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WEEKLY JOURNAL

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THE QUESTION OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

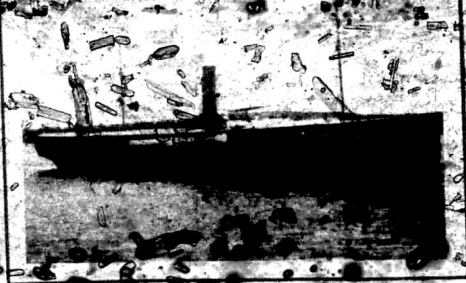
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- Associated Societies of East Africa
- Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa
- Uganda Planters Association
- Convention of Associations of Kenya and East Africa

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THE QUESTION OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Analysis of the existing system of Imperial preference by the former Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Snowden, the new Socialist Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who has always the same breath emphasised the desirability of a free trade in all the Empire, and announced that the Government of the United Kingdom had decided to hold a conference with the Governments of the Empire on the subject of such a system. The conference will be held in London in the autumn of 1929, and it is expected that it will be a most successful one. The Government will be unable to do anything for the Empire unless it can get the Empire to work together. The Government will be unable to do anything for the Empire unless it can get the Empire to work together. The Government will be unable to do anything for the Empire unless it can get the Empire to work together.

coloured fruits, cones, and other products... The Government will be unable to do anything for the Empire unless it can get the Empire to work together. The Government will be unable to do anything for the Empire unless it can get the Empire to work together. The Government will be unable to do anything for the Empire unless it can get the Empire to work together.

KENYA TARIFF COMMITTEE FAVOURS THE PRINCIPLE OF PROTECTION

MAINTENANCE OF CUSTOMS UNION WITH UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA DESIRABLE

Chief principle of the tariff.

EXCLUSIVE OF EAST AFRICA

Two copies of the report presented to the Kenya Government by the local Tariff Committee are not expected to reach London until the early part of next month. *East Africa* is able to print the following extracts from a copy of that important document.

The Committee, composed of members who are the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, had to consider the question of a continuation of the present protective duties, or a division of the tariff and demerit of such duties, and, if it should be deemed to gain them in whole or in part, to make recommendations as to the best means of accomplishing their retention with the operation of the Customs Union with Tanganyika and Uganda. Other duties to be increased were:

- (a) The advantage of a Customs Union consisting of a Customs Union, and the consequences of dissolving the Union.
- (b) The question of railway rates in connection with the local policy of this country, and the question of assimilation of such rates with the Tanganyika railways.
- (c) To put forward proposals as to the instructions which should be given to Kenya representatives at the Customs Tariff Conference.
- (d) To take into consideration also the question of Beech Excise Duty and the rate of Customs Duty on imported foods for children and invalids.

Before dealing with the general principles of the Report the Committee state that the publication of the Milton Young Report and the attention now being paid to constitutional affairs in Eastern Africa for a shadowy consideration of fundamental changes or methods of control, particularly those affecting services and policies in matters of common interest. Whatever form constitutional change may take, two of the questions with which any direct or co-ordinated action must be intimately concerned will be those of customs and railways. The principles governing the adoption of Customs laws and the arrangements of railway rates must therefore come under review when constitutional changes are under discussion, as must also the application of those principles, as to the tariff and railway tariffs. In other words the Committee wishes to explore a field which has not hitherto been explored when the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika consider the practical application of the problems of the Union of a Central Authority for Eastern Africa.

In view of the fundamental character of the constitutional changes involved, the Committee strongly of the opinion that no action should be taken to vary policies at present in force until these matters have been dealt with. Frequent changes are obviously undesirable and the Committee recommends, therefore, that until the time is ripe for discussion of such matters as Customs duties and railway rates as part of the scheme of constitutional now under consideration, present policy should remain unchanged in principle.

No Change in Present Policy Advocated.

The general principles involved in the question of retaining the Customs Union with Tanganyika and Uganda are summarised as follows:

Whether the protective duties should be retained as they are, or a policy of free trade should be adopted, the Customs Union with Tanganyika should be retained, and the duties on imports from Tanganyika should be differentiated for the most part from the existing markets for local products and services that exist.

Five points are raised on the existence of protective duties as a factor in development agreements between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in the absence of inter-territorial Customs duties and in the absence of any rates, before a Customs Union is formed, and the Committee are of the opinion that no change should be made in the policy which has been adopted, but that the consideration of the question which must be given to such matters as a whole in framing a scheme of inter-territorial co-operation. The Committee point out that the duties are handicapped in their consideration of the question of Customs agreements as a whole, first because the Agreement of Kenya has been able to place there a more detailed arrangement by the Government of Uganda and Tanganyika regarding their duties on goods being discussed, and secondly because although the Committee had among its members persons who were acquainted with contiguous Kenya and to some extent with Tanganyika, such information as they could give was

Principle of Protective Tariffs and Customs Union.

- (a) The principle taken in regard to the present state of a number of industries in regard to retaining protection under the Customs Union, and the Committee are satisfied that each of these industries should be limited to certain parts of East Africa.
- (b) The scope of economic territories covered by Customs agreements.
- (c) That a large area of the territory covered by Customs agreements is not being developed by means of the population of Kenya, and the advantages of its buying power from these industries, and
- (d) That any fiscal action which might damage or destroy an existing industry, or even threaten the financial stability of the Government.

The Committee conclude that it is essential to retain the principle of protection. In their opinion it is essential in forming the Customs Union to take into account the prices at which competitive goods for local consumption can be landed in Kenya, and to levy on those competitive articles a Customs duty sufficient to secure a price for local consumption that will cover the costs of production and give a return sufficient to justify local enterprise.

In regard to whether the Customs agreements subsisting between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika should be retained, the Committee feel that they can be no more opinions regarding the desirability of maintaining the present Customs agreements, and considers that the inter-territorial arrangements are intimately concerned with the maintenance of these agreements, and with the internal trade in Eastern Africa, and under which the carrying and marketing of local produce has been facilitated and which could not have been achieved without such arrangements.

The Committee are of the opinion that the

would appear that if protective duties were introduced to such a level as to make the imported equivalents approximately 15% more than the average price of local articles, such protection would be adequate. It would be possible to introduce a tariff on particular articles if there is no other tax on the country.

On general principles the maintenance of an unusually high tariff is harmful to the country on the grounds that (1) it prevents a natural check on importation, (2) it sustains an excessive demand for foreign exchange, (3) it is unnecessary and allows the manufacturer to be protected in the absence of the law, and (4) it is injurious as it leads to the creation of vested interests, on the basis of such excessive protection, and it becomes exceedingly difficult in course of time to alter the tariff.

In the case of a protective protection of industries like wheat and hatter are also open to serious objection, that as a result of a change in land use the benefits from such protection can be directly obtained only by the European community, and in cases like this it becomes all the more necessary to ensure that any protection given by Customs duty on articles of essential food for the people does not exceed the measure that may be strictly necessary.

Mr. Pandya considers the grant of bounties a better method of safeguarding the industries. Such a system, he says, would involve conflict between the interests of Uganda and Tanganyika as against those of Kenya, and has the further advantage of ensuring an annual check as to the amount of bounty required, and it would throw the onus on such industry to establish a case for such bounty, and would make available for examination facts and figures as regards the cost of production and the profits made. Thus the public would be safeguarded against having to pay more than is strictly necessary for the safeguarding of that industry.

Mr. Pandya agrees that it is desirable to maintain Customs Union with Uganda and Tanganyika. He is of opinion that if strict adherence to the principle of protective tariff comes in the way, the Customs Union should not be sacrificed, and it would be possible to revert to the system of protective duties to safeguard the industries. He continues:

It has to be borne in mind that the neighbouring countries of Uganda and Tanganyika have from the first been unwilling to impose protective duties on their territories for the benefit of Kenya industries. Ever since the establishment of Customs Union they have been pressing for a removal or reduction of protective tariffs. Apart from this, there was also a considerable agitation in Kenya against the protective duties and their effect upon the local industry. The time has therefore arrived to revise the tariff in such a way as to meet the legitimate objections of the general public.

Dealing with the specific industries quoted in the majority report, he states that in the case of water local creameries are apparently working in combination, fixing the local prices, and taking the advantage of supply and demand and competition, but not operated to the benefit of the consumer. Last year the industry exported to Nairobi 18,300 cwt. milk, but did not reduce the local price to increase local demand. At the present stage of exports in this industry is, therefore, characterised as artificial.

The Sugar Industry.

Mr. Pandya does not agree with the view of the majority of the Committee in regard to the continuation of the heavy sugar consumption in the territories, as it is increasing, and the sugar industry has only done in 1928-29 1,750 tons, and three years later it is down to 10,000. In his opinion an even larger quantity is required to meet the demand of the country, and the cost of sugar will continue for a long time to come. He speaks at length and in detail of the costs of production and the selling price of sugar in Kenya. He compares the 10% reasonable profit, and then compares the price paid to cane growers by the different

producing concerns. His conclusions in regard to the sugar industry are as follows:

1. Continuation of supplies is likely to continue for a considerable period.

2. Past experience shows that this industry has been charging high prices, not based on cost of production.

3. Cane growers have not been allowed to share in the benefits due to protective duties.

4. Although this industry is supported to the extent of 25% by non-European, owing to difficulties of cultivation, deliberately made, it has had a very high price for supplies.

5. Present methods of supply tend to increase prices.

6. At present, the only safeguarding the general public against excessive prices is a reasonable import duty.

7. The proposed duty of Shs. 8 per 100 lb. considered as a danger line by the majority of the committee, does not reduce the percentage duty as imposed in 1922. Shs. 6 per 100 lb. represented at that time 50% of the world price. Shs. 8 per 100 lb. would reduce the percentage now of the world price as a result of the proposed duty of Shs. 8 per 100 lb. the factory at the Coast could sell 100 per ton in country factories at 122 per ton in Nairobi, when the cost of production would be about 116 to 120 per ton, thus allowing the industry an opportunity to make a profit of 7% to 10% in the factories, although 2% would be sufficient to protect the industry. A duty of Shs. 5 per 100 lb. would be ample protection.

The Duty on Wheat.

In regard to the wheat duty, Mr. Pandya says: "There is a certain difference in quality between local and imported flour, and therefore a protective duty of a certain quantity would continue to be imposed. A protective duty on other wheat producing countries are as under:

- 1. Australia, 20% to 25% per 100 lb.
 - 2. South Africa, 25% per 100 lb.
 - 3. India, 10% per 100 lb.
 - 4. Kenya, 10% per 100 lb.
- It is proposed that under existing duties be reduced to Shs. 4.50 per 100 lb. This represents practically no reduction in purchasing as imposed on Shs. 6 per 100 lb. represented at that time 50% of the world average price. Shs. 4.50 per 100 lb. would be about the same percentage now of the world price.

The principal factor in safeguarding the general public against high prices for bread are: Competition amongst the manufacturers, or a reasonable tariff. The first one is not likely to operate in this country because the mill industry has recently entered into a combination, and is using the arrangement to obtain the highest possible price for their crop. This situation is likely to result in heavy competition for the general public from reducing full benefits from production due to competition.

Differences in cost between the local and imported flour is Shs. 12 per 100 lb. on a basis of present duty. Taking, however, into consideration profits which an importer would expect, the difference in favour of the local flour would be Shs. 10 per 100 lb. If duty was reduced to Shs. 4.50 per 100 lb. the difference would be Shs. 12 per bag.

Knowing conditions at the Coast as I do, I am satisfied that a difference of Shs. 8 per bag in favour of local flour would be sufficient to safeguard the duty of Shs. 8 per 100 lb. It is alleged that if the duty of Shs. 8 per 100 lb. were reduced to Shs. 5 per 100 lb. the local mill industry would be ruined.

Mr. Pandya points out that local flour has only been available at a price of Shs. 20 per 100 lb. for the past five years. There is no doubt that the protective tariff is a necessary measure to bring down that price.

It is stated that the millers' company of local mills is more than capable to meet the demand of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika combined. Mr. Pandya is therefore, of the opinion that if the industry was keen to break down the vested prejudices it was in an exceptional position to do so. In 1928 they sold wheat for export at a price of Shs. 20 per 100 lb. whereas the local millers at a price of Shs. 20 per 100 lb. This surplus of profit in the mill would have enabled them to sell cheaper to an extent to bring the price down for a considerable time. The question of price and not of quantity. 7,000 tons of flour imported, when 2,000 tons of flour are imported, is not a serious matter.

"EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY"
Read the inside back cover of this issue.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE.

Opened by the Prince of Wales.

Specially Reported for "East Africa"

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES last week officially opened the new building of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The School was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1924, being formed by the Union of the School of Hygiene and the London School of Tropical Medicine, which was administered for many years by the Seaman's Hospital Society.

The building described.

The building, which stands on new ground at the junction of Keppel Street and Gower Street, is a simple almost architectural design. The Keppel Street facade is embellished with sculpture, and the whole institution, and here a certain amount of sculptural decoration was considered desirable to denote more precisely the nature of the work which is undertaken within. A frieze bearing the names of many early pioneers in hygienic and tropical medicine runs along the upper part of the frieze, being built up an homage to their achievements. The balconies of the large first floor windows have been furnished with gilded bronze images of the insects which are the carriers of tropical diseases.

The architecture of the exterior is reflected in the interior, for the lecture which strikes the visitor to the building at its present stage is the wonderful lighting of each and every room, whether it be board-room, common room, lecture theatre, library, museum, or laboratory. Immense pains have been taken to secure this; for before the plans were issued every penny paid to perfectly every similar institute in the world in order that the Keppel Street structure should be the latest and best of its kind. Mr. J. D. Rockefeller's magnificent gift of £200,000 has been well spent.

Two points must be given especial prominence. One, the Museum, with enough as yet to indicate the scheme, which is to display tropical and other diseases clearly yet in precise detail; the other, the accommodation for members of the Public Health Services, who are provided with a common-room and every comfort. It is very earnestly hoped that they will take full advantage of this provision, and of the opportunities the School will provide for the study of their subject. The diseases are displayed not only in standard organs of display, but also in diagrams, in which the disease is practically demonstrated, and in complete maps of the world.

The Prince's Speech.

The Prince, who was received by Sir M. Pettit, Chairman of the Board of Management, said: "You have cause to be proud of this magnificent building, and of the laboratories, museums, and lecture theatres which it contains. I think you are all justly to be congratulated, and the building will be a notable addition to the houses of learning in London. Reference has been made in the past played by America and to the duty which lies on both the British Government and the British people to see that it is worthily employed and maintained. The building is a sign and a post-graduate education in medicine is almost to be found in our own. The establishment and endowment of the centre of learning in preventive medicine is a sign of the bond between the two great English-speaking races of the world. The chairman has rightly said that there are no frontiers

in hygiene. The instruction in the classrooms and laboratories of this building will be conveyed by medical practitioners of every nationality to the far corners of the earth. This research will find its results which will benefit the lives of all who have his life.

Need for research in tropical hygiene.

"We now need, therefore, to be active in the research in which the progress made in sanitation and care of the individual is to be developed and fresh research into the causation of problems of health given and the prevention of such a health. The inauguration of this School is of peculiar importance to the British Empire, and it has undertaken great responsibilities. In my travels I have witnessed at first hand the appalling loss of life and effort due to tropical diseases; and I have realised how great is the need for research in tropical medicine and hygiene. In the cause of hygiene generally the School will help to develop the growing work that has already been done. For these reasons I believe that the establishment of this School provides a great opportunity for this country and for the whole world.

If its work is properly conceived and carried out, it should follow a special development and lead to a quickening of the public conscience which will lead to a steady decrease in preventable diseases and deaths. It is worth noting that the Prince's speech is a declaration of the building open and a call of the trumpets of the Coldstream Guards announced the event.

NYASALAND PAST AND PRESENT.

African Society Dinner, Nov. 28, 1926.

Main report for August 1926.

At the dinner, the present at last week's dinner of the African Society in honor of Mr. F. Thomas, Governor Designate of Nyasaland, and Sir Thomas, Governor of Sierra Leone and former Governor of the Seychelles. Mr. J. B. G. G. who presided, said that the Governor-designate was present in the persons of Mr. W. M. Manning, and Sir Charles G. G. and the Society would like to congratulate Sir Charles on the success which he had achieved in his administration of the Protectorate during the few years. The conditions of Nyasaland are very different from those of Sierra Leone, and the system of taxation applied to them, for they do not have a large number of subjects to consider. The Governor-designate is a Governor-General, but his duties are more like the responsibilities of the Governor of a Crown Colony.

The Reply of Nyasaland's New Governor.

Mr. F. Thomas, in reply to the toast of "our times," said: "I have not yet completed my tour of duty in Africa, and I am therefore speaking to you as a Governor-designate. I shall be glad to have the opportunity of speaking to you again in Nyasaland, and I am sure that I shall be able to do so in the future."

THE UGANDA GAME REPORT FOR 1928.

Elephant, Gorilla, Rhinoceros and White Rhino.

The Reports of the Uganda Game Department are always welcome, so long as they do original observations in the field, handily red sported and experienced men, and the reports are of a high standard. This year's report is as well up to the standard as its predecessors. When one considers that the staff of the Game Department consists of only five Europeans and brings in a revenue of £2,000 with an expenditure of only £1,600 a credit balance of £400, it is clear that it is one of the most satisfactory divisions of the Adminis-tration. And the revenue does not include the fines accruing to Government from prosecutions initiated by the Game Warden for illegal killing of animals and offences in the game laws.

A good many pages of the report have been occupied with elephant control and it is surprising to find that no restrictions from the diploma have a full account of the control system with the results achieved with forward view. The Commission of Enquiry into the Game Laws in the Province of the East African Protectorate has pointed out the problem which the Game Warden has to solve in the hunt one of the most important of the pro-fecting cultivation and the interests of both sides. It is a very delicate and difficult question. The Commission of Enquiry into the Game Laws in the Province of the East African Protectorate has pointed out the problem which the Game Warden has to solve in the hunt one of the most important of the pro-fecting cultivation and the interests of both sides. It is a very delicate and difficult question. The Commission of Enquiry into the Game Laws in the Province of the East African Protectorate has pointed out the problem which the Game Warden has to solve in the hunt one of the most important of the pro-fecting cultivation and the interests of both sides. It is a very delicate and difficult question.

Herds of Five Thousand Head.

The herd of five thousand head are distributed in the area of the crown and marked with the initials of the Game Warden.

The herd of five thousand head are distributed in the area of the crown and marked with the initials of the Game Warden. The herd of five thousand head are distributed in the area of the crown and marked with the initials of the Game Warden.

The number of elephants in the herd is both surprising and gratifying. The herd of five thousand head are distributed in the area of the crown and marked with the initials of the Game Warden.

thousand elephants to the game law support.

The Work of a Game Warden.

The work of the Rangers is hard and the report of the Bugaya elephants managed to get well on their feet in the night. It was at three hundred yards from gombola test house. I took back at 9 a.m. and got up to elephants about 400 yds. following through some of the worst country in the experience these elephants crashed along for four hours without a halt through perfectly good hills. They were dressed in dark as pitch and though a good elephant was and in place water up to his chest. When I had got up at three hundred yards and we stood about 100 feet from them, they could have reached to a distance of 100 yds. in mud. I thought I better have a look at the 1700 yds. at the edge of a tree in the distance. I saw two of the best. I screamed with joy and crashed off. I was the third was behind the scene. As he moved on, I said he had reached a small opening. He turned back at the time I killed him before the turn was completed. I had captured the rough type of country, grass, forest and swamp where the elephants nowadays are only shot up at the end of cultivation, they have naturally come to a state of mind which is a trouble. I am certain that the hunters have to have a good deal of their time and to shoot only the pursuers to save of their own.

Dealing with Buffalo.

The herd of buffalo is now in the hands of the Game Warden. The herd of buffalo is now in the hands of the Game Warden. The herd of buffalo is now in the hands of the Game Warden.

The herd of buffalo is now in the hands of the Game Warden. The herd of buffalo is now in the hands of the Game Warden. The herd of buffalo is now in the hands of the Game Warden.

White Rhino, Congo.

A very careful investigation of the white rhinoceros still existing in the Protectorate was carried out by the Game Warden himself accompanied by Captain Salmon of the Game Ranger who had had previous experience of attempting a census. The conclusion reached was that the number of rhino was 130, as against an estimate of 125. Poaching by the Natives and the great improvement in the number of animals was largely due to American aid. No licence of any kind for killing white rhino are now issued. Co-operative evidence of the existence of white rhino in the Congo. The Game Warden has received...

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CAN A SNAKE DO MORE THAN HISS?

Yours says... To the Editor of East Africa

In your camp fire... My own personal experience is that they are but whether the two...

I once came across... and the snake was emitting by opening and putting its jaws...

Perhaps the snake's hiss... and the hiss sound, which is purely and...

It is well known that in the... makes a hissing sound...

Yours faithfully

Frank de Vries East Africa Editor

ROAD VS. RAIL IN EAST AFRICA

Mr. Bees... To the Editor of East Africa

I read with much interest... of Uganda and the Belgian Congo...

Driven to road and... but so far as those parts of Africa...

From the information... of a journey... appear that in the British Colonies...

How far the late... money... the fact that of branch...

I should be interested... of those who are... forges upon...

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Major Gerard Williams Close Shave To the Editor of East Africa

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To the Editor of East Africa

One paragraph on page 107 of your May 2 issue... and during the... four deaths...

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THE £1,000,000 COLONIAL FUND.

Bill passes the Commons.

UNDER the title of the Colonial Development Bill, the proposal to place an annual sum of £1,000,000 at the disposal of the self-governing Colonies, the Protectorate, and the mandated territories of the Empire was fully discussed in the House of Commons last week, and on Friday the Bill was amended, was read a third time, and passed. The discussion was interesting, especially for the courtesy and address of Sir Oswald Mosley, who was in charge of the Opposition. The Bill was supported by the Conservative Members, and the determination of the Colonial Development Fund of £1,000,000 to be used annually for ten years; advances from the Fund to be made in accordance with advice given by the Advisory Committee, to be set up under the Bill. The payments from the fund might be either in the form of grants or loans, or in the payment of interest during the initial period of years which might be raised by the colonial Governments in the ordinary manner for any of the purposes which the fund was intended to meet. The scheme was based primarily on a far-sighted policy of imperial development, but it would no doubt bear a good deal of prosperity to some industries at home. The Bill excluded the self-governing Colonies and certain other territories, such as Iraq and Transjordan, but otherwise applied to the whole of the Colonies and to the Protectorates and mandated territories, but not to India. All possible precautions would be taken to ensure that recourse would not be had to forced labour of any kind, and that the amount of labour drawn from any one would not be so large as to have a detrimental effect on its tribal life. Mr. Lunn proceeded:

How the Bill will operate.

The Bill will be read a second time on Monday next. The Secretary of State for the Colonies said that it was a very simple and very important Bill. It proposed to establish a Colonial Development Fund of £1,000,000 to be used annually for ten years; advances from the Fund to be made in accordance with advice given by the Advisory Committee, to be set up under the Bill. The payments from the fund might be either in the form of grants or loans, or in the payment of interest during the initial period of years which might be raised by the colonial Governments in the ordinary manner for any of the purposes which the fund was intended to meet. The scheme was based primarily on a far-sighted policy of imperial development, but it would no doubt bear a good deal of prosperity to some industries at home. The Bill excluded the self-governing Colonies and certain other territories, such as Iraq and Transjordan, but otherwise applied to the whole of the Colonies and to the Protectorates and mandated territories, but not to India. All possible precautions would be taken to ensure that recourse would not be had to forced labour of any kind, and that the amount of labour drawn from any one would not be so large as to have a detrimental effect on its tribal life. Mr. Lunn proceeded:

The most important project that has been mentioned up to now is the building of the Zambezi Bridge and the extension of the existing railway to a port on Lake Nyasa. The Government has the densest population in East Africa, but I think I may say, and I do not mean to abuse their population at present, have no means to dispose of their products owing to the lack of communications, and for this reason they are unable to purchase British manufactures, which makes them anxious to obtain Government schemes which are carefully considered. Our financial conditions are unfavourable, the only scheme that has been put forward is practically being the one for the construction of the Zambezi bridge.

The question was raised as to whether this is the best method of enterprise. I am not sure whether the production carried out by the natives in Africa may be done as private enterprises, but not, but I will say the case that we intend to do all is our power, assist the natives, but not do that; while the great majority of schemes which we have under consideration are purely Government undertakings, we shall not hesitate to give private enterprise a return of 5 per cent. as a proper share of control. There is no return to be expected to aid in the reduction of unemployment in this country and the improvement of conditions in the colonies.

Loan of £2,750,000 for Zambezi Bridge.

The amendment of the Palestine and East Africa Finance Act, 1926, to be continued, would enable the Government to go ahead with development schemes and to add to the total of loans the amount of £2,750,000 for the period of construction not exceeding ten years. This followed the original

financial practice and accorded with the provisions of the Colonial Office when the 1927 Measure was introduced. That provision would enable the Treasury to guarantee the loan of £2,750,000 required for the construction of the Zambezi Bridge, the loan for which the Portuguese Government would expire in a short time. The maximum period for the repayment of loans was extended from forty to forty-five years, so that the maturing projects, such as railways, ports, and harbours, would not have their weighty burden when their early years were sinking into old age.

Mr. Church's Views

Mr. G. G. Church, whose championship of science in colonial problems is well known, pointed out that the problems of colonial development were based upon the standard of civilization of the natives and not upon the application of modern science to the development of the land. He also pointed out the damage which was being done to the territories.

On the present bill, he said, about 50 per cent. of the territory in the mandated territory of Tanganyika was being lost, not because of its inherent infertility, but because of the domination of a particular party in the Government. Mr. Church said that it was the same in the case of the territory of the British East Africa Protectorate. He said that the territory of the British East Africa Protectorate was being lost because of the domination of a particular party in the Government. He said that the territory of the British East Africa Protectorate was being lost because of the domination of a particular party in the Government.

Only two years ago in the Report of the Nyasaland Government, he said, they had not been able to deal with the problem and it was approaching. They had not been able to do any of the money provided in the Budget, because of the inadequacy of the service. He said that the problem was the same in the case of the British East Africa Protectorate. He said that the territory of the British East Africa Protectorate was being lost because of the domination of a particular party in the Government. He said that the territory of the British East Africa Protectorate was being lost because of the domination of a particular party in the Government.

East-Westerton North Rhodes

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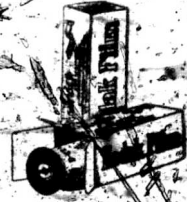
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East Africa in the Press.

HUNTING FROM CARS IN TANGANYIKA.

Last week we published extracts from correspondence in *The Times* on the subject of excessive slaughtering of wild game in Tanganyika by "sportsmen" using motor cars. It will be recalled that Mr. Douglas Jardine, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, admitted that the practice does exist, but denied that the local Government had been indifferent in dealing with it.

The Hon. Dr. J. F. Hutton, in a further letter, points out that he has not discovered that the Game Department of Tanganyika had not secured convictions for breaches of the Game Laws. He continues—

"What I wrote upon the local Government's game policy towards the Natives was this—

"Unfortunately, far from encouraging the preservation of game, the Tanganyika Government under the Mandate appears inclined to adopt a policy of wholesale slaughter. The theory is that the game belongs to the Natives, who must therefore be allowed to kill as much as they like."

"This statement was made deliberately after I had been informed through a channel which did not admit of any doubt, that the local Government intended to bring in an amendment to the Game Laws which, *inter alia*, would declare the game to be the property of the Natives. The proposed legislation would, in my opinion, and in the case of those far better able to judge than myself, be directed eventually to the wholesale slaughter of game, and was to my mind, and still is, sufficient proof that the Tanganyika Government, as apart from the Game Department, was indifferent to the preservation of game. I expressed a hope in my last letter that Mr. Jardine would be able to state that the Tanganyika Government did not intend to bring in such legislation. To regret to announce that it has not yet done so.

"The closing sentence of Mr. Jardine's letter has a dangerous ring. Arms of precision are no more destructive in the hands of Natives than are lead drops with nets, pits, snares, spears, and poisoned arrows. Thus the Natives, before the establishment of civilized government in East Africa, were free to kill enormous quantities of game in order to indulge in meat-eating orgies is not necessarily a sound reason for allowing them to do so perpetually. Such an argument might be used with equal force for the continuation of cannibalism. In the past the Natives had few other reasons for utilizing game than to obtain meat. A few days' profitable market is open to them for the trading of the hides, horns, and hair of various animals. This is a strong incentive to the Natives to kill game wholesale, and constitutes the great danger, from the game preservers' point of view, in the relaxation of the Game Laws in favour of the Natives."

Sir Sydney Bevan, P. C., in the report made against the Senate's decision on the game, made points out that those who are against the game are not a minority in Tanganyika, and that those who are in favour of the game are not a majority in Tanganyika. He says that the Government should be advised to deal with them in a practical fashion, and to give them the opportunity of expressing their views.

tation to punish Natives for destroying game the whole story should be told. With the principle that the Native should be discouraged from killing game for food I am inclined to agree. The difficulty lies in the application of the principle. When it is a question of Natives killing game for food no humane Governor could be expected to carry out his own ordinances with any degree of consistency. East Africans are of different occurrence all through East Africa; who could decide whether slaughter of game for food was justifiable or criminal? But the greatest problem of all arises out of the raising of Native crops by protected game in areas where game wardens either do not exist or are not provided in sufficient numbers to ensure protection for the crops. Those who feel any sympathy for these points should demand publication of the recent British Government's dispatch received two years ago from the Governor of Nyasaland on the working of a new Game Ordinance, publication of which was refused by the late Government on the score of expense.

It is not true that a Commission was set up in London by the Government to study and make recommendations upon the question of game preservation in Tanganyika, East Africa, and Central Africa. After this category of interests in a thing, and the maximum protection for African to a large extent, forward evidence could be obtained from several Government Commissioners as to the limitations called for by the needs of advancing civilization and a free and unobstructed and unrestricted trade in the forest and game lands of the country.

Mr. Alfred Sharpe, in a letter to Mr. Jardine's statement, says he has given sections in connection with the management of the regulation or banning of motor cars in Tanganyika.

The letters which have appeared in *The Times* have called for a great deal of attention in this regard. In my opinion, and I have received a number of communications from which it is clear on an impeccable authority, that this revolting poaching is still a common. Perhaps now that public attention has been drawn to the matter, something more drastic will be done by the local Government to put a final stop to it.

With regard to the arms of precision of the policy of

the Government, and the fact that they are not allowed arms of precision from the provisions of the Game Ordinance, to the extent of satisfying the needs for game, they always did from time immemorial before the Game Law in East Africa. The main point is that in these and other times the Native had no means of killing game, and brought him guns and other means of destruction are only now being used. It is again and again that the Government with hundreds of thousands of pounds expended by Native hunters and sportsmen, and the Government, and my feeling is that the Native is a free man, and there are no game laws concerned, but if it wishes to shoot for profit or pleasure, put him on the same level as the European.

The Government should be advised to deal with them in a practical fashion, and to give them the opportunity of expressing their views. The Government should be advised to deal with them in a practical fashion, and to give them the opportunity of expressing their views.

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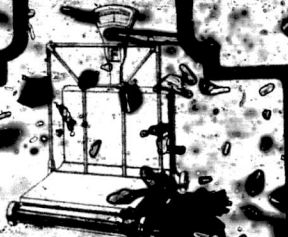
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Camp Comments

Unravelling Africa's Past History.

The impending meeting of the British Association in South Africa promises to be of special interest for not only are the results of the latest investigations into the Zimbabwe ruins to be presented, but recent finds of pre-human bones and weapons at Broken Hill are to be exhibited, and these may enable the age of the famous Rhodesian skull to be estimated. The unique character of this famous skull gives a peculiar flavour to the reports which will be read; and it is to be hoped that yet another corner of the veil which hides the past history of the mysterious continent will be lifted.

True Value of a Skintail.

What a magnificent should a young man be to succeed in Africa, asks the schoolmaster. The answer is not easily given, but it had to be supplied in words perhaps "versatility" is the best. In support of that suggestion many successful men might be cited, but on this occasion that of Sir J. B. Robinson rises to the surface, inasmuch as he has been storekeeper, soldier, diplomat, doctor, prospector, politician, art collector, mining magnate, financier, linguist, banker, sportsman, and a judge of a horse, a good speaker across country, and a navigator who has sailed his own vessel. He has well in all these varied roles. It is a list which will take some bearing.

Another African Mystery Animal.

A new kind of mystery animal seems to have been discovered in Uganda, where the District Commissioner of the West Nile has had brought to him a most unusual skin. The back is described as almost black but lightening to hyena grey on the flanks. There were practically none of the usual leopard spots, and only a few of the customary markings on the chestnut and round the lower jaw. The claws were as in a leopard, as were the general shape of the body, the head, the jaw and the tail. The local Lugabari name for the beast is given as *nodlawo*, as against *mutwo* for leopard, *oboton* for hyena, and *kami* for lion. It is said to be a very fierce animal, hunting in three or four, and is known to be a man-eater. It has also a peculiar laugh, uttered only when hunting. The Game Warden, Mr. Cecil Timpan, who has missed several specimens, the skin, which was sent to the curator, where he could examine it, but at least his description, as given above, of the animal, is a responsibility. The District Commissioner is clear that determination of the interesting specimen should not be difficult, which puts in a better class than the "sand-lizard".

How Fossils are Made.

The discovery of geological strata of bones of animals turned to stone is a phenomenon which always provokes speculation, and any one which will throw light on how so many specimens met with practically simultaneous death, and interment in one spot is very welcome. Pere Gourbier, of the site of the fossilisation, has observed that when a long way from the surface, and in the waters of a river, a pile of rot over the animals died to the north, leaving them both fish and crocodiles. When the wind drops the waters retreat, and many of the fish and reptiles are left to the yellow mud, the remains are buried in silt, is not mentioned by the observer, but in ancient times it is probable that this action was more active and rapid than it is at present. These observations in Africa, where conditions are often places very similar to what they were millions of years ago, are of the most important and are worth repeating.

Quail and Locusts.

Many European colonists are to-day suffering from almost unprecedented havoc among the crops by the all-devouring locusts, with A. W. L. R. who continues: "The old or preventive means against these pests—top-dressing, mounds, and any suggestion that may hold a hope of success should be welcome. It may therefore be of interest and profit to recall a cricket made some years ago by a French writer who attributed them to a sudden increase in locusts in Africa, to the wholesale destruction of the smaller birds, the partridges and quails. He asserted that quail numbers only rise to a few grammes of food that they try to eat, the size of a hen's seed, or a gramme, and that the quail alone consumes, day after day, a hundred locusts, or twenty times as many thousand during the period in which it eats a small amount, swallowed by a quail."

Unfortunately, in Africa, the birds in quantities without let or hindrance. If there is truth in the suggestion, the inclusion of above the practice is obvious, and the detriment their own birds and of the soil, the way to settle. If it were possible to give protection to the quail, the partridge, and the smaller birds, as is the case in many other parts of the Colony, and the quail, partridge, and the smaller birds, and settlers might be able to protect their crops quite possibly, that the locusts, years ago, without the quail, the partridge, and the smaller birds. The suggestion of a new combination is a worthy one for consideration.

It is suggested that this matter be weakened and matter published will be filed for all papers. All papers should be marked Camp Fire Comments.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

Each Africa's Information Bureau endeavours for the free service of its subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's opinion on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information of interest to our readers is welcome for that purpose. We are cordially desirous to give our Manufacturers assistance to appoint agents, and are seeking further presentations, and invited communication with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Bureau in such matters.

Ministry activities reported from Uganda.

The Salisbury Southern Rhodesia Flying Club has already fifty members.

Messrs. Whiteaway Baidlaw & Company are closing their branch in Uganda.

It is anticipated that the harvest of groundnuts, millet, and simsim in Tanganyika will be up to the average.

Custards receipts at the Port of Beira during May amounted to £16,946, compared with £18,730 for the corresponding period of 1928.

The Northern Rhodesia Company has a profit of £20,513 in respect of last year's working. A dividend of 2 1/2% is to be recommended.

Seed cotton in Uganda during the 1928/29 season totalled 916,576 tons, compared with 80,186 tons in 1927/28 and 739,27 tons in 1926/27.

Private motor cars registered in Kenya during 1928 numbered 277, and the number of trucks and omnibuses 1,233. In Uganda the figures were 317 and 451 respectively.

A Bill of Papers (*Cyperus Papirus*) given on 11th January by the Northern Rhodesia has been submitted to the Imperial Customs, so that its value for paper-making may be ascertained.

That country's exports of coal decreased from 47,044 metric tons in 1927 to 22,702 metric tons in 1928, a point which East African planters may well note. 23% of the exports were consigned to the United States.

The great increase in mineral production in Northern Rhodesia is shown by the fact that during the first three months of the current year the total production was valued at £27,491, while that of the corresponding period of 1928 was £150,325.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the year ended June 30, 1929, consisted of 9,500 cases of various sizes, 2,401 packages of iron and steel manufactures, 4,301 packages of exports, 1,000 packages of coffee, 5,700 packages of tea, and 667 packages of other goods.

A company of which Mrs. H. H. Hill is the controlling interest in which has been formed to provide inland and coastal services in East Africa. Mr. T. C. Black is the managing director, and the company's first steamer was due to arrive in Mombasa on July 15th.

The extent to which the Agricultural Department in Uganda is co-operating in the development of the National Seed-growing industry is shown from the fact that quantities of seed which were 30,000 *grosgrain* seedlings were distributed in Buganda alone during the past year, and that over 75,000 *grosgrain* seedlings were distributed in Kugis.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies and Information Office has received the following rainfall in Kenya during the past year: was as follows: Songoi, 41 inches; Meru, 31 inches; Rumuruti, Nakuru, and Keru, 24 inches; Kericho, Kitale, and Rongai, 24 inches; Kavirua and Marobit, 2 inches; Elgeet, 14 inches; Nanyuki, 15 inches; Meru and Tavusha, 10 inches.

The Sudan Government require the services of a Foreman of Works, aged twenty-six to thirty-two, preferably single. Candidates should have good knowledge of all building trades, be able to prepare estimates, and have some practical knowledge of reinforced concrete work. The corresponding salary will be £800 to ££324 according to age and qualifications.

A new Belgian company, the Mica Mining Corporation of Antwerp, has acquired Mveta Mica Mine, Tanganyika, hitherto the property of Chevalier Egon Fr. Kirschstein, the well-known Latvian mining geologist. Mr. J. A. Freeman, formerly of the East African Engineering and Trading Company, Ltd., has been appointed local manager of the new company, two of whose directors, Messrs. Hubert van Hecke and Georges Leman, have recently returned to Belgium from the territory.

H.M. Consul-General, Lourenço Marques, reports that the Treasury Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Portuguese East Africa by September 1, 1920, for the supply of one locomotive and tender, one diesel engine of 25 tons and a quantity of accessories. Those desirous of offering British-built rolling stock can obtain further particulars upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference number 22, 1920 should be quoted.

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Increased Profit for 1923.

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS LTD. announce a profit of £495,400 in respect of last year's working, to which is added £585,724 brought forward from the previous year when the profit totalled £441,077. After deducting £413,251 in respect of Preference and Ordinary dividends for 1922 and 1923 the sum of £667,874 is left available. It is proposed to pay the Preference dividend for the year ended June 20, 1923 an Ordinary final dividend of 10% made up of 5% for 1922, and to pay an interim dividend of 5% for 1923, all of which will amount to £1,315,000 leaving £552,874 to be carried forward to next year's accounts.

The Report states that the copper output of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga totalled 272,456 tons last year, a considerable increase on the output of 89,155 tons for 1922. The company produced 410 tons of refined tin during the year, and radio sales amounted to 22 grammes. In regard to the Nile Congo Disputes Syndicate Ltd. it is stated that an area of about 5,000 square miles has been taken up in Uganda on both sides of the Nile between the Sudan boundary and the Albert, with the object of testing the land deposits for the purpose of which there are duplicate concessions. In the Tanganyika concession the continuous and the two areas totalled 1,000 square miles to the south of Lake Tanganyika.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Peters Ltd. of 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, have been awarded a Grand Prix for the year 1923, which a dividend of 6% has again been paid on the Ordinary shares.

BEAUFIELD AND INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD. report a net profit of £2,547 for the year to December 31, 1923, and it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 2%. The output of sisal for 1923 was 13,771 tons, the average price for which was considerably lower than in the previous year. The company won the first prize for No. 1 sisal at the Kenya Agricultural Show held in October, 1923, with a ball selected by the Permanent Officer for the Colony's stocks at the coast awaiting shipment. The report states that no serious damage has been done to the sisal plants through the locust invasion.

Orders have recently been received for a concession for the development of electrical power by the utilization of the Pangani River Falls in Tanganyika. The scheme has been under consideration for the past twelve months, and it is expected that a definite decision on the part of the Government will be taken next month. As at present outlined it will take about two years to complete, while the cost will be in the neighbourhood of £25,000. Much of this expenditure will probably be incurred in this country for electrical machinery. The Government will undoubtedly have to contribute to the cost of the industry in Tanganyika, and it is expected that the Government will have a profitable position to take the concession. The Government is also equipped with electrical power for lighting and other purposes.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

has been irregular, but also for there has been a change in prices.

Kenya.

London-traded:	1085	od	to 1085	od
First size, pale	1105	od	to 1105	od
Medium	1105	od	to 1105	od
Bengrained	1105	od	to 1105	od
Town	1105	od	to 1105	od
Tanganika				
London cleaned	1105	od	to 1105	od
First size	1105	od	to 1105	od
Randa				
Toro				
First size, brownish	1105	od	to 1105	od
Fixed	1105	od	to 1105	od
Peaberry	1105	od	to 1105	od
London cleaned	1105	od	to 1105	od
First size	1105	od	to 1105	od
Second size	1105	od	to 1105	od
Peaberry	1105	od	to 1105	od

It is anticipated that the market will be quiet from July 30 to August 10.

Other Produce

Beans.—The market remains quiet, with a value of fair bulk at about 14s per cwt.
Peas.—The market has been quiet, followed by recent decline, and the quotation is now 10s for the best of Antwerp. No further information is reported.

Cloves.—Bales of new crop for August export shipments are offered at 10d per lb. The market is quiet, with sellers at 10d.

Cocoa.—The market is quiet, with a value of fair bulk at about 14s per cwt. The market has been quiet, followed by recent decline, and the quotation is now 10s for the best of Antwerp. No further information is reported.

Cotton Seed.—The nominal value is 18s per cwt. The market is quiet, with a value of fair bulk at about 14s per cwt. The market has been quiet, followed by recent decline, and the quotation is now 10s for the best of Antwerp. No further information is reported.

Wool.—The market is quiet, with a value of fair bulk at about 14s per cwt. The market has been quiet, followed by recent decline, and the quotation is now 10s for the best of Antwerp. No further information is reported.

Rubber.—The market is quiet, with a value of fair bulk at about 14s per cwt. The market has been quiet, followed by recent decline, and the quotation is now 10s for the best of Antwerp. No further information is reported.

Manila.—The market is quiet, with a value of fair bulk at about 14s per cwt. The market has been quiet, followed by recent decline, and the quotation is now 10s for the best of Antwerp. No further information is reported.

Wool.—The market is quiet, with a value of fair bulk at about 14s per cwt. The market has been quiet, followed by recent decline, and the quotation is now 10s for the best of Antwerp. No further information is reported.

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Wool.—The market is quiet, with a value of fair bulk at about 14s per cwt. The market has been quiet, followed by recent decline, and the quotation is now 10s for the best of Antwerp. No further information is reported.

At the present price is about 250 to 260 per ton, and for 1923, while for 1924 the price is about 270 to 280.

The market is firm, with buyers of East African No. 1 and No. 2 and for No. 3. The market is firm, with buyers of East African No. 1 and No. 2 and for No. 3. The market is firm, with buyers of East African No. 1 and No. 2 and for No. 3.

TANGANYIKA MEAT FACTORY.

In an official number which we published in connection with this article, a London weekly paper published an article on the establishment at Mwanza of a meat packing plant. That article, which is the subject of the present article, was written by a correspondent of the London Times, and was headed "Meat Packing in East Africa." The article, which is the subject of the present article, was written by a correspondent of the London Times, and was headed "Meat Packing in East Africa." The article, which is the subject of the present article, was written by a correspondent of the London Times, and was headed "Meat Packing in East Africa."

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Wool Bulk to East Africa

Table, specially compiled from the reports of the wool trade in East Africa.

	1922	1923	1924
British East African Territories			
Grey	500	131	5
Bleached	8,156	6,215	
Printed	18,537	16,324	
Dyed in the piece	30,827	27,047	22,172
Coloured	1,027	766	391
Non-British East African Territories			
Grey	285	450	300
Bleached	1,085	800	1,810
Printed	2,097	2,097	2,097
Dyed in the piece	3,800	2,097	2,097
Coloured	766	391	391

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Steamer	From	From	From
s.s. "CLIFFONTEIN"	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	14 Aug. 1917
s.s. "MIAN"	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	28 Aug. 1917
s.s. "GRIFORSEK"	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	11 Sept. 1917

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Steamer	From	From	From
s.s. "RANDSPONTEIN"	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	14 Aug. 1917
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Khartoum, a modern town with harbor, is the only place in the Sudan where the sun does not shine and the wind does not blow. The Railways and Steamers Dept. BURMAN, a wonderful African Metropolis, distinct with all that is most characteristic of native life, is near by, stretching for 500 miles along the shores of the Great Nile. Nearby, very African nationality add, there are here represented, practising their art and crafts in the markets.

The Sudan is one of the most beautiful and accessible countries in the world. It is a vast, fertile, and healthy country, with a most varied and interesting flora and fauna.

Big Game Shooting. The Sudan Government Railways and Steamers. Sudan Government Railways and Steamers. Khartoum, Sudan.

ward, the expenses of the expedition in the British Museum to Tanganyika in the land and to investigate the fossil and dinosaur remains in that area.

The territory agreed to participate in the joint meteorological service which is being established in Eastern Africa, and which will include one of the remaining gaps in the meteorological survey of the world. The advantage to be derived thus is...

The Territory is being built up from diseases, insect pests, and suitability for settlement, daily and seasonal forecasts of weather will be made. Some possible rain-festation problems will be discussed in their relation to climate conditions. The use of the lake levels can be studied in relation to the fall and ebb of the lake, the best of an analysis from the climate point of view can be made on the daily information...

At first, the station will be established at Tabora, where apparatus will be installed for recording and continuously transmitting pressure, temperature, wind, sunshine, and cloud observations. The stations at Bukoba, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga, Arusha, Tanga, Mpwapwa, and Kasanga will be established in the territory towards the establishment of the railway.

Landings at Tabora and Bukoba are the only airfields in the Territory. The two airfields have good grass surfaces, but the latter is quite new, and should be practically of any type of machine in the near future. At Bukoba and Mwanza there are landing grounds suitable for light aircraft, while at Arusha and Mpwapwa there are good roads for heavy traffic. Aerodromes are contemplated at Bukoba, Mpwapwa, and Kasanga.

The output of gold amounted to 74.050 oz. of alluvial, or 50% more than in the previous year, practically the same being added from the alluvial deposits on the Kulu, Sir, and Mawoga rivers. The output of diamonds amounted to 24.680 carats, valued at £1,232, chiefly from Mabuki in the Mwanza district, where 2,500 carats of rough stones and carats, while the same weighing 1,000 carats and over was sent to the market during the year. There was a serious shortage of gold in the Territory, and the Government has had to take steps to remedy this. It is proposed to explore the occurrence of this mineral in the south-west of the Territory, with results which can be of considerable value to the Government.

The work of drilling in a drier to the west of Mwanza, and some of the work done at Kyerwa. Arrangements with an influential mining house have concluded at the end of the year to prospect thoroughly in a systematic way the large deposits, while the company has applied for an area covering the lower Mwanza river, with the object of drilling the river bed.

The work of drilling the Njombe deposit for copper ceased in February of last year, the results having been disappointing. Another company has, however, acquired an option for a large area of land, with the object of testing the deposit for a greater depth.

A sample of graphite was exported from the Territory, and the quality of the graphite was found to be satisfactory. It is stated that there are considerable deposits of the mineral in the Territory, and a wide area is being explored for it.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

The only way to the African mind is through the use of African speech. - *Wester*

If one wants to see Africa thoroughly, all that is required is to herd them together in a large and costly way. - *D. K. G. Fraser*, of the C.M.S., Lusaka, Southern Rhodesia.

It is our intention to press to the fore, which has been at the Genaph to be sent to each of the members. - *Captain Douglas*, Secretary of the British Empire League.

The Europeans were to leave Uganda together to Morocco. Africans were to ask them to go. If the Africans were to leave, the Europeans would do the same thing. - *Prof. J. H. B. ...*

The Royal Geographical Society has played a leading part in the discovery of the sources of the Nile and in the exploration of the wonderful country of East Africa. - *Geographical Society, annual report*

The only way to the African mind is through the use of African speech. - *Wester*

Of Mr. Saurin has been well said that what he is essentially an idealist. He has too rarely a name to brook that common idealism which has been the undoing of so many well-meaning but practical enthusiasts. - *Mr. Saurin*

Here in Rhodesia the Native is essentially an agriculturist, and agriculture is of the greatest economic importance to the Colony. - *The Native*



THE UGANDA COTTON INDUSTRY
Comments on the Report

and the Editor of "East Africa"

The following conclusions of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Cotton Industry of Uganda, 1929, are—

The Uganda is over-crowded, and that its kinning industry as a whole is not in a healthy or satisfactory state (paras. 1 and 11).

That, cheating of the Native grower and sharp practices consist almost to a very considerable extent (paras. 14, 15, 17, 18).

That it is not sufficient to set a price for the cotton which is not remunerative, nor only in the interest of the growers but also in the case of the growers, that a number of gineries in Uganda should be erected, and that the capital at present invested in the industry should be withdrawn, and that the industry be reorganised (para. 100).

That the only remedy for the loss of the cotton industry and the loss of employment is to increase the yield of the cotton (para. 101).

The Report is a valuable collection of information on the Uganda cotton growing industry, and the Commission have carried out their work and the general support afforded them by the public and to the suitable framing of the terms of Reference under which they were appointed.

These findings of fact which the Commission have reached for the purpose of ascertaining from time to time whether a fair price is being paid to the Native cultivator.

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(8) It is recommended that the Government should set up a Board of Cotton Producers in Uganda (paragraphs 120-122).

(9) It is recommended that the Government should set up a Board of Cotton Producers in Uganda (paragraphs 120-122).

(10) It is recommended that the Government should set up a Board of Cotton Producers in Uganda (paragraphs 120-122).

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(28) It is recommended that the Government should set up a Board of Cotton Producers in Uganda (paragraphs 120-122).

(29) It is recommended that the Government should set up a Board of Cotton Producers in Uganda (paragraphs 120-122).

hope that it would provide for unity amongst ginneries. The only enabling Government to deal with a single entity is by presenting all ginning questions instead of with a conglomeration of interests. Most officials were suspicious and acutely jealous of each other. That effort failed in its original purpose for the very reasons which it was designed to overcome.

There is no doubt whatever that had Uganda had the benefit of modern model ginneries properly centralised, such as are established in the Gezira, where the ginneries are owned and operated by one commercial concern, working in the closest accord with the Government, the excessive charges placed on production in Uganda would never have arisen. The demerits of effects of changing and sharp practices on the native chiefs and peasants to which the Commission draw attention would have been avoided, and Uganda would today be in a position successfully to compete in cotton growing with America, Egypt and India.

As in the story of Simbad the Sailor, where the old man of the Sea hoisted on the shoulders of Simbad, clung there and refused to dismount, so in Uganda the cotton growing industry (Simbad) is burdened with the ginning business (the Old Man of the Sea). Simbad released himself from his burden by making the Old Man drink a wet method which proved serviceable in Simbad's predicament, but a method hardly applicable in Uganda, where prohibition would seem to be a better approach to success.

There are to-day in Uganda 20 ginneries and 2000000 of cotton being stored, the capital cost of which would be between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000, of which the excess amount over the estimate for the needs of the industry is probably less than £2,000,000. The British Cotton Growing Association in their last report said that there is sufficient machinery provided in the country to handle a crop five times the size of the current crop yet produced.

The straightening out of this demerit, which requires statesmanship and good statesmanship. Nobody would be foolish enough to imagine that it can be accomplished on paper, by a doctrine of philosophy or in the absence of practical support.

Generally speaking, the Commission appear to favour an attempt at reconstruction from within, although it may be that the Commission is with more out of consideration of the ginneries' position and the incorrect assumption that assistance from outside the country would be unprofitable to protect the interests of ginneries.

Any scheme of reconstruction must obviously concern itself primarily with the growers. Decision for unless this is placed as a condition for a long time and a fair effort to be made, regarding the ginning business, cannot be rendered ineffective.

In every consideration of this question it is imperative to remember that there are two things: (a) the cotton growing industry of Uganda, and (b) the ginning business. Between these two are the cardinal points of distinction.

As regards (a) the cotton growing industry, it is one of the best natural products of the world. The world's cotton production in 1930 was 10,000,000 bales, and the average annual value of the cotton produced in Uganda and the Sudan was £1,000,000. The cotton industry of Uganda and the Sudan is one of the best natural products of the world. The world's cotton production in 1930 was 10,000,000 bales, and the average annual value of the cotton produced in Uganda and the Sudan was £1,000,000. The cotton industry of Uganda and the Sudan is one of the best natural products of the world. The world's cotton production in 1930 was 10,000,000 bales, and the average annual value of the cotton produced in Uganda and the Sudan was £1,000,000.

and is an industry which has in itself no problems or difficulties of any consequence. It is when we come to the ginning business that the ridiculous and painful situation becomes apparent. The report of the Commission of Inquiry deals to an overwhelming degree with the ginning business. It is intended to do nothing in terms of reference, and it is the ginning system of business which comes in for their wholesale condemnation and is shown to be responsible for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The task of the Commission in suggesting ways and means to rectify the position was undoubtedly a very difficult one, and assuming that their outlook only permitted them to look to the industry itself for the provision of the requisite finance for reconstruction, their suggested percentage of allocation is not unimpeachable, if inadequate in total, but the important fact seems to have been overlooked that the present redundant ginneries does not constitute anything like a complete solution of the situation to which they draw attention.

It is suggested that compensation for all ginneries closed shall be paid for by the farmer, the grower, and the Government in varying proportions. It is difficult, however, to see how anyone except the Native grower will ultimately contribute the whole amount, and the prospect arises whether the goose of the golden egg might not in consequence become a very sick bird indeed. The Government contribution suggested is not to exceed £150,000, which would leave a very large balance for the others. In any case, the parties to the suggested new arrangement are those who directly or indirectly have come for a considerable period of contemplation by the Commission for the state of affairs in the industry, and the grower will no doubt wish to know whether the change, which he will pay for, is going to improve his lot, to provide his industry with a modern ginning system, and bring all the work back to normal.

One regards the arrangement of co-operation as a social habit of the people, an aspect which has a habit of being overlooked. It is that in the past, the ginning business, which prevail in Uganda effective co-operation between ginneries, is extremely difficult to achieve. The ginning business are so varied in character, opinion, and outlook, that a thorough re-orientation under one supreme head, as would be necessary under the almost impossible to bring about except under the strict supervision of a board of central control, which, because of the number of ginneries, would be far too unwieldy to be of any practical use. In addition to this, the ginning business in any way worth the name of a ginning business, has a long history of co-operation, and the ginning business is a very old industry, and the ginning business is a very old industry, and the ginning business is a very old industry.

The Commission's recommendation of local ginning is a policy of desperation and an endeavour to make the best of a bad job. Their recommendations show in fact, that at least they confirm the fact that the existing system has brought about a very serious and disastrous situation, and that the existing system has brought about a very serious and disastrous situation, and that the existing system has brought about a very serious and disastrous situation.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. H. L. Sutton is en route to Tanga.

Mr. S. A. Walden is on his way back to Tanganyika.

Capt. the Hon. C. Wood is on his way back to Kenya.

Captain P. Gregory-Smith is en route for Mombasa.

The Rt. Hon. C. M. S. Ameri leaves this week on a visit to Canada.

Mr. F. W. C. Morgan is in charge of the Songea district of Tanganyika.

Mr. Cleasby W. Chorley has been appointed an Honorary Game Warden of Uganda.

Maj. L. A. Notman, M.C., is returning to Portuguese East Africa in the s.s. "Pisa".

Mr. W. Fair-Baird has been elected President of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland.

Mr. Mark Milson, of the Uganda Legal Department, has been transferred from Kampala to Mbale.

Mr. R. S. Darrock has been appointed Assistant District Commissioner in the Kerio Province, Kenya.

Lieut. J. H. Gauner, of the 6th King's African Rifles, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Kenya.

Mr. J. Anderson, Chief Engineer of the Lake steamers of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, is on his way home.

Mr. R. S. B. M. Hickson-Mahony, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, has arrived in this country on leave.

General Eben Ferraz, the new Prime Minister of Portugal, is an ex-Governor of Mozambique. His mother is English.

Mr. S. M. Huggins, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika Territory, recently assumed charge of the Kericho district.

Dr. and Mrs. Jewell, of Nairobi, have been staying in Peterborough with Sir Richard Worsley, who visited East Africa last year.

Sir John and Lady Sandeman have just completed an extended tour in Canada. They expect to return to this country in November.

The Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond have left London for Sandhill, near Christchurch, where they will spend August and September.

On his return from leave Mr. D. W. Saunders-Jones, of the Zanzibar Administration, has been posted to the Mkoani district of Pemba.

Mr. G. A. Tyson has been officially appointed by the Kenya Government as valuer for purposes of the Estate Duty (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1920.

The engagement is announced between Capt. N. Costa, of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and Miss L. M. Cranage, of Corbridge, Northumberland.

Lieutenant F. A. Hopkins, M.P.E.S., of the Camp of His Excellency the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

Dr. J. L. Gilks, who has just arrived from Kenya where he is now Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, has served in the Colony for the past twenty years.

Major Walter Elliot, J.P., representing the Empire Marketing Board at the Pan African Agricultural and Veterinary Conference which opens in Victoria to-day.

Mr. Dixon Blair, who is retiring from his position of Director of Surveys and Land in Uganda, served in Ceylon and Fiji before his transfer to the Protectorate in 1920.

Lord Woolington, who has considerable interests in Kenya Colony, has been entertaining a party at Lavinton Park, Perthshire, for some time.

Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, Commissioner of Customs in Kenya, left the Colony in mail week for Southern Rhodesia to advise on certain matters relating to Customs services.

Mr. F. H. Hutton, youngest son of Mr. E. J. Hutton, of Buenos Aires, was recently married in Nakuro to Miss Jean Alison Duff, elder daughter of Mr. J. R. Duff.

Sir Edward Grigg, who left London last week to resume his duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya, was received by the Prince of Wales on the eve of his departure.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Cope Morgan, who recently completed 5,500 miles from Lagos to South Africa in the Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, have now arrived in England.

Mr. G. G. Ishamel, the well-known Kampala barrister and business man, has been unanimously nominated by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce for the vacancy on the Kampala Township Authority.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hinsley, Apostolic Vicar to the Catholic Missions in Africa, who has recently spent a considerable time in Eastern Africa en route from Dar es Salaam to Zanzibar and West Coast.

Abyssinia has just appointed a Minister of Trade with a view to the opening of a National primary Minister of Commerce in Abyssinia Government. It is understood that he is now en route to England.

General Smith has accepted an invitation of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford and the Rhodes Trustees to be the Rhodes Memorial Lecturer for the year 1929-1930 and expects to arrive in Oxford in October next.

Major A. C. Church, M.C., M.P., who is now in South Africa, is shortly to pay another visit to Kenya. It will be recalled that he was a member of the East Africa Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Ormsby-Gore.

Messrs. A. C. Beatty, J. A. Dunn, W. Selkirk and Lieutenant Colonel R. Micklethwait, all of whom are on the Board of Selection Trust, Ltd. are among the directors of Trepana Mines Ltd., a new company formed to acquire mining rights in Yugoslavia.

Mr. K. A. Bone, who was married in Nairobi in January 1927 and came to England shortly afterwards, was last week granted a decree nisi against his wife, Hilda Erica Isobel, and was awarded damages of £375 against the respondent, Mr. A. B. Collins.

Capt. E. N. Sullivan, Bailiour, who has just arrived home on leave, was the recipient of an animated address from the Indian Association of Kenya before his departure from the Colony. He has been its Superintendent of the Mombasa office for many years past.

We begin that an English edition of Mr. Kitching's book, "The Secret People," is to be published very shortly at the price of 3s. 6d. by Messrs. Stanley Martin and Co. The book is described by the author as "An African Adventure for boys between nine and ninety."

Mr. J. V. Bulkeley, Port Manager at Mombasa, is home on leave after three very strenuous years in Kenya. Before his selection by the late Sir Christian Feilding for the task of establishing work at Mombasa harbour on its present modern basis, Mr. Bulkeley had had wide experience of railway and dock traffic in Great Britain, Canada, the United States, China, and Japan. He is also the author of several works on rail transport.



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Mr. W. L. Hoyle, who will be a layman in many of our Uganda readers as manager of the Uganda Diocese, is on his way to Kenya to set up an appointment with the Secretary for Propagation of Christian Knowledge. He will be succeeded in Uganda by Mr. K. Hay Dale.

Mr. A. B. Lunnahill has been elected President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa for the ensuing year with Mr. R. S. Campbell as Vice-President. Mr. George Tom continues to be the Honorary Treasurer, the next election of the Association is to be held at Mombasa.

It has been arranged between Geoffrey Alchin, Esq. of F.M. Consular Service (Lieut.), only son of Mr. T. C. Alchin, Esq. and Mrs. Alchin, of Dromfield, Kenya, and Katherine Theodosia, elder daughter of Mr. J. H. Stevens, C.B., G.O., and Mrs. Sinclair, M.B., of Seckhampton, Somerset.

Sir William Brass, M.P., and Mr. H. J. H. H. M.P., have been nominated members of the Advisory and Consultative Committee to examine and report to the Secretary of State for Air on questions relating to the development of aviation in the British Empire. Mr. Williams is also a member of the committee appointed in connection with the censorship of films exhibited in the tropical countries of the Empire.

Mr. Ernest Evelyn, the Kenya settler who was murdered on July 11 at Robinson's Falls, served in West Africa before he went to Kenya Colony some few years ago, is the trial of two Natives in connection with his murder was opened last week at Rumuruti when Mr. Ernest Evelyn, with whom Mr. Kenyon had dined on the night previous to the murder, stated that he knew nothing about him or that he could not have had any Natives on his estate.

Lieutenant Colonel O. C. Du Port, D.S.O., Minister of Agriculture and Lands of Southern Rhodesia, is on sea recently on board the "Garth" captained by Colonel Du Port, served both in the South African and the Great War, and at the conclusion of the latter proceeded to Southern Rhodesia where he took up land near Salisbury. He was in the Legislative Council of the Colony in 1924 and has been Minister of Agriculture and Lands for the past two years. He was known to many leading East Africans and had attended one of the East African Unofficial Conferences.

Members of the British Association which is now holding its annual meetings in South Africa, are to visit Kenya during the latter part of August. An Organising Committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of the late Mr. Alexander Holm to make the necessary arrangements for the visit. The Committee is composed of Messrs. C. B. Anderson, Dr. J. E. Smith, Mr. E. Hart, Mr. C. M. Dobbs, Mr. L. J. Brown, Mr. H. B. Gardiner, Mr. Gordon, Mr. J. H. Johnston, Mr. R. N. Lewis, Mr. A. Wood, General D. Rhodes, Mr. H. L. Sykes, Colonel A. K. Tucker, Colonel R. B. Turner, and Mr. A. T. Tyack. It is hoped that alternate tours may be arranged, one of which would include a visit to the Rift Valley, the caves at Voi and Kitale, another in the Eldoret and Kitale districts, a third to Lake Kivu and Kisumu, and a fourth to Nyeri and Naivasha.

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East Africa Press

HUNTING IN THE TANZANIA

It is a well-known fact that the game laws on the subject of hunting are the same in all parts of the East Africa. It is said, *inter alia*:

"Every game warden has to meet bitter complaints and cries of 'extermination' from settlers, planters, and pastoralists, both white and black. These pioneers of bush and plain all the roving bands and troops of Africa's wonderful fauna are sure to be *coust*, whether they be lions, leopards, antelopes or lions.

Sportsmen will be shocked to hear of Government officials, Frederick Jackson, the advocate whose poisoning by strychnine and arsenic of the larger animals and also of the pig and baboons. Settlers in the Nairobi and Kampeni districts and land their dogs to kill wild animals by the *na gaha* pest, communicated to domestic stocks by vast migrant herds of game. In East Africa white farms and Native *shambas* are raided by elephants, many of whose backs ride the first of these by the in Cape Colony both the British and Dutch farmers declare war upon the herd of some four hundred upon their preserve. It is impossible to resist these beasts, and the drought drives the far off in search of food and water.

The rhino is the most frequent of all riders. Even Captain T. Ritchie, a game warden of the district, has to fight the settled areas, but crafty and dangerous brute, the buffalo is a night-raider of crops of wheat and maize. The lion is a great damage doer, plaguing the settlers of the Inyanga and Athi river region, so do the enormous herds of *kongoni* wildebeests (Grant's and *impress*). These consume the grass, and water, they also in the soil when they calve down, and the cause outbreaks of the dreaded *snostis* among the Masai cattle. Even the gentle giraffe is a fine counted in a single herd!) is now condemned, he has left a diet of spines and thorns for young grain and coffee trees, and ostriches are serious marauders.

Settlement of the Usin Gatu plateau have on lions and leopards, hyenas and jackals. But in their plain, arid and reedbeds, came warning on the crops. As for black pastoralists, like the warlike Masai, when Government demanded these men, the lion-troops retaliated upon the crops of their human foe, and moreover, mauled and killed hundreds of these magnificent savages in a short time. To end them, a professional hunter was sent, and in four months his official accounted for no fewer than eighty lions and ten leopards.

It is clear that the game of Africa is being lost with progress and development throughout the continent, which after all must be the first condition of local civilization. Game wardens do their best against lawless poachers with a limited staff, scattered over enormous and often trackless areas. But vast herds and troops of wild beasts cannot be confined to any given area, however suitable. Hunting, by way of a trade, has become an urban industry, fostered by the hotels, contractors, and shops of Mombasa and Nairobi, and a body of professionals, already in the land, and really agents in British Tanganyika, who have no hesitation in saying that the whole

sale *bathes* carried on in suburban car parties are often considered a piece of beneficence by pioneer settlers and farmers who win a livelihood in the wild places by beam-breaking. "Fort" and "them" has too often besieged, assumed and in these proceedings or migrating beasts.

Lord Francis Scott, who urges the Tanganyika Government to declare the Serengeti plain a closed area for hunting and to allow photography only on a permit, has no time in replying to Mr. Fitzgerald. His forcible words:

"The views of a majority of settlers in the towards game preservation are very different to the views of farmers with a sporting outlook towards the preservation of foxes in England. They raise that preservation may be a certain amount of harm to the crops, but they also realize that it is an advantage to the country as a whole if it is brought in game into the country. It is a good deal of money into the country, but it is also been the means of attracting many of our best and most prominent settlers."

The majority of farmers in East Africa have no desire to see the extermination, and in proof of this there are many available. Honorary game wardens in the Kenya territory, with a few well-known farmers, the general attitude in Kenya is that game should be preserved to any great extent in the settled areas, though there always will be individuals who keep game on their land.

It should be preserved in areas where it does little or no harm to crops, people who have farms on the outskirts of the settled area are liable to suffer a certain amount of depreciation of their land, but Mr. Fitzgerald's letter gives a somewhat false and exaggerated idea of the damage done, which in fact is infinitesimal when compared with the harm by drought or locusts. When it is shown to be a real menace the game department is always ready to assist in its destruction, and an instance given by Mr. Fitzgerald of eight lions being destroyed in four months in the Masai reserve is an illustration of this fact. To sum up, the general feeling of farmers in Kenya (and I speak of myself) is that the present policy of the Government towards game preservation and the administration of the Game Department is satisfactory, and follows a sound line of give-and-take between the various conflicting interests."

Mr. Fitzgerald answered in the following terms:

"I regret that Lord Francis Scott should find my letter giving a completely false and exaggerated idea of the damage done by wild game of all grades to the property of the race and life of settlers. If he will refer to last year's Report of the Kenya Game Department (pp. 10-15) he will find all the facts officially set out by the Chief Game Warden, Captain A. H. A. Ritchie. This able officer here deals in detail with all the points and rue of the humbler *set*, both white and black, in whose interests alone my letter was written, and for whom even those partly honorary game wardens (of military and police rank) could do little or nothing. Captain Ritchie begins this section as follows: 'More trouble than has been customary in recent years has been reported from various parts of the Colony. The inability of my Department to do more than sympathize in the greater number of cases, is a source of mortification to us, and of irritation and distress to the unhappy sufferers.'"

It is manifestly true that the best way to control the spreading of such diseases is to keep their carriers in game reserves. The game reserves are their farms, their hunting grounds, and their homes. They are the only places where they can be kept, and where they can be controlled. The game reserves are the only places where they can be kept, and where they can be controlled. The game reserves are the only places where they can be kept, and where they can be controlled.

Mr. A. Ritchie's intervention in the discussion takes the form of the following four extracts from his report on the Game Department of Kenya:

(1) We must ensure that the conflict between the developmental uses of the Colony in their various directions, and the presence of game, shall never become a permanent one. Game management must have a reasonable right and power to control the use of land, crops, and forests to protect themselves and that it does not do, nor can any law be made to prevent the means of so doing.

(2) It is essential that this Department should be in a position to inspect some adequate form of game and vermin control. In no other manner can the clash of interests, in which game must inevitably be worsted, be avoided.

(3) I am confident that by the systematic preservation and control we can continue to produce game, to retain our game, and to make a new and better assist in the agricultural progress of the Colony.

Since my report was written I have, he says, been given two extra assistants, whose duties are entirely to assist in driving off and, where necessary, in killing off degrading game and to employ one being employed in white settled areas, and one in Native Reserves.

EAST AFRICAN COTTON GROWING.

The July number of the *Empire Cotton Growing Review* notes the remarks of Mr. E. H. Jackson, Chairman of the Council, in introducing the annual reports that Tanganyika and Nyasaland were the only two places to show a substantial increase in output as compared with the previous year—the figure for Tanganyika (nearly 33,000 bales) being easily a record for that country, while in Nyasaland the outstanding feature was the steadily increasing production of cotton grown by natives. The most important factors affecting the further increase in the area of Empire grown cotton were increase in the area under the control of seed supply by Government to ensure that only kept pure during the stages of multiplication into sufficient is available for general use and payment to the Native of satisfactory price for the crop.

Mr. C. A. Mansford, Government mycologist in Uganda, concludes his study of Cotton Diseases in Uganda, dealing with mechanical injuries to cotton bolls and with the internal flora of cotton seed in Uganda. This has been a valuable work. Mr. E. B. Kenchington has an interesting paper on adventitious bud formation in Sudan cotton.

RESTING IN THE WILDERNESS

MRS. ALICE STEWART, a well-known big game hunter, has been killed by a lion in the bush and escaped unscathed, according to a report from the *East African*.

She is supposed to be a diamond country near Mwanza in Tanganyika Territory, the one day she had returned from a hunting party. She had a lioness with her in the bush. Mr. Stewart, with her, the heavy shotgun, was quickly on the scene in several companions. He found the lioness hiding in a small patch of large party of natives were soon beating through the bushes, and presently the lioness was charged.

It might be Mr. Stewart's lioness was certainly a kill, he waited until the brute was only a few yards away, then fired with the rifle. The bullet, however, only grazed the lioness's shoulder, and Mr. Stewart, in an effort to seize the shotgun from his bearer, was struck and lay down with the lioness on top of him. For a few moments Mr. Stewart miraculously escaped death, but finally the lioness bit him on the neck and lacerated his head for a fatal wound at the base of the neck.

At that moment Mr. Stewart, in a desperate effort, brought one of his feet up with all his force into the eye of the animal's muzzle, which so astonished her that she turned and fled. Mr. Stewart then ran to his hut.

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Stewart was again, and seized his broken shotgun, and fired without aiming aim at the lioness. The bullet found a fatal spot, and the lioness fell dead in her track.

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