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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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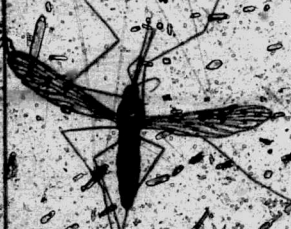
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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REMEMBRANCE DAY.

This year's celebration of Remembrance Day, which marks the tenth anniversary of the Armistice, has a special significance for East Africans, for at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month the Herd to the Throne will stand in tribute, not before the Great God, but in His hall, where His Royal Highness has paid his homage year by year since the war drums ceased to beat, but before Nairobi's memorial to those who laid down their lives in the East African Campaign. It had been hoped that the Prince would find it possible to unveil the newly erected monument in Dar-es-Salaam on this day sacred to the memory of those who died that we might live, but the King's warrier son cannot perform that ceremony in the capital of the Territory which has come under British administration as a result of the War. He will be paying a sincere token of reverence to those whose prompt response to the call of duty will always reflect credit on East Africa.

African hostilities opened East Africa was not found wanting: settlers, traders, prospectors, big game hunters, officials, and missionaries in Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and the Belgian Congo, feeling the security of their adopted land threatened, hastened to offer their persons and their property to the State. Farms, every acre of which meant much to their owners—who had in the great majority of cases struggled unbelievably hard for years to develop them without adequate capital—were left without a second thought: businesses, built from nothing, were cheerfully allowed to return to nothing; mineral discoveries, from which even optimistic prospectors expected to make fortunes, were abandoned. Thus were gallant forces raised. That their true history has not been written is a loss to East Africa and to the Empire; probably the record will never be faithfully compiled, but in tribute to those indomitable irregular corps, *East Africa* is at all times only too glad to give space to accounts of their achievements.

In this issue two writers pay tribute to Native gallantry in the Campaign, which was hot, as is sometimes thoughtlessly suggested, one from which the African derived nothing but his pay. True, he could not understand the fundamental acts and facts at issue, but as a direct result of the conflict in which he bore so worthily a part the Native has in this last decade gained many benefits for which he might otherwise have had much longer to wait. Just as the brotherhood of arms brought settler, official, and missionary into closer sympathy, so did it knit new bonds between white and black, bonds expressed in the word "trusteeship." Some few there are who claim that the word means little, and that it is scarcely more than a convenient fiction for political and diplomatic use; in their error they do less than justice either to themselves or to their fellows. Who that had any share in the East African Campaign would assert that the Briton consults only his own interest, disregarding the needs of the Native?

The Silence is a reminder that each individual has something to contribute to the public weal, for he and he alone can contribute his deed of personal loyalty. When East Africa commemorates its dead it cannot but think of the Territory which they won for the Empire. Are East Africans satisfied that the Empire's trust has been adequately discharged? Great progress has been made in Tanganyika and great good conferred upon its Native population, but more must be done, and done speedily, to ensure the pre-eminence of British civilisation and British ideals. Remembrance Day sounds a call to service in that cause.

TAWABU, A GALLANT YAO.

An Incident of the East African Campaign.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By An ex-K.A.R. Officer.

TAWABU, a Yao of Yaos, a fine, tall, upstanding man, light of colour, and proud of bearing, came from the vicinity of Fort Magerit. Many years of service had brought him to the rank of Colour Sergeant. Of a quiet, retiring disposition, he did not mix much with the others. His authority was unquestioned, his orders were obeyed. He was never in my company, but somehow we had become fast friends. Thus many a time had he come round for a talk by the camp fire.

Early in 1918 my battalion of the K.A.R. was in Portuguese East Africa. For months we had been marching through the rains with an occasional scrap to keep us going. We were all a little war-weary after unbroken years in the field without leave or change of scene.

Now at last the Colonel was able to let a few of the older Native N.C.O.s go down the line on leave. They most of all needed a change, for their ranks had been woefully thinned by casualties, they had been constantly teaching new men and new officers, and they felt that one day their bullet would come.

After a long march down the valley an enemy patrol bumped into our carriers, caused much confusion, no casualties, and disappeared—we made camp towards evening. Then it began to rain in torrents. My tent was up, but everything was wet and soggy, even to my blankets.

I had just turned down my lamp and settled in to the drumming of the rain on the canvas when I heard a pulling at the tent door, and a voice calling *Bwana*.

"Who is it, and what do you want?" I called.
"It is I, Tawabu, and I want you, *Bwana*."
"Can't it wait until to-morrow, Tawabu? It is cold and wet, and very late."
"*Bwana*, I must speak with you."
"All right, come in."

A dark figure crept in through the low entrance and settled itself on the ground at the end of my bed. I made to turn up the lamp, but he remonstrated, saying it was better so. I could just see it was Tawabu, dripping wet and cold, and I passed him a coat which he threw over his shoulders. He looked sad and worried, as if some heavy load were on his mind—a fact which astonished me, for I knew he had been promised leave, and was, in fact, to start down the road next day.

I waited silently, knowing full well that in his own good time he would unburden himself. For an appreciable space he sat there gazing out in front of him with unseeing eyes; his mind, it was to be guessed, was busy with the dull, commonplace, but not unimportant, things of the past he roused himself and sighed.

"*Bwana*, I have come to you because you do not laugh at our ways, or at our old beliefs. You enter our minds, you listen to our words, you know our customs. The Colonel sent for me yesterday and asked me to forego my leave for a few days. He said a big battle was coming now, and he wanted me to stay to help. I agreed. What else could I do?"

He paused again and stirred furiously, as if seeking for courage to go on. Again I waited silently.

"I journeyed far last night, eyes unto the village of my fathers, which is in the hills behind the Nyasa lake, and from there to the Luchilinga mountains,

which are the home of our tribe, and where the greatness of the past hold counsel. *Bwana*, it was a sad journey. There was great sorrow in my home, and in my mother's home. The fields were neglected, the crops withered, the children undelivered. Misery surrounded them, and my mother mourned as only a mother can mourn her son.

"Tawabu, my man-child," she moaned. "Great was her fear when she beheld me before her, but I was hurried on, having no converse with my family, and only glimpsing one instant the sweet faces of my slumbering children sleeping that peaceful sleep which only the young and uninitiated can sleep. On into the mountains I passed, and there the message of death awaited me. *Bwana*, to-morrow you know the battle begins, and to-morrow I die. I have come to say good-bye to you."

He stopped, and resting his chin in his hand, gazed out into the unknown. It was his fate, he knew it, and there was no altering it, no way out. The dead had spoken, had warned him, and his fate was sealed.

I lay there for a time wondering what to say and how to say it.

"Perhaps even you disbelieve my story, doubt my journey, but my aching limbs and tired body prove it, and see here the marks upon my legs."

"Tawabu, we must see to this," I said. "I will speak with the Colonel. I will arrange it with your officer. When we move out to-morrow you shall remain with the reserve guns. True, the spirits have spoken, true, their message is of death, but we will cheat them this time."

A look of astonishment and of rebuke came over his face. He looked hard into my face.

"You speak like that, *Bwana*, you know those are only words. I have not come to beg intervention. I am prepared. I came to say good-bye. I have spoken to no one, but when all this is over you will see to my family. May God keep you!"

"As you wish, Tawabu. Good-bye, you great soldier."

A long and hard handshake, and without another word he was gone into the night, leaving me to think deeply over his words.

Next day we were in it, early, a real close-quarter battle, in which we were suffering heavy casualties, especially amongst the officers, who were the particular targets of a sergen of snipers. Passing down the line, I thought I noticed a couple hidden in the scrub covering an antheap. I hurried on to find a machine gun to turn on to this place.

Soon I came upon one well dug in in a sheltered pit; it was not one of mine, but the need was urgent. I called out to the N.C.O. in charge, and up stepped Tawabu. Quickly I explained to him the situation, and pointed out the target.

Our heads were touching, my right hand pointing, when I saw him seem to take a sudden leap into the air. There was a crash, and he was back on his back some feet from me. I ran up to him, but it was too late. A bullet right through the temple had ended his life on this earth. He had gone, the long journey to the Luchilinga mountains to join the great majority of his tribe.

Fate, unkind and harsh, had thus used me as the direct instrument of the death of a friend who had confided in me his inner thoughts. But Tawabu died as I am sure he would have wished to die, facing the enemy and doing his duty—which to him meant the regiment in which he served, and the officers whom he trusted; and that bullet was aimed at the officer, not at the man.

THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES

A Tribute to Their Service.

Specially Written for East Africa

By P. Elliott-North.

You do not like the Natives,
You call them "lazy devils,"
"Black skunks," and other terms as vile,
You talk of your *khoko*¹
How you "let 'em know you're boss"
And you smile a patronising sort of snile.

I don't know much about you—
I don't think that I want to—
You're the kind of animal I can't admire,
But I'll state right in your teeth
That I'm here to hold a brief
For the Black Man, and you won't prove me a liar!

Did you ever see "the Rifles"
(The King's Own African Rifles)?
No finer men 'e'er answered bugle call!
And they've fought, and bled, and died
To uphold the White Man's pride
In the face of hardships that might well appal!

They're a heterogeneous band,
Coast boys, bush boys, warriors proud—
Of almost every tribe that you can name,
On the Abyssinian sands,
In the trackless, nameless lands,
In bush and swamp, they've fought their way to
fame!

They have won 'gainst odds so great
That death seemed their certain fate,
Yet a desperate valour nerved their arms to smite,
And for every bloody raid
Barely have marauders' paid
Till respectfully they bow to Britain's might.

They police the weary places,
They outpost civilisation,
They're the Mandate that controls raw Savagdom,
They're the Terror of the Tyrant,
The Vengeance-born of Justice,
And they're helping on the prayer "The Kingdom
Come."

Their loyalty is real,
And they've set a blood-red seal
On their fealty to their Emperor and King,
And they've earned as high a place
As the men of whiter race
On the Scroll of Fame of which the poet

And many a man has died
His white officer beside,
In endearing to turn from him the blade,
And when he might have fled
Has stayed behind instead—
And I say of stuff like this we heroes made!

¹ *Khoko*, a Hippopotamus hide whip



Copyright Photo.
ZANZIBAR PLACE MEMORIAL, MESSINA

And I'm here to say to you
(On the face of it it's true)
That a man may have a skin as black as night
And yet be white of heart,
While on the other part
A black-souled brute may own a skin that's white.

So, partner, take my tip,
Use less stress upon the whip
And get your boys to trust you. 'T'll pay!
Be straight, be just, be true,
And they'll faithful be to you,
And you won't speak as I heard you speak to-day!

*Blank lines written upon hearing a European
advocate ruthless methods in dealing with
Native peoples.*

Sunday last, November 4, was the fourteenth anniversary of General Stewart's attack on Lobigido, the first severe action in which the East African Mounted Rifles were engaged. Ten Kenya settlers were killed, the total British casualties being 52. The Germans reported 38 European and 84 Native casualties. On the same day the battle of Tanga began.

NOV 10th
GIVE A LITTLE MORE
FOR YOUR POPPY
THIS YEAR

THE ROYAL VISIT TO EAST AFRICA

The Prince's arrival in Kenya.

SIR PIERCE WILSON's cable last week to the Daily Mail from Eldoret gave interesting news concerning the movements of the Prince of Wales, who, we are told, travelled over 3,000 miles in Uganda by motor car and airplane. The telegram states:

Every settler for fifty miles round and many from even greater distances, came to Eldoret to see the Prince of Wales, another example of the hospitable welcome of the Kenya highlands. He came in all kinds of cars from the shining limousine of the big landowner to the battered roadster of the humblest settler, bringing their wives and children for a glimpse of their future King. When the Prince emerged from his special train at 10 o'clock at the little railway station where it had long since dawned he found them gathered along the driveway with their flags and cameras.

There were, besides those wearing medals—European, Indian, and African—a score of ex-officers of the Line and of the Guards, healthy-looking (Girl Guides, various grades of school children, and tiny boys in khatki and forage caps. Last, but not least, there were all the local Southern Irish. At their head was Mr. T. J. O'Shea, a leading business man of Eldoret and an ex-member of the Legislative Council of the Colony, who is better known in Dublin as one of the most active members of the Sinn Féin organisation. These far-away adherents of the new Free State joined as heartily in Eldoret's simple gesture of greeting to the Prince as any other members of the community. Mr. O'Shea presented him later in the day with a replica of a four-leaf shamrock on the background of the Free State tricolour, to be worn as a symbol of good luck when the royal visitor rode in the local races. The Prince accepted the gift with a smile of goodwill.

Eldoret realised, like Kiitale, that the Prince is here for rest and recreation and did not burden him with any official ceremonies. He drove straight from the station to play golf; then went on to luncheon on the racecourse, three miles from the little cross-roads group of one-storied shops which compose the heart of Eldoret. There was a high wind blowing sharply across the mountains during the greater part of the day, and in this bracing air the Prince found himself feeling unusually fit and active, like all the people who live at this height of 7,000 ft. above the sea.

To-night there was the usual dance. The people of Kenya take their pleasures vigorously, and among the guests was a number of men and women who had danced until dawn this morning at Kiitale, forty-five miles away, and then motored here for breakfast, changed their clothes, and continued the amusements of the day without a thought of sleep.

Of the Prince's visit to Kiitale *The Times* correspondent in Nairobi reported:

At Kiitale the Prince is in the heart of one of the most closely settled highland areas in Kenya. Wheat, maize, and coffee cultivation are extending rapidly, particularly since the advent of the railway a few years ago. The settlers are largely soldiers and sailors who have turned farmers and who looked forward with the keenest interest to the opportunity of entertaining the Prince at an All-Services Dinner.

The Prince was met at the station by a group of people which included the elected member for the district in the Legislative Council, the District Commissioner, and several officials. He drove through the bazaar and the tiny befuddled township, and proceeded to the Elgon Club, situated some miles from

the town amid the beautiful hillside scenery of the foothills of Mount Elgon. After lunch he met the number two and women of this prospective district at a garden party.

The Prince's departure from Uganda has been thus reported by *The Times*:

Leaving Kampala yesterday morning (October 11) the Prince of Wales stopped at Mukono for a few minutes, in order to say farewell to the staff of the Bishop Tucker College. Proceeding to Langazi, he inspected the sugar factory there and was presented with a pair of hippo teeth.

He arrived at Buvungu, Kenya, the approach to which for over a quarter of a mile had been prettily decorated in Native fashion, arches of small banana trees lining the road, at 11.45. Here the Provincial Commissioner of Uganda, Mr. Postlethwaite, and the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Cox, the Kabaka, and his three Ministers had assembled, together with Saza Chiefs and many other Natives. Before leaving, the Prince informed the Kabaka that he had enjoyed his stay in Uganda very much, indeed. The Saza Chief, Ham, Mukasa Sakobobo, presented the Prince with a copy of his book "Uganda's Kati-kiri in England."

At Buvungu, at 12.45, for lunch, the Prince was escorted to lunch by 250 Sese Landers in twenty-five canoes. He landed at the pier steps, which had been specially erected at noon, and was met by the Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province, Mr. Weatherhead, many Government officials, residents, and Natives, witnessing the arrival. Leaving the pier, the Prince made a tour of the decorated town and then proceeded to Ripon Falls, where the Nile issues from the Lake, and afterwards to Owen Falls. On his way to where the Prince stopped at the Native camp and spoke to the Chief.

His Royal Highness dined with Mr. Weatherhead and in the afternoon played golf. After tea he left for Tororo, where he is due to arrive at 9 o'clock to-night.

An interesting article on the Great North Road, over which the Prince is about to travel, was recently contributed to *The Times* by Professor R. Coupland, who writes *inter alia*:

The road, which runs for nearly 2,000 miles through East Africa from Nairobi to the Victoria Falls, is commonly called the Great North Road. It is an ambitious name, and rightly ambitious, but it might well mislead the motorist who has only seen its prototype. The Great North Road in England is one of the finest highways in the world, elaborately and extensively made, broad, hard, smooth, an invitation to fast driving. The Great North Road in East Africa is not made at all. It is an earth-track, motor-driven, churned by the traffic that passes over it. A simple machine is sometimes used for scraping away the soil to make the road broader or more level, and sometimes, in particularly swampy places, narrow causeways are built, mostly with tree trunks, to keep the track from being quite submerged in the rainy season. A clearing of varying width, through tall grass, or brush—in the middle of it two rows of soft, each about a foot broad—between them grass, sometimes high enough to brush against the sides of the wheels, the Great North Road for most of its length.

The surface, of course, is pretty good for a few of the stumpy ruts and holes, but in the wet season can be filled up. And when, in the country, the rock comes through the soil, one of the sharp, curving, stony descents and climbs are more adapted to a mule than to a motor. It is

crossings are tiresome. There are practically no stone or metal bridges. The larger rivers must be crossed by ferry. The innumerable streams or dry stream-beds are crudely bridged with tree trunks or big ones crossways, with a layer of two or three ones laid across on top. The wise motorist approaches such a bridge gingerly, and clings on to it at no pace at all, lest bumping on the first trunk, the car come down too heavily and break right through. And then he creeps across the dry trunk, rattling and jumping under his wheels. Altogether, therefore, no great pace can be expected. Fifteen miles an hour, without allowance for stoppages, is a good average over much of the Great North Road.

This is not a hyperbolic description. It is certainly not meant to convey any criticism of the Government's concern. The making and maintenance of a metalled road over such vast distances are obviously beyond the present capacity of their revenues. Still less is it meant to discourage the traveller who contemplates taking the overland route from Kenya to Rhodesia. Under certain conditions he will enjoy it as greatly as the present writer enjoyed it a few months ago, and he has enjoyed few things more.

One East African, at least, thought the description so accurate that he posted copies of the article to several friends who, like himself, had helped to build parts of the road.

The Prince of Wales has informed Sir Donald Cameron that it will be impossible for him to visit Dar es Salaam. His Royal Highness will reach Arusha about November 25 and Dodoma about the 28th or 30th, where he will be met by the Governor.

Major G. St. J. Orde Brown, Labour Commissioner, of Tanganyika, is in charge of all local arrangements in connection with the Prince's visit to Ufaa Territory.

The Prince has expressed his regret to the Sultan of Zanzibar that it is impossible for him to find time to visit Zanzibar during this tour.

The new ballroom at Government House, Nairobi, which was completed in time for the Royal visit, is 32 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 23 feet high. The floor is of teak.

Admiral Crampden presided at the All-Services dinner at Kitale in honour of the Prince. Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, was one of the guests.

A special train carried the Prince and his party from Tabora to Kitale.

During the Royal visit to Kitale a golf match was played between representatives of the Kitale and Entebbe Clubs. The Prince and Sir William Gowers played for Entebbe.

The Duke of Gloucester is reported to have shot a record brace.

After spending four days at Nakuru, the Prince of Wales returns to Nairobi for a brief stay before going on to Nanyuki.

A correspondent informs us that a standover dinner is to be held in the Meru Hotel, Arusha, on November 15, the day of the arrival of the Prince, and that a Masai *ngoma* has been arranged for the following day. It is expected that His Royal Highness will stay two or three days in the township.

On behalf of the inhabitants of the district, Lord Delamere presented the Prince on his arrival in Nakuru with a silver-mounted hunting-crop of rhinoceros hide. While in the township His Royal Highness paid a visit to the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital.

During his visit to Eldoret the Prince won two races, a Somali pony handicap and the five-furlong race for the Beech Cup, his mount in this event being a horse owned by Mrs. Markham. Mr. Henry Ludlow rode a horse owned by the Governor, was beaten by half a length by the Prince.



HOMESTEAD NEAR ARUSHA, WHICH THE PRINCE WILL VISIT NEXT WEEK.

A PRIMITIVE NATIVE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM (MUTEKO) IN THE BUKOBA DISTRICT.

By A. W. W. GRITHS.

IN view of the fact that the present system of school education is intended to create a "good African"—a term which is capable of a different interpretation by every individual creed or tribe—the following description of a primitive system of education which has existed in Bukoba from time immemorial and which is intended to create the type which the Native considers to be a good African, may be of interest.

The *mukama* (chief) selected a man of good social standing, and recognised ability, called *mukungu*, who was commissioned to go through the whole country, *gombolola* by *gombolola*, and gather together all the boys of twelve years of age, or even of ten years if precocious. These boys were detained by their respective *gombolola* chiefs for a period of ten days, during which time they were expected to uphold the honour of their *gombolola* (*nkungu*) and instructed how this should be done.

Subsequently all these boys were taken together to the *mukama's* residence, where combined sports, jumping, dancing, and other games, and a collective name was given to the children of that year, such as "*Omulakwala*" (the men of action). This formal institution of these bands of children into rival companies took two days, during which time they were fed at the *mukama's* expense. There would be perhaps 600 children present at this first meeting, divided into about six companies in such a country as Kiziba.

A chosen company would then remain for a period of two months at the *mukama's* house, and the others would be sent to their respective *gombololas*, to be brought forward in their turn.

The syllabus as given to me by several old men who were present at these schools was as follows:—

The head boy beats the drum at 6 a.m., and any child who did not immediately rise and dress was punished.

All proceeded to the *mukama's* huts and cleared out the cattle manure and grass, which was taken to the banana plantations and there used as a fertiliser. I would here remark that the *mukama* had possibly a hundred serfs who could do this work, but that it was made incumbent upon the children to do so as a part of their education.

By 10 a.m. this was completed and all were compelled to cleanse themselves, which took about an hour. At 11 a.m. half an hour's relaxation for play was permitted.

At about 12 o'clock all would go to the *mukama's* great dining room. Here they would be detained on a matter of ceremony until 1 p.m., as the *mukama* was not easy of access, and 1 p.m. was the hour for food. During this meal it was the duty of the *mukungu* through the elder boys to instruct the children in table manners and the whole ceremonial procedure of eating in the presence of superiors, e.g. hurried eating or greed were punished. Speaking with the mouth full or unduly staring at any other child who was eating were prohibited, as was also chewing the food with the mouth open.

This memorandum of Mr. Griths, the District Officer, is published as an Appendix to the Annual Report for 1927 of the Tanganyika Department of Education. It is printed in accordance with its great interest to many of our readers in various parts of East and Central Africa. Cross-headings have been introduced editorially.

A short rest was allowed until about 2 p.m. and followed by races and sports of various kinds until about 4 p.m., when all were again taken to the *mukama* with singing and the beating of the drum. He would be on his *baraza*, surrounded by the chiefs who were on duty at his court.

Shields and spears (spears) ranging in size according to the age of the child would then be given, and games calculated to show or test skill in war were here the order of the day. This portion of the day's proceedings was taken very seriously by the *mukama* and his chiefs, and definite instruction in the arts of war was given. Promising youngsters were definitely marked out.

This proceeding would end at about 6 p.m., and the *mukama* would then occasionally have the boys eat their food in his presence. This privilege was not given at the 1 o'clock meal which was devoted to instruction. At the end of the meal the children would be taken in an orderly manner to the huts to contain a fixed number of boys arranged according to their strength and each under control of a senior child.

Where bullying occurred, the bully was removed to a hut containing bigger boys than himself, who were instructed to check his propensities in that direction.

The above is a description of a typical day. The work done by the boys varied. Some would cut grass for the cattle to be upon in the huts, or carry grass for the young cattle in the huts, or look after the plantations. (Cattle live in the huts in Bukoba and fresh bedding is cut every day.)

Each band of children would follow out this proceeding at the *mukama's* residence for two months and would then be replaced by the children of another *gombolola*. Those who had completed their two months would return to their *gombolola*, where instruction would still be carried on, until they were married. As they grew older, instruction in the art of building houses and fences would be given, and that is why to-day the architecture of some of the Native houses with their *matete* planting, regular curves and pillars, is a matter for admiration. They have developed a type of architecture in which beauty has not been sacrificed to utility, and which—most unfortunately—is being lost, because these schools no longer exist.

The *muteko* (band of children) to which a Native belonged in his youth was one of the greatest things in his life. If an old man is asked his age, he will reply, "My *muteko* was called so and so," and from that he expects the date to be calculated.

To return, however, to the subject of instruction, the *muteko* served not only as a school for general education but as a qualifying examination for those boys whose ability showed them to be superior to their fellows. On the third visit of a *muteko* to remain for a period of two months at the *mukama's* residence, the boys being at this time about fifteen years of age, any number from four to ten boys would be chosen out of each *muteko*, perhaps forty or fifty out of the whole district, who would remain permanently at court. These were kept under the *mukama's* direct observation and never left him. These boys were by this time supposed to know all the ceremonial forms of address, and the fact of any being a visitor without giving his full rank would be sufficient to earn either a severe reprimand or dismissal to his *gombolola*. I understand that about 500 of these would be dismissed in the course of a year.

The boys who passed with credit through this strenuous school were marked down for future honours, and though heredity is the main basis of succession in all the *gombolola* chieftainships in Bukoba, they would receive these honours in cases where the succession was broken. They would be the regents for the *makama's* young children who were not yet of age to rule their *gombololas*, or the captains in the *makama's* army.

This system, calculated in the Native mind to educate the boys and fit them for the life they were to lead, was in existence up to 1916, though the growth of mission schools throughout the district had diminished its power. The children went to the mission schools where discipline was less severe. The *bakama* feared the power of the missions with whom they appear to have been at variance on this subject of education, and the *bakama* schools disappeared, tribal authority, courtesy, and unalpiness have suffered owing to their disappearance.

Up to 1923, however, the *bakama* were responsible for the building of the Government district schools which have been established. They also undertook the feeding and in many cases the clothing of the children who attended them. In 1923 they were told that their responsibility no longer attached to them, and this virtually destroyed their interest in education, which they did not quite understand and which was conducted by people over whom they had no control. The reversal of this policy which has now taken place has re-awakened their interest, without exception they are ready to vote as much money as the Native Treasury can afford towards the purpose of education.

EDUCATION IN KENYA.
Now Entering a Transition Period.

In the Report of the Kenya Department of Education for 1922 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 2s.) Mr. R. Orr envisages a fundamental alteration in the object of education for European children. Hitherto, he writes, "European children in the Colony have been prepared for entrance to public schools in England or South Africa, and the external examination of some British University has been taken, if necessary, to satisfy parents that a sufficient standard has been reached. Now an increasing number of children will remain in Kenya after leaving school, which means an essential difference in the outlook. Whereas formerly the objective has been the examination, and now must be the acquisition of knowledge and the arousing of emotions by means of a locally adapted curriculum."

Admitting the willingness in the past of the Universities of Cambridge and London to introduce fresh subjects by request, and a certain adaptability in their examinations, he visualises a change in the near future when, with a strong body of local inspectors, the Education Department of Kenya will be recognised by the British Universities as a competent examining body. Briefly put, the idea is Kenya examinations for Kenya children and it is a sound one. He realises the power which lies in the hands of the teachers of the young, and cites the case of Germany and of Japan, and concludes that

there is no doubt that the future of race in Kenya lies in the hands of the schoolmaster and the mistress of the Colony. Of these the only hope that are the teachers in European schools, who have the unparalleled opportunity of impressing upon the children of their race the need for courtesy and consideration

towards others, and especially towards the backward races of the Colony. The question in doubt is whether, as the main education becomes more and more Kenyan, greater credit will not be awarded by an adaptation of European education to local circumstances.

Real education, like literacy, begins at home, and teachers in this line had experience of coaching tropical candidates for the Cambridge Locals and the Matric, and have realised the futility of those examinations as a test of genuine educational will, which success for Mr. Orr's aims.

Assessing of the Year.

For the rest, the Report indicates steady and good progress. The lessons learned from the year's experience are thus tabulated:

- (a) The need for more concentration over the hundreds of village schools coming into existence and for the delimitation of areas and the orderly provision of schools where needed.
- (b) Better staffing of mission schools to cope with the great demands which are being made for education and the staffing of Government schools on a proportion at least equal to that demanded of Mission schools under the grant-in-aid rules.
- (c) Greater concentration upon combined literary and technical education for schoolboys upon reasonable lines.
- (d) More encouragement of the education of girls.
- (e) Insistence upon the fourfold object of education: the improvement of the home, the improvement of health, the development of industrial skill, and wholesome use of recreation.

Of particular interest are the reports on the two Masai schools, one at Kabard and the other at Narok. In the former, the Principal, Mr. J. E. Whitehouse, is a fluent Masai scholar—an industrial qualification—and the boys are taught in the Masai language. Their diet of *posho*, rice, sugar, ghee, and meat is widely different from the traditional Masai one of milk, blood, and meat, but he says to do the boys good. It is noted that a boy can easily drink half a gallon of milk in a sitting, and industrial training and school gardens have so far failed, as the Masai will have none of them. Ghee making has been a great success, hundreds of pounds have been realised by the sale of the ghee, which fetches sh. 54 a frasila, as against sh. 30 a frasila for Kachakos ghee, which is considered the standard in Nairobi.

Exclusive of administration—which cost £15,000—£37,078 was spent on European education in 1922, £17,319 on Indian, and £50,802 on Native, a total of £105,289. In 1923 the total was £667,500. Of the seven Government schools for European children, that at Nairobi (senior secondary) had 25 pupils, the Central Schools (junior secondary) had 163, and the similar grade school at Nakuru '93, while 93 children attended the four elementary schools.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Kenya Police Report for 1922 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 1s. 50 cents.)
- The Kenya Judicial Department Report for 1922 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 1s.)
- Kenya Public Works Department Report for 1922 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 2s.)
- Kenya Education Department Report for 1922 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 2s.)
- The Kenya Police Review (Commissioner of Police, Nairobi, Monthly, 50 cents.)
- Kenya Department of Agriculture Annual Report for 1922 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 2s.)
- Report of the Proceedings of the 11th African Conference and the First Wheat Conference, Nairobi, 1922 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 1s.)

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

A PIONEER MISSIONARY IN KENYA.

The Rev. J. A. Wray's Reminiscences.

The Rev. J. Alfred Wray began his work as a W.M.S. missionary at Sagalla, in the Teita hills, he spells the word as Tait, though Teita is now the generally accepted rendering—some ten miles from Voi, as far back as the year 1882, and for thirty years he laboured in that district. 1882 is a very early date in the history of Kenya (then Joseph Thomson did not arrive until 1885, or Bishop Hammington until 1885, so Mr. Wray can claim to be indeed a pioneer. His reminiscences are therefore very welcome, for changes in East Africa have been, and are still, so rapid that we are in danger of forgetting the experiences of those who blazed the trail which opened up the country to civilisation and Christianity.

Why Mr. Wray should have entitled his modest little book, which runs to only 112 small pages (Kenya, Our Newest Colony, Marshall Bros., 2s. 6d.), is difficult to understand. For he quite properly confines himself to the scene of his labours in one small area of the Teita hills and tells almost exclusively the story of his missionary efforts. They are well worth telling, for they give a picture of a simple, devoted soul thrown quite alone into a strange, wild, and among primitive savage people, and winning for aught by virtue of his unshakable faith. Incidentally, he reveals how deep was the ignorance in those days of the Society which sent him out and how great were the hardships which that ignorance brought in its train.

An especial charm of the book is the transparent honesty of the author.

"Many of the ideas of missionary work which I had before I went to Africa," he writes, "soon underwent change. I imagined the heathen as waiting to receive the Gospel and that one had only to sell it them, and they would drink it as the ground drinks in the rain that comes down from the clouds; but this was far from being the case. When I spoke of the love of God's love, they would only laugh, and reply by asking some absurd question as 'How much did your coat cost?' Look what a miserable piece of cloth I've got, could you give me a better piece? The men think chiefly of eating, drinking, and multiplying wives, while the women simply live to eat. I found that they were not the simple minded folk I had pictured, but with an animal form of intelligence called cunning, with highly developed."

Few missionaries have put a fundamental truth so plainly. Mr. Wray's weapons in his missionary outfit were pictures, books, a queer solar fan-moultor, a maximum and minimum thermometer, a school-bell, and a small harmonium—all of which, but especially the harmonium, were looked upon by the Natives as the paraphernalia of a new and powerful magic designed to bewitch them. Judging by the sounds, they decided that the harmonium contained a man and a woman inside it, and screamed when the keys were pressed.

Knowing not a word of Swahili or of the local Teita dialect, Mr. Wray began to teach the children the alphabet, and was amazed at their progress until they, backed by their parents, demanded wages for learning and promptly went on strike when no wages were forthcoming.

Then they began to question among themselves what was the white man to come and snatch their goats. He did not give presents. He did not buy their oxen. He refused to pay the young people for doing

dah, dah, dah. It was evident to them that they could reap no benefit from his kindness and their country. The sooner he and his *uhungu* cleared out the better.

Then the missionary realised that the welcome he had met with at first was entirely due to the hope of material benefits, stimulated by exaggerated reports of his wealth in robes and beads, and his power of magic for weal or woe. As general economy set in, disappointment and indifference followed, and secret opposition, and finally open hostility.

The religion of the people at Sagalla he found to be fear and veneration of spirits, but especially of the skulls of the tribe, which were preserved in a cave in the woods and to which sacrifices were made. They had a sacred kneeling place on the top of a little hill, where *niungu*, a holy ebony tree, grew, and where the missionaries, like the native women, were forbidden to go. There the elders of the tribe met, and there sacrifices were offered.

Like Livingston in South Africa, Mr. Wray had the misfortune to establish himself just as a great drought began in the district. There were other troubles, it is a small-pox brake out, raids between villages and tribes were incessant, the Akamba hunted the Sagallas as if they were beasts, killed the queer and sold the women and children for slaves, and at least one invasion by the Maas occurred and was mostly fatal to the missionary and his friends. But the drought was the worst, and the author declares that he still shudders at the recollection of the scenes he saw compelled to witness. Naturally he was thought to be the cause of the drought, and his personal safety in the circumstances betters the miraculous.

Within ten years Mr. Wray had, with the consent of the tribe, cut down the sacred ebony tree— which he saved up into logs and took to England, where he made a log out of it to use as the foundation of a permanent church in Teita—and built himself and his wife a house on the holy hill, right on the spot where the ebony tree had stood! His hold on his converts was such that on one occasion, though starving, they refused of their own free will to kill some elephants because it was Sunday! Before he left he received the written thanks of the District Officer for the splendid way in which the tribe paid their hut tax.

Kenya Colony has reached a stage when its early history is of growing importance, and when thoughtful settlers are beginning to form libraries of record for the delight and instruction of their children who shall follow them as Kenyans. This modest little book, by its inherent interest and simple style, deserves a secure place on every Kenya table.

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THE MOTOR CYCLE AND CYCLE SHOW

British Manufacturers Inbrought in East Africa.

From "East Africa's" Motor and Cycle Correspondent.

During the past year British cycle and motor cycle manufacturers have, it is evident, become increasingly interested in the East African market, for which British machines have proved themselves eminently suited.

The wide selection of pedal and motor cycles, tyres, components, and accessories that has characterised previous exhibitions is once more available at the Motor Cycle and Cycle Show of 1930, moreover, the commercial sidecar figures prominently on several stands.

Features of the Year.

A feature this year is a laudable attempt to produce a light utility machine priced at under £20, for makers now realise that such a motor cycle is within the reach of many hitherto satisfied with a pedal cycle. From the fiscal standpoint the development is interesting, for, apart from its appeal to Europeans who travel many miles daily in supervising their estates, large numbers of Natives are potential buyers of such a unit, which is listed at Olympia this year for as little as £21.

But the maker of pedal machines need not be worried. He, too, has aimed at converting the mere pedestrian by lowering his prices, and if he will organise his selling arrangements and advertise adequately he can develop an excellent business among the Natives living adjacent to the roads, ever increasing in mileage, of East Africa. Those Natives have shown that they want cycles, and British cycles—a fact which many British cycle manufacturers have evidently noted.

Among the year's improvements may be mentioned the long overdue fitting of efficient silencers, the widening of mudguards, the enclosing of valve gears, even of the engine itself in some cases; the adoption of chromium plating; automatic and grease gun lubrication; synchronised, more powerful, and finger-adjustable, "braking" and stress-resisting framework. The slowest machine on view has a speed of 40 m.p.h. Saddle tanks have come back into favour, this time with cellulose finish. Apparently the "million" is passing; its place is likely to be taken by heat seats, foot-rests, and even handle-bar grips for the additional passenger—definite moves towards greater comfort and safety.

Thrice a day an interesting cinema film is shown by a journal devoted to motor cycling. The showing of this picture in East Africa would prove excellent propaganda, especially that section depicting the appalling conditions the motor cycle overcomes during a road race in South Africa.

Some Well-known Makers.

Rough, a household word among Native buyers in Africa, have shown British manufacturers an excellent business can be done in Uganda and other parts of the field. That their persistent and appropriate advertising has had a deal to do with their favourable results cannot be questioned. What East African does not remember their non-advertisement? They are, of course, represented locally. Mr. Kettle, Ross' offices in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Dar-es-Salaam, covering Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and Kumbula Stores handle the business in Nyasaland, Lusaka, Fynn in Northern Rhodesia, Messrs. Black & Co. in Zanzibar, Messrs. G. Johnston in Port Beaufort, and Messrs. J. A. & Co. in the Seychelles.

And who has developed extraordinary good business in East Africa in the last year or two

—and who have also proved incidentally how well it pays to advertise—are Messrs. J. R. Cox & Co. in Nairobi, Edouet, Kampala, and Dar-es-Salaam, and by Mr. J. L. Johnson, of Salisbury, for Northern Rhodesia. Nyasaland is open.

Kenya Agencies Ltd., Nairobi, represent Armstrong Cycles in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Sudan, but the other territories are open. Francis & Barnett Ltd., on the other hand, are open for Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan but are represented in Zanzibar and Tanganyika by Karimjee Jivamee & Co. in Nyasaland by the African Lakes Corporation, and for Northern Rhodesia by Joseph & Jeans, 86, Chiswell Street, E.C.

The agents for Dunford & Elliot (Dunell) are now Dominion Motors Ltd. in Northern Rhodesia; R. S. Campbell & Co., Mombasa, in Kenya; Whelpdale & Meedy, Kampala, in Uganda; Lehmann and Co., Dar-es-Salaam, in Tanganyika; and the Manica Trading Co., Beira, for Nyasaland.

Humber's representation is the same as last year, except that Nyasaland is now covered by the African Lakes Corporation. H. Callier & Sons have appointed Brimelow's Garage, Nairobi, for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; Gellatly, Hankey & Co. for the Sudan; and Staffell's Stores, Fort Jameson, for Northern Rhodesia. Nyasaland and Zanzibar are open.

New Entrants to the Field.

The Coventry Eagle Cycle Company intends to cover East Africa thoroughly, and their travelling representative, Mr. Walter Davidson, left recently for the territories; he can be addressed at Box 20, Nairobi.

The underslusk spring seat saddle introduced by Herbert Terry & Sons should attract East African on account of the comfortable riding it assures over rough roads. Mr. G. W. Davidson, Box 20, Nairobi, who is handling Terry products, also represents Blinfield Bros., the well-known makers of motor, motor cycle, and cycle accessories, whose Northern Rhodesian agent is Mr. P. Deban, Box Johannesburg. Mr. Davidson likewise represents Avon tyres.

Hercules agents in Kenya and Uganda are Bullows & Roy; in Tanganyika, B. Lehmann and Co.; in the Sudan, T. Bowen, Rens & Co.; and in Nyasaland, Almeida & Co. Ltd. New Imperial Motors have entrusted Mr. F. R. Njumbale, of Kyamba, with their representation for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Other Arrangements.

The travelling representative for the Excelsior Motor Company is Mr. S. C. Newberry, of Nairobi and Mombasa, but the arrangements for Northern Rhodesia, the Sudan and Seychelles, for Oswald Cox & Co., Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, are covering Northern Rhodesia for Grand (Coventry) Ltd., and covering Tanganyika, Uganda, and the Sudan, and also all territories are covered by the Motor Cycle and Cycle Co., Ltd., 30, Long Street, London, E.C.4. Field & Son Ltd., of London, are now distributing their products for the

R. S. Campbell & Co., Mombasa, in Kenya; Whelpdale & Meedy, Kampala, in Uganda; Lehmann and Co., Dar-es-Salaam, in Tanganyika; and the Manica Trading Co., Beira, for Nyasaland. Humber's representation is the same as last year, except that Nyasaland is now covered by the African Lakes Corporation. H. Callier & Sons have appointed Brimelow's Garage, Nairobi, for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; Gellatly, Hankey & Co. for the Sudan; and Staffell's Stores, Fort Jameson, for Northern Rhodesia. Nyasaland and Zanzibar are open.

PERSONALIA.

Captain A. H. Collyer, of the 3rd K.A.R., is on leave from Kenya.

The Rev. and Mrs. F. Nelson are outward-bound for Dar es Salaam.

Mr. T. G. Buckley, O.B.E., District Officer, Tanganyika, is now stationed at Tabora.

Mr. John Thom has been provisionally appointed Belgian Consular Agent at Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

We regret to learn of the recent death in Uganda of Captain F. W. Douglass, formerly of Eldoret and Rongai.

Congratulations to Mr. L. D. Galton, Kenzi on being the first to drive a car from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam.

Sir Alan Collins's film record of his flight round Africa is expected to be released for public exhibition at an early date.

Sir Cecil Rodwell was received by the King last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Ernest Henry Hillard has been nominated by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to be a Councillor of the Municipality of Livingstone.

Sir Edward Denham was received by the King one morning last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of the Gambia.

Captain J. Mimery, M.C., D.C.M., M.M., has been posted to Arusha on his arrival in Tanganyika on first appointment as a Game Ranger.

Congratulations to Miss F. M. Plant, well known to many of our Tanganyika readers, on her promotion from Senior Nursing Sister to Matron.

Sir Robert Williams and General Sir Reginald Wingate had the honour of dining with the King and Queen of the Belgians at the Palace on one night last week.

The Hon. Sir Lewis Loyd Michell, whose death at the age of eighty-six took place last week in South Africa, was the intimate friend and biographer of Cecil Rhodes.

Mr. S. G. Mitchell was received in audience by the King on Monday and kissed hands upon his appointment as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Addis Ababa.

Colonel G. A. F. Marsall, General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, has just left the Territory on leave. He is returning to England via Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Mr. F. Longland, District Officer, Tanganyika, who recently assumed charge of the Arusha district, served as Intelligence and Liaison Officer attached to the Belgian Forces during the East African Campaign.

Sir Clement Hindley, until recently Chief Commissioner of Railways in India, who visited Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan a few months ago, has arrived in London to take up the chairmanship of the Betting Control Board.

East Africa learns from a usually well-informed source that Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, is likely to return to London from the Colony at a very early date in connection with the report of the Hinch Young Commission.

Mr. John Ferry Jones, Acting District Commissioner, Pemba, has been appointed provisionally an official member of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar during the absence from the Protectorate of the Hon. H. C. Johnstone.

Messrs. W. Forbes, D. W. Malcolm, and P. O. Pike recently arrived in Tanganyika Territory on first appointment as Cadets in the Administrative Service. They have been posted to Tanga, Bagamoyo, and Dar es Salaam respectively.

Mr. Arnold Hodson, Governor of the Falkland Islands, who will be well remembered by many of our East African readers as a former Consul in Abyssinia, is to address the Royal Colonial Institute at a City luncheon on Tuesday, November 20.

Dr. H. A. Tempany, until recently Director of Agriculture of Mauritius, has been promoted to be Director of Agriculture in Malaya. During his service in Mauritius Dr. Tempany has been responsible for very great help to the sugar producing industry.

The mail which arrived from East Africa at the beginning of the week brought news that the Hon. Mr. Bagamoyo had accepted an invitation to attend the Diomata Conference, and that Mr. J. E. H. Harper, Chairman of the Kenya Convention of Associations, hoped to be present.

Majors J. Drought, of Mau Sumu, who rendered splendid service during the East African Campaign, which he raised and commanded the irregular unit, still remembered as Drought's Skin Corps, left London a few days ago to return to Kenya. He will, however, be back in England next spring.

Colonel H. F. Penn, D.S.O., and Captain C. H. Pearson, who returned from Central Africa about a year ago with the huge gorilla which set up by Messrs. Rowland Ward, is now to be seen at the South Kensington Museum, expect to leave London with a travel party in December for the Virunga volcanoes and the Ruwenzori mountains.

The Admiralty announces that Admiral the Hon. Sir Hubert G. Brand, who is well remembered by East Africans, will relinquish command of the Atlantic Fleet on April 17 next. In naval circles the relief of Admiral Brand before the expiration of the usual term of two years is regarded as indicating his selection for another appointment.

A recent issue of the *Official Gazette* of Zanzibar contained a list of the living members of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. The British members of the first class of the Order still surviving are Captain F. R. Barton, Admiral Sir E. F. B. Charlton, Admiral Sir H. G. King-Hall, Major-General Sir E. Northey, and Mr. J. H. Sinclair.

The Nyasaland Government announces that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the recommendation of the Governor that Mt. Mt. Nyamkijowa, which overlooks the mission station at Livingstonia, should in future be known as Mount Lays after Dr. Robert Lays, the founder of the station, as a testimony to his great work for Nyasaland.

Among passengers at present on the way for Mombasa are the Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Askwith, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Beiles, Captain G. M. Boys-Hinderson, Captain J. G. Collins, Major, and Lady Conduitt, Mrs. J. J. McIntyre, Mr. J. D. G. Morrison, Mr. J. R. Rennie, Mr. J. C. Sneyd, Mr. C. J. Soper, the Hon. Cecilia Thelsson, and Mrs. W. Tyson.

We learn with great regret of the sudden death in Dar es Salaam of Mrs. Lockhart Mure, wife of Mr. P. Lockhart Mure, manager of Motor Cars and Exchange Ltd., and well known East African motor agency. Mrs. Lockhart Mure was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Maxwell of Kisumu, was only twenty-three years of age, and had been married only a few months.

We learn with regret of the recent death in Nyasaland from black water fever of Mr. J. Madden of Cholo, who had spent many years in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. He volunteered for service immediately on the outbreak of the war, took part in the action at Kafonga, and served throughout the campaign. The late Mr. Madden was a Freemason and a keen sportsman.

His many East African friends will learn with sorrow of the bereavement of Captain E. S. Daniell, so well known in Uganda, whose wife has died in tragic circumstances. Mrs. Daniell was carrying water upstairs some weeks ago when she slipped and badly scalded her leg, which became infected. The infection spread to the chest and head, resulting death from asphyxia following emphysema. We extend to Canon Daniell our sincerest sympathy in his deep loss.

The marriage took place in Mombasa about a month ago of the Hon. Rudrick Ward, of Rumuuti, second son of the Earl of Dudley and the late Countess of Dudley, and Miss Eileen Patricia Hartigan, only daughter of Lieutenant Colonel M. M. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Hartigan, of 1, Ivytree West Hyde, Surrey. Colonel Hartigan is London Secretary to the Royal Memorial Rollers' Association.

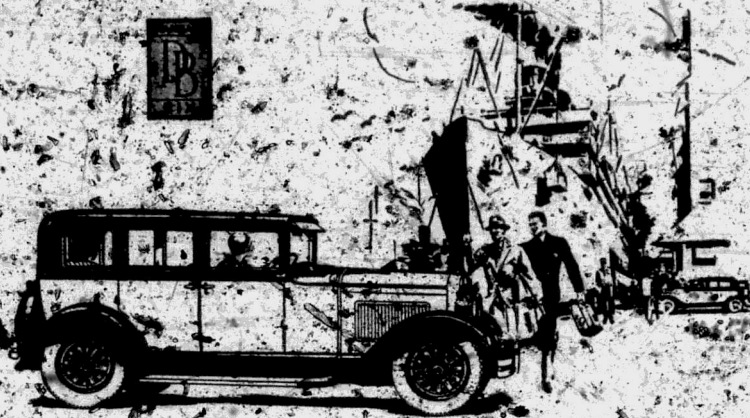
Sir Edward Davson has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Governments of the Colonies to act as Chairman of the first West Indies conference which is to meet in Barbados in January next. Sir Edward, who is a member of the Empire Marketing Board, has long been interested in East African affairs, and last year visited the territories. The conference of which he is to act as Chairman springs, we believe, from a recommendation made by him some time ago.

The Commissioner of Lands (as Chairman), the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the Medical Officer of Health for Nairobi, the District Commissioner of Nairobi, Lord Delamere, Mr. C. W. Mitchell, Captain H. E. Schwartz, the Mayor of Nairobi Mr. F. A. Wood, Mr. W. C. Hunter, Mr. A. Ashworth, Dr. S. H. Karve, and Mr. J. M. M. have been appointed the Authority for the purpose of the Town Planning Ordinance of Nairobi for the area comprised within a radius of ten miles from Nairobi House.

We learn with regret of the recent death from black water fever in Dar es Salaam of Mr. A. H. Home, barrister-at-law, who had spent the last seven years in East Africa, the first four in Mombasa and the rest in Uganda. Mr. Home, who went out to South Africa in his early days, served in the Matabele rebellion, and was at one time a colleague of Dr. Robert Coryndon on the staff of Cecil Rhodes in Home, a son of the late Surgeon-General Sir Anthony Home, V.C., K.C.B., combined with his legal practice the management of his plantation near Harare.

The Rhodes Trustees have placed in the Gough School, Harare, with a memorial tablet to Dr. Hunter, who was educated there. The tablet reads: "In the memory of Leaper Star Jameson, the lifelong friend of Cecil John Rhodes, a heroic administrator of Matabeleland and of Matabeleland, and Prime Minister of the Colony of Good Hope. He was born in Edinburgh on the 9th February 1833, and received his early education in this country. He died in London on the 26th November 1917, after a life spent in the service of the Empire. This tablet was erected by the Rhodes Trustees in 1928."

East Africa is informed by Mr. Carl J. Leonard, of Arusha, that a Hunter Association has been formed in that town "with the object of preventing the wholesale slaughter of animals by parties coming to Tanganyika to kill as many animals as they can in the shortest possible time." On the other hand, the Association is prepared to conduct sportsmen coming out to collect trophies, to get the species they want, and on makes a speciality of assisting them to get photographs of wild animals in their natural state and surroundings. Scientists, zoological representatives, and collectors are to be especially catered for, and arrangements are to be made for local guides and hunters to accompany tourists.



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East Africa in the Press.

EBONG OF THE TURKANA

SIR PERCYVAL PHILLIPS has written an article for *The Daily Mail* on Chief Ebong of the Turkana, one of the tribal leaders summoned to Nairobi in connection with the Royal visit.

"At the back of his skull," he writes, "was an enormous fan-shaped 'bun,' larger than that of any mid-Victorian 'charnyoman,' and apparently the chief d'œuvre of a primitive carver in grey stone. There was never a coiffure like it west of Fort Said.

"Oh, what?" replied the camp commandant. "That is his grandfather's hair, and probably that of his father and great-grandfather as well."

Ebong grinned bashfully under my scrutiny, but no duke could have shown greater modesty in displaying his ancestral treasures. He raised his hand and replied graciously to my repeated questions. Yes, it was his father's and grandfather's hair. The people of his tribe thus remembered the forefathers. There were many such "buns" in the Turkana country. The ingredients of some dated back a hundred years. The older the larger the bun, more honoured it was, and by placing it in a night dress and plastering it with volcanic dust, which gave it the appearance of a hairy potato. The memorial design or monogramme thus evolved was decorated with a single sliver of nyx hair. It was permanent—more than that, it looked waterproof and capable of surviving all the vicissitudes of intertribal warfare.

Ebong's turban was a masterpiece. He talks proudly of a long staff, the equivalent of a royal scepter, which is studded with brass beads and feathers. It was given him by a white man, Sir Percy Girardin, administrator of East Africa. This staff and his family name are his two most treasured possessions. He would gladly attract attention to a bond given him by Governor. His turban, which faces the color of coffee grounds, is decorated with a bird's foot, beard or goatee on his chin, above which dangles a ring of ivory inserted in his lower lip. When he talks the ring rattles and vibrations, say, He wears plain discs of tin in his ears, and a kind of breastplate of beads in five colours across his naked chest. His only garment is a strip of red and white calico tastefully draped around his middle and hanging to his knees. Leather sandals and armlets of linked beads complete this ceremonial garb.

Ebong's people are untouched by civilization. Only two of his twenty followers ever saw a railway train before coming to Nairobi. A town with shops and telephones is to them another unexplained manifestation of the white man's magic. To see them bargaining in the Regent Street, Nairobi, was a sight worth remembering. For generations Ebong and his people have subsisted on a simple diet of meat and of blood mixed with new milk. Since coming to Nairobi they have abandoned this menu for one of bread and ginger beer. Their chief preoccupation at present is how to arrange for a regular ginger beer supply in their own country.

NATIVE LAND IN UGANDA

In answer to the *Western Guardian's* Archdeacon, Mr. Owen K. Alavirondo, writes a circular letter of the Toró language. It reads:

"The Government of Toró or Toro... The Government must begin to give us their lands where they wish. It is not an enormous piece of land and plenty of trees, one of the reasons of its being so... This measure of a garden does not prevent a person from continuing to cultivate the waste land outside the garden. He is free to extend his garden, and those who already have gardens exceeding the spaces can retain them.

1.—This land is that which did not receive a certificate under the Government of Estates, and which person who receives a holding. A certificate will be given for this certificate or his heir will be able to retain on his holding without eviction.

2.—This person or his heir is the owner of all what he receives of the trees which he plants, and all the crops which he cultivates on that land.

3.—No person or things of that nature shall be asked to pay for the land, that land from any person or for the exchange of the land or his heir shall not be able to exchange the land for any other land, but he will be able to leave the land to his heirs or to the Government of the Toró. Government of what has been said, and then he may sell his land and trees and crops to another Native of Toró.

4.—This person or his heir has no power because of the certificate to acquire the land and upon it by a gift or if he does not leave it it will be inherited according to the Native custom.

5.—This person or his heir shall give to the Government of Toró all the taxes and other demands at the proper time, for he will not fail to be held responsible according to law or the rulings of His Excellency the Governor.

6.—This person or his heir may be evicted from his land if he neglected and goes to or cultivation of the land is needed for the good of the country. His wife, his wife, schools, maternity centres, but compensation shall be paid to the holder or his heir for all his losses.

7.—The certificate shall lapse if the person is not cultivated or if not occupied by a person for a year.

8.—Certificates will be issued by the county chief.

The Archdeacon complains that the regular issue by the Government departments is devoid of any indication that there is any legislative or other constitutional authority for its provisions, and that inquiry addressed to the Secretariat of the same Government a month ago has not even been acknowledged, much less answered.

The statement he claims, steals a show of incompleteness as to the whole structure of tribal and community life in Toró.

In the most drastic fashion it cuts the ground from beneath the old sanctions of tribal organization and leaves chiefs and people floundering in the untrodden path of a new and entirely untried experiment. There is nothing of the blessed policy of gradualness which is the reason of practical administrators the world over. It creates a cleavage between the native system of the Toró people as settled in Toró and the Native system which is to lead to the conviction that the natives are restricted in their ability to trade with or sell to another European, he can buy African wares and things and under the regular a Native can do more of these things and however much he may desire and be able to do, he cannot do so. If this word is passed and to mean what they say, an employer cannot find an employee a piece of land to reside on and to cultivate, for sheer stupidity this restriction is laid to fashion. The whole circular simply reeks of an abyssmal regard of the joyance upon which British colonial life is founded. Here is a lesson to the Natives not to do as they are promised but to do as the Native systems of tenure in the Reserve are drafted.

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VIGNETTES OF KENYA.

Be just and keep your word; be generous, but not so much as you would wish to be; swiftly punish any wrong; feed them well and always be ready to listen to their little complaints—and you have small trouble with Native labourers. Never wholly lose your temper and know when to crack a joke with them, and the boys will worship you. But allow them to get away unpunished for any mischief, or be too generous, and their liking will instantly change to contempt. Leniency and generosity are beyond their comprehension; to them, the prized virtues of the white man are signs of weakness. Thus writes Mr. Sydney Glanville, of the Trans-Nzoia, to *The Empire Kenya* in an article entitled "Vignettes of Kenya," which any East African will enjoy.

This is his pen picture of his Kitoshi headmap:—

"We have travelled hundreds of miles, Bissaki and I, through rivers, swamps, forests, and plains, where wild life was yet unmolested, and one depended on one's rifle for food, and slept under the stars. Gorgeous nights when, snug and drowsy, one listened to the chattering of the Natives around the camp fire, the harsh chorus of the frogs and, now and again, the shrill whistle of a startled buck scenting some feline enemy. Mornings when the necessity for meat drove one hard upon the game, the quick thrill as one raised rifle to shoulder, and the moment when time seemed to stand still before the pulling of the trigger and the falling of the buck, followed by the wails of the boys in their joyful anticipation of fresh meat.

"Being but a child in years compared to Bissaki, he watches over me with the doting air of a fond father—wifely respectfully and at a distance. At noon and some Kenyan women come to me, offering for sale, at fifty cents each, bottles of milk. The price is absurd and I send them packing. Bissaki, a troubled expression on his old countenance, creeps to my side. "Bwana, here is fifty cents buy you all the milk." I hide my astonishment at his generosity and give him some tobacco as a reward. By his look of satisfaction I am not sure that the rascal had not meant the little incident to end in just that way. There is a wealth of cunning hidden in that wrinkled, bargeyole face."

AFRICA IGNORES AN "EXPLORER."

In our last issue we commented on certain statements made to the English Press by a Mrs. John Inglis Fletcher of California, described as an African explorer. Since those words were set in type they have received an issue of *The Nyasaland Times* which declares:—

Mrs. John Inglis Fletcher of California, who created such a sensation by declaring in a newspaper that she intended to dine in a jungle in evening dress and have a flask on her table, has arrived at the many parts of South and East Africa in her journey to Cairo. Not a single newspaper has given her so much as a line of publicity. She was in Nyasaland a couple of months ago, and spent one time with Mr. Rodney Wood on the Lower Shire. The lady has no doubt found the real Africa very different from her preconceived ideas, and perhaps is glad to remain obscure after making such a ridiculous statement, which is preferred to call her a liar. Anyhow, we are glad that she did not give her address at Chilwa."

A MISSIONARY ON THE MANDATE.

THE REV. ALLEN J. E. Missionary Secretary of the Wesleyan Church, who arrived in Cape Town recently from a second tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, told *The Cape Argus* that there was legitimate ground for deep anxiety as to the political future of Tanganyika Territory, which is at present being so well administered by some of the finest imperial servants Great Britain has ever sent on Empire building. "I share the alarm with thousands that the mandate may be revoked. In my judgment such revocation would be disastrous, and that for two reasons. First, in the interests of our East African Empire. It is of the utmost importance that this territory lying between Kenya and Uganda on the north and north-east, and the Rhodesias and Nyasaland on the south and south-west, should remain British territory. Tanganyika is essential for the consolidation of these Colonies into a great federation of States. Secondly, in the interests of the Native population. We are not slow to criticise our own Native administration when necessity arises, but British Imperial consideration of a subject people stands second to none, and we have seen much of its beneficent application."

CLOTHES AND THE NATIVE.

MR. D. N. M. JARMID, a New Zealander who has been doing pioneer work for the Sudan United Mission in the Nuba Mountains of the Sudan, where there are a quarter of a million really raw pagans, writes in *The Observer*:—

"The people are entirely primitive and wear no clothes. It is sometimes asked why we teach the boys in the school we have started to wear clothes. It is not a question of morals particularly, but of convenience, for when it gets cold the Nubans rub themselves all over with oil, and, of course, catches all the dirt that is flying round. A dirty oily boy is hardly a scholar whom it is a pleasure to have in a farm. Having taught them, therefore, to wash and keep clean, we have to introduce a certain amount of clothes to keep off the cold winds."

The Nairobi Broadcasting Station (ZLO) has changed its wave length from 150 metres to 400 metres and is also making a simultaneous transmission on a wave length of 335 metres; the entire evening programme each day is broadcast simultaneously on both wave lengths from 7.10 to 10 p.m.

Christmas Mails for East Africa

LETTERS intended for Christmas delivery in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar should be posted on the 11th of October before 6 p.m. on November 22, while Christmas parcels for those countries should be posted in London before November 7, or a day or two earlier in the country.

Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be posted before the morning of Nov. 15, while parcels for the same territories should be delivered to the postal authorities in London before November 7.

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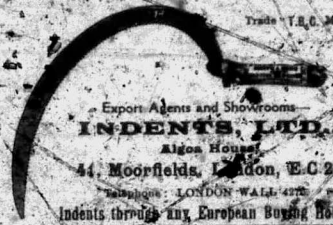
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SHOOTING BIG GAME FROM THE AIR.

A Queer Notion of Shortmanship:

EAST AFRICAN sportsmen will object to the idea of shooting big game from the air. Last year an American millionaire was reported to have decided to amuse himself in this heroic fashion, now several Englishmen are alleged to have left this country by air with the object, among others, of participating in such "sport." We hope the report is unfounded; if, however, they do intend to engage in such practices, the authorities ought to take prompt action.

When a year ago an American was stated to have the desire to be the first to shoot an elephant from the air, *East Africa* wrote that: "Comments of East Africans on the mere notion of such a record would be brutally blunt. We can imagine the aerial record breaker being caustically recommended to try his luck with tanks, armoured cars, howitzers, and poison gas—while for hippo and crocodiles a battery of torpedoes might be used." Similar thoughts are expressed by Mr. E. Torday, who writes in *The Times*:

Shades of Selous!

There was a time it seems yesterday—when we who went in search of big game in Africa sallied forth single-handed to stalk our quarry. Sometimes we got it, sometimes it got us. With elephants, buffalo, rhino, and lion chased over a pretty well equal for the hunter.

Now we are to believe the reports of new sports, a more scientific method will be introduced by which the hunter will obtain in perfect safety better bags than his archaic precursors ever did. The aeroplane is to be harnessed into the service of sport. It will be fully equipped for the taking of cinema photographs while in flight, and for shooting at game from the air. Such is progress. Captain Deemore and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson can now go on the dole, and Major Powell-Cotton, Dr. Christy and Messrs. Outram and Cunningham had better make themselves scarce lest they find themselves included in the bag.

Though I am, or rather was, a hunter of the old school, may I make some practical suggestions for this new type of sport? For herds of elephants and buffaloes, even for mere zebra, giraffe, and gnus, bombs of good size thrown from an aeroplane would be most appropriate, on antelopes and such like small fry, a machine gun, judiciously handled, might do the greatest execution. Lions and leopards, difficult to spot, could be best dealt with by poison gas (phosgene is more deadly than chlorine), but this ought to be restricted to areas sparsely populated.

And when the sportsmen return after a pleasant trip, let them pray for the rest of the season of Oswald, Gordon Cumming, and Selous.

The Bristol Evening Times gives a leader on the subject, declaring that such "sportsmen" have "found it easier to take a machine gun to the

ABYSSINIA'S DESIRE FOR ARMS.

Why Great Britain must be Vigilant.

The Daily Mail, announcing that a conference will shortly be held in Paris to discuss details of the proposed construction of a dam across the Nile at Lake Tana, is of the opinion that the newly appointed Negus "says in effect: 'The peace of Abyssinia is constantly troubled by fierce desert tribesmen, whom my police are unable to subdue with bows and arrows. Allow me to arm the police with rifles and I will at once give the British Government all the facilities required for the construction of the dam.' He has expressed his willingness to state precisely the requirement of arms and to limit the importation to that." Against this, however, there are Italian objections which appear to have considerable weight with the British Foreign Office. A conference to discuss the matter was first refused, but within the last few days has been persuaded to agree to send a representative, with the proviso that it cannot recognise that other Governments represented at such a conference have the right to dictate to a sovereign State. Under these conditions it is expected that a conference attended by representatives of the British, French, Italian, and Abyssinian Governments will be held in Paris.

Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan.

If a commission is to be granted to Abyssinia to import arms, Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan will demand assurances that they are not misused for raids upon their territory. They have suffered too frequently from Abyssinian raiders to be willing to take risks in this matter, and they will rightly insist upon adequate safeguards.

Everyone with the slightest knowledge of Ethiopian affairs is aware that the writ of the Negus does not run in the remote regions bordering the above mentioned British Dependencies, and that there is very real danger that troops leaving Addis Ababa with modern weapons may suddenly decide to transfer their loyalty from the Negus to someone who offers them the prospect of loot and licence. The situation is admittedly difficult, for the Emperor may argue that his power cannot be extended without more rifles. Be that as it may, under British protection have suffered too heavily even during the last couple of years from Abyssinian raids for this country to agree complacently to uncontrolled importation of modern munitions.

East Africa may be added, has good reason to fear that arms and ammunition have been smuggled into Abyssinia quite recently.

As A Christmas Gift!

Have you a relative or friend in East Africa to whom you intended to send a Christmas gift? Though it is now too late for post parcels, you can still give an Annual Subscription to *East Africa* and know that the first issue will arrive in time.

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Camp Fire Comments.

Transforming a Governor's Hen House.

Among the expenditure on Public Works in the Seychelles Blue Book for 1927 appears the delightful item "Conversion of the Hen House to Gentlemen's Cloak Room, Government House." The transformation cost the vast sum of Rs. 110 (about £8), so it is to be hoped that the original hen house was a really palatial one.

Why some Natives oppose Disarmament.

Since the people got rifles, as they did during the Mahdi troubles a generation ago, writes Mr. MacDiarmid, a missionary in the Nuba mountains of the Sudan, "they have practically exterminated the lions and elephants locally, both for sport and for food. Our people are not warlike, and the Government would like to take away all rifles, but the women are the stumbling block. They would laugh so much at any man who dared to give up his rifle that he would not be able to hold up his head. So that in the Nuba mountains, at any rate, the women do not make for peace."

How does a Buffalo Charge?

A correspondent writes the following:
In a very interesting note, published in a Sunday paper, concerning the big black African buffalo bull at the London Zoo, I note that the writer, an official of the Gardens, says: "Surprise him in the bush and he will charge you, with his little eyes aflame, head down, tail up, and only one idea left in his head—to blot you off the earth." The italics are mine; for I have always understood that the African buffalo, in contradistinction to the common or domestic bull, charges with his head up, and lowers it only at the last moment before reaching his foe—a habit which adds immensely to the danger of shooting him, for he keeps his eye on his enemy. One can dodge an ordinary bull, but not a buffalo. Am I right?"

More Opinions on Water Divining.

The Farmers' Weekly of South Africa publishes a whole page of letters from various correspondents on the highly controversial subject of water divining. It is surprising what a number of ingenious excuses can be brought forward to explain the failure of "experts" to locate springs by means of their forked twig or other apparatus. The presence of minerals leading to confusion; rubber soles on boots which interfere with the essential "electricity"; the wrong kind of twig; all these and more are pleaded as grounds for failure. One correspondent, in the light of much experience with professional diviners, concludes that "in districts where water is plentiful, everyone can show a site with success, with or without a twig. In districts where water is scarce and runs in only one place here and there, the place located by the twig will turn out a failure—as dry as the forked stick." Which some settlers will regard as a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

"Stealings, Keepings."

A correspondent who served in East Africa during the war sends the following:

When I was stationed at Voi a case occurred which to my mind throws considerable light on the

Native's attitude towards British justice. The man was charged with stealing a watch from the hotel. He pleaded not guilty, and the evidence not being strong, he was acquitted. The following evening the C.O. was having his dinner when his orderly told him a Native wished to speak to him. On going to the door he was surprised to see the late prisoner.

"Well, what do you want now?" he asked.
"Bwana," replied the boy, "can I keep that watch now?"

"And to say, the boy lost the watch and got *kiboko* into the bargain. My sympathies were with the boy, for he had served his trial and was acquitted; and it must have seemed to his logical mind that all the formalities had been properly gone through, and the watch was his. I have no doubt that he is now labouring under a strong sense of injustice, and feels that in some way he has been badly done."

The Flowering of African Plants.

Dr. Burt Davy writes a botanical correspondent, "raises a most interesting point in his paper published by you on 'The Forest Flora of N. Rhodesia.' The wonderful display of flowers at the close of the dry season and before the rains come on must have struck every visitor to tropical Africa. The biological advantage to the plants is fairly clear: pollination must be effected in the dry insects are active in warm, dry conditions; and the drenching downpours of the rainy season swamp flowers and insects alike. Once pollinated, the flowers proceed to set fruit, by the full development of which they need leaves and water, both of which come with the rains. I certainly agree with Dr. Davy that 'how these plants manage to produce their flowers out of such a sun-baked air-dry soil at the end of the dry season, before any rain has fallen, is a problem worth investigation.' May we hope that some of the Research Stations now established in tropical Africa will devote some spare time to this question? It would have far-reaching results, I am sure."

Hunting Big Game in Motor Cars.

Your correspondent *Bwana Mzee*, writes an East African on leave, "in his letter on 'Poachers and Poaching,' voices the opinions of a good many of us who deplore the craze for destroying African game animals, and does well to draw attention to the museum collector and his methods. A Sunday paper recently published an account of the experiences in Tanganyika of an Englishman who has been collecting specimens in that Territory for the Cudahy-Massee-Milwaukee Museum. Motor cars were used to stalk the game, and many East African sportsmen will read with interest the hunter's gleeful statement that 'Motor cars have taken the thrill out of big game hunting.' We were able to go up close enough to a herd of zebras to pick out those best suited for specimens, and when we stopped six feet from some giraffes they did not seem to notice us. We were in no danger at all. The only thing we were afraid of was the deadly *terse fly*, which carries the germs of sleeping sickness. Shik of Simons is it not true that the local Government has put a stop to such methods?"

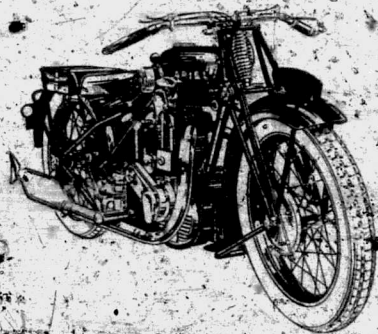
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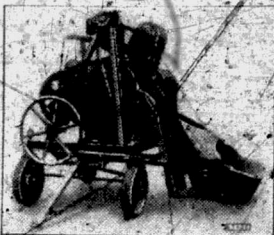


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TANGANYIKA'S NEW COFFEE REGULATIONS.

Applied to Main Producing Districts.

Regulations have been issued by the Governor of Tanganyika Territory under the Plant Pest and Disease Ordinances. The principal provisions are the following:

(1) Whenever any coffee plant is found or is suspected of being infected with a disease or pest, or the condition of any coffee or other plant on any land on which a coffee plant is growing is such as may be conducive to any coffee disease or pest, an Inspector may—

(a) if the land on which the coffee or other plant is growing is occupied, require by writing the occupier of the land to adopt such remedial treatment or measures as may be directed by him, or to clear plant or plants which are infected with any disease or pest, and to prevent the infection or spread of any disease or pest, and such treatment or measures shall be continued until the disease or pest shall be deemed by the Inspector to have been exterminated or the infestation removed;

(2) if the land on which the coffee or other plant is growing is unoccupied, or is reasonably believed by the Inspector to be unoccupied, destroy any or all coffee or other plants thereon which he may think it advisable to destroy, subject to the following conditions:

(a) if the Inspector, or a local officer acting under his authority, or a person to whom he shall not obtain the name of, shall give notice of such plants to the owner of the land and the occupier of the land, to him and to the District Officer of the Territory or to the Kenya Colony;

(b) every owner or occupier who has received the charge or management of the land on which the plants are growing shall provide a stock of such chemicals and appliances as are necessary in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture for the purpose of preventing or controlling the attacks by or the spread of any pest or disease, and he shall conform to any instructions which may lawfully be issued by an Inspector, provided that the provision of such chemicals and appliances to the satisfaction of the Director of Agriculture by an association of such owners, occupiers or persons having the charge or management of land, or by the case of a firm, partnership or association approved by the Director of Agriculture, shall be deemed sufficient for fulfilling the requirements of this regulation;

These regulations now apply to the Northern, Tanga, and Iringa Provinces of the Territory.

The Committee of the Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition is of the opinion that the best available site in Dar es Salaam is one near the Government Central School. The Government is to be asked to give £2,000 as a donation to the Exhibition on condition that pound for pound is subscribed by the public.

PROGRESS OF THE MOZAMBIQUE CO.

Capital Changes Proposed.

The annual report for 1927 of the Companhia de Mocambique is accompanied by a circular to shareholders, who are reminded that during recent years the company has had to face inflation, with its inevitable corollary of the cost of living, social difficulties, causing strikes, and the disorganisation of offices, administrative services; then for two consecutive years floods of exceptional gravity, which for several months hindered all traffic by rail, and destroyed the greatest part of the sugar, maize, and cotton harvests, thus causing considerable losses; and the fall of the Bank of Beira notes, which compelled the Bank to have recourse to such an inflation that the value of the fiduciary money fell at one time to 75% below par. (It has now returned to a rate approximately to par.)

Finally the directors record that the position has again become normal. The African profits, which had fallen to £23,375 in 1926, have risen to £127,708 for 1927, and they have every reason to believe that for the present year they will be considerably better still.

To strengthen the financial position it is proposed to reduce the capital of £2,500,000 to £1,250,000, by reducing the nominal value of the £1 shares to 10s., and to raise further capital for a new programme of works and improvements by increasing the capital by 1,388,888 shares of 10s. for which 38,888 will be allotted to the Portuguese Government, the issue being made when the board think it most opportune for the needs of the company, and the right of subscription being reserved to their existing shareholders.

The report of the sub-committee appointed by the Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce to consider in conjunction with the Council of the European Constitutional Association the formation of a Convention of Associations for Tanganyika Territory, has reported that neither the Chamber nor the Council are suitable bodies to bring a Convention about, and we suggest that some body such as the Unofficial members of the Legislative Council is the most suitable to call a conference of all interested parties with a view to the formation of a body which up to now we have, in the absence of a better name, referred to as the Convention of Associations, representative of the Territory.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid 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.

The Lisa Rifle Club range was opened on October 21.

Messrs. Watt & Company have opened their new garage in Arusha.

Chomia, Northern Rhodesia, is considering the formation of a Sports Club.

The Singo Trading Company Ltd., Uganda, is being wound up.

The text of the new Nyasaland Bankruptcy Ordinance has been published as a special supplement to The Government Gazette.

The London offices of the Magadi Soda Company have now been removed to Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, S.W.1, the telegraphic address being "Sodaladul," London.

Of the 66 non-official immigrants, excluding visitors, who entered Tanganyika Territory during the month of July, 32 were British, 14 Germans, 6 French, 4 Greeks, 3 Swiss, and 3 Americans.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the week ended September 15 included: Cedar slats, 503 packages; coffee, 5,648 bags; hides and skins, 1,405 bales; maize, 1,483 bags; and sisal, 6,291 bales.

It has now been decided that the War Memorial to the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve shall take the form of an X-ray apparatus for the Protectorate, on which decision Nyasaland is to be congratulated.

Imports into Tanganyika during July included: Cement, 1,654 tons; galvanised iron sheets, 185 tons; iron and steel manufactures, 720 tons; cotton pick goods, value £355,010; and hides, 160.

Two estates in the Toro District of Uganda are advertised for sale at a combined price of £100,000. Further particulars are obtainable from the Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, London.

Exports from Tanganyika Territory for the period January-June included: Sisal, 15,263 tons; hides, 29,731 cwts; coffee, 70,627 cwt; and 160,552 cwt. Total exports over this period were valued at £1,380,063, as compared with £1,270,934 over the corresponding period of 1927.

Cable advices from Nairobi are to the effect that the short rains have broken in the Colony, and that they are generally satisfactory.

A circular issued to the shareholders of the Rhodesia-Congo Border Concession announces that a cable has been received from the company's manager in Rhodesia giving the results of a diamond drill hole which has been put down in this company's concession on the extension of the New Discovery of the N'Changa Copper Mines.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has been informed by cable from East Africa that the final ginnings of Uganda cotton for last season amounted to 1,006,000 bales, and that the acreage under cotton for the new crop is estimated at 600,000 acres, as against 533,000 last year. Crushing has begun again at the Lugazi sugar factory. Trade conditions in the bazaar are seasonably dull, but excess stocks are being worked off, and the outlook is stated to be open.

According to a statement issued by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, the following table shows the comparative values of imports and exports into and from the principal ports of Tanganyika Territory during the first six months of this year and during the corresponding period of 1927.

Station	Trade imports		Domestic exports	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Dar es Salaam	1,009,148	968,211	315,873	335,963
Tanga	515,017	377,900	29,434	457,409
Mwanza	78,138	111,580	49,806	120,206
Bukoba	87,490	64,907	184,826	99,983
Lindi	35,566	47,629	62,453	51,533
Moshi	79,093	55,961	78,283	46,087

DALGETY AND COMPANY'S GOOD YEAR.

The report of Dalgety & Company Ltd. for the year ended June 30 last shows a net profit of £351,887, from which the directors propose to pay a final dividend of 3s per share, free of tax, on the ordinary shares, making 10% for the year, in addition to which a bonus at the rate of 2% is also proposed. No less than £50,000 is set aside for bonus to the overseas staff, and £25,000 as an addition to the staff provident fund. The paid-up capital of the company is now £2,000,000.

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Solignum versus White Ants

Dear Sirs,
 It may interest you to know that I and from Kenya Colony East Africa, staying with me recently was admiring your Solignum on my country houses when the conversation happened to turn to the preservation of wood work and there I was very interested to learn from him that the only satisfactory method he had discovered of treating fencing posts was with Solignum. These the white ants would not touch whereas they speedily devoured all others.

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 (Signed) J. STEPHEN HICKS,
 Heathfield, Sussex.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

EAST AFRICA AND THE CYCLE SHOW

COFFEE

At last week's public auctions, only small quantities of East African coffees were offered, and steady prices were realised.

Kenya

A	1225	6d. to 1450
B	1200	6d. to 1400
C	1175	6d. to 1375
Peaberry	1150	6d. to 1350
London graded		1150
First sizes	1125	6d. to 1325
Second sizes	1100	6d. to 1300
Third sizes	1075	6d. to 1275
Graded	1050	6d. to 1250

Tanganyika

London graded		1125
First sizes	1100	6d. to 1300
Second sizes	1075	6d. to 1275
Peaberry	1050	6d. to 1250

Tanzania

London graded		1275
First sizes	1250	6d. to 1450
Second sizes	1225	6d. to 1425
Third sizes	1200	6d. to 1400
Peaberry	1175	6d. to 1375

London stocks of East African coffee on November 31 totalled 207,315 lbs., as compared with 225,500 lbs. on the corresponding date of 1933.

OTHER PRODUCE

Cocoa Seed—On a slightly firmer market, £17 10s might be obtained for November shipment.

Cotton—The local cotton market remains quiet, but fair business in East African cotton was done last week, when quotations for 1935 are 21s for East African and Sudan cotton, in preference to August 1 last total 11.2s and 8.3s for late crop.

Cotton Seed—The East African seed crop has now been practically absorbed, and the little remaining business was done last week at 28 6s. for ex-ship, at which price there are further buyers.

Groundnuts—No business is reported, but the market is nominally unchanged at 20 12s. 6d.

Hides—East African hides are being offered at 14d. per lb. for unbranded Abyssinians, but no business is reported.

Wool—A fair quantity of white and East African first number shipment has been sold during the week at 30s. 6d. higher than last week's quotation.

The market is unchangeable at 2s. 11d. and 2s. 10d.

The market in Kenya and Tanganyika is also quiet, and a lot of good marks realising up to 2s. 15s. 4d. for 1935, 12s. 6d. for good marks and ordinary marks at 11s. 6d.

Lang and Sarasin (Lush) & Co., Mwanza. The remaining territories are as last year, except that the Sudan is covered by the African and Eastern Trading Corporation, which also handles Trumfit products in the Sudan, jointly with the East African Lang, Secchi and Tronzo, Company, which also covers Southern Tanganyika. Agents in Kenya are Bullows & Noy, Nairobi; in the Sudan, the Sudan Motor Cycle Co., Khartoum; in Nyasaland, the Nyasaland Corporation, and in Northern Rhodesia, Bullock Motor and Cycle Supplies, Ltd., and Country Bicycles, Ltd., and in K. Supreme Motors Ltd. have the same representation as last year. Butterfield, Ltd., makers of Lewis machines, state that their agents for Northern Rhodesia are now the Magnet Motor Co., Salisbury, and that the remaining territories are open.

The Magnet Motor Cycle Co., Ltd., renews the official status of the East African market and to generally accept of appointing agents. Other firms interested in the East African market are Mr. W. Osborn, London, and Mr. A. J. W. Motor Co. W. Montgomery & Co., E. A. Radford & Co., Ltd., New London, and Messrs. W. W. North, Ltd.

Starts from 11.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cycle and Cycle Show (closed in June, Friday, 1934, 10.30.22) (P. 24)

ELEPHANTS SHOT ON SISALE ESTATE

The last bull from Tansa brought news that an Indian Air Force pilot had shot two elephants and two cows. The elephants were shot at the Sisaile estate, which was being damaged by a sisal estate. The first animal was shot at a range of thirty yards, while the second animal was shot at a range of 100 yards.

Reports into Central and Uganda during the week ended September 15 included: Agricultural implements, 7,441 packages; cement, 117,200 casks; iron and steel manufactures, 2,200 casks; railway material, other than rails and sleepers, 8,600 packages.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

The World Cycle Company reports a profit of £31,790 for the year ended August 31, from which a dividend of 10% (area of 1s.) is again to be paid on the ordinary and preference shares.

EAST AFRICA'S HOTEL REGISTER

The undermentioned hotels welcome East African visitors and take particular note of those who require comfortable and well-served accommodation.

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- FAIRBANKS HOTEL**, Anne Port, Abn.
- GRAND HOTEL**, 12, Victoria Street, London.
- SEAWORTH HOTEL**, 12/13, Princes Square, W.
- ROYAL HOTEL**, 12, Queen's Quay, London.
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USE OUR FREE SERVICE COUPON ON PAGE 221.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The *City of London Castle*, which left London on November 1, and Plymouth on November 2, for the Cape and Natal, carries for

Beira
 Mrs. V. C. (Urban)
 Mrs. Currock
 Miss Currock
 Mrs. G. de Brath
 Miss A. M. S. de Brath
 Master D. de Brath
 Mr. H. Malpass
 Mrs. Malpass

Miss Mr. E. J. Moei
 Capt. C. Smer, R.N.
 Miss S. Smer
 Miss E. D. Switzer
 Mr. C. H. Wade
 Mrs. Wade
 Miss Wade
 Mr. A. H. Walker

The *S.S. Nieuwerkerk*, which left Dover on November 3, carried the following passengers for East Africa:

Mr. Adams
 Miss H. Aylen
 Miss G. M. Bastard
 Lady Bellingham
 Mr. C. G. Campbell
 Mrs. Campbell
 Miss K. Campbell
 Miss W. Campbell
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Chivers
 Mr. J. Crabb
 Mr. and Mrs. O. Esser
 Mr. and Mrs. de Villiers
 Mrs. Denton

Miss A. Benton
 Miss Gurnour, Thompson
 Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith
 Mrs. Jennings
 Mrs. Lippman
 Mrs. Munro
 Mr. and Mrs. Meyrick
 Mr. and Mrs. Playfair
 Miss Marshall
 Mr. Seymour Jones
 Mr. H. Syrett
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Swindells
 Mr. and Mrs. Walker

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH LINE.

Malda passed Penang homewards, Nov. 3.
Matira passed Gibraltar outwards, Oct. 31.
Modasa left Dar es Salaam outwards, Nov. 2.
Ellora left Bombay for East Africa, Nov. 5.
Ellora left Bombay for East Africa, Nov. 7.
Koopa left Harar, Sofala for Durban, Nov. 5.
Khandalla left Lourenco Marques for Bombay, Nov. 7.
Karanga left Seychelles for Bombay, Nov. 7.

CLAS ELLERMAN-HARSON.

City of Johannesburg left Aden for East Africa, Nov. 3.
Ellan MacArthur left Birkenhead for East Africa, Oct. 31.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

Meiskerk left Las Palmas homewards, Oct. 26.
Randfontein left East London for further Cape ports, Oct. 28.
Randfontein I. arrived Beira for South Africa, Oct. 22.
Randfontein II. left Port Sudan for East Africa, Oct. 23.
Randfontein arrived Antwerp homewards, Oct. 30.
Randfontein left Genoa homewards, Oct. 20.
Yokhdyk left Dar es Salaam homewards, Oct. 31.
Granskerk left Dar es Salaam homewards, Nov. 2.
Billion left Lourenco Marques for East Africa, Oct. 30.
Meiskerk arrived Durban for East Africa, Oct. 30.
Giekerk arrived Antwerp for South and East Africa, Oct. 30.

MESSAGIERES MARITIMES.

General Vayron arrived Marseilles, Nov. 3.
Explorateur Grandier arrived Mauritius, Nov. 3.
General Duchesne left Port Said outwards, Nov. 2.
Aviateur Roland Garros left Majunga outwards, Nov. 3.
Chambo left Djibouti homewards, Nov. 3.
Bernardin de St. Pierre left Tamatave outwards, Oct. 31.

UNION CASTLE.

Banbury Castle arrived London from Beira, Oct. 31.
Cherston Castle left Walvisch Bay for London, Nov. 2.
Dromore Castle left New York for Mombasa, Nov. 2.
Dunlure Castle left St. Helena for Beira, Nov. 3.
Galka left Port Sudan for East Africa, Nov. 2.
Glengorm Castle arrived Lourenco Marques for England, Nov. 3.
Granville Castle left Las Palmas for London, Oct. 31.
Guilford Castle left Beira for London, Oct. 31.
Llandaff Castle left Cape Town for London, Oct. 31.
Sandgate Castle arrived Walvisch Bay for Beira, Nov. 3.
Sandgate Castle leaves Natal for London, Oct. 31.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 5 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on November 15, 20, 22, 29, and December 4. Mails for Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 21.30 a.m. to-morrow, November 9.

Inward mails from East Africa are expected in London on November 9, 17, and 24.

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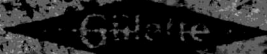
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LORD CRANWORTH SPEAKS OUT.

At last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board Lord Cranworth and Major Walsh protested vigorously that the body had persistently balked serious consideration of the urgency of increasing British settlement in Tanganyika Territory, and Lord Cranworth declared emphatically that the Tanganyika members have failed to do what they should have done, and that some of these people who talk so much about what they do for Tanganyika really do nothing when it comes to the point. To the two Tanganyika members of the Council, Lord Cranworth's assertion was a direct challenge, but neither disputed the accuracy of the statement, and neither attempted to refute the charge of indifferent contentment with the present unsatisfactory position, or showed a disposition to face what was practically tantamount to a motion of no confidence. As East Africa has reported, similar complaints have been made month by month for a long time past, but Tanganyika's wrongdoers are apparently content to sit on the volcano in the hope it will not become active.

It is unquestionably true that people in Lon-

don, interested in East African affairs, have been strangely reluctant to make any serious move in the direction of encouraging British settlement in Tanganyika Territory—the vital necessity of which we have stressed again and again—but Lord Cranworth is one of the few who have demonstrated a sincere desire to see something done. On this urgent representation the Executive Council of the Board has now elected five members to constitute another Committee to deal with this question, but the *persons* of that Committee flagrantly contravents the resolution of the Associated Producers of East Africa which the Executive Council adopted only a month ago. That resolution recorded a conviction

that, in order to warrant and inspire public confidence in the proposed Association for the encouragement of British settlement in Tanganyika Territory should include in its councils those who have been advocates for non-British settlement in the Territory, who have employed numerous aliens in preference to Britons in their enterprises, and who have in other ways refrained from contributing to the pre-eminence of British ideals and British prestige in the Territory.

Seldom indeed is a resolution so outspoken and so candid as East Africa recorded in reporting its adoption at the October meeting, the Chairman of the Board described it as an opinion quite properly expressed, while Major Crowdy emphasised that people of the type mentioned would be a handicap rather than an assistance to the encouragement of British settlement. The guiding lines of that resolution would apply with equal force to any Committee appointed by the Board, and any deviation from that standard compels protest. What do we find? That one member of this new Committee is a man well known to have employed numerous aliens in preference to Britons. Any man, we repeat, who in his private enterprises employs a large preponderance of non-Britons cannot sincerely claim in public that his greatest desire is to assist British settlement, for if that desire were genuine its inevitable result would be the employment of Britons, and if the desire is not sufficiently strong to have caused the employment of at least a preponderating proportion of Britons, it is insufficiently strong to entitle such a man to sit on a Committee which, if it is to command public confidence, should be composed solely of men whose moral actions correspond with their public protestations. Our celebrated warning that the needs of Tanganyika and the Empire must outweigh the personal ambitions of any whose public or private conduct is open to criticism are abundantly justified. To the cause of British settlement in the Mandated Territory the matter is crucial.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

November Meeting of Executive Council.

Held in East Africa.

The November meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Hearn (in the Chair), Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Mr. D. F. Basden, Lord Cranworth, Major J. M. Crowdy, Colonel W. H. Franklin, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Mr. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. G. C. Ishmael, Mr. C. Ponsoby, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Major W. Blake Taylor, Major C. Walsh, Mr. A. W. G. Wirth, Sir Trevor Wynne, and Miss Harvey (Secretary). Special leave of absence was granted to Sir John Davidson and Mr. W. L. B. Behner, of Dar es Salaam, was elected to membership. A letter from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa was read expressing appreciation of the support rendered to the East African Dependencies by the Joint East African Board and by its Chairman, Sir Sydney Hearn.

Memoranda for Hilton Young Commission.

The Chairman announced that he had handed to the Secretary of the Hilton Young Commission the majority and minority memoranda embodying the views of the members of the Executive Council. Lord Cranworth, Sir Trevor Wynne, Major Crowdy, and Mr. Campbell Hausburg had signed the minority report, all other members of the Council having signed the majority memorandum.

These documents, said Sir Sydney Hearn, had been presented too late for them to be considered by the members of the Commission prior to the drafting of their report, which had already been provisionally signed, subject to such small rectification as may be found necessary while the document is being prepared for publication, but the Board could be certain that its views would be taken into consideration during the discussions certain to be provoked by the issue of the Commissioners' recommendations. It seemed that publication would take place simultaneously in London and in East Africa and it was hardly to be expected that any report could be in the hands of the public before January.

White Settlement in Tanganyika.

Lord Cranworth called attention to the fact that at the last meeting of the Council it had been agreed that the Tanganyika members (Sir Trevor Wynne and Mr. W. Wigglesworth) should prepare a further memorandum of land settlement, which document might, after consideration by the Council, be taken to an interview with the Colonial Office. He (Lord Cranworth) was very disappointed to find that that memorandum was not prepared. This question of settlement in Tanganyika Territory came up month after month and was buried month after month by the Board. Where, he asked, was the memorandum which they had been promised?

Mr. Wigglesworth: "It was prepared months ago."

Lord Cranworth: "Then apparently we are exactly where we were months ago."

Major Walsh: "Where we were a couple of years ago!" Why is this matter not brought home to the Tanganyika members?

Lord Cranworth: "I am not anxious to see something done, and I suggest that a committee should be appointed by the Board to interview the Colonial Office. There has been far too much delay in this matter. The Tanganyika members have failed to do what they should have done, and I am beginning to feel that some of these people are not

so much about what they do for Tanganyika really do nothing for the Territory which belongs to the point."

Opposition to Auctioning of Land.

The Chairman here indicated that a request had been received from the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area) that the Board should endorse a resolution passed at a recent meeting of that Association. That resolution read:

"That applications for land should be judged on their merits, and, where approved, at the discretion of the Excellency the Governor or such authority deputed by him, the existing necessity of putting such land up for auction should be waived."

That where applications for important building sites should be granted, and that instead of leasehold should be granted."

It was also felt that in most instances the area of demarcated plots was incommensurate with the rate of their rental under leasehold.

That where a settler temporarily occupying the land and applying for its purchase at an auction the premium for such improvements as he has effected if added to the original price should revert to him."

After discussion it was agreed that the Board should endorse those four points.

Major Walsh: "Does that mean that the Board is going to do nothing more than that for Tanganyika?"

Lord Cranworth: "I move again that a Committee be appointed to interview the Colonial Office."

It was decided that Lord Cranworth, Major Crowdy, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Mr. Wigglesworth, and Mr. Ponsoby should constitute a Committee to prepare a case to be submitted to the Colonial Office, and that that Committee should be given plenipotentiary powers.

Mr. Ponsoby was of the opinion that point 4 of the Tanganyika Planters' Association's resolution could not be endorsed as it stood, and it was agreed to leave the point to the Committee.

Protective Duties.

Further attention was given to the letter from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce asking the Board to support a resolution in favour of the immediate removal of the protective Customs duties on foodstuffs, etc.

Mr. C. W. Hattersley quoted figures which showed that the protective duties and the protective railway rates on commodities such as sugar, flour, soap, and timber had greatly increased their cost. In some cases the cost had more than doubled, and in others had been increased by between 50% and 75%. They had, he was confident, brought no profits to the consumer, and had benefited only a few individuals and companies instead of benefiting the country as a whole. He was strongly of the opinion that such protective Customs duties and railway rates should be abolished.

Mr. G. C. Ishmael, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, who attended by invitation, considered it iniquitous that foodstuffs should be so heavily taxed and that there should be a duty of 20% on building materials. He supported every word which Mr. Hattersley had used, and summed up by protracted delays on the part of the Governments concerned in re-examining the issue. When the duty had been imposed in 1922 it had been definitely agreed that they should obtain for a trial period of five years only, and that the whole question should be re-examined in 1927. That, however, had not been done, but, on account of the pressure of public opinion, it had been agreed to hold a conference on the matter in August, and he had been invited to attend on behalf of Uganda. Then the Conference had been postponed until November.

Lord Cranworth, who hoped that the discussion could not degenerate into an argument as to the merits of free trade or protection, expressed the view that it was not the business of the Board to help the Governments of Kenya and Uganda to decide their own business. The duties existed because the majority of the people concerned wanted them, just as he was refused protection on his wheat and barley in this country because the majority of the public did not want such duties. To meddle in such a matter of local concern would be, he felt, a very unwise proceeding.

Mr. Wigglesworth suggested that the duties had been imposed not because a majority wanted them but because a group of producers had brought pressure to bear on the Government. They had apparently failed after five years to benefit the industry concerned, while the figures quoted showed that the cost of living had been greatly increased. If East Africa was to be a land of great agricultural industry, it could only be by keeping down the cost of living, and in his opinion the Board should therefore support any demand for the removal of such duties. What growth had there been in the timber, rubber, and sugar industries, and what profits had been made?

Mr. W. A. M. Kim, who presided on the Committee appointed in 1922 to investigate the imposition of protective Customs duties, said that those duties had been imposed on the strength of representation of many interests and that the Government had finally agreed that the whole position should be reviewed five years later. He thought it could be fair to say that the commercial interests as a whole regarded these protective duties as very heavy loads to the country, and two or three years ago the Chambers of Commerce had strongly recommended that the duties should be based on a revenue-earning basis and not with regard to any question of protection. He thought, however, that the majority of the people wanted these duties, and he believed it to be a domestic matter in which the Board should not interfere.

Study of the Question Necessary.

In the opinion of the Chairman the Board had certain *prima facie* grounds in the matter, and also that any interested members in East Africa in this matter should be invited to the Chamber of Commerce and address their views to the Board, which ought therefore to study the question. This, in response, Mr. Basden was the nearest to a socialist in East Africa when he said:

Major O'Shea was to be congratulated upon the duties imposed on the producers of the rubber industry concerned, as he was not a promoter of any industry that they had imposed a heavy burden of duties and that in Kenya, the Government had difficulty for a recent time, for the rubber exports were so small that the Board imposed a heavy duty. It was a mistake to impose a heavy duty on a small industry, and it was highly desirable that the Government should study the matter.

Mr. Basden also said that the Board should not interfere in the matter, but that the Government should study the matter and report to the Board.

Not a Revenue Question.

Mr. Basden also said that the Board should not interfere in the matter, but that the Government should study the matter and report to the Board.

profits that Kenya had imposed the duties, for Kenya and Uganda had imposed a Customs Union, and the Uganda Government had been quite responsible as the Kenya Government in the matter. It was also pointed out that the demand for abolition came chiefly from Uganda, for the Chamber of Commerce had already expressed views identical with those of the Uganda Chamber. The duties bore especially heavily on the European section of Kenya, say £250,000 a year, for he could certainly not afford to pay a 60 per cent. duty on rubber, and 15 per cent. on sugar.

After discussion, it was agreed on the proposal of Mr. Pousouly to appoint a small committee consisting of Mr. C. W. Hatterley (as convenor), Mr. Ismael, Mr. Basden, Mr. Wigglesworth, and Major O'Shea, to investigate and report.

Liaison with East Africa.

There appeared, said the Chairman, to be general agreement that it was desirable to communicate to the affiliated associations in East Africa regular information concerning the activities of the Board. A Liaison Committee consisting of Major O'Shea, Mr. Hatterley, and Mr. Pousouly was appointed to undertake the necessary work.

AN M.C. ON TANGANYIKA.

The Hon. J. O. Shea, an elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, when addressing a school meeting of his constituents at Turgo, reported to have said that he foresaw the possibility of Tanganyika Territory being eventually returned to Germany on which eventually Kenya should insist on the Kilimanjaro and Arusha districts being incorporated permanently in the Colony of Kenya with a possible corridor through Tanganyika to connect up with British possessions further south. He admitted however, that a British East Africa might come into existence within the next ten or fifteen years.

Mr. O'Shea has been correctly reported to say that he envisaged the possibility of Tanganyika being returned to Germany. There has been declarations enough by British Cabinet Ministers that the Territory is permanently incorporated within the Empire, and, as *East Africa* has already reported, Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor of Tanganyika, reiterated the assurance in his last step opening the Habra school for the sons of chiefs. His Excellency then said:

You have received the assurance of His Majesty's Ministers that Tanganyika is within the framework of the British Empire and will remain so. It repeated that pledge in the Legislative Council in December, 1926. You, the sons of chiefs, who will be chiefs yourselves some day, never forget that such a pledge has been given to the Native inhabitants of Tanganyika.

East Africans must accept such categorical declarations of their face value, and we believe that the great majority of them do. Why should Mr. O'Shea doubt them?

The future of Tanganyika Territory will certainly be additionally safeguarded by closer union between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and that is why there is so strong a body of support for the idea of such close union in the immediate future, not a day so hence. Kenya could in no conceivable circumstances afford to view with complacency the secession of Tanganyika to its former German owners, and on that account we trust that Mr. O'Shea will be able to refute the statements attributed to him.

THE PRINCE'S FINE TRIBUTE TO KENYA.

Impressed by the Colony's Optimism.

The Prince of Wales attended the Armistice Day ceremony in Nairobi on Sunday morning last and laid the first wreaths at the Cenotaph and at the African War Memorial. Earlier in the day His Royal Highness had laid a wreath at the memorial at Muthiga. The Armistice service was broadcast for the first time in East Africa.

A long telegram from the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* gives most interesting particulars of the Prince's visit to the New Stanley Hotel at which the Prince was entertained by the settler community. Lord Jellicoe presided, and Mr. J. F. H. Harpor, chairman of the Convention of Associations, proposed the health of the Royal guest.

In his reply the Prince said that his stay in East Africa had exceeded all his expectations. Every body in all the different communities had been so kind and hospitable that he found it hard to tell them of his satisfaction at seeing that great country of his adopted home was so full. But he proceeded to say that the people who had been taken to their own country had not been wasted, for it has ever since been of permanent interest in Kenya, which he had retained all my life.

He was glad he had taken him a long time to reach East Africa because he was quite sure he had been able to gain a clearer view of Kenya and a deeper insight into her present problems and future responsibilities, from the very fact that he could set his experience here alongside his experiences gleaned in other parts of the world. Canada was undoubtedly the best outside Great Britain, and he believed the problems of Canada were in some respects akin to those of Kenya—anyway, in regard to farming. He found a great similarity between some of the ranching districts of Canada and those of Kenya. And he felt that a personal knowledge of Canada and Kenya could not fail to help one to a better understanding of both.

The Prince referred to requests usually found at the end of formal messages presented to him that he should take back a message of loyalty to the King. "It is an old formula and a time-honoured one," he said. "But for me it has a deeper meaning than mere words suggest. For I do try to take back a message—not an assurance of loyalty, because such an assurance from any British Dominion or Colony is not needed in the Old Country—but to take back a message of first-hand knowledge from one who has had unaided chances of seeing the inside of practically all those parts of the world where our languages are spoken and of taking intimately with those who speak them. It is to be people at home, and especially younger generation, whose interest we should always, that I try to convey what I hope is a true and helpful message when I get back. And what I like to think is that in this way I can do something towards stimulating mutual interest between the Old Country and the new, and towards strengthening the deep-rooted ties which unite them now, please God, always and for ever."

Speaking of Kenya as a big country he even says of the words he said the outstanding impression he could not get away was that of the most noble optimism which underlies the life of the whole community. It was not always apparent to the makers of the empires who were hard hit by the effects of the war, but they were always inclined to camouflage their

optimism. But the Prince declared, "that optimism is there, like your great mountain which gives its name to the Colony, hidden very often by temporary clouds, but still there, the dominating feature of the whole land, and one which the casual visitor who has seen it is never likely to forget." It was difficult for him to speak of those temporary clouds, as political controversies, however they interested him, did not come within his province. If he did not allude to them it was not because he failed to study them, or that he would not watch carefully for whatever solution Kenya ultimately reached.

But the Prince continued, "there has lately arisen in Kenya a vital problem which I am confident you will tackle without delay—a problem, outside and above all politics, affecting every one of you, men, women, and children alike. Not only does it affect our own people here, but affects too those who will come out in my I hope ever-increasing numbers to carry on the gradual work of building up the great country which I have so successfully begun. What finer work could there be for men and women to do in their hands? And his work as ruler of new countries, has consisted largely in fighting Nature. You have had to fight hard in your land, and believe me, I have seen and understood how desperate the struggle has been. You had to fight hard for your stock and horses. But I ask you the question, Are you fighting hard enough for your own health?"

Nature had put many obstacles in the way of the development of Kenya—malaria, locusts, disease, the heat of the sun, but the menace of malaria was the deadliest of all, taking its toll year after year. Within the past few months it had robbed the Colony of one of its most brilliant workers, Sir Christian Fellin. Until he was removed, though it was bound to be a difficult and costly job, the reputation of the Colony must suffer. He knew something of fighting malaria, not only from what he had seen elsewhere, but from his association with Sir Ronald Ross's Institute in London, and he believed that an intensive and scientifically conducted campaign against it in Kenya would accelerate the progress of Kenya a hundredfold. "If such a campaign could be initiated to mark my first visit to East Africa, should feel more than I even do now that the time here had not been wasted."

Concluding, the Prince of Wales said his journey to Rhodesia would be a fine safari, but with regret he was facing south and turning his back for a while on Kenya. Kenya, like its own famous farms, has a very high quality which makes leaving it a very difficult matter. I have left quite a fair amount of clothing and even flesh of pawn on these islands, and you may be sure I shall come and get them when the first opportunity. The pledges which I shall take away with me will be the recognition of the universal friendship shown to me by Europeans, Indians and Africans through the length and breadth of the Colony, and my own firm belief in the faith and the greatness of the Empire.

His Royal Highness's fine tribute to a fine Colony has been made public, and will be noted with the greatest satisfaction by East Africans. The Sovereign, whose personal interest in its development must be an asset of profound importance.

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Daily East African* reported the Prince's formal

was the most impressive ever held in Kenya. The Prince of Wales, wearing the khaki uniform of the Welsh Guards, laid the first wreaths on the Cenotaph and the Native War Memorial in the great central square of the town facing the Memorial Hall which the British regarded as tribute to their dead who fell in the East African campaign. The great square was lined by Native police, and inside stood a guard of honour of the King's African Rifles, hundreds of ex-servicemen and women of all races, besides representatives of State and Church in ceremonial robes, and hundreds of torch-bearers, whose flowers added further colour to the magnificently impressive scene. The two minutes' silence was observed as rarely before in its completeness, the Natives fully realising its significance.

Sir Percival Phillips cabled *The Daily Mail* from Dar es Salaam on Armistice Day:

"All the combined emotions of the Armistice throughout the Empire none has a more impressive setting than the ceremony of remembrance at the harbour front of this capital of ex-German territory this morning, when the Governor, Sir D. C. Cameron, unveiled a new Cenotaph in the presence of the European community and many Natives."

The autumn rains have begun and for days a deluge of singular intensity, almost beyond the belief of the inhabitants of a temperate climate, has been descending at frequent intervals, lightening rather than mitigating the excessively hot. But for the brief period of this ceremony the sky cleared in an almost miraculous way and the sun shone brightly on the two minutes' silence.

The Cenotaph overlooks the enclosed harbour which presents a scene of extreme tropical beauty, and from this promenade are visible the hulks of German ships sunk early in the War and now half-buried in mud.

The familiar ritual of the day was observed with great dignity and beauty, and not the least significant feature was the presence among the spectators of a number of German residents, who wore the red emblem of Poppy Day and watched with grave faces the rendering of the tribute to the British dead.

While in Gulu the Prince of Wales dined with Captain Lindsay.

While in Kenya the Prince was the guest of Lord Francis Scott at Njoro for one week end.

The Duke of Gloucester has left the Lake Bukwa district of Santhob in Tanganyika for Northern Rhodesia.

On his way through Kavirato the Prince of Wales met local hunters and took tea with them in the Bell Inn.

His Royal Highness played tennis on the Mithaga Club several times during his stay in Nairobi.

On the last of his stay the Prince stayed with the late Sir Ambrose Deane, gave a small dinner party amongst the present being Mr. and Mrs. Powys-Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. McCrae, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner.

The Arab basket containing the address presented to the Prince of Wales by the Government and peoples of Kenya was the gift of Sir Claudi Hollis, British Resident in Zanzibar.

One day last week the Prince visited the Nairobi workshops of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the Government Native Industrial Training Depot, the Indian and Native Maternity and Child Welfare Courts, and the new Lady Grace Nursing Institute.

For the journey through Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia the Prince and his party will use three motor cars and three lorries, the latter being the ordinary transport vehicles of the King's African Rifles. There will be only three Europeans in the Prince's party for that part of the tour.

A Kisumu correspondent writes that the visit of the Prince of Wales to that township was delightfully informal, and that His Royal Highness went out of his way to shake hands with and speak to every European whom he met, instead of a selected list of people being presented, the great majority of the European residents of Kisumu, Kisumu, Kaimosi, Miwani, Kibzori, and the neighbouring districts had the honour and pleasure of talking to the Royal visitor.

Major Robertson Esquire, D.S.O., a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the Coast Constituency, who served in the East African Campaign, commanded the parade of ex-Servicemen who greeted the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester on their arrival in Mombasa. Lieutenant R. R. F. Bent, a late of the R.A.F. who suffers from a wound received while flying during the War, was unable to parade but during that he was seated in a motor car. The Prince stopped and chatted with him for a while.

The annual cricket match between Settlers and Officials was played in Nairobi during the visit of the Prince. He presided on the ground and was photographed with the teams. The Officials in the first match by an innings and 42 runs, but in the return game the Settlers set to counter 208 runs in three hours, just managed their shift with a few minutes to spare. For the Officials Mr. T. A. Cairns made 67 and 57, and Mr. F. J. Allen 58 and 67, while for the Settlers Mr. R. A. Schokel made 57 and 50, Mr. O. B. Wilson 58 not out and 50, and Mr. W. Bennett 50 and 8.

As Christmas Gift

Have you a relative or friend in the Africa to whom you intend to send a Christmas gift? Though it is not too late to post parcels, you can still give an Annual Subscription to *East Africa* and know that the first issue will arrive in time.

A subscription to *East Africa* is a gift which any East African will appreciate, and each of the first two issues will be a reminder of the gift.

Send your contribution to the Editor, *East Africa*, will be glad to post you any number of the week for one year for 20/-.

SOME PROBLEMS OF AFRICA.

The Impact of Civilisation on Native Life.

About six months ago we published an important article issued by the International Advisory Council on industrial problems in Africa and the East. Now the full report of the Jerusalem Meeting of that Council has been published by the African University Press in two volumes, entitled, "Volume I. Christian Methods in Relation to non-Christian Systems of Thought and Life." (Volume II. Religion and Education. Volume III. The Relation between the Younger and Older Churches. Volume IV. The Christian Mission in the Light of Race Conditions. Volume V. The Christian Mission in Relation to Industrial Problems. Volume VI. The Christian Mission in Relation to Rural Problems. Volume VII. International Missions and Co-operation.) and "Volume VIII. Addresses and Other Records."

From the East African standpoint the most important part of Volume V, which deals with missions and industrialism, is the declaration of the Council, already published in our pages, but a paper supplied by Mr. H. A. Grimshaw, of the International Labour Organisation, is also sufficiently important to warrant quotation of the following extracts:—

There is one aspect of industrialism in certain parts of Africa which cannot be passed over in silence, since it not only calls most insistently for immediate attention and action on Christian principles. It is that which arises where European and Native peoples are brought into contact, merely as masters and servants, as administrators and subjects, but as agricultural or industrial competitors for land or for industrial occupation.

It is for the most part in British areas where this danger has become or is becoming most acute, and it has reached the stage of crisis in South Africa. There a population of a million and a half lives with five and a half million non-European, the vast majority of Africans. The important point to note is that dangers arising from this situation will develop, unless it is otherwise guided than it has been in the past, in areas where white settlement is or will be possible. It is here, where the competition between black and white for land, rather than for industrial occupation, is the fiercest, where the competition for the latter has no means impossible in the future. In Tanganyika, in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and in South-West Africa, the consequences of civil exist.

It is in two words, and without entering into a detailed description of its social repercussions, the development of a society in two parts, an upper white race basing its civilisation and its comfort largely on the labour of the lower or black race, which is to be held in the class of the hewers of wood and drawers of water, in whom the superior comforts, education and standards of the white race are prohibited.

For co-operation, direct and indirect, is undoubtedly the course to which European and for that matter, has to be taken in Africa. But there are, of course, no spheres of activity so urgent, and where the obvious duty in every sense is expressed. The protection of women and children, the limitation of hours for all workers, provision for the sick and injured, sanitation and safety in work places, and other matters on which we have cast experience, are either non-existent or rudimentary. It is always again, their adequacy and the certainty of their enforcement are a burning question. We find, too, that according to European standards, but no wages are paid, and that the justification of it is that the natives are ignorant. It is not true that the need in Africa for education, sanitation, and everything that the white race has to progress in civilisation are enormous, and that the wealth which might provide these does not exist.

Wherever large bodies of workers are removed from their homes and their families and herded together for any constructive work, the conditions are almost invariably such that the workers are treated in a way which

they are accustomed to their health rapidly degenerates. The sense of their wives tends to engender a universal despair, while the casualness of the tribal authority which they respect and which provides the sanctions of their code of conduct, leaves them unaided amid strange circumstances, they lose their own standards without gaining new ones; their religious faith is gone.

They suffer severely from climate change, possibly even more severely from changes of diet. Usually they are exceedingly liable to attack by diseases with which they come in contact for the first time, more especially tuberculosis and venereal disease. In case of contact with each other, the onset of highly infectious disease debilitates them. In recent cases, where statistics have been made available, appalling rates of mortality, up to 20 and even 30 per cent, have been recorded. Public discussion of the mortality in one contingent of forced workers on an African railway reached 40. In other contingents on the same work it was stated to be 40 or 50.

There are the effects which fall upon the workers themselves, there are other results which affect the communities from which they come and of which account must be taken. These due to their absence include at times a total stoppage of the needs of tribal or village, cultivation, with resultant famine. The effects on family life, the absence of the adult males, have been frequently noted. The return of the workers to their villages at the termination of their period of service may introduce there the filth from which they suffer. The dissemination of syphilis, hookworm, yaws, tuberculosis and other maladies is frequently attributed in medical reports to the going and coming of workers.

These volumes deserve the study of all serious students of African affairs.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

Some measure of segregation is necessary for both the white and the black races, but anything in the nature of transfer of government from the white to the black races would be a great disaster.—Sir John Chancellor, formerly Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

The whole question of success or failure depends upon the selection of the right type of man. It is environment that makes the difference. The man who is a jolly good fellow on a football field or in a club or at a dinner may be a very different sort of fellow when he is left alone in the bush with a dog of fever every now and again, and the labour playing up, and disease in the crops, or drought, or too much rain.—The Settler.

The efforts of the Veterinary Department in combating animal disease, notably rinderpest, have been untiring and attended with great success. In 1926 the number of cattle in Uganda was estimated at approximately 605,000, whereas in 1927 the estimated number was more than 1,500,000. But rinderpest is an ever-present danger, and we are even now faced with a serious outbreak in Buganda and the districts of Buganda bordering on the Nile. Measures to stop the spread of this disease are not only necessary, but often nullified by the fact that it is conveyed by game, and especially by the buffalo which are numerous throughout Uganda and can only be regarded as an unmitigated pest. I am glad to learn that the Native Cattle Owners are showing a marked change of attitude towards inoculations, which are welcomed, whereas seven years ago they were generally spurned and avoided. The change of view is largely due to the fact, perseverance and efficiency which the owners of the Veterinary Department have manifestly displayed.—Mr. William Coombs, Government of Uganda, address to the Native Council.

"KING GEORGE SHORT OF MEDICINE"

Strange Native Rumours in Nyasaland.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

I am interested in the letter you have quoted from *The Morning Post*, reporting that Natives in Nyasaland are keeping in at night owing to a rumour that the Government are kidnapping mill for experimental operations.

Such rumours, far from being "fantastic to the verge of impossibility," are common enough. I have met with several such reports in districts wide apart. One had scarce occurred in Nairobi during or just after the War. Not a ricksha was to be obtained after dark. Natives flocked back to the reserves, and the townfolks were greatly inconvenienced. I think I am right in saying there were two such scares.

The Iringa district in Tanganyika had a scare after the War, and later when the Game Warden at Kilosa put his scouts into a "special camouflage" uniform of his own devising, it started, as confirmed in the opinion of the Natives, another alarm. These uniforms were supposed to have been devised to permit the scouts to look and peep on wayfarers in the dark. They fail to be discarded!

I have met the same story in Belgian territory and have never been able to get to the bottom of it. Because there is no bottom to it. An isolated murder or a small embezzlement by a Natives furnishes the "evidence," if ever they get as far as that. Generally, the people state that they know the facts are correct and will go no further. I should like to know, though, how the rumour gets so widespread. I imagine it gets carried by the white man's retinue of personal boys.

Yours faithfully,

London, N.W. J. GRANVILLE SCOTERS.

Was obliged to answer a London reader of the following extracts from a letter recently received from a Native correspondent. My boxes have just come to me furnished with a strong Native report that a mysterious case had appeared in front of Johnston, Zomba, and elsewhere. Natives had been seen to dig their lives and brains to make me believe that they were in all. This talk is all over the district and the next villages, as I have had to give my personal guarantee of the non-existence of these men, and we shall have to find out the perpetrator of the joke. Probably I shall have to go down to the post myself on account of the rumour. This is, it will be seen, a variant of the version which we quoted in our issue of November 8, 1927. (E.A. 19)

TRAIN V. TORTOISE IN FANGANYIKA.

Letter Writ Overseas.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Last time of August 30 I was much interested in the "Ostriches race & Train."

On my morning also I was travelling to Mpsini, and after arriving at the station of Tengeni I noticed a tortoise on the permanent way in front of the train. On the whistle of the train being given the tortoise started at its best speed for the next station. At the sight he increased speed the engine gave a short and started overhull its collector. The tortoise and the race engine sped on. The tortoise up a track the engine gave up the ghost, but still undisturbed, and possibly being driven by the hot from Botswana who knew the race about the tortoise and the spider, it tried again to advance. Thereafter I called for assistance. It arrived with a companion at Kilimayi station on good time. Yours faithfully,

Thames Valley.

ESTABLISHING COTTON MILLS IN AFRICA.

A Proposal from Lancashire.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

The Lancashire cotton industry desires to have arrived at the point at which many mills and looms may have to close down. Therefore, it is suggested that we should build mills in Africa on selected sites in the cotton-growing districts, taking to such localities the machinery, engines, boilers, and equipment from these Lancashire mills, building and equipping mills in Africa, and engaging a number of experienced Lancashire operatives to supervise the spinning and weaving of the locally grown cottons. Excellent sites could be secured in Africa, and if a sound financial scheme be evolved, valuable machinery would be utilised within the Empire, instead of being allowed to go to foreign countries, which will use it to compete against us, and the African mills should yield splendid dividends. Thus the shareholders and proprietors of the existing companies would see their money well used.

It would be a world of energy, have great advantages for the native could be purchased on the spot, transport charges would be saved, and the raw cotton would be turned into galico without loss of time, thus saving interest on the money invested.

I am told that some people claim that atmospheric conditions might prove a stumbling block. That it seems to me should not be a major difficulty for modern spinning plant, could certainly solve the problem in Africa, as it has in America.

My proposal, which has been submitted to the Lancashire Masters' Federation of Spinners, seems to me the only wise way of tackling a very serious problem, and I should welcome an expression of the views of East Africans.

Yours faithfully,

DOUGLAS HARTMAN.

TRADE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST AFRICA.

The Case of Tobacco.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

About £300,000 worth of new leaf tobacco was imported by British West Africa during 1927, 2% of this total coming from the United States of America. In that same year the East quantity of tobacco was exported by East Africa and the Rhodesias a large proportion of whose crop is, I believe, still unsold in the States. This West African market is supplied direct by East Africa.

Lancashire.

Yours faithfully,

DREW HALL.

Christmas Mail to East Africa

LETTERS intended for Christmas delivery to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar should be posted at the P.O., London, before 4 p.m. on November 20, one day for two weeks in the season.

Letters for Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia should be posted not later than the midnight of November 15.

PRINCE ATTENDS KENYA LEGISLATURE.

Governor's Speech on Kenya's Problems.

The morning last the Prince of Wales attended the opening session of the Legislative Council of Kenya. The Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, said that the Prince had made his visit merely and owing to the infirmity of his visit had been able to see all sides of the Colony's life. The Prince had a natural instinctive understanding of the feelings and struggles of a young Colony and all the communities in Kenya had felt the status of the Prince's arrival, especially.

His Excellency expressed the hope of being able to see the Native Lands Trust Bill made law on his return from a conference in London, and also the Land Bank proposals. The Native areas, he said, needed reconditioning and required capital expenditure. Although the question of loan security in relation to Native lands presented difficulty, he hoped to find a suitable form of State credit for submission to the Council next year.

Referring to a recent controversy, the Governor said: "I must make absolutely clear that there is not the remotest possibility that the present Government of the Colony will be persuaded to depart from the British practice of provide any form whatsoever for the regulation or recognition of prostitution by the State."

The Governor dealt with the great drain on the resources of the Colony, imposed by the cost of military provision for the Northern Frontier Province, which he believed could be reduced. He would, he said, make proposals for reorganisation while in London, and he expressed great confidence in the co-operation of the Abyssinian Government, which had shown a real determination to disarm the people on their side of the frontier.

Sir Edward Grigg quoted figures to show that the condition of the country, despite two years of drought and an invasion of locusts, was not so grave as was believed. Exports of wheat, coffee, wool, hides, and soda had increased and for the nine months of the current year exports had increased nearly 15% compared with the same period of 1907. While the prospects for next year indicated a decrease, there was no question of a setback, nevertheless the Government intended to economise in non-productive expenditure.

The Governor also indicated the probability of remissions in indirect Customs taxation from the Colony's surpluses. There was continued need for expenditure on research and also on the medical and educational services, and it was the Government's intention to stamp out malaria, which had taken a heavy toll of Europeans last year. Finally, His Excellency suggested that terms of service of officials must be lengthened to avoid the drain of the present leave system. *Times* telegram.

UGANDA'S DEBT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The Kabaka's Words to the Prince.

The address of welcome presented to the Prince of Wales by the Kabaka of Buganda contained these words:

Your Royal Highness's coming to this country amounts in effect to a visit of His Majesty the King himself, and I most respectfully beg to assure Your Royal Highness of the staunch loyalty entertained by myself, the chiefs, and the people towards the British Crown. We are most grateful for the protection and liberty extended to us by His Gracious Majesty King George V, under whose rule so many peoples enjoy freedom and prosperity. Your Royal

Highness will see on all hands evidences of the progress which has been achieved by my country under the guidance and sympathetic advice of officers of His Majesty's Government—it well kept roads in large areas under cultivation, in schools, hospitals, and in the general prosperity of the people. I have every hope that as we grow in wisdom and civilization this progress will steadily increase.

I take this opportunity of bringing to Your Royal Highness's notice, the most valuable assistance which has been rendered my people by the various Christian missionary societies, particularly in matters of education and medical services. We owe a great debt of gratitude to the Church Missionary Society, the White Fathers, and the Mill Hill Missions.

Your Royal Highness, I feel greatly honoured in presenting to Your Royal Highness these gifts which have been entirely made by Baganda and which represent the various crafts of my people. In conclusion I beg once again to tender to Your Royal Highness on my own behalf and in the name of my chiefs and people our profound gratitude for the interest shown by His Most Gracious Majesty the King in thus allowing Your Royal Highness to pay a visit to our country, and I should most respectfully beg Your Royal Highness on your return to England to convey our expression of gratitude and loyalty to His Majesty the King.

SIR ALAN COBHAM'S FILM.

Last Week's Private Show.

A REPRESENTATIVE of *East Africa* had the pleasure of attending last week's private show of "Round Africa with Cobham," the film record of Sir Alan Cobham's great 20,000-mile flight. The cinematography is excellent, the interest skilfully maintained, and the editing and titling are generally good—though East Africans will be somewhat staggered to be told that the war canoes of the Sese Islands of Victoria Nyanza are made of mahogany covered with yak skin!

They will also be a little surprised that the opportunity was not seized to work in more propaganda for the idea of a regular air route to East Africa and to illustrate its benefits. That the picture is a straightforward record of the flight, entirely free from propaganda of any kind, may or may not be an advantage from the standpoint of the ordinary cinema goer, who, one imagines, would have been interested in such an incident as Captain Gladstone's fight along the Nile from Butiaba with a doctor anxious to reach in the shortest possible time a fellow medical student with black water fever. The inclusion of such an episode would have thrown some light on one aspect of pioneering, would have indicated one great service which regular air transport could confer on the outlying portions of our African Empire, and would have prepared the public mind for the inauguration of that service.

The film is to be presented to-day (Thursday) at the Imperial Institute as part of a programme of African films arranged by the British Empire Film Institute, and all of our readers who then or at any other time have an opportunity of seeing it are recommended to do so.

The Nairobi Corporation invites tenders for the supply of incinerators, plans to deal with the town's refuse. Particulars of the requirements are obtainable from Messrs Carter's (Merchants) Ltd., 7, Princes Street, London, E.C. 4, to whom application should be made before December 3.

East Africa in the Press.

WHICH IS EAST AFRICA'S MOST CHARMING MISSION STATION?

LAND ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

This defect in the new Crown Lands Ordinance of Nyasaland has already been mentioned in these pages, in which the introduction of the system of auctioning leases has been criticised. Referring to the objection system in a recent issue, *The Nyasaland Times* says:

Leases of Crown Lands should not be sold by public auction. Government should refer to the report of the Lands Commission which states the reasons against this system. A Land Board should be constituted, which should fix the upset rental of the land, and any person who applies for land in any particular district should be told the rental; they can then take it or leave it. The present system is not an auction really, because in practice the fact that persons wishing to bid must obtain the consent of the Governor practically means that there is no bidding, so that the Government gets no benefit from a mock auction, and the only result is to waste time and money. It would be much better for the Board to fix the rental and let each applicant considered by Government take the proper person take up the land as and when required. This is the usual business procedure followed by land companies, and if they find that in this way they can get the economic value of the land, there is no reason why the Government should not do the same. In leasing land the highest rent is not the first consideration, because it does not pay anyone to lease land at an uneconomic rent, as it simply means that the land comes back into their hands at a lessened value.

The current issue of *The Times* contains an interesting note by Canon F. J. Spanton on the Fwiva station in the Fwiva district in Northern Rhodesia.

Fwiva, he says, "is an amazingly the most charming and delightful mission station that I have ever seen. It is built on the lower slope of a beautiful, looking across a wide valley towards a beautiful range of hills. There is an excellent close by in the mountain behind the station, and a stream which flows through the garden provides an unceasing supply of water and makes irrigation easy even in the dry season of the year. The consequence is that given an enthusiastic gardener—and Mr. Stewart is certainly that—almost every kind of fruit and vegetable can be made to flourish, and there is a positive riot of flowers in every direction most of the year. The mission house, owned locally by European settlers as 'the pretty house,' is built round three sides of a square on the lines of 'The Ideal Home,' and every kind of detail, convenience and for beauty has given delight to the amateur builders. The skilliness of the air when the sun is down makes the provision of fireplaces rather a necessity than a luxury, and this has given further scope for the ingenuity of those who designed the rooms. No one who has experienced the delights of a stay at Fwiva can wonder at its popularity as a week-end resort for Europeans within reaching distance who are in search of their settlements, and who find here a peaceful retreat from the cares and pleasures of their everyday lives.

There are but very few Christians in the Fwiva district as yet, and catechumens and candidates for the catechuminate are slow to come, although for almost as long as the station was founded the Watch Tower Movement descended upon the land, and, indeed, some of the villages due to Fwiva itself were accounted among its principal strongholds. The result was not only a disinclination to have anything to do with Christian teaching, but an almost entire cessation of intercourse with the European missionaries, people who had hitherto been entirely friendly, declined to speak or smile, and no one from the villages concerned would undertake any kind of work upon the mission station. There was an almost entire breach of relations, and even when the movement of evil days those who had numbered themselves among its adherents were ashamed and ashamed; so that a good deal of the ardour little steady perseverance were necessary in order to get on anything like a friendly footing once more. The Fwiva staff went through a very difficult and trying time; but that state of affairs is now at an end and I have a very vivid recollection of a visit which I paid with Mr. Hewitt to a large village of two three hundred people a few miles away, which a year or two ago had been almost entirely given up to Watch Tower. We were received with the most entire friendliness, and, indeed, with something of enthusiasm.

A GUN-BEARER'S DEVICE.

As the course of an article written for *The Sunday News* Mr. F. Rascliffe Holmes says:

One morning I shot two whitebeats out on the mud-flats which surround Lake Nyasa. They were nearly a mile apart, and whereas one boy had been left to dissect the carcase of the first and another had been sent back to camp for porters, there was one to guard the second against innumerable vultures. I was obliged to continue on my way, taking the gun-bearer with me, and there was nothing with which we could cover the beast, so it seemed nothing could prevent the carcase birds gorging themselves once off, back was turned.

At this point Abdullah suggested quietly that he would make *dawa* or medicine, which would protect the meat, and though I had a great faith in his skills as a hunter, I was very dubious of the efficacy of anything short of a rifle to keep the vultures away. Whilst I smiled inwardly, Abdullah knelt down and just tied a few knots in the mane and tail of the beast, saying it was now quite safe for us to depart, which we did. It was nearly two hours later when we got back, and the vultures which had been feasted from camp to carry on the way were only then emerging from the forest quite a long way off. There were hundreds of vultures flying overhead, but not one had, on any account, touched the carcase. Over by the pond, where Abdullah was busy, the birds were sitting around only a few yards off, to be seen in the straps and girths which he threw to them.

It would be interesting to hear which mission stations are widely regarded in East and Central Africa as qualifying for the title of being most 'delightfully situated.' Would any of our readers care to supply the names on this point?

An interesting annual announcing the regulations of the Northern Rhodesia Naturalisation Order of 1914 is published in *The London Gazette*. Wide powers are given to the Governor to revoke letters of naturalisation.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. E. L. Maydon has left for Kenya.

Sir J. Long is now District Medical Officer in Taitetu.

Mr. Robert Williams and Sir Reginald Williams are in Lisbon on business.

Mr. F. C. Anderson is on ward-bound for Fajara by the "Palmeral Castle".

The Sultan of Zanzibar is said to be contemplating a visit to England next year.

Dr. J. D. S. Thomas recently arrived in Kenya on first appointment as Medical Officer.

Mr. C. E. Anderson, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika, has been transferred to Fabora.

Mr. A. G. V. Jenkins has been appointed District Commissioner of the Budania district of Uganda.

Mr. H. Savile has arrived in Tanganyika on first appointment as a District Commissioner.

Mr. A. E. Kitching, who was District Officer at Arusha during his last tour of duty, is now on leave.

Mr. J. Granville Squire recently addressed the Beckwith League Society on his experiences in East Africa.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin of the King of Italy, is to head a new expedition to Central Abyssinia.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson F. Gibb are outward-bound by the "Llanstephan Castle" for East and South Africa.

Sir Charles Bowring, the Governor of Nyasaland, won a motor car which was recently raffled in the Protectorate.

Mr. F. A. O'Neil has been co-opted to the Committee of the Tanganyika Planters' Association, Central Area.

Mr. G. H. Warren has been appointed a member of the Coffee Board of Uganda in the place of Mr. F. A. Cannon.

Mr. T. Alexander Barnis' new book, entitled "Angolan Sketches" has been published by Messrs. Methuen.

We regret to report the recent death in Kampala hospital, of Mr. Francis Wingfield-Douglas, of Mpakabul, Kenya.

Mr. R. H. Fletcher of the Uganda Mines Service is on a few days' leave at Talybont on his way to the West Indies.

Mr. S. V. ... has been posted to Kondoa on arrival in Tanganyika on first appointment as a District Reclamation Officer.

Bishop Chinnery, the new Australian Bishop of Central Tanganyika, has arrived in the Territory with ten Australian missionaries.

Viscount Cobham, Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, and Chairman of East African Estates, Ltd., underwent an operation in London last week.

Councillor F. A. Wood, Mayor of Nairobi, recently laid the foundation stone of the Salvation Army's new territorial headquarters in that town.

Mr. E. J. Lark, Chief Storekeeper of the Public Works Department of Tanganyika, expects to arrive in England during the latter part of November.

Sir Philip Melardson, who visited the East African Dependencies a couple of years ago, has just returned to London from a visit to South Africa.

The marriage is announced between Mr. John H. Thompson, late King's African Rifles, and Miss A. and Lady ... widow of Sir Edward ...

Lord Howard de Walden has presented to the National Society an adult bull and has also presented a cow and a heifer of the same breed.

Mr. F. C. Linfield, the Liberal Member of the Frimby Group of Parliament, addressed the West Evesham Liberal Association last week on "My African Experiences".

A committee has been appointed in Southern Rhodesia to raise funds for the erection of a statue to the late Sir Charles Gough, first Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

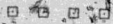
The Rev. Monsignor Arthur Hinsley, Bishop of Sebastopolis, Rector of the English College in Rome, and Visitor Apostolic in Africa, will visit Zanzibar when the last mail left.

Mr. J. E. Ransome and Mr. W. F. Robertson, District Assistant District Officers, Tanganyika Territory, have been posted to Handeni and Mbulu in view of their return from leave.

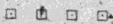
During the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. ... Linnael, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. A. D. Jones, M.L.C., Vice-President of the Chamber, is acting in his stead.

Lady Neville Pearson ... has been ... a Christmas sale last week in the Empress Rooms, Kensington, in aid of the City of London Hospital for Disease of the Heart and Lungs.

Major A. G. Keenan, D.S.O., of Kitale, was recently married in Nakuru to Miss Lillian Blake, more of Bedford. An unusual feature of the wedding was that the bride cut the cake with a bush knife.



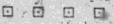
Sir Alison Russell, K.C., Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory, recently left Dar-es-Salaam on leave, pending retirement. Mr. J. O. Fowler, Senior Prismic Judge, is meanwhile Acting Chief Justice.



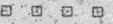
The annual dance given by Dar-es-Salaam Bachelors is always an enjoyable function, and the 1928 gathering certainly seems to have been as successful as those of the past. Some 300 people were



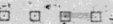
Mr. E. Powys Cobb, one of the best-known settlers in Kenya, who was recently married in Nakuru to Miss E. Margaret Dicksee, has been a pioneer of the cattle and wheat-growing industries of the Colony.



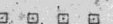
Mr. R. Spranger, manager of the Jinja branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has succeeded Mr. J. Wallace, of the National Bank of India, as President of the East African Chamber of Commerce of Uganda.



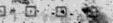
Mr. J. W. Williams, of Dar-es-Salaam, has won the Byatt Cup this year with a score of 96 out of a possible 105 points. The Cup is competed for annually under the auspices of the Tanganyika Territory Rifle Association.



Commander E. Ward, R.N. (retired), a settler at present on leave from Kenya, addressed the Women's Conservative and Unionist Association of Leke, his native town, a few days ago on the problems of East Africa.

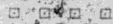


Those of our readers who were brought into touch with him will learn with regret of the death after a very brief illness of Mr. R. W. Matthew, M.C., Director of the Trade, Empire, and Economic Division of the Department of Overseas Trade.

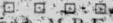


Mr. R. S. Campbell, this year's President of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce, was married in Mombasa Cathedral on November 5, to Miss M. L. Garland. His many friends will join us in wishing their many years of happiness.

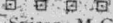
We learn with regret that, acting under medical advice, Sir James P. Reynolds, senior partner of Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, of Liverpool, has retired from the firm, which has been joined by Mr. E. B. Orme, a past President of the Liverpool Cotton Association and a member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.



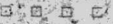
Lieutenant Colonel A. P. Hamerton, formerly of the R.A.M.C., who has assumed his duties as pathologist to the Zoological Society of London, was a member of the Sleeping Sickness Commission appointed by the Royal Society under Sir David Bruce, with whom he worked in Uganda and Nyasaland between 1908 and 1910.



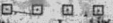
Mr. T. D. Maitland, M.B.E., formerly Botanist to the Department of Agriculture of Uganda, and now Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Accrington, British Cameroons, leaves England on November 28 to return to West Africa. His many friends will be glad to hear that he has completely recovered in health as a result of his leave.



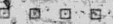
Colonel P. G. B. Spicer, M.C., Commissioner of Police of Kenya, was struck by a fast ball when batting recently for the Kenya Police in a cricket match against the Railway Goans, the blow inflicting a wound which required several stitches. In the first innings of the match Colonel Spicer had made 56 runs, exactly half of the total of his side.



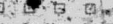
An emergency meeting of the Grand Master's Lodge of Mark Master Masons, held last week at Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, the Duke of York was advanced to the Mark Degrees by the Deputy Master, Mr. B. Barr Johnson, Past Grand Warden, assisted by the Grand Secretary, Major T. G. L. Lumley-Smith, Past Grand Overseer, the Secretary of the Lodge.



Sir Milson Rees leaves London on Friday morning to join the "Ebasitaphan Castle" at Marseilles en route for his estate at Arusha. Sir Milson expects to spend six or eight weeks in Tanganyika Territory, during which time he will visit the Salt Works at Mviza. On previous occasions his visits have been commensurated by gifts for hospital purposes, and it may well be that Arusha will this year have reason to be thankful for his interest.



Mr. R. A. Bartholomew, who was for some years Editor of *The East African Standard*, has just returned to London from a visit to New York and in the interests of publicity on behalf of Egypt, which he now controls in the U.S.A. Mr. Bartholomew was in close touch with newspaper circles and was fortunate in meeting several old newspaper colleagues, now remembering that part of the world. Mr. Bartholomew returns to Cairo at the end of the month.



It is reported from India that Kunwar Mahadev Singh, M.B.E., who recently visited East Africa in connection with the preparation of the Indian case for submission to the Milon Young Commission, will probably succeed Mr. Sastri as Agent-General of India to the Union of South Africa. Kunwar Mahadev Singh is the second son of Sir Hamam Singh, Rajah of Kathiawar, was educated at Harrow and Oxford, entered the Middle Temple, was a barrister, and joined the Provincial Civil Service of the United Provinces in 1904, becoming Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in 1920 and Commissioner at Allahabad in 1927.

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TRIBUTES TO MR. AINSWORTH DICKSON

His Good Work for Mombasa

A LOSS TO NYASALAND EDUCATION

Death of Mr. R. F. Gaunt

His departure from Kenya of Mr. Ainsworth Dickson, M.C., Resident Commissioner of Mombasa to take of his duties as Resident Commissioner in Swaziland, occurred, curiously enough, exactly nineteen years from the day on which he reached the port to join the Customs staff. Mr. Dickson has been annually successful in the discharge of his functions, a fact proved by the warm terms in which the Mombasa District Committee and Town Planning Authority have set on record their appreciation of his work. Their resolution reads:

That the Committee, placed on record on the departure of the deputy of their Chairman, Mr. Ainsworth Dickson, their appreciation of the dignity and efficiency with which Mr. Ainsworth Dickson has fulfilled his duties as Chairman of the District Committee and the Town Planning Authority. He has placed at the disposal of the Committee a wide experience of administration and will be valued as a sound judgement and statesmanship. His courtesy, tact and firmness have ensured the most harmonious relations on the Committee; and the most contentious matters have been approached merely as difficulties to be solved. Mr. Ainsworth Dickson's accurate knowledge of local conditions and his sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of every community have inspired implicit confidence in him both on the part of the public and of the Town Planning Authority. The Town Planning Authority are particularly indebted to Mr. Ainsworth Dickson for the very large number of claims for composition which he has satisfactorily disposed of with remarkable despatch. Mr. Ainsworth Dickson's departure is a severe loss to the community and leaves a gap which will be very difficult to fill.

On Active Service

The Mombasa Times, which is equally appreciative, recalls that on the outbreak of War Mr. Dickson was appointed to the Intelligence Department as O.C. for the Coast and Zanzibar. The news paper adds: "He was with Major Wavell, of the Arab Rifles, and it was when they were scouting round together with a party of seventy men near the border that they were ambushed by the enemy with machine guns in a clearing, and lost two-thirds of their number. Wavell was shot, and it was impossible to recover his body, for a fire broke out in the dry grass and swept over everything. Major Wavell has been described as a man with a marvellous personality. He usually had great luck, but on this occasion his luck was out. The enemy, to give them their due, played the game. They buried the officers, in one grave by themselves, the others in another by themselves, and the porters in a third, making the spots. As a compliment on the situation at that time, the enemy had offered a reward of one thousand shillings for the British Intelligence Officer, Mr. Dickson. Major Wavell retaliated by offering a reward of five rufus for the enemy District Commissioner."

Colour antagonism is to be fostered by Bolsheviki agents in Africa. Communist agents in South Africa, and presumably in other parts of the African continent, have just been notified by the new Political Secretariat of the Communist International to "amplify the masses" and to "plant the Native mass party and develop a national African revolution."

Mr. Marcus Garvey, who in London campaigns proved such a fiasco that he shipped himself away to Canada the other day, was taken into custody by the immigration authorities on his arrival in Toronto. He is to be deported.

It is with slight regret that we record the death of the early age of 43 of Mr. R. F. Gaunt, M.A., Oxf., Director of Education in Nyasaland, which occurred at the London Hotel on the 10th of November. Mr. Gaunt had spent his early years in Kenya in Africa. A Fellow of the Society of Queen's College, Oxford, he took his B.A. in 1905 with a second class in Modern History, and was appointed an Assistant District Commissioner in Nigeria in 1907, where, as special commissioner, he investigated the Arochuku mutiny cases in 1911.

He was transferred to the Education Department of the then East African Protectorate just before the outbreak of the Great War, at the close of which he acted as liquidator of enemy property. In 1919 he became Inspector of Coast Education in Kenya, and the next year Senior Inspector of Schools. After acting as Director of Education in Kenya in 1921 he was promoted to be the first Director of Education in Nyasaland in 1925.

Mr. Gaunt's last report on the newly formed Department was of considerable promise. He appeared to have made a good beginning in a task requiring tact and judgment, for the various old and well-established missionary schools had to be reconciled with the new order. Though some criticism was inevitable, his ideas of the type of education required in Nyasaland were generally approved and regarded as fundamentally sound. His untimely death has come as a great shock to his many friends and especially to those who knew and worked with him in Africa.

PRESIDENT OF THE ESCAPERS' CLUB

Death of an old Sudan Official

We regret to report the death at the age of fifty of Major Charles Vincent Fox, D.S.O., late of the Scots Guards, who was Political Inspector for the Mongalla Province of the Sudan during his service with the Egyptian Army from 1908 to 1914. He took part in the Arkak and Bir patrol expeditions, and in 1913 captured an American elephant poacher well known throughout Central Africa, his capture being then captured by the Belgians. In the Great War he was in the first battle of Nyas, was twice mentioned in dispatches, and was awarded the D.S.O. After being three times wounded, he was taken prisoner by the Germans at the end of October, 1914. He escaped three times from German prison camps, finally succeeding in getting back to England after thirty-two months' captivity, when he was received by the King. Major Fox founded the Escapers' Club, of which he was elected President.

THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

The report of the Governor, Body of the School of Oriental Studies for the year ended July 31, 1928, shows a considerable increase in the number of students of African languages, the Colonial Office, and the Sudan Government are making more frequent use of the facilities offered by the School, of which business houses dealing with Africa and the East will be coming to have more appreciation. In the language section instruction was given in Swahili to 50 students, in Chikunda to 7, in Tulu to 2, in Congolese to 2, in Arabic to 1, and in Hausa to 1, while the course in phonetics was taken by more than 155 men and 75 women.

STRANGE STATEMENTS ABOUT TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

A Challenge to the Writer

MR. SPENCER CAMPBELL, Contributor to the recent issue of the *National Review* as regards the ambitious scheme for the future of Tanganyika Territory.

... says, "that has led to the general misunderstanding of the rapidly increasing entry of immigrants into this country. A certain journal, however devoted to the best African interests, has stressed this point with little vigour, limiting at a renewal of the present immigration policy, which was the main feature of the German pre-war tactics, as far as concerns Tanganyika was concerned. The figures quoted at the June session of the Legislative Council in reply to a question as to the comparative number of immigrants since March, 1927, of different nationalities, showing British 428 and Germans 510, will in all probability lead to a recrudescence of the Press agitation when the proceedings of that particular Question No. 1 are more widely known."

Now whether it can be said that His Excellency the Governor in his speech at the opening of the House, some five or six months ago, was making a direct reference to agitators out in Tanganyika who are making or attempting to make capital by sowing seeds of discord, doubt and suspicion, it would be impossible to say and on such a subject it is more than unfair to hazard wild and vague suppositions. That there are such agitators cannot be doubted, yet I very much doubt whether the English papers which has taken up the highly patriotic attitude has to use the vermacular, govtoid of the right end of the stick, or, in other words, put the situation on the right nationality. There is another European, though alien, nation, besides the German, strongly represented in Tanganyika, Germany, and one, too, possessing high propagandist tendencies.

The policy of His Excellency in refusing to put up for sale certain areas in allotments for settlers without wide publicity in Europe, has caused the ire of such genre—and to the discredit of the British nation it is to be feared that certain generalised and indistinct of our race must be induced in his category, and I would be inclined to attribute much of this mischievous campaign to real estate ventures of the type who have made South African farming and citrus propositions stink in the nostrils of reputable Home papers.

East Africa, which beyond question the journal to which this writer refers, regrets that he has not made explicit his grounds on which he bases the suggestion that we have failed to get hold of the right end of the stick, but regrets much more the statements of the poet, although above quotation.

What, it may have intended to convey, and who was the man in the street may take his words to mean, that Africans, who know their own land, consistently firm stand which the official has taken on this subject, will not be easily misled. They know that we have never attempted to make capital by sowing seeds of discord, and, as yet, have never indulged in generalisations on the subject, but that to the contrary. Our statements have invariably been supported by definite facts, not a single one of which has been disproved. Mr. Campbell's statements are so ambiguous that it is difficult to say exactly what he means by convey, but it has been suggested to us that he apparently wishes to insinuate that East Africa has indulged in same tactics. We challenge him or anyone else for that matter, to point to one inaccurate editorial statement of

... of this matter of national policy in Tanganyika.

We have concentrated attention upon it simply and solely on account of our desire to serve the Territory to the best of our ability. For we believe in the establishment and the maintenance of the pre-eminence of British civilisation, and British ideals are essential to Tanganyika, as to progress on the West Indies from the standpoint of its African, Indian, and European inhabitants. Holding that faith as we do, we should not be free to our public affairs, we did not continually stress the urgency of securing the adequate flow into the Mandate Territory of the right type of British settlers.

Mr. Campbell suggests that "The policy of His Excellency in refusing to put up for sale certain areas in allotments for settlers without wide publicity in Europe has caused the ire of such genre, and I would be inclined to attribute much of this mischievous campaign to real estate ventures of the type who have made South African farming and citrus propositions stink in the nostrils of reputable Home papers." His insinuation, we confess, is beyond our understanding of Tanganyika, we are thankful to say, has been singularly free from undesirable generalisations of the kind: "Who are these real estate ventures? Where are their headquarters? What mischievous propaganda have they engineered?" Explanation would be interesting and enlightening.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

Following appointments to the East African Postal Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of September—

- KENYA COLONY.—*Veterinary Officers*, Messrs. F. W. Mason and P. F. Macpherson; *Medical Officers*, Messrs. J. W. Wilkins, Cadets, Administration, Messrs. P. J. de Bromfield and R. J. C. ...
- NORTHERN RHODESIA.—*Cadets, Administration*, Messrs. S. R. Denny, C. T. Middleton and G. St. ...
- RIDEAL.
- DESALAND.—*Cadet, Administration*, Mr. H. V. ...

- TANGANYIKA.—*Medical Officers*, Messrs. F. A. Adams, K. Edmundson, and D. B. Wilson; *Instructors of Mines*, Mr. J. A. Eawdry; *Veterinary Officer*, Mr. H. M. Salusbury; *Cadets, Administration*, Messrs. H. M. Alleyne, C. F. Beaulerk, W. S. Connaught, Davies, J. S. Darling, O. T. Hamlyn, D. A. Hoops, G. W. Y. Hicks, A. G. de Courcy Ireland, R. H. Parker, H. G. Richards, L. D. Smith.

- UGANDA.—*Senior Agricultural Officer*, Mr. S. F. Clay; *Medical Officers*, Messrs. R. S. Brown and R. S. P. Hennessy.

- ZANZIBAR.—*Cadet, Administration*, Mr. R. H. W. ...

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

- Mr. D. I. Bancroft, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Tanganyika, to be Crown Counsel, Northern Rhodesia.
- Mr. T. Ainsworth Jackson, M.C., District Officer, Kenya, to be District Commissioner, Swaziland.
- Mr. C. A. Gordon, Assistant Administrator, General Zanzibar, to be Official Administrator and Public Trustee, Nigeria.
- Mr. R. A. Kelly, Deputy Treasurer, Northern Rhodesia, to be Treasurer, Gold Coast.
- Mr. C. E. Ross, Assistant Postmaster, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Surveyor, Post and Telegraph Department, Nigeria.