

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LOVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 5, No. 226

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920

Annual Subscription

Shillings

Registered at G.P.O. as Newspaper



## BRITISH INDIA LINE

REGULAR SERVICE LONDON AND NARBELLES TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA  
via Suez, Aden, Bombay, Port Swettenham, Malacca, Singapore, Penang, and Hongkong

EAST AFRICAN PASSENGER SERVICE, SUNDAY—MILINDINI—MOMBASA  
Mombasa, via East African Coastal Ports, also calling at Seychelles Islands, Zanzibar

AGENCY AND LOCAL SERVICES—any "MUMBAI" AND "MOMBASA"  
Connections with other services and providing terminal facilities at various ports are  
available by the British Line and Mail Agencies.

For full particulars consult agent

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, OLDKENT STREET, S.W. 1

Messrs. WILKINSON, DAVES & CO., 125, MARK LANE, E.C. 3

Messrs. HENDERSON, HENKEL & CO., LTD., 100, BROADWAY, LONDON, E.C. 4

**SCHWEPPE'S**  
DRY GINGER ALE  
SODA WATER & WATER  
GINGER BEER, ETC.



These celebrated beverages are  
supplied at all first class hotels,  
clubs and stores throughout the  
world.

A list of agents and part of the  
world and upon application to  
**Schweppe's Ltd.**  
Marble Arch House, London W2.

## KIT & EQUIPMENT

ANY POSSIBLE EQUIPMENT  
FOR THE TRAVELLER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SUPPLIES  
OF ALL KINDS OF TRAVELLING EQUIPMENT  
LONDON.

WHEN ORDERED WRITE TO  
**GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER**  
LIMITED,

MARKET STREET — INSURANCE  
CIVIL and MILITARY TAILORING.

## HASTY JUDGMENTS ON TANGANYIKA.

# Union-Castle Line

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

### SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

BRANDERBURY, BANGOR, ADELPHI, ASHMOLE, ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS

#### REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

Direct Cable Service between New York, London and East Africa

# HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN

JOINT SERVICE

HOLLAND-SUID-AFRIKA LIJN and HOLLAND-OOST-AFRIKA LIJN

## SOUTH and EAST AFRICA

Fortnightly sailings to WEST COAST to  
SAFETY TOWN, ROSSETT BAY, INDEPENDENT INDEPENDENT, ALGERA BAY (Port Elizabeth), EAST LONDON, FORT BARRIE (Durban), LOURENSBURG (Delagoa Bay), DURBAN, NELSPOORT (In the direct or via Swakopmund), NATALIA BAY and LUDERITZ BAY with transshipment at SAFETY TOWN

Ship	From	Depart	Arrive
SA. "HULLIVON"	London	16 Jan	23 Jan
SA. "BRESLERIK"	London	30 Jan	30 Jan
SA. "SPRINGPORTH"	London	23 Jan	30 Jan

Transit to and from SOUTH and EAST AFRICA to WEST COAST to SAFETY TOWN, ROSSETT BAY, INDEPENDENT INDEPENDENT, ALGERA BAY (Port Elizabeth), EAST LONDON, FORT BARRIE (Durban), LOURENSBURG (Delagoa Bay), DURBAN, NELSPOORT (In the direct or via Swakopmund), NATALIA BAY and LUDERITZ BAY with transshipment at SAFETY TOWN

Transit to and from SOUTH and EAST AFRICA to WEST COAST to SAFETY TOWN, ROSSETT BAY, INDEPENDENT INDEPENDENT, ALGERA BAY (Port Elizabeth), EAST LONDON, FORT BARRIE (Durban), LOURENSBURG (Delagoa Bay), DURBAN, NELSPOORT (In the direct or via Swakopmund), NATALIA BAY and LUDERITZ BAY with transshipment at SAFETY TOWN

## THE REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

### CITIZEN LINE

General Agents  
London, New York, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Swakopmund, Windhoek, Windberg, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Cape Town, East London, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Natal, Swakopmund, Windhoek, Windberg, Johannesburg, Kimberley

## EAST AFRICA

General Agents  
London, New York, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Swakopmund, Windhoek, Windberg, Johannesburg, Kimberley

## Advertisement Number

For opening for... Information Bureau

## The British Empire

For all information about... THE BRITISH EMPIRE GENERAL AFRICA CO., LTD.



# For the Extra Strain!

## FORT

# DUNLOP

See the coloured medallion on the side wall



The famous Dunlop Tyres of Standard Construction for every purpose, still available.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED  
25 Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4, S.W. 1.  
Branches throughout the World.

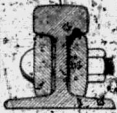
A NEW "Dunlop" with an even greater reserve of strength than the famous Dunlop Tyre of Standard Construction, which you know so well. This new member of the Dunlop family has been introduced to meet particularly hard service conditions. It is the choice of the ear owner who habitually uses bad roads and involves his tyres in more than ordinary strains.

C.H. 86



Complete Equipment for Light Railways

Buy direct from the Actual Manufacturers and save money. Especially conceivable light duties, equipment manufactured by Hudson's.



RAILS in all weights, POINTS and CROSSINGS, TURN TABLES.

SUGAR CANE GANGS of every type, gauge and capacity.

The HUDSON 30 h.p. Four Wheel Drive **RAIL TRACTOR**. Reduce your haulage costs by using the Hudson Rail Tractor. Low in first cost, low fuel consumption and upkeep, it is strongly constructed to withstand the roughest usage. Write for illustrated descriptive folder.

## Robert Hudson LIMITED

Head Offices: 38, BOND STREET LEEDS



STEEL TIPPING & MINING WAGONS, TIMBER & PLAT FORM WAGONS, BEAM & PETROL LOCOMOTIVES, etc.

WORKS: OLDERBORNE, LEEDS  
BRANCHES: Salisbury, P.O. Box 100; Bulawayo, P.O. Box 100; Lusaka, P.O. Box 100; Harare, P.O. Box 100; Port Louis, Mauritius, P.O. Box 100; Cairo, Egypt, P.O. Box 100.

WRITE FOR THE HUDSON CATALOGUE of Standard Types and Sizes.

The most popular Goods are those that are Advertised.

KENYA, UGANDA,  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY,  
ZANZIBAR, NYASALAND  
AND  
NORTHERN RHODESIAN  
OFFICE IN LONDON.



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE  
TAKEN FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Here, in the Heart of London,  
is the Trade and Information  
Office of H.M. East African  
Dependencies.

Tourists,  
Intending Settlers,  
Commercial Enquirers,  
Investors,

are invited to ask for the  
latest information regarding  
the rapid development of  
these countries.

H. M. Eastern African Dependencies  
Trade and Information Office

Royal Mail Buildings, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, St. James's Place, London, W.C.2

LEARN MORE

TELEGRAMS "EAS MATTERS" WESTRANDB LONDON

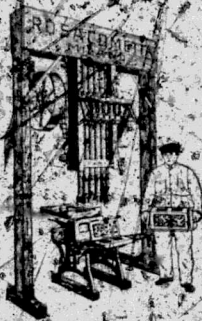
**ROSACOMETTA  
BLOCK AND BRICK PRESSES**

Hand made and used all over the world  
 HAND which can be operated  
 with a single stroke, or  
 with a foot treadle, or  
 with a hand crank.



**GIVES  
10-YEARS  
OF BEST  
WORK.**

Hand and  
foot operated  
presses  
are  
made  
in  
various  
models  
and  
capacities  
to  
suit  
all  
conditions  
of  
work.  
The  
hand  
operated  
press  
is  
the  
most  
efficient  
and  
simple  
in  
design.  
The  
foot  
operated  
press  
is  
the  
most  
efficient  
and  
simple  
in  
design.  
The  
hand  
operated  
press  
is  
the  
most  
efficient  
and  
simple  
in  
design.



Motor power 1 H.P.  
 The  
hand  
operated  
press  
is  
the  
most  
efficient  
and  
simple  
in  
design.  
The  
foot  
operated  
press  
is  
the  
most  
efficient  
and  
simple  
in  
design.



100 different Models for saw-fact blocks.



3" x 16", 4" x 16", 6" x 16", 8" x 16", 10" x 16", 12" x 16", 14" x 16", 16" x 16", 18" x 16", 20" x 16", 22" x 16", 24" x 16", 26" x 16", 28" x 16", 30" x 16", 32" x 16", 34" x 16", 36" x 16", 38" x 16", 40" x 16", 42" x 16", 44" x 16", 46" x 16", 48" x 16", 50" x 16", 52" x 16", 54" x 16", 56" x 16", 58" x 16", 60" x 16", 62" x 16", 64" x 16", 66" x 16", 68" x 16", 70" x 16", 72" x 16", 74" x 16", 76" x 16", 78" x 16", 80" x 16, 82" x 16, 84" x 16, 86" x 16, 88" x 16, 90" x 16, 92" x 16, 94" x 16, 96" x 16, 98" x 16, 100" x 16.

COMPAGNIE ROSA, COMETTA & C. MILANO (126) Italy  
 Cable Address: "Rosacometta, Milano."

**PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANTS  
FOR  
MOTOR TRANSPORT AND TRACTOR WORK  
(BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT)**  
**FORDSON TRACTOR PLANTS  
PARKER CYLINDER HEADS**  
 (Provisionally Patented)  
**LOSS IN POWER ENTIRELY OBVIATED**

Common charcoal fuel  
 running costs enormously reduced.

PRODUCER  
GAS  
PLANTS



CYLINDER  
HEADS

PARKER CYLINDER HEADS ENSURE THAT POWER  
 EQUALLYING THAT GIVEN BY PARAFFIN WILL BE  
 OBTAINED UNDER PRODUCER GAS. NO OTHER  
 SYSTEM WILL EVER APPROACH THESE RESULTS.

**FUEL COST COMPARISONS.**  
 It is more thaning on the FORDSON TRACTOR for the same work will  
 cost approximately:

On charcoal at 25 per ton	4/4	On paraffin at 1/- per gallon	15/6
" " " " " "	8/6	" " " " " "	7/6-3
" " " " " "	5/6	" " " " " "	2/6

EASILY FITTED AND OPERATED BY ANYONE.  
 EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IS NOT REQUIRED.

HIGHLY EFFICIENT SCOURING SWEETER RUNNING

**PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT CO.,**  
 23, Conduit Street, London, W. 1.  
 Cables - "Progas, London." Telephone - "Progas 2332 & 2334"

THE  
**KENYA and UGANDA**  
 RAILWAYS and HARBOURS  
 Offer access to a wonderful country which appeals to the  
**TOURIST SPORTSMAN SETTLER**

ENTRANCING  
 SCENERY of the  
 KENYA HIGHLANDS

The Great  
 RIFT VALLEY  
 and LAKE District.



Highland River Scenery.

Easy access to  
 MOUNTS KENYA,  
 KILIMANJARO,  
 ELGON and  
 RUWENZORI

LAKE VICTORIA  
 and the NILE.

A Country where variations in altitudes result in every degree of temperate climate and every form of production, cannot but prove interesting and worthy of close inspection.

For information apply to:  
 H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, or the  
 General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours, 111, Chamberlain Buildings, Nairobi, Kenya.

Please mention "East Africa" when writing to Advertisers.



# GOOD-WIN MIXER



The machine for the Colonies.  
The Simplest and most Efficient Mixer on the market.

**TAKE IT WITH YOU TO THE JOB.**

The Goodwin Mixer—combining all the most modern features, with proved efficiency.

Capacity: 31 cube ft. in.  
Output: 22 cub. yds. per day.  
Power: 11 B.H.P. "Lister" Engine.  
Drive: Steel Roller Chain.  
Shipping weight: 15 cwt.  
Net weight: 12 cwt.  
Steel Framing and Hoisting. Quick Action Spur Tipping Gear.



Agent for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika:  
J. W. LLOYD-JONES, P.O. Box 601, Nairobi, Kenya Colony  
Rhodesia: F. MILTON COLE, P.O. Box 99, Bulawayo.

# COOK'S WAGONS-LITS

WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE

## WHEN YOU LAND IN EUROPE

or Stop over in Egypt, and desire information regarding your journey or return passage, apply to

### COOK'S OFFICES

PORT SAID      NAPLES  
CAIRO            GENOA  
ALEXANDRIA    MARSEILLE

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.  
BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.1

and 300 Branches throughout the world, including Cape Town, Johannesburg, Elizabethville, etc.

# THE DAWSON NEWS SERVICE

Annual Subscription Rates, including Foreign Postage.

BRITISH		Gratia	
Little Red Book		2/11 6	
Times Weekly		1/10 0	
Franch		1/10 0	
Autocar		0/15 6	
Pearson's Weekly		0/15 6	
Picture		0/11 9	
Tatler		0/9 0	
Engineering		0/9 0	
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News		0/10 0	
Pearson's Magazine		0/15 0	
Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette		1/10 0	
Motor		0/15 0	
Windows Magazine		0/12 0	
News of the World		0/15 0	
Schools for Guardian Weekly		0/12 0	
Sunday Express			
AMERICAN			
Ladies Home Journal		0/11 6	
Life		1/10 0	
Motion Picture Magazine		0/10 0	
Harpers Magazine		0/15 0	
Country Magazine		0/15 0	
Scientific American		1/4 0	
Country Magazine		0/17 0	
Country Club		1/2 0	
North American Review		0/10 0	
Literary Digest		0/10 0	
Roller's Weekly		0/11 0	
Scientific Magazine		0/11 0	
Popular Radio		0/11 0	
Motor's Picture		1/10 0	
Outlook		1/8 0	
Atlantic Monthly		2/10 0	
Harvard Evening Post			
FRENCH			
Genie Civil	23 12 0	Miroir des Modes	20 15 0
La Vie Parisienne	3 10 0	Le Matin	2 0 0
Revue des deux Mondes	1 16 0	Chiffons	0 15 0
Les Annales Politiques	0 19 0	Miroir des Sports	0 15 0
Le Monde	1 2 0	Monde Illustré	1 13 0
La Sourire	5 2 0	Femme Chic	1 13 0
Panorama	0 15 0	Journal des Débats et	1 8 0
Economiste Française	0 15 0	Journal Amusant	0 15 0

We do not mutilate papers to reduce postage.  
ABOVE RATES INCLUDE ALL DOUBLE NUMBERS.

**W.M. DAWSON & SONS, Ltd.**  
Cannon House, Finsbury Street, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4, Eng.  
ESTABLISHED 1869.

# ESANOFELE

THE SURE CURE FOR MALARIA



Throughout the tropics Esanofele has proved itself during the past

ten years to be the best remedy for malaria. It is both a prophylactic and a cure. East African doctors recommend and prescribe Esanofele, which is obtainable from any chemist.

Price for the full cure: sh. 8.00 post free.

**A. H. WARDLE & CO. LTD.**  
DISTRIBUTORS for East Africa  
NAIROBI, MOMBASA AND ELDORET

Please mention East Africa when writing to Advertisers.

# EAST AFRICA



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



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 5, No. 225.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920.

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free.

Sixpence.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. MOLLISON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

at Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.  
Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limpituk."

Official Organ in Great Britain

of

Convention of Associations of Kenya,  
Associated Producers of East Africa.

Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa,  
Usambara Planters' Association.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Hasty Judgments on Tanganyika	545	Mustangs of an Elephant Hunter	552
M.P.'s Entertained by E.A. Dinner Club	546	Personalia	553
Convention of Associa- tions of Nyasaland	550	Camby Fire Comments	554
Joint Board and Tangani- yika	550	Letters of the Editor	556
Settlement in the Trans- Nzola	551	East Africa in the Press	560
		Native Education Com- mittee	563
		Rapok in Tanganyika	565
		East African Sisa Plant- ations	567

## HASTY JUDGMENTS ON TANGANYIKA.

Two of the four speakers at last week's East African Dinner wholeheartedly favour white settlement in Tanganyika, but the other two apparently prefer weak to strong settlement in the Territory. Mr. Somerville does not consider the Southern Highlands suitable for the small man, admits that Germany is encouraging the influx of her nationals, but contents himself with reiterating that Tanganyika is and must remain an integral part of the British Empire—which words, unless supported by increasing British settlement, must be hollow comfort to our fellow-Britishmen who are painfully conscious that during the eighteen months or more last only one third—588—to be exact—of the 1,535 Europeans entering Tanganyika to take up residence were British. Tanganyika is no place for the small man, they say, he returned Parliamentary visitors, but it is as is often the case, a small man is assumed to be a man with less than £3,000 of capital, we emphatically repudiate the dictum so far as the Southern Highlands are concerned. Many men of the right calibre but of much smaller capital are now successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in the higher Provinces and though the prospects are obviously so much improved when a railway is built to serve the area, the fact that they

are doing well under present conditions is a strong argument against the policy of non-encouragement which the Government seem to be advocating.

The daily newspapers do not always give the views of those four members to the attention of millions of people. We received their opinions, exceptionally well founded, whereas in some respects they are manifestly ill-founded. For instance, Mr. Somerville declares that the British Administration had within six years brought order out of chaos in Tanganyika, with the result that white men can now be unarmed in perfect safety from one end of the Territory to the other. The inference that such travel was impossible six years ago is hopelessly erroneous; the traveller could walk unarmed in Tanganyika under the German régime, as he can to-day under the British. Mr. Hopkins Morris doubts whether the centre, east, and west of the Territory are climatically suitable for white settlement, questions whether the white man can do a day's work there, and sees no special reason why the Native should work at all. His sweeping generalisation stigmatises such healthy and fertile districts as the Unguru mountains, the highlands in the Kondoa Irangi district, and the high country in the Ujiji and Unga Provinces—ample refutation of part of his charge, with the remainder of which Lord Cranworth dealt effectively. Would Mr. Morris prefer to see the Native men sitting drinking beer in their kraals, while the women labour in the fields? Educationalist missionaries, Governments, and all other authorities are agreed that education of the right kind and work are the only agencies which can raise the African from savagery to civilisation.

Another sweeping assertion is that the rightful chiefs of each tribe have now been found and established, which claim not even the Governor would think he prepared to advance. The system of tribal administration has much to be commended, but the wrong chiefs have in many cases been installed in the seat of power. We are aware that such mistakes have been due largely to Native duplicity, but even though that be the case, such erroneous appointments have naturally shaken Native faith in the new system. Where an administrative officer has asked which of two or three claimants is the rightful chief, the man likely to be most complacent has often been indicated and there have been cases in which a chief has connived at the appointment of a relative rival such time as the chief himself had ceased work on a lucrative but temporary employment, on the termination of which he has come forward to claim his place. That the casual traveller should beware of hasty and sweeping conclusions is once more made evident.

## CONFLICTING VIEWS OF TANGANYIKA.

Speeches at East African Dinner.

Specialty reported from East Africa.

The East Africa Dinner Club entertained at the Hotel Cecil last week Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., Mr. P. R. Hopkin Morris, M.P., and Mr. J. P. G. of the four M.P.'s who recently visited Tanganyika Territory. Mr. Eugene Ramsden and Mr. W. E. Pelling, the two other members of the delegation, were unable to attend the dinner.

## Sir Hubert Couss's Warnings.

After the loyal toast had been honoured, General Sir Hubert Couss, who presided, proposed the health of the Club's guests. As Chairman of the dinner, he said: "I represent quite temporarily the many English people actively interested in East Africa. A large number are vitally interested, for they have sunk their fortunes in that country; they have made it their home, and they intend and hope to make it the home of their children. They have read with the greatest interest the report made by our experts, and we are eagerly awaiting what they have to tell us this evening. We appreciate their opinion on public affairs and their sincere effort to understand the complicated problems of Africa. I trust you will permit me to identify with them in the House of Commons, because it is your duty to have in the House men who know those far-away lands."

The East African problem is complex. It is not merely a matter of taking care of the Native and training him. It is complex because of the presence of the white man in Africa. The white man is there from the north to the south, and from east to west. Half the States of Africa are represented in Africa to-day; and their interests will have to be considered in the solution of these problems. Africa is not a country of empty millions, as it is often erroneously described. There are large spaces of God's good earth empty, calling for the hand of man to develop, to enrich, and to enable the land to support a prosperous population. The problem is to arrive at a policy by which those interests can cooperate for Africa's future prosperity and happiness. The solution seems to lie in the final policy, endorsed by the Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. O'Donnell, some about three years ago. Everyone who has been in East Africa wishes well to that policy, and we are watching anxiously for its development. How it is going to work out in its practical application.

## Difficulties to be overcome.

The man and the first difficulty to be overcome will, I think, be the conflict of interests which may arise from the encroachment of unregulated Native development into spheres of industry in the hands of Europeans. For instance, the management of the Native tobacco industry in Nyasaland has produced a large over-production of inferior tobacco, which is well-nigh unsaleable now. It has spread disease and done serious injury to the tobacco industry of that Colony. That was a mistake which could have been avoided. When we make a mistake we should not make it twice. There should be a system whereby the knowledge gained in the working out of these problems should be available for all the different Colonies of East Africa, so that the mistake made in one territory should not be repeated in another. We must not think that this means the stunting of Native development. The question is the regulation of his development—a quite a different matter. There is room for the production of the white man and the Native, but you cannot and should not push the Native down a road which his low standard of culture does not enable him to tread.

In the development of a country, a problem is dismissed with a shrug, and the contact theory. It must be remembered that a Native who has worked in such a manner for three years becomes a better man than a European who has become a better man in three months. He learns there the discipline of a man's hours, the value of some methodical and ordered plan, he learns to use his hands and tools. No governing school could have done for him so much in the time that an not-very-ripe Native education. We know that the better educated a Native, the better he will be able to produce and the better civilised he should be. The Government school should be, in my opinion, the children and not for the grown man. The schools have an immense field for valuable and noble work; but even here teaching should be on simple lines. The teaching of how to use their hands of health, sanitation, and the high ethical standards should be the aim, and, as a matter of fact, the Phelps Stokes Commission, which went all over Africa, emphasised this point very strongly, and I do not know that we shall find a greater authority on the training of the Native than that Commission.

## The slow progress.

It will be twenty years before the Native can be trained to do the job of a government official. The first thing we have first to do is to train the spirit of citizenship, to teach him to manage his village. The terms of this are being soon in Africa to-day by many of our devoted administrators, but the fruit will not blossom on that tree for very many years. May I recall some points in the history of our own country. We advanced slowly. Though our forefathers had a thousand years of civilisation behind them, they took from the Norman conquest to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832—a period of nearly eight hundred years—before they obtained a very limited franchise. Can the African travel that road faster than we, even with us as instructors?

Another point referred to in the report was the question of wages. That they should be fair and sufficient all are agreed. That a man is entitled to work his own land and do his own job if he can make more money at it to one will dispute. But there is nothing detrimental or derogatory in receiving wages. Millions of Europeans receive wages, and there are a million in this country to-day who would be glad to receive them. I have never served for anything but wages all my life, and I think it would be very unfortunate if the Native in Africa were allowed to think that wages are derogatory or detrimental to his interests.

May I say a word of the revival of the tribal system that the only wise way is to work through the chiefs. No attempt should be made to substitute the authority of the ballot box for the authority of the chiefs.

The most important point in the report is the "calling" with the white man. We are agreed with the passage pointing out that East Africa to-day does not give an opening for the man with small means. With the virgin soil, the distance from the sea and transport difficulties, capital is necessary. There is only one system by which the small man might be placed, and that requires some capital. It might be possible to raise £200,000 and place a large number of small men on farms for their development, and teach them, allowing them gradually by selling their produce, to pay back this money in five, ten, or fifteen years and become owners of the property. But such a system would require powerful capital behind it. Kenya has just inaugurated such a system, and we shall all watch its progress with great interest.



Towards Self-Government.

I would refer to the question of the Govern-  
 ment's policy, certainly leaning on the horizon  
 in each of us, of whom I have an impression  
 that we are all examples of the ordinary English-  
 man. They possess the characteristics of their race,  
 independence, a sense of justice and fair play. They  
 can be trusted to govern their own affairs, to deal  
 justly with backward races, and to assist our fellow  
 subjects to develop their own resources. They are  
 doing in many parts of the East of Africa. They  
 are reaching forward for a place on the staircase  
 that leads to the self-governing stage, and they cannot be  
 denied that when the time comes I would plead  
 with the Parliament's delegation here and in the  
 House of Commons that when that time comes they  
 should trust the colonists who are their kin, and  
 that until that time comes they should be careful  
 and consider deeply before committing the country  
 to any policy which is against the settler's wishes  
 and which can be said in any way to mortgage the  
 future without his consent. It is fatally easy to  
 step forward; it is very hard to retrace a step once  
 taken.

I commend the delegation on the sympathetic  
 way in which they have referred to the difficulties of  
 the settlers, and their impartial account of the  
 various problems of that country. It is a special  
 pleasure to associate with the toast the name of Mr.  
 Somerville, for he and I have two bonds of sym-  
 pathy in common, one is that we both come from  
 a common county, and the other is that we were  
 at Eton together.

Mr. Somerville's Reply.

Mr. A. A. Somerville said the duty of reply-  
 ing was like carrying cloves to Zanzibar, for he was  
 speaking to a gathering of experts. The delegation  
 had seen a great deal of Tanganyika, in the most  
 favourable circumstances, owing to the very kind  
 hospitality and organisation of the Government and  
 Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor. They travelled  
 about four thousand miles in the Territory, more  
 than two thousand miles by car, and the car they  
 stood up best to its job was a little two-seater  
 Coventry Hillman. The Hon. C. Daudas accom-  
 panied the delegation and was a mine of informa-  
 tion on matters connected with Native administration.

We visited Government farms, Native  
 Government schools and Native schools, cotton  
 office, and sisal plantations, Government work-  
 shops, seaports at Tanga and Dar es Salaam, Great  
 Lake ports at Mwanza, Kigoma, and Mweya on  
 Lake Nyasa, and we got a very vivid impression of  
 the possibilities of that wonderful Territory. I con-  
 firmed the speaker.

Now, what struck me chiefly at first was that  
 Tanganyika is a land of experiments, which have  
 to a large extent succeeded. The total trade has  
 increased from £5,000,000 in 1924 to more than  
 £8,500,000 last year, and the revenue has increased  
 from £130,000 to £2,000,000. These figures are  
 proof of progress, but the great achievement of  
 British rule is the production of order out of chaos.  
 Six years ago, it was chaos, but to-day the Natives  
 are peaceful and contented, and white men and  
 women can go unarmed in perfect safety from one  
 end of Tanganyika to the other. That is due  
 greatly to the efforts of the British.

It reminds me of the fall of the big sea-  
 lion, and the elephant. The big sea-lion, or  
 walrus, an elephant, was the animal that the  
 hunter who was unable to move a bush about in  
 1900. The hunter then shot the elephant in 1903.  
 Three years later he was sitting in a chair at Liver-  
 pool, occupying a seat and seat. An elephant  
 came on, and much to his surprise the performing

elephant was the one who helped in the African  
 bush. The elephant was the one who over, and  
 coming to the range, his trunk with his trunk out  
 the 14. 3d. sent down the trees of the bush. We  
 would like to get some of these people who are  
 doing the 14. 3d. jobs to do the 14. 3d. jobs, but it is not  
 possible to promote the 14. 3d. jobs.

The Future of the Country.

The primary task of the country is determined by  
 the interests of the people. The economic  
 recommendation of Mr. Denby, C.O.E. Commission that  
 a common scientific black should be made upon the  
 basis of present there is no real remedy that the  
 flow of capital, labour and settlement, and one of  
 the most interesting things in Tanganyika was the  
 clearing of the land, being carried out with the object  
 of increasing the yield from the ravages of the fly. In  
 the Umtali province the Provincial Commissioner  
 told us that the tribesmen had complained of not  
 being able to graze their land for their cattle. He  
 called the officers together and told them that their  
 cattle were increasing, and that beyond the fly-  
 infested country was good grazing ground. Let  
 me make an effort to open up a way to that ground,  
 he told them. To do so we must have 20,000 men  
 to do a clearing. He got the men, and they  
 made a way to the area free from the fly.

As to the dual policy, white and black have need  
 of one another. The black man learns to produce,  
 but he cannot do without white management. He  
 depends on the foreigner for the factories and gun-  
 neries for his cotton, to factories for his sisal, and  
 he depends on the white man for transport and for  
 arrangements for the marketing of his produce.  
 The black man can learn from the white man, and  
 the white man needs the black man. The good em-  
 ployer can always get labour. It is only the em-  
 ployer who does not deal fairly with their boys who  
 have difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour. There  
 is no real barrier between white and black in Africa.  
 In the matter of education it is very important to  
 train the white children in a proper spirit in regard  
 to the black servants, because those children will  
 be the best settlers of the future, and the impression  
 obtained was that there were illimitable possibili-  
 ties there.

Self-Government.

On the question of self-government, I do not  
 think we can go too fast. In Tanganyika we have  
 five million and in all East Africa twenty-five  
 to thirty million Natives, while there are the compar-  
 atively small number of thirty thousand whites. You  
 cannot ask Parliament to put the government of  
 thirty million Natives in the hands of a few thousand  
 white men. Settlers must agree before you can do  
 that, but the work which is being done by settlers  
 should be watched with sympathy.

I had the great pleasure of staying with Lord  
 Delamere on my way to Tanganyika. I have a  
 great admiration for him, and he made my stay there  
 very pleasant. There are so many people here  
 who do not understand Lord Delamere or his great  
 work. He is one of the most public-spirited men  
 I have ever met. He had his faults. I will give  
 you one instance of what he does. I went to Kabete  
 School, and found four hundred Natives being  
 taught trades, such as metal work, carpentry, and  
 other things. That school was largely started by  
 the efforts of Lord Delamere. That shows that he  
 has the real interests of the country at heart. It  
 was an attempt to provide the Natives with a  
 means of livelihood. At present the majority of the  
 Colony is mainly in the hands of Europeans. I would  
 much rather it be in the hands of Natives.

Talking of Indians, I noticed a large part of the  
 trade in Tanganyika was in the hands of Indians.

More than 50% of the imports there—in their hands, and the money they make in Tanganyika goes to India. The British India is a part of the Empire. I should like to see that money coming to this country on staying in Tanganyika.

#### Communications.

Tanganyika has the Central Railway, which runs right across the country, and does so with large quantities of copper from the Belgian Congo, while other important traffic includes the product of the tin mines, hides and skins, etc. Kisumu has a beautiful little harbour. There we saw the *Albatross*, a German lake steamer. When the Germans were about to be driven out of Kisumu they took this boat some two miles out of the harbour and having thoroughly greased the machinery, sank her. The Belgians raised her and brought her back, but when they were celebrating the event one of the party suddenly saw the boat sinking again. They did not try to raise her, but we did. I went into her engine room, and found everything in order. The officer in charge was full of praise, and said the Germans must have greased her well. The branch railway from Tabora to Mwanza, opened early last year and already doing excellent trade, was strongly urged by the Omsby-Gibb Commission, a great many of whose recommendations we found sensible; the chief was the £10,000,000 loan for the development of East Africa, and that was granted by the House of Commons more than three years ago.

#### White Settlement.

With regard to white settlement, as Sir Hubert Gough has said, Tanganyika is not the place for the small man; that we must emphatically endorse. You have the Southern Highlands, a great area two hundred miles long and one hundred miles broad. We went there and found it bracing. The day we drove down there was a keen wind blowing, and it was like the Sussex downs. It was obviously a place which might be settled by white men. We called at several farms; two belonged to Germans. One was making experiments in growing barley and oats. We met there a former member of the Prussian Guards.

There was a certain fear expressed by settlers that Germany was making efforts to send so many Germans to the Territory to settle on the farms. The feeling is that once a large number of Germans settle in the Territory Germany might say to the League, "There are a large number of Germans here. Why not return Tanganyika to us?" After all, Germany was in Africa thirty years, and there were only three thousand Germans settled in the Territory before the War. Patriotic German agencies are undoubtedly doing their best to send Germans into Tanganyika, and it is said that the German Government is also making efforts in that direction. But I only mention the fears expressed to me. For myself I feel that Tanganyika is an integral part of the British Empire, and it must remain so. (Hear, hear.)

#### The Southern Highlands.

We went to the farm of Colonel Fawcus, who has 5000 acres, on which he is making experiments with Merino sheep; he has also imported an Avshire bull. He has had considerable experience in Kenya, and Lord Francis Scott and Mr. Mervyn Ridley are two other prominent Tanganyika settlers who have property in Kenya. It is true that there is no opening for the small man at present in the Southern Highlands, but if the recommendations of the East Africa Commission were carried out, that

is to build a railway from the lakes across the British river and round to the north of Lake Nyasa, and so to Lake Tanganyika. If that line were constructed you could develop an animal plan which might be developed into the richest area in the world for rice production. With feeder roads down the slopes of the Southern Highlands, there would then be a possibility of closer settlement in those highlands, and that line built I do not think there are openings for the small man.

Tanganyika shows us a great deal, and our young men are at the line work in the Territory. Our policy should be directed towards increasing our trade with Tanganyika. How proud I was to see the Native Chief about their business, happy and contented. The work being done in Tanganyika is a fitting compensation to the work in the Sudan. There is a pity that our young men are not allowed to carry on the work under the Lord Cromer.

#### Mr. Hopkin Morris's Views.

Mr. Hopkin Morris said he associated himself fully with the expression of thanks of Mr. Somerville. "We were in Tanganyika only six weeks, and all I can attempt is to set you some rapid impression of our travels. They may be inaccurate, but such are the impressions. The feeling is that the Government, which has been in existence for about ten years, has had a very difficult task to perform because the whole of the Territory had been rent by a flood of feudal tribal wars. The last ten years are probably the only ten consecutive years of peace the Territory has seen. In Arusha, Dodoma, Mwanza, or Tanga the *homas* are building, capable of being fortified against Native rising, and in German times they were fortifications, walled and protected. To date the buildings, *homas*, but there is no armed guard in any of them, nor are there armed policemen. They mark a change between the British and German administrations in Tanganyika.

"During this period the Government has searched the historical records of each tribe to discover who was the right chief to set up in authority. It was a colossal task. The research work traces the history of each tribe, and it had now been done successfully. The rightful chiefs have been found and established. It was more difficult in some parts than in others because other chiefs had been placed in authority by the German administration, but even so those men who wittingly accepted the position were dispossessed."

#### Tribal Amalgamations.

That was not the only difficulty. Many tribes were still units. They have been persuaded and compelled to amalgamate. Naturally the chief of the smaller tribes was jealous of the position to be persuaded to unite, and this has gradually been done. We were able to get the chiefs to do this. One was going on to the north of the Territory. Seven tribes were present at this remarkable gathering, and the chiefs were in European dress, while the natives wore their usual garb. They were told that the Government had decided that what the desire was that there should be one chief for the whole of the Territory. It was left to them to decide. They did not understand one word of the language, and I explained one of a election meeting in the country. There was complete freedom of expression of opinion, and a good deal of joking. The outcome was that five of the tribes were persuaded to have one chief. The other two tribes objected to that, and I said one of the tribes would merge with the other, and the five were persuaded to elect their own chief, while

the two recalcitrant tribes were allowed to remain as they were. When they had come to that decision the five tribes went outside and stood in a body, the other two forming up on the other side, and cheers were raised. They are being trained in the process of self-government. On their Native Councils they have now to deal with road-making, finance, budgeting for certain sums of money, and so gradually there is being built up a body of men who will become competent administrators of their own affairs. That it should have been accomplished in six or seven years is remarkable and provides us with one of the most interesting experiments in government under the British flag to-day. That work gives the Native absolute freedom in the direction of his own affairs.

No one would suggest that the system of this country should be transferred to such a junior country, but by beginning with the chiefs and gradually taking them and their sons and elders and leaving them to deal with the tribes, civilisation permeates down, and so you increase the needs and desires of the great Native population and increased trade will follow.

**European Settlement.**

"I do not know about the balance of white settlement. I am not going to be drawn. Tanganyika can be divided into two or three zones. North and south form one climatic zone, which is favourable to white settlement. I doubt whether the centre, east, and west are climatically suitable for white settlement, and whether a white man could do a day's work there. There is a large Native population around Mwanza, but as far as British trade is concerned I imagine it would do far more good that these million Natives should be increased by a small margin than that you should have a few thousand white settlers there.

"There can be no doubt that white settlement is necessary. No doubt the white settlers can teach the Natives a great deal, but I cannot deny to myself that all these problems, labour, land, etc., are not really separated. They are phases of the one central problem, and that is the balance of your white and Native population. In the north you have a substantial body of white settlers. It is also a place where the Native himself is rather keen on cultivating his own soil. Wages there vary from 20s. to 30s. a month, and a Native working his own *shamba* can earn a net profit of up to £70 a year. That is a difference, and the result is that they want to grow on their own *shamba*, while the settler has to send to Mwanza for his labour, which is accordingly transferred. This you are undoing the work of your own tribal doctrine.

**Should the Native Work?**

"There is the problem of inducing the Native to work at all. I see no special reason why he should work. We all work because we are compelled to do so. His wants are few, he wants few clothes, no boots, for instance, and you have to induce him to work. There is no adequate reason why he should be induced to work. He has been a warrior, right up to the end of the War he has been engaged in military occupation, which gave him a character training. We have told him he should not fight any more. The one foundation of building his character we have taken away. How is that to be replaced? We are going to work through the chiefs and elders. Where the chiefs are progressing you find the Natives are eager to train themselves to work. This is the whole foundation. But if you are to have a transferance of labour you are undoing the

system you have worked for during the last six years. It remains true that the settlers represent a much higher and most advanced civilisation, represent better methods, can teach the Native, and are a very necessary part of the development of the country. But it is obvious in a new country like this, where white civilisation is impinging upon Native civilisation, that the character of the settler is all important.

"We are grateful to the Tanganyika Government and to Mr. Dundas for allowing us to see a civilisation at its very beginning and in the making. That civilisation is in our charge, and in our keeping. A great experiment has been started. It is one of the most interesting under the British flag, and it is important that it should be given every chance to develop, and we hope that Britain will maintain in Tanganyika as it has done elsewhere, its fair name and continue as an agent in the advancement of civilisation."

**Lord Cranworth's Plea.**

Lord Cranworth, proposing the health of Sir Hubert Gough, said that their chairman had given them a speech interesting to everybody. All those present must have enjoyed the evening and the three speeches.

"I have two very special reasons for enjoying the evening," continued his lordship. "The first is that I have once before sat at the feet of Mr. Somerville for instruction. The other reason is that I also in my time have done a tour of Tanganyika. I spent two years there—the two longest years I have ever spent—because in a very humble capacity I rode into Tanganyika under General Smuts, and I sailed out under General Van Deventer. During that time I am bound to say that our hosts were at no pains to show us the healthy parts of that country, but I learned something of the great potentialities of the territory. Also I learned at first-hand something of the sufferings of those men who won this Colony for the Empire, and in company with many another at that time, I registered a prayer that in the years to come we should in that Colony build a world monument to those men. I have heard with the greatest pleasure the speeches to-night. I agree with much of what Mr. Hopkin Morris doubted whether a white man in that country could do a day's work. I have seen them, and let me say this: if white men had had done a day's work in Tanganyika Territory in those two years, we should not be here to-night talking of the country."

"Tanganyika is a country of 400,000 sq. miles and with a population less than London. Are we going so far all that those men whose graves are in that country from north to south and from east to west would wish us to do? Are we fulfilling our duty to them, white white settlement has not touched a higher level than it has yet? Ten years have passed. Little has been done, and much remains to do. I shall not have to think of the words of Cecil Rhodes."

"How much to do, how little time to do it in. It is not the time for me to say this, but rather would I turn to what is my duty, and that is to ask you to drink to the health of our Chairman, General Sir Hubert Gough."

**Those Present.**

Among those present were the following:—  
 Mr. E. E. Ashby, Sir Francis Agar, Mrs. Agar, Mr. C. B. Allen, Mrs. Annie L. General Sir Joseph Agart, Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, Mr. O. Barré, Mr. W. G. Bell, Mr. J. Cannon Brown, Mr. J. A. Collier, Mrs. Gaten, Mr. E. P. Castellani, Mr. A. Chastin, Dr. J. Charlesworth, Mrs. Charlesworth, Mr. W. H. Corbridge, Mr. G. H. Major, J. Corbet Ward, Lord Cranworth, Mr. W. Crawford.



Major G. L. Dale, Mr. J. Burt Davy, Mr. R. De La Here, Capt. W. S. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. John W. Dodd, Mrs. Dodd, Major F. J. A. P. Dutton, Mr. Guy Eden, Mr. Alfred Ewing, Sir Lionel Fletcher, Mr. T. Douglas Fox, Mrs. Fox, Col. W. H. Franklin, Mr. R. Gibson, Mrs. H. C. Giles, General Sir Hubert Gough, Lady Gough, Miss M. Gough, Miss W. Gough, Col. A. M. Grenfell.

Mr. R. G. Halstead, Brig. General F. D. Hammond, Miss Hammond, Mr. R. E. Hellaby, Mrs. Hellaby, Mrs. Sidney Henn, Lady Henn, Mrs. Hobley, Miss Hobley, Mr. H. G. Hoey, Mr. E. W. Howard Horden, Mrs. Hopkin, Mrs. Hopkin, Mrs. Horsman, Mr. W. P. D. Ingall, Mr. F. H. Ireland, Mr. F. A. Johnson, Mr. James Lake, Sir E. H. M. Leggett, Sir E. R. Logan, Mr. B. Lowndes, Mr. Jas. McGowan, Mrs. McGowan, Major General SirNeill Malcolm, Mr. H. T. Martin, Mr. C. Montagu Smyth, Sir Ben. H. Morgan, Lady Morgan.

Capt. T. N. C. Nevill, Mr. J. H. Oldham, Mrs. Oldham, Mr. E. Leslie Orme, Mrs. Orme, Sir Neville Pearson, Lady Pearson, Col. Bedford Pim, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Mr. J. Portlock, Mrs. Portlock, Mr. E. J. Price, Mrs. Price, Mr. A. F. Quinney, Mrs. Quinney, Mr. H. A. Richards, Mrs. Richards, Mr. P. C. Richards, Mr. P. W. Rotherham, Lord Russell, Lady Russell, Mrs. R. S. Sanders, Major Sewell, Commander C. C. Sherman, Mrs. Sherman, Col. L. J. Shute, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Mr. E. F. Stadel, Mr. H. Hamel Smith, Mr. A. A. Somerville, Mrs. Somerville, Col. G. M. Sorley, Col. R. J. Storey, Capt. K. L. Storey, Mr. F. Strange, Col. W. R. Stratton, Mrs. Stratton, Miss Stratton, Major H. Blake Taylor, Mrs. W. Tyson, Mrs. J. B. Urquhart, Mr. C. Watney, Mr. Eric S. Welch, Mr. W. Wigglesworth, Mrs. Wigglesworth, Sir Samuel Wilson.

## JOINT BOARD AND TANGANYIKA.

### Medicinal Remedy as "German Propaganda."

A *communiqué* issued by the Joint East African Board concerning the January meeting of its Executive Council contains the following passage:

"Attention was called to a statement which was published announcing the despatch from Berlin of a Commission to Tanganyika Territory under Dr. Kleine for instructing members of the White Fathers' Mission in the use of 'germanin' as a remedy for sleeping sickness, and a question was raised as to whether such an expedition, acting independently of the International Sleeping Sickness Bureau at Entebbe, was desirable in any case, but more particularly whether activities of this kind, financed, even in part, by the German Government, should be permitted without the express sanction of our Government, because of the certainty that they would become a medium for German propaganda."

The opinion was put forward that the British Government could not object to a German mission which had for its object the checking of sleeping sickness in view of the position of Tanganyika as a Mandated Territory. But, on the other hand, it was pointed out that the International Sleeping Sickness Bureau had been formed for the purpose of centralising the technical methods for dealing with sleeping sickness, and that, although it would be perfectly legitimate for the Kleine expedition to work in collaboration with the Bureau, the result of its independent operation would undoubtedly be to create confusion in the Native mind, and for this reason there was strong objection to the expedition. Members of the Council were inclined to agree with this view, and it was resolved that the Chairman should ask a question on these lines in the House of Commons at the beginning of the next session of Parliament.

"Africa's dominating position in the world's future copper market is assured beyond any question."—Mr. A. G. McGregor, the well-known consulting engineer, who has just returned from a visit to Northern Rhodesia.

## CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF NYASALAND.

First Session held in Blantyre.

Special to East Africa

THERE WAS a very good attendance at the first session of the Nyasaland Convention of Associations, recently held at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall, Blantyre, the Chamber of Commerce being represented by four delegates, the Nyasaland Planters' Association and the Cholo Planters' Association by three each, the Manje, South Nyasa, and Zomba Planters' Associations by two each, and the Dedza and Ncheu Planters' Associations by one each. The two unofficial members of the Legislative Council also attended. By the way, the size of their membership entitled the N.I.C. and the Cholo Association to four delegates each.

An amusing contretemps was the revelation that the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce (which has now dropped its former title of Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture), and the Ncheu and Dedza Associations had not paid their subscriptions, though the President of the Convention was representing the Chamber, and the two Vice-Presidents were representative of the Chamber and the Ncheu Planters' Association respectively. By the strict rules of the Convention these bodies should have been debarred from participation in the proceedings, but the position was regularised by an appropriate special motion.

### Personnel of First Executive Committee.

An Executive Committee was formed as follows: Colonel J. B. Saunders (Chamber of Commerce), President; Messrs. A. A. Partridge (Chamber of Commerce) and W. H. Evans (Ncheu), Vice-Presidents; and Messrs. D. MacLeod (Cholo), H. W. Ross (Cholo), G. V. Thorneycroft (Zomba), G. S. Hadlow (Manje), A. M. Bentley (South Nyasa), D. G. Bell (Nyasaland Planters' Association), and J. Tennet (Nyasaland Planters' Association), with Mrs. Anne Livesedge as Secretary. By its rules the Convention must meet twice yearly, business between those meetings being conducted by the Executive.

The only subject on the agenda on which opinions were divided concerned the East African Official Conference. Some delegates considered that Nyasaland should abstain from those gatherings, but Mr. W. Tait Bowie made a strong plea that Nyasaland should not mark the first meeting of its Convention by a decision to cut itself off from its neighbours. Discussion of the subject was deferred until after publication of the Hillier Young Report.

## EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

MR. JAMES CRAWFORD MAXWELL has appointed a Commission to report as to the advisability of forming a Central Board for European Education in Northern Rhodesia, of forming Local Boards and School Committees, the necessity for an Education Ordinance, the methods by which educational facilities may be more widely extended, the control of private schools, and generally concerning European education in the territory. Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, the Chief Secretary, who stayed so long in Kenya, is Chairman of the Commission, of which the other members are Mr. R. H. Clark, Director of European Education in the Protectorate, the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, Captain J. H. Murray, Miss A. H. Bell, Miss K. M. Whitist, and Messrs. R. B. Deane and W. Doull.

# ENTERPRISING TRANS-NZOLIA SETTLERS.

An Excellent Handbook of the District.

The essential equipment for success as a settler in East Africa, declares the Trans-Nzolia Settlement Committee wisely, is "a sound mind in a sound body." If that statement were emphasized more often, disappointments would be spared to the territories and to individuals who, through blunders of the wrong type, have persuaded themselves for have been persuaded by others that they can do well in Kenya or in one of the neighbouring territories.

East Africa needs settlers who are both cultured and the Trans-Nzolia district is to be so. The distinguished (1) on its vision and its course in deciding to make more widely known the attractions of the locality; (2) on securing the founding of the settler and commercial communities of Kitale and its environs; and (3) on the excellent little handbook which has resulted from the labours of Capt L. A. Elmer, the Honorary Secretary of the Trans-Nzolia Settlers' Committee, and those who assisted him in what has evidently been a labour of love.

The handbook, which is entitled "Trans-Nzolia: the District of Kenya Colony," which to settle and copies of which are obtainable from the Farmers' Association, Kitale, or from H.M. Stationery Office, Dependencies Office, Cockspur Street, London S.W.1, is admirable in conception and execution. It gives just the information needed by a potential settler, for whose better understanding of local conditions thirty-three photographic illustrations are reproduced.

If the district does not secure suitable recruits from this effort we shall be extraordinarily surprised, and with the desire of assisting the laudable object which the settlers of that go-ahead part of Kenya have before them, we gladly give hereunder extensive extracts from the booklet. Any readers desiring further data are recommended to apply immediately for the brochure, which might well serve as a pattern for other localities.

Some of the most interesting passages are the following. Cross-headings have been introduced editorially for the convenience of our readers.

### Capital Required.

The burning question necessarily agitates the mind of every intending settler to any Colony. Many of the most successful started with a few hundreds of pounds. So much depends on the man and the opportunities he will create for himself that his figure can be laid down.

The Settlements Committee of the Trans-Nzolia have the names of a number of settlers willing to help newcomers by taking them as pupils, and offering them a start here under the following conditions, which, of a necessity, must be elastic.

"The intending settler can come to the district and stay on a farm for a period of say, three months, and pay his living expenses, which should not be more than £10 per month. During this period he should learn Swahili, the language understood by the natives, and something of farming. He can then decide whether he will continue to stay on with his host, who may then keep him on board and bring in a return for his assistance. At the conclusion of this second period, which may be for three to six months, the newcomer should be in a position to ask for a small salary, and at the end of a further six months should be qualified to start farming on his own account.

The ways of acquiring land and commencing a farm can be enumerated as follows:

- (1) Complete purchase of household land - The most general method.



MAKAI YOUTH.

(2) Leasing land - Recently a small number of farms have been let.

(3) Share farming on a basis of the old settler lending land, stock and implements, and receiving a portion of the crops grown by the new settler.

(4) Partnership, the owner putting in the land, and the newcomer putting in work and capital.

(5) Purchase of land on easy terms of payment spread over a number of years.

If the intending settler travels third class out to Kenya the sum of £150 should be sufficient to bring him out and up to the Trans-Nzolia, provide his kit, and carry him along to the time he is ready to start farming, when the capital he has will be required. But if he commences farming on his own account immediately, then £75 to £100 would be ample.

### A Fool and his Money.

From the above it will be realised that, with tuition and under guidance, it is possible for a keen, hardworking, simplifying man to start with as little as £1,000. With £2,000 to £4,000 it is possible to start quite comfortably. It should be remembered by guardians and trustees that in Kenya, as in other countries, a fool and his money are soon parted.

The intending settler should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Trans-Nzolia Settlements Committee, Trans-Nzolia Farmers' Association, P.O. Kitale, Kenya Colony. On arrival he can stay at a comfortable hotel while he is looking round the district. In many cases it should be possible for him to go almost at once to a farm and start on his new venture.

The primary object of the Committee is to look after the interests and help the newcomers with advice as his access is essential to the progress of the district.

### Kitale.

Kitale is a town and leopard hunted on the wooded hills of Kenya. Now there is a rapidly growing township with a large railway station, police station, post and telegraph offices, Resident Commissioner's office, a magistrate's court, public works department, and a resident engineer. Government Native Hospital, two resident doctors, two dispensaries, and a large school. There is a training home for Europeans, which is assisted by Government grants. Only in the last few months of cases, it



SAWMILL ON THE SLOPES OF MOUNT ELGON.

does not pay. It contains four beds and is managed by two nursing sisters. A church is being built. There is a large and up-to-date hotel, when it was opened a dance was given in aid of the White Sports Club, and some five hundred people attended. There is also a cinema. Two banks, a mill, wagon works, four garages, numerous European, Indian and Goan merchants and shops provide all the facilities required by a growing community.

The farmers' co-operative crop marketing society, the Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd., have a large depot at the station. This Association is directed by and for the settlers of Kenya, and any settler can become a member.

Kitale also possesses a large country club with tennis courts, library, restaurant and golf course of nine holes. Trout fishing can be obtained in the district. In the east of the Trans-Nzoia grounds have been obtained for a club and a church. In the west, some ten miles from Kitale, is the Elgon Club, with tennis courts, a hockey and cricket ground, library and dance hall. Nearby is the Elgon post office with a general store, garage, workshop, etc. St. John's Church, Elgon, is close to the club. The Elgon Amateur Dramatic Society gives performances at the Elgon Club and Kitale Hotel.

#### How the District has Progressed.

The Trans-Nzoia district is one of the most attractive parts of Eastern Africa. Although recently settled, there are the foundations of a prosperous community. The land, amongst the richest in the world, gives generous crops, and is healthy. The climate is healthy.

European population 943.  
Size approximately 720,600 acres.  
Total area under cultivation, 1927, 78,728 acres.  
Altitude, 6,000 feet and over.  
Rainfall, average, 45 inches per annum.  
Situation, 600 miles north-west of Mombasa, 100 miles north of Kisumu (Lake Victoria Nyasa). The Trans-Nzoia is adjacent to a portion of the Eastern boundary of Uganda, and is bounded on the east by the Elgon Hills, and on the west by the slopes of Mount Elgon (14,200 feet).

Fifteen years ago the first few settlers painfully and slowly hacked north with their oxen teams from the railway line at Eldham, through the forested mountains and the wide wide low plain

to Mombasa, forded the Nzoia, and arrived at their promised land.

They found a country of gentle rolling, fertile downs, clothed with bush, much of the bush of the colour of the baobab, and the generous steams of the bush with immature forest. Within the plentiful thicket of bush they built their wattle and daub huts, and watched them with the long grass that covers the country. The adjacent Native Reserves provided them with labour so soon as the new settled white people were starting to farm. Their first small crops of maize, wheat and vegetables, supplemented by the game which abounded, supplied their food.

Through the war, and with the withdrawal of most of the military district, 180,000 acres of land, 100 miles from the railway station, still populated by survivors released from military service, and the Trans-Nzoia, has seen an influx of settlers, and the Trans-Nzoia, adjoining, steadily. Now every year thousands of tons of foodstuffs leave Kitale for the hinterland to help feed those millions who, in a country so over-populated, never have more than six weeks' supply of food in hand. More settlers will be welcomed in the Trans-Nzoia to help in the task of developing these hundreds of their acres of acres which at present lie idle.

#### Health.

The Trans-Nzoia is a healthy district. During the last seven years the population has been large enough to make statistics of value, and the death rate has been 62 per 1,000 over this period. As is the case in most parts of Africa, malarial fever exists, but with diligent care should not be serious. It is of no more danger to the settler here than is influenza in England. In fact, a great many people never contract fever.

Europeans can work out of doors all day, but heavy manual labour is not suitable for whites, nor, if necessary, thousands of Natives live on farms in the district and thousands more come out voluntarily from their Reserves to do the manual work. The tasks of the settlers are mainly those of organization, instruction and supervision. The healthy appearance of the children is a surprise to all visitors to the district.

The Trans-Nzoia is not a mauling country, the reader is frankly told that East Coast fever is endemic, and in the healthful condition of the district, no compulsory dipping of animals is obtained. When dipping and fencing are necessary, European breeds of cattle will be kept, and should advise farm work is done by Natives, oxen, and by tractors. Most settlers own a few Native bred cows to supply their own milk and butter, as they are almost immune to East Coast fever. Untanned skins fetch about £6; framed oxen, 50 to 100; to 150 cows up to £10.

There is a growing demand for dairy products and for sheep, and already some estates are supplying large quantities, although the Native type of cattle is not nearly as profitable as European breeds would be in an area where dipping and fencing are avoided. Native sheep and goats can be kept but they are not sufficiently profitable, and it is doubtful whether any of them will succeed for some years with the present state of grazing is practised.

A few horses and mules are kept for riding, but as these days of quiet locomotion, the needs of the district are better served by motor cars. Some 200 can be registered in the Trans-Nzoia. Donkeys are kept here, and their first-class varieties. The price is about £3 to £5.



THE MUSINGS OF AN ELEPHANT HUNTER:

Special, written for "East Africa"

By H. H. Taaffe.

As the moon rose slowly over the feathery tops of the acacias I heard the t-n-se, guttural whisper of the *Mihingo* crouched at my side. There, of a surety, is the Rotundi One, *hanna!*

His high-toned vising, distorted with excitement, his yellow eyeballs staring, he plucked gently at my trousers.

There, about twenty-five yards in front of me and below, an elephant stood at the brink of the water. His great, frayed ears were outspread, his gigantic forehead sunk in the dark mud at the water's edge. On either side of his high backbone the moonlight gleamed, with the lustre of polished silver. The delicate tip of his trunk lightly brushed the surface of the water, to and fro, with that distinctive, elastic motion peculiar to the elephant.

He was preparing to drink, daintily, after the manner of his kind. The flicking, dusting movement ceased very few seconds, as though he ceased to listen or to ruminate. At each pause the ripples on the surface of the pool subsided, and the magnificent, downward sweep of the trunk—the largest I had ever laid eyes on—was clearly visible in the inky shallows of the water. In the background stood two smaller bulls, reluctant to leave the edge of the trees until their leader had quenched his thirst and could stand guard in his turn.

How long I watched the scene I do not know. Time slipped by unheeded until the moon was over the evident incasiness of Tanapu, in a way that, restlessly shifting beside me, his bright, and back again, his fingers playing nervously with the leather of his quiver, a low, continuous mutter denoted, the fever of impatience by which he was possessed.

"To shoot or not to shoot? That I must decide, but to do was manifest. In the daytime I should not have hesitated for my position was all that could have been desired. The necessity of arranging for the brain would have been no deterrent, for I had often brought off more difficult shots with the rifle now carried.

Shooting by night, however, is quite a different matter. So many accidents may happen. Even in the brightest moonlight details are not so much seen as imagined. The retina, stimulated with excitement, conveys a complete picture of what is but halcyon to the eager brain—in other words, one sees what one wants to see. Although this may sound far-fetched, I know that in my own case it is true. Moreover, the blinding glare of the first discharge makes accurate aim a matter of impossibility for some seconds afterwards, by which time, if the first shot has not been instantaneous, fall on completely crippling, the animal will be well into the cover of the trees.

Yet I was tripped by the thought that I had stumbled across this place and the elephants quite by chance. We had imagined the elephant known throughout the length and breadth of the steppe as the Rotundi One to be many hours' march to the west, where, by his approved feeding grounds, at this season, my camp, five hundred yards distant, was but a stage in my journey thither, for between The Rotundi One and me lay an old score, as yet unsettled. Infinite small, and a faint crackling in the bush and the sleepless instinct of Tanapu, had led me to the place to find my quarry, twenty-five hun-

yards from me. If I could bag him now, how many weary hours of marching would be saved!

With the caserous rumble of far thunder, the subject of my meditations began to drink, using his trunk in the manner of a nose. As the great head lifted, any lingering doubt as to his identity was dispelled. His tusks were altogether out of the ordinary, being far above the average in length and thickness. More important, I recognised them from another occasion when, sick and dizzy, a useless rifle in my hands, I had been forced to watch Oforok, Tanapu's blood-brother, impaled like a chicken on a spit and then ground to pulp beneath the great, merciless knees. For the left tusk, slightly longer than its fellow, curved abruptly inwards at the tip in an unforgettable manner. The malformation was clearly visible in the moonlight. This, then, was the elephant. Tanapu was right, and his "case" laps from habitual stolidity was explained.

I thought of the quivering body that had been Tanapu's inseparable companion and my very good friend and a sudden my mind was made up. I would kill this elephant with a heart shot as he turned away from the water. One shot would do it. One shot *must* do it, there would not be time for a second.

Slowly I rose to my knees, that icy sense of exaltation, known to the hunter of elephants when the quarry is in full view and within range, in full possession of every taut nerve. Tanapu moved a little, a faint whinny of falsetto song issuing from his lips. He had guessed my intention.

Five times did The Rotundi One squirt the contents of his trunk down his echoing gullet. Then he played awhile, lashing at the water and blowing on it. Once, he went down on his knees and drove his tusks guard-ropes into the soft ooze.

At length the shading noise of cushions, feet parting from the reluctant mud, was something I could not ignore. In respect of the great body before me I was close by. I padded stock to a standstill, and then, ever ready, as Tanapu cover his ears with his blanket against what he knew was coming, the vast bull, with a snuff, presenting a broadside for a second's action, and with the roar of my rifle barrel in my ears and a sheet of flame in front of my eyes, I knew, with that instinct which is superfluous, that my aim had been true.

When we could see again the clearing was empty, and it seemed as if a platoon of steel rollers, out of control and travelling at high speed, was wrecking the bush beyond. I looked at Tanapu. His unblinking eyes faced on the dark edge of the trees, he was listening with a power and an intensity that none but a bushman born could understand.

"The animal grew fainter. There was a distant, dim thud, a drum-light, a heave; then, silence. Tanapu sighed and relaxed. As a hand mechanic, I felt for the engine, caught at his breast he glanced at me and murmured: "Yes! Ready!" "Did you mark how far he was? He is down, and not far away. You did well and my brother is at rest."

I remember standing on the ivory floor of a large shed near the London docks. Counting tusks, and, in orderly rank, the smooth back of each tucked into the belly of its neighbour, lay at my feet. Slender screevices, nestled together, scores of tusks hanging from fifty security beams in which I fastened each other for floor-space, and in the far corners, where dim girders reached to the

bowed hung about a hundred pounds and I lay massively still to bask. Between and over these marmoreal reminders of Africa a bowler-hatted gentleman picked his way. My notebook was in one hand and his lips moved without pause. I did not know what problem occupied his mind, nor was I interested. My feet were there among the dead, but I was five thousand miles away among the living, wondering how big my next elephant would be and whether Howard had discovered what place he tried to pump me along the night before left.

It is a curious business, this elephant hunting. With me habitude and fatigue have generally combined to dull introspection, but sometimes I wonder what esoteric urge has compelled men of all nationalities to persevere, despite unbelievable hardships, in their endeavour to wrest from the African bush a reward which is, after all, insignificant in the light of the effort involved? Love of adventure in itself does not provide a convincing explanation; conversely, no one ever made and kept a fortune solely by elephant hunting.

Apart from the memories I cherish, perhaps foolishly, I cannot honestly say that the game has been worth the candle to me, for I could have earned an easier and a better living in other ways. True, I have hunted in a day which does not compare for opportunity with the times that have gone before, but were I given my life over again and did I know what I know now, I feel that the precarious existence which the pursuit of elephants has afforded me would again be my choice. Possibly I know no better, but it is significant that the ranks of the elephant hunters remain all even to-day, when elephants are scarce, game laws are rigid, and poaching is difficult, remote areas being easy of access to the Argus-eyed game warden and his motor car.

Volumes have been written on the Lure of the Tropics and the Call of the Waste Spaces. In the pages of these libristic addresses, who nowadays chronicle, with an astonishing lack of reticence and accuracy, the doings of the white inhabitants of the highlands of Kenya, one frequently reads both of the Lure and the Call, the description of which is usually plentifully interlarded with ecstatic italics. The elephant hunter, becomingly bronzed and with a brooding look in his grey eyes, deaf to the blarneyments of the emancipated heroine (who probably wears pyjamas for dinner and regards divorce with the boredom begotten of habit), adjusts his battered ferai, and plods doggedly into the blue in search of more elephants. What impels this puppet, and what impelled me and the men who went before me and the boys who are following me? Why the Lure of the Unknown, the Call of the Wild? I can only reply these writers: Who am I to quarrel?

Let us say that an American we see a lot of them since the Great War, ventures to East Africa. He has had a splendidly sheepherded, he shoots a number of animals, and, best which may befall him, he takes his tip with a civility corresponding to the damage inflicted upon a plethoric letter of credit—a hon or two. He has called an elephant his own, no easy show extending his tasks, and I have his own big-bark tusks of his own shooting, and he has a dog named which had consecrated them as underdog—he can return to Wis., or Conn., or some other abbreviated Eden, full of bumper and covered with a fund of reminiscences sufficient to furnish for the rest of his natural life, and he is invisible. He, too, has been drawn a lot, and he is invisible.

cars that have been used, all the other queer catches, spendium, ragged, emotional, patiently enduring human beings who have spent their lives hunting elephants.

The attraction, urge, lure—call it what you will—of elephant hunting is as powerful in its way as anything that works on the minds of men and its most singular quality is the stimulus it gives to hope. Hope brings eternal was never said more truly of any man than of the African hunter. Thirst, fatigue, and hunger and thirst, the greatest of these evils, must always be faced, are frequently experienced, and in some miraculous way are speedily forgotten. Such is the witchery elephant hunting exerts over its devotees. A resolve made at the dawn of a new day, when the attractions of some safe and moderately lucrative employment seem large when contrasted with the fruitless hours just spent tramping the bush, is broken down without a regret. The associate of the night before, and a few hours earlier had cursed elephants and elephant hunting, what time he covered in hiding from the red eyes of an angry elephant mother, sets forth again on the quest, hope and courage running high. This rapid fading of the acute realities of fear and discomfort is truly remarkable and is not, I think, a characteristic to be found in many other walks of life.

The elephant hunter hunts to live. Shooting elephants is his business. His reward is ivory, which he sells at a price that varies surprisingly and unaccountably. To him, therefore, so much ivory would appear to represent so much money. Yet it is not altogether thus. Often have I parted with my tusks with the greatest reluctance and only through absolute necessity, for it had become necessary to purchase ammunition and stores in order to go and shoot more elephants. I am singular in this disinclination to sell ivory of my own shooting.

No prospector who ever saw the dull green of visible gold in the quartz felt sentimental about the gold itself. He very properly regarded it as a means to an end, and would have considered any suggestion other than one concerning the quickest possible disposal of it for hard cash, liquor, or whatever else he happened to need, as the suggestion of a lunatic. Yet hard-bitten old elephant hunters have sometimes chosen to sell their ivory for less than they could have obtained by haggling, sooner than prolong the very real pain it gave them to have to part with something they valued not alone for the money it represented. Bearing in mind the kind of men they were, this is difficult to explain.

Providing, as it does, danger, excitement, and this unexpected fascination, elephant hunting is, for the most part, a lode-star followed by all sorts and conditions of men. Some of them all remain vivid in my memory, notably Charlie Doss, whose habit form was known and revered in every village along the Rovuma from Mikindani to the Lake, and who was accustomed to receive a welcome of governors, might only wish his sandalled feet carried him if he had the right to the beaten camping ground near his own home.

Charlie Doss once sent a runner forty miles through a bad fire country to fetch in his pancake and a friend with him, water and beer. The runner was unfortunably, he was very much afraid, he was afraid, and he would not be his corpse providing a feast for a man called Charlie. However, Charlie was determined to have the gift

and the runner eventually set out on his moonless journey, both ends of the wire mustache so dear to the Mwanize twisted into stiff and rusty points with the heat of hot health was. During the grave and steady application of which Charlie knew his nature was an artist in such matters—he had been assured of this large and terrible white man that no lion could touch him as long as the red medicine remained intact! To such good purpose did the spell work that the man was back inside thirty or so hours on the priceless ant and the patient was saved. For days, afterwards the runner haunted the camp, bursting with pride, a soul that wilted (but still, significantly red) in positivity, remission of Tharr's fate as his best—chugging firm—to his tortured upper lip.

Charlie hunted for about five or years in Africa and was killed by a cow thief at a village in that. A chartered accountant, he had refused more than one offer of employment in Nairobi, for he preferred to follow his beloved sport.

There was old Jan Cloete, who had shot over two hundred elephants during the six years preceding the Great War. The total number of his bag could never be discovered, as he was so proud a point I suspect that he had a hand in the game in the Tado Enclave. Jan! a believer of some six tactics, tried us to this belief in the East Africa Campaign during the most merciless pursuit in the column and a past-master in the art of surprise attack, despite his sixty-two years.

I remember one piece of his philosophy. I had been shooting under Jan's tuition for a week or so and one evening in camp he expanded on it. He was pleased with me because that day I had shot a genenuk which he had called to me though he was near me. It was certainly a matter of his killing at the first shot something which I had not even dreamed, though it always did his best to point things out to me. I would look dutifully in the direction indicated by a snarled foreleg, but what was plain to those light, keen eyes was often invisible to me until it moved. It must have been most irritating for Jan.

I can see him now, the drooping line of his pipe-stem protruding from the sweep of a grizzled mustache. His face was as leather, seamed and furrowed with innumerable deep wrinkles, but illumined by the gleam of two deep-set, pale eyes, the whole industriously snuffed against the testly by the light of a kudu's kane lamp.

"Yes, man!" he declared, "You will be frightened many times, but you will go on and you will learn, and after a while you will care for nothing but to shoot elephants. To shoot as good! You will also learn, man, that if hunger is the best sauce, so fear is the best preservative, isn't it? I have learned and so the truth I am saying to you. I work now for enough just to feed me, for elephants is finished in this *redland* country, but if we have a small piece of luck to-morrow I will show you how to do it best sometimes."

We never did have that small piece of luck, and the trip was a abortive affair as far as elephants were concerned, but I have never forgotten the month I spent in Jan's company in the bush. He was the best runner at kudu and has, long since carried his useless leg to his native Potchoer stream where, I am informed, he has made every political meeting and heckle all speakers in his day.

James Sutherland, whose four hundred and seven bulk elephants went at one time supply

constitute a record, devotes a portion of his book to a discussion of the extraordinary ascipation his calling exercised upon him. He felt the lure and saw it working on others. At the end, he cites the instance of an elephant hunter named Watkinson, who, rotten with fever, weak from starvation and poisoned beyond hope of recovery by antjudicious meak of deadly roots, left as the last entry in his diary—which was brought back to civilization by his servants after they had buried him in the bush—the following: "Feel like dying, but must get night. Nothing to eat for seven days. Elephant here if only I could get after them. The outstanding thought of this man, in hopeless case, was to satisfy the craving that had led him to where he met his miserable end with so high a courage."

Truly, a curious business, this elephant hunting, and the manner of it is obscure.

*Ethio fugaces!*

My elephant hunting days are ended, yet I can still capture and retrospect the magic of the early mornings about dew on every glittering grass-blade, in the dim of the trail, and the shrill, petulant scream of the horn in the morning down the slanting slope. I can still feel the awe of the midday hush when the sultry sun would and the track of a twig, along with the monster's presence, invisible, somnolent, scoured by the clinging bush, can still remember the nights, lit by twinkling stars below and the cold glimmer of stars above when from my seat within the blazing circle I could trace, ever against the clearest edge of the massive, recumbent outline of the elephant who had died at dusk and whose trunk and top of the round skull of the warriors would peep out of the morrow.

At what I sit on the forward buttress of the great volcano called Ngorongoro. Straight a crowd of me to the North is Lake Natron and the scattered, hazy shapes of other extinct volcanoes. Away to the northeast shimmer the dunes, and between me and the Rift Wall, swaths in the red and sunset as they tower some nine thousand feet into the brassy sky and terminating in a jagged, crumpling edge of the *noivo*—the mountain of God.

In this region of hills and forests, more years ago than I care to remember, I did my first real elephant shooting. To-day most of my old hunting grounds are in the Game Reserve and a paternal government has commissioned a brown-and-old bush-whacker to revisit the scenes of his youth in order to report on the commercial possibilities of the soda lake.

The poignant wild beauty of my surroundings, lost none of its appeal with the passing of the years. No elephant hunter accustomed to the rough wing and the strong meat of life, could withstand it. And as I write this, I wonder. I wonder if this insidious becoming of primeval Africa, has pulled constitute the basis of the lure which has danced before my flagging steps all my life, and which will lead men to do as I, and the others who have gone before me, have done, so long as there remains an elephant in Africa? Is Africa the temptress after all, and are the elephants merely the bait in her trap?

I began to write in the hope that I might solve the problem to my own satisfaction. Now, at the end of what I have written, I confess that the answer escapes me.

I Alluded to have been beaten since by the well-known elephant hunter Bell, though I am unaware of any statement made by Bell to this effect.



PERSONALIA

Dr. A. H. Spurrer, C.M.G., O.B.E., has arrived back in Zanzibar.

Mr. J. Sinclair left London on Friday last to return to Nyasaland.

Captain F. E. Grier, M.P., is now on his way to East and Central Africa by air.

Mr. Douglas James Jardine is at present Acting Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. D. Milner, Assistant Director of Public Works, is on leave from Nyasaland.

Mr. F. M. Lamb has been appointed District Commissioner of the District of Keppa.

The Hon. G. A. Egerton is waiting information about to settle in the Nanyuki district of Kenya.

Captain P. C. Farquhin has arrived in Kenya on first appointment to the 3rd King's African Rifles.

Among the recent arrivals from Tanganyika are Mr. C. Milson Rees and Mrs. F. Strange.

Mr. J. Hewett, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda, has arrived back in the Protectorate from leave.

Mr. H. Franklin has arrived in Northern Rhodesia on first appointment as Inspector of Native Education.

Mr. J. E. Bruce, a newly appointed District Agricultural Officer to Tanganyika, is stationed at Morogoro.

The Director of Education of Uganda has been appointed a Visiting Justice of every prison in the Protectorate.

Captain J. L. Berne, A.B.E., District Officer Tanganyika, has been rested in Zanzibar on his return from leave.

Among District Officers at present on leave from Kenya are Messrs. G. R. B. Brown, H. A. Carr, and H. Trefford.

Mr. J. W. Mance has been appointed a member of the Nyasaland Native Tobacco Board in the place of Mr. A. F. Barron.

Dr S. B. Theis has been transferred from the Songea to the Ujiji District of Tanganyika on special stopping sickness duty.

Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond has joined the boards of Rhodesia Railways Limited and the Mashonaland Railway Company.

Sir Richard Sykes, of Sledmere, Yorkshire, is about to visit Kenya, to stay with Lord and Lady Delamere and Sir John Ramsden.

We learn with great regret of the death in England of Dr. J. H. Thomson, Senior Medical Officer in the Tanganyika Service.

Mr. A. P. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cooley, Mr. C. E. Dick, Dr. J. Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Francis recently arrived from Mombasa.

Mr. W. A. (then) Denton, District Officer Utehe, and Mr. G. H. (then) J. Owens, Assistant District Officer Masaka, have left from Tanganyika.

Mr. A. J. B. (then) Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province of Nyasaland, who is now on leave, has been succeeded at Blantyre by Mr. B. Anderson.

Messrs. J. C. Ingles and Messrs. H. B. Christison, M.B.E., C. Denny, and J. M. Robertson have been appointed additional members of the Tanganyika Film Commission Advisory Board.

Major E. A. T. Dutton, Private Secretary Major A. T. Miles, Aide-de-Camp, and the Hon. H. T. Maudslayi, Acting Colonial Secretary of Kenya, have accompanied the Governor, Sir Edward Grigg, to London.

Mr. Max M. has been re-elected Chairman of the East Africa Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for another year, and Mr. E. D. Mather has succeeded Mr. Kronig as Vice-Chairman.

The Governor of Kenya has appointed Mr. E. B. Home, O.B.E., Senior Commissioner, Kikuyu, to be temporarily a nominated official member of the Legislative Council of the Colony in the place of Mr. M. C. Dobbs, O.B.E.

Captain A. T. Robinson, who served for some years with the King's African Rifles in East Africa, has returned to London after an extended tour through South Africa, Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, and Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. van Bunde, Director of the Fisheries and Marine Biological Survey Department to the Union of South Africa, has recently been engaged in a marine survey in Zanzibar waters, with the special object of investigating suitable fish for export.

Mrs. Sarah Straus, widow of Mr. Oscar Straus, the American dilettante, starts on January 20 with a small party on an expedition to East Africa, on behalf of the American Museum of Natural History, to collect specimens and study East African animals, birds, and human types.

NOTICE

W.C. King, Civil Sergeant wishing to dispose of his sword, etc., communicates at once with N.Y.Z. 100 24/rev. 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

During the absence on leave in India of Mr. H. G. Duncan, General Manager of the Nyasaland Railways, Mr. J. Storm, Chief Mechanical Engineer, is acting in his stead.

Before his departure from Mombasa, Mr. H. H. Trafford, Resident Commissioner, was entertained to dinner at the Gymbhana Club, much of the success of which has been due to his energy and enthusiasm. Mr. G. H. Adams has succeeded him.

Congratulations to the Rev. J. H. Briggs on his appointment by Bishop Chambers as Archbishop of Dodoma. Mr. Briggs has worked in what is now Tanganyika Territory for close on forty years, and his many friends will be glad to hear of his promotion.

Father Hartmann, whose death at the age of seventy-seven is reported from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was the Roman Catholic priest who accompanied the Pioneer Column of 1890, which was commanded by Colonel Penniston and accompanied by Dr. Jameson and led by Mr. C. S. ...

Mr. P. W. Harris, at present A.D.C. at Kaka-mega, and Messrs. G. A. Sommerfelt and E. E. Shipton of Turbo and Nyeri respectively, succeeded a few days ago in sealing the summit of Mount Kenya, an achievement, only once before accomplished, by Sir Clifford Mackinder in 1899.

Commander Mansfield Robinson and Mr. Graham Dawson are to be congratulated on their enterprise in registering British East African Airways Ltd. as a company to establish and maintain aerial services for the conveyance of mails, passengers, and goods in the East African territories.

Brigadier-General Sir E. G. Gordon-Gilmour, Past Grand Master of Scotland, who is now on the water for South Africa, is heading a Masonic Mission from the Grand Lodge of Scotland to Scottish Lodges in the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the East African Dependencies.

Mr. W. H. Gurney Salter, who was for more than forty years the official shorthand writer to the Houses of Parliament, and who died recently at the age of ninety-one, had long been a director of the London Missionary Society, and has shown considerable interest in the work of the Society in Northern Rhodesia.

Captains R. S. Lyons, W. J. A. S. Galt, N. E. F. Level, C. C. Johnston, D. C. McCreath, and P. Gethin, Lieutenants D. L. Leithridge, A. D. S. Davis, and G. A. I. I. Estrange-Humphreys, and Mr. C. C. O'Hagan, all of Kenya, have been appointed Officers of the King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers for a period of three years.

Amongst those now outward-bound for Mombasa are Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cogswell, Mr. D. Lloyd Davies, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond-Murray, Mr. C. H. Ferris, Mr. R. C. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. H. de la B. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kingston, Mr. B. Kopperud, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Robinson, Mr. H. Speiser, and Mr. H. P. French.

Mr. M. J. J. Assistant Administrator General, Tanganyika Territory, is also gazetted as Acting Official Receiver, Acting Registrar of Companies, Acting Registrar of Trade Marks, Acting Registrar-General of Marriages, Acting Registrar-General of Births and Deaths, and Acting Liquidator-General of the German Savings Bank, a pretty comprehensive combination of offices.

Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Wapshare, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., will be remembered by many of our readers who served in the early stages of the East African Campaign, has accepted the chairmanship of Anglo-Bank Ltd., a new company formed with an authorised capital of £200,000 to acquire and develop the natural black mines, the only known source in this country of natural mineral black.

Mr. G. C. McCaw has been elected President of the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area) for the current year, with Messrs. P. H. Guise Brown and A. J. B. Bennett as Vice-Presidents. Mr. R. Ruggles-Brice, the retiring President, indicated in the course of his address that the Association supported the idea of the formation of an independent committee in London to deal with fiscal arbitrations.

Mrs. J. E. G. Orr, who for many years has done extraordinarily good work as the Kenya representative of the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women, is, we regret to hear, compelled by ill-health to resign the secretaryship of the local branch. It must, however, be a satisfaction to her to have arranged before her retirement for the formation of a Kenya Committee under the Presidency of Mrs. T. A. Wood.

Mr. John Gilliat is to address the British Empire Producers' Organisation on the "Empire Office Industry" on Wednesday, January 23, at 7.30 p.m. at the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Sir Benjamin Morgan, Chairman of the Council of the Organisation, will preside. Any of our readers interested may obtain tickets on application to the British Empire Producers' Organisation, 3, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.

The Very Rev. Father Edward Michaud, M.B.E., Vicar Apostolic of Tabora, has spent twenty-one years in Africa with the White Fathers' Mission, sixteen years having been passed in Uganda, where he was long the Principal of the Roman Catholic College at Kisubi. His M.B.E. was conferred in recognition of his educational work in the Protectorate, but Bishop Michaud, who was born in Canada, also served as a Chaplain to the Forces during the East African Campaign.

### Camp Fire Comments

Youth is evidently not to be all its own way in the post-war period. From New York comes news that a lady of seventy years of age who leaves behind her in the States three children and six grandchildren, is setting out to hunt big game in Africa. Unless the American Press has lost its nerve, we shall no doubt hear more of this enterprising seeker after night recreation.

### Cruel Comments

An Australian visitor to Beira recently made a cruel comment in his newspaper on the railway from the Portuguese port to Rhodesia. Apparently he travelled both in the second class and by goods train, and he declares that the only difference between them is that the passenger train carries leaky filters and a dining car. The local Beira journal, in quoting this opinion, notes that the Australian writes over the initials "W. J. B." and adds viciously "We do not know what the 'W. J.' stands for." "Conners seem easy."

### The Nyasaland Native as Gardener

It is sometimes suggested that the Nyasaland Native is lazy. writes a correspondent who points out that in his recent broadcast talk Dr. Hetherwick knocked the idea on the head by stating that a Chimanga who started a vegetable garden near Blantyre had to give it up and return to China because he could not compete with the native gardeners. If you have had any experience in a Chinese market garden, they are the nearest approach to perpetual motion to be found on this earth—you will realize the outrageous compliment to the Native composed in the Doctor's reminiscence.

### Europeans and Native Crime

A curious pronouncement is made in *Dobson's Nyasaland*, a vernacular newspaper published in Kampala. A Native committed murder, comments the editor. The European cannot see why it has been done. He does not know enough to find the real reason. Everybody tells lies, and they all laugh at the European, because they know that he does not understand the reason for anything. Is not the Native editor living in a fool's paradise? Scotland Yard is accustomed to similar sarcasms, which it rather welcomes, and which are a great help in running down the criminal. He laughs best who laughs last.

### What is the Weight of a Lion?

*East Africa* having published a statement that a big lion must weigh from 250 to 500 lb., Mr. W. Frohawk, a distinguished naturalist, has written to *Game and Gun* to point out that an enormously overfed lion in captivity might attain that weight, but that he doubts if one in the wild state ever did. He adds that the late Captain G. S. Selous told him

definitely that the heaviest and largest lion he ever shot weighed just 300 lb. On the other hand, the edition of Messrs. Rowland Ward's *Records of Big Game*, just published, states that Mr. Selous shot an African lion weighing 500 lb., and between 400 and 500 lb. may be taken as the average weight. There seems to be a conflict of authority here which should be thrashed out.

### The Mantle of Munchausen

You have commented pretty severely, writes a correspondent, on recent news from tropical Africa inspired by the Prices' visit, but a paragraph from the Sydney correspondent of a London newspaper, remarkable for its vividness rather than for its reliability, seems to have escaped your notice. The travellers, not Americans, this time—who have just returned from a Cape to Cairo trip, are reported to have said that Africa is a paradise for the anthropologist. Customs of all shapes and sizes, with weird customs and astonishing practices, abound. One of the tribes we came across allowed a widow to eat her husband. There were two women in gaol in Kampala, Uganda, for having carried out this ancient practice. I ask you!

### Telegraph Wire and Tambores

That during 1921 one and a quarter miles of telegraph wire were stolen on the Central Railway, Tanganyika Territory, makes due thoughtful. The wire is a treasure coveted by the Native for the stretching of his women-folk, and the sight of stretching for mile upon mile, unprotected and unprotected, must be a temptation which many a tribesman finds impossible to resist. The position is one in which the South African Ditch can't *lekker*—a wonderfully useful word. After all, if a young Englishman, stricken with love, were suddenly to find himself in a deserted broad street with no policeman about and no one in the shops, with the street empty and all doors open, might not he fail to resist the temptation?

### The Meaning of the "Pele"

The extraordinary custom of certain African tribes has provoked many explanations, none of them particularly satisfactory. One, which suggested that the disfigurement was intentional as a disfigurement, and was intended to render the women unattractive to Arab slave-dealers, seemed perhaps the best. The late Sir John Kirk, while on his first visit to the late Sir John Kirk, while of Livingstone's expedition to the Zambezi, met with the habit and noted in his diary. The women were all disfigured by the *pele*, or lip-plate, which is inserted in the upper lip, when the gum becomes horizontally extended some two inches from the nose. Some of these women are very good-looking, he (Kirk) observes, but that horrible thing is the most infernal invention for making all naturally ugly that ever women tried. But was it only, it appeared, a universal custom, it was a symbol of sex. What? cried an old chief to whom Kirk ventured to criticise it. Horrible! Women who lip-plate. Why they would then be kept no longer with sex. This probably the very best explanation is worth noting, though it does not go very far, and leaves the origin still obscure.

**"EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY"**  
Read the reviews on the outside back cover.

Contributions to this page are invited, and matter submitted will be used for at usual rates. All payments should be marked "Comments."



### MISSION LANDS IN TANGANYIKA

A Hint for the Registrar of Companies.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,  
 Some months ago you did Tanganyika Territory a great service by showing up the Moravian Mission which was prepared to grant land to German nationals in Rungwe district in which other Europeans are unable to obtain land from the Government, which has closed the locality to white settlement. *East Africa's* campaign had such excellent effect that the Government announced that a new Ordinance would be drafted for submission to the Legislative Council at its next session. By this Ordinance missions would, it was officially stated, be prevented from granting leases of land for anything but religious and charitable purposes.

I now hear that two companies have been floated in Switzerland for the development of mission land and that one is the Moravian Plantations Ltd. and the other is a German one. The directors are said to be Swiss, the capital is reported to be partly Swiss and partly German. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the personnel of these companies, men actively engaged at the present moment in opening up coffee land on Moravian holdings and in the exploitation of valuable timber, in mission lands, etc., is composed of those very individuals to whom the Government mission recently proposed to grant leases of land!

I believe there is such a thing as a Companies Registration Act in this Territory. It will be amusing to see whether the Registrar of Companies can reconcile Morava Ltd. and Moravian Plantations Ltd., their objects, capital, and personnel with the terms of the new Ordinance relating to the grant of mission land for purposes other than religious and charitable.

Tanganyika Territory

Yours faithfully

### A WEIRD REPORT FROM NYASALAND

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,  
 In your issue of November 28, under the heading "A Weird Report from Nyasaland," you quoted a statement published by a London daily newspaper that Natives in Nyasaland were afraid to go out after dark because they believed that King George, being short of medicine, had sent Edogoo to the Governor to expend on the work of cutting out the glands of Natives. That fantastic story was actually spread about.

One day one of my boys, a big, strong fellow, came to me in great distress and told me the story exactly as you printed it, except that he did not mention the name of the King. He said that Native bodies were being taken to a European at Likwenu, whose name he did not know. I laughed at his fears, but thereafter he refused to go about at night alone and unattended. I also learnt that the boys of my nearest neighbours were just as scared and just as credulous. When I asked one of my headmen about the story, he said that he had heard it spoken of by many of the men who believed the killing to be done without leaving any trace of the cause of death, but he added, "We educated boys know that it is just a Native fairy tale."

Yours faithfully

Limbe

A LIMBE READER

Nyasaland

### "EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY"

Appreciations from Leading Public Men.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

May I express my very warm appreciation of your recently published volume entitled "Eastern Africa To-day." It is a mine of information and I congratulate you on a remarkable achievement for which all who are interested in East Africa will be your debtors.

Yours faithfully

London, S.W.

J. H. OLDHAM

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,  
 "Eastern Africa To-day" is an extremely valuable compilation in regard to letterpress and illustrations, and I might almost add, in regard to the advertisements, which are in themselves of interest. I must congratulate you on the work, and I only wish that it had been published in time to allow me to take it with me on my recent tour of the territories.

Yours faithfully

London, E.C.3

EDWARD DAVSON

I was proud to have received such kind expressions of appreciation of "Eastern Africa To-day" from Mr. J. H. Oldham, a member of the Hilton-Young Commission, and Sir Edward Davson, a member of the Empire Marketing Board. Because we believe it of real use to everyone interested in East Africa, and because we are anxious that it shall be widely circulated, this 200-page volume with seven maps and 65 photographic illustrations has been priced at the low figure of 5s. (6s. post free to any part of the world).—Ed. "E.A.F."

### PIONEER SETTLERS IN TANGANYIKA

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,  
 There is little doubt that the Governors of Tanganyika and Kenya, who will have arrived in London by the time this letter reaches you, will include in the discussions which take place regarding the report of the Hilton-Young Commission the matters of European settlement in Tanganyika's Southern Highlands and of railway communication.

When these matters come forward, we in Tanganyika earnestly hope that due credit will be given to the pioneer settlers who have made their homes in our Southern Highlands, and who have worked on sound lines, although often against adverse conditions.

It is an unfortunate fact that opinions have been expressed by responsible people, befitting the work that has been done by these pioneer farmers, who do not resent such statements. If the people who hold such opinions knew more intimately the difficulties which have been contended with they would have reconsidered their opinions before putting expression to them.

Yours faithfully

Dar es Salaam

TANGANYIKAN

[The following note was written by a well-known Tanganyikan who, though not a settler in the Southern Highlands, has extensive facilities for jumping the general opinion of such settlers and has very good opportunities of judging what extent criticisms are justified. That the future of British settlement in East Africa may be greatly affected by the discussions in London this month can hardly be doubted, and too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity for an objective study of the facts and a fair rejection of impressions.]

## East Africa in the Press.

### DETRACTORS OF KENYA DENOUNCED.

MAJOR WALTER KIRTON, D.S.O., the well-known Ruiru coffee planter, who, as most of his East African friends know, served as a war correspondent in the Japanese and Balkan wars, and saw active service in the South African and Great Wars, has written a most interesting letter to *The Ballou Evening News* as a result of a quotation from that journal which *East Africa* gave some time ago.

The paper in question expressed its pleasure that parts of East Africa under British control were supervised by the League of Nations, adding the view that "recent events in those parts of East Africa not supervised by the League cause wonder whether the British race is the virtuous protector of primitive people that it often boasts itself to be. There are certain aspects of the treatment of the Natives of Kenya that could only be described as scandalous. And we only wish that the League Mandate system prevailed there as it does in the neighbouring territory of Tanganyika."

Major Kirton's reasoned reply concludes with the words:—

"At the age of sixty-three, and after a life chock-full of experience of most sorts, I can safely say that one of the most remarkable of such experiences has been that afforded by the campaign of calumny directed against this Colony throughout the past few years. Somehow or other an entirely false atmosphere has been created and thrust upon this part of the world, and from it emerges a prolonged series of misstatements, misrepresentation, compound of lie and half-truth, likewise a constant stream of the most puerile bunk that I have ever known of in any part of the world, not excluding the U.S.A.

"Apart from the tarradiddles of certain disgruntled ex-officials, who have been either summarily re-trenched for disability or got rid of as soon as regulations permit on account of their inefficiency, and who now seek to get some of their own back by publishing libels on the Colony from which, however, they still draw their pensions—the which libels have been denounced as such by every competent authority, including Governors-in-Council and Secretaries of State, we colonists of Kenya are at a total loss to understand why or how we have become subjected to such treatment. The only explanation we can conceive of is, alternatively, that it is either the work of venal graft-snatchers, who, realising the appeal to a sensation-loving public contained in matters dealing with remote parts of the world, have fastened upon this part; or that, in the belief that this Colony is or can be made the Achilles heel of the Empire, some sinister interest or organisation is at work with a view to the disruption of a Commonwealth which is, as yet, and however imperfect it may be, the best instrument ever devised by man for the practical benefit of his species."

Continuity in advertising is as necessary as continuity in breathing. *W. H. Gordon*  
*Salt Lake.*

### A RHINO REMEMBERS NURSERY RHYMES.

It would seem hardly improbable, writes the biological correspondent of *The Morning Post*, that such an uncouth creature as a rhinoceros and a young one at that, would be capable of remembering any human being after a separation of more than six months. Yet, when Kathleen, the young African rhino, in the Tropical House at the Zoo, was visited by her first owner, Mrs. G. L. Bailey, who has just returned from Kenya Colony, there was not the smallest shadow of doubt that she not only remembered her former mistress, but was highly delighted to see her.

When Mrs. Bailey entered the house, Kathleen was peacefully resting on a warm bed of peat moss littered with her little friend Peter, the pygmy elephant, and the inseparable goat, were playing together at the further end of the pen. Much to the amusement of Mr. Bailey and the Superintendent of the Gardens, who were present, as soon as Mrs. Bailey called "Kathleen," she trotted up to the rails and licked her hand. Afterwards, when Mrs. Bailey went into the pen, Kathleen nestled up to her with evident pleasure, and then, after her back had been rubbed, she rolled over like a kitten and let Mrs. Bailey tickle her ribs. This is a thing she has never allowed her keeper to do, whether would he attempt it now, as Kathleen has grown large and heavy enough to deal a severe blow with her horns.

Kathleen has every reason to remember and be grateful to Mrs. Bailey, for when she was taught as a baby on the slopes of Mount Kenya by Mr. Bailey, who had shot her mother, Mrs. Bailey took her and cared for her like a child, feeding, petting, and amusing her for several weeks, until she was old enough and strong enough to be shipped to England. Mrs. Bailey found that when she first had Kathleen, nothing soothed her so much as the sound of her voice, and as she fretted for some time owing to the loss of her mother, Mrs. Bailey used to read to her and tell her nursery rhymes every night before she tucked her up in her little grass bed.

### TRAINING IN TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The object of Livingston College, says *The Medical Press*, which was founded in 1893, is to teach missionaries how to care for their own health and that of their fellow missionaries when far from medical aid. The work of the men and women trained at the College cannot replace the services of the medical missionaries, but while the supply of these and other physicians is so inadequate, they can and do fill up something of that which is lacking in the services of the Church to the world. Though it is impossible to give to laymen advanced teaching in tropical medicine, it is essential that such people should not be so broad in ignorance of the elementary facts, and it is here that Livingston College is playing its part. Every year they tell how the teaching obtained at the College has saved them or saved life, how it has fitted them to deal with difficulties, and how it has helped them to preserve their own health and keep fit and well while others are ill and dying. Many of these students are now treating yaws, sleeping sickness, and leprosy under the direction of Government Medical Service.

We are informed that Mr. Geoffrey Lockstead has been appointed managing editor of *The Sudan Herald* and that that Khartoum newspaper is to be published daily here forth.

### BEWITCHED BY A FROG.

### FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF MOMBASA.

Mr. F. PEACOCK, Assistant Superintendent of the Kenya Police, contributes to the current quarterly number of *The Police Journal* an interesting article on "Witchcraft and its Effect on Crime in East Africa." In the course of this contribution he says:

In 1918 a Lumbwa Native was brought to me stating that he was bewitched and dying. I say that he was in a very bad state. His temperature registered 104°; he was gasping and twitching, and his body was burning to the touch. It appears that when he awoke he had found a dried frog fixed to a piece of string in the form of a necklace placed round his neck. A frog to the Lumbwa is absolutely taboo, and it was quite sufficient to cause him to believe that he had an evil spell placed on him.

After a little interrogation as to how the frog had been placed in its present position (since nobody had removed it), I had reason to suspect that a Native of another tribe had played this trick out of spite, ignorance, or what a fright it would give the man. I had the suspect brought to my office. He was a Maragoli Native; men of this tribe are agriculturists and live near the Victoria Nyanza. I took the frog from the sick man's neck, and handed it to the suspected man and simply said: "What do you call this in your language?" He, however, simply took the frog from me and held it without fear. This confirmed my suspicion, so I tackled him as to his feelings in regard to the sick man, and it transpired that jealousy existed between them over a woman. Then I said: "But why put a frog round his throat, as frogs cannot bite?" To which he answered promptly that the Lumbwa were very frightened of them.

As the case was one for quick action, I decided to try to convince the Lumbwa that the spell would be removed. I told the Maragoli that he did not fear frogs and that this frog was his, therefore he was to eat the same in front of the Lumbwa and thus remove the spell. The sick man was asked if this would cure him and he said "Yes," but that the man would not dare eat it. I then dared the Maragoli to eat it, and, after making a grimace, he started to do so, taking a small piece at a time and chewing it for a long period. Eventually he consumed the lot and the Lumbwa's face was a picture to see. His eyes nearly came out of his head.

I took no further action in the matter except to order the parties concerned back to their work on an estate nearby, with the exception of the sick man whom I kept for an hour and then took his temperature again, which had fallen to 99°. I told him to sleep at the constables' quarters for the night and that I would see him again in the morning. Next day he was normal and full of good cheer.

SIR RICHARD WINTER, who recently to *The Peterborough Advertiser*:

"Mombasa is on an island lodged in an oval bay or cove, which it nearly fills. It is like an eye in a socket that through the narrow opening of the bay looks out across the sea towards the rising sun. It is a tropical island surrounded by a narrow belt of blue water, beyond which on all sides is a forest of palms. The island is small, being about three miles long by one and a half miles wide. The place as revealed through the narrow sea entry is inscrutable. It presents a line of white houses, at the end of which is the lighthouse, with the light so low that it seems to be blanketed from a lower window."

On nearer approach the island is seen to be green to the water's edge, to be set upon a low brown cliff, while the houses appear to be bright-coloured fungus-galls scattered among the bush, but in no formal line. The actual town of Mombasa lies to the north of the island and does not come into view, although there can be observed the flank of the old, weary-looking fort, much weather-beaten and yellow with age. The small settlement of Kilindini is on the southern rim of the isle, and southwards the steamer goes, as the harbour of Mombasa is unable to take vessels of great draught.

Kilindini harbour is not so impressive, but singularly beautiful. It is as little like a deep sea harbour as can be imagined, being merely a narrow, winding creek, wandering away into a wood. The coconut palm trees come down to the edge of the water, where they are reflected upon its untroubled surface in perfect detail of leaf and stem and hanging fruit. It is a secret haven shut out from the sight of the sea, yet within sound of the coral reef which forms the harbour bar.

### TROUBLE IN THE MASAII RESERVE.

AFTER one of the biggest circumcision ceremonies in the history of the Masai Reserve, the Kenya Government has declared certain areas of this Reserve to be disturbed, and European and Native police have been drafted to maintain order, says a telegram from Nairobi to *The Times*. The cost of the police will be a charge against the tribes concerned. During the past six months circumcision ceremonies have been attended by isolated murders of Kikuyu and Lumbwa tribesmen, and these murders are believed to have been the work of young Masai engaged in "blooding" their spears. The Usisu, Gishu, and Purko sections of the Masai are regarded as responsible. There is no disturbance on the borders of the settled areas, and trouble is not likely to develop.

## A. J. STOREY

NYASALAND

Grower, Packer and Exporter  
of Tobacco either Flue, Fired  
or Air-cured in Leaf and Strips.

LONDON: MITRE SQUARE, E.C.3.  
NYASALAND: Blantyre and Limbe.

## J. & E. RUMPUS LTD.

New and Second-hand Bookellers  
by Appointment to His Majesty the King.

350, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1.

SEND BOOKS EVERYWHERE  
(as well as Catalogues and Information about Books)

They also choose the best books of every kind as they are published, and send them regularly to customers living abroad. Why not give a standing order for so much a month to be spent on the kinds of books you like?



**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.**

P.O. BOX 120, MOMBASA.

AND AS  
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM,  
ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LAMU, UNDI.**GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,  
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS**

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO US.

**BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS.**

BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED.

Tel. "MACKENZIES."

**Tanganyika Territory**ESTATE AGENTS,  
MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES.Inspections, Valuations and  
Reports on Properties anywhere in Tanganyika

Register of Properties for Sale.

**THE TANGANYIKA ESTATE OFFICES**

DAR ES SALAAM

(Partners—A. L. B. BENNETT &amp; P. S. WILLIAMS)

**MANY YEARS' EAST AFRICAN EXPERIENCE**

Telegrams—Estafette, Dar es Salaam.

Codes—Broomhalls (Rubber Edition), Broomhalls, Mombasa.

Post Box—No. 220, Dar es Salaam. Telephone—No. 144

**African Marine & General Engineering**

COMPANY LTD., Kilindini.

Ship Repairing, Sail Making and Repairing,  
Moulding.**OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING  
and CUTTING.**In their well-equipped Carpenters' Shops, all types of  
House and Office Furniture are made and repaired.Estates requiring repairs to machinery, implements, etc., are  
invited to communicate.**ESTIMATES GIVEN.**Telephone, 36. Telegrams "Afrisco," Mombasa.  
**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., General Managers.****PEARSON'S DISINFECTANTS  
AND DIPS**

(Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant in Use)

For Governments, Railways, Mines, Plantations,  
Farms and General Household Use.**HYCOL No. 1.**—Germicidal value 18 to 20 times greater  
than Carbolic Acid. A magnificent Sheep Dip at dilutions  
1:100 to 1:500. The finest form of disinfectant for  
household and farm use.**HYCOL No. 2.**—Similar to above but less highly concentrated.  
Three to five times germicidal value of Carbolic Acid.

Representatives for Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda:

The Kenya Agency, Ltd., P.O. Box 781, Nairobi.

**PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC COMPANY, LTD.**  
61, Mark Lane, London, E.C. 5.**Gailey & Roberts Ltd.** **Gailey & Roberts Ltd.**

Established 1904

London Office, 4, CHAPEL STREET

Established 1904

**The Established  
Engineering and  
Agricultural House of Kenya**Through our endeavour and  
Meritorious Service, we  
gained the enviable reputation  
which is Ours Today in the  
Field of Agriculture.—Prospective Settlers Consult  
us First.**Gailey & Roberts Ltd.,**

P.O. Box 66—NAIROBI. Phone No. 33.

For Service and Satisfaction

BRANCHES NAIROBI, ELDORET, SINGA, KAMPALA AND DAR ES SALAAM.

Tell your friends you saw it in "East Africa."

**NATIVE EDUCATION IN THE EMPIRE**

Colonial Office sets up New Committee.

It is officially announced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided to appoint a Committee to advise him on problems of educational development in the Colonies not possessing responsible Government, the Protectorates, and Mandated Territories.

The Chairman of the Committee will be the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Ormsby Gore), and in addition to Colonial Office officials the following ladies and gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Committee:

Dr. M. J. Bidwell, Bishop Auxiliary to the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

Mrs. S. A. Burdett, formerly head mistress of the Manchester High School for Girls, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Native Education in British Tropical Africa.

Major A. G. Church, General Secretary of the Association of Scientific Workers, and formerly Labour M.P. for Leyton East, a Major Church visited East Africa in 1924 as a member of the Parliamentary Commission under Mr. Ormsby Gore.

Sir James Currie, Director of the Empire Cotton Growing Association since 1920, and formerly Director of Education in the Sudan.

Lotta Lugard, formerly Governor General of Nigeria and a British member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations since 1922.

Sir W. G. Maxwell, from 1920 to 1926 Chief Secretary to the Government of the Federated Malay States.

Professor J. P. Niam, Principal of the London Day Training College.

Mr. J. H. Oldham, Secretary of the International Missionary Council since 1921, a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in Africa, and a member of the Hilton-Young Commission on East Africa.

Sir Michael Sadler, Master of University College, Oxford.

Mr. W. Spens, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Miss A. W. Whitelaw, formerly head-mistress of the Girls' Grammar School, Auckland, New Zealand.

The joint secretaries are Mr. A. I. Mayhew, C.I.E., of Eton College, and Mr. Hans Vischer, C.B.E.

It is contemplated that, as occasion offers, the Governors and Directors of Education in the Dependencies will also take part in the Committee's work when they are present in this country. A member of the staff of the Colonial Office will act as official secretary.

**TO SUPPRESS WITCHCRAFT.**

New Ordinance in Tanganyika.

The Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory has passed a Bill designed to strengthen the law for the suppression of witchcraft. The present Ordinance No. 30 of 1922 has, says an official explanation, been found inadequate for the reason that it applies only to witchcraft with a malignant intent, that is to say, to witchcraft practised with an intention to cause death, disease, injury, or misfortune. Instances of the practice sometimes occur in which, though an intent of the kind cannot be established, it is apparent that advantage is taken of ignorance and superstition for the commission of acts which in fact, if not in law, amount to fraud, and which tend to maintain that attitude of mind in which the dangerous forms of witchcraft more easily flourish. It being desirable that power should be taken for the exercise of a proper discretion to protect from such practices those whose state of development is as yet too backward to enable them to protect themselves, the Bill proposes to enlarge the scope of the present law by including for the suppression of any form of witchcraft, whether a malignant intent can be established or not, when the consequences appear to be sufficiently harmful to require such action. The more severe penalties are reserved for cases of malignant witchcraft, and the Bill takes power to order a person shown to be practising witchcraft to reside in a particular locality in order that he may be removed from the sphere in which his influence has been harmfully exercised.

## The Keighley Gas & Oil Engine Co.

(IN COLONIES LIMITED)



**BUILDERS OF**  
**Internal Combustion Engines FOR ALL FUELS**

*Write to us for assistance in dealing with your power problems.*

**You cannot do better than install an "IMPERIAL KEIGHLEY" ENGINE**

Head Office: 107 & 109, Upper Thames St., London, E.C.4, England.  
 Telephone—Central 891 (3 lines), Cable—Colinas, London.  
 Works: Imperial Works, Keighley, Yorkshire.  
 Tel.—Keighley 246 (5 lines), Telegrams and Cable—Imperial, Keighley.

**"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER.**

The undermentioned Hotels welcome East African Visitors and have undertaken to endeavour to make them comfortable and satisfied.

**EMBOI—ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL.**  
 Bed and Breakfast charge £22 per day.

**EMBOI—FAIRBANKS HOTEL, ANNE PORT.**  
 King Room, Terms Moderate, Single Port.

**LONDON.**  
**BEAUMONT HOTEL, 11 & 13, Princes Square, W.2.**  
 King, 15 s. 6d. Full, 16 s. 6d. according to room.

**LONDON.**  
**ERNY HOTEL, 54, Queen's Gate, Kensington.**  
 Terms from 21 guineas, Bed and breakfast only. Overseas visitors made really very comfortable.

**KINGSEY—Hart St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1.**  
 Bed and Breakfast from 5/6.

**PORTMAN—Portman St., Marble Arch, W.1.**  
 Rooms & Breakfast from 3/6. Pension from 12 gu.

**LONDON.**  
**NEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS—6, Pembroke Gardens, W.8.** Lightly furnished, Ample, Airy, Sing. fr. 25 s. 6d. Bath, Hot, Cold, Steam, Hot and Cold, exp.

**WHITBESS—Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.1.** Sing. & Bed fr. 10 s. Pension from 12 gu.

\* This notice is based on what has been seen by me at all Hotels marked with asterisk.

Scotland's Tribute

Good food nourishes and builds—food that builds up and restores and is easily digested.

**GRANT'S**  
SCOTCH OATMEAL

Makes the porridge that stimulates, nourishes and supplies the necessary food forces for mental as well as physical workers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR EAST AFRICA AND ZAMBIA  
JOHN H. COLEMAN & CO., LTD.  
Cable Mile, Upper Circular Road, London, W. 1, England.

**TURBAN DATES**

Choice quality fruit, the best of the world's best crops. Carefully cleaned and packed in dual-proof tins.

**OBAYO REAL SARDINES**

THE BEST OF THE SEA

Finest, specially selected sardines, in Pure Olive Oil. Brand name "Obayo" on the tin is a guarantee of REAL SARDINES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR EAST AFRICA AND ZAMBIA  
JOHN H. COLEMAN & CO., LTD.  
Cable Mile, Upper Circular Road, London, W. 1, England.

**MACONOCHIE**

Herrings in Tomato  
Fresh Herrings  
Kippers

Appetising | Nutritious | Economical

Prepared by Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, Eng.

**WHITE COTTELL'S MALT VINEGAR**

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE

It's equally good for pickling, salads, and table use. It is guaranteed full strength, and will keep under all climatic conditions.

In short, it is the ideal Export Vinegar.

Ask us for Samples and Quotations.

**WHITE COTTELL & CO. LONDON, S.W. 1, England.**

**For Baby's Sake**

Give your Baby Nature's own food. Maternal milk is pure and firm, and contains everything Baby needs for food, strength, and flesh. This is no doubt the best food for a baby.

Doctors, nurses and mothers testify that when "Ovaltine" is taken by the mother before and after the birth an adequate supply of milk is assured. The mother is enabled to maintain her strength and to feed her baby naturally and easily. Nutritional diseases, such as rickets, are prevented and baby is assured of happiness and healthy development.

"Ovaltine" contains the rich nourishment extracted from ripe baby's malt, creamy milk, and new-laid eggs. It makes a delicious and easily digested beverage, containing all the food elements in correct ratio.

**OVALTINE**  
Tonic Food Beverage

Enables Mothers to Breast Feed their Babies.

SOLE AGENTS FOR EAST AFRICA AND ZAMBIA  
JOHN H. COLEMAN & CO., LTD.  
Cable Mile, Upper Circular Road, London, W. 1, England.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

**Gaymers**

CHAMPAGNE

SOLE AGENTS FOR EAST AFRICA AND ZAMBIA  
JOHN H. COLEMAN & CO., LTD.  
Cable Mile, Upper Circular Road, London, W. 1, England.

Only advertised goods: only good quality goods and services.



## KAPOK IN TANGANYIKA

A Crop Worth Attention?  
Special to East Africa.

Kapok was extensively planted in the Morogoro Territory in the years preceding the War, but the trees suffered severely from the grass pests which soon blighted the unintended plantations, and the following year the crop was almost entirely lost. Now, as is evidenced by the experiments, kapok is again on the up-grade, and is worth attention for its value in the Territory in 1927.

Settlers have, however, usually been shy of kapok planting because they were aware that the Department of Agriculture had under consideration the relationship of the growing of kapok to the growing of cotton. Kapok is a food plant of one of the enemies of cotton, namely, red stainer. By means of its puncturing snout this insect may mechanically transmit the fungal organism which causes the yellow staining of cotton lint, or may cause the puncturing of the cotton boll wall through which the stain fungus gains admittance to the lint. The problem before the Department was: would an extension of kapok planting mean an increase in red stainers, and consequently a greater percentage of stained cotton lint?

The Department has recently been advised by its Entomologist, Mr. A. H. Ritchie, that the facts gleaned from investigation are against any such likelihood. In Tanganyika the kapok cropping season occurs between December and February, when the cotton crop has been made. He points out, however, that did the kapok crop coincide with or slightly precede the cotton crop, the growing of kapok could not be advised, as red stainers would probably assert themselves in such numbers as to lead to considerable soiling of the cotton. To safeguard cotton interests, it is proposed that kapok plantations should be subject to regulation, as cotton plots are in the Territory, such regulations being directed to the clearing up of kapok residues after crop, so that the kapok plantation cannot by means of its residues serve as a breeding and breeding ground for red stainers for the subsequent cotton crop.

The kapok plantations established in the Morogoro and Kisaki districts have done extremely well, and trees are yielding from two to five kilos of blossom per crop. The price for bolls during the 1927-28 crop was from Shs. 1/30 to Shs. 1/40 per kilo, collected at stations on the Central Railway. Seed was also in demand at £1 per ton. Dar es Salaam. Planting at six metres, the hectare gives 27 trees, and, at present prices, kapok offers an attractive proposition, which there is every likelihood planting in the Central Area of the Territory will be ready to entertain now that the Department's decision has been given.

## THE DOMINION TOBACCO COMPANY

The Dominion Tobacco Company (Ceylon) Ltd. was registered on January 3 as a private company with a nominal capital of £100,000 in 1,05,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 100,000 deferred shares of 1s. each. The objects are to acquire the assets, liabilities and undertakings of the Dominion Tobacco Company Ltd., to enter into an agreement with the said company and J. B. Lock, the liquidator thereof, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and other requisites and accessories sundries, etc. The first directors (who are 10 in number not less than 50 nor more than 15) are to be appointed. Secretaries: G. Reader & Co., 35, Coleman Street, E. C.

## AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT

The current monthly review of Barclays Bank states—

**Kenya.**—The building and car trades have been very active.

**Tanganyika.**—The continued improvement in the price of sisal has encouraged planters considerably, and it is not improbable that production will increase during the next six months. The export of coffee has also been small. Most of this crop from Moshi and Arusha is being taken to Mombasa for shipment.

**Gold and Cotton Prospects.**—Still remain favourable. The tobacco factory, which is being erected at Jijira, is nearly completed and is expected to stimulate the production in the Colony of Native grown tobacco.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Activity continued in the building trades, and most of orders are said to be satisfied with the business transacted.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Business throughout the territory was quiet, except at Ndola, where mining and railway development created activity.

**Nyasaland.**—There are prospects of the acreage under cotton being increased this year. The tea season has opened well; the quality is said to be larger than last year and the crop better. The labour position is satisfactory and even a continuance of the favourable weather conditions a record crop is expected.

## LOANGWA CONCESSIONS COMPANY

Says The Financial Times—

A new feature is the American holding of Loangwa Concession 55 shares on a very large scale. The last price I heard for the share was 2s. 6d. The company is by far the most interesting concern in Northern Rhodesia, having absorbed last year the Kasempa and Selima Concessions, in addition to its own original area. Its advices from a particularly well-informed local source are to the effect that in the neighbourhood of Kasempa itself geological research work has revealed the existence of a copper formation, which at least in some places, is indicated on the surface. One of the highest mining authorities associated with a leading Anglo-Rhodesian group has expressed his confidence that judging by the nature of the intervening country, the Kasempa copper lodes, if such they prove to be, are situated on the edge of a vast mineral basin extending from the Northern Rhodesian border—Byumba, M'Kobwa, N'kana, etc.—to Kasempa.

## LONDON BUYING AGENTS

Efficient purchasing at Home  
can be assured by dealing with

## W. A. FORBES & Co.

Engineers, Merchants and Shippers  
28, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.1.

W. A. FORBES & Co.  
LONDON

W. A. FORBES & Co.  
LONDON

ANY DISTANCE

COVERED WITH EASE!

AS PRIDE

**ARIEL**

The Good Cycle

Make your journeys—long or short—on an **ARIEL** Cycle. You will save time—there is no easier way so effortless is the motion of this splendid cycle. Strong, speedy and comfortable the **ARIEL** Cycle is famous the world over for its absolute dependability. Invest in an **ARIEL**—now it will be a boon to YOU!



1920 MODELS

- Grande De Luxe Gent's
- Grande De Luxe Lady's
- All-weather Gent's
- All-weather Lady's
- Imperial Gent's
- Imperial Gent's Cob
- Imperial Lady's
- Imperial Lady's Cob
- Tradesman's Carrier
- Imperial Lady's Cob
- Imperial Light Roadster
- Boy's
- Girl's
- Speed Gent's
- Sports Gent's
- Sports Lady's

The British Company which produces the high-grade Cycle, also produces at very competitive prices, the wonder **ARIEL** Motor Cycle.

SEND NOW FOR CATALOGUE.

EXPORT DEPT.

**ARIEL**  
WORKS, Ltd.

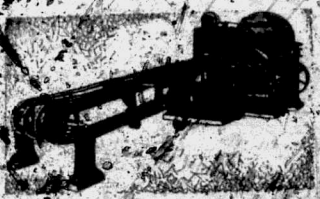


Selly Oak,  
**BIRMINGHAM,**  
Eng.

Sole and Uganda Agents:

J. R. Cox & Co., Nairobi, Eldoret, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, &c.

**COMPLETE  
EQUIPMENT  
for SISAL  
FACTORIES**



**T**HE Robey Superdégor, the result of 25 years' experience, is the most efficient machine on the market, embodying all the latest improvements to suit present-day conditions.

We also supply Oil and Steam Engines for use as prime movers, and machinery for every other requirement of the Sisal industry.

Enquiries for single machines or for the complete equipment of factories, are cordially invited. Interesting literature will gladly be sent on request.

**ROBEY**  
OF LINCOLN

**ROBEY & Co., Ltd.**  
Globe Works, Lincoln, Eng.  
91, Queen Victoria Street,  
London, E.C. 4.

Cables: Robey-Lincoln-England  
Codes: R.C. A1, Bentleys-Marconi

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES  
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

## EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS.

Growing Demand for Sisal.

OUTLET OF THE COMPANIES' BUSINESS.

The statutory meeting of East African Sisal Plantations Limited was held last week at the registered office of the company, 3, Lombard Street, E.C. 4, Mr. Lawrence Noel Leele presiding.

Mr. E. S. Pugh, as chairman of the secretaries Messrs. Matheson & Co. (Ltd.), having read the notice convening the meeting and the certificate of the auditors.

The Chairman said:

Gentlemen, this meeting is called to comply with Sections 45 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1907. The statutory report of the directors has been in your hands for several days, and I have no doubt that you will, as usual, take the usual course of taking it as read. A list of the members of the company with their addresses and descriptions is on the table and open to any member for inspection during the continuance of this meeting. The requirements of the Act have thus been complied with and the primary business of this meeting concluded. I anticipate, however, that it will be in accordance with your wishes if I dwell for a moment on the prospects and interests of the company in the light revealed by the closer association of the last few months.

The Company's Two Estates.

The property belonging to the company, you may recollect, comprises two estates. The Ngereere estate is the nearer to the port of Dar es Salaam, from which it is some ninety miles distant, accessible by the Tanganyika Central Railway. This estate has an area of about 7,300 acres, of which when this company took over the property, some 5,458 acres were planted with sisal.

It was estimated that this estate will produce in the straitest financial year that is, in the year ending June 30 next—some 500 tons of sisal. We have no reason at all for fearing that that estimate will not be reached. As soon as we were in a position to do so, instructions were given to plant a further three hundred acres, which is the utmost that in the advanced state of the season could be accomplished this year, and that planting is now being carried out.

Some further sixty miles inland, on the same railway system, is the larger Kilosa estate. This has an area of about 16,000 acres. Of these 4,444 acres were planted with sisal when this company was formed, and the estimated production from this estate for the current year is some 1,200 tons. We have every reason for expecting the fulfilment of this forecast. Here also have instructions been given to plant up a further three hundred acres, which is all that could be accomplished this planting season.

The practice at Kilosa, where the company has a quarry, has been to interplant the young sisal with cotton, and this I have hoped it will be proved that the sale of the cotton so grown will materially assist in reducing the cost of planting the sisal. Transport facilities here have been augmented by the addition of some six miles of light railway track, with the necessary lepers, trucks and rolling stock.

Major Walsh's Visit.

It will be clear to you that the company for its success is dependent upon a great number of factors, correct planting, efficient upkeep—by which I mean adequate weeding and cleaning, economy in transport from the plantation to the factories and

from the factories to the railway, accommodation at the factory corresponding to the increasing production of the estates, facilities for transporting, processing and baled sisal from the factory to the railway; reasonable railway rates to the port of Dar es Salaam, and proper organisation here for the shipping of sisal to the consuming markets.

To ensure the closest touch with these various features, arrangements were made for Major Walsh to visit East Africa. He is there now, and I have every hope that the greatest benefit will result from his visit and from the report which is to be received from him on his return, and that the experienced management on the estates will reap advantage from the personal touch which a visit alone can give.

Marketing Conditions.

In traversing the gamut of our activities I have left till now reference to the marketing of sisal. You know that its chief use—I might almost say its sole use—is the manufacture of binder twine. The demand for the product has steadily increased, and maintenance of this is to be looked for in a year's good world harvests. You may recollect that the commercial agents were instructed to sell a thousand tons of sisal on the basis of £30 10s. per ton. The estimates for the formation of the company were based on a lower price. A further 500 tons of sisal has been sold recently on the basis of £42 per ton, though the whole of this latter sale will not be for account of the current year's operations.

The quality of the fibre on our estates is first-class, and I look for no difficulty in maintaining the high reputation it has attained.

Gentlemen, you cannot expect me to say more at this meeting. I have endeavoured to give you an outline of our business, I hope to be able to fill in the details satisfactorily when we lay before you our next annual report.

Before closing the business of the meeting, I shall be glad, to the best of my ability, to answer any questions arising out of the report that has been published that any shareholder may care to put, if I can do so without detriment to the company's interests.

No questions were asked and the proceedings then terminated.

## KILIFI PLANTATIONS COMPANY.

KILIFI PLANTATIONS (HOLDINGS) LTD. was recently registered as a public company with a nominal capital of £112,500 in 100,000 shares. The objects are to acquire and hold the whole or any part of the issued share capital of Kilifi Plantations Ltd., and to carry on the business of planters, cultivators, ginners and sellers of and dealers in sisal, cotton, jute, flax, hemp, and other fibres, and tea, coffee, tobacco, coconuts, copra, rubber, gatta, percha, gums, and all kinds of agricultural, vegetable, animal, or other produce, etc., and to adopt any agreement between the shareholders of Kilifi Plantations Ltd. and Mr. W. E. Arbuthnot and the Hon. John Mulholland relating to an exchange of shares.

The directors are:—Mr. R. Arbuthnot, 40, Prince's Gate, S.W.7; the Hon. John Mulholland, 20, Cleveland Square, W.; Mr. F. F. Lenox Conyngham, The Braches, Westerham, Kent; Mr. N. B. Bosenquet, Orchard House, Ottenon, Essex. Remuneration: Not more than £150 each per annum. Solicitors: Norton, Rose & Co., 111, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Registered office: 34, Great St. Helens, E.C. File number, 33,666.



**EMPIRE COTTON GROWING REVIEW**

Some Valuable Papers

The January number of *The Tropical Cotton Year Book* contains a number of papers of interest. African cotton planters and Sir John Robert Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, London, has a valuable article on "Applications of Science in Agriculture," in which among other anthropological details, the interpretation of the results of the field experiments which comprise its simple as they appear, treatment of the cotton may clearly be realized as Sir John points out, and imagine the plot to be replicated in the same manner, guide become the results. This difficulty may be accounted for the neglect of field experiments which characterises certain, at least, of the practitioners of Agriculture in East and Central Africa. He has stood is now in a position to help tropical workers and writes Sir John:

"If the worker can state in writing what field experiment he wishes to make, and can attach thereto some of the reports of previous field experiments showing the kind of results usually obtained, the Rothamsted Statistical Department can draw up a plan of the field experiment from which the agriculturist can select the one best suited for field operations. Then, when the results are to hand, the Rothamsted Department can inform the experimenter of their probable value, and of the deductions that can safely be drawn from them, as well as the indications or suggestions for further examination.

This kind of service can already be rendered by the home institute to the tropical worker, and has the advantage of securing the maximum value from the field experiments in the minimum of time, without the necessity of setting up a costly statistical department on the spot, which would be justified only if there were sufficient work for a trained man, aided by skilled computers and efficient calculating machines.

In other words, the planning of field experiments and the interpretation of the results are jobs for trained specialists, and "farmers' experiments" are only too often futile in conception and misleading in results. Sir John's proffered help removes the last excuse for the neglect of one of the most important functions of a tropical Department of Agriculture.

**"Cotton Growing"**

Mr. C. G. Hansford, Government Mycologist in Uganda, writes on "Cotton Diseases in Uganda, 1920-21," and *inter alia* describes his work on the relation between internal boll rot, due to *Nendopora goswami*, and the "cotton stainer" insect,

*Leptocryptus*, which is suspected, on good grounds, of being the agent of distribution of the fungus. The close relation between the two has already been demonstrated in the West Indies. Mr. Hansford, Director of Amami, but the question of inoculation by the insect in Uganda is a matter requiring Mr. Hansford's close attention, as an important paper.

Methods of selecting cotton flowers have been outlined from the Corporation's staff and are neatly summarised in a short article. Mr. G. W. Nye, Cotton Planting at Sorere, describes his experiments with the cotton seed with concentrated sulphuric acid, and concludes that disinfection by that method is practically complete while germination is rather improved than otherwise. It may be added that Mr. A. J. W. Hornby, the Nyasaland chemist, is also of the opinion that a dilute solution for disinfecting tobacco seed, also, with excellent results.

A third report on Cotton, Manorial Experiment in South Africa, "Cotton Statistics, Consumption and Stocks," by Mr. J. A. Todd, and the usual full "Notes on Current Literature,"—always an excellent feature of the review—complete a publication which becomes increasingly indispensable to all workers in the cotton growing industry.

**PROGRESS AT THE PORT OF BEIRA.**

MR. JOSEPH PYKE, H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques, who arrived in England just before Christmas, has told the Press that at Beira port developments are well ahead of schedule, and that the wharf, which will accommodate an ocean-going steamer, will probably be ready and available early this year, while the railway wharf has been extended so as to improve lighterage conditions. Nyasaland traffic is, he said, still badly hindered by the lack of a bridge across the Zambezi. Asked as to possible competition from the west coast rail routes, Mr. Pyke replied that in his opinion there would always be sufficient traffic from the Rhodesias, as well as from the hinterland, and from Nyasaland, to keep the port of Beira fully occupied.

Messrs. Dalrymple & Company have given 100 guineas to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Relief of Distress in the Mining Areas.

**JACOB'S TRUMPETER ASSORTED BISCUITS**

Twenty different varieties in every tin. A challenge to appetite.

W. & R. JACOB & CO., LTD. DUBLIN, IRELAND.



## "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 East African General Mining Company of Antwerp, is increasing its capital from 3,000,000 to 6,500,000 Belgian francs.

The proposal to increase the capital of the Rhodesian Selection Trust to £1,000,000 was approved last week by the shareholders.

We have received official statistics of the stocks in Customs bonded warehouses in Tanganyika Territory at the end of September last.

Mr. E. G. Hayter, of Messrs. Hayter and Wabner, builders and contractors and general merchants, Blantyre, Nyasaland, is at present in London.

Imports into the Sudan during the first nine months of last year totalled £E4,500,520, compared with £E4,256,054 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The text of the new Nyasaland ordinance to amend the Natives on Private Estates Ordinance, 1928, has been published as a supplement to the Nyasaland Government Gazette.

Certain cotton ginners in the Busoga district of Uganda contemplate the erection of maize mills with a view to supplying *posho* to labour engaged on the new Jinja-Kampala railway.

17,224 tons of coffee were carried to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railway during the first nine months of last year, compared with 10,804 tons in the corresponding three quarters of 1927.

Notice is given that the partnership existing between Navji Asmal, of Kisumu, and Ibrahim Shafiq, of Mwanza, carrying on business as the Kibos Flour Mills Company has been dissolved. The latter is carrying on the business.

The increasing importance of Kenya's sisal producing industry is reflected by the official statement that 12,085 tons of sisal were raffled to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railway during the first three quarters of 1928, compared with 9,839 tons during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The well known firm of advocates and solicitors practising in Nairobi under the style of Shapley and Schwartz is henceforth to be known as Shapley, Schwartz, and Barrett.

The Second West Yorkshire Regiment is to be transferred from India to the Sudan; and the First Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment from the Sudan to England.

Arrangements have been made by the Kenya Medical Department for the sale of quinine to the public at approximately cost price. The drug is obtainable in 1-oz. packets of quinine bisulphate at the price of 8s. per packet, including postage.

The business of general merchants and wine merchants carried on at Gilgit by Francisco Lourenco Piedade Fernandes under the style of Colonial Trading Company has been sold and transferred by him to Jose Avelino Almeida Correia also of Gilgit.

The Kenya Government is directing increased attention to the anti-locust campaign, and administrative officers have been officially notified that they must regard that campaign as their most urgent duty at the moment. Senior Commissioners have been instructed to make themselves personally acquainted with the afflicted areas within their own districts, and the Administration has issued a general warning that all leave will be stopped if necessary.

## Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL

VIROL is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate digestions can absorb with ease. It is a scientific food containing the essential vitamins, and it has been saving the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

**For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS**

VIROL and Milk is a combination of Virol with pure full-cream Devonshire Milk. It is the most successful Nerve food yet discovered. It contains exactly the kind of nutriment that exhausted nerves require. No added milk required—simply add hot water to the Golden Powder.

## VIROL AND MILK

**ALL STORES STOCK BOTH**

WHOLESALE: CALING, LONDON, ENGLAND

# IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

IS FOR

## MILLARS' JAEGER CONCRETE MIXERS

CHOSEN FOR RELIABILITY AND ECONOMICAL OPERATION



TYPE 3-ST

A SIZE FOR EVERY

MILLARS' FOR CONCRETE MIXERS, ASPHALT AND TARMACADAM PLANTS,  
PUMPS, HOISTS, TRACTORS, TRUCKS, ETC.

Agents: **GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD., P.O. Box 60, NAIROBI** and Branches

STOCKS AVAILABLE

Millars' Jaeger Concrete Mixers are British built.

Due to the patent design of the Drum they are capable of a larger output than any competitive type and will provide a more efficient mix.

They are easily portable. Design and construction arranged to achieve minimum weight with ample strength and rigidity while working.

## MILLARS' MACHINERY CO., LTD.

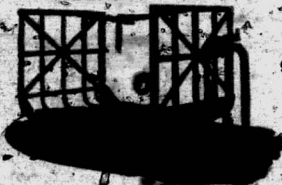
Dept. E.A. PINNERS' HALL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Cables—Jarrab, London.

The Leading Suppliers for  
ROADMAKING AND CONSTRUCTIONAL PLANTS

## FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.

LONDON, GLEBE, BRISTOL.



LIGHT RAILWAY  
TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES

FOR BICAL, OBTION, SUGAR ESTATES.

Head Office: 20, TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.  
Nairobi Agents: DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD., NAIROBI



## Atlas Steel Safes

One size only, 24" x 18" x 18"

Victoria Steel Safes  
Standard Steel Safes

PREMIER TYPE  
STEEL SAFES

Twelve Compartments, Locks, and best Safes.  
Send for Illustrated Price List.

PHILLIPS & SON LOCK & SAFE CO.

ESTAB. 1850.

Sherborne Street, BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

Cables: Phillips & Son, Birmingham  
or Work Office of Messrs.

INDENTS LTD., 41, Southfield, London, W.15.

Cables: "Africaflex" London.

# EDWARDS, GOODWIN & CO.

IMPORTERS OF TOBACCO

SOLELY ON COMMISSION

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

SPECIALISTS in NYASALAND and RHODESIAN TOBACCO

Our clients include all the most important buyers both at home and abroad.

General: GRADWELL, LIVERPOOL

Western Union

Office: 27, GRADWELL ST., LIVERPOOL

Agents: Messrs. G. & J. M.

27, Gradwell St., LIVERPOOL.

Telephone No. ROYAL 2554

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention



# REVIEWS OF LAST YEAR'S COFFEE AND IVORY MARKETS:

# EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

In their annual review of the coffee market Messrs. John K. Gilbert and Co. state that demand during the past three months has been exceptionally quiet in Great Britain and in the Continent. Prices for East African supplies have been fully steady, but in the case of the more desirable lots have shown a slight upward movement. The heavier offerings, however, had the effect of slackening the demand and raising prices slightly.

Arrivals of East African supplies have been small owing to the lateness of the crops and offerings of Kenya during the past quarter amounted to only 4,338 bags, compared with 30,837 bags over the corresponding period of last year. Offerings of the new Kenya and Tanganyika crops continue to show lack of size, but to assist some improvement is compared with the two previous seasons.

For the first time East Africa has during the past year sent more coffee to the London market than any other country in the world, an indication of how East African supplies have increased with bettered from the following table of January 17, 1928, during the past three years:—

Bags.	1926	1927	1928
Costa Rica	172,142	162,000	162,122
African	87,648	142,718	106,000
B.E. India	33,440	40,790	45,822
Guatemala, etc.	40,687	38,500	38,000
Colombian	20,055	33,745	33,760

With both Home consumption and export figures showing a very satisfactory increase, however, stocks of the coffee at December 29 showed a slight surplus of 3,385 bags compared with the stock at the end of 1927. This decrease is recorded in spite of the much heavier arrivals.

While the number of bags of Kenya coffees sold at the first offering during the past four years has progressively increased from 53,042 in 1925 to 400,308 in 1928, the average price per cwt. shows a decline from 15s. 5d. in 1925 to 10s. 6d. in 1928. In the case of Tanganyika 102,170 cwt. of the supplies sold at first offering in 1927 amounted to 21,724 bags, while those for 1928 totalled 21,522 bags, and the average prices realised worked out at 12s. 7d. and 11s. 7d. respectively. The total number of bags offered for sale from the different territories during the past four years are shown in the following table:—

	1925	1926	1927	1928
Kenya	53,042	68,292	102,048	112,000
Tanganyika	32,995	33,805	38,875	25,630
Uganda	17,000	9,818	10,100	9,330
Togo	1,221	2,079	1,152	1,517

Not including Bukoba

### Ivory

Reviewing the ivory market for last year, Mr. Hale and Son state that prices fluctuated within a small compass, with the exception of billiard ball ivory the prices of which advanced in April and October to around £45 per cwt for the larger sizes. At the January auctions prices ruled in favour of buyers, the quotations for soft tusks declining from £5 to £4 10s per cwt. As the April and July sales prices showed little change for both soft and hard descriptions, but in October soft was some times a little dearer and hard was steady to a slight extent lower. The quantities catalogued were generally rather less than those offered during 1927. Demand for hard was those after each sale were consistently good, and the present stock stands at about 48 tons. The market is to be in a sound position and good demand is anticipated during the current year. Present values are expected to be maintained. The following table gives the quotations for East African descriptions in December, compared with those ruled in December, 1927:—

	December, 1927	December, 1928		
Soft tusks			per cwt.	per cwt.
Sound large tusks	76s. to 70s.	74s. to 69s.		
Sound medium tusks	71s. to 67s.	74s. to 69s.		
Defective large tusks	68s. to 62s.	70s. to 67s.		
Defective medium tusks	49s. to 75s.	57s. to 60s.		
Bangle tusks	45s. to 83s.	45s. to 90s.		
Billiard ball scirello	61s. to 123s. 1	61s. to 144s.		
Soft scirello	20s. to 60s.	21s. to 52s.		
Hard tusks				
Sound large tusks	110s. to 115s.	105s. to 107s.		
Large defective tusks	110s. to 65s.	58s. to		

The market for East African produce is generally steady, but there is a slight upward movement in the price of coffee. The price of coffee has been fully steady, but in the case of the more desirable lots have shown a slight upward movement. The heavier offerings, however, had the effect of slackening the demand and raising prices slightly.

The Liverpool Cotton Association report a decline in East African cotton. The price of cotton has been fully steady, but in the case of the more desirable lots have shown a slight upward movement. The heavier offerings, however, had the effect of slackening the demand and raising prices slightly.

The price of cotton has been fully steady, but in the case of the more desirable lots have shown a slight upward movement. The heavier offerings, however, had the effect of slackening the demand and raising prices slightly.

The price of cotton has been fully steady, but in the case of the more desirable lots have shown a slight upward movement. The heavier offerings, however, had the effect of slackening the demand and raising prices slightly.

## OUR FREE SERVICE FOR READERS

To save our readers time, trouble, and money, East Africa will gladly have complete and other information sent to them concerning any of the following. Write these items and especially interest you:

Articultural implements	Electric fans	Safety razor & blades
Bedsteads	Light railway	Sandals
Baling machines	Equipment	Simple sprayers
Boat and shoes	Iron mowers	Short cut shears
Boys' clothing	Medicine chest	Storking machinery
Camp blankets	Shops	Stores for tropics
Camp cooking	Mineral water	Tree-felling apparatus
Camp cooking	Machinery	Tarpaulins
Concrete mixers	Motorcycle netting	Tea land and clearing
Covers	Motorcycles	The manufacturing
Camp equipment	Motor and cycles	Tent machinery
Excavating machinery	Oil lamps	Tent equipment
Fans	Oil lamps	Tractors
(Paraffin driven)	Plantation	Trucks
Ganjanized	Plantation	Trucks
Golf shoes	Points	Types
Golf clubs	Ploughing machinery	Typewriters
Gramophones	Ploughs	Weighing machines
Guns	Ploughs	Wireless apparatus
Household linen	Ploughs	Wireless apparatus
Household cutlery	Ploughs	Wireless apparatus
Household crockery	Ploughs	Wireless apparatus
	Ploughs	Wireless apparatus

We are also always willing to put readers in touch with merchants and produce brokers and outside agents, motor hire, wireless apparatus, book sellers, travel agencies, etc.

Just post this form to East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

Name (in capitals): \_\_\_\_\_

Full postal address: \_\_\_\_\_



A LAMP SPECIALLY BUILT FOR USE IN THE OUTPOSTS OF THE EMPIRE



The 'SUNLITE'

Electric Lamp lasts at least a year without re-charging... The most convenient and economical portable light on the market... Testimonials report up to 100 hours service from one battery... The nickel-plated front and lenses are of heavy glass... and will resist the most severe use... low current consumption.

24- EACH

SPARE BATTERIES (2) each 1/2 1/2



A BRIGHT BEAM FOR NIGHT

- 12/6 2/6 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

The ideal torch for the night cyclist... can be attached to a bicycle... or a motor car... A safety device... provided to insure correct fitting...

Manufactured by J.D. Williams & Co. Ltd. 10, The Dale St., Manchester, England

J.D. WILLIAMS & CO. LTD. The Dale St., Manchester, MANCHESTER, Eng.

DALES ROOTS GOLD MEDAL BERRIES... Guaranteed as a first-class product... of the League of Nations... 1/2 lb. 1/2 lb. 1/2 lb. 1/2 lb.

GEORGE BROTHERS LTD. GEO. BROTHERS & SONS LTD. COOMSBOROUGH 18272



SEW AND HUNTER P.O. BOX 78 NAIROBI KENYA COLONY... Agents: GEORGE BROTHERS LTD. 18272

H. MALCOLM BOND... BARRISTER-AT-LAW... Agents: GEORGE BROTHERS LTD. 18272

Advertisement for East Africa... The Standard News... Full postal address...

THE EAST AFRICAN... COVERED A SAFETY RAZOR... Gillette Safety Razor Co.



GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR... The world's most famous...



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER... RAZOR MADE IN ENGLAND... BLADES MADE IN CANADA... GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. 184-B, Great Portland Street, London, W.1





# EAST AFRICA

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

Vol. 6, No. 27.  
Published in the U.P.O. as a Newspaper.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1936

Annual Subscription, 30/- post free. Single Copies 6d.



## BRITISH INDIA LINE

**REGULAR SERVICE, LONDON AND MARSEILLES, TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA**  
Every four weeks, via Suez and Suez Canal, carrying first and second class passengers.

**FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE, ALEXANDRIA—KILINDINI—DURBAN**  
Fortnightly, via East Africa Coastal Ports, also calling at Seychelles Islands (Mombasa).

**EAST AFRICAN LOCAL SERVICES—M.V. "BUNRA" AND M.V. "DWARA"**  
Weekly and other services and providing special facilities for smaller ports not touched by the Steam Line and Mail Steamers.

For full details and brochures apply to:

12, G. O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1.  
Messrs. MORAY, DAVIES & CO., 112, LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3.  
or MESSRS. GELLATLY, BARKER & CO., LTD., BUCK HOUSE, WEAVER STREET, E.C.4.

### Tanganyika Territory

ESTATE AGENTS,  
MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES.

Inspections, Valuations and  
Reports on Properties anywhere in Tanganyika

Register of Properties for Sale.

THE TANGANYIKA ESTATE OFFICES  
DAB ES SALAM.

Messrs. L. B. DENNETT & F. WILLIAMS,  
MANY YEARS' EAST AFRICAN EXPERIENCE.  
Telegrams—Kilindi, Dar or Salam.  
Cable—Tanganyika (Rubber Edition, Stanley, Mombasa).  
Post Box—No. 111, Dar es Salaam. Telephone—No. 116.

### KIT & EQUIPMENT

EVERY POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT  
FOR THE TRAVELLER

WHEN WE LEAVE CALL ON THE SHOWROOMS  
10 & 10A, WARWICK STREET, REGENT STREET,  
LONDON.

WHEN ABROAD WRITE US—

**GRIFFITHS, MCALISTER**

LIMITED

TAXIDERMY — INSURANCE  
CIVIL and MILITARY TAILORING.





# PETTER OIL ENGINES



8 H. Type Engine  
18 H.P.

For all power purposes. Simplest possible enclosed design started immediately in any time, without delays, cool working when not actually working. Easy to operate and skilled attention required. Work with great economy and efficiency on kerosene (paraffin) or crude fuel oil, petrol, etc. Extremely

reliable under all conditions. The most economical power units for driving Coffee Grinders—Sisal Machinery—Rice Hullers—Cotton Gins—Rubber Machinery—Pumping Plants, etc. Specially suited for driving Electric Generators.

**SIZES 1 1/2 to 600 Horse Power.**  
DISTRIBUTORS:

*Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.*  
Messrs. J. W. MILLIGAN & CO.  
P.O. Box 241,  
Hardinge Street, NAIROBI.

*India and Districts.*  
Messrs. DAVIDSON & BROADFOOT,  
P.O. Box 122,  
Belra, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Manufactured by

**PETTERS LIMITED, YEovil, ENGLAND.**

## FRANCIS THEAKSTON, LTD.

LONDON, GREEK, BRISTOL.



**LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES.**

FOR SISAL, COTTON, SUGAR ESTATES.  
Head Office: 50, TURTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.  
Kenya Agents: DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD., NAIROBI.

## SICKLES, REAPING HOOKS, etc.

**GEO. BOOTH & SONS, LTD.**  
CONISBOROUGH, YORKS.

Trade T.M.C. Mark



Export Agents and Showrooms:  
**INDENTS, LTD.,**  
21, Moorfields, London, E.C.2.  
Telephone: LONDON WALL, 476.  
Indents through any European Buying House.



*Note these new features—*

- 1 STRONGER CASING
- 2 EXTENDED BUTTRESSES
- 3 LONGER LIFE



# DUNLOP

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED,  
St. James's House, St. James's St., London, S.W.1—  
Branches throughout the world.

Buy only advertised goods: only good quality can stand advertising.



PHOTOGRAPH OF LONDON OFFICE,  
TAKEN FROM TRAFALGAR SQUARE

## H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES.

TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE  
ROYAL MAIL BUILDING,  
ENTRANCE, STIKING GARDENS.  
COCKSPUR ST., TRAFALGAR SQUARE  
S.W. 1.

Telephone: REGENT 5701/4.

Telegrams: "EAMATTERS, WESTRAND, LONDON."

TOURISTS,  
INTENDING SETTLERS,  
COMMERCIAL ENQUIRERS  
AND INVESTORS,

are invited to ask for the latest information  
regarding the rapid development of these  
countries.

# THE KENYA and UGANDA

RAILWAYS and HARBOURS

Offer access to a wonderful country which appeals to the

## TOURIST SPORTSMAN SETTLER

ENTRANCING  
SCENERY of the  
KENYA HIGHLANDS

The Great  
RIFT VALLEY  
and LAKE District.



The Great Game Tropics.

Easy access to  
MOUNTS KENYA,  
KILIMANJARO,  
ELGON and  
RUWENZORI.

LAKE VICTORIA  
and the NILE.

A country where variations in altitude result in every degree of temperate climate and every form of production, cannot but prove interesting and worthy of close inspection.

For information apply to  
H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur Street, London, W.1.  
General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Nairobi, Kenya.

AN OUTSTANDING PUBLICATION OF PRACTICAL VALUE  
AND INTEREST TO BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN IN ALL  
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PART I NOW READY. PRICE 15 NET.

# THE RAW MATERIALS OF COMMERCE

A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF THE PRODUCTS  
USED IN THE COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIES OF TO-DAY

By J. HENRY VANSTONE, F.R.G.S. With Contributions by  
other Specialists in Manufacture and Commerce.

PUBLISHED IN ABOUT 24 FORTNIGHTLY PARTS

Each Part contains 32 pages, size 10½ in. x 8 in., and is fully illustrated.  
The Parts run consecutively and will appear regularly each fortnight  
until the work is complete.

THE RAW MATERIALS OF COMMERCE deals  
fully with all the important products of the  
world, their source or origin, their nature, their  
development, their treatment, and their practical  
use in commercial life. These products are all  
identified under the four groups: Vegetable

Products, Mineral Products, Animal Products,  
and Synthetic Products. The work is excep-  
tionally interesting to those who are handling the  
commodities of the world, but there is no one  
engaged in business life, geographical, scientific, or  
other spheres to whom the work does not appeal.

## CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARTS

FIBRES	RUBBER AND RELATED PRODUCTS	OILS, FATS, AND WAXES
DRUGS	FOOD PRODUCTS	BEVERAGES
TOBACCO	GUMS AND RESINS	TANNING MATERIALS
VEGETABLE DYES AND PIGMENTS	MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS	WOODS AND WOOD PRODUCTS

ORDER FROM A NEWSAGENT OR BOOKSTALL  
OR DIRECT FROM THE PUBLISHERS

Detailed Prospectus post free on request from  
SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, Ltd., Parker St., Kingsway, London, W.C.2



for a  
clean bill  
of health  
**WRIGHT'S**  
COAL-TAR SOAP  
protects from  
infection



Streets 23

THE  
**STANDARD BANK**  
OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

Imperial Government, in South Africa and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

Head Office:  
10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and  
7, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.  
London Wall Branch—66, LONDON WALL, E.C.2.  
West-end Branch—30, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.  
New York Agency—67, Wall Street.

Hamburg Agency:  
Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 40, Schanzengrabenstrasse,  
Over 350 Branches, Sub-Branches, and Agencies in South  
and East Africa.

**BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA:**

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| Arusha       | Mombasa          |
| Bukoba       | Moshi            |
| Dares Salaam | Mwanga           |
| Eldoret      | Nairobi          |
| Jinja        | Nakuru           |
| Kampala      | Nanyuki (Agency) |
| Kileleshwa   | Nyeri            |
| Kitale       | Tabora           |
| Lindi        | Tanga            |
|              | Zanzibar         |

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS FROM EAST AFRICA  
THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.  
handles exports from EAST AFRICA and being in  
close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES, with the  
IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES, is able to offer  
EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES.

THE STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW is sent free  
on application. It gives the latest information on all South  
and East African matters of Trade and Commercial Interest.

HERTRAM LOWNDES, London Manager.

When going home  
make your first call at

**MOSS BROS & CO. LTD.**  
Nasal, Millinery, R.A.F. & General Outfitters



THE FAMOUS HOUSE  
for READY TO WEAR  
OVERCOATS  
BOUNCE SUITS  
MORNING SUITS  
EVENING DRESS  
SPORTING KIT  
LADIES' HABITS

and Standhand  
**SADDLERY**

**KING ST.**  
**COVENT GARDEN**

Established 1820  
White, Bevis, & Co., London

**SPORTS EQUIPMENT**

- CRICKET HOCKEY  
TENNIS BOXING  
FOOTBALL SWIMMING  
Etc., Etc.

**CAMP EQUIPMENT**

- TENTS, CAMP BEDS AND  
CAMP FURNITURE  
of all kinds.

Write for illustrated catalogue.

**PAGETS (SPORTS) LTD.,**

18, St. Martin's le Grand  
London, England.

When writing to Advertisers mention East Africa and ensure Special Attention.

# EAST AFRICA



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

Vol. 5, No. 27

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1929.  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription Sixpence  
10/- post free.

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY T. JOELSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES:  
91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1  
Telephone: Museum 370. Telegrams: "Limtable, London."

## Official Organ in Great Britain

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

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

First Thoughts on the Report	571	Comp. Fire Commissions	589
Report of Commission on Closer Union in East Africa	570	Personalities	590
General Hammond on Transport in East Africa	587	East Africa in the Press	592
East Africa's Bookshop	588	Improving Tropical Agriculture	595
Letters to the Editor	588	The Victoria Falls Hotel	598
		Kyambura and the Empire	601
		Native Education in Uganda	601

## FIRST THOUGHTS ON THE REPORT

The chief need in Eastern Africa today is that there should be applied throughout the territory as a whole, consciously and without vacillation, a Native policy, which, while adapted to the varying conditions of different tribes and different territories, is consistent in its main principles. Such is the view of the Commission on Closer Union, which regards the contact between the white and black races in Africa as one of the great problems of the twentieth century. It commends the immediate appointment of a High Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, charged with the duty of maintaining and developing the policy of closer union of Native policy, and of supervising and controlling of native services, and of the general work of discussing and proposing improvements in the constitution of Kenya. Responsibility for the development of the three territories will

inquiry by the High Commissioner into questions affecting land policy in the Native and non-Native areas. Native production, labour, administration, education, and taxation, and there will be general agreement that no further time should be lost in preparing for unified control of such services as communications, customs, defence, and research, but it would not be surprising to find opposition to the proposals concerning the Kenya constitution, as to which the Chairman and his colleagues have failed to agree; indeed, Sir Reginald Maitland, Sir George Schuster, and Mr. J. H. Oldham go so far as to rule out the possibility of responsible Government for the Colony at any time in the future. If the report of the High Commissioner is favourably received by the Imperial Government, the appointment is proposed of a Governor-General, who should have delegated to him most of the functions of supervision and control now exercised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and whose duty it would be to hold the scales of justice even between the various racial communities, and to co-ordinate services of common interest.

While the Commission lays great stress on the paramountcy of Native interests, it does not interpret that as a bar to white settlement; on the contrary, it recommends that the best of Native interests should be clearly and fully safeguarded, that land then available for white settlement should be clearly demarcated, and that the Imperial Government should lend to white settlers more support than has been the case in the past. It is interesting that the Imperial Government must maintain its trusteeship of the Native races, the Commissioners recommend that Native interests should be represented in the Kenya Legislative Council by Europeans especially chosen for that task. That they are fully alive to the great danger which to-day separates the Native from civilisation is evident from a declaration that one of the greatest dangers arising out of the contact between modern European civilisation and the Natives of Africa is that the latter may, with their natural initiative facilities, acquire superficial intellectual attainments without having had time to build up a long process of training the habits of mind and character without which intellectual attainment is a dangerous possession. The Commissioners lay no limits to the possibilities of Native advancement in education and civilisation, but they think that the white and black races can for a long time to come, and possibly for all time, develop mutually

and with the greatest advantage to each of the  
agent-lives, and each pursues its own path of  
development, both may feel able to live  
happily in a single State without the need of a  
struggle for dominion, provided the proposed Gen-  
eral Authority acts as the final arbiter in issues  
in which there is a conflict of racial interests. They do  
not regard the ballot-box as an instrument likely  
within any foreseeable future to be suitable to native  
conditions, and when the natives have fully trained  
fitted themselves for direct participation in the Gov-  
ernment of any of the territories, they consider that  
such representation should come through their tra-  
ditional leaders and not through those who have  
detached themselves from their traditions and  
whose claims will depend mainly on a facility for  
acquiring a knowledge of English and superficial  
marks of European civilisation. Thus any political  
development should take the form of a steady  
share in the management of village and local affairs,  
gradually building up larger associations by a pro-  
cess of unforced coalescence.

These continual references to Native affairs may  
perhaps, incline the superficial reader to the view  
that the Commissioners underrate the importance of  
white settlement, but such a conclusion is not really  
justified. They hold European civilisation to be the  
one great hope of progress for Africa, and they  
insist that where there is a place for it, and the  
settlements are of the right type, white settlement  
can become a powerful reinforcement of western civi-  
lisation, and increase the benefits which that civi-  
lisation can give to the peoples of Africa. It is quite  
certain that nothing like the present development of  
the highlands of Kenya could have been achieved  
without the introduction of a vigorous community  
of European settlers. While this development has  
increased the wealth of the world, it may at the same  
time benefit the Natives, since on the best European  
farms Natives may receive, through contact with  
their white masters, an education more practical and  
more formative than anything that they can be  
taught in the schools. Notwithstanding the diffi-  
culties to which it gives rise, white settlement pro-  
vides a stimulus and example which may in the long  
run promote and hasten the progress of the  
Natives. Elsewhere the Commissioners record  
their unanimous opinion that "as individuals the  
British settlers in Kenya are in no way inferior in  
integrity or in their sense of justice to the officials,  
and indeed would compare favourably with any body  
of them within the Empire." Thus their suggestion  
that the Governments should concern themselves  
with the high quality of incoming settlers cannot be  
regarded as a reflection on the present British com-  
munities, who will agree that the introduction of  
men of the wrong calibre is as likely to do harm to  
Europeans as to Native interests, Tanganyika espe-  
cially needs more settlers of the right type.

In the report considers that the white  
settlers cannot claim to be the dominating element,  
but that in Kenya they are persons whom the  
Imperial Government may trust to a greater extent  
than hitherto. Whether the proposals as to the  
Kenya Legislature and the two suggestions as to  
the composition of the new Legislative Council  
—and on this matter the Chairman and his  
colleagues do not agree—will be accepted by  
Kenya as translating that expressed desire into  
effect remains to be seen, but there can be  
little doubt that the wider community will object  
to the suggestion of a franchise on a common roll.  
A resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921  
invoked to prove that the position of Indians in  
Kenya is inconsistent with the practice throughout

the Empire, where the position of South Africa, but  
the significance of this consideration lies in the  
Dominions, which voted in favour of the motion, have  
practically no Indian population, nor mentioned  
the matter as obviously of any importance. If the  
report is judged in the light of the character  
concerning Indian claims, the objections stated by  
likely to be favourable, for the critical Reel 1931  
shows that of the five Commissioners one has spent  
many years in South Africa and that another  
is now one of the highest positions in that service,  
and it is to be noted that the only two  
names mentioned in the body of the report as  
having rendered helpful co-operation to the Com-  
missioners are the two officers deputed by the  
Government to assist in presenting the Indian case.  
That must at the best be regarded as injudicious,  
and as an unnecessary irritant to local European  
susceptibilities.

There is an insurable danger that the report  
instead of being taken as a whole, may be  
viewed on the passages dealing with affairs  
of general public interest, but we hope that  
the danger will be avoided, in order that  
the proposed study may be directed in the Depen-  
dencies to the whole argument of the Commissioners,  
who are evidently anxious to ensure local consulta-  
tions as their general plan evolves step by step, but  
who have perhaps been over-anxious to make  
detailed recommendations which in certain par-  
ticulars might advantageously have been left for  
settlement as a result of the investigations and con-  
sultations of the High Commissioner. There is  
indeed a doubt whether the Commissioners are  
themselves satisfied with certain of their proposals,  
for they hint at regret that they have not been able  
to return to East Africa to discuss them. That the  
line followed by the Indian Commission, would, we  
feel, have clarified the atmosphere enormously,  
would have eliminated the risks of misunderstan-  
dings, and by removing some points likely to invite  
attack, would have increased immensely the value  
and prestige of a document on which East Africa  
has built high hopes. The irreconcilable conclusions  
formed on the one hand by the Chairman, and on  
the other by his three colleagues, obviously detract  
from the authority of the report, which, whatever  
criticisms may be levelled against it, must never-  
theless be recognised to give in its earlier chapters  
a strikingly clear account of the principal factors in  
the very difficult problem set before the Commis-  
sioners for solution. That statement of the general  
position constitutes a valuable contribution to the  
study of East African political history, even though  
the disagreement of the Commissioners on matters  
of great importance to Kenya, which Colony holds  
a pledge that shall not be coerced into accept-  
ance of proposals which she considers unsatisfactory,  
and the presumption that the present Government  
will not implement the recommendations of the  
Commission before the general election inevitably  
weaken the authority of a document prepared at the  
cost of a great self-sacrifice.

Without further aspects of the report we shall  
deal in our next issue, but it may be noted mean-  
while that the success of the proposals regarding a  
High Commissioner and later a Governor-General  
must depend entirely on the personal qualities of  
the occupant of the post. If investigation, consul-  
tation, co-ordination, and the local exercise of  
Imperial control were in the hands of a man who  
has won East African confidence to the extent in  
which it is reposed in Mr. Ramsay Gore, East Africa  
the Empire ought to have cause for self-con-  
gratulation.



# REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA

## IMMEDIATE APPOINTMENT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER RECOMMENDED

### IMPORTANCE OF ONE DEFINITE NATIVE POLICY EMPHASISED

The Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa has been published as a *Blue Book* of 354 pages (C.O. 234; obtainable from the Stationery Office at 6s. net). It is a document of the greatest importance to every one concerned with the future of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Malawi, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia, and we therefore propose to publish extensive extracts during the next few weeks. Careful study of the Report is indispensable to those engaged in public life in the Dependencies, for the whole future course of policy in the Territories must inevitably be influenced by the views to which expression is given by the Commissioners (Sir Edward Hilton Young, Sir Reginald Maitland, Sir George Schuster, and Mr. H. Oldham).

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. PRELIMINARY STEP (TO BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY).

A HIGH COMMISSIONER should be appointed for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika with executive powers, his special function being:

- To inaugurate inquiries and joint discussions on questions of Native policy.
- To promote unified control of certain services of common interest, and to settle on a fair basis any immediate causes of dispute or difference.
- To discuss locally and work out the arrangements for introducing the modifications proposed in the constitution of Kenya.

The formulation of Native policy involves more thorough investigation than we have been able to undertake, and must be based on a much fuller expression of opinion, official and unofficial, than it has been possible for us to elicit in the time at our disposal. We recommend that the Central Authority, when it is set up, should undertake inquiries and issue reports on the following subjects:

**Land Policy. Native Reserves.**—This report would deal with the following amongst other topics:

- The amount of land in each territory available for alienation to non-Natives.
- Policy in regard to land which is either Native Reserve or ear-marked for alienation to non-Natives.
- Whether in Reserves, where they exist, any land should be leased to non-Natives, and if so for what purposes and under what restrictions.

Before action is taken in regard to the matters dealt with in this report it should be printed and submitted for public criticism and discussion.

**Land Policy. Non-Native Settlement.**—This report should include:

- The agricultural and other economic possibilities of the land available for settlement.
- The pace at which non-Native settlement should be allowed to proceed.
- The methods to be adopted for controlling the density of non-Native settlers, and for giving the settlers such assistance as they may need.

The report would need to take account of the policy of the Government in regard to railway development and other forms of transport, and also of the labour problem. For the full consideration of the policy in settlement it will be necessary to carry out agricultural surveys of

great amount of unknown territory, particularly in Tanganyika.

**Native Production.**—This would include inquiries regarding:

- The provision made for encouraging and improving Native agriculture.
- The relative provision made by the agriculture and veterinary departments for Native and for non-Native areas, in respect of the expenditure of the funds, of the disposal of the treatments, and the number and qualifications of the officers assigned to each section.
- The railway and transport facilities available for Native areas, and the adjustment of railway rates as between Native and non-Native areas.
- The provision for marketing Native produce.

**Native Labour.**—The report would include, among others, the following topics:

- The effect on Native life of the absence of adult males, who have gone out to work and the proportion of males who can at any given time be absent from home without injury to the general well-being and progress of the community.
- The extent to which Natives have a free choice between cultivating their own crops and disposing of their labour outside the Reserves, and the general character and effect of advice given to Natives by administrative officers and by Native chiefs and headmen in regard to the disposal of their labour.

A comparative study of the provisions made by Native legislatures in regard to the regulations relating to the treatment of labourers in non-Native employment, settlement of Natives with their families on non-Native estates, administration of Natives temporarily employed or permanently settled outside the Native areas, and not under the administration of tribal authorities.

**Labour.**—The supply of labour in each territory probably available for non-Native enterprises, and the means by which the most economical and efficient use can be made of such supply as is available.

**Statistics.**—A report dealing with the amounts contributed to public revenue by the Native and by the non-Native communities respectively, and of the respective costs of the services received by each, and also with the

best available information required to make such calculations as possible, as to the cost of practical value, and the best means of obtaining such information.

**Native Administration.**—A report embodying the results of a comparative study of the methods and working of Native administration.

**Native Education.**—A report dealing with the curriculum in all school systems, and with other technical

education, vocational training and workshops, the instruction of Natives working for Native employers generally, the training and supply of teachers, and the possibility of a combined institution for higher education.

The manner in which these investigations can best be carried out would need to be determined in each case after a careful preliminary survey of the information already available, the further information required, the sources from which it can be obtained and the methods most suitable for obtaining it.

Reports on a number of the subjects mentioned are already in existence, but what is required is to complete these, and still more to combine and compare the experience of the three territories. For example, a subject as Native administration is being considered in the present report, the Kasondo or Kikuyu Reserve should be considered in the light of experience which has been gained in Tanganyika and vice versa.

Answers must be sought to such questions as the following—

Are there traditional Native institutions in Kenya of which greater use might have been made than has actually been done in building up Native authorities?

Has there been in Tanganyika a tendency to go too fast in the delegation of powers to Native authorities?

**FIRST STAGE OF DEFINITE PLAN**

The results of the preliminary inquiries carried out by the High Commissioner should be reviewed by His Majesty's Government, and if they thought fit the post of Governor-General of Eastern Africa should be created in place of the present High Commissioner. The Governor-General is to be a link between the Secretary of State and the local Governments, and for this purpose the plan includes changes of organisation both in Africa and in London.

1. The Governor-General should exercise so far as they can be delegated to him the functions of supervision and control now exercised through the Secretary of State, and should be endowed for this purpose with executive powers, and with control over legislation but these powers and control should be exercised only for certain purposes which would be conveyed to him in his instructions.

2. The principal duties of the Governor-General will be—

- (a) To secure Imperial interests and the proper discharge of the responsibilities of His Majesty's Government.
- (b) To hold the scales of justice even between the various racial communities.
- (c) To co-ordinate services of common interest.

The most important duty of the Governor-General under heads (a) and (b) above will be to direct the course of Native policy and to supervise its working. Although the main principles of this policy will have been settled before his appointment, partly by the declarations of His Majesty's Government and partly as a result of the inquiries and discussions which we recommend, they could not be applied with the precision of a legal code. There will always be a need for personal direction in the application of such principles to particular cases. Moreover, some of the inquiries that we have proposed will probably need to be completed, and others to be initiated. In fact, Native policy will always be a living problem producing new ramifications as the Natives advance in civilisation. The task of direction will include both the function of supervising legislative or administrative action and the constructive task of initiating policy. For the latter purpose it will be particularly useful to have a central authority as the spot to call together conferences of Governors or of heads of technical departments.

The Governor-General should work with the following bodies—

- (a) For general purposes, a small Advisory Council comprising officials and non-officials of all three Dependencies.

We have in mind a Council composed of the three Governors attended by any official whose assistance may be required for a particular discussion and representatives of the non-official, including the Native, communities from

each of the Dependencies. It would be convenient if this Council were to be elected for its composition, not only in order to give it a certain stability, and it will be desirable to have the same members to meet together for the purpose of giving their views on the various subjects which will come before the Council, and whether they will call on the Governor-General for any particular action. We contemplate that he will call on the three Governors by the letter method. Naturally, discussion with the Governors alone would be suitable for dealing with very confidential matters or for the consideration of policy, as a preliminary to submitting proposals to the Advisory Council. As the Council would be advisory only and there would be no decision according to a majority vote, the exact number of representatives from each territory is not of primary importance. Consideration of technical officers should be conveyed for special inquiries.

**3. For services of common interest.**

**Transport.**—An Inter-Colonial Advisory Railway Council for the three Dependencies organised on the same lines as the existing Railway Council of Kenya and Uganda.

We propose, in the first place, that the composition of the existing Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council—the existing Port Advisory Board—should be similarly extended to Kenya and Uganda and that the Governor-General should be invited to include in his four representatives from Tanganyika, and that the Governor-General shall be the High Commissioner for Transport for the three territories. The mission of the Governor-General in the existing arrangements is to act as a link between the Governments of Kenya and Uganda. We propose an equal representation by Tanganyika in the new Council, it is probable that from some time to come a large part of the business which comes before the Council will concern Kenya and Uganda, and it may be found convenient to arrange certain meetings at which the presence of the Tanganyika representatives need not be necessary. On the other hand, a special aspect of closely connected interests will be dealt with the management of the Tanga-Moshi-Arusha section of the Tanganyika railway system is placed, as we recommend, under the management of the Kenya-Uganda Railway Administration. Moreover, on questions of rates and many other matters of general interest it is desirable that the views of the Tanganyika representatives should be heard, although it is no means probable that a complete uniformity of rates. It is important to emphasize that the position of the Council will be advisory only the ultimate decision resting with the Governor-General. There can, therefore, be no question of the eight members representing Kenya and Uganda voting in a majority by the mere majority of their votes against the four members representing Tanganyika.

The High Commissioner for Transport for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, with an Inter-Colonial Advisory Council or Board, the Governor-General will be able to deal with many of the matters which require immediate action. It is important to inaugurate an inquiry into the financial position and prospects of the Kenya-Uganda Railway and the Tanganyika Railways with a view to the formulation of a suitable basis for eventual joint working when the time is ripe for such a change.

**4. The Customs.**—An Inter-Colonial Customs

Council organised on the same lines as the existing Railway Council.

4. During the preliminary period and the first stage the status of the three Governors is to be affected as little as possible. They should retain the title of Governor and their present rates of pay, and should continue to be for all practical purposes the sole representatives in their own territories.

We do not propose any alteration in the title of the local Governors, but it would give a false impression of their functions if they were to be described as Lieutenant-Governors. It is desirable to have adopted the title of Governor-General, but we do not think it necessary for this title to be a title of rank in the particular circumstances. It is desirable that the title of Governor-General should be used in a dignified and ceremonious way, but it is not necessary to insist on its use in the ordinary course of business. The title of Governor-General should be used in the same way as the title of Governor in the United Kingdom, and should be regarded as being of the same rank as the title of Governor with other Colonial Governors. The title of Governor-General should be used in the same way as the title of Governor in the United Kingdom, and should be regarded as being of the same rank as the title of Governor with other Colonial Governors. The title of Governor-General should be used in the same way as the title of Governor in the United Kingdom, and should be regarded as being of the same rank as the title of Governor with other Colonial Governors.

The appointment of a Governor-General, a superior executive authority on the spot, must have some technical effect on the status of the Governors. Nevertheless, we think it possible to devise an arrangement which would leave their status within their own territories for all practical purposes the same as it is at present. A smaller for the relations which we have in mind is that which exists between His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan with his headquarters in Cairo, and the Governor-General of the Sudan. The three Governors, during this first stage, should continue to be regarded as His Majesty's representatives in their own territories, and when the Governor-General travels in their territories, he should take care to allow no contrary impression to be created in the Native mind. The conception of a higher authority in the background in the person of the Secretary of State is already familiar to the Native mind, as we can testify from the evidence which we have received, and as far as the Native is concerned the Governor-General should step into this position and be regarded as a natural projection of the personality of the Secretary of State.

**Organisation in London.**

The Secretary of State should have available:

- (a) For consultation on matters of policy in Eastern Africa (including Zanzibar) and Central Africa a small Advisory Council.

Without committing ourselves to detailed recommendations as to the composition of such a Council, we suggest that its members should be drawn from five to seven and that its members should include both men who distinguished official careers and others with business knowledge. As regards the selection of such representative bodies as the Joint East African Board or the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce might be consulted. It appears also desirable that the missionary point of view should be represented. On the analogy of the India Council we think its members should be paid.

- (b) A Finance Committee, a Transport Committee, or possibly a Joint Finance and Transport Committee, of which the Financial Adviser to the Secretary of State and the Transport Adviser (if any) would be members. The Chairman (or Chairmen) of these Committees should sit on the General Advisory Council.

6. To assist in the further consideration of policy the periodical Conferences for the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa should be held in London and should be attended by official and unofficial delegates.

7. For the information of Parliament on the course of affairs in Eastern and Central Africa Annual Reports should be prepared by the Governor-General and by the Governors of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and published as a Parliamentary Paper with the comments of the East African Council.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS OF KENYA, UGANDA, AND TANGANYIKA.**

1. No changes are needed at present in the Legislative Councils of Uganda and Tanganyika.  
2. Simultaneously with, or subsequent to, the creation of the post of Governor-General, the following change should be introduced in the composition of the Legislative Council of Kenya:

Four of the official members of the Legislative Council should be replaced by four official members nominated to represent Native interests (in addition to the missionary already appointed for the purpose).

We must now consider the representation of Non-Native interests in the Legislative Council, and the various questions on the important points: first, the adequacy of the present number of members, and secondly, the relations between the African and Indian communities. The issues involved in these questions are some of the most difficult which we have had to study, and have occupied

The Chairman dissents from Recommendation 1 and 2 to the extent stated in his Additional Recommendations.

A large proportion of our... After very careful deliberation we have decided to recommend no change in the present number, at least until some experience has been gained of the results in practice of other proposals, and until certain further inquiries have been made. Our reasons are two-fold.

On the one hand we are recommending an important step in the relaxation of official control, and we think it wise that the effect of this change should be tested, before any further increase in the number of elected unofficial members is made. On the other hand, we do not think it right to reduce the *franchise* as regards the relative representation of Europeans and Indians without prior consideration of the whole basis of the franchise. The existing arrangement for Indian representation was arrived at after much controversy and long deliberation by His Majesty's Government. If it is to be disturbed the whole basis of the arrangement must be reconsidered, and this can only be done after complete inquiries which we have not been able to undertake. We think, moreover, that it can be done with better chance of success after there has been an opportunity to create, as a result of our proposals, a better spirit of co-operation than has hitherto prevailed. We can better explain the reasons for, and the exact nature of, our recommendations as to further possible developments after considering the effect of our immediate proposals.

This will be clear from the following table:

Official Member	Present Position	Proposed Position
Appointed ex-officio	1	0
Nominated African officials	1	0
Nominated African officials	1	0
Total Official Members	3	0
<i>Unofficial Members</i>		
Elected Europeans	11	11
Elected Indians	1	1
Elected Africans	0	4
Total Unofficial Members	12	16
Total Official Members	15	16

The obvious and most important effect of the change proposed is the removal of the official majority, and this is intended to be the first step in the progressive relaxation of official control in the Council, to be undertaken in proportion as the control of the Central Authorities in essential matters becomes secure and effective. When the unofficial members of the Council are so numerous they will be able to pass on their own measure independently of the official members. In the long run, when the unofficial groups in the Council are divided on an occasion, the Government will be able to give its support to the side which it believes to be in the right, and will thus be enabled to exercise in such a manner as to secure the desired result, which may be described as a "constructive" result.

3. No further change is recommended in the present composition of the Legislative Council of Kenya, but it is contemplated that at later stages there will be a progressive increase in the representation of Native interests, and a progressive diminution in the proportion of official members.

It will be possible, even as a further step, to reduce the strength of the official vote without depriving the Government of its power to exercise authority in the essential cases of National and Native safety, and the maintenance of Native interests, if present proposals are not regarded as of sufficient importance to these interests, and when the Government is able to pass on their measure independently of the official members. It is a corresponding reduction of the number of official members, and at the same time retaining a casting vote for the Government. The power of the Government to act as arbiter in a conflict of racial interests by the use of the official vote can be safely surrendered only when it has become clear that the principles of policy laid down by the Imperial Government have become so generally accepted, and the powers of the Central Authorities to enforce their observance have been

It will be possible to provide for a reduction of the British official number by taking the Government out of the category. That will leave the Government the latitude to make any further reductions of the whole reduction we made of the number of nominated members, and already a number of the present unofficial members would be able to fill the vacancies. The Governor has power to fill the remaining seats by nomination.



proved to be so effective that there is no danger of one community using its superior strength in the Council to impose its will on the other communities against their interests and desires.

The creation of an unofficial majority must be recognised as introducing a substantial change in the existing situation and it is necessary to consider whether this plan does not involve the risk of a deadlock between an official majority and an irremovable official executive with all the well-known difficulties which such a situation creates. We have indeed accepted a case where, in the lessons of Colonial history, such a situation, if it persists, is intolerable and must inevitably lead to a responsible government as the only escape. If our plan involved any such danger it would be entirely unacceptable. There are, however, essential features which appear to eliminate such a danger. The very nature of the unofficial majority makes it reasonable to believe that, if it votes together on any issue, this can only be for the purpose, not of embarrassing the Government, but to give genuine support to a particular measure. The combination of the different interests represented would be evidence of a strong public opinion in the territory, which it would be difficult for any Government to oppose even if it had an official majority. In the real world, where will be the power of the Governor to withhold his assent from and the power of the Central Authority himself to justify any measure which is considered necessary to reject or to pass in opposition to the unofficial vote. We intend indeed that the exercise of these powers will be limited, but such powers will give just the added safeguard required.

The safeguards which we thus create to help provide in our plan against any abuse of its power by the unofficial majority, may perhaps from another point of view be regarded as so strong as to make the advantages offered illusory. But the surrender of an official majority and the representation of Native interests in the Council, an important change in the character of the Council, the division of powers will no longer be between the elected European members and the Government, commanding a majority in the Council, and acting as the main advocate of Native interests. Under the new conditions there will be the possibility of various groupings on different questions, and where there is an issue between Native and non-Native interests, the arguments will be between their two sets of representatives, the Government holding the balance between them.

Such an arrangement will throw into much clearer relief the real nature of the political problem of Eastern Africa, which is how communities differing widely from one another in tradition, habits and stage of development can form a single community. In so far as the unofficial representatives of the different communities succeed in reaching agreement, they will have increasing power to determine the laws under which they shall live. In so far as they are unable to resolve their differences, it is to the advantage of all that the questions at issue should be settled by an impartial authority rather than by a trial of political strength, which can inevitably assume a racial character and lead to increasing racial tension.

Consideration should be given to the replacement of adult franchise by a franchise based on a minimum of either civilisation or education. The nature of the franchise to be imposed should be a matter for inquiry by the High Commissioner in discussion with the Government of Kenya and representatives of the unofficial communities.

The changes which the new franchise qualifications would effect in the respective numbers of European and Indian voters should be made clear to the leaders of both communities, and the High Commissioner should endeavour to induce them to come to an agreement on the question of election on a common roll.

Concurrently with the changes proposed in the composition of the Executive Council of Kenya the Governor-General should be empowered to enact legislation and to exercise functions which he regards as essential but the details of his responsibilities, certain to be laid on the authority of that Council.

#### D. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Institutions of local or municipal government should be vigorously developed and settled in all suitable areas.

The working of the whole of the arrangements set out here should be reviewed after a period of trial and made a course by the Secretary of State.

It is obvious from the nature of the recommendations which indicate a course of tentative procedure by step, that it will be necessary for the Imperial Government, after a definite period of time, to review the working of the arrangements which we propose for the first stage. Since the relative strength of the different parties in each Legislative Council is likely to be different, any change in the composition of the Council must be the official concern of the Imperial Government. This is one of the chief points on which the control of the Imperial Government must be made effective. A review as we suggest, besides considering the composition of the Kenya Legislative Council, would include other subjects such as the working of the Central Authority and its relations with the Governments of the several territories, the constitution of the Legislative Councils in Uganda and Tanganyika, and the progress made in local government, both among Natives, and in the settled areas. It does not appear advisable to make precise recommendations now as to the method of inquiry, or the time at which it should take place. This can better be settled at a later date, possibly when the position is reconsidered at the end of what we have described as the preliminary period.

It is contemplated that the exercise of central direction by the Government will lead to the establishment of a Central Council with power to legislate in respect of services of common interest and with a central revenue.

### POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

#### A. NATIVE POLICY

1. The held of Native interests in Eastern and Central Africa should be clearly defined not only in the interests of the Natives but also with a view to making clear the scope for the development of the immigrant communities. In Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, a programme of Native policy for all three Dependencies should be worked out and co-ordinated after full local discussion.

2. Essential Native interests under the following headings must be defined and protected:

- Land
  - Economic development.
  - Vices and taxation.
  - Labour.
  - Education.
  - Administrative and Political Organisation.
3. The Governments of the Eastern and Central African Dependencies should endeavour to secure such a measure of segregation as will facilitate the creation of homogeneous Native and non-Native areas of sufficient size to become units of local government.

4. Native tribal institutions should be fostered and Native administrations should have their own territories.

5. Native opinion should be consulted regarding legislation affecting their interests through Native organisations of District Councils.

6. With a view to forming a close and efficient system of the production of Native areas, systems should from time to time be selected to represent the best systems of production.

7. In the annual report of each of the Eastern and Central African territories, a section should be included on Native interests giving data similar to that required by the Mandate Commission of the League of Nations in its reports of mandated territories.

8. For the purpose of securing all factors affecting the social and material progress of the Natives a Central Bureau of Statistics should be attached to the Governor-General and administrative officers should be instructed in the fields of observation and record.

B. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN KENYA

- (i) Representation of Native interests in the Council should be supplemented by the following measures:
  - (a) Consultation of Native opinion in regard to legislation through District Councils at periodical sittings.
  - (ii) Supply of full information on Native affairs to the representatives of Native interests in the Legislative Council.
  - (iii) Appointment of an Advisory Committee on Native Affairs to assist the Chief Commissioner.
  - (iv) Appointment of representatives of Native interests on all official bodies which take into account Native interests.
- 2. Advisory Committees should be attached to some of the departments of administration.

D. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

- 1. Subject to full local discussion and inquiry, the management of the Mombasa-Moshi-Arusha Railway system and possibly that of the Port of Tanga should be transferred to the Kenya-Uganda Railways Department.
- 2. The Central Authority should settle outstanding railway rates questions, in particular the question arising out of the extension of the Tanganyika Railway to Mwanza.
- 3. Standardisation of equipment on the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika Railways should be introduced as soon as possible.
- 4. The financial position and prospects of the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika Railway systems should be considered with a view to making arrangements for joint working.
- 5. Machinery should be provided for continuous laboratory study of railway projects.
- 6. Special surveys should be organised in Tanganyika in order to provide information on railway lines and settlements for railway policy. The results of the surveys should be regarded as a proper basis for loan expenditure.

- 7. On the completion of these surveys the following main trunk connections should be considered:
  - (a) Northern connection. — Either Dodoma-Arusha or Kilosa-Mombera.
  - (b) Southern connection. — Either Dodoma-Pfunda or Kilosa-Mtara-Manda.
- 8. In considering new railway construction the Government of Tanganyika should give preference to branch lines which could later become part of one or other of the main trunk connections referred to under paragraph 7 above.
- 9. Pending consideration of the possibility of constructing railways, the following trunk roads are recommended:
  - (a) A road from Dodoma through Iringa to the Tukuyu Highlands in Tanganyika.
  - (b) A road through the coastal areas of Kenya and Tanganyika uniting Mombasa, Tanga, and Dar-es-Salaam.

E. RESEARCH

- 1. The High Commissioner should appoint a special technical Commission on Research to survey the existing organisations and to report on the means by which the objectives of the Government should be pursued.
- 2. The Eastern and Central African Dependencies should be treated as a unit in any investigation of scientific research.
- 3. Each territory should refer to the research institutions of its own to undertake the scientific work required for the local purposes of the Department of Veterinary, Agricultural and other Departments.

F. DEFENCE

The High Commissioner should consider the question of a more efficient and economic organisation and distribution of the King's African Rifles

and similar questions, in consultation with the Governors of the Dependencies and the Director (Africa) of the King's African Rifles.

In the first stage of the control of the Central African Dependencies by the Central Authority, the various forces of the Central Authority should exercise control to the maximum extent possible. The Secretary of State should at present hold in the hands of the Secretary of State the originating proposals for the unification of military control when communications have been extended to the Governor and the Director of the King's African Rifles with a view to securing the reinforcement of this force wherever within the area could be considered by the Central Authority and its advisers, in consultation with the Secretary of State's military advisers in Kenya at a later stage. In this connection it has been suggested that the East African Defence Forces be essential in the area and an opportunity should be taken to be available to the Central Authority. Meanwhile the Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles should, at present, be a part of each year in England, in order to assist the Secretary of State and to keep in touch with the best development in military organisation and training. The proposals submitted above do not involve any restriction involving arrangements for the unification of the King's African Rifles and the East African Defence Forces should be visited regularly by the Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles in their duties. The boundaries of State territory in the area should be defined between Somaliland and the other States of the area, and the boundaries of the other States should be defined by communication with the Director of the King's African Rifles.

G. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND REVENUE

The Central Authority should be made responsible for the administrative services of the Dependencies of the East African Dependencies, the nature of which is not yet defined, but which should be comparable with the services of the East African Dependencies. The nature of the administrative services should be defined in the Administration Service. As far as possible, the administrative services of the Dependencies should be provided by the posts of the Colonial Secretary, who should be appointed from the ranks of officials in the Dependencies.

H. GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY

The Government House in Mombasa should be put in the disposal of the High Commissioner. The Headquarters of the Government should be the Government House in Mombasa. The High Commissioner should be the Governor-General and his staff should be appointed from their staff should be confined to the Dependencies.

I. THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

The East African Governors' Conference should be constituted in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and should be presided over by the Governor-General, who should preside over it and should be empowered with the Governors to take decisions and to issue orders for their execution. Recommendations are made regarding the representation of the East African Dependencies and the Central African Dependencies.

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS IN EAST AFRICA

(Editor-General) J. G. Hammond's solution

Specialty printed for East Africa

This is a very interesting and important subject... General Hammond, C. I. B., has a name which is a railway problem in the Colonies... Some of the problems of the Empire...

commencing with the fundamental proposition that the alignment of the Empire and its territories is above all else a question of transport... The main factor, for example, the opening up of the interior is essentially dependent on finding some means of transport... outside Great Britain... This was mainly due to financial reasons... It has proved that in almost all cases the railways had been built in the Colonies by private enterprise... as in Africa it had been the settled policy of the Governments... The Uganda Railway was built in the first instance solely for administrative reasons and not on commercial grounds at all.

Importance of the New Territories

An important solution is to be found in the opening up of these new territories... Even in those countries where immigration is one of the questions... the volume of trade in the imports, in the value of goods and in fact in the taxable values means alone a vast gain to the State... the benefits of the Empire... in short, a new way of life for the country... the Government point of view... an excellent investment.

There were three methods... which might be managed... direct management... benefit of the State... in which the Government owned the shares and were represented on the Board... in Africa road development is also under Government control... proper policy of transport development... hour Government... could be co-ordinated and treated as complementary... the tempering of the present wasteful competition.

Standard of Construction

Turning to the question of the standard of construction... General Hammond admitted that in undeveloped countries the problem is a difficult one... Were we to build for the remote future... For such a standard had its dangers... for much capital and for such unnecessary... In the present... said the lecturer, the decision as to the standard to be adopted must be

based on a judgment of the possibilities... of all the varying factors... that judgment should be based on the most thorough and accurate information... could be obtained from a survey... and economic... was difficult to be obtained... importance of survey and of not postponing it... it is clearly as to many new territories... more than which means might be available... Survey is cheap, too, even compared to the cost of building a road which would make a mile of road at a cost of 2,400 at the lowest... and full employment... in the first year... the rest of the... would find... for employment... Survey... a sure means of saving money... amount should be devoted... If the roads did not get adequate... possibilities were not thoroughly investigated... subsequently be found that a better... could have been obtained... and that it would be too late.

The importance of surveys... When we have collected the latest data we can get about existing conditions... continue to speak... we arrive at the thorniest point of our problem, the forecast of future traffic... To forecast what is going to happen in ten or fifteen years on a country only just opened up to immigration... is obviously an extremely difficult task... but it is a task which must be tackled... Otherwise we will be building for the future without making the slightest attempt to realise what that future is likely to be... failing anywhere else, it is usually possible nowadays to find some parallel... perhaps in another country... in which an indication can be drawn as to how the traffic is likely to develop... It may afford only a vague guide, but that is better than no guide at all.

It is in the assessment of the numerous factors which enter into the forecast... and hence into the decision as to the standard of construction to be adopted... that personal judgment comes into play... and it is precisely because personal judgment is itself such a variable factor that we must hunt its range by obtaining as accurate and comprehensive data and comparisons as we can... We will thus be in a position to lay down a weak, a bracket of facts, and say that... for example... which are cultivated the crops which can be grown... and the population of the... rate of immigration into similar countries... the same way in ten years' time... cannot possibly exceed so much... but must in all probability exceed so much... Having fixed that, we must leave the rest to personal judgment... trusting that the man who has to take the final decision is neither too speculative nor too timid... neither a spendthrift nor miser.

Road Transport

Turning to the question of road transport... which is of such vital importance to tropical Africa at the present time... General Hammond referred to the inroads which motor cars are making into passenger traffic and to their skimming off the cream of the goods traffic... and he commented on the extraordinary situation which had arisen in certain countries of Governments being forced to build or improve roads to compete with their own railways... He then passed to the question of districts which were at present undeveloped because of the high cost of transport... He was not mistaken to imagine that... densely populated... With very few exceptions... valley of the Nile and some parts of South Africa



and Africa, the sparse of the African population seriously limited the volume of produce, and therefore the probability of a railway paying its way. A railway map of Africa was a strong contrast to that of India, where as the latter presented the picture of a network, the former showed only a few trunk lines at wide intervals with comparatively few branches. On some of these there were only two or three trains a week each way.

**Railway Zones of Influence.**

Now the zone of influence of any one railway system, he said, is quite small. Whether the means of transport to rail be by porters and mules or motor, the cost is almost, if ever, less than a miling a ton mile, and I am very sceptical as to any benefit being often attained by motor transport. Nor does it require anything for the maintenance or operation charges on the road, a heavy item. The result is that, except for a few special high priced products, the one which a railway taps is limited to some fifty miles on each side of it. Railways with motor service are of their very nature uneconomic for long hauls, and in order to get the benefit of a constant passenger haul, and so increase the area tapped, by this means and in exceptional cases, the carrying and haulage may be increased to several miles or even more, but in actual practice fifty miles is about the average of the limit of zone of influence in tropical countries where their export trade is tapped.

How are the large inter-mountain areas to be cut down from a road? By even a single mile, it would mean that the existing miles could tap an area twice or three times as large as they do now with a corresponding effect on their revenues and prosperity. This, in turn, would make it possible for the railways to lower their rates, all which means increased farming and spending capacity to the benefit both of the railways and of the whole region which they serve. It would, therefore, also be a splendid stimulant to the construction of new railway lines, which it is not profitable to build to-day would then become good paying propositions.

**To Reduce Haulage Costs.**

How is the reduction in cost to be effected? The six wheeler has been a great step in advance as it provides a vehicle which does not require a first class road. Before its day the four-wheeler trolley could certainly in the case of the lighter types move over earth roads; but it soon cut them up and light maintenance became a very serious and costly problem. But with the six-wheeler has thus made a great contribution to the question of the road, it has not reduced the costs of carriage very much. It has reduced to a certain extent the cost of maintenance and repair, but the ultimate cost of this on a ton-mile basis has not been largely reduced.

As cheaper fuel, whether its use is made possible by the application of the Diesel engine or by gas-producer, will certainly lead to lower haulage costs, but fuel presents equally less than the other into the costs at present so that, though a great improvement like this would be most welcome, it will not give such a reduction in costs as we are seeking for. Nor will the use of the six-wheeler and cheaper fuel combined.

The best hope of an adequate solution appears to lie in a new type of heavy unit, which has been suggested by the author. This is a cross which large tonnage can be carried over a ton-mile basis at a cost of one unit could carry 100 tons and be capable of working over light built roads.

For choice, earth roads with an allaying them. These countries could afford to have a large mileage of concrete or tar-macadam roads, any more than they could afford a network of railways, but they should be able to afford properly graded and drained earth roads. A factor which helps is that, as a rule, so far as Africa is concerned, the principal exports, which lie in the bulk of the traffic, have to be moved only once a year.

**Large Road Units.**

If goods can be transported by road at a lower cost than I think the scheme of transport which I have looked forward to in these countries will be something on the following lines. A few trunk lines of railways about three to four hundred miles apart with branch lines in turn about two to three hundred miles apart, a few centres on these branches larger than units would work on in a series of loops with a maximum range of seventy to one hundred miles. Where necessary, the road units could cover two or three loops according to the traffic offering. The large road units would also act as fore-runners on a railway, to try out or open up new areas until their development had reached such a stage as would justify the construction of a branch railway and so save the heavy capital outlay until the need for it had been well proved.

These large units would be used in their turn by wheelers or animal transport, as best suited to the country, or even by head transport, though this should be discouraged as far as possible as it is uneconomical and diverts manpower from more useful occupations. These feeders would work over comparatively short runs of, say, twenty miles or so, thus keeping the total freight cost down. To anticipate further, it would not appear probable to devise some form of container in order to reduce the costs of transshipping from a large road unit and again from that to rail. In this way, in place of a network of railways which they cannot afford, these countries could build up a scheme of transport which was well suited to their economic needs and at the same time capable of tapping all their latent resources.

I have tried to show that there is a real scope for such an instrument of transport. I would also plead that there is a need of urgent economic development. The Americans already market large tractors capable of hauling much heavier loads than is now possible; their radical defect at present is their inactive action on the surface over which they pass. The problem is much closer to their conditions than to ours in England, where no place is so remote, is out of reach of a good road. They are well acquainted with Dominion land, and they are prepared to spend very large sums on experiments. There appears to me to be a real danger that they may forestall us and capture this new market just as they have captured the lion's share of the market for motors.

**Sir Clement Hindley's Views.**

Called upon by the Chairman to begin the discussion, Sir Clement Hindley stressed the necessity of treating the problems of African transport as a whole, and not from the English point of view. With regard to the state management of railways two factors were essential. The separation of the finances of the railways from the finances of the state, and the selection of officers of the right type. A combination of methods and of material were also important and he stressed the necessity of an economic survey of the country at the same time as the engineering survey. A complete traffic survey and a complete traffic survey

with the engineering survey, and that, and by careful comparison of the map for private judgment added to by General Hammond could be reduced to a very narrow one.

As for road transport, he had travelled through Tanganyika Territory, Kenya Colony, Uganda, the Sudan, and Egypt, and he could quite see the application of the lecturer's remarks. He would like to see General Hammond's idea of a network drawn out on tracing paper, and then over a map, whereon he had the motor tracks indicated. Was it possible to lay a large dual-track tram line across the country, for there were no roads in Tanganyika and in Kenya there existed only a few. The most uncomfortable motor trips he had ever experienced were taken in these areas. The trouble was not so much the matter of the so-called roads, but the absence of suitable material.

As to cost of transport, General Hammond's reasoning was not carried to its logical conclusion. If motor costs could be brought down to a certain figure, why could not a railway do the work with even greater efficiency? In India railway transport cost one halfpenny a ton-mile. If motors were to be employed, very heavy capital expenditure would be necessary for roads or for expensive machine plant. The roads were a very serious problem. He remembered one incident on safari, they came upon a lorry embedded to the axle, which the District Officer had had been there for eight days, and which they were only then beginning to dig out.

General Manse ventured on one word in favour of the standard of construction of railways in new countries. Put off, he said, everything unessential which could be put off—station buildings, signalling, and so on—but concentrate on things which could not be put off, such as grading and rails. He asked whether the lecturer by "one shilling a ton-mile" meant ton weight or ton capacity—the difference might be considerable. He thought that the large motor unit was advisable, but to produce such a unit required very expensive experimental work. The trial machines would be very costly to make, and the Empire Marketing Board was doing excellent work in undertaking the task.

Experiments in the Sudan

Mr. Philip Johnson was in general agreement with General Hammond, but the lecturer had, perhaps, exaggerated the proportion of fuel costs in the total transport costs. Careful experiments carried out in Khartoum with a motor petrol lorry showed that of a total of 1s. 6d. a ton-mile, the cost of petrol was only 1d. It was claimed that with proper care the cost could be reduced to one-fifth that of petrol. He was of opinion that the proportion of cost of fuel could not radically affect the problem, the solution lay in raising the weight raised at one time by one unit.

Mr. Vernon, of the Colonial Office, pointed out that in new countries considerations other than commercial entered into the problem of railways, there was the question of public interest. Railways might have to be constructed for strategic reasons, or for the purpose of obtaining revenue. Reasons which would never appeal to private enterprise. He pointed out that it was essential to keep the railway subject separate. He was emphatic in declaring that the roads which were meant to feed the railways must not be constructed to compete with them. Cases were known where roads had been made parallel to the railway lines, an absurdity in any general transport policy.

Surveys and Roads in East Africa

Major Blake Taylor looked at the matter from the East African point of view. He recognised the

great advantage of a proper survey, but in Tanganyika Territory there was no survey comparable to that in India, where 90% of the best line for a railway could be laid down from the map without going out into the field. As it was, the State must construct railways in East Africa, but in the absence of details many unexpected factors would arise when the survey was undertaken, and the line might turn out very different to what had been anticipated. He was in favour of agreement with General Manse on the matter of essential and unnecessary expenditure.

As for the roads in Kenya and Tanganyika, he thought the use of large units impossible. If a big machine were to be used, it would never be got up to the road again. He had seen enough of that. He would use the same unit again with an ordinary lorry. For the intermediate classes of General Hammond, he recommended fleets of 30-40 cwt. waggons, heavier ones would never get through. Such light waggons could be driven by natives with very little technical instruction.

General Hammond's Reply

In replying to the discussion, General Hammond said that he was dealing with new countries in his paper, and in them there must be need for personal judgments, which he admitted might differ very widely. The economic surveys in India were unique, there was nothing equal to them elsewhere. As to the question of road versus rail, his suggestions had only amounted to designing a grid, as Sir Clement Dutt thought. He was thinking more of the "inter-district" districts, the "scattered" areas, where a railway was never likely to go, the question was, could those places be brought within the scope of the railway influence? He was in favour of General Manse, he meant weight, when speaking of "ton-mile," not of capacity.

COURTESY OF AN EAST AFRICAN PASSENGER

No longer is a humble passenger aboard a homeward-bound liner, faced, whether the ship stops or shall not put into a certain port, with a lady passenger on the ss. "Madura," which arrived in London last Saturday afternoon. East Africa, found herself in the unusual position of being able to say whether or not she should call at Plymouth, or if straight on to London. When the passenger in question learned that she was the only one booked for Plymouth, she immediately consented to being taken on to London, thus saving the "Madura" considerable expense. Some ten hours on her journey, and reaching her to land, her passenger, much earlier than had been anticipated, the courtesy was reciprocated by the London friends of the British India line, which telegraphed to the lady's friends that she was coming straight on to London.

Tanganyika Government has accepted the recommendation of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council that a road should be constructed from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro (100 miles) at an estimated cost of £1,000,000, but that in view of the financial difficulties and consequent costs involved, the road should not be assigned to Kibao. In order to protect the railway from competition on high-priced goods over the Dar es Salaam-Morogoro section, heavy tolls of 100% on the Ruvu river are recommended, the object of providing funds for the upkeep of the river and of keeping heavy sections of the road as far as possible, and thus lightening the cost of maintenance.

**THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATION**

A Missionary's Striking Example.

THE REV. H. E. FULLERMAN, of the Church Missionary Society, who is engaged in translating the Gospels into the language of Ruanda's four-million inhabitants, is quoted in "The Glory of the Garden," a recent publication of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as having written:

"There are often great dangers to the translator in the existence of two words near enough in meaning in certain respects to be easily confused, and yet different enough for the choice of the wrong word to have disastrous consequences. The danger is increased by the fact that in such cases the Natives themselves are most apt to give misleading answers to one's questions, though willing to observe the real point."

For me the classic case of this danger is the two words for "mercy." Samson, my Native assistant, would never let me use the word *impuhake*, which is found in the old version, preferring another word, *imbabazi*. I asked him what *impuhake* meant, and he said that if a man saw another beating a child very severely he would say, "Have *impuhake!*" which would not mean "have mercy," but rather, "be careful (so you won't want to kill him)." He said that *impuhake* was a kind of fear. I was satisfied with this answer, but when I went down to western Ruanda to confer with the representatives of the other missions, I thought that I should probably be challenged for changing the word, so I asked some of the Natives down there what *impuhake* meant.

They replied "The same as *imbabazi*." I was very perturbed at this, and tried various questions, but they still maintained that the two words were the same, pointing out that the man of *impuhake* and the man of *imbabazi* would both intercede to save someone from being put to death or treated with cruelty. But when I turned to Samson, they admitted under his questions that *impuhake* was connected in some way with fear. At last I took him place one day on the march, and it was thrilling to watch the eager faces of the men as they threw themselves into the discussion—some let fall the remark that a man of *impuhake* would refuse to look at anything horrible or unpleasant, looked in this at once, and asked, "If the man of *impuhake* saw anyone suffering from a sore, would he try to end his sores?" "Oh, no," was the reply, "he would fear to look at them; he would try to get away from the man of *imbabazi* help."

Following on the clue, I found that the sufferer chose the word *impuhake* and *imbabazi* might only induce the same actions, the motives were entirely different. "*Imbabazi*" means really compassion or mercy, a feeling for the one who suffers or troubles, but *impuhake* is a purely selfish feeling, a pleasant selfishness, or of consequence, to put still, which may come from bloodshed or cruelty. How truly terrible to use such a word for the mercy of God! And yet a prolonged discussion and cross-examination were needed before the real difference emerged between this word and the true word for "mercy." Such a case is indeed a serious trial of distress for the translator.

The language and the extraordinary difficulty of accurate translation is well exemplified by this passage, and we wrote in full for the benefit of our

Scottish Farmer, reviewing "Eastern Africa Today," says:

"This book is indispensable to anyone who wishes to have authoritative and up-to-date information regarding the British East African Dependencies—Kenya Colony, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Zanzibar, as well as Portuguese East Africa. The compiler, Mr. F. S. Joelson—who is also editor of *East Africa*, the only newspaper in Europe devoted to East Africa and Central Africa—has spared no pains to make it a success. The result is a volume that is a geographical book, guide-book, business directory, and East African encyclopaedia all in one; and to anyone who wishes to take up agricultural or a pastoral life in East Africa, it is essential."

"It contains a great deal of useful information regarding climatic and soil conditions, the crops grown, and the livestock reared in the different districts. In this connection it is interesting to find notices of the investigations carried out recently by Dr. J. B. CORN of the Rowett Institute, in regard to the pastures in Kenya Colony. In the Naivasha District—which is primarily a stook district—it was found that the pastures were as rich in nitrogen, lime, phosphorus, and potash as good British pastures; and that the rate of growth of lambs was nearly twice as fast as Naivasha as at Abbe. These centres are 1,000 eight miles apart. The former about 6,000 feet and the latter about 8,200 feet above sea-level; and it is stated on another page that Molo is one of the best wheat-growing areas on the Colony. Nakuru is another town in the highlands, about twenty miles from Molo. Here Dr. CORN found the pastures so deficient in mineral constituents that interesting tests the name *Maurinus* was given to animals found suffering from a disease thought to be due to a deficiency of iron in the herbage. It was shown that this disease could be prevented or countered by the addition of salt of iron to the diet, and that feeding the appropriate mineral mixtures quickened the rate of growth in lambs and calves, increased the milk yield of cows, and augmented the weight of wool of sheep."

There are considerable areas of the East African Dependencies which appear to offer good prospects for the settler with capital, and anyone who is interested should procure a copy of this book, which should be immediately perused. It is obtainable from East Africa, 25, Great Street, Great London, W.1, for 6s. 6d. net, and to any part of the world by first-class air mail, outside to be covered by postage."

**FULL GIFT**

to Yourself or to a Friend

**"EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY"**

The British East African Dependencies are quoted in—

*Hands, how clever. Read them!*

This is the book which will be sent to any part of the world on receipt of 6s. 6d. East Africa, 25, Great Street, Great London.



IS IT "ZAMBESI" OR "ZAMBESI"?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

I note that you always use the spelling "Zambesi" and that your... Coupland's riddles for writing "Zambesi" it would be interesting to know which is really the correct form, and whether there is any authoritative ruling in the matter or not.

Yours faithfully

My correspondent's question can readily be better answered than by guessing the origin of the name of East Africa... soon after the establishment of his journal...

I have long been an advocate of correct nomenclature in transcribing place and river names in Africa and other regions outside Europe and civilised America... The British people were saved from the careless habit of spelling of "Native" names in India, Ceylon, Java, and Polynesia by the better education of the officials and missionaries settling in Africa, Malaysia, and Polynesia.

Amongst many of the British colonies and Provinces in South Africa has been Zambesi, which for the last half-century Britain and West in South Africa has been trying to spell "Zambesi". This was partly due to German influence... The original Portuguese rendering was Zambesi... His ignorant printers and editors may have afterwards rendered this "Zambesi"...

The original Portuguese rendering was Zambesi... His ignorant printers and editors may have afterwards rendered this "Zambesi"... I was, out there between 1880 and 1886... The root of the word is mbesi... Other correct renderings... Such were the views of Sir H. H. Johnston, Ed.

NAU SUMMIT, GERMAN WEST AFRICA

To the Editor of "East Africa"

As you have at different times... extraordinary geographical ignorance of our manufacturers and merchants doing business with East Africa... My address, as you know, is Nau Summit, Kenya Colony... Nau Summit, Kenya Colony

to dispatch... I had to... my boy... the sun... the scorching sun... the snake...

...the part of the affair... the idea that... the snake was curled up in the cage... the mouse used...

I much regret the death of the snake... I shall obtain another specimen... a "crest" originated from the Nyanzwa word sunzi... I observed the live snake raising its body as for the cage... head like a cobra.

Yours faithfully, T. A. SAKELL

Homeward Bound Motorists! OUR BUY BACK GUARANTEE. MAKE MOTORING TROUBLE FREE. ON YOUR ARRIVAL... ON YOUR DEPARTURE... FULL PARTICULARS FROM T.H. STANTON & CO. LTD. 14, 15 COCKSPUR ST. LONDON SW4

## Camp Fire Comments

### The Impudent Ostrich

A remarkable instance of the wild impudence of the Baboon is given by Capt. J. S. Mitchell. While on duty in the Kalia district, he saw an old husbandman patiently working away weeding his garden. While a big dog barked about ten paces from him, the baboon sat feeding on the crop raised with so much toil.

### Game Poachers in North Carolina

Game Wardens in Africa who are fighting the declining increase of poachers shooting from cars, especially at night, will sympathize with their colleagues—the keepers and police in England who are combating the same trouble. As is proved by several recent police-court cases, it is becoming quite common for young sportsmen to take a joy-ride into the country after dark, and armed with a gun or two, but preferably with air-pipes, to look off the roosting pheasant or snipe, hares and rabbits dazed to paralysis by the glare of the headlights.

### African Game Trophies

The Port Johnston Correspondent writes that a horned female water-buffalo was hunted and skinned (that Rowland Ward's "Horned Buffalo" game) mentions no similar case, though giving quite a series of abnormalities in other African animals. A tusker of a four-tusked elephant from the Sudan has just been presented to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. Three horned rhinos are known from Rhodesia and Kenya Colony, and a five-horned specimen is on record. A photograph of the abnormal lower tusk of a hippo, in the collection of the late Duc d'Orléans, shows the tusk spirally curled like the horns of a Marco Polo sheep. Doc Bushbuck sometimes carries horns, as an abnormality, say the editors, but no actual record of a specimen appears in the lists of trophies given. From other sources comes the information that six-toed ibex are not unknown in Kenya.

### The Thud of the Bullet

This is a monoclasmic age. One by one the accepted statements of a former generation are going by the board, and the cherished clichés of the descriptive writer are being torn from him. Where would this same hunter be, when imagining his thrilling tales of adventure by flood and field, without the phrase, "the thud of the bullet"? Now a famous shooter, Mr. W. W. S. Mitchell, declares that there is no such thing. He has read of people hearing the thud of impact of bullets, but has never been able to hear such with any concealable bullet, let alone a rotating H.V. Cordite-powdered bullet that with its velocity, and the spinning motion given it by the rifling, enters such a resistance as a living creature with a rotary motion similar to a corkscrew. The small ball, with its rotary impact, I feel sure is powerless as far as a human ear is concerned, certainly so in the case of the shoulder.

### And Then an Ostich

Good, why does any ostrich? An ostrich in a paddock, too much done, and grassly, distressed with the cold weather, and with the light and a world so different to that of his own, from what it was accustomed to, in his native home.

ought for some time to put its head up, beyond that, to stretch its neck, and head in the sand on occasion, but only now and then, sadly blown upon, by the wind, blowing from here, apparently, was a helmet, and the ostrich, finding in its search no sand, not even a sack or basket, pushed its head into a cage, which happened to be the home of two leopards. The ostrich was awakened by the noise, and came to see the story, but arrived too late to save the ostrich's life. On second thoughts, did the ostrich know what was in the cage, and is this a case of animal suicide? The weather was enough to make any tropical bird desperate, and in the absence of a corner's quest, who knows the state of the unfortunate's mind?

### Is the Hippo becoming Carnivorous?

Two items of recent news featuring (as the cinema posters say) the hippopotamus are extremely disturbing, writes a contributor. Captain Ritchie Kenya's Game Warden, announces in his latest Report that the hippos in the mouth of the Tana, the last stronghold of the great beasts on that river, have secured their ultimate extinction by an inability to compare their meals to the fare which nature usually provides. Almost simultaneously a London newspaper comes out with a paragraph detailing with gruesome veracity the sad fate of a visitor to an Indian menagerie. The unfortunate man it appears, while looking at the hippos in their enclosure, overbalanced himself and fell into it. In a moment the largest hippo rushed at him with open mouth and swallowed him head first up to his waist-belt. The horrified keeper reacted to his aid and prevented his complete deglutition, but were too late to save his life. If these things mean that the hippo is becoming carnivorous, it looks serious, for "Horace" is exceptionally well equipped for the business. He has width of scope, an efficient dental armoury, and internal capacity. With a little practice he should have no more difficulty with a man than some people have with macaroni.

### Can Witchcraft be Eradicated?

A regular contributor to Camp Fire Comments writes: "Two items in your last week's issue interested me very much. One was the capital story of the Lumbwa Native who was bewitched by a frog, and the other the announcement that the Tanganyika Legislature is to undertake the suppression of witchcraft by Ordinance. I could parallel the frog story and confirm it by thoroughly competent medical evidence, as no doubt many East Africans could do from their experience. But if the authorities in Tanganyika really hope to wipe out witchcraft, they are taking on a hopeless contract. It reminds me of the time I landed at Colombo, an enthusiastic griffin, and spent a few days with a relative of mine. Amused at the impudence of the crows, I endeavored to clear them off the premises. I succeeded with a gun and ammunition. My relative seemed a cold eye on me, looked me up and down, and remarked, 'There's no harm in your trying. Well, I tried, and that was as far as I got. I did not shoot a crow, in fact, I never had a chance of a shot at one.' They were miles too smart for me, others no harm in the Tanganyika people trying. It will be interesting to look for the result."—Many.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Robert Philie is visiting Kibondo.

Dr. J. A. McGregor is on leave from Northern Rhodesia.

Capt. N. Shelford is spending a brief holiday in the south of France.

Lady and Miss Felling have arrived in England from South Africa.

Dr. H. J. de Boer, Senior Sanitation Officer, is present on leave from Kenya.

Mr. C. C. Appleton, Cadet, has been appointed Acting District Officer, Pare District.

Mr. F. E. Irving has resumed his duties as Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Zanzibar.

Mr. R. J. Radford Ports, of the staff of Makerere College, Uganda, is at present home on leave.

Sir Griffin Archer and Sir Frederick and Lady Jackson are staying at the Hotel Victoria, Beaufort.

Mr. R. M. Maynard has arrived in Lusaka on his first appointment as District Agricultural Officer.

Mr. R. Gregson Williams, Controller of Mines, Tanganyika Territory, is now back in Salama.

Mr. A. E. Owen has been nominated a councillor of the Municipality of Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. T. G. Buckley has been transferred from Tabora to Mwanza as Acting Provincial Commissioner.

Col. F. Preston has assumed the duties of District Commissioner in theulu district of Uganda.

Mr. A. R. Morgan, Senior Agricultural Officer, Uganda, has recently been acting as Director of Agriculture.

Captain I. G. R. H. Bell, M.C., of the 6th K.A.F., has been transferred from Maloge to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. W. A. Dell has been elected Chairman of the Atlantic Painters' Association in succession to Mr. M. Scott.

Mr. H. H. B. Follitt is at present stationed in the Salama on his transfer from Nyasaland Senior Sanitation Officer.

Mr. A. S. Widgey, Statistician and Secretary to the Uganda Cotton Board, has been seconded for duty in the Secretary's Office.

Mr. William Ross was installed recently as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year of Lodge No. 236 (G.O.S.C.), Malawi.

Sir James Malcolm left London recently for Egypt and the Sudan. He expects to return to England about the middle of March.

Captain G. W. Repton has been appointed a member of the Northall District Road Board, in place of Mr. J. H. Hills, resigned.

Mr. F. Francis, Collector of the Municipality of Nairobi, in which town he was well known and much respected, died in mail coach from heart failure.

Mr. A. W. M. S. Giffin, M.C., has been appointed Acting Magistrate for the District Commissioner of the East Tanganyika District of Northern Rhodesia.

A branch of the British Empire Service League has recently formed in Dar es Salaam, Northern Rhodesia, under the chairmanship of Commander T. A. Maxwell.

Sir Claud Hoyle, British Resident of Zanzibar, is to be entertained to luncheon by the African Society at the Treacle Restaurant on Wednesday, February 11.

The Rev. W. L. Ellis, Priest-in-Charge at Broken Hill, left England last week by the R.M.M.V. "Carnegie Castle" to return to Northern Rhodesia.

Among District Officers on leave from Tanganyika territory are: J. S. Screening from Mwanza, Mr. H. W. H. Brooks from Kilosa, and Mr. A. W. Wisser from Mkwinda.

On his return to Kenya from leave Mr. Hamilton Ross has been appointed Assistant District Commissioner for the Chura, Kavirondo District of the Nyasa Province.

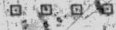
During his recent visit to Mombasa, Mr. Robertson F. C. Joint General Manager of the Union Castle Line, entertained many residents of the town board at the "Stephanie" Castle.

NOTICE  
Wanted: an experienced Civil Engineer wishing to dispose of his sword etc. to purchase the same with N.Y.R. 670  
Office: 91, Great Portland Street, London, W.

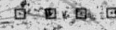
ST. RAPHAEL'S BUXTED, SUSSEX.  
ST. RAPHAEL'S BUXTED SCHOOL, C. of E., PARSON, Buxted, Sussex (S. 11). Headed a wife supervises boys' and girls' school. Special services. Entire charge if desired. E. E. Groves (M.A. Cant.).  
Capt. R. O. O. Buxted.



Mr. William H. Laughton, M.Sc., eldest son of the Rev. G. V. Laughton, pastor of the Weston Street United Methodist Chapel, Sheffield, sailed for Kenya on Friday to join the United Methodist Church.



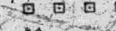
The list of guests at the East Africa Dinner published in our last issue contained the name of Mr. P. W. Roothman. This should have been Mr. P. W. Rootham, who is well-known to many of our readers, especially in Kenya.



Mr. B. Plumet-Woodgate, who served with the East African Mounted Rifles and the North Londonshire Regiment during the East Africa Campaign, has, we learn, been adopted as Liberal candidate for the Lewes division of Sussex.



Mr. F. Browning has assumed the duties of Superintendent of the Line on his return to Kenya from leave, and Capt. B. Neilson, Acting Superintendent of the Line, has reverted to his rank of Divisional Superintendent in Uganda.



Sir Sifton Branker, Director of Civil Aviation, who visited East Africa last year, was last week a passenger in a commercial aeroplane en route to Genoa to Barcelona which was forced to descend into the sea a few miles from Marston.



The Hon. J. Cumming and Messrs. P. Baer, E. C. Phillips, A. E. M. Crisp, K. W. M. Morrison, G. Morrison, and A. C. Freeman Pannett are the unofficial members nominated by the Governor of Kenya to Mombasa's new Municipal Board.



Mr. Andries Pienaar, the Tanganyika settler whose stories of wild animal life have aroused considerable public notice, and who has done a considerable amount of East African cinematography in the last couple of years, expects to reach London shortly.



The engagement is announced of William Addie, former Service Zambiar, third son of Mr. Charles Addie, K.C.M.G., and Lady Addie, to Rosemary, only daughter of the Rev. R. T. Gardner, M.A., and Mrs. Gardner, of Abbey House, Chertsey and formerly of Duke Hill, Lancashire.



The engagement is announced between Mr. Stephen and Commander William Guy Lloyd Cooper, R.N., only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Cooper, of Osaby, and Miss Margaret and Miss Patricia, only daughters of Mr. F. O'Farrell, M.P., of Pearislan, Co. Meath, and Mombasa, Kenya Colony.



It is well known that Miss May Davies, mistress of Nairobi, who had previously served in Malaya, Entebbe, and Kampala, was killed by a train in the Kenya mountains last week. It appears that Miss Davies was walking to her office alongside the line, when the train overtook her and knocked her down.

Lady Baile was just married at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel by the Royal Aeronautical Society and the Royal Aero Club, the Air League of the British Empire, and the Society of British Aircraft Constructors in honour of her flight from London to Cape Town and back. Brigadier General Lord Almoncy presided.



Mr. John Lee, C.B.E., formerly Controller of the Central Telegraph Office, whose name is on the board of the Laconia, at the age of sixty-two is reported as Honorary Treasurer of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and was in charge of the extension of missionary work in the territories with which this journal deals.



The recommendation of the Kenya Local Government Commission that the Town Clerk of Nairobi should possess legal qualifications has resulted in the resignation of Mr. J. Gilbert, who is generally admitted to have discharged his office with complete satisfaction, and against whose resignation members of the Corporation have expressed their protest.



Miss Owen Proger, only daughter of Mr. T. W. Proger and the late Mrs. Proger, of Emmaus, St. Fagan's, near Cardiff, left England last week for Kenya Colony, where she is to be married to Colonel L. E. Easton, M.C., of Turbo Valley. Mr. Proger, who is a Past President of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, is accompanying his daughter to East Africa.



Mr. W. C. Mitchell, the well-known Nairobi business man, whose outspoken comments on public affairs have won the confidence of East African generally and Kenyans in particular, protested at a recent meeting of the Nairobi Chamber for Commerce against the erection of substantial and permanent garages in the compound of the Supreme Court, which building, it is emphasised, was marked for demolition. This was, he said, a glaring case of ill-advised expenditure, and he wondered why officials should be entitled to free garages, when other people had to leave their cars in the dust and rain.



Mr. H. G. Scott, C.M.G., Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, who left Dar es Salaam on January 8 on his tour to the Malay States, was seen on April 24, 1928, in the guest sofa of the late Canon John Scott, of Hull, Leeds, and Wainstead, Education Officer of his Grammar School, Bath College, and King's College, Cambridge (where he graduated in 1909), he entered the London Civil Service as a leader in November 1907. In 1910 he acted as private secretary to the Governor, and after holding the positions in the Service including that of Chief Secretary, Ceylon, and Principal Assistant Secretary, he was transferred to Sierra Leone in 1917, and Deputy Chief Secretary. In 1925 his last post was appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory. Mr. Scott who attended the meetings of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in 1921 and 1922, will be much missed in Tanganyika as he was very popular and his policy of integrity and justifiable co-operation with the African public was greatly appreciated. Excellent was his success in his new post.