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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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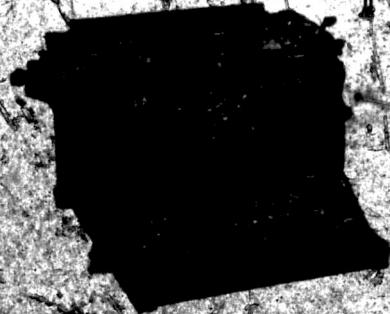
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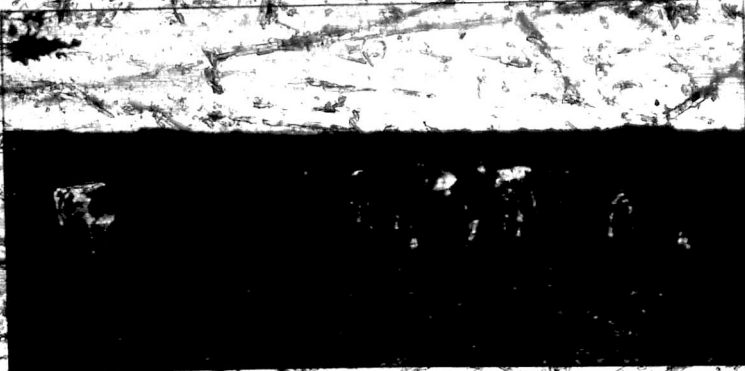
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## EDITORIAL

### THE SERVICES OF THE SETTLER.

PROBABLY SCARCELY attended last week's East Africa Dinner with the hope of hearing Sir Hilton Young and at the findings of the Commission on Closer Union in East Africa, in which he is presiding and so, having expected nothing, those present were gratified at what he did say. He went out of his way to pay tribute to the unselfish manner in which East Africans had approached the problems which the Commission is now to investigate, and he seized the opportunity of testifying to the immense natural resources of the territories, of emphasising their great destiny

and of endorsing the fine spirit which animates the Britons upon whom falls the heat and burden of the day. Richly merited praise was paid to the work which British administrators, missionaries, and traders have done and are doing, but even warmer was that offered in evident sincerity "to those who are the very foundation stone of the future, the men of enterprise, the men who are able to confront hardship with a capacity for endurance, who bind themselves to the most important of all works, the development of the resources of the soil."

The settler community, said Sir Hilton Young categorically, is the most important factor in the future of East Africa. A few minutes previously Sir Charles Eliot had remarked with satisfaction that the present British Government, unlike some of its predecessors, viewed white settlement with favour. The day before Sir Sydney Henn, addressing the annual meeting of the Joint East African Board, had recorded that both in the dual policy of European and Native development. Three such utterances made by three such authorities within the space of little more than thirty hours deserve to be noted, for they demonstrate once again that those who have seen East African settlement for themselves regard it as a moral and material success, of benefit to the African, to the Empire, and to the world at large. Those students of African progress who are genuinely concerned about the impact of civilisation upon the primitive peoples of the Last Continent—and no reasonable person would attempt to minimise the difficulties to be faced—will be reassured by the judgment of public men who have earned the confidence of their fellow-countrymen, but unfortunately there are two other kinds of critics whom nothing will apparently conciliate, the small but vocal section of men who, though they have lived in East Africa and understand its life, choose to put a wrong construction upon so many facts, and the larger but entirely uneducated section which, actuated chiefly by doctrinaire objections of a political character, assumes the worst and steadfastly refuses to believe any other else. Such critics can, it would appear, be disarmed only gradually and by the one policy of seeking continually to lift East African problems more and more out of the political arena. Mr. Amery, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, and Mr. J. H. Thomas have done excellent service at the Colonial Office in that direction, and we trust that the investigations and utterances of the members of the Commission on Closer Union will reinforce their efforts. Sir Hilton Young wisely asked East Africa to show him patience, East Africans equally confidently ask the Mother Country for continued confidence.

## THIS YEAR'S EAST AFRICA DINNER.

## SIR HILTON YOUNG'S IMPRESSIONS OF EAST AFRICA.

Special Report to "East Africa."

The East Africa Dinner held on Thursday last at the Hotel Cecil was a most successful function, attended by some three hundred East Africans and their friends.

The loyal toast having been honoured, Sir Charles Eliot, who presided, said that a telegram had been received from Nairobi reading: "Elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council and Convention of Associations send greetings to all East African friends and friends of East Africa and best wishes for an enjoyable evening." Mr. Amery and Mrs. Amery and Sir George and Lady Schuster had unfortunately accepted other invitations before the date of the dinner was fixed, and all would be sorry to hear that Sir Edward Northey was prevented from attendance by the death of his mother. Sir John Sandeman Allen was detained in Paris, and Sir Alfred Sharpe had had to go to Lisbon.

That Dinner was the first under the auspices of the East Africa Dinner Club. The first East Africa Dinner had been held in 1905, when between twenty and thirty people attended. There had been great growth under the aegis of the Joint East African Board under the chairmanship of Sir Sydney Henn, but the new constitution of the Board did not permit it to undertake financial liabilities, the present East Africa Dinner Club had been established, not only to arrange the annual dinner, but also to form a rallying centre for the entertainment of any distinguished East Africans who might be in London. All interested in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia were welcomed to membership.

## East Africa in 1908.

"It is a very great pleasure to me to be here to-night," proceeded Sir Charles Eliot, "and those words in no conventional sense, for when one has been absent from a country for twenty-four years, as I have been from East Africa, nothing can be more gratifying than to find that one is still remembered (applause), and I cannot find words to thank adequately the Committee for the honour that they have done me in inviting me to be the chairman to-night. My interest in East Africa is still very great, but I labour under the disadvantage that I know nothing about the countries as they are to-day. It is a great pleasure to see so many friends whom I knew in East Africa as many as twenty-eight years ago."

When he first came to East Africa in 1900, the Governor, Sir Arthur Hardinge, and Sir Basil Cave had already made his name in Zanzibar, and Sir Harry Johnston was Commissioner in Uganda. From Mombasa he went up-country by the Uganda Railway. At Mazeri there were some houses, and then we went on into the jungle leading to Nairobi. At Nairobi we expected to find a city of many houses, but instead I found some railway buildings and an Indian shop. Next morning we continued across the plains to Nairobi, and saw a most magnificent display of animal life. There were many stopping places

there was a station building and an Indian shop. Houses, mosques, and oriental palaces were not there, and as the day passed on I wondered what sort of country I was going to administer. Nairobi had a considerable number of houses, and even a carriage. In fact, the only carriage was turned out in my honour. When I afterwards went further up the railway, the stations were always the same, a railway building and an Indian shop, until I arrived at Nakuru, where I was really surprised. There I found a good many thousand people in houses and tents. It was railroad, and there was an enormous number of coolies and other workmen. Later I went back. Nakuru had absolutely disappeared and the settlement had risen again at Londiani. On another journey I accompanied Sir George Whitehouse on the first mail that went over the completed Uganda Railway to Kisumu.

## The Progress of Twenty-Five Years.

Most railways are built because there are people and goods to be transported. The Uganda Railway went through a very sparsely inhabited country, but it spread civilisation and brought European settlement across the plains and mountains of East Africa. When the Uganda Railway was finished the problem seemed to be what merchandise should be sent by it. In 1903 the imports into Kenya and Uganda were about £560,000, and the exports £210,000. Now the imports are £7,500,000 and the exports £8,500,000. The highest estimate of the European population when I was there was twelve hundred. Now it is well over twelve thousand. Then there were difficulties with such things as telegraph wires, which the giraffes pulled down. At that time the ladies of the Masai and Nandi tribes wore a costume in many ways approximating that worn in Europe to-day. (Laughter.) They had short skirts and not only had their hair cut short, but shaved their heads. Round their legs and arms was wire. Imagine what that meant to the telegraph lines. It was like leaving a jewellery shop open in the English countryside. The Masai was expected to provide his lady with several yards of telegraph wire, and it required considerable persuasion on the part of the military and police to cure them of this taste. To-day you can take a ticket from Mombasa to Cairo, and from Dar es Salaam to Cape Town and motors, I believe, are everywhere, but when I was in East Africa motors were not very well known in England, and there was not a single one in the Protectorate. Mombasa had its roller transport.

East Africa has in recent years received very many distinguished visitors, and it is now to have the great honour of entertaining the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester. I could not mention those who have had the privilege of seeing His Royal Highness on his travels know very well how great is the enthusiasm and inspiration which he produced in the countries visited. East



Africa will not miss a most loyal and enthusiastic welcome. (Applause.) Much as he has travelled His Royal Highness will, I think, find that some of the scenery in East Africa will stand comparison with the most remarkable landscapes in any other part of the world.

"I believe the present Government is in favour of encouraging European settlement in East Africa (cheers), and sees in it not a menace to Native rights but rather an aid to the civilisation and education of the African population."

**"Our Guests."**

"Now to my real purpose—to propose the health of our guests, the members of the Commission which recently visited East Africa. Sir Hilton Young, whom we are proud to receive to-night (loud applause), has had a most distinguished and remarkable record in war as well as in peace. The number of Commissions upon which he has sat is truly astonishing. I am sure that that experience will enable his Commission to produce a report of great service to the Government and to all interested in the future of East Africa. He was accompanied by Sir Reginald Mant, a most distinguished Indian civilian. As you know recent events have brought about very intimate and sometimes difficult connections between the Government policies of East Africa and India, but I am confident that that difficulty will be solved. Among our other guests is Mr. Oldham, who has taken great interest in missionary work and the education of the Native. His presence on the Commission is sufficient guarantee that the position of the Native population will not be prejudiced. We have also with us Mr. Downie, Secretary of the Commission. Probably the Commission owes a very great deal to the secretary. I have always been greatly indebted to the secretary of Commissions in which I have taken part. Our other guests are Colonel Walker, Secretary to the Conference of Governors in East Africa, and Colonel Franklin, with whose work East Africans are very familiar. (Applause.) I give you the toast of 'Our Guests.'

**'SIR HILTON YOUNG'S REPLY.**

"I cannot pretend not to be dimly-conscious of why it is that I am selected for this high honour to-night," said Sir Hilton Young in reply. "It is because I am concerned with a number of distinguished colleagues in an inquiry which is not without its significance as regards the future of those territories. Sir Charles Eliot, you have referred to the number of Commissions upon which I have sat. Let me assure you that that phrase is not applicable to my humble activities. I register rather the number of Commissions which have sat upon me, and this last is the one which has sat upon me most heavily." (Laughter.)

The East African Commission is a pot still upon the boil. You know what happens if you take the lid off a boiling pot and look at the contents. You

score apparently of... are shimmering. You say to yourself, 'What is this that is emerging from the soup? Is that the rill of a Federal Constitution appearing above the surface? No, it is only the rudiments of a Railway Board. And so, constantly expecting some veteran knowledge, you are always disappointed, and receive at the last only the impression of an appetising odour and a cloud of smoke.' (Laughter.)

"I may perhaps lift the veil of secrecy so far as to tell you something of the impression produced upon the minds of your fellow-citizens by first contact with the entrancing scene of the British Empire in the East and Central African Colonies. Why, what must anyone think when entering Africa through Egypt and the Sudan, one passes up the great waters of the Nile and enters those dim, remote, those lately so mysterious regions, entering them now with all the certainties of easy travel and reflecting that not much more than half a century ago that journey made so easily by us was made by the great pioneers of discovery, by Speke, Baker and Grant at the peril of their lives and with such incredible efforts! What organisation has achieved such astonishing results in subjugating the wild to the forces of civilisation as have been achieved by the opening up of Darkest Africa by the organisation of the British Empire? We passed on into the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika. How could we not but reflect how short a time in comparison with the life of our race and of our national institutions, how short a time it is since that amazing work was achieved of the progress of civilisation here and achieved as it always is in the pioneer days by one inspired by the spirit of genius and adventure, by that mysterious character, the great Livingstone! It is but a short half century since he, the pioneer, was called to give his life in order that Africa and its races might be brought into contact with the benevolent forces of civilisation.

**"The Wonderful Achievements of our Race."**

In considering that terror now so closely associated with the very spirit of progress, Kenya. I must indulge myself with a comparison of the vast progress made in that Colony since you, Sir, were among its pioneers. Deep down the alteration has been great since you were there, but on the surface the little railway stations and the Indian shop are the chief signs of the presence of outside men in the great sea of Native population. The only thing that has largely changed is the sad deficiency since your time of the rhinoceros. I say this with some feeling, because the most arduous morning I ever spent was in the Maaai reserve trying to discover a single reminder of what once was so plentiful and formidable species.

Upon all hands one sees the wonderful achievements of our race, and one has a most profound admiration for what has been accomplished by the three principal forces which have brought to East



SIR CHARLES ELIOT

SIR HILTON YOUNG

SIR REGINALD MANT

MR. J. H. OLDHAM

COLONEL W. H. FRANKLIN

and Central Africa the unspeakable blessings of progress and harmony with the modern world. We have learned to feel admiration for what has been done in so short a time by British administrators. Applause. I know of no part of the world in which more has been accomplished in a shorter time than by the faithful but often obscure efforts of public servants in East Africa. (Renewed applause.) That is the first great force at work. We must also recognize the wonderful achievements brought about in co-operation with the administrators by those working in the sphere of commerce. It would be out of all proportion not to recognize the great services performed in building up a safe and prosperous future for those regions of the Empire by the merchants, bankers, shippers, retail traders, and all those engaged in forming the basis upon which civilization is built. Proudly their recognition to the men of commerce.

#### Praise for Settlers.

The third great force at work, perhaps the most important, is the great task that is being performed sometimes unconsciously and sometimes consciously by those who are the very foundation stones of the future—the men of enterprise, the men who are able to confront hardship with a capacity for endurance, who bind themselves to the hardest and most important of all works—the development of the resources of the soil. (Loud cheers.) Future prosperity in the territories depends more upon them than upon any other section of the community. I should be giving a false impression of all we had learned to admire in our fellow-countrymen if I did not register that impression made upon us of the hope, the wonderful hope, in this fair part of the world of fresh homes, where the strongest, the most wholesome traditions of our race can be developed in freedom. Much depends upon public opinion at home, but equally much depends upon public opinion there on the spot.

I must speak a word of warm appreciation of the co-operation which we have received in our difficult task from all sections of the community in East Africa. It has been inspiring, and we have admired the manner in which those on the spot have put their minds to the task, have joined with us free from prejudice, free from passion, in the single-hearted wish to further the prosperity of those lands. (Applause.) We have appreciated that co-operation, and I would add only a word to ask for patience. Many a gallant vessel has been wrecked because after she had weathered the storms of the high seas her people were too anxious to hasten her entry into port. That is almost the most dangerous part of any voyage—when, leaving the high seas and its perils, the vessel comes into contact with the great dangers of pilotage, of wrecks of obscured lights, and the desired haven—and it is useful to say a word to ask that this last stage of the voyage of the vessel which is charged with the hopes of a fresh settlement in this constitution of East Africa shall be attended with the same measure of patience which we are delighted to have had hitherto.

#### Britain's Responsibility in Africa.

Our chief impression is of the tremendous emptiness of Africa. In spite of those teeming millions of native population, one cannot but feel that here is a great country of which the human race is not yet able to make full use, and it is one remains innumerable problems of such immense complexity and scope, and overwhelmed with a sense of responsibility resting upon this Empire for the welfare of the great mass of the

human race both for the sake of its Natives and for the sake of the Europeans who have gone to settle there. Africa cannot support so much as the urgency of using the resources of the continent. The greatest need is the application of the greatest minds and human science. The Empire, with its great command of these resources, can feel most assured that it will be able to discharge the high responsibility—the task of responsibility to the native races for the future—to those who have gone to the continent to seek a home, and to the whole world to make the best of our parts in Africa for the benefit of the world as a whole.

The problems involved are deep and wide. There are the British colonists, whose efforts are in need of co-ordination, but all the African Colonies are in need of co-ordination. I can say that surely because it has no conceivable reference to our task. The world cannot do its best for Africa in the future, and Africa cannot do its duty to the world as a whole, unless all the Powers who at present exercise the rights and privileges of sovereignty put their heads together for some grand co-ordination of African problems, and I trust that we are not contemplating a merely visionary future when we contemplate not only co-ordination between the British territories in Africa, but a reasonable co-ordination between all the nations in Africa.

This land which holds the affection of all of us here tonight, is above all others the land of hope. All other parts of the world have their destinies more ascertained, their future more certain. Africa is that part of the world whose future is least certain. It has been the wont of the British Empire in the past to tackle problems only when they have become extremely acute, and then to tackle them in haste and usually under the pressure of some terrible emergency. My colleagues and I are conscious that in our task the British Empire has broken its old rule of never doing a thing until it is almost too late. It is actually doing something in time. It is a good thing, but it makes the task very, very more difficult. To design an Imperial policy under a grave crisis leaves only one course open, but since the matter has been taken in time, while alternative courses are still open, we have the difficult task of deciding which is the best course. In that choice I am sure we have your sympathy. Indeed, it is an expression of sympathy that you have invited us here to-night. You are saying to us, "Stick to it, do the best you can." What we shall do is the best we can do, and, as in the story of the party in the piano, I say, "Do not shoot at us, for we are doing our best." We thank you for the opportunity of being with you to-night, and for giving us your encouragement in the effort to solve one of the most difficult of Imperial problems.

#### Sir Sydney Dunn's Speech.

Sir Sydney Dunn, who proposed the health of the chairman, said that Sir Hilton Young had remarked that the history of East Africa was a matter of only fifty years, so far as the British Empire was concerned. "During that period," he continued, "has brought into being some of the most remarkable men in British history. The names of Livingstone, Speke, Grant and Baker have been mentioned. They belong to the past. I would remind you that there are still a number of worthy companions of those who are still alive. Lord Lugard, Mr. Jays, and Mr. Hetherwick are three of the most remarkable men who have ever served East Africa. It is very fitting that we should also thank your Chairman one who played his part as one of the great administrators in that country.

There must be many here to-night who know





a Royal Feast and a Regatta with sorrow now at one royal banquet at least, the fish was high and had to be replaced by sardines, and that the lamp went out and had to be replaced by candles in beer bottles—not that that marred the occasion in any way. I venture to anticipate that there may be some considerable contrast this autumn, save only in the warmth of the welcome.

**MR. J. H. SINCLAIR, C.B.E., C.M.G.**

*British Resident in Zanzibar from 1922 to 1925*

My first visit to East Africa in 1895, Her Majesty's Government had just taken over the country from the old Imperial British East Africa Company, and Sir Arthur Hardinge, who was Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General in Zanzibar, had been appointed Commissioner for East Africa. The partition of Africa by the great Powers had naturally entailed many conversations between the British representative and the Sultan of Zanzibar, whose vicerights extended over a large portion of the East Coast leading up to the latter's agreement to the seven Provinces.

Not long after the first settlement a member whose name I have forgotten, on an expedition which was setting out in an attempt to reach the South Pole, passed through Zanzibar on his way to South Africa and was presented by Sir Arthur to the Sultan. When next they met, His Highness asked for further information of the objects of this expedition, and after Sir Arthur had endeavoured to explain a somewhat difficult task when dealing with a person who had no conception of the rotundity of the earth, His Highness in a very loud voice said, "And do the British Government intend to make a Protectorate there?"

For many years, in fact right up to 1914, when the Great War wiped out many Treaty questions, a great deal of the time of the Zanzibar staff, which in addition to the British Agent comprised a Consul and three Vice Consuls, was taken up in dealing with the objections which the representatives of the Treaty Powers invariably raised to any effort made to improve the local Administration. Under those rights they claimed equal status with the British and were most insistent upon the observance of their national fête days, when large flags were flown and royal salutes were fired.

On the death of Queen Victoria the anniversary of whose birthday had until then been the British fête day, the Sultan expressed his wish to observe the birthdays of both King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and in view of our position as Protector of the Power, this did not seem unreasonable. But on intimation of this intention being sent to the foreign Consuls, the American replied with an official demand that as only one American fête day was observed, if the Queen's birthday were added, the anniversary of George Washington's birthday should also be celebrated.

**THE REV. HAROLD H. LEAKEY.**

*A Pioneer Missionary in Uganda*

The first European ladies arrived in Uganda in October 1895, and their appearance caused some excitement among the Natives, who had never previously seen anyone with any sort of white dress.

... must be a very... that time it was the fashion to have large... of the shoulders, and some of the Natives were convinced that the... of the ladies must go to that part of their anatomy... but they seemed to regard it as a sort of crop like that of a bird!

It was on September 26, 1892, that Bishop Tucker left Mombasa for Uganda with the first missionary party to use the northern or British route, except Bishop Hannington on his fatal journey. There were six recruits for the Uganda mission, of whom the first to die was Al Mungia, whom we found who had been in charge of Bishop Hannington's body after he had been murdered. The villagers would not bury him, but his spirit should haunt them. Later Mr. (now Sir) Frederick Jackson buried the remains in Mungia's village under the pretence that he was burying ivory, and when we arrived Bishop Tucker found the site and obtained leave to dig. The box in which the remains had been placed had been disturbed, evidently by Natives trying to find the supposed ivory, but we found the skull, some of the bones and parts of the body. I, who alone of the party had known Hannington in life, at once identified the skull by the somewhat unusual shape of the forehead, while Gold stopping on the teeth proved that it was a European, and it could have been no other than the Bishop. The remains were taken on to Uganda and on the last day of 1892 were buried with Christian rites outside the cathedral amongst those present at the service being Mwanga, the Kabaka who had given the order for Bishop Hannington's murder, and who was in a terrible state of fear lest his evil deed should now be brought home to him.

Sir Gerald Portal and his party arrived on April 17 of the following year. Amongst them was Cecil Rhodes, brother of Colonel Rhodes, who was one day given one of the first Foxgloves and told that those who have seen a pair of rhino horns looking for something that has aroused their will remember that they often stand on with its head just beyond the other. Rhodes took a brass bullet at the neck of one of such a wall and the bullet went clean through its beam, and by an extraordinary chance, struck the heart of the second rhino, killing two of the great animals with one shot. Is it a record?

**THE PRINCES VISIT TO EAST AFRICA**

*Mombasa to be reached on September 28.*

It is now definitely decided that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester will leave England at the beginning of September to join the British India liner "Maada" for Mombasa, and after reaching Nairobi by rail meet at the foot of the mountain will be made by motor. British consuls will be employed. The royal party is expected to number 15 or 16, and not more than five cars are likely to be used for the motor, and baggage. On the voyage Their Royal Highnesses dined in the ship's saloon.

The Prince is anxious to dispense with too many engagements, and East Africans will naturally wish that the tour should be of a holiday nature. Only the broad outlines of the tour will be planned in advance, other details being arranged after arrival in East Africa. The Duke of Gloucester intends to spend some weeks on a tour of the Nile but the Prince does not wish to do so. Christmas is being spent in South Africa with the Governor-General and the Comptroller-in-Chief. The Prince and Duke plan to return to England towards the end of January.



**JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD**

**Chairman's Speech at the Annual Meeting.**

*Specially reported for East Africa.*

The third ordinary general meeting of the Joint East African Board was held at Whitehall House, 60, Broad Street, E.C.2, on Wednesday, June 20. The Chairman, Sir Sydney Henn, B.E., M.P., said in the course of his address—

Our annual report, which gives an account of the Executive Council's activities during the year 1927, was circulated some three months ago to all subscribing members of the Board in order to give ample time to those resident in East Africa to put forward observations by way of suggestion or criticism for consideration at this meeting. The report has also been freely distributed among official authorities at home and abroad, and such comment as has come to my knowledge has been of a wholly favourable character.

**Increase in Membership.**

There has been an increase in membership of eleven individual and ten corporate members, resulting in an increase of £64 1s. in the Board's income, which is too small to provide secretarial services on an adequate scale for our real requirements, and we are still dependent upon the goodwill of some of the Board's well-wishers to help us out in matters of accommodation and other services. When we have paid our printing, postage, and other petty expenses, little is left for office rent and wages, and nothing to offer by way of suitable remuneration to the right kind of man if possible with East African experience to act as permanent Secretary of the Board. Nevertheless, I am satisfied that support will grow as the Board's usefulness is more widely realised, and in the meantime I must exercise patience.

Our late Secretary, Mr. Mellersh, was compelled to leave us at the end of September, and I take this opportunity of thanking him and his firm for the valuable and unobtrusive services they rendered to us over so long a period. Until the Board's finances permit of our securing the services of a permanent Secretary, it has been arranged that my own private Secretary, Miss Harvey, shall act in his capacity.

Change in the personnel of the Executive Council have been few. Mr. Hasden and Mr. Hattersley were appointed members of the Council in accordance with the resolution passed at our annual general meeting last year in joint representation of the Chamber of Trade Associations, but at the request of these same Associations' resolutions are being submitted to you to-day defining more clearly the rights of appointment conferred on each of the Associations. This implies no change in personnel on our Council, but simply limits the rights of Mr. Hasden and Mr. Hattersley to speak for those by whom they are specifically nominated.

**Associated Chambers of East Africa.**

I am glad to be able to say that Mr. W. A. M. Sim, late senior partner at Messrs. of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., has been nominated by the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce to represent them on the Council, and the necessary resolution confirming their right of appointment is being submitted to you to-day. Pending the adoption of this resolution, Mr. Sim has been acting on the Council in accordance with Article 42, which provides that the Executive Council may in special

I should also like to take this opportunity of congratulating in your name our Vice-Chairman, Sir John Sandeman Allen, upon his inclusion in the

recent King's List of Honorary Members, and I am fortunate prevented from being with us to-day by work in connection with the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris.

And here I would most gratefully acknowledge the unstinted help and unwavering loyalty that I have received from my colleagues on the Executive Council. It is just five years this month since the Joint East African Board was born at a meeting held in the City attended by many well-known East Africans who happened to be temporarily in London. During these five years, in spite of some misunderstanding and probably many mistakes, the Board has made steady progress in the estimation of the public both at home and in East Africa, and is now well established in the confidence of its supporters. I have served the Board as its Chairman throughout the whole of its career, and for the Board's own sake it is time that I should leave the task to be carried on by another.

The work about the East Africa Dinner, owing to the form of incorporation of the Board it is now prohibited from undertaking pecuniary responsibilities involved in enterprises of this character, and for this reason a special Dinner Club was organised to deal with such matters. I hope that every member of the Board will support the Club and attend its Dinner.

**The Congo Basin Treaties.**

The Hilton Young Commission has returned to England and is now engaged in taking evidence at this end. A delegation from the Executive Council of the Board has already held one conference with the Commission, and has been asked to furnish them in greater detail with its views on some of the subjects that were raised at that conference, but nothing can be usefully said at this stage in connection therewith. I should like, however, to call attention here to the admirable memorandum drawn up by Sir John Sandeman Allen on the Congo Basin Treaties which embodies the findings of the Committee set up by the Executive Council to study this particular question. A copy of this memorandum has already been published in the newspaper *East Africa* and I specially commend its careful study to all our friends throughout East Africa because, upon the maintenance or the modification, or the termination of the Convention signed at St. Germain-Laye on September 10, 1910, very largely depend the conditions that must attach to any form of local Union, and also the possibility as well as the guarantee of giving effect to any scheme of fiscal preferences.

I regret to say that a very slow progress has been made in carrying out the recommendations made by the East African Guaranteed Loans Committee in May last regarding the industries that were essential in their view before a final decision could be taken with regard to the construction of the Standard Gauge. Of the major problems in East Africa demanding an early solution this is indeed one of the first importance.

**White Settlement.**

A number of questions connected with Land Settlement have been constantly before the Executive Council for their consideration. In Kenya steady progress is being made with schemes for closer white settlement in the areas set aside by the Kenya Government as available for this purpose after making ample provision for Native Reserves. In Tanganyika some criticism has been directed against the procedure hitherto adopted by that Government in the disposal of areas for white settlement and the influence of British settlers has been felt, but the position has been modified by the recent issue of amended regulations and time must be granted to see how the new work





**AN EAST AFRICAN AIR SERVICE.**

**Orifiner to the Cobham Expedition.**

EAST AFRICA was well represented at the dinner given last week at the Savoy Hotel by Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield in honour of Sir Alan and Lady Cobham and the other members of the flight of survey round Africa.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, proposing the health of Sir Alan and Lady Cobham, expressed the conviction that the flight would have direct result in the development of Imperial air routes, and had already stimulated great interest in flying throughout the length and breadth of Africa. The Crown Colonies upon the Eastern side of that continent, he added, are already showing interest in the development of air lines. I am glad to have upon my right another pioneer, Lady Heath, who has helped Sir Alan Cobham in stimulating this interest.

"I hope we shall soon see direct air communications between the United Kingdom and Cape Town. In recent months the Government of which I am a member has been particularly engaged upon attempts to develop a flying route between England and India, but we do not consider that when that route is organised we have done everything we intend to do. The next route is quite obviously that between London and Cape Town, and I am quite confident that we shall see such a route successfully organised. When that time comes we shall remember this flight of Sir Alan Cobham as one of the most interesting and important elements in its development. So tonight we do honour to him and his colleagues as pioneers in the development of one of the most important air routes in the Empire."

**Lady Cobham's speech.**

Lady Maud Hoare presented a silver salver on behalf of Sir Charles Wakefield to Lady Cobham, who said in the course of a brief but witty reply that she had persuaded her husband to allow her to accompany the flight only by continually arguing the point, and by saying that if Lady Maud Hoare could fly with her husband to India and back, it was equally possible for her (Lady Cobham) to be a passenger to, and through, Africa. "So I must thank Lady Hoare," she continued, "for seven of the most perfect months I have ever had in my life. On crossing the equator my husband said, 'This is a momentous occasion, and we ought to do something really out of the ordinary.' I think I shall kiss you." When the loud laughter had subsided Lady Cobham went on: "I think I shall kiss you in front of the crew. I realised that to make a more extraordinary thing altogether, I ought to kiss an in front of him—Captain Worrall was at the wheel, however, and so the whole thing fell through." (Renewed laughter.)

Sir Alan Cobham said: "This has been the greatest quality field I have ever had the pleasure of conducting. We have accomplished all our objects, we have established in the minds of all concerned the importance of British aviation on the African continent, and we have proved the practicability of the all-metal flying boat."

Flying down the Nile is a most delightful prospect, the only trouble being getting down into the hills. In fact, flying is the only way of travelling in Egypt. Then the heat of the Sudan had to be encountered. On the journey to the Central African lakes we spotted a herd of elephants, and came down to take pictures. Worrall and I kept pointing to the great beasts, but somehow our good cinematographer could not see from where he was sitting what we could see. At last Captain Worrall

got quite excited—a rare thing with him—and was pointing out the direction to Mr. Bennett, the cinematographer, he put his finger into the propeller. It was a rather ghastly business, but he recovered and we got our picture.

**Central Africa ideal for flying.**

I can think of no more ideal place for a flying cruise than round Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika. The supposed difficulties of which we had been warned really do not exist. Then we flew back to Khartoum and back again to Kenya on this job, but we were not the only pioneers. I must mention Captain Gladstone (applause), who started to tramp on foot. Then he flew over the route in a seaplane. His efforts of the last five or six years have not been wasted. We must not forget also Mr. Robert Blackburn, who stood behind Captain Gladstone for so long. I am very proud to think that the interests of Mr. Blackburn and Captain Gladstone and myself have been amalgamated and that we have now one common cause to establish flying from north to south.

There were some amusing incidents, and we found some of our maps hopelessly inaccurate. Near one of the Central African Lakes the map said 6,000 feet, but we flew at 12,000 feet and the mount tains were still above us. However, we came to Kigoma. Then we flew on down Tanganyika and rested for the night at Mpulungu. Once I could spell the word and not pronounce it. Now I can pronounce it and not spell it. Our next stage was to Zanzibar, of whose scenic beauties I cannot speak here, but of which you will hear in our handbills at an early date. (Laughter.) The speaker concluded with a generous tribute to each of his companions and to Sir Charles Wakefield for his financial assistance.

Among those with East African interests present were—

- Flight Lieutenant and Mrs. R. R. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blackburn, Capt. N. Blackburn, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Nathan Branker, Sir Alan and Lady Cobham, Major and Mrs. C. H. Dale, Capt. T. A. Gladstone, Sir James and Lady Heath, Major H. Hemming, Sir Sydney and Miss Henn, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Admiral Mark Kerr, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Sir Piers Mostyn, Sir Francis and Lady Newton, Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Viscount and Visconness Jacques de Sibour, Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Warme, General Sir Ronald Wingate, and Capt. and Mrs. Worrall.

**TROPICAL DISEASES ARE NOT INEVITABLE.**

**Mr. Amery's interesting speech.**

MR. AMERY, speaking last week at the twenty-first anniversary dinner of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, said it was one of the last generation that we had learnt that tropical diseases were no more inevitable than the diseases of our own climate, and that there was no intrinsic reason why the tropics should not be made healthy not only for the Native inhabitants, but for the white people resident there. That fact cast a new light on the possibilities of our tropical Empire, as well as upon our moral responsibility arising from our control of that Empire. The problems of European and Native health were inseparable. Our conscience and interests alike were steadily bringing us to the belief that in the health of the Native peoples must be sought the master key for their happiness and prosperity. We were beginning to realise that no form of Native education was so calculated to vitilise or strengthen the sense of personal responsibility as education in health.

That new outlook had led to a great expansion of

the Colonial medical services. When Mr. Joseph Chamberlain first realised the importance of tropical health in 1895, there were on the Gold Coast 24 medical officers, to-day there were 100. In Nigeria the numbers had increased from seven to 161; in Egypt from 34 to 363. That showed some indication of the development which had taken place in Colonial medical work, which to-day had a strength of over 1,700 officers, and was growing every year. With that growth of numbers had come a wider recognition of the importance of securing men of the highest professional and personal attainments for the service, and a steady improvement both in salaries and general conditions.

Whereas just before the War the ordinary salary of medical officers in East Africa was from £400 to £500 and in East Africa the same, to-day it was from £600 to £800 in West Africa and in East Africa from £600 to £800. Before the War the head of the medical department of the Gold Coast received, including duty pay, £1,200 a year, and to-day he was paid £1,600. The creation of large organisations, such as the West African Medical Service, meant that there would be greater openings for able men to secure the best paid posts. He hoped for one single great Colonial medical service before many years were past.

## GERMAN COLONIAL PROPAGANDA.

"Pan-Europa" at Stuttgart.

Special to "East Africa."

A NEW phase of Germany's campaign to recover her lost Colonies has begun. Stuttgart has been the scene of a grand meeting of the German Colonial Society, and the big drum has been beaten resoundingly. The note struck has been "Pan-Europa." Professor Dr. Zintgraff, of Heidelberg, claimed that economic pressure in Europe would necessitate the formation of a Pan-European State, out of which Germany, by the natural position and proved industrial capacity, would naturally occupy the chief place. Formerly, he said, the whole world worked for Europe; now Europe had to do a great deal for America. But of European countries Russia and England were exceptional, whether by the centre of gravity in Europe. Pan-Europe without Colonies would be as helpless as England without hers; only a careful Europeanism of African tropical territories. Pan-Europa would be able to obtain raw material and markets, now that would be recovered. Only in this way could the permanent stability of Europe in the future be assured.

Parliament would be faced with the alternative of working either for or against Pan-Europa. Against the attempt made by England to transfer mandated territories into British Colonies, Germany's claim for Colonies must be clear and loud. The battle for the last years in Africa, the battle of development had begun. Necessity would be driven compel Europe to revise the whole scheme of African Colonies.

The same programme of the Colonial Festival was expressed through the streets of the town. Colonial society, officers, members of the German Colonial War Society, mostly in uniform, a multitude of bandmasters, companies of youth corps with their standards and flags, and various groups of Natives, made up the array. In the great colonnade of the castle, the late German Imperial Minister for the Colonies made a speech.

## THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.

Some curious bits seen.

THIS week marks the diamond jubilee of the Royal Empire Society, the title by which the Royal Colonial Institute is to be known once the change of name has been approved by the Privy Council. To celebrate its sixty years of successful work the Society, which was founded on June 26, 1865, as the Colonial Society, last week gave a reception at its rooms in Northumberland Avenue, and displayed in the library many of the treasures of historical interest which have been collected.

There was de la Roche's beautiful map, published in 1803, in which only one Central African lake appears, and that approximately in the place now known to be occupied by Lake Tanganyika. Yet it is remarkable how well the draughtsman hit on the correct shape. To the west of the lake it written the legend: "Kingdom of Nimeamat, or of the Mani-Emoogi, which is little known." Even less is known of the quantity named kingdom to-day. Further to the west again are the "Jeagas," which tempt one to speculate on the source of the information supplied to the cartographer. As far back as 1680, John Speed, an English antiquary and cartographer, in his atlas entitled "Prospect of the World," put the source of the Nile in two big Central African lakes, one of which, the eastern, is very like Lake Victoria even to the islands which are a feature of its surface. The Society possesses a later edition of this work, dated 1676. Moll, in 1710, put "Fungi" just where the Buganda province is now, in which some will hold he made no mistake. Guillaume de Lisle, in his map published in 1720, ignored the lakes altogether, but gave a really excellent outline of the course of the Zambezi river.

But the Society has a very practical side. The newspaper room, as so many East Africans know and more ought to know, possesses files of all or practically all Colonial papers published, and keeps these files up to date—an immense convenience to its members. The library is a fine one, with a representative collection of books dealing with East and Central Africa. On the walls of the various rooms are displayed some good heads of African and other wild animals, though these would be improved if they were named and some record given of their date and presentation.

To celebrate the jubilee, the entrance has already been suspended in respect of all applications for membership received up to the end of September.

## NATIVES ON NYASALAND ESTATES.

ANDREW SAUNDERS, the Legislative Council of Nyasaland at its last session, Sir Charles Downing, the Governor, said that the intention of Government is to pass the "Native Land Bill" into the final stage. I am aware that it is not altogether acceptable to all landowners in the form in which I am at present able to agree to its further amendment. It has been strongly urged on me that clause 25 shall be further amended by restricting the land to be acquired to undeveloped land. I am not prepared to accept this amendment, but when sending the Bill home I will acquaint the Secretary of State of any views on this point which may be put forward by the Hon. Members. I trust that if the Secretary of State so directs the Bill can be re-submitted to the Legislative Council before it finally becomes law.

Next week "East Africa" will publish a most interesting memorandum on this subject.



THE EAST AFRICA DINNER CRITICISED

Should speeches end by 10 p.m.?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, While last week's East Africa Dinner was thoroughly enjoyable from many aspects, I do feel that protest should be voiced against the length of the speeches. Their undue length was the one disappointing side of the function which I heard adversely commented upon by very many people. In fact, I do not believe it would be an exaggeration to say that most people present were disappointed in that respect. Last year that fault was even more emphasised, and I personally know a number of people who refused to attend this year's dinner on that account. I regret that I heard other people say last week that they would certainly not be inclined to come next year.

Word had been passed round that the Committee of the new Dinner Club had arranged for the speeches to be reasonably brief, so that those who attended could be sure of an opportunity of chatting with their friends after the function, but to their disappointment many people had to leave to catch their trains immediately after they rose at the table. I cannot all speech-making end at 10 o'clock, but old friends can storegather on this one occasion in the year? One of the attractions of the Corona Club Dinner is just such an arrangement, which everyone who has ever attended that exceptionally well conducted annual function appreciates enormously. The East Africa Dinners have always been so pleasing that I, like so many others, am anxious to see them too enjoyable, and it is only this thought which induces me to voice this criticism.

You will appreciate why I do not disclose my identity for publication, but my name will be to you at my rate of assurance that my criticism is thoroughly sympathetic.

Yours faithfully,

A MEMBER OF THE DINNER CLUB

London, W.

We must admit that we heard the above criticism expressed by quite a number of those present at the Dinner, who may be assured that the matter will not escape the attention of the Committee of the Dinner Club. That Committee is, we know, fully alive to the desirability of giving East Africans every opportunity of meeting each other at the functions arranged by the Club, and it was for that reason that, apart from the local toast, only one other appeared on the menu card, namely that of "Our Guest." In previous years the toast lists had been considerable, and the Dinner Club made a good beginning in its departure from precedent. We certainly agree with the correspondent that the practice adopted by the Corona Club would be warmly welcomed by those who attend the East African Dinners.—Ed. "E.A."

ADVERTISERS SHOULD QUOTE PRICES.

Business lost by advertisers who do not.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Why do not more of you advertise, mentioning prices in their announcements? Surely they must realise that people in East Africa are often distressed to order articles when they are ignorant of the prices, especially when they take some considerable time for them to arrive, but such essential information manufacturers and merchants have even failed to gauge, so that the price of their goods is

Yours faithfully,

Ed. "E.A." Denis D. ...

SMOKE EMPIRE CIGARETTES

Standing Nyasaland and Rhodesian Tobaccos.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, The statement by Mr. E. Shinwell in the House of Commons that "South Rhodesian cigarettes are an unworkable" how these Socialists M.P.s love a bit at British African enterprise, has deservedly called forth emphatic protests from both growers and smokers. I should like to add my mite, and in doing so to draw attention to what is being done locally to help British trade and spread the gospel of Empire marketing.

A tobaccoist in Bedford has for a considerable time been making his own cigarettes of Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobacco, and this is the great point—selling them at a price which compares favourably with ordinary brands. As an old, and I regret to say, confirmed cigarette smoker, I can testify that these cigarettes are well made and of excellent flavour. They taste like tobacco. My wife has remarked on the pleasant aroma they leave in the house, a point to which you referred some while ago in your "Camp Comments."

The tobaccoist is a real tobaccoist—he gave a lecture on tobacco the other day, and a skilful blender. He makes four blends of British African tobaccos, and by blending British leaf with popular brands can reduce smokers' bills while gradually training them in the favour of the Rhodesian leaf, which is quickly appreciated and enjoyed. Smokers soon notice the absence of artificial "scenting." His cigarettes cost 3s. 9d. a hundred, and a saving of 6s. in a quarter pound on pipe tobacco is easily made by his method. At present he has a window display of Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobacco, in leaf cut and blended form at his, has created quite a sensation in Bedford. As one man said to me, "It is a revelation!" His business, I am glad to say, is increasing rapidly, almost entirely by personal recommendation. Once smokers try the Central African tobacco a real truth they are converted, and they appreciate I need hardly say, the reduction in their tobacco bill. These are hard times.

I am not interested financially in any way in this Bedford tobaccoist's business, nor have any commercial reason for mentioning his case. I am only glad that British colonial tobacco appears to be coming into its own, and that I can get good cigarettes at a reasonable price.

Yours faithfully,

Bedford ALLEN H. LEECHMAN

The above mentioned case is very interesting, and must be regarded by smokers in and near Bedford. But how many tobaccoists are to-day capable of blending tobaccos so skilfully? The proportion of leaf cut is very small, but those who can do this, the taste and quality of their customers and so increase the consumption of Empire tobaccos are doing a service which our readers in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias will especially appreciate.—Ed. "E.A."

GERMAN MISSIONS IN TANGANYIKA

NEXT week we shall publish 10 letters on this subject written by German readers.

If this issue of "East Africa" interests you, subscribe TO-DAY. A subscription form appears on the inside of the cover.

PERSONALIA

Captain Maxstead has arrived from Braganza

Mr. E. J. Wayland has arrived home from Uganda

Mr. Alan Lawrence has returned to London from Central Africa

Mr. A. W. M. Griffith has assumed charge of the Bukoba Province

Mr. R. S. Wood has sailed for Bora Bora the "Kenilworth Castle"

Mr. W. F. Stubbs has been appointed Justice of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia

The annual conference of the Uganda Planters' Association opened last Thursday

Sir Edward and Lady Davson were at lunch at Claridge's Hotel yesterday afternoon

On July 5 Lady Heath is to address the African Circle of the I.I. on her African flights

Mr. A. W. Wyatt, of the Administrative Service of Tanganyika, is now stationed at Mkalambi

Mr. H. A. Contomichalos, O.B.E. and Mrs. Contomichalos and family have left Khartoum to revisit Europe

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan and Lady Maffey have arrived at 13, Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea

We learn with regret of the death in Dar es Salaam of Mr. C. W. Heineman, of the Dutch American Tobacco Company

The address of Colonel T. O. Fitzgerald, O.B.E., M.C., Staff Officer of the Kenya Defence Force is O. Box 473 Nairobi

Major Asidore Salmon, managing director of Messrs. Lyons & Co. has returned to England when the last mail left

Judge R. S. de Vries, the Chief Justice of the Seychelles, passed through Mombasa recently on the way to England on leave

Major-General Sir Edward Northey wishes to thank the many friends who have shown their letters of sympathy in his recent bereavement

Mr. C. H. F. ... has been appointed an official member of the Zanzibar Legislative Council

The marriage of Mr. Louis S. B. Leakey, elder son of Canon and Mrs. Leakey of Kabete, Kenya to Wilfrida, third daughter of the late Mr. Henry ... and Mrs. ... of Hillside, Redhill, will take place quietly at St. Mary's, Reigate, on July 10.

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place in the month of Mr. Reginald ... Sudan Political Service and Miss Gwen ... will take place quietly at St. Mary's, Reigate, on July 10.

The marriage took place last week at St. Paul's Church, Reading, between Miss Cyril Robert ... and Miss Edith Winifred Wise

Sir Donald Cameron, British Parliamentary Association has been invited to send three ... to visit the Territory

White Mr. A. Greig, M.P., Land Officer of Tanganyika Territory, is on leave. Mr. J. J. C. ... is assuming the duties of the office

Captain T. H. Murray, an official member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, arrived in England recently by the "Edinburgh Castle"

Bishop ... who has returned to the Sudan, is not expected to visit England this year, but proposes to visit India and Australia in the autumn

Dr. Solanus Jones left England last week by the "Windsor Castle" for Beira. Mr. C. L. ... embarked on the same vessel en route for Mombasa

Thomas Tomlinson, the Chief Justice of Zanzibar, has been the guest of honour at a number of dinners, receptions and other functions prior to his retirement

The marriage between Mr. E. N. Valpy, of Soy, and Dorothy, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jessop, of Lexham Hall, King's Lynn, will take place in evening on Saturday next

Mr. Grimsby Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, left Colombo last week in the s.s. ... on return from his visit to the Malay States, Dutch East Indies, and Ceylon

Mr. Michael Myles has presented six pairs of carrier pigeons to the Uganda Government for use on motor launches on the Lake, so that messages can be sent to the shore in case of emergency

Captain T. A. Gladstone, whose determined efforts towards the establishment of an East African air service are not likely to be overlooked by our readers, recently returned to England from East Africa

Miss ... whose death was reported last week, was buried at St. Bartholomew's Church, Kent. It is now said that death occurred during a fête which was being given in Broome Park to the ...

Miss ... is informed that Mr. William Beau ... has ceased to be secretary of the East African Estates, Ltd. and is no longer connected with any of its associated companies. Mr. G. T. Gordon ... has been appointed secretary in his place

The marriage of Mr. Louis S. B. Leakey, elder son of Canon and Mrs. Leakey of Kabete, Kenya to Wilfrida, third daughter of the late Mr. Henry ... and Mrs. ... of Hillside, Redhill, will take place quietly at St. Mary's, Reigate, on July 10.

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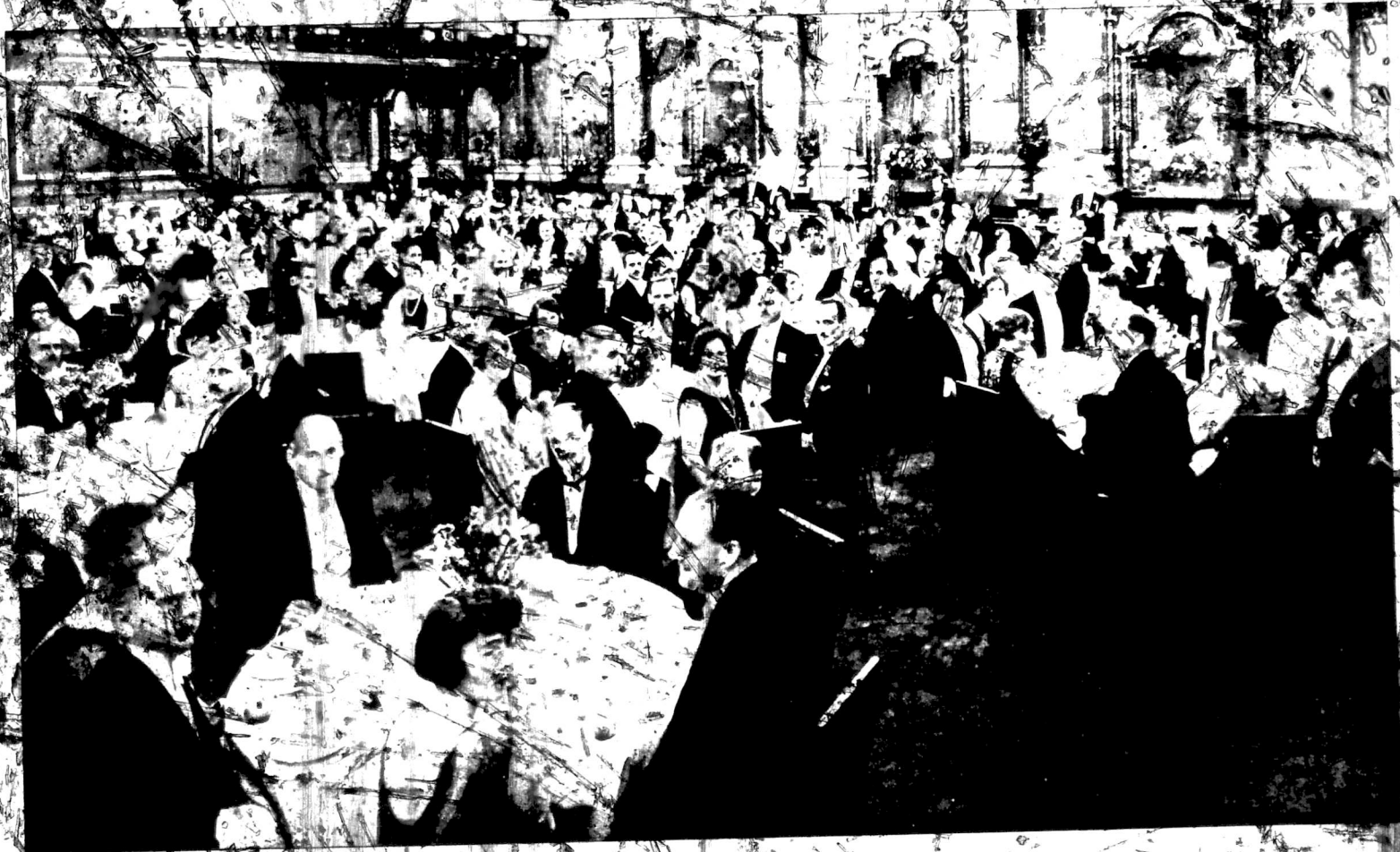
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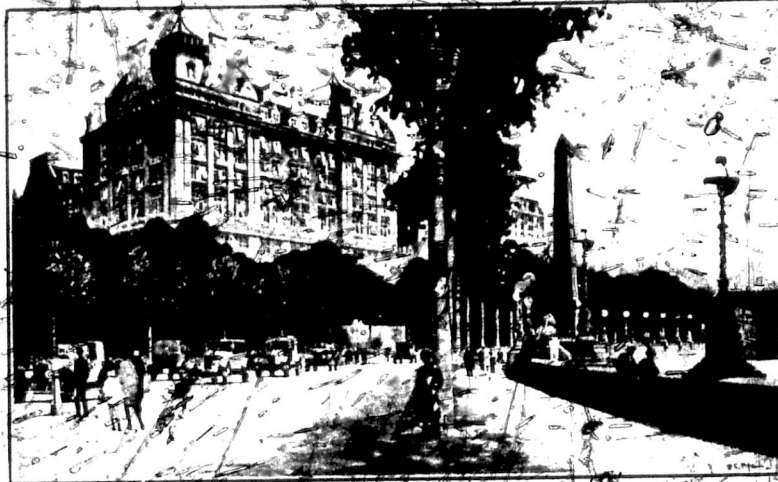
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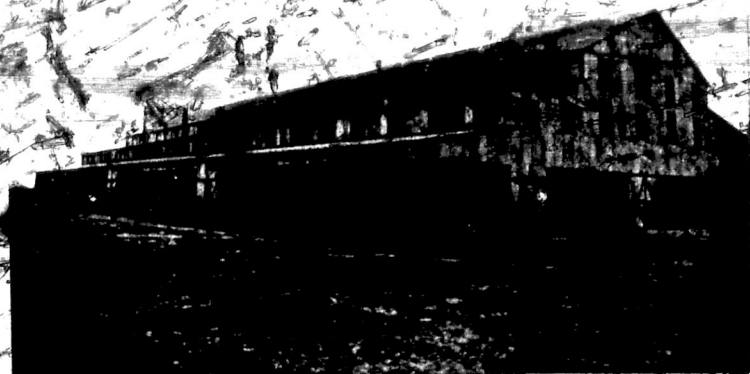
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Mr. Alexander MacIntyre, who has been so successful as Managing Director in the Sudan of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate Ltd., has been elected Chairman of the company on the retirement of Mr. F. Eckstein, who will in future act as Deputy Chairman.

Mr. John Scott, the Chief Secretary of the Government of Tanganyika Territory, was present at Geneva last week when the Report of the Administration of Tanganyika Territory for 1927 was considered by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Mr. R. H. Carter, the new Government Auditor of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Carter have arrived in Livingstone. Mr. Carter is well-known to many of our readers, for he first went to Uganda in 1911 as Assistant Auditor and was Acting Auditor at intervals from the beginning of 1918 until his transfer to Fiji in 1924.

Capt. J. L. Berne, O.B.E., has left Bagamoyo on leave. After serving for some years with the West African Frontier Force, Captain Berne was transferred to Somaliland, and afterwards accompanied the mission to Abyssinia on the occasion of the coronation of Empress Zauditu in 1917. He has served in Tanganyika for the past seven years.

Further particulars are now to hand from Uganda of the tragic death of the European who, as we have recently announced, was killed by an elephant while engaged in photographing the herd. The unfortunate person is Mr. T. Shanahan, manager of the Jinja branch of Messrs. Howse and McGeorge. The particulars of his death have already been telegraphed.

Mr. E. J. Waddington, O.B.E., who has been appointed to act as Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference during the absence of Colonel C. W. G. Walker, has served in East Africa for the past fifteen years, and after acting as Provincial Commissioner in Jubaland, served in the Kenya Secretariat. Since 1926 he has been Assistant Secretary to the Governors' Conference.

The Duke and Duchess of York and the Duke of Gloucester have accepted invitations to become Honorary Fellows of the Royal Empire Society (still better known as the Royal Colonial Institute), and the Lord Mayor of London has accepted Honorary Fellowship of the Society during his period of office. Sir John Sanderson Allen has been elected Chairman of the Council in succession to Lord Stanley of Alderley.

The marriage took place at Howland University, on Monday last, between Mr. Roy Mervyn Humphreys, B.M., B.Ch. (Oxon.), Sudan Medical Service, son of the late Dr. C. F. Humphreys and of Mrs. Humphreys, of Melind Mount, Montgomeryshire, and Miss Cecily Cartwright, daughter of the late Dr. J. Pepple Cartwright and of Mrs. Cartwright, of Greystones, Cawestry.

Sir John Maxwell, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said recently in the Legislative Council that while he was forced to oppose the motion that unofficial representation should be so increased as to equalise the number of official members, he was sympathetic to the suggestion that unofficial representation should be greater, and he would recommend the Secretary of State to sanction the election of two further elected members.

Mr. H. Kirkham, the Director of Agriculture of Zanzibar, who recently visited Madagascar to inquire into the clove industry in that French Colony, urges in his report, which has just been published, that the Zanzibar Government should abolish the present prohibition of the distillation of clove stems and leaves in the island. Madagascar regards distillation as an essential feature of the clove industry, and Mr. Kirkham believes that if local distillation were permitted, Zanzibar could compete on more equal terms with the increasing number of leaf distillers in Madagascar. The memorandum is most interesting to all concerned in the industry, to whom we commend its careful study.

### KENYA NATIVE LANDS TRUST BILL.

Delay Depreciated in Legislature.

PRESS cables from Nairobi report that Sir Edward Leake, the Governor, when addressing the Legislative Council last week, expressed his regret at the delay which would be involved by the instruction received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies not to proceed at present with the Native Lands Trust Bill, especially as there was a practically unanimous desire in Kenya for the Bill, which had been approved clause by clause by Mr. Amery.

Mr. Conway Harvey, who is acting as leader of the elected members during the absence from the Colony of Lord Delmore, characterised Mr. Amery's action as "distinctly discourteous to the Governor, insulting to the people of Kenya and grossly unfair to the Native." He added that he suspected the Colonial Secretary's action had been influenced by the intrigues of "psychodons," whose efforts were calculated to undermine confidence in the honour and justice of the British Government.

The above statements refer to the reply given recently in the House of Commons by Mr. Amery, who said that he would have been glad to avoid further delay, but that he had been asked by the Commission on Closer Union in East Africa that consideration of the measure should be postponed until he (Mr. Amery) had had an opportunity of examining the recommendations, which the Commission would make in its report. He could, said Mr. Amery, not well decline to meet the Commission's views on a matter of such great importance, and he was therefore asking the Governor of Kenya to suspend action on the Bill pending the receipt of further instructions.

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## Camp Fire Comments.

### Natives and European Clothes.

Sir Ofori Atta, the first West African to receive the honours of knighthood, who is now in London, has aroused considerable attention because he continues to wear his Native dress. Sir Gordon Guggisberg, till recently Governor of the Gold Coast, told a London newspaper the other day that he greatly admires this African potentate, who, although he speaks excellent English and knows English customs, has never worn and refuses ever to wear European clothes. "That," comments a contributor, "is a splendid trait that shows a proper racial pride. If Natives only knew it, they look as foolish in a top hat, tailcoat, and spats as Mr. John Bull would look in a *kakahu*."

### Another Mystery Animal Exposed.

In his latest report the Game Warden of Uganda exposes yet another of the African mystery animals. The quest of the *ngagiya*, or fabulous Mubende beast has provided some interesting data," he writes. "In parts of the district it has been proved that this monster is none other than a specimen of the spotted hyena, which popular superstition has vested with supernatural powers, and which accordingly has gained a complete supremacy over the local Natives." Apparently other apparitions include a leopard whose coat has gone grey and mangy with age, giving the creature almost a silvery appearance. Such an animal would make a really good ghost, and one would like to hear more of it.

### Coolth.

There is good news for Europeans whose duty compels them to spend hot seasons on the East African coast. Two French inventors claim to have invented a process for getting power from the difference in temperature between the upper and lower levels of sea water. In the tropics, they state, the difference may amount to as much as 30 degrees (scale not stated; presumably Fahrenheit) and "water expelled from the condenser will still be considerably colder than the atmosphere, and on being passed in pipes round the buildings, or even in the streets, will reduce the temperature and make living bearable in districts formerly considered almost uninhabitable." No special mention is made of Mombasa or Tanga in or about February, but that is probably understood.

### Unpopular Native Dances.

"There is no punishment desperate enough," writes the film expert of a Sunday newspaper, "to meet the crime of the culprit who 'rest' dances African Natives dancing, and to be inflicted on filmgoers one of the most meaningless and unlovely and apparently unavoidable elements in what is called film entertainment. The new pictures in the Empire series—four of them African and two West Indian, are as bad as dichotomy." As an expression of opinion this seems definite enough, but it is not by any means fair to East African tribes some of whose *ngomas*, can it is true, be more than tedious, though, on the other hand, a really good one—such as should be chosen for a film—makes a fine spectacle. A group of stalwart Wangari engaged in a war dance make, for instance, a picture of health and vigour not easily forgotten. Should not the producer be blamed instead of the dancer

### Pioneer Explorers.

If the days of the pioneer explorer in tropical Africa are over, if John Hayes and his "Company of Adventurers" must perforce rest on their laurels, and, like Alexander, bewail the fact that there are no more worlds to conquer, the scientist finds their mantle on his shoulders. In Europe the bobolink is wearied by seeing plants already overhauled thoroughly by generations of his craft; the entomologist can hope for only an occasional rarity in a field already well explored; the zoologist finds himself forestalled in every direction. In Africa the scene is changed. The possibilities are immense, surprises colossal, its novelties innumerable. Any day may bring forth discoveries which will enlighten the world. Think of Dr. Dixey plumbing the mysteries of Lake Nyasa or Mr. Leakey and his skulls, or Mr. Kirkpatrick and his struggle with the ants! But above all imagine the happy man to whom has been assigned the task of investigating the fish of the Great Lakes. What a job for a fisherman!

### More American Discoveries in Africa.

We are getting accustomed to travellers from the United States coming to Africa for a trip and delivering themselves on their return home of amazing statements regarding their alleged discoveries. A Dr. Shattuck—George B.—has been telling the *Baltimore Sun* that "Under the equator, merciless heat has smothered the Negro to the level of beasts." There is probably little doubt that most of the African tribes are degenerate from higher states of civilisation. Their customs are such fragments of the arts as they possess to indicate that the Natives have fallen from a higher estate rather than that they are climbing up out of a lower. At present they are stagnant and helpless. They cannot sink much lower into the slough without suffering extinction." He does not say how long he studied the Natives before coming to this conclusion, but there it is—fat and dried and final. Evidently what the Native wants is "uplift." Anthropologists will be grateful that one of their most difficult problems has been so quickly and simply solved.

### Snake Stories.

A contributor, who knows South America well, sends the following: "I note that J. E. S. Old claims that the *songewe* snake kills crabs and bucks and lives on the maggots when they appear—a statement which is properly doubted by Mr. H. W. Parker. In South America grow *quari* nuts, which are rather like Brazil nuts, but rounder, larger, and enclosed in a warty shell as tough and unbreakable as quarter-inch boiler plate. Yet Natives and even white colonists of experience maintain that snakes feed on these nuts—a feat absolutely impossible for any snake, even if there were such things as venomous among the breed. They bring forward as evidence the admitted fact that snakes are always to be found near and below *snig* trees. The truth is that the snakes lie in wait for the labbas, agoutis, and other small rodents which come for the nuts and are able with their sharp, chisel-like front teeth to nibble through the shell and enjoy the kernel of the nut—and *quari* nuts are among the most succulent, tasty and nourishing of foods, as South Americans will certify. But you can't convince the legends of snakes that snakes don't eat them."

Contributions to this page are welcomed and matter published will be paid for in regular rates. All paragraphs should be marked "Camp Fire Comments."



EAST AFRICAN BOOKSHELF

ANOTHER NOVEL OF EAST AFRICAN LIFE

"Natura" by Jane Rodney

EAST AFRICANS will be amused rather than con-  
founded by the publishers' announcement that the  
"novels" of "Natura" (Lantern Press, 7s. 6d.)  
"knows Africa and its people better." She has  
no doubts when in Africa, for thus describes Nairobi  
just before the war:

"The name comes from the fact that a dark town, a primitive  
but attractive because of its racial colour, while the reality  
was something like the Government Road, the  
main street, presented a strange collection of buildings  
and structures, where tin shanties and cheap wooden  
buildings jostled each other for prominence. At intervals  
intervals of narrow lanes ran at right angles, disclosing  
visions of uninviting slums where Indian hulkas thrived  
in squalid conditions, ideal for plague grounds for typhoid  
and every conceivable disease."

But the authoress takes throughout a pessimistic  
view of things. Two unhappy marriages form the  
motif of the tale, and the doleful picture drawn of a  
pre-war officer of the Guards turned Kenya settler  
is unimprovable, if not worse. But the book has its  
bright side. Ryder, the Senior Commissioner at  
Moshi, entertains his guest:

"Our chief compensation—if life in Moshi requires  
compensation, chipped in her host, a fragment of  
between his fingers, "is in being situated under the highest  
and to my mind—the most beautiful mountains in Africa,  
Mount Kilimanjaro. Halep, and how he turned to his  
wife, "you must disturb Mrs. Marling in her slumbers to-  
morrow morning—the introduction to Mount Kilimanjaro  
must be made not a minute later than seven o'clock."

That is the way the Senior Commissioner talks in  
his more chatty moments. In the face of danger he  
is resourceful:

"Seize his rifle and loading in record time, with his  
gun-bearer at his side, the Senior Commissioner whispered  
hurried commands. "Get the engine running, Helen, and  
when I see the wind, dash ahead! In all you are worth,  
they are firing within thirty yards. Looking to where he  
pointed, Lois gazed spellbound at the two great beasts  
with ugly faces. Their elongated snouts, with angry  
looking tusks and the mean spall eyes, when she  
looked in their direction made the blood freeze in her veins.  
Surely seeing their prey so close they would advance any  
moment to devour them, was her thought."

"That exciting episode took place on the way home  
to Moshi from Arusha Sheru, which is depicted as  
the Ghoro quarter of that interesting township.  
An authoress, who knows Africa" might have  
been expected to write "Arusha Chini." This is  
her view of Tanganyika after the War:

"The feeling existing between official and settler in  
Tanganyika appears to Lois to be one in modified  
form, that of overlord and subject. I am speaking of  
conditions immediately after the war, when the average  
settler was either a Greek or a German, or possibly a low  
type Britisher. . . . All this was changing, the present  
policy in Tanganyika, to encourage settlement, and  
the Britisher, desirous to take up land, is given a cordial  
reception."

Some of our readers would comment tersely on  
such a declaration. But the book is worth reading,  
if only for the authoress's fresh and sometimes sur-  
prising views. "East Africa" is written with which  
comment saddle on the execrable style with which  
women writers of East African tales delight to  
sprinkle their pages, and Miss Rodney's name must  
now be added to the list of contributors of such  
vernacular. Her "kariki" "about bwana" and  
"habana chana" are samples of the style which  
the language should not be written. When  
the language should pretend to convey the spirit of East  
Africa learn to take the elementary precaution of  
getting their proofs read by competent people?

CLOTTED NONSENSE OF A COMTE

Queer mood of a dim mind

Luigi Comte de Janze calls his hysterical 156 page  
book "Official Land" (Duckworth, 1s.) but in its  
title-line he shows Kenya as a horizontal land, in  
which "youth throws itself off the car, grasping,  
choking with the desire to live." There are scores  
of passages of that kind in this collection of clotted  
nonsense. To suggest that it is in the remotest  
degree depicts the real Kenya of the real East  
Africa is ridiculous. It may perhaps give a fairly  
true account of the psychic impressions of "a fast-  
less crowd of humans, hardly colonists, wanderers  
perhaps, indefatigable amusement seekers weary of  
cast out from many climes, many countries, Mis-  
neurathemics, of great breeding and charm, who  
lacked the courage to grow old, the stamina to pull  
up and build up in this land to whom he alleges  
to be the inhabitants of "Happy Valley" and  
who will scarcely be likely to thank the eccentric  
author for such an advertisement. He seems  
obsessed with sex and the weaknesses of human  
beings, who will unfortunately seem to casual  
readers of the book fair specimens of East African  
white residents. As well might the loungers of the  
West End be represented as typical Londoners.

Apparently the Comte de Janze wishes to show  
himself a master of the descriptive art. This is how  
he succeeds. "She sits by my side laughing up at  
the boy. Amber liqueur, amber glass; pink nails;  
white skin; cream silk shirt and red kikoi, or  
"supple figure, breadth of the sand; green eyes  
slant, jewelled hand so white in the setting sun."  
You wonder what it is all about? So do we. It is  
incoherence at its height, oddity at its worst. But  
perhaps nothing better should be expected of an  
author who admits that "in his dim mind surges at  
times some queer mood." When next it surges we  
hope that, instead of overflowing into print, it will  
recede into his dim mind. Some of his friends might  
try to drive home the realisation that fripperies of  
this sort do East Africa a great disservice. For his  
own sake and for that of a Colony which he has  
seemingly found attractive, we hope that the author  
will not perpetrate another volume of this type.  
F. S. J.

A VALUABLE EAST AFRICAN RECORD.

"United Empire," the monthly journal of the Royal  
Empire Society (hitherto known as the Royal Colo-  
nial Institute), reviewing Mr. John Boyes's book,  
"The Company of Adventurers," says: "The story  
is full of travel and toils, heat and thirst, of dangers  
from lions, leopards, rhinoceros, snakes, and other  
evils, such as fever and accidents, and if John Boyes  
is still happily with us it is due to his own stout  
heart and lucky star." It is a book that will be  
read with pleasure not only now, but years hence.  
Then it will be a valuable record of deeds and con-  
ditions that are rapidly entering into the domains of  
history." Extracts from other reviews appear on  
the outside back cover of this issue.

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## East Africa in the Press

### INUENDOES AGAINST KENYA

IN the course of a letter to *The Manchester Guardian* Mr. R. C. Hawkin writes: "Native taxation without representation has already been condemned in Kenya, and this alone would justify careful Parliamentary attention. Only 20% of the land of Kenya is to be reserved, so there is plenty of room for the white men and Indians, and should not the African have his national home, just as the Jews have theirs? The black man is the backbone of Africa and some day he will realise it."

Article 10 of the League of Nations Mandate contemplates an African federation to include Kenya, and I think our Parliament should make it clear that these Reserves must not be included in the federation except on terms to be agreed by Parliament.

Does he wish to suggest that Native taxpayers in the Colony are fit to be represented in the Legislative Council by elected members of their own race? If not, the first clause quoted is singularly misleading, as is the further suggestion that the African is being deprived of his national home. The writer should be aware of the recent categorical declaration of the Governor of Kenya that the Native Reserves are ample for all present and future requirements of the Native races in the Colony.

Parliament, we are told, should make it clear that Native Reserves must not be included in an East African federation except on terms to be agreed by the Imperial Parliament. Why labour the point? It is perfectly obvious to everyone that the federation when it comes about must be of a character which will satisfy public opinion in this country and in the territories concerned. Mr. Hawkin's phraseology gives the idea that the British Parliament will wish to be satisfied only regarding the terms on which Native Reserves are to be included and will not concern itself overmuch with the conditions suggested for the other parts of Kenya to enter into a federation with Uganda and Tanganyika—a ridiculous proposition. While no East African objects to reasoned and constructive criticism of these vitally important matters, innuendoes of this character are mischievous.

We are reminded that Mr. Hawkin has not yet replied to the editorial note appended to the letter which we published in our issue of July 7, and which, like the communication from which we have quoted the above extracts, was misleading in several respects. That letter contained several paragraphs which suggested that the writer had in mind certain concrete ideas by which British settlement in Tanganyika could be stimulated, and even the terms of the Mandate entered to assist such settlement, while arousing the opposition of any other nation. It suggested that Mr. Hawkin should outline his proposals for any practicable scheme which might interest the East Africans. Our columns are, of course, open to him in order that he may reply on these points.

Her Highness Princess Marie Louise has been appointed a Dame Grand Cross of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

### THE SCENT AND SIGHT OF GAME

Do the great predatory beasts hunt by scent or by sight? Brigadier-General R. G. Burton, writing a few days ago to *The Times*, said that the views of the late Mr. F. C. Selous and Mr. Abel Chapman that the carnivorous animals hunt almost entirely by scent is questioned by some other authorities, and then Mr. Hugh Kopley's statement that five lions lay down within twenty yards of him without disclosing his presence, and that on another occasion a lion passed within thirty yards of where he was smoking and did not observe him.

General Burton, who has no knowledge of hunting in Africa, declares as a result of considerable experience in India that tigers and leopards hunt by sight, "chiefly by sight and sound, and that they possess very limited powers of scent. I have never found it necessary to take precautions relating to the direction of the wind when hunting these animals, and I have on many occasions been in close proximity to tigers without their detecting my presence until they were disturbed by sight or sound," he says. "They have displayed no sign of appreciating my presence or my scent. I have taken off my boots and stalked within fifteen yards of a tiger which remained ignorant of my proximity until disturbed by a bullet." He has on frequent occasions known a tiger pass within twenty yards and less of a picketed buffalo and fail to observe it either by sight or scent, because the buffalo was being motionless and asleep, and that its immunity was not due to suspicion or lack of hunger or desire to kill on the part of the tiger was evident from the fact that other animals picketed a few hundred yards farther off were immediately killed and preyed upon. Hunters who have been in the habit of sitting in ambush in a tree or on the ground have always taken precautions against betrayal by sight or sound but have generally ignored the question of scent, and have even found it unnecessary to refrain from smoking.

"The same observations have been made with regard to leopards. I might be urged that these animals have become familiar with the scent of human beings, and therefore indifferent to it, from their habit of prowling in the neighbourhood of villages in search of stray calves, goats and dogs, but I have observed the same lack of power of smell in the unsophisticated leopards inhabiting remote jungles. I have smelt a leopard which I nearly got upon, but the animal showed no signs of having scented me, and I have shot them at close quarters when they were unaware of my presence. One came at night to the carcass of a cow and set to work on its midnight feast within six feet of where I sat behind a screen of branches. It stood up with its forepaws on the carcass, and stood at my ambush, while I could see its jaws masticating the flesh, and it bent down again to resume the feast."

### SIX MILES OF SUDD

A somewhat serious situation has arisen at Lake Napiin on the Upper Nile, fifteen miles north of Bor, where a *sudd* block formed on May 21 and is now six miles thick, says a Khartoum message to *The Times*. Steamers traffic from Malakal southward has been suspended and a dredger and a steamer fitted with wireless are being sent to assist the steamers which are already working to cut a passage through the *sudd*.



**HELPING THE SETTLER FINANCIALLY.**

Mr. Guinness wrote recently to *The Times* "I beg to point out that the farmers of our non-Government possessions are entitled to similar credit assistance as it is now proposed to give to farmers at home. I am thinking particularly of some East Central African Protectorates, an area in which I worked for twenty-six years, but I might add, as a Government official, not as a farmer." To quote from your summary: "Mr. Guinness did not pretend that the Bill would lift agriculture out of the present depression, but at least it would give it that assistance which all other progressive countries had found it necessary to afford. The same necessity exists in our East African possessions, where farmers are producing coffee, wheat, sisal, maize, tobacco, etc., and at present in some cases (e.g. Northern Rhodesia), but for limited assistance from the banks the settlers have to rely entirely on credit from the tradespeople, which, in Mr. Guinness's own words, is rather clumsy and unscientific. It consists largely in leaving bills unpaid for long periods. Agriculture deserves to be financed in a scientific and modern way, to refrain from further quotations, but much of what is true in the case of home farmers applies *mutatis mutandis* in the case of those whom I have mentioned; and, especially as they are taxed without governing, they deserve consideration from Government."

The other points worth mentioning. In many parts of Africa the credit from the tradesman is obtained by the farmers pawning their growing crops to the tradesman at his figure (and he himself is often a farmer and produce dealer too). In bad years this pushes a man more deeply into the financial mire. I am not pleading for the improvident or unhelpable, but for genuine cases to whom the need for sound financial credit may be at times a matter of life and death as a soldier; and I hope the Imperial Government will consider applying the principle of this Bill farther afield, or perhaps the Hilton Young Commission—still at work, although back from Africa—could examine how it would fit in with the proposed closer union in East Africa and whether the banks that function there could cooperate. The Commission must have heard a considerable amount of the need for land banks and of the obstacles to their establishment."

**AN EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN ECHO.**

The Berlin correspondent of *The Daily Express* states that a wealthy Brandenburg landowner who during the War commanded a roving cavalry patrol in German East Africa is suing the author of a book called "The Mutineers" for having described him as an arrant coward and as having shirked facing the British. The commander, says Herr Rudolph de Hart, the book's author, was such a thorough believer in the value of running away in order to fight another day that his men at last mutinied and deposed him. They sent him to the farthest English outpost, and with a grim sense of humor asked that the English should take care of him as a bad mental case till hostilities were over. General von Lettow Vorbeck, the German Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, is to be called to give evidence for the defence in the coming trial.

Infantry operations are very often comparable to farming operations, not only in their laborious agricultural character but in their frequent futility. — Sir Edward Grieg, *Commander of Kenya*, in an address at a recent conference of the Kenya Club.

**GERMAN COLONIAL PROPAGANDA.**

At the recent newspaper Exhibition in Germany was utilized for Colonial interests to spread propaganda is evident from the *Korbussche Zeitung*, which reports that a large wall map displayed the contrast between the tiny German possessions in Africa before the War compared with those of Great Britain and France, while a poster gave an tabular form the present position. Great Britain, area 314,014 square kilometres; Colonial possessions 34,507,828 square kilometres; France, 550,086 and 12,786,122; Belgium, 20,224 and 2,405,600; Portugal, 91,948 and 2,085,063; Holland, 34,207 and 2,041,837; Italy, 20,000 and 2,020,174; and Germany with an area of 470,028 square kilometres, and not a single Colony!

German newspapers the article should be found not only in the many Colonial newspapers both in the German language and in native dialects which existed before the War, but of their development during the War, and above all of their revival since the War. Such a Press is invaluable for Germans living abroad. With such German newspapers and books on Colonial subjects, the right spirit can be fostered.

**TWO MORE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONS.**

A correspondent of *The Times* says that two expeditions sailed for Mombasa last week on the "Clanliff Castle." One, under the auspices of the Geographic Society of Chicago, is led by Mr. Carver Wells, and its object is to climb Ruwenzori and Mount Kenya. The outfit includes skis, skates, sleeping bags, and ice axes. Mr. Wells has had six years' experience exploring in the Malay Peninsula. The second expedition is sent out by the Milwaukee Public Museum, and is led by Dr. Barrett, director of the museum, who is accompanied by Mr. John Cudde, and Mr. Norman Goodrich (the financial backers of the expedition), and by two members of the staff. They will be joined in Africa by Major Pat Ayre, the big game hunter, and specially trained Natives. Dr. Barrett's object is primarily to collect specimens of the fauna for the Museum of Milwaukee, and then to provide animals for the Milwaukee Zoo. They are taking over 20 cameras and 50,000 ft. of film. Most of the equipment was bought in London and the balance in Nairobi.

**A STORY OF SIR HILTON YOUNG.**

All East Africans will be interested in a story recently told by *Peterborough Weekly* of Sir Hilton Young, the Chairman of the East Africa Commission. It reads thus:—

"After his wounds were healed, he worried the Admiralty to let him go out again. They demurred. The armed men were not wanted in the Navy. At last that was what they said in effect, although they did not put it quite so bluntly. The officer was not to be put off, however. 'If you'll come with me as far as Charing Cross,' he said, 'I'll show you a one-armed sailor who did something for his country. He is perched on top of a column in the middle of Trafalgar Square.' Without any further argument the Admiralty let him have his way."

**PUBLICATION RECEIVED.**

The report of the Special Civil Office for 1927 (Government Printer, Nairobi).

## OUR KENYA LETTER

Visit of Princess Marie Louise.

From Our Nairobi Correspondent.

The Princess Marie Louise, who recently spent a few days at Government House as the guest of His Excellency and the Hon. Lady Grigg, expresses herself charmed with Kenya and its people. Her Highness hopes to be able to pay us another visit in the future. In addition to unveiling the Native War Memorial in Sixth Avenue opposite the Cenotaph, the Royal Lady graced the Legislative Council with her presence on two occasions.

### Native Lands Trust Bill.

The most striking feature of the Legislative Council Session which stands a founded monument, was the very long speech by the Governor explaining in detail the motives which have prompted the introduction of the Native Lands Trust Bill. This important measure has met with universal approval, except from a small number of persons who never see any good in Government or any other proposals in connection with Native administration. It is understood that the various provisions commend themselves particularly to the missionary societies and other bodies professing particular concern for the welfare of Natives in the Colony.

### Daylight Saving.

Perhaps the most spectacular event of the last Council Session was the passage of Capt. the Hon. H. E. Schwartz's "Daylight Saving" motion, which had met with defeat on no less than six previous occasions. It is claimed that by advancing Kenya clocks half an hour, work will begin half an hour earlier in the day, that more time will be available for the exercise which is so necessary to those engaged in sedentary occupation in any tropical country, and that at least the same period of repose will generally be indulged in. It is also claimed that the "cocktail" period, sometimes called the "danger zone," will be automatically curtailed—which would be all to the good. The new arrangement will bring Kenya into line with Tanganyika, but it may cause some slight inconvenience in Uganda, which shares with Kenya a common railway service. The obvious solution is for Uganda to follow Kenya and Tanganyika, though her geographical position already gives her nearly one hour more daylight than Mombasa, so that golf can be indulged in at Kampala up to 7 p.m., whereas darkness begins at Nairobi at 6.15 p.m. during the greater portion of the year.

### The Nyali Bridge.

Another interesting motion which was accepted by Government and which found favour with all members of Council was that moved by Major the Hon. R. B. Robertson-Fustang, D.S.O. that "In the opinion of this Honourable Council it is expedient for the future development of coast communication by a bridge be built connecting Mombasa with the north, and, as a private company is prepared to undertake this, that an offer be accepted, subject to such safeguards as may be considered desirable and subject to any undertakings already given to the company." The general impression is that Government has not behaved particularly well in this matter, and after definitely approving the proposal of the company's proposals, to have afterwards a suggestion has been made that the bridge should be constructed by Government itself at public expense. The moot point whether, in circumstances at the

moment, justifies the expenditure of public money on a second connection with the mainland and whether any money which may be made available could not be spent to better advantage in other directions in order to encourage the somewhat depressed coast area to contribute its quota to the economic production of the country, and in any case it would appear desirable to offer every reasonable encouragement to private enterprise, thus releasing public funds for urgent work which can only be undertaken by Government. The company has expressed its willingness to allow Government very wide powers in connection with fixing fees for the use of the bridge when constructed and provision exists for expropriation at any time. It should not be beyond our legal luminaries to draw up conditions which will have the effect of amply safeguarding legitimate public interests in the matter.

### The Closer Settlement Schemes.

A great interest is being evinced in the Government Closer Settlement proposals, a summary of which was laid on the table at the recent Session of the Legislative Council. The main idea is to settle such Crown Land as may be made available with the very best type of settler, with a view to securing the maximum production from the land to be alienated under the scheme. The scheme was presented by the Hon. H. T. Martin, Commissioner of Local Government, Lands and Settlement, who is being assisted in settlement work by a small representative Committee.

The proposals fall into three parts, as follows:—

Scheme A: Small holding scheme.

Scheme B: Mixed farming scheme.

Scheme C: Scheme for pensioners and other persons in similar circumstances.

Scheme A consists of 16 small holdings on the outskirts of Kitale township, averaging approximately 200 acres, which it is intended to allot alternately to selected local applicants and to selected applicants from Great Britain.

Scheme B consists of 36 farms in the Trans-Nzoia and 15 in the Ndungu and Thomson's Falls area, varying from 300 to 1,200 acres, each farm being regarded as a self-contained economic unit. It is felt that it would be difficult to place B settlers from Great Britain approximately in the same locality as A newcomers, so that reference to the demonstration farm and agricultural schemes at Kitale might be desirable. It is intended before to set aside the Trans-Nzoia farms for Home settlers and to reserve those in the Ndungu and Thomson's Falls area for local applicants.

Scheme C provides holdings, mainly residential in selected localities for retired servants of the Crown (of all branches of the Service—naval, military or civil) and other persons in similar circumstances of retirement from a business or profession, with special reference to the requirements of retiring civil servants of the East African Group who propose to settle permanently in the Colony but do not desire to farm on the scale contemplated in Schemes A and B.

Full details of these Schemes can be obtained from H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1, or from the Commissioner of Local Government, Lands and Settlement, Nairobi.

### The Convention of Associations.

The twenty-one motions to be submitted at the next session of the Convention of Associations cover a wide field ranging from a suggestion that all dogs



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should be licensed to a recommendation to Government to tighten up the immigration laws. An original proposal emanates from the Kericho and Sotik Association which urges that all persons in charge of vehicles using a public road should be licensed while a resolution on the subject of game has been tabled in the following terms: "That this Convention is of the opinion that this Colony has reached a stage in economic development at which the widespread distribution of game and vermin is incompatible with the welfare of agriculture and submits that the time has come when the Game Department should regard the protection of farmers from the ravages of wild animals as a more important duty than the protection of game from attacks of farmers."

This is rather misleading as it has for several years been the definite policy of the Game Department to exploit the wonderful fauna of Kenya in the interests of science and sport only so far as this can be done without interfering with agricultural development. Where, however, there is any conflict of interest, the interest of agriculture (in the wider sense of the term) must prevail. The Land Tenure Commission which reported in March, 1927, made two particular recommendations under this head: (1) that when Government is able to undertake wholesale measures in tackling the problem of disease among Native cattle it will be necessary to reconsider the continuance of game preservation in those areas which are reserved to Natives and game in common; (2) that that portion of the Southern Game Reserve which lies between Nairobi and the end of the main area down the Railway line should be abandoned and any area given in exchange should be in an area far removed from economic settlements.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

### Payment of Elected Members Proposed.

SINCE the above letter of our Nairobi correspondent was set up in type, *East Africa*, the official organ in Great Britain of the Convention of Associations in Kenya Colony has received the text of the resolution adopted by the Convention during its recent session. The most interesting motions are the following:

**Control of Immigration.**—That more stringent measures be adopted to prevent the immigration of persons of undesirable character.

**Dogs.**—That this Convention instructs the Executive to approach Government with a view to devising means whereby dogs can be controlled.

**Overstocking of Native Reserves.**—That this Convention is gratified to note that Government is taking steps to deal with the destruction of parts of the Mau Native Reserves due to overstocking.

**Wages.**—That this Convention requests Government to investigate the possibility of accelerating the rate of working by Government water-boring plants, even should such acceleration involve extra staff to allow of longer working hours or payment of overtime.

**Charges on Mombasa.**—That this Convention is not in favour of the surrender by Government of the terminal city charges at Mombasa, and submits that the grievance from which Mombasa is said to suffer would be more fully and speedily redressed in the public rates.

**Police Expenditure.**—That this Convention recommends that European police constables in settled areas be provided with better facilities for transport including mechanical transport where necessary and of opinion that the present system of donkey transport is an anachronism and inefficient.

**Appointments to Government Service.**—That the higher appointments in Kenya Government Service be filled by men who have served Kenya in preference to men from abroad. That nomination to such higher appointments shall be by selection and in certain individual cases the age limit shall be extended.

**Exceeding the Speed Regulations.**—That this Convention trusts that magistrates will realise that heavy traffic exceeding the speed limit is causing very considerable damage to valuable public property and hopes that they will considerably increase the penalties imposed for a breach of the speed regulations.

**Game and Settlements.**—That this Convention is of opinion that the present stage in economic development at which the widespread distribution of game and vermin is incompatible with the welfare of agriculture, and submits that the time has come when the Game Department should regard the protection of farmers from the ravages of wild animals as one of its primary duties.

**Payment of Elected Members.**—That in view of the ever-increasing cost of repatriation of the Colonial community, and in consideration of the fact that the number of persons in each constituency available for election is limited to a small minority owing to reasons of finance, this Convention is of opinion that Unofficial Members should be paid.

**Railway and Road Transport Competition.**—That this Convention is of opinion that the time has arrived when Government should investigate the subject of competition between the railway and motor transport plying on roads more or less parallel with the railway, and requests the Unofficial Members to move for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the matter.

**Natives and Eldoret Township Plots.**—That this Convention expresses its concern at the breach of faith on the part of Government in connection with the revision of the conditions of sale of the Nakuru and Eldoret Township Plots (Business Area) and the endorsement of the existing leases of plots in these areas, and deprecates the action of Government in advertising these conditions of sale without previous consultation with the local Authority and calls upon Government for an explanation of its action.

**Imperial Preference.**—That this Convention agrees with and presses upon the notice of the Government the resolution passed by the East Africa Unofficial Conference in their Session in August, 1927, in the following terms:—

That this Conference realises that owing to the Convention signed at St. Germain en Laye in September, 1919 (commonly known as the Congo Basin Treaty), it is impossible for most of these territories to have any form of Imperial preference at present. It trusts, however, that the various Governments will take the necessary steps to bring to the notice of the Imperial Government the desirability of rectifying this state of affairs when the Treaty comes up for revision in 1928.

**Film Censorship.**—That this Convention trusts that Government will proceed immediately with the introduction of legislation to control the exhibition of films, and considers that the following should be provided for:—

(a) The establishment of separate picture halls for Africans only; (b) power given the censoring authority to call for the exhibition of any film to be shown to non-Natives whether or not such film bears the imprimatur of the censoring authorities of England or South Africa; (c) that the censoring of non-Native films shall be carried out either by a Board of Censors or, if it is to be carried out by a single Censor, there shall be constituted a Board of Appeal from his decision; (d) that all films for exhibition to Natives shall be censored by a representative Board.

**Native Reserves.**—That Government be asked to state the conditions under which Native Reserve lands are proposed to be leased and for what purposes and to what extent the powers of Government would be exercised.

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Zanzibar to introduce one-rupee currency notes.

The Thika Sports Club annual lawn tennis tournament is to be held on July 6, 7, and 8.

Some 60 Europeans and 11,000 Natives are now employed in the Northern Rhodesian mining industry.

The Usambara Planters' Association is now affiliated to the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa.

The next show of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya is to be held in Nairobi on January 3, 4 and 5.

Nyasaland proposes to raise £2,500 per annum by levying a non-Native poll tax of £2 yearly on all non-Native males.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to report on the subject of Imperial preferences.

A Moshi subscriber tells us that local timber has been ordered by the Prince of Wales for the manufacture of furniture.

The Royal East African Automobile Association has issued road maps of the Nakuru-Eldoret, Nakuru-Kisumu, and Nairobi-Nakuru roads.

Notice is given of the admission of Kenya Government 4½% Inscribed Stock, 1928, to the list of stock under section 2 of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900.

Tenders have been invited by the Kenya Government for the purchase and erection of the main building of the Treasury in Sixty's Road, Nairobi.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce recently decided at some length the advertising on the back of telegraph forms in Kenya and Uganda, and resolved to press for the abolition of the system.

A number of leading business houses in Uganda have expressed themselves in favour of the negotiation of a scheme for the improvement and sanitation of trade conditions in the Protectorate.

During the months of February and March East Canada exported 22 motor trucks to British East Africa, of a total value of 57,085. During the same period British East Africa imported 114 Canadian passenger cars, valued at 230,180.

The Kenya Legislative Council last week approved the proposal of Mr C. L. N. Felling, the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, to raise a loan of £668,000 for increased deep water berths at Kilindini and for the building of an oil quay.

The East African Steam Conference has agreed to continue the present freight rates on sisal and sisal tow until June 30, 1929, thus meeting the wishes of the Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-section of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during January and February totalled £1,221,519, compared with £1,200,022 in 1927. Sisal exports were up from 2,167 to 2,375 tons, and while coffee exports from Kenya rose from 60,508 cwt. to 60,687 cwt., those from Uganda increased from 8,316 to 12,418 cwt.

A firm in Livingstone desire to secure the representation for Northern Rhodesia of British manufacturers of cotton goods, blankets, enamelware, cheap jewellery, etc., for the Native trade; and also of groceries and provisions, builders' hardware and china and glassware. Any British firms interested are recommended to apply to the Department of Overseas Trade, 3, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. 567.

For the encouragement of Imperial trade, the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce recently resolved that merchants should be requested to instruct shippers to indicate on shipping documents the actual country of origin of the goods. As an example of past inaccuracy, it was stated that agricultural implements manufactured in Canada had been shown as of American origin simply because the implements were shipped to East Africa via the United States.

H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques has forwarded to the D.O.T. particulars of a scheme for the introduction of irrigation on agricultural properties in the Province of Mozambique, indicating a possible demand for boilers, fireless pumps, cast iron or lap-welded steelpiping, semi-portable engines and boilers combined, locomotive type, etc. Further information can be obtained by interested British firms on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 3, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, or quoting reference No. 617.

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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE**

A vast week's public auctions, though supplies of East African coffees were of a somewhat reduced scale, they were steady. It is anticipated that offerings will continue to be small, but the 1927 crop has been practically disposed of. Prices were as follows:

<b>Kenya</b>			
A	1st sizes	95s. 0d. to 127s. 0d.	
B		85s. 0d. to 114s. 0d.	
C		77s. 0d. to 104s. 0d.	
Peaberry		90s. 0d. to 120s. 0d.	
Brown and mixed		90s. 0d. to 90s. 0d.	
London cleaned			
First sizes		95s. 0d. to 130s. 0d.	
Second sizes		91s. 0d. to 118s. 0d.	
Third sizes		80s. 0d. to 106s. 0d.	
Peaberry		90s. 0d.	
Ungraded		85s. 0d. to 113s. 0d.	
London cleaned			
First sizes		97s. 0d. to 127s. 6d.	
Second sizes		79s. 6d. to 92s. 6d.	
<b>Tanganyika</b>			
<b>Kilimanjaro</b>			
London cleaned			
First sizes		103s. 0d. to 116s. 6d.	
Second sizes		99s. 0d. to 109s. 0d.	
Third sizes		86s. 0d. to 94s. 0d.	
Peaberry		104s. 6d. to 116s. 0d.	
<b>Arusha</b>			
Large brown		95s. 6d.	
Small		80s. 6d.	
<b>Tanzania</b>			
Mixed		80s. 6d.	
<b>Uganda</b>			
First sizes, pale		100s. 0d.	
Second sizes		93s. 0d. to 99s. 0d.	
Peaberry		105s. 0d.	
Subsidiary		77s. 6d. to 86s. 0d.	
<b>Toro</b>			
First sizes		114s. 6d.	
Mixed		89s. 6d. to 98s. 6d.	
Peaberry		100s. 0d.	
London cleaned			
First sizes		130s. 0d.	
Second sizes		100s. 6d.	
Third sizes		99s. 0d.	
Peaberry		126s. 0d.	

Stocks of East African coffee in London on June 28 totalled 45,231 bags, as against 45,207 bags on the corresponding date last year.

**OTHER PRODUCE**

**Woolly**—Small lots of East African sorts have been sold at 44s. 3d. to 47 per 44 lb. The low prices are said to be due to poor germination.

**Cotton**—During the past week moderate business has been done in East African cotton, according to the current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, and quotations are raised 20 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cottons since August 1st last total 58,408 and 07,022 bales respectively.

**Wool**—The market is quiet, the nominal quotation for July-August shipment being 217 5/8.

**Cotton Seed**—The market is steady and unchanged at 26 5/8 for July-August shipment. During the past week no business has been reported.

**Groundnuts**—The market has declined, and 20s. 7 1/2 has been accepted for July-August shipment from Dar es Salaam. Supplies from Mombasa have been offered at 22s 5/8 without business resulting. Old crop afloat is offered at 20s 10/8, but no business has passed.

**Hides**—The market is very quiet, and little business is being done, though there are signs of reviving interest on the Continent. Dry Mombasa hides have been on offer at the following prices:

1st	upward to 16d.
2nd	16 lb. at 14d.
3rd	16 lb. at 14d.
4th	16 lb. at 14d.

**Sisal**—The nominal value of white and yellow East African is 23 1/4. White sellers are asking about 24 for August shipment.

**Wax**—The market remains quiet. Price of Mozambique East African is £3 40s. 6d. to £3 10s. at £33.

A SPECIAL REPORT on East African produce issued by Messrs. Lewis and Veat Ltd., 5, Mining Lane, E.C. 4, contains much of interest to our readers, for whose benefit we extract the following—

**Coffee**—Although arrivals here this season have been large they have sold readily. The quality of many marks has been barely equal to last season's, on account of an admixture of weathered and immature berries, probably by reason of adverse weather conditions while the coffee was growing. The trade continued to compete for East Coast sorts, but particularly the finer grades.

Roasting coffee in London planters and shippers have the advantage of having it offered at public auction. All grades are competed for by British and foreign buyers. Samples are drawn from the bulk, fairness thus being assured. Of course, before valuing and before being offered at auction, every sample is roasted before the broker and tested and every home trade buyer does the same, and bases his valuation when he has ascertained for himself how the coffee roasts and liquors in the cup.

**Rubber**—East African and Uganda plantation rubber of Hevea origin continues to be sent forward regularly to London, and the price compares favourably with the F.M.S. plantation rubber. Unfortunately, values have fallen very much, due to the removal of restricted tapping in the F.M.S., which will take place on November 1, 1928. The present price is about 8d. 10d. per lb. Mozambique ball, Wasaland and U.S. slab are occasionally asked for, but we do not advise consignments unless same can be placed in London at about 6d. per lb. Only good clean sorts should be sent forward.

Copies of the report are, we believe, available to any readers interested.

**MABIRA FOREST COMPANY'S RESULTS.**

**Planting Coffee as a Safeguard.**

The report of the Mabira Forest (Uganda) Planting Company Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1927, states that the year's output of rubber was 287,000 lbs. (nearly 20,000 lbs. more than in 1926, and that sales were effected at prices between 4s. 7 1/2d. and 1s. per lb., with an average price, including second and third grade rubber of 1s. 5d. per lb. The coffee crop of 31 tons was also a distinct advance on the previous year's crop and averaged 80s. per cwt., the highest price realised being 115s. By the extensive planting of coffee, steps are being taken to guard against a possible future decline in the price of rubber. 300 acres were planted with coffee during 1927, and further areas are now being opened up and planted.

The directors had hoped to be able to reduce the arrears of Preference dividend, but they consider that any distribution would not be prudent in the present circumstances, and the net profit of £2,135 is therefore carried forward. They consider that the future can be faced hopefully, though a difficult time may lie immediately ahead.

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## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The "Dandaff Castle," which left London for East Africa on June 4, carries the following passengers for

<i>Mombasa.</i>	<i>Genoa to Mombasa.</i>
Miss S. S. Abrahams	Mr. W. Evans
Mr. H. Baltout	Mr. D. O. Mathews
Mr. S. Barrett	Mrs. Matthews
Mr. Bedbrook	Col. W. K. Fucker
Miss M. Gallant	<i>Zanzibar.</i>
Mr. O. J. Groomer	Mr. F. Parnall
Mr. Groves	Mr. W. H. Smith
Mr. J. R. H. Hawley	Mr. W. C. Thompson
Mr. Hodder	Mr. Thomson
Mrs. M. A. Jackson	<i>Mar es Salaam.</i>
Mrs. G. B. Jennings	Miss M. C. Ferguson
Mr. Monckton	Miss M. Neade
Mr. G. N. Morris	Mrs. H. Rancie
Mr. W. B. Ouseley	Miss Rance
Mrs. Ouseley	Miss I. Turnbull
Miss Ouseley	Mr. J. H. Welch
Mr. J. Pearce	Mrs. Welch
Mr. J. J. Perkins	Master J. Welch
Miss L. F. Phillips	Master D. Welch
Mr. Powell	<i>Marsailles to Mar es Salaam.</i>
Mr. K. E. Poyser	Mr. D. W. Evans
Mrs. Poyser	<i>Beira.</i>
Mr. A. G. Reed	Mrs. van Vreda
Mr. B. H. Richards	<i>Lourenço Marques.</i>
Mrs. Richards	Mr. A. Harrington
Mr. K. H. Rodwell	Mrs. Harrington
Miss C. N. Twining	Mr. G. Harrington
Mr. Carveth Wells	Mr. F. W. Bonamore
<i>Marsailles to Mombasa.</i>	<i>Marsailles to Lourenço Marques.</i>
Mrs. A. E. Clegg	Mr. B. F. G. Honbre
Mr. J. Cobby	
Mr. O. Goodrich	
Mr. C. Haddon	
Mr. E. D. Tongue	

## PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Francesco Crispi," which left Mombasa for Genoa on June 1, brought the following passengers from

<i>Zanzibar to Genoa.</i>	Mr. Hammersley
Mr. and Mrs. Ferrante and children	Mr. B. Harris
Mr. E. Grand	Mr. E. Joseph
<i>Zanzibar to Naples.</i>	Capt. P. Maxted
Col. and Mrs. W. H. Murphy	Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell
<i>Mombasa to Genoa.</i>	Mrs. S. Simpson
Mr. W. Heedeker	Mr. and Mrs. Szentawsky
Mr. W. H. Edgley	Mr. F. G. Watson
Mr. M. E. Evans	<i>Mombasa to Naples.</i>
Mrs. Fletcher	Mrs. F. M. Carr and daughters
Mr. J. G. Gordon	Mr. and Mrs. Alan Dower
	Mrs. E. F. Spurgeon

## KENYA'S NATIVE LANDS TRUST BILL

A Bill for the better protection of the Native Lands Trust Bill, to consider the Kenya Native Lands Trust Bill, was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Friday afternoon, when Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., formerly Chief Justice of the Colony, opened the discussion, of which a report will appear in our next issue. Some seventy persons were present.

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

## BRITISH INDIA.

"Malda" left Port Said homewards, June 22.  
 "Modasa" arrived Port Said outwards, June 22.  
 "Mantola" arrived Beira outwards, June 21.  
 "Karagola" arrived Mombasa for Bombay, June 28.  
 "Kagapara" left Seydiye for Durban, June 20.  
 "Kama" arrived Bombay from Durban, June 23.  
 "Khandalla" left Bombay for Durban, June 20.

## CITRA LINE.

"Francesco Crispi" leaves Genoa for East Africa, July 1.  
 "Giuseppe Mazzini" left Aden outwards, June 18.  
 "Caffaro" arrived Genoa, June 23.  
 "Casateggi" arrived Durban, June 18.

## CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Explorer" left Zanzibar outwards, June 12.  
 "Architect" arrived Mombasa outwards, June 17.  
 "City of Christiana" left Port Sudan outwards, June 23.  
 "Clan Morrison" left Birkenhead for East Africa, June 23.

## HOLLAND AFRICA.

"Nias" arrived Bremen, June 28.  
 "Meliskerk" left Dakar homewards, June 16.  
 "Randfontein" left East London homewards, June 18.  
 "Rietfontein" left Mozambique for South Africa, June 22.  
 "Springfontein" left Port Sudan for South Africa, June 17.  
 "Nykerk" arrived Amsterdam for East Africa, June 19.  
 "Jagersfontein" passed Gibraltar homewards, June 16.  
 "Kupfontein" left Port Sudan homewards, June 15.  
 "Gapskerk" left Beira for East Africa, June 16.  
 "Billiton" left East London for East Africa, June 18.  
 "Heemskerk" arrived Cape Town for East Africa, June 18.  
 "Sumatra" arrived Antwerp for South Africa, June 16.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Réunion homewards, June 23.  
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Port Said homewards, June 22.  
 "General Voyron" left Zanzibar homewards, June 24.  
 "Dumica" left Marseilles outwards, June 21.

## UNION CASTLE.

"Rampton Castle" left Lourenço Marques for Natal, June 23.  
 "Bratton Castle" arrived Mombasa from New York, June 21.  
 "Dromore Castle" left New York for Beira, June 22.  
 "Durham Castle" left Beira for London, June 23.  
 "Glenorm Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, June 27.  
 "Granville Castle" left Cape Town for London, June 25.  
 "Guildford Castle" arrived Cape Town for Beira, June 24.  
 "Dandaff Castle" left London for East Africa, June 22.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Mar es Salaam for Natal, June 24.  
 "Sandgate Castle" arrived Algoa Bay for Lourenço Marques, June 21.

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Bechuanaland and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. today and at the same time on July 3, 5, 12, and 17, for Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa mails close at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, June 29.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on June 30, July 9, 13, and 16.

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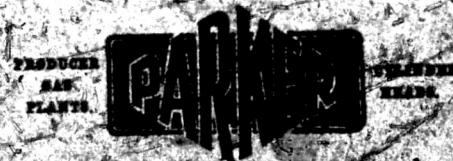
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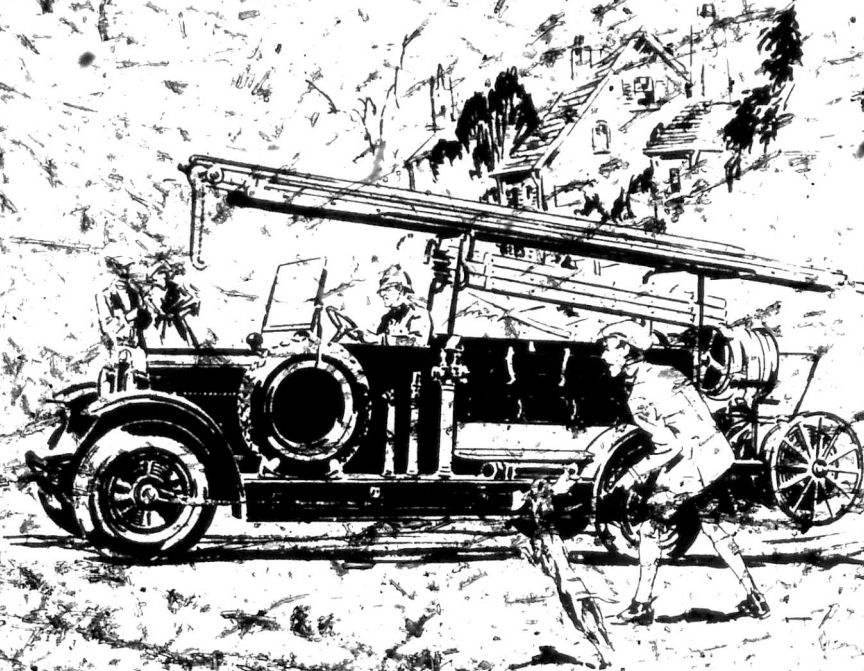
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Associated Producers of East Africa  
Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa  
Usambara Planters' Association

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### CLOSED SETTLEMENT IN KENYA.

THE Committee appointed by the Kenya Government to draft definite schemes of closed settlement has now presented its proposals which fall into three distinct categories. Scheme A concerns forty-eight small holdings, averaging 20 acres each, on the outskirts of Kitale township, which areas, it is suggested, should be allotted to Home and Empire settlers. It is suggested that the new comers may have the benefit of the experience of the neighbouring Kenya allotment. A demonstration farm is planned, in order that by practical advice and constant supervision the new settlers may have every assistance from the outset. The holdings are to be allotted at the best price of £2 per acre, and cash advances up to £400 are to be

made by the Land Bank for capital improvements or the purchase of stock. Scheme B has reference to thirty farms in the Trans-Nzoia and forty-five in the Thomson's Falls and Ndaraga areas, varying from 300 to 500 acres. Again special thought is shown for settlers from Great Britain, for whom the Trans-Nzoia farms are to be reserved, so that their occupants may be within easy reach of the Kitale demonstration farm. Such allottees will require £1,000 of ready capital, of which following the Southern Rhodesian principle 75% will have to be deposited with the Land Bank, which will credit one-quarter of that deposit to the allottee's land account when a specific farm has been allotted to him and refund the balance on his signing an agreement to purchase the land. Scheme C provides primarily for retired military, naval, and civil servants and professional men for whom it is proposed to reserve small holdings near Nairobi, Lamu, and Kitale.

Very material assistance to settlers from Great Britain has been made possible by the co-operation of the Overseas Settlement Department, which has offered generous contributions to ensure the success of the schemes. That Department has agreed to find half of the initial long-term loan of £400 to each allottee and in certain cases half of a further loan of £200; to grant each settler from Great Britain a maintenance allowance of £5 per month for the first six months of his residence in Kenya to pay half the cost of training such settlers either in Kenya or in Great Britain; to guarantee half the bad debts of the Land Bank in respect of overseas settlers; and to make such a contribution towards passage money as, with an equivalent grant by the Kenya Government and a rebate of 15% granted by the British shipping companies serving the East African Coast, will reduce the cost of third-class passages for new settlers and their families to £1 per head.

Equally liberal assistance is to be given by the Colony, which is ready to pay any payment for the land allotted until the fourth year and then to spread the instalments over seventeen years. New settlers are also to receive special railway concessions between Mombasa and their station of final destination and, as has been shown, are to be given adequate local agricultural instruction. There are, of course, numerous other points in the schemes which should be carefully studied by everyone interested. A gratifying suggestion is that, though the schemes will not apply to ex-Service men exclusively, special weight should be given by the Selection Board to the applications of suitable ex-Service candidates.

### KENYA'S NATIVE LANDS TRUST BILL

Conference of the Anti-Slavery Society.  
Specially reported for "East Africa."

SOME seventy people attended the conference on the Kenya Native Lands Trust Bill convened last week by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, whose President, Mr. Charles Roberts, said that they had met mainly for the purpose of clearing their minds, and that they would welcome candid expressions of opinion from Kenya. All present were, we believe, impressed by the chairman's conduct of the meeting and his evident desire to give opportunity to East Africans to speak.

#### Sir Robert Hamilton's Address.

Sir Robert Hamilton, opening the discussion, said that he had acted for twenty years as a Judge in East Africa. He hoped there would be no attempt to dig up old stones, but that they would try to lay the foundation stones of the future. Let them be critical, but helpful and constructive in a matter which far transcended party and which would affect the good name of Great Britain and the future of our government in Tropical Africa. This measure would be regarded as an interpretation of how we understand trusteeship. In so far as it fell short of the principles of the Trust policy, the Bill ought to be closely examined. Nothing could be more disastrous than a wrong step which would send the Natives into an opposing camp to the Government, and there was no more certain way of obtaining the confidence of the Natives than through securing them of the tenure of their land. There must not be a landless, floating African population.

Why were there Reserves in Kenya and not in Tanganyika Territory? Tanganyika was being administered as a primarily Native territory in which there are European settlers, but Kenya has from the first been regarded as a European country in which there are Natives. The land was taken over by the Government and then doled out again, until it was realised that some provision had to be made for the Natives. That was the origin of the Reserves. It was essential to avoid the mistakes which South Africa made in reserving insufficient land to the Natives. White settlement would undoubtedly remain in East Africa. There might not be a population living in Kenya from father to son and grandson and so on, but in the highlands there would always be white settlement. A good area had been alienated to Europeans, but it must be remembered that a great deal of such land alienated was empty land, in which there might not have been anybody even to-day if Europeans had not gone in.

#### Criticisms.

"This Bill is a great step forward," said the speaker. "It is not an easy matter to deal with at all, and if mistakes have been made in the measure as it stands, we must realise that the Government are putting a firm foot forward on what they perhaps regard as rather unstable ground. If we can help them to get a firm foothold, we shall be doing a service to the Governments and to the nation. Clause 2 declares that certain areas are hereby declared to be Native Reserves and are reserved and set aside for the use and benefit of the native tribes for ever, and that further areas of Crown land to be reserved in the future for the maintenance and support of the Natives. That is a great objective. In our criticisms, however, we must remember that those are the objects of the Bill.

The general scheme is to put the Reserves under a Central Board, which is to be advised by

Local Boards. There is a provision—a peculiar provision—to give ninety-nine year leases to Europeans in the Reserves. It is made in a Local Native Funds and Natives Bill, which I am quite ignorant. The Bill, I think, should also set out how money is to be raised and spent. My criticism of the Central Board is that there ought to be direct Native representation. Not less than two of the four unofficial members should be Natives, and the other two should be representatives of the white settlers. Clause 3 provides that the President or Vice-President and four other members shall form a quorum. The quorum of five might have a majority of three, and I do not feel it desirable that what is really a minority of the Board should settle important matters. There should be some sanction for a two-thirds or three-quarters majority.

#### Native Representation on Local Boards.

The Local Boards are purely advisory, executive power being left to the Central Board. We have therefore an excellent chance of giving the Natives full opportunity on the Local Boards. It has been suggested that the unofficial membership of the Local Boards should be wholly Native or half Native and half European. I think either proposal would be preferable to the suggestion in the Bill. I should have no objection to the Provincial Commissioner, the District Commissioner, and the Chief Native Commissioner, assisted only by Natives, who would thus be free from any possibility of intimidation.

"Anyone who knows the customs of Natives within the Reserves is aware that, in the absence of the use of fertilisers, large areas of land are always left fallow, sometimes for several years. That land may not be in beneficial occupation for the moment, but it cannot be held not to be in beneficial occupation. I should certainly have thought a village in beneficial occupation. And what benefit is the European supposed to confer on the Natives? That point needs a far closer description. The ninety-nine year lease cut at the whole foot of the Bill. It has been suggested that leases may be given for grazing over a short period for twelve months, or for a period that can be terminated on twelve months' notice. Is the civilised Native to be allowed the equivalent outside the Reserves? If a European is allowed to go into the Reserves, a detribalised Native who wants to take up land in a non-Reserve area should be allowed to do so. Then we must watch that the area is not diminished by these laws. A similar area should be added as a balance. There ought to be some check, say 10% or 5% of the maximum which can be leased in the Reserves, so that there may be no nibbling of the cheese. There are many other matters on which I might speak, but I repeat that the intentions of the Bill are thoroughly good. What we have to do is to see that the machinery carries out those good intentions and translates into reality our principles of trusteeship."

#### Miss Cara Buxton's Comments.

Miss Cara Buxton, the well-known Kenya settler, explained that in every Reserve there is a fund administered by the Natives themselves, the revenue being mainly derived from fines. That was the Trust Fund of which Sir Robert Hamilton was unaware. He had suggested that there should be Native members on the Central Board. From what rules should they be chosen? A Kavirondo would not be fair to Natives of another tribe. In theory the idea was excellent, but it would be impossible to choose representatives of one tribe without offending the other tribes. As to the idea of omitting



and the settlers from the Local Boards, in the European districts she knew Europeans who would far better represent Natives than Natives themselves. The Governor had specifically said one of the great purposes of the leases was to give Natives, especially the Kikuyu, long tenure in their own Reserve. As a settler of eighteen years' standing in Kenya, she said there was a very general feeling that one of the jobs of the settler was to defend the local Natives from the Government.

**Views of Lord Olivier and Mr. J. A. Watson**

Lord Olivier, who remarked that he had received a telegram from the Kikuyu Central Association regarding the Bill asked what constituted beneficial occupation. The Kikuyu strongly complained that land was granted to white settlers although it was the property of Kikuyu families. True, it might have been left fallow for twelve or even eighteen years, but the family still considered that they had a right to return to that land. Many administrators did not understand Native rights, and one of the advantages of the Bill was that there would be an appeal body for Native land rights. Sir Edward Grey had said very little about long leases for land in the Reserves. Yet that was the danger point. He (Lord Olivier) was very strongly against going so far as to allow further estates to be granted to white men in the territories. Certain areas were to be reserved for white men, and certain areas for the Natives and Europeans should not want to break into the Native areas. Though Sir Edward Grey had said that those areas would be sufficient for many years, the East Africa Commission said that the Kavirondo Reserve was seriously overcrowded in certain parts. Later it might be possible to interfuse Europeans and Natives, but not to-day. Such a course would arouse Native suspicion. The Bill should take power to give mineral or commercial concessions, but for the present Government or the trustees should not be allowed to extend the system of white estates into the Reserves. Perhaps in ten or twenty years it might seem reasonable to extend Native Reserves into white areas and white farms into Native areas.

Mr. J. A. Watson asked "Is it not perfectly clear that the provision is conceived entirely in the interest of the Natives? Their customs necessitate their using much land and leaving it fallow some times for seventeen years. It is surely for their interest to let such unused land for a limited period to Europeans who want to make beneficial use of land lying idle. It is obviously no answer to say that Natives should get land in the European areas. The Bill is composed of responsible men who will not allow leases to exponents. If we have any regard for Liberal principles, we should leave it to the men on the spot who know what may not be present in our mind. We must get the best trustees we can, whether black or white. It seems only beyond the mark to suggest that there is any injustice to the Natives to put their interests in the hands of a body primarily elected as trustees."

**Mr. Macgregor Ross and Mr. H. D. Hooper**

Mr. Macgregor Ross began by congratulating Kenya on having done something at long last though what the Bill gave with one hand it took away with the other. As to the composition of the Trust, of the five officials enumerated the average period of service was only five and a half years and not one had had any experience in the administration of Native districts. There were, however, a number of Senior Commissioners who averaged twenty-four and a half years' service each. The Kenya Government had after considerable criticism agreed to put one of them on the Board. Another

idea was that the Chief Native Commissioner was not necessarily a member of the quorum. Native District Councils had been established by Bill No. 1024, yet it is not suggested any of these bodies should be referred to. (The Chairman: "The Bill does make such a provision.") Mr. Ross: "A very satisfactory thought on the part of the Kenya Government." As evidence of the efficacy of those Councils he would cite the case of a railway being built to a Native Reserve, whereupon voracious sugar planters applied for a grant of 35 square miles of land. The Government applied pressure by sending three officials to urge the Council to support the grant, but each urged the Natives not to part with the land. That showed that reference to the Native Councils would be a useful safeguard.

It was not to be thought that all Kenya approved the Government Bill. A newspaper owned and edited in Nairobi, the settlers had said that it was a slur on Great Britain. One portion of the Samburu tribe was under notice of removal from their land because Europeans wanted it. Europeans in Kenya held 6,200 square miles, of which 801 were cultivated on July 31 last. Less than 200 square miles were under cultivation or utilised for grazing purposes by Europeans, so that 5,200 square miles of the land they owned were put to no use. Knowing that the Natives were entitled to feel resentful that any of their tribal areas should be leased, the Natives wanted their Reserves to be just as unassailable as was the land of Europeans.

Mr. H. D. Hooper, picturing himself as a Kikuyu who had lived a long while in the Kikuyu Reserve, said that in 1926 the boundaries were gazetted and they were told that the land was secure to them for ever. Now, two years later, these proposals are put forward. There had crept over from India a definition of the European as a man who gave you a job to-day and ten minutes later said, "Get of the way and let me do it." The feeling in the mind of the Native was that that part of Kenya had been secured as their Reserve. Why did not the white men wait until realising something more of the advantages which the European gave, the Natives invited them into the Reserves? Why should Europeans take the initiative and so breed suspicion?

**The Policy of Interpenetration**

In reply to questions by the Chairman and Lord Olivier, Miss Buxton explained that one of the purposes of the lease clause was to deal with mineral discoveries. She believed that the Bill did really try to do well by the Natives. In theory the entirely favoured Native representation, but did not know how to overcome the jealousy of one Native for another. Perhaps it might be stipulated that in any question arising in any particular tribe that tribe should have a Native representative co-opted on the Central Board.

Mr. Macgregor Ross considered that the lease clause intended to give effect to the policy of interpenetration, which was supposed to involve the fact that European penetration into Native lands was for the moral, material, and spiritual benefit of the Native, though the converse of Natives penetrating into European lands, was held not to be true. Accounts of the law were poor and it was extremely difficult to hear some of the speakers, but we believe this to be an absolutely accurate account of the proceedings.

Amongst those with East African interests whom we noted present were Mr. Geoffrey Archer, Mr. C. Buxton, Mr. Robert Hamilton, Mr. W. H. H. Jones, Mr. J. S. Toles, Mr. J. G. Maxwell, Lord Olivier, Mr. C. Posenby, Mr. Macgregor Ross, Mr. A. M. Sim and Mr. J. A. Watson.

## A CASE OF CLASS LEGISLATION.

Revised Protest of Nyasaland Planters.

Exclusive to "East Africa."

SECTION 25 of the Bill to regulate the position of Natives residing on Private Estates in Nyasaland reads as follows:—

It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to acquire compulsorily for Native settlement an area or areas not exceeding one-tenth of the acreage of any private estate which exceeds three thousand acres by giving in exchange Crown Land of equivalent total value in another part or parts of the Protectorate. Provided that when an area equal to one-tenth of any estate has been acquired the provisions of this Section shall not further apply to the remaining nine-tenths of such estate in any way whatsoever.

By the Native Locations Act, 1904, the Governor has power to direct all landowners to set aside for Native location purposes a total area not exceeding one-tenth of the area of any undeveloped land in the landowner's possession. The term "undeveloped" specifically did not include "afforested land."

It has always been doubtful whether this Act made good law and it has never been enforced. Landowners have continued to hold their land and in most cases to occupy it beneficially. In many cases, also, Natives have been allowed to settle upon this privately-owned land at will, either rent free, in which case they have been expected to work at current rates of pay for the landowner if he requires them, or, if not rent free, then to pay merely a nominal annual rental in respect of each hut occupied. In the event of Native tenants leaving the land the beneficial ownership of the land that they occupied has reverted to the landlord.

From 20% upwards occupied by Natives.

In the efflux of time it has come about that, now in 1928, it is very doubtful whether any estates exceeding (say) 3,000 acres in area have less than 20% of their areas occupied by Native tenants, although it is very certain that such was not the case in 1904. In the case of one estate affected by the Section (an estate of 9,720 acres) if the basis of settlement as applied to Crown Lands—i.e., 8 acres per hut—were applied 70% of this estate would be required for the Natives settled on the estate. It is found, however, that in practice Natives do not require so much as 8 acres per hut; but, at a low estimate, at least 35% of the acreage of the estate in question is in their occupation. The tenure of these tenants is secured by other Sections of the Bill to which no objection is now raised.

The principles governing this tenure were agreed upon at a meeting held in 1926 between His Excellency the Governor and a deputation representing the landowners; but the principle of this Section—the compulsory acquisition of 10% of the total acreage of estates—was neither mooted nor agreed to at that meeting, nor has it been agreed to since. That principle, as is understood, has subsequently been introduced by the Colonial Office. Course of time has obscured the fact that the vast majority of Natives settled on privately-owned land are immigrants from Portuguese Territory, who settled on the land which had been acquired by Europeans; they are not from Portuguese Territory for

various reasons, but principally on account of the work and money expended by the enterprise of European (Portuguese) immigrants. The situation now obtaining on Crown Lands is the same immigration and to the failure of Government to control or to direct it.

## Why the Association objects.

The Nyasaland Planters' Association desires to protest most strongly against this Section, particularly in so far as it affects estates between 3,000 acres and (say) 10,000 acres. Reasons for its protest are summarised below:—

(1) *The Section differentiates between classes of landowners:—*

(a) The Landowners in one district, North Nyasa, have been allowed to contract out of the Bill.

(b) Landowners of 3,000 acres, and under—mostly individual planters—are exempted from the operation of this Section.

(c) The big landowning companies, with their large acreages of 50,000 acres and upwards, are in positions to make exchanges of land without loss to themselves of damage to the remainder of their property.

(d) The concerns adversely affected are those individuals and companies owning less than 10,000 acres in one block who are actively developing a number of estates on their holdings. They are planting concerns as distinguished from landholding concerns and no land elsewhere can compensate them for the damage and disturbance caused to the remainder of their property by the compulsory acquisition by Government for Native settlement of 10% of their acreages—which 10% would in all probability include areas already developed.

(e) Landowners of over 3,000 acres on a number of separate blocks of land are exempt, but those developing a number of estates on one block of land greater than 3,000 acres are liable.

(2) *The Section destroys the efforts of Europeans to develop the country:—*

Government claims the right to acquire the best land on estates, irrespective of development that has taken place. Buildings, factories, irrigation systems, fertilised fields, and reforested land are all liable to compulsory acquisition, not only are they liable, but they are the most likely to be acquired compulsorily as, in the ordinary course of events, they are the best land.

(3) *The Section affects prejudicially the value of estates:—*

Even if the 10% be not acquired compulsorily a contingent liability always remains with a consequent and immediate depreciatory effect on the value of the property.

(4) *The Section introduces a new principle:—*

The new principle of acquiring compulsorily developed land is introduced. Under the 1904 Act undeveloped land only was concerned. Although the idea of it was not actually enforced, its influence was felt, inasmuch that most, if not all, landowners considered it incumbent on them to have at least 10% of their holdings occupied by Native tenants—with the result that they allowed Natives to settle on their property and this, even at the present time well in excess of the 10% occupied by Native tenants (in one case, as previously stated, not less than 35%). Their efforts to comply with a law, not rigidly enforced but accepted in principle, thus turn out to being their ultimate disadvantage, as not only have they a very considerable proportion of their estates occupied by Natives who are now being given the right to acquire, but they are also now having to face on them the liability of having a further 10% of their land (which may or may not comprise lands that they have developed) compulsorily taken away from them and given over to Native settlements. This is regarded as a grave injustice and might well have in it the seeds of racial friction. It is contended that where a substantial part of an estate is already occupied by Native tenants this portion should be exempt to exempt the holding from a compulsory acquisition of land for the settlement of other Natives.

(5) *The compensation offered is purely illusory:—*

Government proposes to give up compensation for land compulsorily acquired Crown land and an equivalent value in another part of parts of the Protectorate. It will be an impossible proposition to assess the equivalent value. To the actual landowner the land is of far greater value than to anyone else. The prejudicial effect to the rest of

The following statement of opposition by the Nyasaland Planters' Association to certain provisions of the present Bill to regulate the position of Natives residing on private estates in the Protectorate is published in "East Africa" in order that the public may be able to judge of the justice of their claims. The cross-headings have been inserted editorially.



THE EAST AFRICA DINNER REMINDS ME

Thoughts Evoked by Reading a List of Names

Special to "East Africa"

A HISTORY of East Africa might almost be written from the list of guests at the East Africa Dinner. I thought, as I read the names given in last week's *East Africa*. Indeed, from the cold type, with its tabulated record of those present at the Dinner, emanates the romance of pioneering initiative.

What visions of the early days and of its stalwarts are conjured up by such names as those of Major J. J. Drought, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Capt. McNab, Mundell, Mr. Campbell, Hausburg, and Mr. Alexander Davis—stirring times in which the last named founded the now non-existent *League of East Africa* and fought a gallant fight for the progress and prosperity of British East Africa, as Kenya then was. I look with admiring eyes backward over the years to the time when, fresh from his share in the Boer War, long, lean, wiry Major Drought sought to make the wilderness around Mau Summit blossom like the rose, and later, harassed the German outposts with his renowned "Skin Corps." The story is the same of robust pioneering adventure and the will to win. Was it not Mr. Hausburg who first brought sisal growing to Kenya from the German Protectorate to the south of us?

Commerce and the Law.

Think too of Kenya's merchant princes, of the days when Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company sank their roots deep in East African soil, to expand and develop further while Mr. Sim controlled the destinies of the great concern. And think of the great lighterage interests of Mr. P. B. Davis. The days of the War leap back at thought of Capt. Mundell's career in the grand old E.A.M.R., and with Mr. Granville Squires I react in memory many of those stirring episodes in which the name of Mandell figured. So, too, with Miss Cara Buxton, epitome that undaunted British spirit which, alike in the women and the men of the old stock, has harnessed the wilderness and surmounted almost unnumberable difficulties in the wild places of the earth. To-day Miss Buxton's estate near Lumboya is known to every one.

Sir Robert Hamilton, Mr. Justice Sheridan, and Mr. Carnelly represent the law. Of whatever errors of judgment Sir Robert may be considered guilty in these days in the course of his Parliamentary duties, one cannot but recall with satisfaction his invariably sound judgments and findings in those times when the Supreme Court sittings were held in the old Nairobi Palace Theatre, when Justice walked beside tawdry scenery and disconsolately decorated walls. Since then Mr. Justice Sheridan has carved the Colony wall with Mr. Carnelly among the magisterial bench in the Nairobi Court an able accessory.

Railway and the Colonies

Major Make Taylor, an earlier General Manager of the Uganda Railway, started his days when the Railway was the toil of every local wit and when the G.M., handicapped by the red tape and regulations of the day, sought vainly to lead away and initiate a better and more progressive order. Then one might bring one's pet plough into the railway carriage, or, with other jovial passengers, climb over mountains and range an order to secure a seat in the compartment. Sir C. L. N. Felling has altered all that. Then Mr. W. McHardy's

an estate of taking away an important section of that estate is obvious it may be compared to the effect of removing an important internal organ from the human body. In the second case it is very doubtful whether Government has in its possession land that it would be willing to exchange and that would be to the landowner whose land is being compulsorily acquired of an equivalent value. All the land liable to be acquired compulsorily is near the railway with more or less the amenities of civilisation. All the land that Government is in a position to give in compensation is well over one hundred miles from the railway and has no amenities. In the third case, an estate of less than 1,000 acres is not much use so far from a railway.

(6) The Section is absurd. —

(a) To exempt a landowner owning 2,000 acres and compulsorily to acquire 300 acres from one owning 3,000 acres, only two acres more, is not only absurd but also inequitable.

(b) To exempt a landowner owning four separate estates of 2,000 acres each and to acquire compulsorily 800 acres from one owning 8,000 acres in one block, whether internally divided into four estates or not, the same total acreage, is opposed to reason.

(c) To compel a planter, who has, perhaps, spent twenty years or more on developing an estate in one particular district and now, speaking figuratively, has his very roots in the soil, to start developing another estate in a district well over 100 miles away with a plus handicap of his twenty years or so is most unfair.

What Planters Propose.

In place of Section 25, as it now stands, the Nyasaland Planters' Association suggests that a fresh Section 25 as below, be substituted:—

"It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to acquire compulsorily for Native settlement an area or areas not exceeding one-tenth of the undeveloped portion of the total acreage comprised by any private estate which exceeds 3,000 acres in extent, by giving in exchange Crown Lands of equivalent total value in another part of the Protectorate, provided that this Section shall not apply to any estate, though exceeding 3,000 acres in extent, the owner of which shall be able to satisfy the Governor that, at least one-tenth of the acreage of such estate is, and has been for the five years immediately preceding the 31st day of December, 1927, in the occupation of resident Natives."

"We are indebted to the Rev. J. I. McNair, the Chairman of the Executive of the Scottish National Memorial to David Livingstone, for the information that eight sculptured tableaux illustrating the character and work of the great missionary explorer are to form a feature of the Livingstone National Memorial building in Plantyre, Lanarkshire. The gallery is to be darkened and the lightings of each tableau will be controlled by a switch placed before it. Application of gentle pressure to the switch handle will cause the scene gradually to appear to its full brilliance. On release of the handle the light will fade away."

"The scene begins with "Vision"—Livingstone, after a day's march, gazes north at sunset into the unknown. Next, in a blaze of African sunlight, appears "Truth," where he is expounding the Gospel; then "Faith," in which he encounters superstition and the witch doctors; "Courage" shows him unharmed but facing hostile Natives; and "Mercy," in which he is in conflict with the Arab slavers. Next, in a "Key of light" illumination, when he, now much older and much worn, says good-bye to Stanley; then "Endurance," in which, no longer able to walk unsupported, he still goes forward; and last, lit by the first rays of dawn, the final act, "Sacrifice."

and others along the corridors of Railway history from the first quantitative and ability secured his transfer to the Finance Department to the time when those same attributes brought him to the Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London, in which spot Major J. D. Leonard is at present engaged in compiling records which will be of much service to the Colony. J. D. as he is affectionately known in Nairobi, which regards him as second only to J. C. Shaw, the well-known Nairobi banker, as a raconteur and reciter of the latest post-prandial anecdotes.

#### Administrative Pioneers.

Representative of administrative affairs were the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eliot, one of the early Commissioners, whose name is perpetuated in Nairobi to-day in a well-known street, and to whom white settlement in the Highlands is largely due; Sir Geoffrey Archer, who has been in many tight corners in Somaliland and Kenya and who has governed Uganda and the Sudan; Mr. Guy Eden, the ever-to-be-remembered upholder of the British *ray* in the Eastern Province of Uganda, a man whose name is honoured throughout the Protectorate and whose recent retirement is much regretted; Mr. G. W. Hobley, the uncorrupted king of the early Coastal days; Sir Basil Cave, still well remembered in Zanzibar, which pleasantly and personally represented by an old Resident, Mr. M. H. Sinclair, and by Major W. Grazebrook, its European Legislative Councilor, and Mr. F. H. Melland, a Northern Rhodesian pioneer.

Of one may bow with the respect due to them before such men as Lord Cranworth, whose services to Kenya have been and continue to be highly valuable; Lord Howard de Walden, who has great interests in Kenya to-day, and whose association with Kenya's silver-tongued orator, Major F. J. Grogan, has been so beneficial to the country; Sir Humphrey Leggett, the dominant figure of the great British East Africa Corporation; Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Llewellyn, well remembered as a popular Commandant of the 3rd K. A. R.; Sir Sydney Henn, presiding genius of the Joint East African Board; Sir Wilson Rees, a real friend of the Arusha district; and Mr. W. C. Bennett, head of the Kenya Department at the Colonial Office.

#### Names of Note Recent Years.

Of the men who have made their mark in more recent years a few must be mentioned: Colonel W. K. Tucker, managing director in Kenya of some of our leading settlement enterprises, and a great public worker; Mr. W. T. Tyson, the youngest President of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce has ever had, and head of the progressive company which bears his name and which has ramifications throughout East Africa; Major C. I. Walsh, the outspoken critic of the administration of Tanganyika, in which Territory his companies have immense land holdings; Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Collins Wells, who, with Mr. Coote, an old Uganda official, has done a great deal to popularise East African coffee in England; Gen. T. H. Murray, Northern Rhodesia's young but able former legislator who visited Nairobi for the last Unofficial Conference.

There are other names—Archdeacon W. Pelzow, who has been and will be a white spiritual comfort to black and white; Mr. C. P. Lousby, of the British Central Africa Company; Mr. H. G. Holey, whose kinship is a real Kenya institution; Mr. R. E. Hclaby, of Messrs. Daley, the great merchant house which took over the Kenya business of Messrs. W. C. Hunter and Co.; Dr. H. J. Hunter,

whose interests in Uganda and the region Dr. Charles Worth, former D. M. S. Zanzibar, Colonel S. Harrington, a visitor to the region, and Colonel S. So I might continue did spare. There were some of the East Africans who gathered to do honour to Sir Hilton Young and his colleagues and to Colonel W. H. Franklin, the General Commissioner in London for the British Dependencies in East and Central Africa.

## AN AIR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA.

### Its Desirability Emphasised.

#### Speech to East Africa.

SIR ALAN COBBAM, Lady Heath, and Flight-Lieutenant R. B. Bentley were entertained by the African Society at dinner on Thursday of last week. Lord Buxton, who presided, emphasised the enormous strides made in aviation by stating that Mr. A. V. Roe had told him that only twenty years ago, in the first competition in which he (Mr. Roe) had taken part, the prize was for an aeroplane which would fly fifty yards without coming to grief, while failure to fly fifty yards did not even entail disqualification!

#### Sir Alan Cobham's Views.

Sir Alan Cobham said that Africa was very dear to him. "Figures prove," he continued, "that



there is less mortality in aviation than in any other form of transport, and in Germany last year the loss was only one in a million." "Flying to-day is just as reliable as any other method of transport, and I feel that the only way of getting about Africa is to fly. Flying in Africa is a simple matter. I had a primus stove in the machine, cups, saucers, and other articles of that nature, and I can assure you there were no fifts."

There have been many flights through Africa. The trail was blazed by Sir Pierre van Ryneveld, who was the first to fly from Europe to Africa. It was many years before anyone else came along, but by 1925 I managed by a miracle to obtain the necessary finance to do another flight to the Cape. In the future we are going to do that journey with ease in seven or eight days. Tom, Dick and Harry will be flying to Africa this year or next year, and in their thousands a few years hence. Lieutenant Bentley showed you he could do it single-handed and in good time. Soon afterwards the Air Force went along the route, then came Lady Heath and Lady Bailey.

Whenever I tried to negotiate I received whole-hearted support. The day is not far distant when you will have a through air route to Cape Town. It is a unique opportunity, and it is going to be an all-red route—an air line which will bind the English-speaking peoples together, and will develop all other means of transport. By travelling through these parts the traveller creates business, and for all the business he creates he has to take goods. This other means of transport will benefit. Another thing which struck me was the apparent lack of British trade out there, particularly of motor cars, of which it was surprising to find so few made in Britain. I feel that Africa is going to be developed by three things—being railways, and then cars. I only hope our flight will bear fruit, and that we shall get our line established.



Lady Heath and Flight-Lieutenant Bentley

Lady Heath expressed pleasure at the opportunity of speaking about two things nearest her heart—Africa and aviation.

"The most interesting thing about my flight," she said, "was a comparison between the different methods of colonisation. It seems to have started from the fringes of Africa and worked inwards. In the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika people are still afraid of buying land for fear of what the country may become in the future. In Kenya the settler is finding his feet and

finding great wealth and tremendous happiness. In Uganda we have, I think, the best instance of what the British system of colonisation does for the Native. It develops all that is best in him. When I think how all the Natives have bicycles and how they use the roads, with their wives sitting on the handle-bars of the cycles, I am moved to interest in a people who have advanced so far. In the Sudan we have to expend over £200 each year in buying for the Union Jack.

This great continent has been opened up by the pioneers who trod it on foot. The trail from the Cape to Cairo was blazed by Major Grogan, whose journey awakened the thought of adventure in every schoolboy. His method of going through the country, which took over a year, is still a great method of transport in Central Africa. The District Commissioner may do his sixteen miles a day on foot. Cars follow in his path. The motor road comes next. Some of you know the Royal East African Automobile Association, which has done more than any other organisation of its kind in the world towards opening up these countries for motor traffic. Of course, there are railways and river transport. For the development of African aviation we want co-ordination, and if we get it from the Belgian Congo we shall get our air route through Africa.

Flight-Lieutenant R. R. Bentley said he was gratified their little adventure had aroused so much interest for aviation had to fight its way against public opinion, and one of the contributory emotions of public opinion was fear. As an illustration, I remember seeing in the crypt of St. Peter's in Rome a plaque of a man showing trying to fly a balloon, and the crowd says that he was crucified for his wickedness in daring to think he could fly in the air. That is one of the things which aviation has to combat. The only strong point in my adventure is the fact that the flight was entirely unpremeditated and without any organisation. That we were able to fly all the way to England without adventure and without any discomfort is a very convincing point to the untold. I am afraid that our flight was devoid of incident either amusing or thrilling, for it was not what such a journey should be. For some time past the Belgians have run a very successful air service in their Congo between Elisabethville and Boma, thus proving that given the right conditions an African air service can justify itself.

What East Africa stands to gain.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Setton Barker, proposing the toast of "The Chairman," said that Africa had a peculiar attraction for the airmen, because it is a most romantic route and because it is an all-red route. In furthering the cause of British civil aviation he had to be continually making agreements with countries which desired to fly over British colonies, but he had found that when we desired to

fly over foreign territory it was difficult to obtain the necessary permission. To give the Central African colonies more than any other region in the world, added Sir Setton, but I do not know whether the local Governments will agree to give the necessary financial assistance. The only thing we require to establish this route is money, and it is up to the people to find it. The Ministry cannot find it, and the amount is comparatively small.

Among those present with East African interests were—

- Flight-Lieutenant and Mrs. Bentley, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Setton Barker, Earl and Countess Buxton, Miss Vera Buxton, Mr. F. P. Castellain, Dr. F. and Miss Charlesworth, Dr. Cuthbert Christie, Sir Alan and Lady Cobham, Miss Cockbain, Mr. Justice Footham, Mr. and Mrs. F. Douglas Fox, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Miss C. E. Godman, Miss E. M. Godman, Major and Mrs. C. S. Goldman, Sir James and Lady Heath, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. H. Marshall Nole, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Mr. H. Melland, Mrs. Mizead, Sir Francis and Lady Newton, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. A. Peel, Sir Lionel Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ponsonby, Major and Mrs. J. A. Richmond, Sir Alfred Sharp, Earl and Countess of Strathall, Major and Miss Blake Taylor, Mr. B. Ashton Warner, Mr. F. Ashton Warner, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wenthal, Sir Robert and Lady Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

BUSH CLEARING BY MOTOR.

East Africa learns that a 3.5-ton six-wheeled motor vehicle has just been built by Guy Motors Ltd. to the order of the Crown Agents for the Colonies for the purpose of clearing bush in Tanganyika Territory, and that a demonstration was recently given near Wolverhampton in the presence of Mr. C. F. Swymerton, for whose anti-tsetse campaign the vehicle is particularly intended.

The equipment consists of a V-shaped gear arrangement fixed in front of the vehicle and fitted with a series of cutting blades in short sections, which are removable for replacement or sharpening. This framework carrying the cutters has a certain amount of play to allow for any unevenness of the ground. Bush up to six inches in thickness can be cut. As part of the demonstration the vehicle was driven right through a thick hedge, thus proving the efficacy of the cutting device. Which gear is driven by the engine through separate reduction gearing, and is for pulling down trees too large to be cut, special jacks being used for anchorage. Should the vehicle be on boggy ground, the which gear enables it to draw itself out by means of anchored ropes or cables. A water tank on a two-wheeled trailer will be included in the equipment to ensure a supply of clean water for the use of those engaged in this work of bush clearing.

FOUR LIONS WITH FIVE SHOTS

The Times correspondent in Kenya telegraphs that a geologist named Van Soelen, now engaged in surveying the fields at Inhanninga, has killed three lions with three shots, and a fourth with two shots. It was Sir van Soelen's first encounter with lions.

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East Africa in the Series

HOW THE LION HUNTS

Last week we quoted from an interesting letter on the senses of big game sent to *The Times* by Brigadier-General Burton, in reply to whom Mr. N. B. Smith has written.

My old friend, Mr. Noel Chapman, may be somewhat influenced by Selous, who had much more experience, saying he was certain that all carnivorous animals hunt by scent. This is quite true of the canine species, such as the hyena, wild dog, &c., both of which I have seen with nose to the ground following the spoor of a wounded buck, just as a spaniel would a running pheasant. It is possible that a lion would do the same if he came on the fresh and plentiful blood spoor of a wounded animal, but I do not believe lions rely much on scenting powers in hunting game, though they are, I think, fully aware of the scenting capacity of the game they hunt; for though I have on various occasions observed lions or leopard stalking game up wind, I have never seen them so foolish as to stalk down wind. I have seen lions walking without any attempt at concealment to windward of antelopes on the plains at quite close range; the antelopes wary, but unperturbed, the lion looking at the antelopes, but recognising the futility of attack.

On one occasion, on one of my later expeditions, I was crawling to a reed bed some five hundred yards away, when my attention was caught by two small black objects about fifty yards in front of me, which moved slightly. Using my glasses, I found they were the black ear-tips of a lioness, which was stalking the herd in advance of myself, and keeping amazingly flat in the short grass. I could, of course, have killed her, but I decided to watch her methods, while by all the laws of the chase it was her stalk. She wormed her way till within about one hundred yards, when the buck must have spotted her, as he bolted. The lioness at once stood up, gave herself a shake, and then retired into a patch of reeds without making any attempt at following her quarry.

Lions hunt chiefly at night because, like owls and bats, the cat tribe have probably exceptional powers of vision at night. I believe that a party of lions hunting at night on the plains will divide, some of them remaining west to leeward of the game, while others, windward and give the game their wind so as to drive them towards the lions, waiting down wind. I think lions hunt chiefly by sight, and cases where lions, when at rest, fail to notice a man within close range are explained by the fact that, except man, they have nothing to fear, and therefore make no attempt at vigilance.

Another correspondent wrote:

Speaking generally, animals with flattened faces, that of a cat or of man himself, function mainly through their sense of sight. There is abundant evidence that lions have a poor sense of smell like ourselves, but their sight and hearing are very acute. On theoretical grounds lions should have much the same disposition. On the other hand animals with an elongated face, affording accommodation for a large expanse of nasal mucous membrane, rely mainly upon the evidence of the sense of smell. Thus, for example, deer, and horses, and not excepting the rat. Speaking colloquially, such animals think in smell.

The intelligent interpretation of what is seen is poor in animals, as compared with man, as seen for those objects with which they are familiar. The sight of a strange object arouses only suspicion or curiosity, and does not initiate a customary procedure which would otherwise be taken place, just as an unusual sound heard of object seen during a stag in wolf may disorganise the nerve mechanism of a dove, which, when integrated, is performed in much the same automatic and unthinking way as most animal actions.

But, if animal vision be defective in the intelligent interpretation of stationary objects seen, as compared with man's capacity, "sensitivity to flicker" and movement is exceptionally vigilant and acute, and invariably attracts attention. In timid animals, e.g., birds, it usually initiates an unreasonable and instinctive response—instinctaneous flight.

DR. LEYS PREDICTS REBELLION

Dr. Norman Leys says in the course of an article to *The Manchester Guardian*.

Everyone who knows anything of Native life and thought in Kenya is aware that the reason an increasing number of Natives steal from Europeans and tell them falsehoods whenever they think they are safe from being found out is that they believe that the law-abiding Europeans to rob and lie to them without penalty. The Governor, for example, when introducing the Land Trust Ordinance, said, in justification of the proposal to allow the Land Board to lease land in the Reserves, that there were areas in the Reserves which the Natives were incapable of developing. He may shut his eyes to the fact that the reason these areas in the Reserves lie uncultivated is that the Government has driven most of the able-bodied men into the plantations. He may, but the Natives do not. They see perfectly well that the more they obey the Government's instructions to leave their villages to work on the plantations, the easier it is for the Government to prove that the lands that have been left to them are being neglected and brought in, to be taken from them. When all this dishonesty and oppression bears the inevitable fruit in rebellion it will not be the oppressors but the innocent who will suffer.

CROP ROTATION IN NYASALAND

Mr. G. H. Jones considers that the interview which appeared and published with Mr. Norman Dickson, Chairman of the (Shire Highlands and Central) Railway, and Director of the Trans-Zambezi Railway, will cause considerable interest in Nyasaland in view of his statement that if the Zambesi Bridge is built, railways will be under the immediate necessity of raising their already high rates.

In the present state of the tobacco market such a procedure would do damage even to that high priced and, in Nyasaland, privileged crop. It would place out of the running altogether much low-grade Native leaf and any hope of ordinary bulk cereal production. It is this cereal production which is so badly needed to restore the land by means of proper rotation after the exhausting effect of continued tobacco plantings. Rotation has kept agriculture alive in Europe for hundreds of years on the same land, but it has sent thousands of acres of excellent African land out of production.



GERMAN SPIRIT IN THE COLONIES

Germany is taking a prominent part in the propaganda for the return of the German colonies, and they have formed leagues which are affiliated to the Colonial Societies. Their function is to develop a love for the colonies in the rising generation and to foster a "German spirit of patriotism" in the colonies themselves. These objects are to be obtained by woman's influence in colonial social and cultural spheres, by the founding and maintaining of hospitals and houses of refreshment, by the sending out of nursing sisters and female assistants, by special attention to German school-children, and by the building of homes for scholars and of kindergartens.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* notes, with approval a cablegram sent to the Colonial Exhibition at Stuttgart begging for financial help for the local German High School, and points out that in "German East Africa" there are now two hundred German children with their parents, for whom it claims a German school should be provided. England, it says, is about to build the first three schools under the Mandate. It is essential that a "German spirit" must be preserved and fostered there by means of German schools, and for this purpose the German Government should itself supply funds.

TOBACCO PROSPECTS: A WARNING

POINTING out that with tobacco, as with cotton, it is the output in the United States which governs the world price, *The Farmers' Weekly* of South Africa warns planters against overproduction. In the U.S.A. an extension of tobacco planting by about 10% is anticipated, though during the last two years the production of fine cut leaf has increased more rapidly than consumption, and stocks of old leaf are the highest on record. Cigarette consumption is growing at the rate of about 9% per annum, but there is expected to be a heavy increase in the acreage of burley, a cigarette type, which is likely to have a depressing effect on fine cut leaf. Our editor therefore concludes that tobacco planters, who make tobacco a one crop venture might wisely try a little diversity, for unless the American planters take the plant out given them by their own Department of Agriculture, tobacco manufacturers will do all the price dictating next season.

SAMPLES OF "ULTRAISTIC NONSENSE."

Two Anglo-Ghana newspapers published in a certain East African town have for some little time been engaged in mutual recriminations as a result of a letter which appeared in one of them, and which says the other, "if offered for publication to any journal that had only an inkling of self-respect, would have been condemned to that limbo of mysteries that can be only probed from an editor's chair." The writer of the letter, the critic asserts, neglected the faculty of reason, and so that journal "would rather that he had carried out his assignment with something like a comprehension of the uses of thought than it should be cluttered with pabulum like a stuffed Indian goose, which has brought about a state of oblation or we may call it, simply, Ignorance." Ignorance, narrow-mindedness seem to be the traits of the letter, and had that not been conspicuous we would have dismissed the whole rubbish with a transitory glance.

And two columns of such writing are headed "Ultraistic nonsense."

UGANDA'S "BUTAKA" LAND PROBLEM.

Mr. H. B. Threlkeld, in the current number of *The Journal of the African Studies Society*, an interesting article entitled "An Experiment in African Native Land Settlement." He reviews the difficulties which have confronted the Administration of the Uganda Protectorate since the conclusion of the Uganda Agreement of 1900, which established the basis of the relationships between the British and Native Governments, and by which the British Administration acquired the right to levy hut and gun taxes and, as its share of the land settlement, the unrestricted ownership of approximately half the area of the kingdom, classified for the most part as waste and uncultivated land and forest.

The area of the kingdom was assumed to be 19,600 square miles. Of this total nearly 1,000 square miles were assumed mainly to the Kabaka and members of his family, to the country chiefs and certain notables. Further, one thousand chiefs and private landowners will receive the estates of which they are already in possession, to the extent of 8,000 square miles, the distribution of which was placed in the hands of the Native Council. The remainder of the land, mainly under the headings of waste and uncultivated land and forest, was confirmed to the British Government. Later information has placed the total area of Buganda at about 10,828 square miles of land, and since the deficit falls on the British Government's share, this is commonly estimated to amount to between 7,500 and 8,000 square miles.

Before the ruling Bahungu caste from which the present royal house descends had consolidated its power and made of the Baganda a strong and united nation, the social organisation of the country, like that of other Bantu tribes, comprehended a number of families or clans designated for the most part by the name of some animate object, such were, for example, the Buffalo, the Kingfish, or the Grass-hopper clan. At the head of each clan was the *mutaka*, a title which may be loosely rendered as the "father of the soil"; the clan land was known as *butaka*, and of this the *mutaka* was recognised as the owner for the sake of his clan folk. Ramification of the clans occurred in all directions. The burial of a man, once to five generations upon any land would create a prescriptive right of the head of the occupying family to that land, and a branch would thus be established having its own clan land and *mutaka*. The original home of the clan and the head *mutaka* by whom it was held were, however, at all times the objects of special veneration and respect by all clan members. The successor of a deceased *mutaka* was selected by the members of the branch from among their own numbers, and he became the guardian and representative of their common interests. Such land is said to have been held in *butaka* tenure.

In the course of time, however, the kings adopted a method of rewarding their personal favourites or court officials by the grant of chieftainships over land. Very many fields of various sizes were thus created, each carrying with it an allotment of land and, of what was of even greater value, the services of the peasants on the land. The recipient of such a field held at the highest a life estate which might be terminated at the caprice of the king, and continual changes were in fact taking place in such chieftainships. Lands so granted are commonly described as being held in *butongole* tenure. At times these fields were carved out of *butaka* land, but such a proceeding was considered the arbitrary act of an oppressive monarch, and in general the security of *butaka* lands was carefully respected and was clearly of a higher order than that attaching to *butongole* tenure.

## A GERMAN MISSION IN TANGANYIKA

The German Consul's Disclaimer

To the Editor of "East Africa"

The letter published in your issue of March 11, 1928, under the heading, "How German Missions in Tanganyika Abuse British Generosity," has only just come to my notice. In reply, will you kindly allow me to make the following statement:

There is not a grain of truth in the assertion that "nominees" of mine are exploiting mission holdings in Tanganyika and that I "procured a German Government subsidy for the Moravian Mission" on condition that I should "nominate certain business men and planters to participate in the exploitation of the properties."

I know only one German national who has leased mission-property from the Moravian Brothers. In obtaining this land he had no more assistance from me than those Swiss nationals who are utterly unknown to me.

I shall be glad if you will kindly publish this letter in your esteemed paper.

Yours faithfully,

H. SPRISER,

German Consul at Mombasa

Berlin (at present on leave in Germany)

### A Letter from the Moravian Superintendent

To the Editor of "East Africa."

You have opened a second time your widely read paper to attacks against German missions in Southern Tanganyika. You yourself in a leading article speak of an "abuse of British hospitality and generosity." It would have been wise to inform yourself of the facts from a reliable source before publishing such accusations. You would have found that there was "much ado about nothing," and that it was not worth while to trouble Parliament and the Colonial Government with a waste of space in your newspaper on it.

To quiet all disturbed minds I will give you full particulars on the much contested questions. When you speak of the German mission that has rented out land to German nationals you can only mean the International Moravian Mission. Moravian Missions are under the supreme control of an International Board. You find Moravian Missions nearly all over the world, supervised partly by the American, partly by the British, partly by the German Board. The German Department has been entrusted with the mission work in the so-called Province of Nyassa.

Already before the War—when seventeen mission cases were in charge of our nine stations—it was our endeavor not only to preach the Gospel to the Natives, but also to instruct them in agricultural as well as in manual work. Timber, rubber, coffee, tea, oil palms were planted not to speak of the introduction of rice and of all sorts of tropical and subtropical fruit trees. The Colonial Government has given us the necessary land at every station for these several purposes. There was a big carpenter's shop at Rungwe and a bootmaker's department at Rungwe to which Europeans from far and wide sent their orders. The German Government gave us the necessary land at every station for these several purposes. There was also a big central school at Rungwe and an industrial branch was to have been added to it shortly when the War came, destroying the school house and many other buildings, not to

speak of the plantations, which suffered very badly from neglect. Had we been allowed to remain here there would have been a magnificent harvest.

That which was given to us for our mission was even before we took back the responsibility for this mission from the hands of the Livingstone Mission—whose generous and self-denying work will never be forgotten in the history of Moravian Missions—I reported to my Board at home about the desolate state of our plantations, and proposed to do something as soon as possible for this part of our former work. For I frequently heard an reproach against the mission, when I returned in 1925 in the service of the Livingstone Mission: "The mission has the best land and does not do anything to cultivate it."

In July, 1926, the whole mission work was handed back to the Moravians, but our funds were exhausted by the inflation after the War. The German Board at Herrnhut tried to interest the British and the American branches of the Moravian Church in this agricultural work, but could not get the necessary means from there either. In order to save what was left of a valuable coffee and timber plantation, to give the Natives local employment, and at the same time to help to support the mission, an arrangement was made by our Board with one single farmer, who had had previous experience in East Africa, to lease to him the house and 300 acres of one of our stations for plantation purposes. The land remains the property of the mission, and after thirty years it will be handed back to the mission with all that is planted and built on it. One-tenth of the profit goes to the mission, and the tenant has bound himself to do his work as a co-worker of the mission, and according to its principles. In another square foot of mission land has been leased or sold to anybody.

Last year our mission succeeded in getting some capital for the cultivation of our land and a student of our Mission College, with a good knowledge of farming and industrial work was sent out as a missionary farmer. He is a Moravian himself. Another, a friend of the Moravians in Switzerland, himself a Swiss subject, will come out this year. Both are willing to work as agricultural teachers, one at Kumbila, the other at the central school of the Mission at Rungwe. At Rungwe the carpenter's department was also reopened last year with a turning and circular saws and planing machinery. A fully trained industrial teacher will arrive this year. Thus our former intentions will regard to our land and the industrial and agricultural training of the Natives will begin once more to be carried out. The profit, if there be any in time to come, will go to the mission, of course.

I do not deny that there was a risk for our land some time ago, but no other arrangement with any other farmer was made except the one mentioned above. Some people will never be satisfied whatever we do. If we do not cultivate our land, they say: "The mission has the best land and does nothing with it." If we cultivate it, it is not right either.

Still these are the real facts. I hope that for the sake of fairness you will publish this letter, and hear both sides before making any further statements on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Yours respectfully,

O. SEMSEUS,

Superintendent of the Province of Nyassa  
Rungwe, of the Moravian Mission,  
Tanganyika, East Africa.



"East Africa's" Reply.

The above letters from the German Consul at Mombasa and the Superintendent of the Moravian Mission in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika Territory both ignore the essential principle for which East Africa is contended, namely, that land granted to missionary societies by the Tanganyika Government must be applied to religious or charitable purposes and must certainly not be allowed to be used in a way which enables alien missionaries to lease their lands to alien settlers in districts of the Territory closed to British settlement. Neither of our German correspondents even hints at the cause for which we have fought, but our readers are aware that East Africa's campaign of enlightenment was crowned with success when the Government of the Mandated Territory announced recently that lands held for religious or charitable purposes are to be made subject to the control of the High Court, that they may be used only for mission purposes and that charitable lands which the High Court permits to be sold or leased shall be subject to the ordinary land laws of the Territory. This means that a German mission, for instance, will no longer be able to agree with a German settler to sell or lease him certain land without consulting the Government which generously granted the land for religious purposes; any such land to be sold or leased will therefore be subject to inspection by an Administrative Officer who will satisfy himself that native land-grazing and water rights are safeguarded, and moreover disposal of the land will be by auction so that continued discrimination against British subjects will be impossible. The Tanganyika Government will show that it is no longer to grate the commercialisation of their land by auction, has proved beyond question that it squares itself on the side again by this journal and no one that the Moravian Mission, however artless may be the explanations of that body.

The statements which Dr. Speiser denies were made in the presence of one of our correspondents by one of four persons, one is German and three are Swiss, who, he wrote, are exploiting mission holdings in the Rufwe district. Dr. Speiser says that he knows only one German who has leased land from the Moravian Brothers, and declares that there is not a grain of truth in the assertion that he (the Consul) procured a German Government subsidy for that mission. Perhaps our correspondent has been merely unfortunate in his choice of words. The information in our possession adds interest to the affirmations of Dr. Speiser and Herr Gemuseus—who do not say nearly as much as the might.

Thanks to the fact that one individual intimately concerned has divulged the circumstances of the case to all and sundry, and that his assertions corroborate other particulars which have reached us from several independent sources, we have good grounds for believing that the sequence of events was some what as follows:—When the German Mission failed to obtain British or American help to exploit their great holdings in the Rufwe district they offered an option over a number of pieces of their land to a certain German, and also interested other Germans in the scheme. More than one of them put themselves gamely to inspect the land, and Dr. Speiser, when of his duty as a Consul to leave Mombasa and

one of our correspondents into Tanganyika to visit one of our correspondents in Rufwe. The Mission Superintendent emphasises that the German settler on their land, and that it was therefore worth his while to investigate the whole position. At any rate, his investigation gave him the opportunity of close contact with the man, which Herr Gemuseus says had previously failed to raise the land, if needed, but, as he also admits, was fortunate enough to secure that assistance last year, that is, after the German Consul's inspection. Neither Herr Gemuseus nor Dr. Speiser mentions that the latter had visited the district and that the financial difficulties fortunately disappeared after that visit. It is also noteworthy that the Superintendent merely writes that "last year our Mission succeeded in getting some capital for the cultivation of our land," and that "no other arrangement with any other farmer was made." Will he state the origin of that capital, and will he declare that negotiations were not conducted with anyone except the one German farmer he mentioned? East Africa, of course, has never suggested that the German Government would be clumsy enough to grant a direct subsidy, but it is at least an interesting coincidence that after the German Consul's visit the monetary difficulties of the German mission disappeared.

Though Herr Gemuseus emphasises that land was leased to one German farmer only, we will, we imagine, not deny that other German and Swiss subjects were invited to settle on mission lands; indeed, his admission that there was a rush for our land some time ago, at least indicates that many people believed the Moravians to be willing to traffic in their land, so although great play is now made of the fact that one lease only was granted to a German farmer, the Superintendent will permit us to maintain our opinion that the first ones were intended to be the forerunners of others. But his clumsy bluff has failed. East Africa exposed them, the Tanganyika Government took action, and now we hear that some of the parties to these various transactions are so dissatisfied that there may be echoes of the story in the Courts; diverting evidence might then be elicited, but discretion will perhaps deprive us of the chance of publishing it.

The claim, by the way, that the Moravian Mission is international seems more chimerical in this connection, for its headquarters are in Germany, as *Herzog* in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, we believe, entirely German, and, although mention is made of its British and American branches, no British or American subjects were apparently invited to lease its lands, that privilege fell to Germans and Swiss. East some who read this may not have read the whole of the story, as we have published it, let it be added that East Africa has no anti-German bias, and that it does not believe other German missions in Eastern Tanganyika to have been engaged in practices which we have so strongly criticised. Our stand was against a system which the Moravian Mission admits having practised, and the development of which is now rightly proscribed by the local administration.

"EAST AFRICA" is indispensable

to anyone who would be well informed of East Africa's affairs. It is the only newspaper which has dealt with the activities of the Moravian Mission in Tanganyika.

Subscribe TO-DAY.

## PERSONALIA

Dr. A. H. Spurrer has arrived home from Zanzibar.

Mr. Ormsby Gore is expected to arrive back in England on July 7.

Mr. J. H. Coppens has won the open golf championship of Nyassaland.

General Sir Reginald Wingate celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday last week.

Mr. E. C. Strahan, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways, is on leave.

Colonel C. V. Hoy, D.S.O., has been appointed a member of the Iringa Water Board.

Mr. A. B. Procter is now acting as Principal of the European School at Nakuru.

The King last week conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. John Sandeman Allen.

The Aero Club of Kenya has decided to change its name to that of The Aero Club of East Africa.

Lord Howard de Walden presided at last week's annual general meeting of the British Drama League.

Mr. H. Hargreaves, Entomologist of the Uganda Agricultural Department, has left the Protectorate on leave.

Mr. J. L. Woodhouse, District Officer, Tanganyika, has been posted to Baganave on his return from leave.

*The Financial News*, of which Sir Edward Hilton Young is editor-in-chief, has undergone changes in the directorate.

Mr. Marius Mascati, the author of "Stalking Big Game with a Camera," has returned to his coffee estate at Thika.

Mr. William Soper, the well-known East and South African export merchant, has returned from his visit to the Union.

Princess Marie Louise has consented to present the Duncan Gold Medal at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases on the afternoon of July 17.

Major-General Sir Alfred Bayly, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., whose career is devoted to service in the Sudan, is on leave.

Dr. C. R. H. Tichborne, latterly stationed in Kordofan as Medical Officer, has left Tanganyika on termination of his appointment.

Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., has joined the Board of the Sudan Building and Agricultural Corporation.

Major Alvaro de Castro, who was twice Prime Minister of Portugal, and twice High Commissioner of Mozambique, died at the end of last week.

Deputy Inspector-General W. D. Langfield, retired, whose death at the age of eighty-nine is announced, served in the Sudan during the War of 1898.

The Anglo-Egyptian Association, of which a number of our readers interested in the Sudan are members, is to hold its annual general meeting on July 12.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy, D.S.O., Commandant of the Zanzibar Police, was recently presented with the King's Medal by His Excellency the British Resident.

Mr. Wasey Sterry, C.B.E., formerly Legal Secretary to the Sudan Government, has been temporarily appointed a Judge of H.B.M. Supreme Court in Egypt.

We learn with regret of the death in Nakuru at the age of twenty-six of Mr. S. B. Pittaway, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pittaway of Grahamstown, South Africa.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur, who has made four ascents of Mount Kenya from the west side, two from the east, and one from the south, recently lectured in Nairobi on the mountain.

Mr. N. C. Drury, the Government Printer of Tanganyika Territory, who has just arrived home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Drury, has served in East Africa for the past sixteen years.

We recently announced that Sir Edward Denham, the Colonial Secretary of Kenya, would arrive in England at an early date. We now learn that he expects to reach London about July 21.

Mr. Yusufali Bhauji Jeevanji, Senior Indian Member of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar, has received the British Star of Zanzibar of the Third Class in recognition of his public services.

Sir Alan Cobham, speaking last week at a dinner given in his honour by the Forum Club, said he was convinced that an air line round Africa would be running regularly within the next three years.

Congratulations to Mr. C. C. Ahmuel on his appointment as an unofficial member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council during the absence from the Protectorate of Mr. J. G. Hunter.

The re-appointment of Herr Stresemann as Foreign Minister in the new German Government presumably means that the Reich's attitude towards Colonial affairs will remain unchanged under the new Government.

Mr. J. E. Turner, a former coffee planter, speaking recently to the Southampton Rotary Club of Kenya, said that Kitale has come into being within the last four years. Though it did not exist in 1924, to-day it boasts a £20,000 hotel and many large business premises and stores. It is considered a monument to what British capital can do in a new country.



Mr. John Sandeman, Chairman of the Royal Empire Society (Royal Colonial Institute), presided at last week's annual reception, which was held, as usual, at the Imperial Institute, and a number of East Africans were present.

Mrs. Ethna Strickland is reported to have reached Mombasa, Britrca, on completion of her lone trip across Africa in a motor car. The start was made from Dakar and most of the journey has been made without any white companion.

Mr. H. A. MacMichael, C.M.G., D.S.O., who since Mr. J. Maffey's departure has been Acting Governor-General of the Sudan, has now arrived home. Mr. A. J. Huddleston, C.M.G., the Financial Secretary, has succeeded him as Acting Governor-General.

General sympathy will be felt with Mr. Graham Bell, the well-known Kenya settler, in the loss he sustains by the death in South Africa of his father, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Bell, who first went to East Africa in 1907 and left the Colonies shortly after the end of the war.

Mr. M. T. Dave, O.B.E., who will be well remembered in Uganda for the work which he did in connection with cotton growing in the early days, and who is now Director of Agriculture in Cyprus, has been made a Nominated Official Member of the Legislative Council of that Colony.

Brigadier-General the Hon. J. H. Byron, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.L.A., who has arrived in England from South Africa, served in the East African Campaign, commanding the 5th South African Infantry, the 2nd Infantry Brigade, and the Special Column. He was wounded and mentioned in despatches four times.

Lady Macmillan has offered to build and equip a library in Nairobi and to set aside an endowment for the annual replacement of books, provided the Nairobi Town Council undertakes to pay a librarian and to keep the building in order. This generous offer has been recommended for adoption by the Finance Committee.

Mr. R. Calvert, London, director of the Hydraulic Engineering Company, Ltd., left England a few days ago in the "Windsor Castle" for East Africa via the Cape, and expects to arrive in Mombasa by the end of July. Mr. Calvert expects to visit the various East African territories and to be back in London in four or five months.

Mr. E. A. Swinburn, who has arrived in Zanzibar on his appointment as a Cadet in the Administration is a Cambridge Rugby football player. The "Official Gazette" says that the only other Cambridge blue in the Protectorate is Mr. B. Johnston, the world-famed "bar" judge. Dourly won his half blue at Oxford in the high jump.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association for the information that the following competitors from East Africa have so far entered for competitions at the B. meeting: Lieutenant I. B. L. Hughes (K.A.R.), Messrs. R. James (Lungw'ekia), E. F. Lucke (Kenya), George Rowe and S. D. Overton (Kenya Police), Captains F. C. and E. V. Ward (both of Nairobi).

Mr. J. W. Downing, Southern Rhodesia, Minister of Agriculture, has recently visited England to investigate the possibilities of the Rhodesian tobacco industry at the buying end, has recommended his Government to spend £100,000 in a publicity campaign in the United Kingdom and to appoint a special Tobacco Commissioner. The Government intend to ensure which Government assistance to growers is to be on a descending scale.

Mr. Alexander Davis, of Nairobi, who left England on Friday last by the "Dunluce Castle" to return to Kenya via South Africa, had the satisfaction of learning a day or two before sailing that his son Sidney, now aged eighteen, who will be well known to many of our readers, especially in Nairobi, had been granted a commission in the Royal Air Force. Is this the first occasion on which a Kenya-born, bred and educated boy has received a commission in His Majesty's Forces?

At last week's general meeting of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company Sir Edmund Davis mentioned that Mr. Moffat, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, had been general manager of the company in Southern Rhodesia for twenty-five years and had only left their service a few years ago to take up the position of Minister of Mines and Works. Mr. Cromwell Hockley, reminded the meeting that Mr. Moffat's father was the agent in Lebengula's kraal and that within a generation the son had become Prime Minister of a country which at that time was primeval waste.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute the following were among the Fellows, Associates, and Undergraduates elected: Mr. C. Davis and Major (Retd.) Leonard (Kenya Colony); Messrs. H. Anderson, W. J. Gordon, R. H. Kirkaldy, W. W. Kinnear, and W. Taylor (Nyasaland); Mr. J. Ellenbogen and Lieutenant Colonel J. J. O'Sullivan (Rhodesia); Messrs. M. D. Lomas, A. A. Meekin, and E. P. Troughton (Tanganyika); Messrs. P. W. Ainshead, C. M. Giles, J. Grant, W. S. Croft Hill, H. H. Hunter, G. E. Bamael, E. H. Lecke, A. McClure, J. Mitchell, L. C. Leay Wilson, and Major E. H. F. Lawrence (Uganda).

Amongst the local East African interest who attended the reception of Sir Edward and Lady Dawson at Claridge's last week were: Mr. and Mrs. Adams (of Kitale), Sir John and Lady Safideman Allen, Mr. Amos, Lieutenant Colonel, and the Hon. Mrs. Balfour, of the Sudan; Sir Montagu Barkley, Sir Stefan Grancker, Sir James Currie, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Duke, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Sir Sydney Henn, Lord and Lady Kilsno, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Sir John and Lady Maffey, Mr. Donald and Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Sir Francis and Lady Newton, Lord and Lady Olivier, Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Sir Louis Souehon, Sir Noel and Lady Wilson.

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### EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

#### Land in Tanganyika for non-Natives.

Mr. Kenneth Smith asked how much land has been allocated in Tanganyika to non-Natives for use, and whether any final estimate has been made of the total amount of land to be used in this way.

Mr. Amery: "The area alienated under the German administration is estimated at 1,754,630 acres. Since then rights of occupancy have been granted over approximately 77,600 acres. It is impossible at present to give even a preliminary estimate of the amount of suitable land available for this purpose in the uninhabited or sparsely inhabited districts of this vast territory."

#### Native Members of Tanganyika's Legislature.

Mr. Kenzie Smith asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if, when Natives of the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika become available with sufficient command of the English language to take part in the debates of the Council, it is the intention to appoint Natives to the Council, in order to assist the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor in discharging their responsibilities for the welfare of the Natives?

Mr. Amery: "The question of appointing Native members to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika will receive the fullest consideration as soon as there are Natives of standing able to speak on behalf of the various tribes of the country and otherwise qualified to participate in the proceedings of the Council."

#### Native Coffee from Kilimanjaro.

Sir Robert Hamilton asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that during the season of 1927 some 200 bags of Arabica coffee consigned to the Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association were sold by auction in London at prices very similar to those obtained for Kenya coffee sold at the same auctions, and whether he had received any reports as to the manner in which the Native coffee plantations on Kilimanjaro had been managed and the present condition of the trees.

Mr. Amery: "I am aware that the Kilimanjaro Native Arabica coffee is of high quality and fetches good prices. Direct Government supervision of Native coffee cultivation in Kilimanjaro has proved successful, and the latest reports at my disposal indicate that the trees are in excellent condition."

#### Land Alienations in Kenya.

Mr. Wellock asked the total amount of land now in the possession of the white population of Kenya, the dates on which the principal transfers were made, the amount of land involved in each, and what proportion this forms of the total available land of Kenya.

Mr. Amery: "The areas of grants of land in Kenya registered in recent years are as follows—"

1923	30,020
1924	11,410
1925	31,258
1926	33,384

These figures do not show what proportion of the grants were made to Europeans, but they do indicate allowance for sundry grants, but they do not indicate the total amount of land under occupation by Europeans, the total amount, according to the Kenya Agricultural Census for the year ended July 31, 1927, was 4,237,920 acres. I am in a position to supply the detailed information asked for in the second and third parts of the question."

cannot say what percentage of the total land area of Kenya could be properly classed as fertile, but the area alienated at December 31, 1926, was approximately 4% of the total land area."

#### East African Wireless.

Miss Wilkinson: "Is the Secretary of State for the Colonies aware that the Italian Government maintain a very good service of wireless communication in their part of Africa, and that travel in the north of Africa is much safer than in British East Africa, and is he aware that a good many complaints have been lodged, not only about the difficulty of sending telegrams, but at the fact that telegrams arrive only ten days after being sent?"

Mr. Amery: "It depends upon the district. Obviously, in a great new country like East Africa settlers cannot expect all the facilities that exist in the London district. As regards the Italians in Somaliland, I have not got sufficient information."

Miss Wilkinson: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware of any opposition being put up by the cable companies to the establishment of wireless?"

Mr. Amery: "No, because that opposition could only arise in regard to wireless communication between Kenya and this country. That has been established already. There could be no competition between the cable companies and local internal services by wireless."

Captain Crookshank: "Is it not very unusual for a member of the Opposition to praise anything Italian?"

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that members of the Opposition are as much interested in the British Empire as are any other party?"

"Northern Rhodesia is one of the freest countries in Africa as regards disastrous diseases among cattle."—Mr. J. Smith, Chief Veterinary Officer, speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

The voice of Sir Donald Cameron is not necessarily the voice of Tanganyika, however much he may wish to give that impression."—Mr. Kenneth Archer, Chairman of the Commission of Associations.

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## WHAT KENYA THINKS.

Agricultural Education for Africans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

A FEW months ago His Excellency the Governor appointed a small committee for the purpose of framing recommendations regarding the agricultural education of Africans. The Committee—which was composed of the Hon. G. V. Maxwell (Chief Native Commissioner) as Chairman, and the Hon. W. F. G. Campbell, the Hon. Conway Harvey, the Hon. K. O. B. Wilson, Mr. MacLellan Wilson, and Mr. R. Barlow—duly submitted its report, which was laid on the table at the last Session of the Legislative Council. Emphasis is laid on the importance of placing within reach of the masses the right type of agricultural education, which offers much wider scope than the limited field of clerical work. The young Native population of Kenya numbers about 250,000, for whom education is required, and it is very properly indicated by the Committee that elementary literary education is of importance primarily in so far as it is ancillary to practical industry.

In order to enable a right start to be made, the Committee recommends that compulsory agricultural training should figure in the curriculum of all schools for Africans in rural areas, and that on leaving the village school at about the age of twelve the Native should go on to a secondary school, where he would receive general vocational training with appropriate literary instruction up to the age of about fourteen. In addition to agriculture, this training should include simple carpentry and masonry. At the age of fourteen, if he desires to continue his education, he must enter upon some form of vocational training, either agricultural, industrial, or commercial. Where the training is of a kind to which apprenticeship is appropriate, it is considered that the pupil should be required to apprentice himself for a term of not less than three years. It is necessary, therefore, to provide every secondary school with a suitable area of agricultural land with the necessary equipment for practical husbandry. It is thought that the boy who leaves school at the age of fourteen or fifteen should have developed into an intelligent worker who would be a useful apprentice in any industry, whether under a private employer or in a Government Department, such as the Public Works, Railway and Marine, or Forest Department.

It is recommended in order to carry out this policy that qualified European agricultural instructors should be attached to the staffs of all secondary schools, and that the Director of Education should collaborate with the Director of Agriculture in deciding the scope of training and the nature of the work to be done in such schools. So that boys and their parents should appreciate the value of the training during the period of apprenticeship, it is considered that small fees should be paid, for they are likely to enhance the value of such training in the eyes of the Natives concerned, tending to make them treat the subject more seriously than would be the case if it was provided altogether free of charge.

The Acting Director of Agriculture points out that for the improvement of agriculture generally in the Native Reserves it is necessary to continue provision for the training of Natives for work as agricultural instructors in the Reserves. The duties of these instructors are to tour the Reserves, giving advice on agricultural subjects and cultivating demonstration plots for exhibiting improved

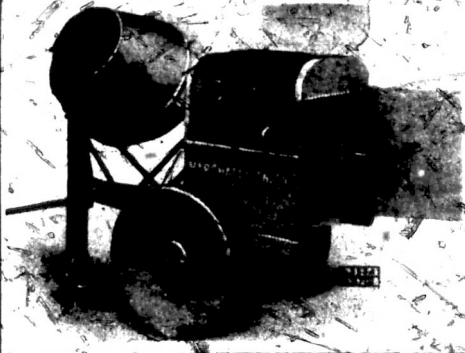
methods of cultivation and crops raised from selected seed. For this purpose the Committee is of opinion that an institution or institutions should be conducted by the Agricultural Department, at which a far higher standard of agriculture, both theoretical and practical, should be taught, and that there should only be admitted to those institutions boys of the age of about seventeen who have satisfactorily completed their full five years' course at a secondary school. It is desired to emphasise the economic aspect of agriculture, and special pains should be taken to indicate the importance of working out costs of production, including transport and marketing expenses, in relation to the income derived from the sale of any particular product. All agricultural demonstration plots should be run on business lines in such a manner that the proceeds from them should go far towards financing their cost. The Committee finally recommends that the whole cost of the institutions for higher agricultural training to be conducted by the Agricultural Department should be provided in the Colonial Budget, and that Natives who desire the training should be charged suitable fees, which would be credited to general revenue.

### Payment of Unofficial Legislative Councillors.

The Convention of Associations has resolved that unofficial members of the Legislative Council should be paid. One or two delegates feared that that might mean the creation of a class of professional politicians whose chief concern would be the retention of their seats, but the mover of the motion emphasised that his sole idea was to extend the field of candidates by reducing to some extent the financial sacrifice involved under the present system. The tax on the time of members is considerable. Council sits for about forty days in each year, much time is occupied in travelling by country members, most of whom come long distances, and in some cases as much as four months is taken up by Committee and Commission work. In such circumstances it is rather remarkable that a sufficient number of public-spirited gentlemen of the right calibre has been found to represent the eleven constituencies into which the country is at present divided.

The labourer is worthy of his hire in Legislative Councils as elsewhere, and it is as well to create conditions which permit of the participation of the most suitable people apart from their financial status. It is not for one moment suggested that all constituencies are not worthily represented at present, but there is a principle involved, and it is extremely improbable that European unofficial representation will always be limited to eleven members. It is quite a question, however, whether a fixed annual salary would be an equitable basis to work upon, since the work involved is by no means equally divided. I know one member who is a member of no less than ten Committees, while other members have not been appointed to a single Committee.

Perhaps the best method of remuneration would be payment of a daily sum about equal to normal out-of-pocket expenses, for travel, special public work. Although the time may come when members of the Kenya Legislature should be paid a salary on a scale similar to that existing in other parts of the Empire, it is probably that the needs of to-day would be met by a reimbursement of all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. In this connection it is interesting to note that the draft Land and Agricultural (Amendment) Ordinance makes provision for payment of directors at the rate of £3 per day



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NAIROBI and MOMBASA



which, incidentally, see the sum paid to unofficial members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council—and it is hoped that the same principle will be followed in the case of the Central Road and Water Boards which may come into being in the near future. For the special class of work involved in the control of these three activities it is essential to secure directors with a wide experience of the subjects concerned, and, in order to ensure continuity, frequent changes of personnel should be avoided. The best men are not likely to be at a loose end, nor can such men be expected to pay for the privilege of performing work for the community. The public, moreover, is quite willing to foot the bill.

**Financial Commitments of the Colony.**

In view of the steadily accumulating credit balances of the Colony, now in the region of £600,000, of which a portion is likely to be utilized for the purpose of financing the Land and Agricultural Bank which is shortly to come into being, many people will probably be interested to know that at the moment the Colony's total loan commitments amount to £14,162,000, made up as follows:—

(a) £5,000,000 Loan of 1921	5,000,000
(b) £3,500,000 Imperial Loan	3,500,000
(c) Transport Loan	2,950,000
(d) Colonial Loan	712,000
	£14,162,000

Interest liability for these loans has been allocated as follows:—

Railway	9,158,649
Port	2,598,535
Municipalities	284,000
Colony	210,816
	£14,162,000

The £3,500,000 Imperial Loan is free of interest and redemption charges up to March 31, 1929, after which date the Railway will be responsible for thirty seven annuity payments of £20,000 each, which will cover both interest and redemption. A summary of the Colony's total liability for interest and sinking fund, apart from the Railway and Harbour Department, gives a sum of £1,000,000, from which certain reimbursements are made by the Uganda Government in respect of that country's share in the new Customs House, by municipalities in respect of revenue-producing capital expenditure, and by the Governor's Conference in connection with additions to Government House, Nairobi, amounting in all to £38,424, which brings the net commitments of the Colony to £1,026,000, an amount which investors will agree not to be very formidable, bearing in mind the Colony's great assets and the steadily increasing development on sound lines that has taken place during the last six years.

**CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS**

Opposition to Present Executive Functions.

Last week we debated the principal resolutions adopted by the Convention of Associations of Kenya at its recent session. We now learn that another motion adopted read:—

"This Convention recommends that the system of the Colony be drastically amended so that the continual movements of officials, so disastrous to economy and efficiency, may be reduced to a minimum."

**TO MEET PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE**

Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett's Garden Party.

To meet Her Highness Princess Marie Louise who has just returned from East Africa, and Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett gave a garden party on Tuesday afternoon at Lowther Lodge (by permission of the Royal Geographical Society). Among those with East African interests who accepted invitations were Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Sir Geoffrey Archer, Montague Barlow, Mrs. and Mrs. Thomas Barr, Sir Hesketh Bell, Sir Henry and Lady Bichenough, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bottomley, Sir George and Lady Boughley, Mrs. Rex Boustead, Sir Selvon Branker, Earl and Countess Buxton, Miss Carl Buxton, Dr. and Miss Charlesworth, Dr. Cuthbert Christy, Major and Mrs. A. G. Church, Sir Alan and Lady Cobham, Major and Mrs. C. H. Dale, Mr. Corbett Davis, Sir Edward and Lady Davson, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Mr. Guy Eden, Sir Charles Eliot, Mr. Justice Feetham, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fox, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Captain Gladstone Major and Mrs. C. S. Goldman, Lady Beatrice Ormsby Gore, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Colonel Edgar Harrison, Sir James and Lady Heath, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Joelson, Sir Godfrey and Miss Eaden, Mrs. Layzell, Lord Lugard, Mr. D. O. and Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Sir Reginald and Mrs. Man, Sir W. and Lady Munson, Sir John and Lady Prettyman Newman, Sir Francis and Lady Newton, Prebendary and Mrs. L. St. Perceval, Colonel and Mrs. Bedford Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ponsobny, Colonel W. H. de la Pryme, Sir E. Denison Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Sim, Colonel and Mrs. C. W. G. Walker, Major J. Corbet Ward, Sir Adolphus Weigall, Mr. Leo Weinthal, Professor Alice Werner, Mr. and Mrs. Wigglesworth, Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, General Sir Reginald Wingate, Colonel Warwick Wright, and Sir Edward and Lady Hillot Young.

**KENYA CHURCH AID ASSOCIATION.**

WITH the object of supporting the diocese of Mombasa and the Church work there amongst Africans and Europeans, an Association, called the Kenya Church Aid Association, has been formed. The Committee consists of the Bishop of Mombasa, Commissioners, the representatives of organizations working in that diocese, and others interested in Kenya. Any wishing to help the objects of this Association, financially or otherwise, or wanting information about the country, are invited to communicate with the Secretary, the Rev. W. P. Low, Gatham Rectory, Lancaster.

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## THE PRINCES' EAST AFRICAN TOUR

To Leave England on September 7.

It is now officially announced that the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Gloucester, and four members of their suite will leave England on September 7 for Marseilles, where they will join the Kaiser's "Himl". The journey will be broken in order to spend forty-eight hours in Egypt before embarking on the British-India liner "Malda" for Mombasa, which, as *East Africa* reported last week, will be reached on September 28.

## OUR ARUSHA LETTER.

Progress in the District.

From Our Arusha Correspondent.

THE big rains have opened well and the roads in all directions are again almost impassable. Coffee plantations, however, are in excellent condition, incessant rains having accomplished what in many cases costly spraying has done only to a degree—namely, destroyed thrips, which was responsible for much small bean during the past two seasons.

A road grader has arrived in Arusha, but owing to the heavy rains has been able to do only a limited amount of work. It is hoped that when it commences work in earnest it will be utilised to straighten the road adjacent to the township. When this is done the Forest Department should be approached with a view to supplying trees for an avenue similar to that on the Mwanza-Tabora road, which, however, reaches a distance of thirty miles from the first-named town and does much to add a touch of civilisation to the district.

We now have a Road Board and hope that funds will soon be provided for its proper functioning. A roller is badly needed for creating a hard surface on mechanically graded roads or the usual ruts will be in evidence almost before the work is completed.

### New Buildings.

During the last six months many new buildings have sprung up in the Asiatic quarter and the new Native bazaar is almost complete. Another new hotel is in process of construction, and Bloom's Hotel, almost a landmark in the past, is now occupied by Messrs. G. North & Son, whose large stock of implements speaks well for the buying capacity of the district.

The site for the railway station at Arusha is being cleared, and it is hoped that much of this season's coffee crop will go by rail from Tengere station—about ten miles from Arusha—which should be open for traffic in time for shipment.

Messrs. Emslie's Stores have taken over the business formerly carried on by Mr. C. D. Watt, who is now resident on his coffee plantation at Usa.

## COFFEE GROWING IN UGANDA.

Very interesting figures are to be seen in the following table, which European planters in Uganda are concentrating attention upon *Robusta* rather than *Arabica* coffee. The position is reflected by the following figures:

	Area under cultivation	
	Arabica	Robusta
	Acres	Acres
1927	13,230	4,682
1926	13,358	2,483
1922	20,245	455

Native cultivation of both types is increasing considerably, that of *Robusta* having advanced from 1,703 acres in 1926 to 2,835 acres in 1927, while the area under *Arabica* increased in the same period from 1,504 to 1,922 acres.

## TANGANYIKA CROP REPORT.

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE has received the following cabled news from Tanganyika. Crops generally are satisfactory along the Central Railway, where cotton prospects are good, and groundnuts are ready for harvesting in the Kahama and Shinyanga areas, but the great increase of cotton expected from Mwanza is not likely to be realised. At Bukoba the main *Arabica* crop has been picked and the picking of *Robusta* was general at the end of May. Lack of rain will result in a shortage of food crops from Mbeya, but in other parts of the Southern Highlands crops are up to the average. Favourable reports have been received from Tuku and Songea. A Lushoto considerable washaways of food crops on the hills have occurred.

## AN UGANDA PLANTATION VENTURE.

At the London Bankruptcy Court an application was made a few days ago to Mr. Registrar Francke for an order of discharge on behalf of Mr. Anselmo Herbert Mancha Kilby, described as of 31, Thromorton Street, E.C. The Official Receiver reported that the applicant failed last October, with provable claims of £2,880 and no assets whatever. He was admitted a member of the London Stock Exchange in 1895, and was declared a defaulter in 1903. In the same year he was readmitted a member, but again defaulted in 1905. Ultimately his creditors in both failures received 20% in the end. In 1914 he was again admitted a member. In 1925, he acquired an option to purchase for £2,500 a cotton and rubber plantation in Uganda, but his option expired in September, 1925, and his loss on the venture was £1,500. His Honour granted a discharge, subject to the debtor consenting to judgment for £500, to be satisfied by his handing over to the Official Receiver any future earnings in excess of £600 per annum.

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7 rooms from 15 guineas. Bed and breakfast only. Overseas visitors made greatly very comfortable.

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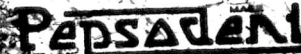
attack and your teeth open to decay.

Old ways won't clear it off.

Ordinary dentifrices won't fight film successfully.

Now new methods are being used. A dentifrice called Pepsodent, different in formula, action and effect from any other.

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## EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORTS

From the current monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa we extract the following—

**Kenya.**—The normal between-season slackness prevails in the bazaar, but stocks on hand are not excessive, and the financial tone of the market is satisfactory.

**Uganda.**—During February the bazaar trade shows improvement, but there was a decline in purchasing to the low cotton crop yield, coupled with the failure of the native food crops. In view of the famine conditions in many districts and the diminished Native purchasing power for commodities other than foodstuffs, merchants are not regarded as having overtraded, though a certain stringency in the Uganda market must be anticipated during the next few months.

**Tanganyika.**—There is a shortage of ready money in the bazaar, but with more favourable reports on crop prospects up-country business shows signs of improvement. It is expected that the Bukoba district will yield 4,500 tons of Native coffee and 1,500 of plantation.

The cabled monthly report of Barclays Bank (D. C. and O.) gives the following information—

**Kenya.**—Business conditions in European circles continue steady, but the bazaars are quiet.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Exports of manufactured tobacco from Northern Rhodesia have increased from 973,702 lb., valued at £62,643, in 1923, to 3,302,025 lb., valued at £240,568, in 1927. The tobacco crop for 1927 realised an average of 1s. 3d. per lb., compared with 1s. 6d. in 1926.

**Nyasaland.**—Trading conditions improved during May as a result of tobacco buying, and are expected to remain satisfactory.

## TSETSE AND CATTLE DIP

DEFINITE results of experiments on tsetse fly are given in a report by Dr. Charles Fuller and Mr. M. C. Mossop, of the Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa, of which the immunity of the fly to the poison is perhaps the most important.

As it has been stated in the Press that *Glossina pallidipes*, by its manner of feeding, must necessarily and automatically be poisoned if it is fed on a dipped animal, the subject was studied by the authors. The feeding of the fly is psychic, not automatic. The manner of feeding is described, and it is shown that poison on the surface will not be taken in during the act of probing.

The possibility that the poison on dipped animals would kill flies by contact was investigated and disproved. Flies fed upon an animal washed with fourteen-day cattle dip neither imbibed poison nor suffered from contact with it, whether it was wet or dry. Stronger solutions were used on cotton-wool. Double the fourteen-day strength similarly had no effect. Very strong solutions killed, by the poison effect, when the flies were brought in contact.

Arsenic as a stomach-poison is very toxic. As shown above, however, the flies do not imbibe it from the surface of the animal. Experiments in feeding on drawn blood showed that enough arsenic in the blood-stream of an animal would kill the flies. However, the arsenic is so rapidly absorbed by the tissues of the animal, that injections of arsenic into the blood-stream would be useless. Experiments were tried in injecting arsenic into a rooster and feeding flies on the bird half an hour later, with no ill results to the fowl or fly.

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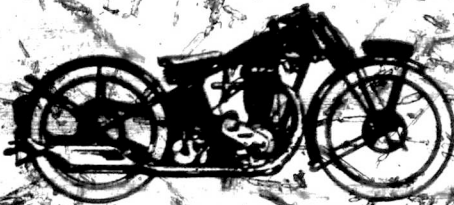
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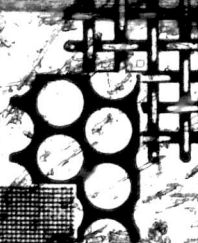
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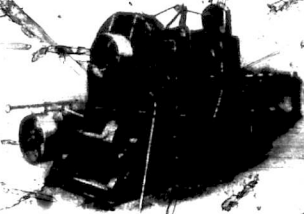
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# "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desired by the Editor and 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 which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

From July 7, the clove duty in Zanzibar is to be levied in cash instead of in kind.

Diamonds to the weight of 1,431 carats, valued at £11,020, were exported from Tanganyika during February.

£100,000 is to be spent by the Nairobi Municipality on roads in the township. It is also to spend £20,000 on anti-malaria work.

The Uganda Government gives notice that hospital charges for non-Government patients treated in Government hospitals are henceforth to include medical attendance.

The main East African Fellows of the Zoological Society will be interested to hear that the construction of a new restaurant is shortly to be begun in the garden at Regent's Park.

Coffee exports from Tanganyika during the first two months of this year totalled 16,744 cwt., a very big increase over the corresponding figures for 1927, which amounted to 14,285 cwt.

The European Constitutional Association of Tanganyika Territory, the half-yearly general meeting of which is to be held on Monday next, July 9, has applied for membership of the Joint East African Board.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda for the month ended May 10 included: Cement, 9,600 cases; condensed milk, 800 cases; galvanised sheets, 4,600 packages; and iron and steel manufactures, 4,979 packages.

It is notified for information that certain small plots of land on the mainland at Changamwe will be sold by auction in Mombasa on August 20. The term of each plot shall be 99 years from September 1, 1928.

The Income Tax Ordinance of Nyasaland has been amended to provide relief to single persons with incomes under £300 and to married persons with incomes under £600. Allowances are also made in respect of children and insurance.

It was stated at a recent meeting of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce that four telephonic engineers who had been brought from South Africa to lay the Mombasa-Tanzania telephone had left the country because they disliked the climatic conditions.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announce the payment on July 14 of dividend at the rate of 3 1/2% per annum less income tax on the Preference Stock of the company for the quarter ending June 30, 1928, and a first quarterly interim dividend of 2 1/2% on the Ordinary Stock, free of income tax, in respect of profits for the year ending December 31, 1928.

The Committee of the Kenya Central Indian Association is opposing the establishment of a Land Bank in the Colony on the ground that the question of settlement of lands to the various communities, and particularly in relation to Indians, has not yet been fully decided, and that the proposed Government subsidy to the Bank is a charge on the whole revenues of the Colony, though the Bank is regarded as a measure calculated to benefit only the European community.

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Representatives for Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda: The Kenya Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 781, Nairobi

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

BETTER USE OF NATIVE LABOUR

COFFEES

At last week's public auctions only small quantities were offered for which there was an irregular demand. Prices were, however, steady.

Table listing coffee prices for Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Toro. Columns include variety (e.g., B, C, Peaberry), size, and price in shillings and pence.

London stocks of East African coffees on June 27 totalled 43,680 bags, as compared with 41,042 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed - The market is steady and quiet, the value for July-August shipment being about £17 5s. Chillies - The spot value is unchanged at 175s. for good quality parcels. For July-August shipment 125s. to 130s. could probably be obtained. Cotton - During the last week limited business has been done in East African cotton, according to the weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, and prices are raised 8s. points. Reports of East African and Sudan cotton into the United Kingdom since August 1 last total 62,372 and 99,251 bales respectively. Cotton Seed - Sellers of East African are asking £9 6s. but the nearest offers by buyers is £9 2s. 6d. ex-ship. With a firm offer, however, £9 5s. could probably be obtained. Groundnuts - Sales have taken place during the week of parcels for July-August and August-September shipment at £17 10s., at which price there are further buyers. Raisins - The nominal value of East African No. 2 white flat is 38s. per quarter for July-August shipment. Simsim - The nominal value of East African white and/or yellow is about £23 to £25, but no business is reported. Sesal - The market is quiet but steady. The price of No. 1 East African is quoted as £34 5s. with No. 2 at £33.

L. Ussorady Congo recently discussed the question of Native labour in the Belgian Congo. Admitting the "brutal fact" that in the Katanga the population is inadequate in mere numbers to supply the workers needed for the large industries, public works, agriculture and commerce, the writer considered under four heads the methods of ameliorating this unfortunate state of things: first, by better supervision; secondly, by special training of Natives; thirdly, by replacing Natives by motors and animals wherever possible; and, fourthly, by economising Native labour and by the increased use of tools.

He feels sure that improvement is possible under the first head; though he doubts whether the expensive white supervision entailed would be profitable; he thinks the second feasible, though from the point of view of recruiting it presents difficulties and will not be easy; under the third heading he looks forward to relief from the tame elephants now being trained—the first we have heard of any really practical result from these interesting experiments; and he appears to have greatest faith in the fourth as a promising line of policy. "You will economise labour," he says, "by employing in your offices as orderlies workmen who have lost a hand or an eye in the factory, and by seeing that your men, 'insufficiently watched, do not do some perfectly useless job, as often happens.'" This heading really combines all the other three, as he says, and means that the solution of the difficulty lies in better organisation.

"Sometimes at Government House I can hardly believe that I am in Nairobi. There is such a noise of machines overhead that I think I must be in the neighbourhood of Hendon."—Sir Edward Grigg.

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ITALY'S INTEREST IN COLONIAL AFFAIRS

THE keen interest which is being taken by Italy in all Colonial affairs is well shown by the current number of the Rassegna Economica delle Colonie, an official publication of the Ministry of the Colonies at Rome. Besides giving an exhaustive account of the present conditions in the Italian Colonies in Africa, it devotes considerable space to British East Africa, and analyses in detail the commercial returns, paying particular attention to Kenya and Uganda. Concern is expressed at the practical monopoly of bicycles held by Great Britain, and it is suggested that Italy should get a proper share of the business by concentration on the manufacture of specialisation in production. An illustrative article by the author is given on the rubber tree plantations in Eritrea, showing that great progress is being made, that the trees are flourishing, and that the distillation of the essential oils is likely to be a success.

## EAST AFRICA AND THE ROSS INSTITUTE.

THE Annual Report for 1927 of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases is an interesting record of good work, which East Africans are anxious to see prosecuted with continued success. The income of the Institute totalled more than £6,500 during the year, amongst contributors being the Government of Mauritius (£500), the Government of Zanzibar (£100), and the Government of Uganda (£25). None of the other East African Dependencies contributed officially, though a number of East African officials, settlers, and plantation and commercial concerns gave donations or subscriptions. Such supporters included the African Lakes Corporation, the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, the Banque du Congo Belge, Blantyre and East Africa Ltd., the British Cotton Growing Association, Members of the Berbera Club, Brooke Bond and Co. Ltd., Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Collings Wells, Mr. C. W. Gny Eden, the North Quarter Land Exploration Co. Ltd., the Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions Ltd., Sir Charles Ross, and the Southern Rhodesian Base Metals Corporation Ltd.

## NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

MESSRS. SMITH MACKENZIE have opened a new office in Mombasa near the Mombasa Club for the convenience of the clients of their import and insurance departments.

The Caterpillar Tractor Company of San Leandro advises us that a new world's record has been set up by two Californian farmers who recently ran their Caterpillar for 240 hours consecutively without stopping the engine.

## EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the C.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on day, and at the same time on July 12, 17, 19 and 26. Mails for Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern East Africa close at the C.P.O. on

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

## BRITISH INDIA.

Malda " arrived Marseilles homewards, June 28.  
Mantola " left Beira homewards, June 27.  
Madura " leaves London for East Africa, July 6.  
Modasa " passed Perim, outwards, June 29.  
Karagola " left Kilindini for Bombay, June 29.  
Karakara " left Lourenço Marques for Kilindini, July 4.  
Maadalla " left Mozambique for Durban, July 5.  
Kara " left Bombay for East Africa, July 4.

## CITRA LINE.

Francesco Crispi " leaves Genoa for East Africa, July 5.  
Giuseppe Mazzini " left Mogadiscio outwards, June 24.  
Casaregis " left Lourenço Marques homewards, June 29.  
Caffaro " left Leghorn outwards, June 26.

## CORN ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"City of Christiania" left Aden for East Africa, June 27.  
"Clan Morrison" left Birkenhead for East Africa, June 23.7

## HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Meliskerk" passed Dungeness homewards, June 26.  
"Randfontein" left Cape Town homewards, June 26.  
"Rietfontein" arrived Beira for South Africa, June 19.  
"Springfontein" left Macallah for South Africa, June 23.  
"Nykerk" passed Gibraltar for South and East Africa, June 25.  
"Klipfontein" left Genoa homewards, June 25.  
"Alkaid" passed Penzance homewards, June 26.  
"Gruyskerk" arrived Dar es Salaam homewards, June 26.  
"Birtan" left Delagoa Bay for East Africa, June 26.  
"Heemskerk" arrived East London for East Africa, June 27.  
"Ruyperkerk" passed Dakar for South Africa, June 21.  
"Sumbatta" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, June 21.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Chambord" left Mauritius for Marseilles, July 5.  
"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Diego Suarez homewards, June 30.  
"Explorateur Grandier" arrived Dar es Salaam for Mauritius, June 27.  
"Dumica" left Port Said for Mauritius, June 28.  
"General Vuyron" left Mombasa homewards, June 25.

## UNION CASTLE.

"Bratton Castle" left Mombasa for London, June 30.  
"Dundee Castle" left London for Beira, June 28.  
"Dugham Castle" left Natal for London, June 30.  
"Gloucester Castle" arrived London from Beira, June 25.  
"Granadilly Castle" left Cape Town for London, June 25.  
"Guildford Castle" arrived East London for Beira, June 30.  
"Elandaff Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, June 30.  
"Lanstephan Castle" left Beira for Natal, June 30.  
"Sandgate Castle" left Natal for Lourenço Marques, July 1.

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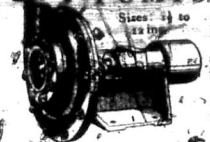
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## The Raw Material of Romance

"Not for John Boyce the days of luxurious *safari*. He hunted on twopenny ha'penny a day, or thereabouts, with donkeys instead of motor-cars, and bearers for what he could get them; once he conscripted a horde of ivory-carriers from a village, which regarded the proceeding as a huge joke. We may add, and we are sure he will forgive the liberty, that instead of a game licence he carried his own cordite. Not to put a fine point on it, he poached elephants in the Lado Enclave when it was profitable.

These episodes of elephant hunting are the most entertaining in his book 'The Company of Adventurers.' Any one of them properly expanded would make a short story in *Brett's*. There were the elephants which made life a burden to a village, having lived on the crops and krait on the inhabitants for two generations, with nobody able to refuse their tribute. Boyce converted these tame tax-gatherers into ivory, which was what elephants were for to him. Then there was the elephant which charged his friend Knowles, trampled him in the long grass, and then, breaking off a large branch from a tree, proceeded to beat the grass systematically to find him. And the elephant herd, about four hundred in number, bathing in the river, and the Indian elephant poacher who bolted, leaving all his ivory behind him.

Then there are the tales that are told by the camp fire: the tale of the 303 and which brought bad luck to an expedition; the tale of the rhinoceros which charged a chain-gang and carried it into the bush; the tale of the yellow Airedale which nearly cost Boyce his life; and the tale of the elephant owners who added some hundreds of square miles to British territory by removing the German boundary-posts so as to enable them to poach with greater freedom. There is the story of Mrs. Walsh's washing and the rhino, and a score of others. They are the raw material of romance.

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