EAST AFRICA



PERSONALIA

Mr. J. B. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. G. De Courcy ...

Mr. ...

Mrs. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Messrs. ...

... taken in the town ...

Sir Theodore ...

Mr. ...

The ...

Miss Evelyn Udall ...

The Scottish National Memorial ...

The engagement ...

Mr. ...

Lieutenant Colonel ...

The body of ...

... the Tanganyika ...

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SHOOTING FROM CARS IN TANGANYIKA.

The recent accusations of excessive shooting of game in Tanganyika by sportsmen using motor cars has given rise to an interesting correspondence in *The Times*. Mr. Douglas Jardine, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, traverses the Chief Hattori's criticism and defends the Administration. He writes: "As a sportsman, if I may so dub myself, I bow to the force of Mr. Finch-Hatton's irrefragable demonstration of their iniquity as sportsmen. I am glad to see that Mr. Jardine has made no effort to prevent such outrages on the sportsman's side."

What are the facts? It pleases me so it seems certain tourists with more money than the best of the Kenya border into Tanganyika in 1928, and something in a motor car, and there were a mass of lions and buffalo and other game by the sea. Tanganyika is the least of our Dependencies in tropical Africa, being some 275,000 square miles in extent, and the same area, which includes the Serengeti Plain, where the outrages are alleged to occur, is little less than the size of Scotland. The local Government has made it an offence to shoot game from motor cars in any circumstances, and it employs a staff of European game rangers with their subordinates, whose duty it is to see that the law and other provisions of the game law are respected. But the difficulty of ensuring that no game is shot from motor cars in so vast an area must be obvious. It is never large the staff employed might be, some ingredients must remain undetected, and the offenders will be all likely to do so of their prowess. On the other hand, a few cases are detected and the offenders taken by the game ranger before the local magistrate. One such ranger, Captain M. S. Moore, who, like myself, is at present on leave in England, informs me that he has prosecuted successfully 44 four such cases.

In brief, any such law is extremely difficult to enforce, and when you can enforce it, it is fine which is likely to be imposed as a penalty is such as to prove an effective deterrent to wealthy offenders. All the world over the greatest, and sometimes the only, instrument for enforcing the sportsman's code of health and welfare public opinion. How deplorably deficient such public opinion is, it may be gauged from Mr. Jardine's statement that offenders are admitted in cars, loaded with game in magazines, and a number of hunters.

Mr. Finch-Hatton also complains that the Tanganyika Government is allowed to adopt a policy of wholesale game destruction, and that he allows the Natives to kill as much as they like. This is a question of the law of the land.

Mr. Finch-Hatton, in his reply, points out that the area in which the alleged slaughter has occurred is much smaller than would appear from Mr. Jardine's letter, and again emphasises the danger of allowing the Natives a free hand in killing game. He says:

"The centre of the country to which I have been referring, in which the wholesale destruction of game from motor cars has been taking place during the last three years, has an extent of only 100,000 acres, and is situated in the southern end of Lake Tanganyika. It is comprised, roughly, within a parallelogram, the sides of which measure 100 miles by 100 miles. It contains mostly open prairie, with a certain amount of

open bush. A car can be driven from one end to the other and from one side to the other in the same morning. It would be impossible for a party of sportsmen operating with motor cars to remain undetected in this area by a game ranger who was also provided with a motor car. Their tracks would show in any case where they had been and where they were camped; carcasses and trophies would tell him what they had killed. The effective method of deterring these gentlemen is not to fine them, but to confiscate their supplies. So long as these proofs of their prowess they would be free of all pleasure, so dear to their hearts, of astonishing the natives of their home town. An energetic game ranger with a good car, and a light truck for provisions and boys, under orders to range this district would, very soon, put an end to the abuse of motor cars for shooting purposes. Alternatively, this small area could be closed altogether to shooting parties.

Mr. Jardine definitely states that it is deliberate misleading to say that the Tanganyika Government appears inclined to adopt a policy of game destruction and to allow Natives to kill as much as they like.

It would seem that the Government has changed its policy since the report to the Council of the League of Nations for the year 1927. It has been my own experience, and that of several of my friends, that in many districts there has been no sort of control of the killing of game by the Natives, who are able, in fact, to kill as much as they like. Before I left Africa I was authoritatively informed that it was the intention of the Government to introduce amendments in the Game Ordinance, in which the principle would definitely be laid down that the game was to be considered as being the property of the Natives. This would, in my opinion, be the beginning of the end, and I very much hope that Mr. Jardine will be able to refer to this also on behalf of the Tanganyika Government.

Mr. Alfred Sharpe, one of the first Governors of Nyasaland, in urging that "this hideously unsportsmanlike method of killing our African game should be stopped, said:

Mr. Finch-Hatton says, "I am not fond of lions and look on them as vermin bound to disappear by and by as civilisation advances. Moreover, they themselves are a great game slaughterers. But the wanton and illegal destruction of African game of lions should be stopped."

Shooting game of lions is a matter from a motor car is a business which absolutely revolts anyone who has known Africa before motor cars arrived there (or were ever built). It should like to take some of these sporting gentlemen out of their cars and dump them down in a bit of waterless and foodless country, make them shoot on foot for their food for a month or so, no tents, no cats, and no food, and nothing much else. If they survived, they would come out better men and better sportsmen. They would, moreover, have a better knowledge of lions and their habits than they gain in a barricaded motor car.

But if these reports are true, is nothing being done by the Government of Tanganyika Territory to put a stop to illegal game slaughter? Mr. Finch-Hatton states that the theory in Tanganyika is that the game belongs to the Natives, who must therefore be allowed to kill as much as they like. If this is so, the theory is quite wrong. In olden days the Native had neither gun nor powder; he had spears

and traps and arrows, and set traps and snares, etc. It is the white man who brought him these muzzle loaders, and battering rammers.

At Nyasaland, in my time, the accepted policy was that any Native was at liberty to shoot any beast likely to damage his plantations—and, of course, to kill lions, leopards, and other dangerous animals. But if a Native wished to shoot game with a modern rifle, or point out for the pleasure of the Government, he was compelled to pay the same license and come under the same regulations as the European. Can anyone give me any good reason why he should not?

I hope that this matter of the prevention of illegal game slaughter is going to be seriously taken up. There are districts in Tanganyika Territory, as yet swarming with game areas which ought to be reserved from any shooting at all.

Major G. H. Anderson, in endorsing Mr. Finch-Hatton's remarks, wrote:

"It is impossible to have hunted and travelled as much as he has in that territory without receiving a correct impression of the attitude of the Administration towards game; and I have no hesitation in saying that, generally speaking, it is a attitude of indifference to the enforcement of the Game Laws. By this I do not wish to imply that the officers of the Game Department are not anxious to do their best; but without proper support from the Administration as a whole, the proper performance of their duties effectively, I have been my experience that in the past they have not received that support."

Mr. M. A. Wetherby, whose film, "Living Stone" will be well remembered by our readers, says that the question falls into two compartments—one the reckless destruction of lions and other game animals on the Serengeti Plains by the aid of the motor car, the other the policy of the local government with regard to the indiscriminate and wholesale slaughter of game by Natives.

He continues:

"The first is merely one of adequate control of game situation by the Game Department. Mr. Jardine points out in his letter that the Game Laws make it difficult to shoot from motor cars in any circumstances. I am sure that Mr. Jardine does not desire to raise the issue; but living at headquarters he is not likely to be fully conversant with the state of affairs in the material where the shooter—I will not say the sportsman—fires his rifle from the motor car on the ground beside it. The points that venacious bags of game are obtained by the medium of the car. The wretched beasts are often secured by the aid of the car and shot when the car has fallen no further. Other means, for instance, can be approached by a car until they are within a range of a few yards, and so get no chance. As stated above, if this was to be controlled quite effectively by the Game Department, as is adequately stated by Jardine, the staff of game rangers, but it is to be said that there are at present only one hundred men in the area in question, with only one hundred Native scouts. Further, I have been informed that game rangers are not supplied with inflexible Government hunting rifles and are consequently there is little doubt that the local Government has not issued the necessary equipment that the public, the Game Department have adopted. The situation is a production of more effective and efficient control, or it will be a wholesale slaughter of game by Natives. I have just returned from East Africa and

can testify to its wide occurrence. Cases have come to my knowledge where it has been directly encouraged by some of the district authorities, and it is generally believed that this policy is in accordance with the views of headquarters. It is, therefore, intended to force that Mr. Finch-Hatton's accusation. Natives are allowed to kill as much as they like. Reputed by Mr. Jardine as a whitely untrue.

This matter should be cleared up without delay, if the present rate of slaughter continues. Twenty years ago the Territory will, within the next 20 years, become like China—a lifeless waste, and perhaps Mr. Jardine would inform us what exactly are the instructions to the district officers with regard to the relations of Natives and wild game; can district officers authorise the digging of game pits? If the existence of this method comes to his knowledge is he instructed to punish the offenders or the Native authority? Many people in England would like to know more, and we look to Mr. Jardine to enlighten us, and further that the Government will take steps to see that the marvellous assemblage of game in Tanganyika Territory receives fair play.

Douglas Jardine replies to Mr. Finch-Hatton's above quoted letter, as follows:

The facts are that the Tanganyika Government maintain a Game Preservation Department costing £300,000 a year; that they employ a staff of European, African and African scouts whose duty it is to see that the provisions of the Tanganyika Game Law, which *inter alia* forbids the shooting of game from motor cars, are respected; and that prosecutions for the very offence of which Mr. Finch-Hatton complains have been successfully undertaken by the Game Preservation Department. These are the facts, and some of them, so far as I am aware, is in dispute. I am content to leave it to our readers to decide whether or not such activities can accurately be described as "making no effort to prevent the slaughter of the big scores from cars."

It seems hardly necessary for me to add a further assurance that the Tanganyika Government does not adopt a policy of wholesale game destruction, as originally alleged by Mr. Finch-Hatton, to exempt Natives who are allowed arms of precision from the provisions of the Game Ordinance, to the extent of satisfying their needs for food, as they always did from time immemorial before Europeans came to East Africa. It is not a barbaric, uncivilized, wholesale game destruction.

TANGANYIKA MANUATE REPORT.

Examination Continued.

...and the Commission of Enquiry on the subject of the examination of the report of the Tanganyika Government on Tanganyika.

Mr. ... has ... the Commission ... the compulsory labor ... territories ... been ... The ... private ... Jardine ... in mission ... grounds ... credit ...



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KENYA COLONY

IDENTIFYING AFRICAN SNAKES

THE £1,000,000 'COLONIAL' FUND

(Continued from page 1490)

In the course of an interesting article on King-desert snakes in *Shooting Times and Sportsman*, Mr. Ormsby-Gore says:

There are many species, those most commonly encountered being brown, black, and green moccasins. The bite of a moccasin is very painful, but, inasmuch as these are the largest consumers of rats and mice, varying in size with the seasons, frogs, etc., unfortunately they get but little encouragement and usually when seen meet the fate denoted by the name, whether poisonous or otherwise. The vengeance of those who live in contact with reptiles, even the most insignificant species, is abyssal. I well remember meeting a man on Balla-Coro Station in form of an occasion. He had an ordinary basket in his hand in which he posed a large cobra. He told me that he had killed it about a quarter of an acre previously in a bed of lucerne as his garden had proposed to offer him a specimen to the local museum, as it was the best specimen of a cobra he had ever seen. 'Boom!' as he would say, it was a particularly fine specimen, as he very correctly said, it was a Rhodesia handed cobra! The snake in question very resembles a common cobra, but has an entirely different genus. The man who shot the snake in the country I know the wild cobra and has handled countless snakes, but he could not identify a comparatively common cobra.

The common north African puffoon or rock snake is very common in the Bahamas and may be met with on widely varied substrata, on heat-cracked rock, or moist sand, or swamps. Usually it is most commonly encountered near water. Generally quite harmless, he must, unless he is treated with extreme respect, and unless one is quite ready to fight, he is too hardy to attack an open eye. He opens his mouth the thick scurf or mucus in which he is most frequently stumped across. When provoked or annoyed he is very ferocious and his aggressor with determination the fangs, curved teeth can inflict a very nasty wound if once he gets a firm grip, and there is the added danger of envelopment by his death-dealing coils.

Next come the front-fanged snakes of the Colubrine family, the cobras and mambas, the latter being also known as the tree cobras. Rhodesia boasts two members of the large family of the cobras and one variety very closely allied thereto. The two former are the banded cobra and Auchieta's cobra, the latter the black-necked cobra. The banded cobra is confined almost entirely to Southern Rhodesia. Auchieta's cobra takes its name in the North. Both are common and needless to remark daily. The banded cobra is really a local form of the Egyptian cobra, but takes on a peculiar marking which is not recorded elsewhere, the "coloured" snake consisting of alternate bands of green and yellow or brown and yellow, each band being about three inches in length. Auchieta's cobra varies from a greenish-brown to a light brown snake. Both are very active, feet in length. The black-necked cobra snake comes from the Cape, but is now expanded as in all typical cobras, but is very unimpressive in appearance of the Indian variety. Many people are under the impression that the cobra is a means of air, this is erroneous, the fangs in the head being sharp and pointed, and not flat. It is by the variation in the snake's mouth that the head

he was not in a position at the moment to give details of its composition. In reply to questions by Mr. Ormsby-Gore and Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Thomas explained that self-governing Dominions and self-governing Colonies would be excluded from the benefits of the fund.

Mr. Wood, through the Labour Member, having been told with anxiety lest any of the money should be given in a non-socialist manner and "private enterprise" was to benefit.

Mr. Thomas: "The White Paper has been issued, and it says nothing about private enterprise. It states very clearly that there shall be grants and loans to certain Governments for many things including harbours and railways, all of which are not State-owned. Let me give another illustration of the absurdity of dogmatizing about private enterprise. In many of these Colonies you have many British settlers who have come out under terrible conditions. Very often they are handicapped, and they may even be ruined by a bad season. Sometimes they are unable to make good because they have not sufficient capital to purchase a tractor which would help them to a better way than anything else. Under these circumstances, is it wrong to grant a loan to that man in order to enable him to purchase a tractor?"

Mr. Brown: "Then some of this money may go to private enterprise?"

Mr. Thomas: "If what I have just stated is private enterprise, then that is so."

The Question was put and agreed to.



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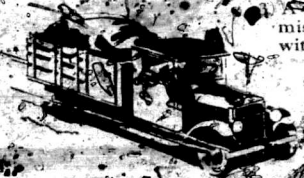
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(4) Four wheel internal expanding two shoe brakes give increased safety and perfect control of heavy loads.

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Camp Fire Comments.

Something to be Grated For

... says the African... Kikuyu Reserve... old Native report... declared that there was... at least that the African... what the white man... can't get out now at night... and... and I can away in any way... these beautiful new roads... It is an unexpected tribute, perhaps, but it shows the... night...

Unique Rhino Horn

The *Sphinx* publishes a photograph of Mrs. ... rhino horn which must be unique. Certainly no incision is to be found in Rowland Ward's "Records of Big Game." Not any such form as this specimen possessed. The rear horn is not remarkable, being thick and heavy but short, the front horns which measure 33 1/2 inches from base to tip is straight, instead of curved, and so far as one can judge from the picture grows outwards, almost in line with the front. It is an astounding trophy, and one the hunter may well be proud of. It was shot by Mr. ... apparently in the Karungu district of the Nyirika Territory. Another photograph of the same rhino shows the rear horn of a female rhino considerably larger and longer than the front horn, a break which, it is stated, is characteristic of the old cows only. Rowland Ward gives an example: front horn 29 inches, rear horn 37 inches from a female shot in Kenya by Mr. ... Healy. The record for horns of the black rhino measures 39 inches also, from a female specimen.

How African Savages Treat Revolutionaries

A ... reader sends me a copy of a ... if you allow your ... but I cannot forbear from submitting to you a quotation from a ... book on the African Native Wars, ... to me, most enlightening. I withhold the author's name as the times are critical. ... savages ... must ... how ... may be ... of traditional beliefs ... the name of the ... in my ... if he will, a new ... absolute ... unless he puts his ... to action, ... interfere with him. ... however, his ... to act in what is ... an immoral ... way, if that is to say, the ... tribal ... or tribal security, then ... will be ... conflict with this group. He ... conform in practice whatever his private views may be, he must

... of the penalty. His punishment will vary ... But the point to remember is that he is punished ... his actions are considered for ... the stability of the society; he is not punished for his private ... but for his public actions.

There seems to be a moral ... that extends which applies to the ... political situation in Great Britain—and a lesson.

When is a Cannibal not a Cannibal?

The alleged cannibalistic doings of snakes, in ... provoked a correspondent of *The Field* to enter the dialectical arena with a story of a king snake which swallowed, and digested, a ... snake. The monarchical ophidian ... about twenty eight long, hisses for some fourteen inches in length; and it took ... nearly about twenty minutes to get outside the meal after which he slept in his box for two days without moving. Now the Editor of *The Field* comes on the scene. He repeats any charge of cannibalism against the King snake and adds it an injustice; for he writes, "He is no more a cannibal than is a Brazilian Indian who eats a ... monkey." In matters of natural history, the opinion of the Editor of *The Field* "goes" ... the ruling is somewhat surprising. At what precise point does cannibalism cease to be cannibalism?

Science cannot Produce Rain.

The professional Native African rainmaker has the field to himself. Science admits it. All experiments designed to cause, or even to hasten, precipitation, have failed, and the scientists are declaring in desperation that it is doubtful whether they have ever called forth one drop of water from the skies in Hong Kong, where a severe drought has prevailed. Aeroplanes dropped powder ... in the clouds, results were "most meagre." ... has been sprayed ... level with ... clouds. The Great War, with its ... allied ... explosives ... have ... the cones of Nature's phenomena of what and indeed the ... of the French ... service has calculated ... in the ... instances it would require the ... ton of melinite to produce ... of rain over a ... the ... of Krievator in ... the upper atmosphere with dust ... is ... suitable for nuclei of condensation ... after the rainfall of the world ... to cause showers during the great drought of ... in England ... is now up to ... and his ... they hold the field. ... the old Queen of Swaziland said to the Mayor of ... "When I want water, I make rain for myself."

Contributions to this page will be welcomed, and matter published will be paid for at usual rates. ... should be marked "Camp Fire Comments."

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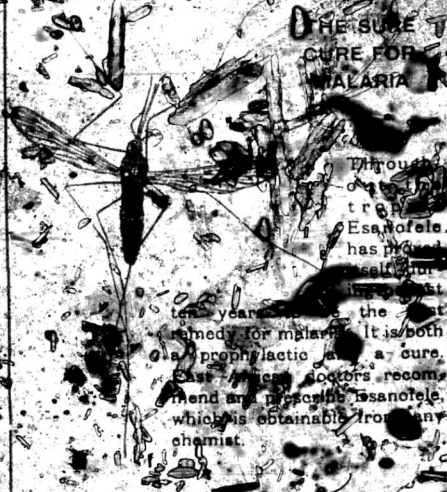
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