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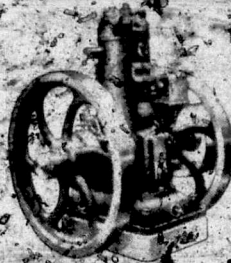
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
German Bluster about Tanganyika	645
Extracts from Report of Closer Union Commission	646
Convention Memorandum on Closer Union	647
Home Press on the Report	648
Personalia	649
Robert Fergus, Sir Donald Cameron's Memorandum	653
The Blue Mountains	660
Zanzibar Disturbance	660
The First Ascent of Mount Kenya	661
Frederick Jackson's Death	663
Letters to the Editor	665
East Africa in the Press	667

GERMAN BLUSTER ABOUT TANGANYIKA.

GERMANY, which objected to the appointment of the Hilton Young Commission, naturally dislikes its Report, which takes steps toward the closer union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, the effect of which would be to diminish with each succeeding year Germany's chances of retaining possession of her former East African Colony. Every Briton knows that the chances exist only in the imagination of busy schemers, but Germany will not be convinced by facts, and Yappitt's account in *Messenger* persuaded herself that her aim may be achieved by dragging out bluster and bluff, rather by inducing Great Britain to cede the Territory to her, if that be possible, by procuring the transfer of the Mandate.

To bolster up her ridiculous pretensions, Germany cites to her apparently righteous indignation all the reaches of the terms of the Mandate, and she keeps her anger hot, propounding numerous arguments based on false premises. The Government of the British High East Africa's readers know, but

never shown disapproval of the Colonial campaign she waged in the Fatherland—intends to call the attention of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations to the possible implications of the Report, and the Inter-Parliamentary Colonial Association of the Republic has resolved that British efforts at co-ordinating services in the three territories must be definitely dropped since, to quote Mr. Schnee, the last Governor of German East Africa, they are in absolute contradiction to the Mandate system as laid down in the Covenant of the League of Nations. That the distressing Dr. Schnee can see exactly as much or as little as his purpose readers desirable is well understood, but that he should have failed to note the scrupulous regard which the Commissioners have paid to the effect of the Mandate is an indication that his objection is nothing more than trifling. The Report quotes the passage in the Mandate which specifically provides that the Mandatory shall be authorised to constitute the territory into a customs, fiscal, and administrative union or federation with the adjacent territories under his own sovereignty or controls provided always that the measures adopted to that end do not infringe the provisions of this Mandate. It devotes five pages to an examination of proposals from the standpoint of the Mandate, and recommends that the greatest regard should be paid to the desirability of fulfilling not only the letter but also the spirit of the agreement under which Great Britain administers Tanganyika.

The German Press gives great prominence to the old and untrue statement that the Mandate was conferred by the League of Nations, and that the League must sanction any change in the present position of Tanganyika. The Mandate, as it is repeated, was not conferred by the League, but by the Allied and Associated Powers, to whom Germany surrendered all her rights, titles, and interests in the Territory. Fortunately, the Imperial Government has made it clear that Tanganyika is and will remain an integral portion of the British Empire, and Mr. Amery has repeatedly emphasised that the Mandate is merely an obligation which this country has undertaken towards the League, but is in no sense a form of tenure held from the League. When Germany was granted a seat on the Permanent Mandates Commission we expressed the fear that she would utilise it to inconvenience the British Empire. The presentation of the Hilton Young Report is the real opportunity provided as a test of German sincerity, and there is already abundant reason to anticipate the fulfilment of our fears.

KENYA'S CLAIM TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CLOSER UNION COMMISSION.

WHY COMMISSIONERS OPPOSE THE COLONY'S DEMAND

Hereafter we publish in our series on the Reports of the Commission on Closer Union to the Dependencies in Eastern and Southern Africa (Cmd. 334) by the House of Commons. The headings have been introduced by the editor.

A Predominantly European Electorate

During the period in which our vision is limited, responsible government can only mean that the predominant control over the whole territory would be vested in the local white community. It is in this sense that we proceed to discuss the possibility of Dominion government.

No British body of opinion in Kenya. So far as we are aware, has expressed the view that the time is now ripe for the grant of responsible government. But that this is the goal of political evolution is implied in the memorandum submitted to us by the European elected members and the Convention of Associations in Kenya. It was urged on us that "a federation should be no bar to the natural political progress of Kenya towards self-government, and that the time has come for the grant to the Colony of a new constitution providing for a European unofficial majority of members," and it was definitely stated that "Kenya is not prepared to enter into any federation scheme unless she is granted a step towards self-government."

For a long time to come the Natives will not be fitted in any considerable numbers to exercise the franchise. Hence the electorate to which ultimate authority would be transferred would be predominantly, if not exclusively, European. This is a complicating factor in a mixed State like Kenya, and a situation on these lines in Kenya would not mean, as in homogeneous communities, simply the management by a community of its own affairs, but would also mean the political control by a small white community of the lives and interests of two and a-half million Natives. It is necessary therefore to ask whether such a form of government is well-adapted for the realisation of the primary purpose of political institutions, namely the achievement of social justice.

The Fitness of Settlers not in Question.

There are few matters about which European opinion in Africa is more sensitive, and rights so hard to give suggestion that British residents on the spot are less fitted than their countrymen at home to be trusted in their dealings with the Natives, for the fitness of individuals is not in question. 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 men in the Empire. The difficulty lies in the fact that they constitute only one class in the community, and the question which we have to consider is whether it is a good form of

government that political power should be concentrated in the hands of a single class, whose interests may at times be in conflict with the interests of other classes.

One of the commonest objections made by settlers to government by officials is that the official has no personal stake in the country, and that his attitude is always coloured by the fact that he is a temporary sojourner. But this lack of material ties, binding him to the country, is precisely his advantage and strength as an administrator. It makes it possible for him to take a detached view. The remarkable position held by Indian civil-servants in the administration of India has rested on the fact that they have stood outside all local controversies and feuds and on the confidence which this fact has inspired in the minds of the people.

The settlers, on the other hand, like the other inhabitants of the territory, have a stake in the country. They are involved in its affairs. Their interests may come into conflict with those of the Natives in regard to land. They are, as a class, employers dependent on the Natives as a class for labour. They may have different interests in the incidence of taxation. They are not in a position to take the same detached view of questions in which their personal interests are involved.

Confidence in the White Community.

This distinction between the qualities of individuals and the respect in which they are called upon to act is of great importance. There are many individual settlers who, if chosen to represent Native interests in the Legislative Council, or to take part in commissions of inquiry, would sink their personal interests and take a judicial and impartial view of the questions they have to consider. It will be clear from the recommendations that we have full confidence in their ability to discharge this difficult and honourable task. But when the same persons take part in the Legislative Council as the representatives of European constituency they are there for a different purpose. The interests and opinions of the constituency which return them must inevitably be of greater concern to them than the interests and opinions of communities with which they have no direct political relations. They naturally sympathise eagerly and feel most strongly with his closest to their own experience. In representative bodies there is a threat of the unrepresented to the extent that interest in the Natal Native Affairs Commission (1906-7) reported, a white parliament by its origin and composition "stands virtually in the relationship of an oligarchy to the Natives, and naturally studies more the interests of the constituency to which its members owe their position than the interests of those who had no voice in their election, more particularly when the interests of the unrepresented conflict with those of the unrepresented."

Experience has taught mankind that a man, however just and honourable, ought not to be made judge in his own cause. An unconscious bias tends to defect his judgment. The objection to a form of government which concentrates political power in the hands of less than 7% of the population while the great mass of the inhabitants are unrepresented or inadequately represented is that it puts one small class in the position of being judge in its own cause.

Responsible Government and Native Aspirations.

A second objection to any early grant of responsible government to a small white community is that it must inevitably stimulate a demand on the part of the Native peoples to secure admission to the electorate. It would consequently turn their political aspirations into channels which our present knowledge cannot be sure of following. These have already to a certain extent been carried out. A demand has already been made on the establishment of a House of Representatives of democratic institutions familiar to Western ideas before the people as a whole are fitted for them.

The present backwardness of the Tribes of Kenya makes it easy to think of them as politically unfit. But it is contrary to all experience and reasonable supposition that the Native peoples will always be satisfied to remain unrepresented in the government of the country. In the course of time they will demand a share in the government of their own country. Responsible government cannot fail to stimulate the political aspirations of the Natives. They may remain content that they should evolve should proceed along the lines natural to them. Imperial Government, on the other hand, is not content in a local electorate. It is inevitable that sooner or later they would begin to demand a share in the government of their own country. It is not that which could be permanently resisted. It would have in it too large an element of justice, and has gained too wide an acceptance elsewhere to make its refusal in Kenya possible.

Once political rights were conceded to the Natives would come into play. The demand would be made that the representation of the Natives should bear some relation to their numbers and their part in the economic life of the country. Political power might thus in the course of time accrue to them in numerical preponderance. It is the Natives' population before that population is capable of discharging the responsibilities. There is as yet no evidence which would warrant a judgment regarding the ultimate political capacity of the African races, or of any rate of their capacity to control the administration of a complex modern state. Within the range of our present vision we must assume that European rule is indispensable to the welfare and progress of the Eastern and Central African territories. The grant of responsible government is a question advanced on the ground that the only means of making the white civilisation secure and permanent is to enable the Natives to know what the interests of white civilisation are. There is a real danger, however, that the course pursued might in the end lead to the opposite result and undermine the basis of European rule before there is any safe substitute available to take its place.

How Tanganyika affects the issue.

In considering the political future of Kenya conditions in Tanganyika cannot be left out of account. It is hardly possible to give political rights to non-Natives in Kenya and to non-Native enterprise develops, to refuse these same rights in Tanganyika. And conversely the course of political development in Tanganyika cannot be without its influence on Kenya. There can certainly be no white dominion in Eastern and Central Africa unless in the long run Europeans throughout the territory have the same political rights. When foreign questions relating to the terms of the Mandate, account must be taken of the fact that the European population in Tanganyika is almost in its composition from that of Kenya. It is not as in Kenya predominantly British. Less than half the European population of Tanganyika is of British nationality. It is of all and their families are in fact of a country. The proportion of non-British to British is considerably more than in Kenya. In the Northern Province, which contains at present the largest European population in the Territory, the British element, including officials and their families, is less than a fourth of the whole. Whatever steps may be taken to encourage British immigration, equal rights of entry and residence are secured under the

Mandate for citizens of all states which are members of the League of Nations.

It is clear that the responsible principle is introduced into the government of the Territory, serious questions will arise in regard to the political rights desired by the Natives. It is not possible to determine the subject of the grant of political rights to persons of non-British nationality, which is a question for the future. The object is to avoid a question as to the further complications which would arise in the event of responsible government to the Territory. If political rights were granted to the Natives, there would be an added difficulty in requiring the concentration of political power in the hands of a few classes which was not only a small minority of the total inhabitants of the Territory but a minority of the European population. If on the other hand, equal political rights were granted to the many non-European nationalities in the Territory, and as a result of the consequent democratic nations which are also members of the League of Nations, it would not be long before it would be possible to exclude from the franchise the Natives of the Territory. Since it is generally agreed that the time is far distant when modern democratic institutions can be safely introduced into Africa, the consideration of conditions in Tanganyika cannot afford any deeper objections which have been advanced against the introduction of responsible government in Kenya.

Kenya compared with Southern Rhodesia.

A third difficulty in adopting responsible government as the goal of political evolution arises from the necessity of ensuring that the main lines of policy, particularly on all matters affecting Native management, immigration, and the relation between the Native and immigrant communities should be consistent with the policy carried out in other African territories under British administration. It is obviously undesirable that the Natives, whose knowledge of each other's conditions and the improvement of communications should find British Governments speaking with different voices in neighbouring territories. This danger can be prevented only by the formulation and enforcement of an Imperial policy applicable to all territories, and the Imperial Government must consequently be secured in a position which will enable it to ensure the carrying out of such a policy. The geographical position of Kenya surrounded by territories in which the preponderance of the Native population is greater even than in Kenya itself is a fact which cannot be left out of account in the consideration of its political problems.

It may be urged that what we are deprecating in Kenya has already come about in Southern Rhodesia. It implies no disparagement of the Southern Rhodesian Government, however, and no belittling of the success with which it has dealt with its problems, to say that the constitution of Southern Rhodesia is still in an experimental stage, and that the problem of a proper place for the Natives in such a constitution based on the principle of democratic representation still remains to be solved, as the present Government fully recognises. Moreover, the differences in the conditions of the two countries are substantial. In Southern Rhodesia the proportion of Natives to Europeans is about twenty to one, whereas in Kenya it is ten times as great. A still more fundamental difference is that Southern Rhodesia is a territory of the Equator, with a general climate fairly uniform. For permanent white settlement, and that of the Union of South Africa, which has a similar climate. In Kenya, on the other hand, there is a wide area of the coast where white settlement is only possible on limited highland areas, whilst the country is surrounded by territories under British administration, which must always have to a greater extent than Kenya a predominantly Native population.

Responsible Government out of the question.

For all these reasons we find ourselves in complete agreement with the declaration of His Majesty's Government, made in 1923, that responsible Government in Kenya is out of the question within any period of time which need now be taken into consideration. The conclusion at which we have arrived is not intended to block the way to the

want of increasing responsibility and power to the local communities. . . . What our analysis of the problem shows to be unsuitable to any conditions which lie within our present horizon in Eastern Africa is that the executive should be chosen and dismissible by a popularly elected assembly. The grounds on which we regard this as impracticable are, first, that it would place the control of the government in the hands of a single small community among the inhabitants of the territory, while leaving the other communities with the character of the electorate was changed permanently excluded from power; secondly, that these conditions might lead to a change of the composition of the electorate which would place the control of the government in the hands of the Native peoples before they were fitted for the responsibility; and, thirdly, that for such time as can be foreseen the Imperial Government must be in a position to discharge its responsibilities and to ensure the carrying out of a consistent native policy throughout the Eastern and Central African territories.

An Elected European Majority.

If the transference of political control to a local electorate cannot be expected to take place within any foreseeable future, it is essential that the form of government adopted should not be one of the inevitable tendencies which is to evolve in that direction. The most foolish of all courses would be to set out to achieve one object and to create institutions which through their automatic working lead directly to another and different end. If responsible government were the acknowledged goal of political developments in Kenya, a case might be made for an elected European majority in the Legislative Council as a transitional stage. But if responsible government is not the goal in view, it is necessary to make sure that the constitution will not provide occasion for those difficulties which arise when an unofficial majority in the Legislative Assembly is able to pass or reject legislation and to refuse supplies but not to control or dismiss the executive.

It was put to us in Kenya that if an elected majority in the Legislative Council were in a position to withhold supplies and the Secretary of State had a veto over legislation, each party would possess an effective bludgeon which would prevent it from being costed by the other, and that, if on an occasion of this kind the budgets were brought into action in the British spirit of compromise and be dependent upon or come to the rescue and bring about an adjustment of differences. But the great teaching of Colonial history is that such an arrangement as has been described leads inevitably in the end to responsible government. It is therefore, if it is a definite conviction that the transfer of political control to a local electorate is neither right nor wise nor conducive to the welfare of Eastern Africa, it is necessary to avoid creating a state of things in which such a transfer might become unavoidable. Hence the rejection of responsible government as the goal of political evolution has as its consequence the rejection also of a form of government in which an elected majority in the legislature and an irremovable executive would be such a paralysing factor as the Native, who might claim the freedom and power to carry out a restricted, positive, and constructive policy.

The Separation of White and Black Areas.

In view of the immense difficulties which have been attempted to combine in a single political system, communities so diverse as those which exist side by side in Kenya, suggestions have been made for the simplification of the problem by effecting in some way a separation of white areas from those of the indigenous communities. This might be done either by placing the settled areas in different government hands, the rest of the country and so creating two separate legislative authorities; or by Governor in Kenya independent legislative authority over the territory outside the settled areas. It would involve separate commissions or High Commissions for the two territories.

* This suggestion dissents from the Section "An Elected European Majority" to the extent stated in his Administrative Recommendations.

of the country, and to the extent that the administration might have an advisory role in the future. It would produce from the area of settlement a population which would be the subject of administrative changes in the past. It would enable the political development of native communities to proceed more rapidly on its own lines. The white areas could be granted from the outset a more complete and familiar form of self-government than is feasible otherwise.

On the other hand, there are serious difficulties in giving effect to such a proposal. In the first place, the segregation could never be complete; there must always be a certain number of whites in the black areas, and a considerable number of blacks in the white areas, and the problems of adjusting the relations between the facts in the field and the administrative arrangements could not be removed, though its dimensions might be reduced. In the second place, the geographical distribution of white settlement makes it almost to devise any satisfactory boundaries, and even if this difficulty could be overcome, the different areas might naturally tend to become the different areas, with their own separate organisations. Neither the black nor the white state would be strong enough to support its own interests, and their common economic interests would necessitate some form of co-ordination. Such a union would probably be imperative and also some central control over communications, such as railways, main roads, posts and telegraphs, as well as over external defence. Thirdly, there would be great difficulty in spinning out the various services, such as medical, agricultural, and veterinary, which have been retained to serve the white territories, and if small separate states were established, each of the white and black areas would not be able to support its own interests. If joint services were retained they would need a common head and here again there would have to be some central control. The functions which would have to be retained in the hands of a central government in Kenya would be so numerous and important that the degree of self-government which could at once be given to the white areas would fall considerably short of what is desired.

In view of these difficulties, we do not regard the separation of any of the territories into self-contained black and white States as the right line of advance under present conditions. It is not impossible that future development may tend in this direction, but we consider that it is not to be the ultimate solution, which would best be brought about not by direct action, but by a process of dangerous operation for which no sufficiently skilled political surgeon could be found, but by gradual devolution of power to institutions of local government, which would themselves be concurrently growing stronger by a steady process of training and evolution.

Reservation of Subjects.

It was put to us by the elected European members in Kenya that they were not asking for the complete control of the Natives, and it was suggested that in any form of government that did not imply full dominion status the main control of the Natives could be kept in the hands of an impartial government.

The first great difficulty is that Native policy is so intricate and bound up with every department of government that the clear-cut separation of subjects is impossible. There is hardly a measure which comes before the Legislature which does not in some way or other represent or affect the interests of one or more of the Native interests. While the withdrawal of Native affairs as a whole would leave little business of importance for the Legislative Council in Kenya, it would not do so in a subject which could be made to give rise to continual controversies regarding the interpretation of the language employed.

A second difficulty in establishing responsible government with a reservation of certain subjects in the hands of the Imperial Government is that experience has shown that once the control of the executive has been transferred to a popularly elected assembly, powers of administration reserved to an outside authority are difficult to exercise and are apt to prove ineffective in practice. The primary responsibility of a government is to the electorate, and when it is a popular electorate it is to the electorate, not when it is an advisory authority. It is consequently very difficult for an outside authority to be able to exercise its powers of administration, and the only way in which it could be made to exercise its powers would be by a transfer of the subjects of the question to the outside authority. It would not be desirable to transfer to public opinion decisions on their side, not only to the extent

found willing to take such and government should be paralysed a condition which this situation the outside authorities unless it were prepared to have recourse to force would have no alternative but to do so.

Federation.

We have been concerned thus far with the political problems of Kenya. But these are closely connected with the political future of East Africa as a whole. The question naturally suggests itself whether the problems of Kenya would become more tractable if Kenya was a member of a federation of East African States, in which certain powers were reserved to the federal government, and a larger measure of freedom accorded to the individual States in matters not so reserved.

Is it possible to devise an arrangement in which Kenya might become a State possessing responsible government in a defined field, while at the same time forming part of a federation in which the two elements, State and the central government were subject to Imperial control? Would it be possible through an arrangement of this kind to retain in the hands of the central government those matters which are of Imperial importance, including the ultimate decision of racial issues, and to leave open a field in which Kenya might enjoy responsible government? To effect a federation on these lines it would be necessary, as in all federal constitutions, to make a division of subjects between the two authorities, and a clear-cut demarcation of spheres would be all the more essential, since the two governments would be based on opposite principles, the one being responsible to a popular electorate, and the other to the Imperial Government. At this point we are brought up once more against the fundamental difficulty of separating two Native affairs as a distinct subject. No clear-cut division of subjects and those which do and do not affect Native policy is possible, and a control exercised for the purpose of enabling the Imperial Government to discharge its responsibilities in this matter must cover the whole field of government.

The particular constitutional device of a federal system, therefore, offers no help towards a solution, and we are brought back to the same problem which we have already discussed under the heading of "Reservation of Subjects." In this connection the experience of South Africa is illuminating. When the National Constitution met to consider the subject of union and to draw up a constitution, the fact that the Native question touched at some point almost every subject and cut across every line of division led the Convention, after long and heated debate, to decide in favour of union rather than federation.

A Central Unitary Government Preferred.

The account of South Africa is interesting not only as an illustration of the difficulty of separating out Native affairs, but also as indicating that if there is to be a closer union between the Governments of the territories of Eastern Africa, it would more suitably be in the form of a central unitary government than of a federal one.

But whichever form is adopted, the essential difficulty remains that if the Imperial Government is to retain real responsibility in regard to Native interests and native affairs, its sphere of control cannot be limited to subjects, but must extend for these purposes over the whole range of government. The fundamental problem of regarding Imperial control for these purposes as the growth of political freedom and responsibility for the local communities remains the same. It is important that this should be understood and that there should be no idea that the establishment of a Central Authority representing all these territories either in the form of a Federal or quasi-Federal Government or as the Central Government of a united State could justify the relinquishment of its ultimate responsibility to the Imperial Government.

A central Legislative Council would give a broader view of many problems than the government of a single State, but unless it were made clear that the final authority on inter-racial issues and Native policy must remain with the Imperial Government, the same conflicts between unofficial and official representatives might ultimately be renewed on the larger scale. On the other hand, the establishment of a Central Authority in Eastern Africa, free from the disadvantages which already help to make the exercise of Imperial jurisdiction of policy more helpful and effective, and to open up greater opportunities for admitting the local unofficial communities into partnership in its exercise, and it is on this line that our later proposals are being worked out.

The problem is to discover a form of government which, on the one hand, will not be Imperial control

both effective and acceptable in matters in which special responsibilities are involved and on which conflicting interests of the different races inhabiting the territory call for impartial adjudication; and, on the other hand, will provide sufficient scope for the political energies of an immigrant community accustomed to representative institutions and untroubled with ideas of self-government.

Imperial Government Control.

The Imperial Government must retain such control as will enable it—

First, to discharge the obligations which it has assumed for the progress of the Native inhabitants, and as part of the task to preserve a fair balance between the interests of the Native and of the immigrant communities.

Secondly, to ensure the carrying out of policies and without violation throughout Eastern and Central Africa of a policy adapted to the varying conditions of different types and localities, but inspired by the same controlling ideas and based on the same fundamental principles.

Thirdly, to fulfil its international obligations, and fourthly, to ensure that policy in Eastern and Central Africa is not in conflict with British policy in other parts of the Empire, and in particular to prevent discrimination against any class of British subjects.

It is necessary, further, that the control should be exercised in such a way as will command the respect and co-operation, and enlist the co-operation, of the local communities.

On the other hand, in order to satisfy the legitimate claims of the local communities the form of government must be such as will—

First, allow opportunity and scope for local initiative, make full use of whatever political experience and capacity are found in the country, and provide for the growth of political responsibility in both the Native and non-Native communities.

Secondly, reconcile the conflicting interests of the various immigrant communities and promote co-operation between them; and

Thirdly, create in the minds of the immigrant communities a feeling of security which will rid them from anxiety lest a change of party at home may lead to a sudden reversal of the conditions under which they settled in the country and from the fear that their fortunes may be the mercy of an ill-considered and irresponsible public opinion in England.

Existing Constitutional Devices Inadequate.

It is clear that the ready-made constitutional device by which the two radically different conceptions of government represented on the one hand by paternal autocracy, and on the other by modern democracy with its conception of popular responsibility can be reconciled in a consistent and logical system.

All that is practicable is to keep both the objects to be achieved steadily in view, and to take such steps as at each stage are possible in the pursuit of either object, so far as this can be done without the surrender or neglect of the other.

One reason of the inadequacy both of the Crown Colony system of government and of responsible government as solutions of the problems with which we have to deal is that in both the functions of government are conceived too much as an indivisible whole. Responsible government involves the transfer to the ultimate power of decision in all matters to a local authority, since, as we have seen, the reservation of powers to the Imperial Government cannot easily be reconciled with full local responsibility. In a Crown Colony government, on the other hand, the control of the Imperial Government, exercised through an official majority, extends over the whole field of legislation and administration. The first step towards a successful solution of the political problems of Eastern Africa is to distinguish these clearly, and has hitherto been done between the functions, first, of the Imperial Government, reserving its powers through a central authority in Eastern Africa; secondly, of the local legislature; and thirdly, of local government institutions. In

the proposals which will be found in later chapters the responsibilities and functions of government are regarded as distributed between different organs, all closely related and mutually dependent, and forming part of a single system of government, but each having its own proper and distinct field of responsibility and action.

Importance of Developing Local Government.

We attach great importance in the conditions which exist in Eastern and Central Africa to the development of the institutions of local government, under which head we include Native administrations. The more such institutions can be developed, the larger will be the field in which real freedom and responsibility can be given to homogeneous racial communities in the management of their own affairs.

On the other hand, there are in existing conditions certain questions which must in the last resort be determined by the Imperial Government as the arbiter between the conflicting interests of different communities, and which from their nature cannot justly or safely be left to the final decisions of the Legislature of Kenya, an official majority in the Legislative Council is no longer retained.

It is only natural that Englishmen trained in the traditions of parliamentary institutions should carry with them overseas the ideas and methods of government to which they have been accustomed at home. But the character of these institutions may undergo a complete change when they are transplanted to countries where the conditions are entirely different, and but little examination is needed to make clear that the Legislature in Kenya is in fact a quite different kind of assembly from the legislature of a democratic State.

Why Democratic Institutions are Unsuitable.

Democratic institutions are founded on the principle that where there is a conflict of opinions or of interests the matter is decided by the vote of the majority. The minority give way for the time being in the hope that they will be in due course to persuade a sufficient number of persons of the rightness of their position, and secure a majority in their favour. But it is just this method of decision which is essential to democracy, and the conditions where the interests of different and politically homogeneous communities are in conflict. One of our recommendations is that there should be separate and independent representation of Native interests in the Legislative Council in Kenya, so that there will be a group of nominated European representatives of Native interests as well as the group of European elected members, and the group of Indians. The important point to notice is that in such a Council the relative strength of parties is not determined as in democratic countries by a general election, but is fixed by the constitution. Hence in any issue which involves a conflict of racial interests, the possibility of a coalition of a majority for a common appeal to the verdict of the majority is a possibility which is excluded. The essential feature of democracy cannot be introduced into Eastern Africa, and it might ultimately place the institutions and communities which have been created by the initiative and resources of the white race at the mercy of an inexperienced and politically unskilled black race. But just as little is it imaginable to set up a constitution which leaves to the representatives of the small white community a permanent majority in the Council, able to decide on its superiority of votes all questions affecting the lives and interests of the unrepresented masses of the population. It follows that where there is a conflict between the interests of different communities, the matter has to be decided by the vote of a majority in a representative Council, and this would mean that the community could impose its will on the others. Requests must be made to be tried by other methods. There are three methods to be tried, and only three, when there is a conflict of views or of interests that cannot be decided. The first is by physical force. The stronger men fight and the victor imposes his will on the vanquished, or the weaker may be unable to fight and take no choice but to submit to superior strength. But he is not likely to submit peacefully for force in the effort of holding another man's property, extending even for the moment. The second method is the parliamentary one of settling differences by the vote of a majority, which we have seen to be inapplicable to the interests of different communities. The third, and the only one which is not a matter of force, is that the question at issue should be decided by a disinterested and impartial authority.

A Central Authority for Eastern Africa.

The Imperial Government alone possesses the authority necessary for this purpose, but its powers of control cannot be satisfactorily exercised from a distance. It is in order to provide for the more effective exercise of these powers that we recommend the institution of a Central Authority for Eastern Africa. The decisions of such an authority may be expected to command greater confidence and respect than those of a distant authority, since a Central Authority for Eastern Africa will be in more direct touch with the local situation and the local communities, will have a larger opportunity of contributing their experience to his decisions. It is clear from what has been said that the reference of a certain class of questions to the decision of an imperial authority is necessary, not because of any lack of self-governing capacity on the part of the people in the local communities, but because of the racial conditions which exist in Eastern Africa.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Indians and the Common Roll.

COLONEL WEDGEWOOD asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India is making representations to the Colonial Office respecting the Hilton Young Report, and, in particular, whether that Government supports the right of Indians to a place on a common roll of electors, both for municipal and general purposes?

Earl Winterton: The reports is engaging the attention of the Government of India, but they have not yet made any representations concerning it. His Majesty's Government have promised that before any decision is taken they will give the fullest consideration to the views of the Government of India.

Colonel Wedgwood: Will the noble lord remember the attitude which he took up in 1923 when the question of communal rights and communal rural electors was raised, and will he now support the same point of view?

Earl Winterton: I am afraid the right hon. and gallant member has attributed to me an importance which I did not possess. In the negotiations to which he refers I was acting under instructions of the then Secretary of State for India. I do not see that the negotiations which then took place and the decision which was then reached have anything to do with the present matter.

Colonel Wedgwood: May I ask whether the present Secretary of State for India holds the same views that his predecessor held in 1923 on this question?

Earl Winterton: Perhaps the right hon. and gallant member will put down a specific question. It does not arise out of the question upon the Paper.

Mr. Swatlow: Apart from the view that the noble lord's hon. is at the ordinary duty of the Secretary of State for India to protect the rights of Indian subjects when the Indian subject complain of their rights being infringed upon.

Earl Winterton: I think the hon. member has not heard the answer which I gave. I said that His Majesty's Government have promised that before any decision is taken they will give the fullest consideration to the views of the Government of India.

Mr. Woodcock asked whether in regard to the appointment of an officer of the Indian Civil Service to a seat on the Legislative Council of Kenya it is the intention of the Government to appoint an Indian.

Earl Winterton: It has not yet been decided whether to do so.

Colonel Wedgwood: Consideration will be given to the suggestion.

Earl Winterton: The matter is in the hands of the Secretary of State. He should come to see the hon. gentleman, the question, no doubt, will give it some attention.

KENYA'S VIEWS ON CLOSER UNION

WHY THE COLONY OPPOSES THE HILTON YOUNG REPORT

"EAST AFRICA" PUBLISHES CONVENTION MEMORANDUM TO COMMISSION

Since the white settlers of Kenya Colony oppose the recommendations made by the Hilton Young Commission it is clear from the cables already published by the British Press:

"What method of closer union between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika did European public opinion in Kenya favour? *East Africa* is to-day able to answer that question by publishing the joint memorandum presented in Nairobi to the Commission by the elected members of the Legislative Council and the executive of the Convention of Associations of the Colony.

The proposals of the settler leaders were as follows:

The Kenya Settler Memorandum.

From the purely parochial aspect there are many who think it should be to Kenya's interest to refrain from federation with the adjoining territories and to pursue her own unhampered course towards self-government in the future, but, looked at from the broader and Imperial viewpoint, some form of closer union between Kenya and her neighbours seems desirable.

Lately, since the appointment of the Royal Commission, meetings have been held in all parts of the Colony, and the Conventions and Associations had met twice in session in Nairobi to discuss the subject of federation, and, without exception, the view has been expressed that closer union must be effected in such a way as not to interfere with the white settlement policy established in Kenya, but rather to further and extend that policy wherever practicable throughout East Africa. Further, that federation should be no bar to the natural political progress of Kenya towards self-government, and that the main hope for the grant to the Colony of a new constitution providing for a larger number of official members.

An attempt to establish a bare and last Federal constitution before any experiment at co-ordination is tried would be a mistake, and would probably end in failure, even if a scheme could be devised which would meet the views and sentiments of the three States concerned. It is therefore urged that a Federal Council composed on the lines and with the functions hereinafter proposed should be constituted for a period of five or six years only, with provisions for a review of the whole situation and a revision of the existing scheme should it be found necessary to modify it in any way or to extend it to a developed Federal Constitution.

A High Commission and a Federal Council.

It is proposed that consideration be given by the appointment of a High Commissioner for East Africa and the establishment of a Federal Council, which should be composed of senior officers of the services hereafter mentioned and six unofficial members, two from each of the three territories. That

the functions of the Federal Council should be to co-ordinate the services assigned to it, but that the control of finance (except in the case of the Railway, which is hereinafter more specifically dealt with) should be in the hands of the legislatures of the three territories. In other words, the Federal Council should have control only over such funds as are voted for its purposes by the local Legislative Councils.

The fixing of the unofficial representation of the three territories on an equal basis is intended to apply to the "interim period" only, and is without prejudice to the right of any of the three territories to demand an increased representation in the final federative scheme, should it be desired to do so.

The subjects with which the Federal Council should deal are those services in which co-ordination throughout the three territories is most desirable. These are:

Railways, Customs, Posts and Telegraphs, Defence (including Military and Police), Law, Native Affairs, and Land (including mines and Geological Survey). In addition, the subject of through communications by air and roads should also fall within the purview of the Federal Council, though it is not suggested that a Council should be specially detailed to take charge of this subject.

As regards the appointment of the unofficial members, it is desirable that the representatives of each territory should be elected by their Legislative Councils from among the non-official members of the community.

To save Expense.

The appointment of a High Commissioner holding no other office would saddle the territories with an expense out of all keeping with the experimental nature of the federative scheme of co-ordination, and it is urged that the Governor of Kenya should act as High Commissioner during the interim period and that the seat of the Federal Government should be in Nairobi.

It is felt very strongly that the veto at present reserved in the Secretaries of State for the Colonies should in practice be exercised by the High Commissioner.

The position of the Kenya and Uganda Railway calls for special consideration. At present, in view of the provisions of the Order in Council of January, 1920, its activities are to a considerable extent uncontrolled by the Legislative Councils of Kenya and Uganda. It is proposed that the present system of management should be extended to the three territories, provided that the procedure set out in the following resolution is adopted with regard to the passing of the Railway Estimates.

The resolution passed at a recent joint meeting of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council and the Executive of the Convention of Associations is as follows:—

That this meeting is in favour of an extension of the present Railway system of management under the Rail-

was Order in Council of January 1926, to the three territories substituting the High Commissioner of East Africa and the Federal Council for the High Commissioner of Transport, so far as is practicable the Secretary of State for the Colonies. That the procedure on the preparation and passing of the Bill should be as follows:—

The estimates shall be prepared and laid before the Federal Council and shall subsequently be laid on the tables of the three Legislative Councils, and that such estimates shall not be finally passed by the Federal Council until consideration has been given to any resolutions which may be submitted to the Legislative Councils of the three territories, and further that this Commission shall not agree to any alterations being made during the preliminary period in the ownership of the Railway.

With regard to the portfolio for Native Affairs on the Federal Council, it was decided that this subject should be under the charge of the High Commissioner as Commissioner for Native Affairs.

It is considered that so long as the Federal Council is on the basis proposed, the Secretariat attached to it should be no more extensive than the present Secretariat of the Governors' Conference and that the expenses of such Secretariat and the other expenses of the Federal Council should be provided by the three territories in equal proportions.

A Step Towards Self-Government.

One of the terms of reference of the Royal Commission is to consider and report as to the desirability of an alteration in the existing constitution of Kenya Colony. The whole country is, in the life has arrived when more control of its own affairs should be given to the Colonial community—a control which, for all practical purposes, must be unhampered by racial antagonisms or jealousies. In fact, Kenya is not prepared to enter into any federation scheme unless she is granted a step towards self-government.

It is submitted that a new Constitution should be granted to Kenya providing for her Legislative Council being constituted as follows:—

Chairman.—The Attorney General (with a deliberative and casting vote);
Members.—The Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Secretary for Defence, the Secretary for Agriculture (including Forestry and Veterinary Services), the Secretary for Lands and Settlement, the Secretary for Public Works, the Secretary for Education, the Director of Health and Medical Services, the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, the Commissioner of Customs, 25 European elected members, 1 elected Arab member, 1 nominated Arab member, 5 Indian members, 1 nominated European members representing Native interests.

It is suggested that it would be inappropriate that the Governor of Kenya—if the proposal that he should, during the interim period, be High Commissioner for East Africa, is adopted—should be also the Chairman of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and the Attorney General is consequently proposed as Chairman in his place. He would probably be a more suitable Chairman than the Colonial Secretary who is usually entrusted with the conduct of most of the Government Bills introduced into the Council.

Two Unofficial Ministers.

It is further proposed that the portfolios for Agriculture and Public Works should be vested in elected members, who should be paid for their services and who should retain office only so long as they remain elected members of the Council. There remains for consideration whether there should be any power of certification, such as is vested in the Governor of India and certain Govern-

ments in other Colonies, should the local legislatures refuse supplies and so create a deadlock. The view is strongly held that no such power of certification should exist in the case of this Colony. It is submitted that it is only necessary in the case of legislative bodies whose elements are made up of mixed races, where a comparatively trivial situation may give rise to unnecessarily obstructive tactics on the part of the legislature. In the case of the Legislative Council such as is proposed the predominating element will be British members, imbued with a strong feeling of responsibility, and it is unlikely that any issue but one of the first magnitude would drive them to take a step which would prevent the King's Government from being carried on.

Europeans to represent Native Interests.

As regards the Commission's term of reference (c): "To make recommendations in regard to possible changes in the powers and composition of the various Legislative Councils of the several territories, so as ultimately to secure more direct representation of Native interests," it is suggested that the names of the proposed nominated European members of the Legislative Council for the representation of Native interests should, before nomination, be submitted to the Governor of the Native Councils which have been established throughout the Colony. In this way Natives would be able to lodge an objection or protest to any person in whom they had no confidence.

For the most part it is submitted that the direct Association of Natives with political matters is to be deprecated, but it is inadvisable that, in their present state of development, a Native should sit on the Council as representing Native interests, and it is inadvisable that a Native should have any voice in the election of the members of the Council. Apart from all other considerations, it is hoped to avoid in Kenya the evils which have been attendant on the "Market-borne" in South Africa. There is no need to retard the development of the Native on grounds, but in the absence of practically every one who concerns himself with the advancement of the political education of the Native. Good and fine work has been achieved through the Native Councils which were established in Kenya some two or three years ago on a model of the lines of the Native Councils of South Africa.

KENYA DISAPPOINTED WITH REPORT

Disappointed at Commission's Assumptions.

By the courtesy of *The Times* we are permitted to quote in full the following telegram sent on January 31 by their Nairobi correspondent:

"The attitude of the elected members of the Council and the executive of the Convention of Associations towards the Hilton-Young report is disclosed in a long statement issued for publication following the joint meeting, which lasted two days.

The statement expresses the profound disappointment of the conference at the recommendations of the main report and its astonishment at certain assumptions and more particularly the Commission's complete failure to take responsibility for the future and their promoters' invitation to Native participation in the central Government. It also expresses surprise at the Commission's interpretation of the terms of reference and their entire failure to suggest a practical scheme which is acceptable.

Nevertheless, the statement proceeds to acco-

nising that grave Imperial issues are involved, the conference is reluctant to put the door to further negotiations, but it feels that the prospects of federation with the consent of Kenya have been seriously jeopardised and that no progress is possible unless the Imperial Government repudiates the fundamental conceptions of the report regarding self-government in the future, and asserts its attitude, as definitely stated by Mr. Churchill, who in 1922, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he did not contemplate any system which would prevent British East Africa from becoming characteristically and distinctively a British Colony, looking forward to the fruition of full self-government. This was also intimated in the White Paper in 1922 and 1927, and on many other occasions, and had been responsible for the adoption by the many settlers of Kenya as their permanent home.

The Conference also repudiated the 'unsustainable assumption' that the Native's intellectual development would be so rapid that his direct participation in the Central Government would be practicable within a measurable period of time, and that our political institutions should be moulded accordingly from the outset. The statement points out that in the opinion of the conference, the acceptance of the foregoing principles is essential to any further useful negotiations. Given this basis for discussion with Africans on the spot would appear to give the only chance of a policy capable of acceptance.

It is pointed out, also, that the communal franchise formed an essential part of the 1923 settlement, and the reopening of a common roll, which the Commission itself considers impracticable unless with European agreement, must re-arouse inter-racial feeling. The statement adds that the conference is not convinced that its essential interests can be effectively safeguarded other than by the elected majority, which, in the words of Sir Hilton Young, must be the 'only reasonable and stable repository for the controlling influence in the Legislature. The conference is of opinion that any Legislature based on a nice balance of racial representation is bound to keep alive racial antagonism and the subservience of Statesmanship to party politics.

London Advisory Committee Opposed.

The proposed London advisory committee is considered unsound, as calculated to undermine the authority of the Governor-General, jeopardising the relations between him and the Secretary of State, and largely stultifying the movement of central control from London to Africa, instead of reassuring local opinion as the Commission argues. It is pointed out that the economists have never questioned the present necessity of investing some central authority with powers for holding the balance even in financial matters, but the conference considers that the Governor-General's powers are excessive, and believes that his should be thoroughly investigated locally.

The conference believes that the Hilton Young report is based on a bureaucratic conception, and is definitely opposed to the theory of trusting our own people on the spot, which is the spirit of the White Paper of 1927. The tendency to over-emphasise Native interests and minimise those of the Europeans is bound to arouse inter-racial feelings and necessitate a partial and anti-Native policy among Europeans which at present is absent. In this connection the Hilton Young report unfairly withholds credit from the Kenya Government and the colonists for initiating the schemes of native development and welfare now advanced by the Commission as entirely new ideas.

To propound a theory that the advanced and

civilised inhabitants of the country were, and still are, the backward races, has reached their standard is an impossible proposition, which no native and governing race could be expected to recognise in. Finally the conference repeats its protest of the understanding that any scheme must be based on the general consent of any party, and application of the Commission's recommendations is made until a conference of official and unofficial representatives of all three territories has met under the chairmanship of a special commissioner and secured agreement.

It is unquestionable that the opinion of the country will support the attitude of the leaders, and though meetings explaining policy will be held, it will be felt that the next move is on the part of the Imperial Government in regard to its previous policy of non-committal responsible government.

PRESS OUTBURSTS IN GERMANY.

Germany, of course, protests vigorously and ungrudgingly that the report recommends infringement of the terms of the mandate for Tanganyika, and the German Government has allowed the Press to learn that it proposes, at the next session of the Permanent Mandates Committee, to direct attention to the possibility of ultimate annexation of that former German territory for the recovery of which it is again made clear, Germany, despite the Treaty of Versailles, still entertains hopes.

The Roman Catholic *Germania* points out that the appointment of a Governor-General would emphasise the importance of the East African territories. "Germany," it says, "has every reason to observe these proceedings with attention and even with mistrust. To enter into the former German East Africa in a great administrative system would mean that the Mandate would become a facade behind which the annexation of Tanganyika would be carried out. Such a procedure would directly oppose the character of the Mandate and the stipulations of Versailles."

The Nationalist *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, declaring the proposals of the Commission as completely incompatible with the mandatory trusteeship of Great Britain in East Africa, says, "Great Britain is proceeding slowly but surely to the full incorporation in the British Empire of the most valuable German Colony. The German public must awaken to the danger and insist upon the preservation of the mandatory principle in regard to its former Colony until Germany's former enemies decide to give practical acknowledgment to the German right to Colonies, and simultaneously to credit the Reich with the full value of the territories wrested from it. Optimistic if nothing else!"

Dr. Schuler, the former Governor of German East Africa, with whose droheries our readers are acquainted, says in the *Bohmer Zeitung* that the intention of Great Britain is to present the world with the accomplishment of a Tanganyika incorporated in British East Africa, so as to make any future independence of Tanganyika impossible. The Mandate, he insists, cannot be changed without the consent of Germany, and it is also the duty of the League Council to make energetic protest against the proposal. He endeavours to enlist American public opinion against England by quoting a Note addressed to the British Government on November 20, 1927, by President Wilson, in which he is stated to have declared that the slightest deviation from the strictest adherence to the principle of the common good of the world would be interpreted as expressing an intention of the German Government

HOME PRESS ON THE REPORT

Pioneers Treated as Unwanted Intruders.

Sir Sidney Low has written a column article for *The Sunday Times*, in the course of which he says:

The report will probably have a bad Press, is very long and written in an unwieldy fashion, which rather annoys the hasty reader who may be further irritated by the excessive emphasis laid upon the proposition that we are in Africa mainly for the benefit of the African Native. This palpitating interest in the coloured people contrasts with the perfunctory and almost contemptuous references to the important communities, meaning thereby the explorers, settlers, and traders who, by their energy and exertions, have built up the great empire of the Dark Continent and the glory of Great Britain. To treat these resolute pioneers as if they were unwanted intruders upon the sacred domains of the black man is asking for trouble, and Sir E. Hilton Young and his colleagues will not do so easily in Kenya, and probably in London. This will be unfortunate, for the report, with due allowance made for its ill-conceived mode of expression, is a valuable document which deserves close attention; it is not, as some may indignantly infer, anti-British. In the contrary, it enunciates some sound principles of Empire governance which demand consideration.

The proposal now proposed is described as ambitious, and of the Governor-General we are told: "He would be a kind of elected proprietor of the Imperial Crown, the holder of Imperial, and of Executive, legislative, executive and local legislative, and executive powers, and of the Imperial Government of the Colony." It looks highly undemocratic and unparliamentary. Perhaps that is its claim to consideration. The Commissioners, with all their flummery and base-making, have grasped one basic truth. It is that these African territories are not suited, and perhaps never will be suited, to democracy or Parliamentarism. The Imperial Crown of Britain is the trustee for the mixed populations of countries still largely primitive or semi-barbaric. It is a trust which has no right to delegate or devolve upon others. The Commission suggests one way in which it can retain and discharge this duty, other and better expedients may perhaps be devised, but the proposal should be examined with respect because of the pregnant doctrine it embodies.

Quality for Political Invention.

The Observer and *Guardian* consider that the Commissioners have faced their problems with some courage and sincerity for political invention, scorning ready-made solutions, and evolving a scheme which invites study and criticism but not immediate applause from any interested party.

Of the proposed appointment of a Governor-General it says: "The Commission may well be justified in thinking that provided the right man is found for the post, a large and crucial provision—only the creation of a super authority with special powers could have the necessary authority to carry through the united Native policy which is fundamental to all plans in East Africa. All the Debt Native policy is now carried through by some such authority, the working policy is likely to be carried through by no authority at all."

More doubtful and scarcely less important is the suggestion of the Commission to abolish the official authority of the Legislative Council of Kenya and to substitute a body to be known as the Native Council. The scheme submitted by three representative Commissioners. However, these Native representatives submitted by the official members, have an equal authority over the settlers. The

speechman, Sir Edward Hilton Young, who, of all the members of the Commission has least experience of Native affairs, took to the length of suggesting what would be an effect a simple settlers' majority. The reply of his colleagues, printed in the report, is not astonishing and final. But whether there is not the danger of a similar result from their own proposals is a matter for anxious consideration. It is certainly to be feared that no one ought to condemn their proposal without carefully reading their admirably reasoned chapter upon the political problem in Kenya. They rightly point out that the Legislative Council is not and cannot be analogous to a democratic European Parliament. Many men of goodwill will think an inadequate information that Natives are always the best representatives of Natives. The Commission, however, urges, on the evidence we think rightly that at the stage of advance at present reached by the Native of Kenya, the Natives interest is likely to be better cared for if their representation is entrusted, at least in the first instance, to well selected white men.

Natives and White Settlers.

The *Spectator* believes that "the future of Kenya is not determined by Western civilization in its highest sense—we mean a Western *type*, not necessarily all Western political forms—the only by a descent to demoralisation. The interests of the natives must always be best served by the confidence and contentment of the settlers. Although we agree that the settlers under misguided encouragement made too much haste, and also (no doubt for the same reason) made mistakes, we are not among those who think that a British Government can safely deprive the settlers for ever of all hope of an increase of power, and yet expect that the Native question will be solved happily for the Natives themselves. We are satisfied that successive Governors of Kenya have encouraged the settlers to devote themselves to public work as to look for a gradual accretion of power; not because they wanted to find a way round the Colonial Office declaration of 1922, but because they wanted the settlers to accustom themselves to responsibility. The much criticised compulsory military training, which amounts to not much more than a C.I.C. training in this country, was intended more as a means of disciplining than anything else."

The article concludes: "I have attempted any final judgment on this most important report. Our aim has been rather to show a tendency among liberal-minded thinkers to assume that every act which strengthens the power of the settlers is necessarily harmful to the Natives, may not be true. On the contrary it may be dangerously false. Still, the whole temper of the report, in its extreme case for the Natives, is not to our liking. The more it is read and discussed the better. We hope that political organisations will invite Sir Edward Orage, the Governor of Kenya, to explain to them the policy of Kenya and to answer criticisms. The Government also would be well advised, when the affairs of East Africa are discussed, to make it plain to the world that any political concentration in East Africa will be directed impartially to extension of the essential principles of successful civilisation, and not by any desire of worldly splendour or in African hopes. The spirit of a fair and open report, with its implications, must be the basis of a Mandate."

Recommendations Eminent and

The recommendations of the Commission seem to be set forth in detail and concisely by *South Africa* in the following article: "East Africa with its prospects and its problems, whose commission to ap-

hold its ethnographic questions of colour, of races and land rights, we cannot afford to let things be. The need is for method, especially for new methods in the Native world. We are all engaged in East Africa, as elsewhere, imposing our civilisation on our crowds upon peoples for whom they are unsuited, while the call in these dark lands is, more and more, for systems of government adapted to the peculiar circumstances and the real needs of countries where the races are mixed and European and Native confront one another. That is what the Commission wisely recognises.

We are recommending in short, to settle down in East Africa side by side, without the fear of either dominating the other, is it a counsel of perfection? Are not the pioneers in possession? Shall they not rule? Shall they be despised? Can we hear a great outcry coming from the planners who have cleared the jungle and heralded the dawn? The Commission is quite and very courageous. It does not see the East African as a white men's country, in the sense that they could be populated and developed by a permanently settled self-sufficient white race performing for itself all the tasks of manual labour and other services required for the maintenance of its existence, but, rather, as countries containing in the form of settled ideas important deposits of British civilisation, capable of doing great work. That is to say, not only Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, not merely the highlands to prosper others, to initiate, to guide, to inspire, to speed development, to bring the Native Peoples on, to do a new work, not to dominate and keep them down, but to encourage, to help, to guide, and ensure their evolution and continuance in a field. But have we not always known that to do so?

White Settlement should be Actively Discouraged.

West Africa, which is disappointed that the Commissioners have not stated boldly that so long as there are unoccupied spaces in more fertile lands, the white occupation of Tropical Africa should be actively discouraged and the land held in trust for the African, lands much that is superficially attractive to the Commission a view of the permanent end-points of European civilisation in Kenya, as standards of progress, but when one considers their connection, through their need for African labour, with life and policy in the Native Reserves, one doubts whether to the African they have proved the missionaries of Britishism, conscientious though the majority of the inhabitants may have been in their personal dealings with employees.

In thinking that African self-government might follow a form distinct from that of the European, the Commission has probably underestimated the influence that European ideas exercise in every department of our life, and it would probably be better to admit at once that the real form of government must be such that African and immigrant can co-operate in it, for otherwise there will never arise the homogeneous State which alone, the Commission affirms, can exercise responsible self-government. In the immediate present Africans are to be encouraged to evolve local forms of government, gradually extending these at occasion as they do, in the present it is a little disappointing that the Commission recommended that African interests in the Legislative Council of Kenya should be entrusted to nominated Europeans, who would never constitute Advisory Councils of Africans. It is indeed true that no Africans can be found competent to perform this service, but it follows that this proposal may be sound, but eventually unless the Government enjoys the fullest confidence of the people, its nominees will suffer defeat. There must be European representatives, Africans should be better

to ally the proposed Advisory Councils to nominate them, even though this does, to some extent, at once introduce an element of bias of the kind upon votes.

The leading article concludes with the declaration that the report as a whole "is a strong argument for the institution of West Africanism in a united East Africa, and although, as has been shown, the policy has been somewhat modified in face of certain European interests, which ought never to have been allowed there, these modifications will probably amount to little if the policy be applied with energy, conscientiousness and initiative and it might be hoped with the example of British East and West Africa the concept of an Africa, or at least of Tropical Africa for the African, might become the dominant policy of all European Governments, and not merely the unreasoned catchword of a few South American extremists."

Lord Olivier's Words of Reassurance

In a long article to *The New Statesman* Lord Olivier jibes at Kenya, Lord Delamere, and Mr. Abery, concluding his article, which he entitles "An Imperial Comedy," with the assertion that Mr. Abery's good hearted desire to oblige the aspirations of Kenya federalists has resulted in the issue of a report which recommends that, so far from giving the local Europeans greater power in the government of East Africa, a more efficient Imperial agency should be established to keep them in order. It will be interesting to see how he makes his peace with them.

Earlier in the diatribe readers are assured that the pronouncement of leading Kenya politicians, the reports of their unofficial labour commissions, and the ministers from time to time produced by the Convention of Associations irresistibly bring to the mind the refrain of Chevalier's song, "Since Jim got hold of a little bit of splosh, 'E don't know where 'e are." Lord Olivier's mind, being apparently haunted by such a notable melody, may seek to fit it to the circumstances he mentions, but it is safe to say that no one else would "irresistibly" connect the two.

His article, we were to say, is so much occupied with pouring continually on all things Kenya that it cannot by any stretch of imagination be regarded as a serious contribution to the solution of the questions set before the Commission. The commentator is the performer of a wordy acrobat, not the solver of one of the greatest problems facing the British Empire.

Writers more capable than Mr. P.

The *New Statesman* and *The Sunday Express* was stated proudly but creditably as follows:

Sir E. Hilton-Young, M.P., in a report through a Government Commission advises the centralisation of Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Federation under first, a High Commission, and subsequently a Governor General. In the inevitable course of centralism this will entail further extension of the bureaucracy, and a multiplication of regulations to plague the poor people. Such a state of affairs would be but a curse and a blight on the growth of the new Commonwealth. Mr. P. has not in detail laid in his report the full of the broad principles of administration in the new Kingdom.

Instead of planning for the future, in keeping with our pioneer spirit, we should be encouraging to take the Government of the territories into the hands of the people, in their own hands. Settlers, adventurers, or organisers, call them what you will, are far more capable of initiating a new scheme than members of Parliament, whose quality is just that of enabling them to hold office, nor need we fear the Native.

Among the Native Commissioners and Assistant Native Commissioners at present on leave from Northern Rhodesia are Mr. H. L. Brigham, Mr. G. W. H. Bloomfield, Mr. H. C. Brooks, and Mr. J. Thomson.

Mr. J. Conforza, the well-known tobacco planter of Nyasaland, and a director of Messrs. Clagett, Brachioni & Company, the London firm of tobacco brokers, leaves Kenya very shortly on his return to the Protectorate.

Lord Delamere, the Hon. Conway Harvey, the Hon. T. J. O'Shea, Captain and Hon. E. M. V. Kenealy, and Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. C. G. Durham have been appointed members of the Central Road Board of Kenya.

Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, has become a patron of the Aero Club of East Africa, of which Sir Schott Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation of Great Britain, has accepted an invitation to become a Vice-Patron.

Major General Francis Ventris, Colonel of the Essex Regiment, whose death at St. Leonards at the age of seventy-one is reported, served in the Nile Expedition of 1884, being mentioned in dispatches and made brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

The engagement is announced, between John Henry Flynn, Assistant District Commissioner, Embu, Kenya, and of St. John Vicarage, Hastings, and Frieda Elsie Hunter, of Wood Hill, Hastings. The marriage will take place in July.

Captain H. P. Boxer, who has been appointed to the command of H.M.S. "Emerald," well known in East African waters, entered the Navy in 1900. He commanded the destroyer "Noble," at Jutland, and was promoted to Command in June, 1920.

Congratulations to Mr. W. J. Weston, on having won the East Africa Derby with his Hyperbole ridden by Mrs. C. Bump, who earlier in the first day of the new year Races had won the Filly No. Steeplechase on his own horse, Gay Lad.

Major W. D. Nicholson, of the King's African Rifles, and of the late Colonel Dickson and Mrs. Dickson, of Tonbridge, Sussex, was recently married in the Cathedral, Nairobi, to Miss Winifred Geraldine Chalch, a daughter of Mr. Chalch, of Nairobi.

The engagement is announced between Sir Henry Burrows, Sheriff of the C. P. O. C., and Miss Margaret Gowers, Governor of Kenya, and daughter of the Hon. Sir Ernest and Lady Gowers, 20, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, the other of Uganda's present Governors.

The marriage arranged between Hugh, elder son of Major J. K. B. H.M.S. of the Royal Delap. of Kandy, Ceylon, and Helen, Miss, elder daughter of Mr. W. G. Lawrence, M.P., of the late Southey Court, Herefordshire, will take place in the Cathedral.

At the last session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, Major H. Noel Davis, Acting General Manager of the Railways, took the place as a temporary official member, and Mr. H. H. Wise Brown as an unofficial member in the place of Mr. M. E. Lowe-Brown, absent from the Territory.

Mr. I. S. Thomas, of the clerical staff of the Custodian of Enemy Property, who is on leave from Tanganyika prior to termination of his appointment, will long be remembered by residents of and visitors to Dar es Salaam as the energetic Secretary of the Gymkhana Club and a keen worker for any charitable object.

Mr. G. A. Williamson, Chairman of Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd., and Mr. R. A. Hurdley, Chairman of Kabera (Uganda) Tinfields Ltd., are two of the five directors of Sangei Park Hydraulic Tin Ltd., a company with a share capital of £230,000, which last week opened for public subscription at par 920,000 shares of 5s. each.

Jersey has accepted a sum of £25,000 from Mr. P. B. P. Davis, who has made the gift in memory of his son, killed during the War. The money is to be used for the education and training of deserving boys selected from public elementary schools of the island, with the object of enabling them to enter Imperial services in Great Britain, India, and the Dominions.

We learn with great regret of the death in Nairobi of Madame Eselle Jardin, wife of the well-known Kenya merchant. These two popular French residents first settled in Nairobi more than twenty years ago. Madame Jardin, an ardent Roman Catholic, will long be remembered for her unobtrusive but persistent work on behalf of charity and other public causes.

A telegram received in London announces the death from snake-bite of Mr. F. Augustine Shannon, who had recently joined the Tanganyika Service as a Game Ranger. Mr. Shannon will be better known to our Nyasaland than to our Tanganyika readers, for he had spent some twenty-two years in the Nyasaland diocese of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, most of the time as captain of the "Chamois Maples." He was much liked by all with whom he came in contact, and will be greatly missed by his old friends.

THE LATE CAPTAIN A. J. WANN

Those who knew the late Captain A. J. Wann, whose fine services to the Empire in East Africa were recalled in our issue of January 22, will learn with great regret that his distinguished and gallant son, who is left in command of the East Africa, spent five years in East and Central Africa with her husband in the very early days of British administration, and three of her children (one an African soldier) are now readers feeling able to contribute to the paper issued on her behalf as requested to aid their remittances to Magnolia, a street in the town of Seaford, near Worthing, Sussex.

Aid
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SIR DONALD CAMERON'S MEMORANDUM ON THE PORT OF TANGA.

The figures given by the Sub-Committee of the Joint East African Board relate to values of imports and exports. These decisions relating to facilities for loading and unloading, storage, accommodation, etc., must clearly be based on tonnage statistics, which are given below:

	Imports	Exports	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1927	3,026	2,969	5,995
1928	36,173	20,916	57,089
1929	11,358	34,059	45,417
1925	11,358	30,403	41,761
1926	27,380	33,781	61,161
1927	35,543	46,611	82,154
1928 (8 months)	20,516	32,820	53,336
1928 (average for year)	30,500	46,230	76,730

Tons are bill of lading tons.

Imports.—The figure for 1927 includes 4,720 tons of general cargo and 20,000 tons of railway material which did not pass through the sheds, leaving 13,897 tons of shed traffic. In 1928, 6,000 tons of railway material and 7,000 tons of other cargo would not pass through the sheds, leaving 26,089 tons as shed traffic.

Exports.—Ten of the 1927 figure, 14,200 tons, were transhipped from coastal lighters to ocean steamers to harbour and did not pass over the wharf.

In eight months of 1928, 11,550 tons were actually dealt with.

Dar es Salaam and Tanga Compared.

The following figures will serve to show that the Sub-Committee of the Joint East African Board exaggerates the importance of Tanga as compared with Dar es Salaam.

Tonnage over Wharf	Tons
Dar es Salaam (including wharf)	137,000
Dar es Salaam (including transit)	177,000
Tanga (excluding transhipment from coastwise lighters)	75,000

Railway Revenue, 1926-27.

Central Railway, £200,000; Tanga Railway, £61,000.

Tonnage of Goods Carried by Railway, 1926-27.

Central Railway, 6,540; Tanga Railway, 39,300.

Tonnage of Vessels entering Harbour.

	Dar es Salaam	Tanga
1923	268,637	124,535
1921	370,668	147,207
1922	527,171	223,209
1923	527,282	209,580
1924	748,208	409,152
1925	840,714	501,886
1926	941,052	666,170
1927	1,013,038	709,354

Regarding the various points mentioned separately by the Sub-Committee:

(1) Loading and unloading facilities, including cranes.

(2) Increased storage requirements.

The total tonnage dealt with on the wharf in 1927 (exclusive of exceptional railway material and other goods not passing through the shed) was:

Exports	32,285
Imports	43,877
Total	76,162

As our readers are aware, the Joint East African Board and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce have both drawn the attention of the Colonial Office recently to what they regard as the very unsatisfactory state of affairs prevailing at the Port of Tanga. As a result of those representations, Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has forwarded the above memorandum to the Colonial Office, which has issued the following public information:

The space of the import shed is 13,455 square feet, giving a working capacity of at least 100,000 tons of 40 cubic feet. Therefore the import capacity of the shed, if occupied twenty-five times a year, is 2,500,000 tons, excluding diow traffic.

The floor space of the export shed is 21,528 square feet, which on the same basis as the imports gives 75,000 tons—so that it is obvious that the present-day traffic could be doubled without inconvenience. The Customs authorities state that there has been no congestion of land and outward cargo in the sheds at Tanga during 1928, so that they have received no complaint on this score from merchants, shipping, or mercantile firms. There has been some unavoidable congestion of railway material in the wharf outside the shed.

There is about 450 feet of wharf front—of which one lighter berth is at present blocked by debris—but, allowing a clear 350 feet, the total tonnage of nearly double the actual tonnage could, according to the usual formula, be handled.

Plans have been made for immediate improvements to the wharf, e.g., dredging and clearing debris and replacement of pontoon, and work is already in hand.

The position as regards cranes is as follows:—

1927	1 ten-ton steam	1 ten-ton hand	1 ten-ton steam
1928	1 ten-ton steam	2 five-ton hand	1 30-cwt steam

An extra 3-ton crane is being sent to Tanga in case of emergency, and one 15-ton steam crane will be installed by 1929. The cranes provided can easily handle the work, since working on 300 days for eight hours a day they could tackle 90,000 tons annually, a good margin over the actual traffic. The extra 3-ton crane being sent to Tanga will ensure regular working of cranes. Actually exports consist mainly of sisal, and it is found most convenient and economic to manhandle this traffic.

Other Points.

Land for extension of the port.—Adequate provision has already been made. Seventeen one-acre plots covering the site for as possible deep-water wharf have been definitely reserved with a view to the future extension of the harbour works, and the nearest plot available for disposal to the public is some 400 yards from the wharf site.

Baggage facilities.—There is ample accommodation at Tanga for the examinations of passengers' baggage. Passengers are so few that there is little waiting. Arrangements have been made to afford adequate protection from the weather.

Roads from Tanga harbour to the town.—The roads have been repaired and are in good order.

Lighting of the port.—It is not considered necessary to light the channel, but the new leading lights ordered some time ago will allow a ship to anchor near the inner harbour entrance at night and work into her berth shortly after dawn. It is not considered that the time is ripe for the institution of compulsory pilotage, and the new lights are designed to avoid this necessity. It would probably be resisted (and not improved) by the shipping companies. Any ship requiring a pilot can obtain one, as the Port Office is also the pilot, and can be asked for by telegraph.

Police supervision.—There are nine water police under the control of the representative of the Railway Department. The authorities concerned are satisfied that the number of water police is sufficient for the supervision of ships in the harbour. Provision has been made in the draft Estimates for 1929/30 for twelve additional Customs Police, which should be more than sufficient to deal with the supervision of Customs operations.

MR. P. W. COOPER, OF UGANDA.

PHILIP WARD Cooper, O.B.E., who died recently at Maidstone from pneumonia, was the son of Dr. Cooper of Marlborough, at which school he was educated; getting into the XV. He started life as a private schoolmaster at Dorchester Preparatory School, but later joined the Colonial Audit Department. After serving some time in the Home Office he went out to Uganda in 1900 as Assistant Commissioner for East Africa and Uganda. In five years he was transferred to the Administration, and was posted to the Nile district, where he did good work among a wild and turbulent people in opening up the Gulu district from Fatic. He married in 1907 and had four children, his wife dying in Kampala in 1917 in exceptionally sad circumstances.

Cooper held various appointments throughout the Protectorate and acquired an intimate knowledge of the country and people. He was acting as Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province when war broke out in 1914. In the latter part of that year he suffered from a severe attack of blackwater fever and was invalided home, and on his return took up the post of Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province, being transferred soon afterwards to the Buganda Province. He was awarded the O.B.E. for services rendered during the War. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Cooper came home on leave prior to retirement on pension.

His outstanding characteristics were his extreme honesty, industry, and enthusiasm both in work and play, but he had a certain rigidity of outlook and pedantry which made it difficult at times for him to see the other man's point of view. He was nothing if not thorough, and he never spared himself, being most conscientious in the performance of his duties. An able, painstaking, and sympathetic administrator, he was essentially a "Native" man, and his best work was undoubtedly done in the Buganda Province, where he carried through many important reforms in the face sometimes of considerable opposition. Cooper had, as might be expected, his differences with the Baganda *Lukiko* and chiefs, but there was never any ill-feeling left, for they knew he had always their best interests at heart. That they entertained a high regard for his scrupulous fairness at all times in his dealings with them is borne out by the nickname given him by the Baganda, *Kakaba Ob'Amirika* (the Father of Truth). Cooper was keen on all games and was above the average as a tennis player. He married a second time in 1924, and he and his wife will be remembered by all sections of the community at both Fort Portal and Kampala for their kindly hospitality. He will be held in affectionate remembrance by a large circle of friends, whose deep sympathy will go out to his wife and children in their great grief.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE IN ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR has usually been regarded as a particularly pleasant part of East Africa to administer, and the latest news from the island suggests that the present Acting British Resident may think otherwise. We recently reported the breaking of bounds by a large number of "Native" prisoners, now we learn of another disturbance, this time in connection with the rent of the "Natives".

It appears that hundreds of tenants, probably taking their cue from the prisoners, swarmed to the Sultan's palace, and when the Senior Commissioner offered to discuss matters with a few of the ringleaders, indulged in general shooting. The Acting Chief Secretary then intervened, and the police arrested fifteen of the leaders of the mob, which had to be dispersed by the use of truncheons.

To alleviate the grievances of the tenants the Government had recently introduced measures to prevent overcharging, but agitators urged the tenants to refuse any payment of rent, thus causing the trouble to begin.

Clashes between the "Natives" and established authority have been gratifyingly rare in the history of British administration in East Africa, but there have to date only been unpleasant incidents in the Mombasa district. In both cases the reports show clearly that all is not well. Will measures be taken to get at the root of the trouble be promptly taken in Zanzibar and Moshi? We trust that influential members of the Legislative Council will see that should prove necessary, demand for investigation and action. The repetition of such incidents must prejudice British prestige and must, in the long run, be as injurious to native interests as those of European and Indian Residents. Further news concerning the Mombasa incident will be published next week.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS TO VISIT KENYA.

THE GOVERNMENT of Kenya has just announced a invited delegation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, is paying a special visit to that Colony on their way back from a tour in South Africa. The arrangements made by individual delegates cover a wide field, but the majority of those who are awaiting their chance of this opportunity will travel to the British Indian steamer "Khandalla," leaving Beira on August 27, and arriving in Mombasa six days later. It is proposed to stay nine days in the Colony, leaving for the "Mabaga" on August 31 and arriving in East Africa about September 27, or a week earlier in the case of those who travel overland from Marseilles.

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THE FIRST ASCENT OF MOUNT KENYA

Surmounting Difficulties and Dangers.

Specially written for "East Africa"

By Campbell Hensbury.

I have been asked to give a few notes explaining why I was not with Sir (now Sir Halford) Mackinder when he and the two Italian guides made their final and successful attack on the peak of Mount Kenya, when it was climbed for the first time in 1898.

I must go back to August 18 of that year, when Mr. Mackinder, with the taxidermist collector, and two guides, started through the forest belt on their way up the mountain to establish the middle and summit camps, leaving me to organise the base camp, and to make it possible to collect more food for our porters.

We sent off a small picked *safari* that morning to Wangombi's country—I believe now known as Tumutumu—to try and buy food, a difficult task for it was at the edge of the biggest famine the country had ever known.

Natives Hostile.

My position was not altogether pleasant or enjoyable one. All the boys I had with me were either sick or unable to travel; all our reserves were with me, and we had had a by no means easy passage through Wangombi's country. He was obviously hostile to us, and we had already had trouble with him.

I set to work to dig myself in, putting the camp in the best state of defence possible under existing conditions, and waited as patiently as might be the return of the food *safari*. It was impossible to go far from the camp, for had it been attacked and our reserve supplies taken, the expedition would have been wrecked.

On the morning of August 19—a Sunday, I believe—I went out a little way to look for the *safari* and met them returning in a great hurry, but with very little food. They had been ambushed, Wangombi said by his brother, and two of their number killed.

I was in a regular quandary. The porters faced a point blank to go back for more food unless I would accompany them, which I dared not do, as not only were we short of ammunition, but I could not risk losing our stores, on which all our lives depended. On the other hand, our food at that of the porters was at a dangerously low ebb.

A Dash up the Mountain.

As the position was pretty precarious, I decided to send our headman with thirty-five porters and our two Masai guides to Naivasha, where there was a government *boma*, with a chit stating our position and asking for a supply of food to be sent out. They started on the 22nd, and I myself left the base camp, which was now pretty well protected, in charge of our interpreter, to make a dash up the mountain to meet Mackinder, and discuss the position with him.

He and I returned to the base camp two days later and decided to divide every scrap of our own food that could be spared amongst the porters, and to send them in charge of our collector, thither, to

buy and get to Naivasha. This was on the 25th, and the following morning I packed and started up the mountain once more.

On the 26th we decided that Mackinder should go down outside the forest belt to see if help and food showed any signs of arriving, whilst the two guides and I went to the summit camp, so that I could finish my photographic work. Mackinder had doubts and was asking a number of questions, and I was losing a relief that I had not had any more to come.

The Fates Unkind.

Meanwhile one day I had made a bargain with the guides round the foot of the mountain, secured a good few photographs. It had been a very strenuous day; food was by no means plentiful, and to cap all, the night before bitterly cold, and a frost were registered. So we decided to rest next day, and make an assault on the peaks the day after.

But the fates were against us. That very evening a chit came from Mackinder saying there was no sign of relief—the first *safari* I sent had been gone fifteen days, and the second one with Saunders eleven; that we were to leave everything except what we could carry, which, of course, included photographic negatives and scientific instruments, and to let him do as he pleased. So with heavy hearts we left the summit camp that morning, this being the only alternative to being "killed" on the spot and reached the base that evening.

Most fortunately about two hours before we got to camp Captain Gorges arrived with a small *safari* from Naivasha bringing a limited supply of food. He had made a forced march, and his timely arrival saved the situation.

50 Pounds of Rice, and 700 Miles to Go.

We had a great *shauri* that night, and finally it was decided that we should have every bit of food we could spare with Mackinder, together with fifteen picked porters, the two Italian guides, and the other two white men to complete the *assau*, and the collection, whilst I, having done the photography, should conduct the remainder of our attenuated *safari* back to Naivasha. This decision was inevitable, as food was the first consideration, and there was no margin, nor desire, of course, to know how long the final *assau* was likely to take.

I therefore set off on September 7 with fifty porters. All the food that could be spared for them was one 60 lb. load of rice, and the distance we had to travel was 700 miles or more.

By dint of forced marches we got to Naivasha more dead than alive, and so ended my share of a successful effort to climb Mount Kenya.

Recently the editor of *Nations*, a weekly news paper published at Lourenço Marques, was called before the authorities to disclose the authorship of an article in which it was asserted that the findings of the International Judge, Mr. Dias, were exceptionally rigorous, and that contrary to custom few accused were being absolved. It also stated that prisoners were not admitted to bail. The paper informed its readers that a legal process had been instituted against it, and in the course of a two-column article, said it was surprised at the intended action, as the paper merely eulogised the rigour referred to. The words "exceptionally" was thoughtfully written and related to the findings, "contrary to custom." It stated in good faith that the prisoners were not admitted to bail, and if it were not true it had much pleasure in correcting the statement. The editor has now been called on to declare the authorship of the article.

The "Newspaper World."

* Which we recently received from the Hon. Mr. P. J. N. Harris, Assistant District Commissioner at Kakumoni, and Mr. G. A. Semmer, and Mr. E. F. Johnson, latter from Turko and Nyeri, respectively, had stated the summit of Mount Kenya was reached by Campbell Hensbury, the well known Kilimanjaro climber, and Mackinder, in the Mackinder expedition of 1899, for a number of centuries, and that the summit was reached by him from an ascent of the mountain.

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DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK JACKSON

His Great Services to East Africa.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of Sir Frederick John Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B., who passed away at Beauharnais-Mets, on the French Riviera, on Sunday, February 3, at the age of sixty-nine. The British Colonial Service thus loses yet another of the great men who in the centuries upheld the Empire in East and Central Africa and were instrumental in saving Uganda from falling into foreign hands. Sir Frederick had been nearly thirty years in East Africa, finally returning to the office of Governor of the Uganda Protectorate, which he had done so much to establish.

A born naturalist and keen big game hunter, Sir Frederick Jackson was shooting in the thick jungles of East Africa in 1884, when he joined the service of the Imperial British East Africa Company, which under the guidance of Sir William Mackinnon had been formed to develop the regions brought within the British sphere of influence. In that year Mwanga had become Kabaka of Buganda on the death of his father, Mutesa, and had soon proved himself weak, vicious, and depraved. Bishop Hannington was murdered in 1885, the position of the missionaries became increasingly precarious, and by 1888 bitter faction fights between rival religious sects had reduced Uganda to anarchy. The Imperial British East Africa Company received its Charter in 1888, but was overthrown by the indiscretions of the representatives of the German East Africa Company, which threatened to provoke a general rising against all Europeans. An Anglo-German blockade of the coast was instituted, but the Germans continued to menace British interests in the *hinterland* and to take advantage of the fact that the Anglo-German Convention fixed the line demarcating the respective spheres of interest only as far as Victoria Nyansa and no further.

Outwitting Karl Peters

It was in these circumstances that Sir Jackson (as he then was) was given charge of a well-equipped expedition, and he proceeded inland early in 1891, with, however, instructions to avoid a ganda if possible. Mwanga had been restored to the throne by the time Mr. Jackson reached Kavirondo, where he received a letter from the Kabaka asking for help. He thereupon despatched a British flag to Mwanga, telling him that, by accepting it, he would place himself under the protection of the Empress. The flag was accepted, the first real step towards a British Protectorate of Uganda was taken, and it was Jackson who took it.

Meanwhile a German armed force under the notorious Karl Peters had worked its way up from Witu, arriving in Uganda a few weeks after the acceptance by the Kabaka of Jackson's flag. The situation, already most critical, became even more desperate when it was known that F. Muh. Pasha, who had signed the Treaty of 1890, was endeavouring to establish German influence in the country lying between the Victoria Nyansa and the Belgians. General Johnston hurried to Uganda, but Peters, after a brief and a hard-fought battle, had the advantage of a surprise arrival. Finding the situation most perilous, Jackson left Mr. E. Gedde as the company's representative and himself hastened to the coast, returning with him to Baganda, so that in this case it was the British authorities. The rival claims were settled by the Heligoland Treaty of July 1, 1890, which brought Uganda firmly within the British sphere and put a stop to the German project. On the horizon of the East African continent, the German and work done in the country since the Protectorate was proclaimed in East Africa.

of the Sudanese mission in 1904, winning the Uganda Mutiny Medal with two clasps, and receiving the C.B. Two years later he served as Inspector of Game on an expedition against the Somali (horns and clasp), and in 1902 was promoted Deputy Commissioner of the East African Protectorate (now Kenya Colony), of which he was Lieutenant-Governor from 1907 to 1911. In the latter year he proceeded to Uganda as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and he retired from that post and the Service in 1912.

A Great Naturalist.

Sir Frederick Jackson was born at Oran, in Yorkshire, the son of the late John Jackson. He was educated at Marlborough School and Jesus College, Cambridge, and married in 1904, Aline, daughter of Mr. W. J. Cooper, of Dublin. His publications include "Big Game Shooting in East Africa" and "Notes on the Game Birds of Kenya and Uganda." The latter book is notable for proving that many of the smaller birds of East Africa are real friends of the farmer. The speckled pigeon Sir Frederick declared to be "a useful, confiding, and homely bird which will consume a vast amount of wind-borne seeds of weeds, thereby reducing the sum under the heading 'weeding' in labour accounts." All the open country doves he listed as helpful weeders, the Kenya doves being given special mention in this respect. When Mr. P. W. Dove justly condemned these birds, Sir Frederick shot one on the spot and by dissection demonstrated the harmlessness of the bird and its value as a weed destroyer.

During the whole of his thirty years in East Africa Sir Frederick—an uncle of Sir John Jackson—spent his spare time in the study of natural history, and he was undoubtedly one of the most authorities on game in East Africa. He considered himself a man of keen observation and a keen thinker, and was ever a sympathetic and helpful administrator. His work for the Empire in Uganda will not soon be forgotten, and our readers will join with us in sincere sympathy to Lady Jackson, who shared to the full the general esteem and affection which her husband enjoyed in Kenya and Uganda.

A heavy rain was struck by a severe storm on Friday last, when the wind reached a gale force, and 5 inches of rain fell in six hours. The heaviest gales, including the British India gales, which sweep across the Bay of Bengal, are due to the fact that they have suffered damage. The damage to property, however, is estimated at £200 on the railway yard alone, having suffered to the extent of between £1,000 and £2,000. Many houses were blown down or damaged.

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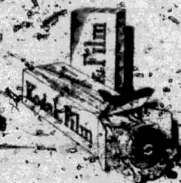
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THE FUTURE OF THE NATIVE

Confused Thinking of the Commissioner

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,
Last week you gave extracts from the Milton Young Report dealing with the possible progress of the African Native in the future. The statements display such confusion of thought and disregard of essential facts that I wonder how they found a place in so important a document. To quote the progress of the Negro in America as evidence is particularly misleading. "Negro" in America means anyone with African blood, however diluted, and is constantly ignored by English people. There is no room as I write for a copy of a newspaper written and published by Negroes in the States. It is what is usually called a "profusely illustrated" publication, full of coloured folk of all shades from black black to almost white. Some of them would hardly pass for pure white in England, yet in America they are all "Negroes".

Surely it is time that the effect of the introduction of white blood should be kept clearly in mind. Let us have some clarity of thought. No argument as to the progress of the Native can be drawn from a mixed race. So far thank God, mixed blood is not a factor in British tropical African colonies though it is in the States, for in South Africa the Milton Young Report deals with Natives and not still a pure line; their progress is of immense interest to all men of goodwill. Do not let us communicate at the start by confusing issues.

Yours faithfully,

London, Feb 11

MR. HOPKIN MORRIS'S SPEECH

Should the Native Work?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,
In a recent issue of *East Africa* Mr. Hopkin Morris, M.P., is reported as saying "I see no special reason why he (the Native) should work. There is no adequate reason why he should work. Either Mr. Hopkin Morris has not seriously considered the point, or else, like most politicians, he is burking it for fear of Exeter Hall and certain organs of the Press."

Those of us who know Africa very adequately and special reasons why the Native should work and be induced to work. Would it not be well to set them down plainly?

(1) The Native should work to develop Africa and thus to escape the scourge of civilisation.
(2) The Native should work and be induced to work to retain his own *harmless* and without which he would be decimated by disease, famine, and wild animals, be slaughtered and enslaved by inter-warring tribes and races, and without which he would have none of the benefits of civilisation. Let us be spared the rub of the above and European diseases.

On a high moral plane (surely enough) alone supplies sufficient cause for in our enlightened age to save a country and its millions of people, who are not yet a thing count, ought to remain in their own country.

Given the above "good" reasons, it is not possible to find any supplies in regard to the case of the Native. It is not possible to find any more "moral" cause.

Yours faithfully,

London, Feb 11 and New Club

WATER "RIGHTS" IN KENYA

The New Water Ordinance Criticised

To the Editor of "East Africa"

The main reason for raising this question is to call attention to the conditions ruling under the Crown Lands (Licensing) 1915, and to point out how these conditions, already more than difficult when applied to the settler, will if possible become even more accentuated should the new Water Ordinance become law.

The presence and availability of water in a given quarter is obviously as essential as the land itself, for the one is practically useless and valueless without the other. The Government, however, does not seem to regard the position from this standpoint. Its attitude is "You can have the land, but the water belongs to us," and so it follows. You just so much as you can carry away in hand for domestic purposes. It is understood that if the new Water Ordinance becomes law it will be retrospective, that is, will affect all settlers who have held land for twenty-five years or more under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, coming within the new one.

May I cite a specific example of how the present law operates? A settler has a concession of 25,000 or 30,000 acres. There are two rivers on it, one on the boundary and one in the centre. All the riparian owner of the bank of one river and the banks of the other. This latter stream disappears after it leaves his concession, and does not appear again. There are a few Native *shambus* on the banks of this river and nobody's rights are affected over down. What does the Government call upon him to do? To sink boreholes to test for subterranean water! If he finds it, the water belongs to Government. If he does not, he has merely lost his money.

He can then approach the Government for water from one of the other rivers, and he must also fill up a form or forms giving details of water required, purpose of use, where his factory or factories will be situated, how the water will be obtained (i.e. by pumping, gravity, or how else), and numerous other details. It seems nothing short of ridiculous to expect a man to supply details such as these on a concession on which no development has ever taken place, and before the owner has had a chance of finding out what his land is capable of producing. It should be decided on growing trial, where he will put his factory or factories.

It is more than probable that a prospective settler knowing nothing of the country, would view conditions such as these with considerable alarm and distrust. May not this be one reason why only sixty-one have occupied? If the criteria information is correct, came into the Colony last year.

Yours faithfully,

Kenya, London

"EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

A very excellent book, "Eastern Africa of Today," has just been published, and I must congratulate you upon it, besides of course, to the publishers, such as Messrs. Longmans and Co. Ltd. It is a volume of 200 pages and is written in a clear and concise style. It is available in the House of Commons as one of the "Papers" for the future, at least discover before it is too late. It is a book which every man of letters on "East Africa" where the places in question are mentioned should read.

Yours faithfully,

London, Feb 11

Kenya, London

AMERICAN MONEY FOR RHODESIA.

The capital of the Nchanga Copper Mines Ltd. may be increased from £100,000 to £23,000,000 in £1 shares. The American Smelting and Refining Company (the "Gibsonium" group), subscribe more than half of the forthcoming issue of 600,000 shares, and 60% of the 1,500,000 shares to be issued later. The London stock market has been severely critical of the arrangements, by which for an immediate payment of less than £210,000 this American company takes over technical control and the right to ultimate financial control of the mines; indeed, so dissatisfied was the market that the price of Nchanga shares immediately dropped from 20s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.

If the agreement is carried out, it will involve the prompt issue for cash of 1,037,500 Nchanga shares at 35s. each, the granting of calls upon a further 581,250 shares at 35s., and the issue of 1,250,000 fully-paid shares to the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession Ltd., in payment for prospecting rights over a further 30,000 acres of land adjacent to the Nchanga ore deposits; an additional issue of 1,500,000 shares at £2 each is foreshadowed within the next two years. Of the 2,400,000 new shares of £2 each to be created, 900,000 are to be allocated promptly as follows:

To Rhodesian Congo Border Concession for the area to be acquired, fully paid	125,000
To holders of Nchanga Copper in the ratio of one for eight held, at 35s. per share	75,000
Under option to above subscribers of the 75,000 for six months at 55s.	225,000
To be taken, first, by American Smelting and Refining Company at 55s.	125,000
Under option to American Smelting Company for six months at 35s.	350,250

As we close for press we are glad to learn that British financial interests are offering better terms to the Nchanga company.

PROSPECTING NORTH CHARTERLAND.

The North Charterland Exploration Company has granted exclusive prospecting rights over its concession to Messrs. J. W. Urrhart (in association with the Anglo-Asiatic Consolidated Company) with a view to the ultimate formation of a development company provided with ample financial resources. Messrs. C. H. White and Donald G. two well-known geologists are leaving for the property on February 10 to carry out a thorough investigation, and arrangements are also being made for an aerial survey. The agreement provides for thorough prospecting of the company's concession of 20,000 square miles without any cost to the company itself.

SUDAN BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL CO.

The directors of the Sudan Building and Agricultural Company recommend acceptance of an offer which they have received from Messrs. Constantinichalos Darke & Company (1929) Ltd., to purchase the entire undertaking for £235,038, to be paid in 235,038 8s. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each. It is proposed to wind up the Sudan Building and Agricultural Company, and to distribute to its shareholders shares in Constantinichalos Darke and Company (1929). Preference shareholders would receive seventeen shares in Constantinichalos Darke and Company (1929) for every twenty Preference shares held, and Ordinary shareholders fifteen shares in Constantinichalos Darke and Company for every forty Ordinary shares held. An extraordinary meeting of the Sudan Building and Agricultural Company will be held at Khartoum on March 1 to pass the above-mentioned resolutions.

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East Africa in the Press.

IN MEMORY OF GORDON

The appeal of Sir John Maclean, the former general of the Sudan, for funds to complete and endow Khartoum Cathedral and to build churches at Port Sudan, Atbara, Wadi Medani and other places in the Sudan has been given prominence several of the leading British newspapers, and especially by *The Times* and *The Morning Post*, both of which devoted leading articles to the subject.

The former said *inter alia*—

“Forty-four years ago to-day, in 1876, a British force, woefully diminished by constant fighting and especially by two bloody battles, was forcing its halting way southward across the desert. Its leader had been killed. The messenger was at that moment trapped in a sand-trap that lay up aground. When commander and messenger lay together for two days, more long hours of pain and their goal, and they reached it two days later, Khartoum was in the hands of the Mahdi and his Devashehs. For months of ever more desperate and more gallant defence, of labours as heroic, indeed, as humorous—as they were chthonous of a loneliness such as few men can have known, of hope that lived and died, and rose again, and was again laid low, of faith and resolution which nothing could shake nor bend, has been fought, and a dreadful but glorious close. On January 26, 1885, Charles Gordon had gone down under the blows of the infidels, the slavers, the murderers whom he had defied to his last breath.

None who was alive at that time, and those who can forget that moment of the overthrow of her humblest subject, all were as proud and proud that Gordon could have been rescued. His death could have been rescued. With the least care determination here, a little more forethought here, he would have been rescued. While that tempest of the Nile was not in the memory of man, it is a matter to examine the principles of state and the methods of warfare to weigh the merits and demerits of the various orders given and the merits of loyal obedience

and inspired abandonment of processes made and promises taken, for the truth about an obscure and tangled story of disaster. No matter how Gordon came to his death, he was in Khartoum. There he was. It was enough that a very gallant English soldier from his country had sent to the rescue of the people of Khartoum and the afflicted, and he had to die.

And for this feeling he feels it is still enough. We know now where the blame lies, and what were the causes of the tragedy. But on looking back over the forty years that have passed, it is too late to think of blame that a generous mind will not take itself. The storm passed away, and all that was left of the turmoil, a shining figure. It is by no means the figure of a conventional hero. There is more than a little that is strange about it, which simple impulses, impatient, but just, has the same greatness of genius, the same unworldliness, the entire faith, the carelessness of the world, and the will to die.

It is not given to human vision to see what might have been. But the fact of what has been plain. It took thirty years of labour and of warfare to undo the work that was wrought in those ten months. But those forgotten years raised the mud of the world, and the chief and many others, and there was no one to be his champion in a heroic deed. If he believed that that was one good which came out of all this, it must be seen that there was another. The martyrdom at Khartoum gave to Britain and to all the world a new hero, a new example, another among those names of men like few, how unlike the ordinary, which shine in the imagination and build the spirit.

DENTISTS' CHARGES IN KENYA.

London, 6th Feb. (Special Telegrams.)—The Kenya Chamber of Commerce has written to the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, London, regarding the charges levied by dentists in Kenya. The charges are as follows:—

W. J. W. (London) writes to the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, London, regarding the charges levied by dentists in Kenya. The charges are as follows:—

W. J. W. (London) writes to the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, London, regarding the charges levied by dentists in Kenya. The charges are as follows:—

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JARVIS: PATRICKS HOTEL, ANNA POOL Anna Pool, Kenya Colony	KINGSLY: HOTEL, MOOREHEAD Moorehead, Nigeria	SOUTH KENNINGTON: 340, Boston Gardens Kennington, London
BEAUFORT HOTEL Beaufort, Kenya Colony	ESSEX: HOTEL, BOSTON Boston, Essex, England	WINTERBURN: QUEEN'S GARDENS Winterburn, London

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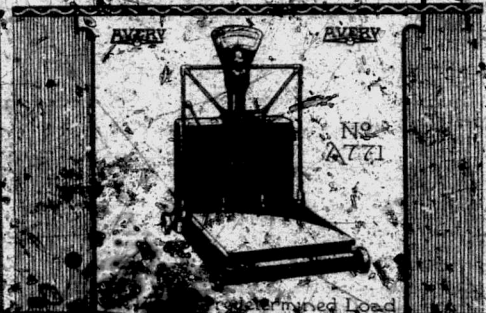
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the purpose of subscribers and all other persons in the East who are interested in any matter of the 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 desiring 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.

Reports from Beira indicate that the bulk of the motor trade is being very active.

Construction of an asphalt road rather more than a mile long has been begun in Beira.

Miwani has now its own clubs which were recently formally opened by Mr. St. Andrew.

By decree of the Portuguese Government authorities Beira Works Ltd. to issue £2,000,000 in 7% Bonds.

Following a failure of rains in the successive seasons a famine is said to be raging in Ruanda, the province of ex-German East Africa now under Belgian Mandate.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the three weeks ended December 15 included: Coffee, 8,563 bags; hides and skins, 1,340 bales; and sisal, 2,281 bales.

In order to prevent congestion at the port of Mombasa the free storage periods have been reduced to twelve days for maize and cotton seed and seven days for other exports.

Rules regarding the movement of coffee plants from the Nairobi, Fort Hall, and Mombasa administrative districts are published in the Official Gazette of Kenya of the 27th inst.

A fall in the rates of the Pangwe railway of Rhodesian Railways has arranged for a resumption of the normal service from Beira from Sunday last after a week of interruption.

East Africa is infested by Messrs. Dalcelyk and Company that according to cables received, the Kenya Government has prohibited the further export of maize and wheat, in consequence of the ravages of locusts in the Native Reserves. Most of the supplies made from the last crop had already been shipped, and the measures now taken are presumably intended to maintain a food reserve in the Colony, which, by the way, is the force of some seventy Europeans and twenty thousand Natives is at present engaged in forest destruction. Contracts already made will not be affected by the above mentioned prohibition of exports.

At various of several occasions recorded the opinions of experienced business men are given and that this season's cotton crop may total 10,000 bales, and reports from Government sources have indicated a similar amount of 10,000 bales, but the latest estimate issued by Barclays Bank (C. & O.) is not less than 12,000 bales.

The Kenya Government has sanctioned the proposal of the five members of the Legislative Council for the appointment of a Commission, composed largely of practical farmers and planters, to report on the progress of European and Native agriculture and to make recommendations for the improvement of the industry.

Messrs. Edwin Wigglesworth and William Henry Warman have resigned from their position as directors of Messrs. Edwin Wigglesworth, Ltd. and have severed all connection with the company. Henry Harding Bowen, who has been associated with the company since its incorporation, has joined the board, to which further additions are to be made in the course.

Speaking in Johannesburg a few days ago, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer predicted that the copper fields of Southern Rhodesia would employ 100,000 Natives in a corresponding number of Europeans within the next three or four years. He gave an undertaking that the mining companies would give every possible preference to Great Rhodesia in placing their orders for mining equipment.

It is announced in Brussels that a joint Belgian-French air line is to be formed to operate a weekly service from the beginning of next year via Brussels and Paris, after a detour by way of the Sahara to the Belgian Congo, and thence across Africa to Beira. The new line is to cross the British Cape-to-Cairo route at Broken Hill, and the French propose to continue the service themselves from Beira to Madagascar.

The profit on last year's working of the Kenya and Uganda railways after providing for all charges is officially estimated at £104,000, or about £30,000 more than the original estimate. It is also very satisfactory to be able to record that the loss on the working of the port of Mombasa originally estimated at £90,000 for the year, is now expected to be not more than £30,000 on account of the extra revenue earned since the introduction of the new harbour charges.

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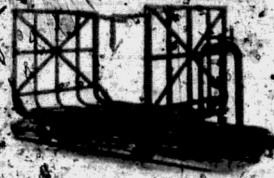
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORT

Last week's market conditions the finest in East Africa again realized high prices for some of the best quality of produce offered there, notably coffee, citrus, and other fruits.

First sizes	115.00 to 118.00
Second sizes	105.00 to 110.00
Third sizes	100.00 to 105.00
Peaberry	113.00
London cleaned	110.00
First sizes	110.00
Second sizes	108.00
Third sizes	105.00
Peaberry	113.00
Ungraded	105.00 to 110.00
Brown and Red	105.00 to 108.00
Tanzania:	
Limboyo:	
London cleaned	125.00 to 128.00
First sizes	125.00 to 128.00
Second sizes	120.00 to 125.00
Third sizes	115.00 to 120.00
Peaberry	125.00 to 128.00
Trusmi:	
London cleaned	125.00 to 128.00
First sizes	125.00 to 128.00
Second sizes	120.00 to 125.00
Third sizes	115.00 to 120.00
Peaberry	125.00 to 128.00
Mali:	
Limboyo:	
First sizes	115.00
Third sizes	105.00
Uganda:	
First sizes	105.00
Second sizes	100.00
Third sizes	95.00
Peaberry	105.00
Kenya:	
London cleaned	115.00
First sizes	115.00
Second sizes	112.00
Third sizes	105.00
Peaberry	115.00

London stocks of East African coffee only barely touched 35,000 bags, as compared with 45,000 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE

Coffee.—The price of East African, unblended, is 117-118.00.

Cotton.—The London Cotton Association reports that cottons for East African cottons accounted for 500,000 bales in the first six months of East African and Sudan cottons into the U.K. Since August 1 last total 1,430,000 and 45,445 bales respectively.

Cocoa.—On a quiet market, the nominal value of East African is 28.75.00 to 29.10.00 per ship.

Groundnuts.—The market is dull, the nominal value being 10.

Milk.—No business is passing. The value of East African butter No. 2 is about 45.00 per quarter.

Wheat.—The market is quiet, with the value of East African white and/or yellow about 21.00.

Sisal.—The market is quieter. No. 1 East African is quoted 24.00 for best marks, but a second-hand sale has been made during the week at 23.10.00 for January-March shipment.

Vegetables.—Last week's engine shipments in packages of 1500 lbs. and 1000 lbs. sold at an average price of 15.00 per lb.

ESTATE FOR SALE

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FRENCH

RESIGNATION OF SEYCHELLES M.L.C.S.

In the House of Commons, the French Viscount said he asked the Government for the Colonies whether they would make a statement on the White Paper as to the future with the non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Seychelles. The Viscount said he had not seen the Government's reply, but he had seen the influence of sufficient general interest to warrant the expense of a White Paper, but he did not think the following reply.

On November 3, 1928, the three members notified the Governor that, owing to the non-receipt of a reply to a letter addressed to him, it would be impossible for them to take part in the meeting of the Legislative Council fixed for November 5, except in so far as the continuation of the minutes of the previous meeting was concerned. A respectful reply to the letter in question was then on its way to the Governor, and the Governor informed the members that a reply might be expected at an early date.

When the Council met on the 5th, and the minutes of the previous meeting had been dealt with, one of the members rose and read a letter signed by himself and his two colleagues resigning their seats. The three members then left the Council Chamber. The letter, to which was dated 28.10.28, was received in the Colonial Office on August 10, and was answered, in a despatch of October 23, a copy of which will be sent to his noble friend. An earlier letter from the members was received in the Colonial Office on December 14, 1927. That letter was not directly addressed to me, but it was discussed in a despatch to the Governor of January 24, 1928.

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"Eastern Africa To-day" is a beautiful specimen of the printer's art, and is fully described in our most minute description of Kenya Colony, Aden Territory, Bechuanaland, Northern Rhodesia, Nyaland, Zanzibar and British Somaliland, with notes on the Sudan and Portuguese East Africa. The volume, with its detailed description of the history, topography, climate and general conditions of each and every district and province, and in the territories and dependencies mentioned, leaves very little to be desired concerning such a prospective settler, traveller or any other person who requires information concerning the places in question, matters of the habits and customs of the inhabitants, and the various kinds of some of the principal products and what nor are described with a wealth of detail that only an observant visitor would fail to gather, for the author has undertaken a course of long experience of and residence in the various districts which he gives an account. The illustrations are in colour and are of the highest quality, and the perfect text and a series of maps of the territories described, adds to the practical usefulness of the work. The book is a valuable complement to that issued previously under the same title, "A Handbook to East Africa," which while the first volume was confined to descriptive accounts and general information in regard to countries of the East, it is an excellent work that must be referred to in order to ascertain what steps the prospective settler may take and the formalities be necessary in order to obtain a holding. The book is issued at the offices of *East Africa*, Great Brunswick Street, London W. 1. The South African Farmer's Magazine.

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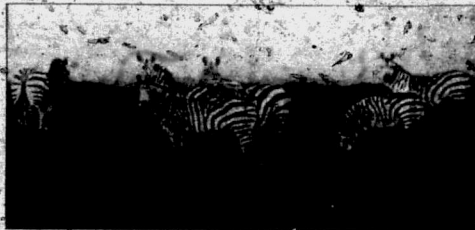
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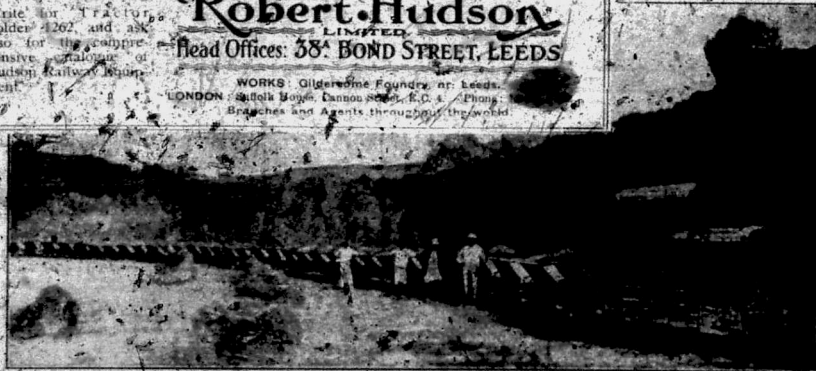
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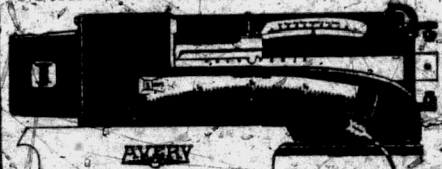
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
One Common Railway Control	577	The "Escape" from Crocodile	600
Extracts from Report of Closer Union Commission	678	Letters to the Editor	691
Sir Claud Hollis on Zanzibar	683	East Africa in the Press	692
Kenya the Cradle of Modern Man	685	The Press on the Closer Union Report	694
Joint East African Board	687	Kenya's Need of Settlers	695
Personal	688	Camp Fire Comments	697
		Match-Making in Tanganyika	699

ONE COMMON RAILWAY CONTROL.

The desirability of co-ordinating the railways services of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika has, in the last two or three years impressed itself increasingly on the mind of East Africans, whether they have favoured or opposed the general idea of federation or closer union between the three territories. The construction of the Tabora-Mwanza line not only created a new and important competitive traffic area bordering on Lake Victoria, but, on account of the essentially divergent rating policies of the Kenya-Uganda and the Tanganyika systems, led to a situation which was picturesquely but inaccurately and improperly described as a rate war between the two railway administrations. Allegations that the Kenya-Uganda system was offering unfair inducements for the carriage of Arusha and Moshi traffic to Mombasa, instead of allowing it to take its way to the world's markets via the port of Fanga, were simultaneously emphasised and carried away by biased arguments, public opinion in the three contiguous Dependencies tended to become inflamed. Official

statements issued in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam were so obviously irreconcilable that impatience with existing arrangements became general, and thus the Commission on Closer Union found on its arrival that East Africans had a fairly clear conviction of the need for a common railway policy, even if they entertained doubts concerning political co-ordination.

As will be seen from the extracts from their report quoted in this issue, the Commissioners advance strong reasons in favour of one single control for the railways, ports, and water-borne communications of the three territories. Until physical connection between the two systems is achieved a common executive management would obviously be difficult, and in their view premature, but they urge immediate steps towards the settlement of a common plan of development, a common policy regarding rating (not necessarily identical rates), and the introduction of standardised equipment.

For years past we have stressed the need for a well-planned programme of railway construction in Tanganyika, and we are glad to note the insistence of the Commissioners upon that obligation and upon its influence on the whole question of white settlement in the Territory. They lay down the wise guiding rule that funds and effort should not be dissipated in construction which can never become more than branch lines when there are equally good economic grounds for the building of lines which will ultimately serve as links in important trunk connections, and though they do not definitely report against the Itigi-Mkalamba railway which the Tanganyika Government is anxious to begin, they like *East Africa*, evidently consider that far from sufficient evidence has yet been proffered to justify preference for that proposal. The importance of the northern and southern links from the Tanganyika Central Railway has impressed itself upon them, and they wisely emphasise the urgency of economic and other surveys in the areas in question. Incidentally they reveal wide differences of views between the Governor and the General Manager of Railways on propositions which have been frequently canvassed regarding both the northern and the southern links. If the two officials, who ought to be better placed than anyone else in the Territory to give a judgement on these matters, disagree, the fundamental and immediate necessity of adequate surveys and inquiries is obvious, for railway policy and administrative settlement and commercial considerations are bound indissolubly together.

FUTURE RAILWAY POLICY IN EAST AFRICA

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CLOSED UNION COMMISSION

THE IMPORTANCE OF SURVEYS IN TANGANYIKA

Hereunder we publish further extracts from the Report of the Commission on Closed Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa (Cmd. 2324, 6s. net). Cross-headings have been introduced editorially.

Primo facie, there is a strong case for united control of the railway, harbour, and inland water transport systems of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. There is an obvious geographic and economic unity in these three territories; it is a corollary of this unity that the system of communications should be developed according to a common policy. At present there are parallel trunk lines running inland from the ports of Kilindi and Dar es Salaam and serving what may be described as a joint hinterland, in the sense that it is united by the navigable waters of Lake Victoria, while, as there are no great physical obstacles at any part between these territories, the natural watershed for traffic attracted to either of the two systems does not necessarily follow the territorial boundary. Further, behind these territories lies the Belgian Congo, the eastern portions of which would find their natural link with a seaport on the east rather than the west, and offer chances for important traffic which might be completed by both lines.

Single Control in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

The common factor of British administration in all these territories ought to be utilised not only to avoid wasteful competition or duplication of effort in serving the joint hinterland described above, but also to secure such advantageous results as may be achieved by a development of inter-territorial trading. All these considerations point to the importance of a single control. The advantages of such a single control have been well summarised in a memorandum prepared for us by the late General Manager of the Kenya-Uganda Railways as follows:

(1) The adoption of a considered comprehensive and definite policy in new railway construction.

(2) The avoidance of competition between different railway lines for traffic to or from the same area.

(3) The development of ports to the extent necessary to serve the territories efficiently, and the construction of large development schemes and schemes of ports, rather than an accumulation of small ports, the prevention of wasteful competition between ports.

(4) The assimilation, as far as practicable, of the railway and port charges for services rendered.

(5) The unification of methods of management and working and the avoidance of duplication of work in departments.

(6) Gradual standardisation in track, equipment, vehicles, workshops, etc., so as to enable economic inter-colonial working when the railways are physically connected.

There have already been signs of a practical need for some common authority. Now that the Tanganyika line has reached Mwanza there is an area of possible competition between the two systems about Lake Victoria.

Another point of contact is on the Tanga-Moshi-Arusha line, which is physically connected with the Kenya system by the Voi Junction line. This northern railway system, although it lies in Tanganyika Territory, is as a railway and being much more closely connected with Kenya, for the whole of the area which it serves, outside a comparatively short radius from Mwanza, looks to Kilindi as its port of export. The Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry in its Report wrote:

"In view of the existing physical connection between the Tanga line and the Uganda Railway by the existence of the Voi-Kahle branch constructed as a military railway during the war, we recommend that the management and operation of the Tanga line should be transferred forthwith to the Uganda Railway."

The Tanga-Moshi Line.

This view was endorsed by the East Africa Loan Committee when it recommended the provision of funds for the extension of the Tanga line from Moshi to Arusha. We understand that discussions as to this transfer of management have since then taken place, but have hitherto come to nothing owing to failure to reach agreement on the financial terms.

We support the recommendations on the ground that we regard it as the natural arrangement, and therefore likely to be the most efficient, that this railway system which evacuates the greater part of its traffic over the Kenya-Uganda system through the port of Kilindi should be under the same management as the latter. The whole of the arrangements and conditions for the transfer require most careful consideration, which we are not able to undertake. It is, however, quite clear that such a question as this is not likely to be settled by mutual agreement and requires the intervention of an impartial authority which can assess what is the best course in the joint interests of all concerned. The policy for the port of Tanga also requires to be reviewed in the light of joint interests. Some central directing authority is also necessary in the standardisation of equipment. For example, the braking systems for rolling stock under the two administrations are different, so that in the event of a physical connection being ultimately established a pooling of rolling stock would not be possible without expensive alterations.

Again, practical questions are likely to arise in

connection with the development of the ports of Tanga and Dar es Salaam. Whatever railway development may in future be undertaken, it will remain necessary to handle a fair amount of local trade at Tanga and a very substantial amount of trade at Dar es Salaam, and the total amount at least of the latter might be seriously affected by the construction of a connecting link, say from Dodoma to Arusha, for in that case a portion of the Tanga nyika traffic might be attracted to Kilimnjo by the better handling and shipping facilities which this latter port will always be able to command. Such a possibility must be borne in mind in considering developments at Dar es Salaam.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway.

Even as between Kenya and Uganda some new form of central railway authority is desirable, for the evidence put before us indicates that the unified control which has in a measure been established as between these two territories is not likely to be entirely satisfactory as a permanent arrangement. While the existing transport administration of the Kenya and Uganda railway systems is directly responsible through the High Commissioner to the Secretary of State, the Legislatures of Kenya and Uganda have to pass any ordinances required and have the right to consider and pass resolutions on the Estimates. This is a weakness in the position, and the arrangement can only work satisfactorily as long as there is no great, or greatly agitated, difference between the interests represented by the two Legislatures. Were such differences to arise, there is no authority short of the Secretary of State competent to compose them in the general interest, and this is an unsatisfactory arrangement. The position of the High Commissioner for Transport as adviser to the Secretary of State on such matters cannot but be weakened by the fact that as Governor of Kenya he has a special connection with one of the two territories.

For all the above reasons, it seems to us desirable that there should be established some central form of control, more directly in touch with the whole situation than the Secretary of State can be for the purpose of settling a common policy as between the three territories for ports, railways and inland water transport, covering new projects, rates and other matters.

Single Control Desirable.

The control of any system of railways has two aspects, direction of policy and executive management. Hitherto we have only considered the former as a means for ensuring, in the interests of efficiency and economy, a common plan of development, a common rates policy, and standardisation of equipment. A single control of executive management can also be advocated as likely to promote efficiency and economy through the pooling of stores, financial resources, and managerial staff, with the consequent opportunity both to increase the pay of the highest posts and to reduce overhead charges in relation to the whole volume of business.

These are the well-known advantages of amalgamation, but one must also be alive to the dangers of over-centralisation in the case of widely spread undertakings, and policy may be decided not on the merits of the grounds, but with consideration to the conditions which actually prevail. Our conclusion in the present case is that it would not be wise to attempt complete unification of management until there is a physical connection between the two systems. Until such a connection is established it would not be in fact possible to realise the advantages of unification, while difficulties of administration would make it necessary to retain a wide decentralisation of executive responsibility.

While this is a practical consideration which bears the field as regards immediate changes in organisation, the retention of independent managements is not inconsistent with a very complete unification of interests combined with a central supervisory control. An illustration of this sort of control can be found in the position of the Railway Board of the Government of India. Under such a system, although wide powers would be delegated to local managers, their work would be subject to an annual review by the central authority (technical inspection on the use of standards and general efficiency, &c.).

The introduction of such a form of unified supervision and control would be possible for the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, before recommending such a step it is necessary to be clear as to exactly what it involves.

What the Step Involves.

It would mean as the first place the transfer of primary powers of legislation on all railway matters to a Central or Federal Authority, and the abandonment of such powers by the Legislatures of each territory. This would mean the transfer of a very important part of the business of government. The control of rates is a matter of special importance, for railway rates have an immense effect on the economic position of every individual in the country. In these territories they are of special importance, for they could be used to benefit the position of the immigrant community at the cost of Native producers, or vice versa. If, for example, unduly high rates were charged on transport from Uganda and unduly low rates on maize from the highland areas of Kenya, it might be said that the Natives of Uganda were being treated unfairly in order to pay the Kenya white farmers the European farmers of Kenya. As such changes have in fact already been made, we must here state that we do not simply say we in any way endorse them, in fact we have seen no evidence to show that the railway management is doing more than to pursue a reasonable economic policy of making each class of traffic pay such rates as it can fairly stand. But this particular case is significant as an illustration of how intricate control of railway rates is mixed up with political issues and the whole business of government. In the second place, a central supervisory authority would affect the general interests of both territories by determining the policy to be followed in constructing a new approach to the Congo through Tanganyika Territory, south of Lake Victoria, or by an extension of the Kenya-Uganda Railway from Kampala in such a case the general interests of the Tanganyika and Uganda Governments would be greatly affected by the decision as to which of their territories such a line should traverse.

Lastly the question of how far a merger of financial interests would be necessary really calls for consideration. One of the chief objects must be to secure a single control of rates and the distribution of the whole system to achieve the best economic result for the whole system regardless of the possibility of any particular section. But this would hardly be possible if the interests in the railway in the various sections were not identical. There would be considerable difficulties in arranging such a merger at the present stage. Reference has already been made to the differences in the ruling power of the two States which creates at present a position in which the Kenya-Uganda system might be represented as a profitable asset, whereas the Tanganyika system is rather in the nature of a liability to its Government, inasmuch as the net surplus is not sufficient to produce an adequate appropriation for renewals. It is true that the Kenya and Uganda Governments would not charge any revenue on a transfer of their railways, but it is obvious that the arrangement adopted since 1922, all surplus profits after providing for the necessary allocations to renewals and depreciation have been assigned for addition to the Railways Settlement Fund. These surplus profits have also a significance as justifying reductions in rates, and the public of Kenya and Uganda might well object if they saw the surplus revenues of their own system being applied to pay for renewals and betterment in Tanganyika, instead of to improving their own lines and reducing their rates. On the other hand, the relative position of the two lines may not improve in the future. The Tanganyika system is situated in a more favourable position than the Kenya-Uganda system is faced at present with the need for considerable capital expenditure on the new and on the railways, and also has

handling over to the representatives of the local communities in respect of the proposed advances in aid of £5,000,435 made by the Imperial Government.

All these conditions create uncertainty, and although the representatives of the colonial Governments in Kenya appear inclined to take a far-sighted view—wisely, as we think, and to give favourable consideration to a merger of all terms, the whole of the implications have not yet been thought out, and it would not be fair to impose any such arrangement on the local communities without ample time for careful consideration.

The ownership of the Tanganyika system must be decided by Article 257 of the Versailles Treaty as interpreted in the Mandates Commission. It is not possible to separate the ownership of the railways from the ownership of the land. The ownership of the railways must be kept separate, but it is not possible to be consistent with the principle of the Mandate that an arrangement for the pooling of expenditure and receipts with adjoining systems should be made, providing the latter are fair to Tanganyika. It would be necessary to satisfy the Mandates Commission on this point.

Railway and Political Unification Related.

We believe that the difficulties to which we have referred can eventually be overcome, and that a single control and merger of financial interests for the whole railway, port, and inland water transport systems of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika is ultimately desirable. Every effort should accordingly be made to work towards this end. On the other hand, as a conflict of interests on railway policy may still arise as long as the territories have separate interests as regards their general finances and administrations, the successful working of a unified railway system seems to involve a corresponding political unification, established with such common consent as to carry authority with questions involving conflict of interests have to be decided. Further, the financial implications of unification require careful study before any such measure is imposed on the local communities.

These conclusions may be stated in another way which helps to determine the course to be taken in the immediate future. Policy as regards railways and other communications in the conditions which prevail in these territories is so intimately bound up with the whole business of government, and so closely affects the general interests of the local communities, that arrangements for dealing with railway interests ought to conform to what is possible in the political sphere. Our recommendation in the political sphere is that the time is not ripe for the creation of a central legislature, to the control of which important subjects now dealt with by the local legislatures could be transferred, but that for the present such co-ordination of policy as is desirable in the joint interests of all these territories, together with such control as the Imperial Government's obligations of trusteeship for the Native demands, shall be obtained by creating a Central Authority for Eastern Africa, representing the Secretary of State in the slot, and thus bringing the existing authority of the latter into closer contact with local conditions. Upon these lines that we propose, and the necessary central control in the matter of railways, ports, and communications shall for the present be secured.

Immediate Practical Requirements.

It is a question of the adequacy of this recommendation in examining what are the immediate practical requirements. The most important of these are:

- (1) To ensure the sound basis of policy of railway rates in the area of competition, which has been established between the two systems by the extension of the Tanganyika line to Mwanza or Lake Victoria. This is a special case, and it does not appear desirable at present to bring the Kenya-Uganda system into accord with the Kenya-Uganda system. The former is in a position to carry the existing primary traffic to the north, and it is difficult to position to the latter.
- (2) To initiate an inquiry into the factors affect-

ing the management of the Tanganyika system, and the part of Kenya, of the Kenya-Uganda system, and the Tanganyika Railway Department, to the Kenya-Uganda Railway Department, and to the Kenya-Uganda Railway Department, for the transfer of terms which are being offered to Kenya.

To ensure the sound basis of policy of railway rates in the area of competition, which has been established between the two systems by the extension of the Tanganyika line to Mwanza or Lake Victoria. This is a special case, and it does not appear desirable at present to bring the Kenya-Uganda system into accord with the Kenya-Uganda system. The former is in a position to carry the existing primary traffic to the north, and it is difficult to position to the latter.

Special organized inquiries will occasionally be necessary, but at the same time a continuous process of collecting relevant information and keeping it up to date ought to be inaugurated so that when any question of railway construction comes up it should not be necessary to take a decision without full information or to organize special inquiries, which if undertaken in haste are generally superficial. The organization of a joint railway intelligence service for the above purpose is a matter which might be left to the two General Managers, but they should be authorized to make the necessary arrangements. Further, it would be advantageous if such reports and projects for railway construction in general could be submitted for review by a central authority, supported by advisers with special knowledge of railway economics and experience not confined to Africa.

(4) To ensure that the management of each system has the chance of learning lessons from any experience gained or efficiency shown on the others, by arranging for (a) periodical meetings between the technical officials of the different systems (railways, ports, etc.); (b) periodical inspections of the systems by some outside technical expert so that standards of efficiency can be compared.

(5) To initiate such steps as are immediately possible to work towards standardization of equipment so that rolling stock, etc. may be interchangeable in case, at a later date, a railway connection is made between the two systems. A special inquiry, to be carried out by a commission of officials representing the two systems, would be a necessary preliminary.

(6) To provide an independent authority with final arbitral powers to settle railway questions as between Kenya and Uganda and ultimately to decide over an enlarged inter-Colonial Railway Council embracing the Tanganyika Railway also.

We are asked what improvements may be required in internal communications between the various territories so as to facilitate the working of federation or closer union. As Kenya and Uganda are already connected by railway, the main inter-territorial links which we have to consider are between Tanganyika and Kenya-Uganda on the north and between Tanganyika and Malaya or Northern Rhodesia on the south.

The Northern Link.

The northern link is a proposal which has received consideration in so far as that for a railway connection between Dodoma on the Tanganyika Central Railway and the new terminus of the Kenya system, but there is another possible alternative connecting route.

It must be noted that, although special reference is made to main trunk lines, the policy for constructing lines for local purposes should not be framed with regard to the main development programme. The main trunk routes will naturally themselves be the traffic collected in the country through which they pass, and may in places be built up to a length of many miles. The lengths of line constructed for local purposes are of lengths of line which should not be wasted in building a line which will never be more than a mere branch line. It is equally a local result can be obtained by building a line which will ultimately serve as a link in an all-territorial through main line connection, that is to say, a line through which offers an immediate practical advantage, which would be a link in an all-territorial through main line connection, that is to say, a line through which offers an immediate practical advantage, which would be a link in an all-territorial through main line connection.

which would be a valuable and available source of settlement having the advantage of liberal possibilities for labour supply, and the construction of the Nyasaland railway as a first step in the development of the country. It is not possible to give a definite answer to the question whether the Government should already refer to the need for similar economic surveys of a large area to the north of the Tanganyika Central Line, and in the neighbourhood of 'Shoebani Lake' is to be continued in all its details, but it is our opinion necessary to collect information not only as to the area which would be developed by the Beira-Lite line, but also the whole of the area which might be developed by alternative routes. It is doubtful whether we could not ourselves, after a short visit to the country, venture to express an opinion as to which is really the best alternative, but we have heard evidence at least sufficient to show that there are possibilities on the Mosi-o-Tunda route which must be considered and weighed before any final decision can be taken.

This route would traverse much easier country, it would pass a denser Native population, and in particular it would give the large irrigable areas of the Kilimbero Valley, which appears to offer great possibilities for cotton and sugar cultivation, as well as the well developed and fertile agricultural lands of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and a concession of a railway franchise on the lines which have been so successful in the Sudan. Such a scheme is now being studied. Moreover, such a line with its terminus on Lake Nyasa would at once complete an efficient link with the southern territories, and it is highly probable that an extension to the Victoria Nile, which is a common objective, and hardly to be regarded as a 'link' with it, would be extended to Broken Hill, a line with Lake Nyasa would become still more effective in the not improbable event of the Nyasaland Railway itself being extended to the south end of the Lake and thence to Fort Jameson on the Rhodesian frontier.

What Tanganyika Should Do.

We have arrived at the conclusion, therefore, that with or without the setting of a railway policy and a plan for European settlement (which we must again point out ought to be considered in conjunction) it is essential that the Tanganyika Government should be able to assess the possibilities of the whole of its territory lying south of the Central Line. We do not think it will be possible for the Government, relying only on its departmental resources, to collect the necessary information within a reasonable time, and we think that a more intensive effort should be made. We have discussed the matter with the Governor and understand that he agrees in principle with our view, but that he does not think that it would be practicable to carry out a reliable survey except under the direction of men such as his own officers who have an intimate knowledge of local conditions. We recognise the difficulty of securing men who combine both theoretical and practical qualifications, but we think that the effort ought to be made. We have reason to believe that the South African Government would be willing to assist by the loan of some of its own experienced officers for the purpose, and we recommend that steps should be taken to follow up this suggestion. What we have in mind is a systematic examination and survey of the whole country.

The agricultural inquiry made of course on a very detailed basis, and opinions must be formed rather on the basis of a study of existing schemes, and an exhaustive examination of soil samples and estimates of rainfall. Part of this inquiry would be ordered impracticable, partly because of the lack, and partly because of the absence of reliable records, and in particular, it should be taken to start a systematic recording of rainfall statistics, and while the Government might also with advantage start testing irrigation conditions by carrying down experimental farms in selected areas. It will be, of course, a good thing to have a full inquiry produce practical results, but the chief and greater reason for starting it is to do so.

We think provision might suitably be made for the Government to cover the whole cost of these inquiries and experiments. It is the hope of such inquiries will be to show how far the Government might be able to carry out such an inquiry, and how far it might be necessary to call on the Government for assistance.

Beira and Fostler.

Before leaving the subject it is necessary to refer to the railway route between Beira and Nyasaland. The territory between the Beira and Nyasaland has been discussed above, but the route of the Nyasaland Government, a consideration of its own connection with the south. This includes the construction of a railway bridge across the Zambezi on the route between Nyasaland and Beira, and an extension of the Nyasaland railway north-

wards to a point on the lake, and further onwards towards Fort Jameson on the Rhodesian frontier. It is not possible to give a definite answer to the question whether the Government should already refer to the need for similar economic surveys of a large area to the north of the Tanganyika Central Line, and in the neighbourhood of 'Shoebani Lake' is to be continued in all its details, but it is our opinion necessary to collect information not only as to the area which would be developed by the Beira-Lite line, but also the whole of the area which might be developed by alternative routes. It is doubtful whether we could not ourselves, after a short visit to the country, venture to express an opinion as to which is really the best alternative, but we have heard evidence at least sufficient to show that there are possibilities on the Mosi-o-Tunda route which must be considered and weighed before any final decision can be taken.

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RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING OTHER TERRITORIES.

The closer cooperation of Zanzibar with the mainland territories, to advance common interests should be maintained and extended, particularly in such matters as scientific research, administration, harbours and docks, migration of labour, quarantine regulations, and the regulation of the forms of legislation. Zanzibar should be represented on the East African Governors' Conference.

As to the future of Nyasaland and the Rhodesias the Commissioners have differing views. The Chairman recommends that the Governor of Northern Rhodesia should be appointed High Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with powers similar to those proposed for the Governor-General of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and that closer co-operation between the Central African Dependencies should be encouraged, until they possess a central legislative and judicial Legislative Council, and services of common interest. Sir Philip Young also considers ultimate boundary modifications desirable, the railway area of Northern Rhodesia being united with Southern Rhodesia, with Eastern Rhodesia amalgamating with Nyasaland, and Barotseland becoming an inalienable Native Reserve under the Government of Southern Rhodesia. The three other members of the Commission consider that the independence of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia should be maintained until conditions are such that exploitation of the Rhodesias is more developed.

BAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Sir S. Henry asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether an opportunity would be afforded for discussion by the House of the Hilton Young report on the East African Dependencies. He has been asked to East African matters to the extent of his report.

Mr. Henry: "I have already given an answer stating that there will be an opportunity of Parliamentary discussion before any final action is taken upon the report. No final decision is required on federations or closer union of the East African territories, but the question of local councils in East Africa is under consideration."

SIR CLAUD HOLLIS ENTERS

His Review of Zanzibar

Nearly reported for "East Africa" by Sir Claud Hollis, C.M.G., C.B., Resident in Zanzibar, and Lady Hollis, who were entertained to luncheon at the Trocadero restaurant by the African Society.

After the loyal toast had been drunk, the President of the Society, who had nominated Sir Claud to be the guest, then Zanzibar, and the evolution of the island, as the result of its geographical efficiency, and the views of Sir Claud on its guiding events. It had thus developed from a practically unknown country in which the British had no influence to become a world power. Sir Claud Hollis had taken a personal and independent concern, though for some time it had been under the High Commissioner in Kenya, Zanzibar, suffered some extent from new inventions. The new methods of prospecting of the island developed rapidly, and new and more successful methods had discovered that the oil extracted from the island could be used equally well by synthetic processes, and it would be possible to use Zanzibar's oil in the same manner. It was, his lordship, anxious to see the case of that of the silk stockings made of synthetic silk stockings. The African Society, he thought, genuine clove would prevail.

"We have, that recently had a very able report from Sir Philip Young and his colleagues, who found the Chairman, Chairman of the Eastern African Colonies, who have read that report will realize that great ability has been shown in submitting the various proposals and conclusions of the Commission, which propose generally something of the nature of a federation of the Colonies of the mainland, but treats Zanzibar as a special case entitled to great consideration. Zanzibar, they consider, should not have forced upon her any federation under a Central Government against her own will, though if she decides to come into such a closer union she will, of course, be welcomed.

The health of Sir Claud and Lady Hollis having been drunk the former said in the course of his reply:

Jewels of the Zanzibar Sea

In former times Zanzibar was notorious as a great centre of the East African slave trade, and she became famous as the founder of a dynasty that reigned there elsewhere. The British, and the East African Dependencies, she is now a prosperous protectorate, small but important, which has an annual revenue of about a million and a half million pounds, she has a population of about a million and she is not unbarren, as is often said.

The islands of Pemba and Zanzibar, together with about 120 smaller islands, are situated in the Arabian Sea, with Pemba to the north and Zanzibar to the south. There is about the town of Pemba, which is the Eastern element of the island, and the Central African. The capital, Zanzibar, is a visitor to the network of narrow streets, which wind their way between tall and narrow magnificent wooden domes, and the houses of the bosses. The Prince of Wales, who recently visited the town, was much impressed by the architecture and its cosmopolitan population, and compared it with Cairo, the city of the ancient world. The total population of the islands of Zanzibar, which over 150,000 are Arabs, 100,000 are Indians, and some 300 Europeans, is a people live in the capital, the streets of which rendered very picturesque during the night.

the dull season, which is now being at present by the arrival of many thousands of wind-sailing men from Arabia, the Indian and the Zanzibar, whose ancestors had sailed to the Zanzibar's history.

The Sultanate is hereditary, and the present Sultan, who is much beloved by his subjects, is a man of peculiar charm of manner. He will visit England this summer, and I hope some of our countrymen will have the opportunity of meeting him. It is my hope that to make his acquaintance will be a great pleasure.

The Future of the Clove Industry

In the past Zanzibar enjoyed marked prosperity, and it was the main source of the world's supply of cloves, and it was the main source of the world's supply of cloves, and it was the main source of the world's supply of cloves. In 1927 Zanzibar's production of cloves totalled 10,800 tons, that of Madagascar 1,300, and the Dutch East Indies 1,000, and of Ceylon 1,000 tons, so that Zanzibar furnished 85 per cent of the world's supply. The price of the commodity was largely governed by the Dutch. In 1923-24 the price was a short crop of less than 5,000 tons, and the price rose to 30s. 6d. per cwt. in 1925, and during the next four years, in which the crop fluctuated from 10,000 to 15,000 tons, the price gradually decreased to 18s. 11d. per cwt. With the prospect of a short crop this season, the price has again risen, and is now approximately 22s. 6d. per cwt. It is my hope that a proposal has been made to the Government to organize the industry under the sort of uniform control and supervision which is being introduced in the rubber industry, and I am sure that the Government will be glad to assist in the introduction of such a system, and to assist in the introduction of such a system, and to assist in the introduction of such a system.

The Government has authorized the introduction of a duty on clove duty for one year to approved small manufacturers and approved plantations, and it is my hope that the Government will be glad to assist in the introduction of such a system, and to assist in the introduction of such a system, and to assist in the introduction of such a system.

Manufacturers of vanilla are able to make a profit in the production of oil costs of 3s. 6d. per lb. to 3s. 10d. per lb. to which I have referred was first brought forward, and the sole reason they have so far remained faithful to clove is because the expenditure would be incurred in improving their factories to utilize other material, and if such work was once undertaken it is a certainty that they would never revert to the clove industry, and that the clove oil trade would be lost to the island. When the measure to which I have referred was first brought forward, there was considerable opposition, and it was because of this opposition that the Government decided to introduce the measure, and to assist in the introduction of such a system, and to assist in the introduction of such a system.

Competition from Madagascar

Competition from Madagascar, which is a great source of the world's supply of cloves, and it is my hope that the Government will be glad to assist in the introduction of such a system, and to assist in the introduction of such a system, and to assist in the introduction of such a system.

KENYA THE CRADLE OF MODERN MAN?

An Explanation of Mr. Leakey's Work
Specially written for "East Africa"

By AILEYNE LEACHMAN,
Formerly Director of the Asiatic Institute

MR. L. S. B. LEAKY'S discoveries of what is conventionally called "prehistoric man" in the Elgeyo-Kalenje district of Kenya Colony, and particularly his investigations into the anthropological treasures of Gamble's Cave, have deservedly attracted the notice of students in Europe, and promise to open a new chapter in the history of some early phases of the human race. It is no mean feat that this young Kenyan-born research worker has performed, and his swift progress is justifiably proud that he is having such success in his chosen branch of science, will follow further developments with interest.

But laymen may find some of the terms used technical and unfamiliar, not everyone is conversant with the exact meaning of "Mousterian" and "Aurignian" cultures, Pleistocene and "Tertiary" periods and the "Homo sapiens" type. It is quite easy to give the ordinary reader a picture of the teneban man in the habit in which he lived, feeding and sleeping in Gamble's Cave, and leaving his traces for such trained enthusiasts as Mr. Leakey to decipher. But in order to do this it is unfortunately necessary to go into some details of the history of the science which may appear a little dry in the reading but are an essential foundation for any subsequent followings.

Geology only 100 years old.

Modern geology is a comparatively old science. Sir Charles Lyell, the first man to discover that the stratification of the earth's surface was not necessarily the result of supernatural forces, published his "Principles of Geology" in 1830. Jacques Boucher de Perthes, who on the strength of his excavations in 1842 among the flint of the Somme, was the first to maintain that man had existed in the Pleistocene period, did not publish his great book until 1847, and his results were not accepted in England until 1858. Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species" appeared in 1859, and his "Descent of Man" in 1871. Thus the study of "prehistoric man" is of very recent origin and has had, comparatively, a few years of life. That it has developed so much in so short a time, and has established its fundamental principles so strongly, is remarkable. It has always been fostered by the ability and devotion of its workers.

Early Discoveries

Europe has naturally been the scene of the earliest investigation. From that point, work has proceeded centrifugally, for the study have been established in India, North and South America, Australia and South Africa, and when the universities have been founded, and science has had opportunity to develop, the study has been slowly scratched. The first records of the human animal, character have been recorded, followed quickly on by another. Fifty years ago the famous Heidelberg jaw was found by the German geologist, in Sussex, Germany, and the Heidelberg skull probably the earliest type of the modern man. It was found in a cave at Broken Hill, and was the first of the genus *Homo* and the forerunner of the modern Australian aborigine, and only as late as 1925 did Professor H. Dart, of Johannesburg University, publish his famous thesis that the Taung's skull, from

stone cliffs of British Bechuanaland, was a probable ancestor of man.

The layman must realise that an almost infinitesimal area of the earth's surface has as yet been searched for human remains, and if the results in so brief a time have been so instructive and amazing, what may we expect of the future? Mr. Leakey is to be envied, he has almost a virgin field, in which Professor J. W. Gregory was the pioneer and Mr. B. J. Wayland is an inspiring fellow-worker, for must the names of Dr. E. Nilsson and Mr. Newson be omitted.

Geological Time and its Divisions

It is possible to arrive at any estimate of how long man has been on the earth as man, and to get some idea of his place in geological time. Modern research fixes the earth at a reasonable age of approximately 1,500 million years, divided into four eras, thus:

Primary era of ancient life	2,000,000,000 years
Secondary era of middle life	700,000,000 years
Tertiary era of recent life	200,000,000 years
	1,500,000,000 years

It is very difficult for the ordinary as opposed to the astronomical mind to form any conception of what these figures mean, but Sir H. James has expressed the matter in the way: if the age of the earth be taken as seventy years, then the human race is three days old; its science is a few minutes old; and only in the last few seconds has it obtained any adequate idea of the size of the universe.

Audiences are not all agreed as to the length of the Tertiary. Some zoologists, for example, prefer 200,000 years for the Tertiary era, such discrepancies are inevitable in the present state of our knowledge. Taking this lower estimate, the Tertiary era may be divided into periods thus:



The first evidences of Man yet found appear in the last of these, the Pliocene, though incipient man almost certainly existed in the Miocene.

Anthropologists regard the last 200,000 years of the earth's life as yet another era, the Quaternary, with two periods, the Pleistocene and the Holocene, in the latter of which we ourselves are now living. On this reckoning, the very lowest estimates of Man is at least 300,000 years old. It may be a million. Our friends, Pleistocene Man, whose activities we are now considering, must date back to 200,000 years.

Cave Man and the Flint Workers

It is a most interesting thing that Man, who has been defined as a tool-making animal, has been found as a flint worker, for his weapons, implements, and utensils. A wonderful amount of painstaking work has been done in the study of flints, and from the characters of the chipping of the shape of the specimens, and the amount of flint, the modern expert has little difficulty in assigning it to one of the "archaic" cultures, or stages of incipient civilisation. Now the flint-workers, who had reached primitive Man's habit, too, of living in caves, which supplied him with a ready-made home, and protection from wind and heat, has been a godsend to the geologist, and has furnished the sanitary authorities to the present time with an invaluable record of the flint and the dirt accumulated on the floor.

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of the cave, covering the fishes of fires, the remains of nuts, bones—even human bones—broken for the sake of the marrow, sometimes the corpse of one or more of the dwellers in the cave, which was at one and the same time a home, a refuse heap, and a cemetery. Abandoned for a time, a new set of colonists occupied the cave, to continue the process until a new layer of deposits separated by strata of soil accumulated, about to the roof. Still earlier than the cave men were the drift people who lived along the margins of rivers and lakes, as well as to us by their primitive flint instruments, and farther and farther back in time we have traces—a jaw bone, some teeth—proving the existence of human types, though differing strangely from modern man, until we reach Java Man, away back in the Pliocene, small-brained, prognathous, and ape-like, but standing erect and fully human.

How Climate has Changed.

But perhaps the most impressive discovery is that during Man's sojourn in the earth the climate has undergone a series of remarkable changes. In Europe—where, only please remember, intensive study has so far been possible—glacial periods alternated with spells of mild, or tropical, conditions, and it is the reactions of these on the climate of Africa which constitute the *Blival Epochs* of African students. As the ice sheets retreated from the north, covering Europe, west to the Mediterranean, the rains were driven south, and the Sahara and what is now the deserts of Western Asia must have enjoyed a moist, or congenial, climate. Probably they were grassy and verdant plains. As the ice retreated north, the equatorial regions became dry and hot, even desiccated. Again it must be realised that these fluctuations were spread over some 300,000 years.

Four glacial periods are generally recognised, the interval between the second and third being very great, so that for a long time Europe was free from ice, and tropical animals such as the elephant and the hippopotamus succeeded the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, the bison, and the megalotherium of the second glacial period. During the glacial periods, land bridges existed across the Straits of Gibraltar and between what are now Tunis, Malta, Sicily and Italy, so that animals and men could pass easily between Europe and Africa and vice versa. There was no need of subarctic tunnels.

Primitive Types of Humanity.

And what of Man during these phenomena? During the first inter-glacial period we have Pittdown Man with a lower jaw like a chimpanzee but with a well-developed head, who was 50' far from the *Homo sapiens* or modern type that he is placed in a separate genus, *Eoanthropus* or "Dawkins Man," and Heidelberg Man with a much lower jaw, immensely heavy and powerful, but human in character. That even Pittdown Man used weapons is indicated by the discovery *in situ* of a club, made from the thigh bone of an elephant larger than the mammoth and rather like a cricket bat in shape, with a notch for the attachment of a strip of hide. During the long second inter-glacial period we have, from the evidence of stone implements, proof of two distinct cultures in Europe: in the West, the Chellean (the earlier) and the Acheulean (the later) and in Central Europe the Mousterian. The latter is of particular interest, for it is associated with a type of man unlike the modern or modern type, and known as Neanderthal Man, *Homo neanderthalensis*, from the Neander valley, near Düsseldorf, where his remains were first found. He was short of stature, thick-legged and stooping, with heavy brow, ridges and powerful jaws, his head held for-

ward on a bull-neck, but with a large, even an immense, brain. But the bulk of this brain was occipital, and indicates great muscular rather than mental activity. Soberly, his head was low and flat, and he had none of the higher qualities of the mind. Yet he was a clever and successful hunter, understanding the use of fire, unmanufactured flint for his own purposes, was an artist of the caves, and employed ceremonial burial. At the end of the fourth glacial period he suddenly disappeared; why and how is a mystery. That he had no way in the direct line of ancestry of modern Man appears most probable, but it is interesting to note that Rhodesian Man, *Homo rhodesiensis*, as exemplified in the Broken Hill skull, though primitive and gorilla-like in size of brain and massiveness of jaw and bone, and apparently from the middle of the Pleistocene, may be the progenitor of such a type as the present Australian native.

The Appearance of Modern Man.

Of the men of the Chellean and Acheulean cultures, though contemporary with the Neanderthals, we know practically nothing. But at the close of the fourth glacial period, Europe is invaded by a new type, *Homo sapiens*, who apparently drove the Neanderthals northwards as the ice retreated. Whence he came is a problem, but it is more than likely that he originated in those congenial districts of Northern and Central Africa which had enjoyed the rains and developed the grassy plains of the late ice-age.

It is this which gives Mr. Leakey's work so great an interest. That modern Man did invade Europe at that time seems assured. He was a hunter, with a superior brain, he buried his dead with care and reverence; he was an artist of parts; and we can say with some assurance that he entered Europe about 14,000 years ago. His culture has been called "Aurignacian," developing into the "Magdalenian" with an intrusive culture between the "Solutrean"—which apparently originated in the East.

In Europe the Magdalenian culture persisted until about 10,000 years ago, when the spreading of forests was the result of the improving climate restricted the activities of the hunting societies. About this time the invention of agriculture in Egypt and Asia inaugurated a new era in the life of Man. He was no longer a hunter and collector of food; he grew crops and tamed and domesticated animals. He was no longer in structure and in culture.

Professor Sir Arthur Keith has ventured to date the various "cultures." To the Mousterian he allows from 20,000 B.C. to 100,000 B.C., the Aurignacian from 20,000 B.C. to 15,000 B.C., the Solutrean from 15,000 B.C. to 13,000 B.C., the Magdalenian from 13,000 B.C. to 10,000 B.C. A couple of thousand years bring us to the end of the Cave, or the Old Stone Age, and the commencement of the Neolithic, or New Stone Age, which lasted until 2,000 B.C., and was succeeded by the Bronze Age, which closed about 600 B.C. Whatever importance is attached to these figures, they do, at least, enable us to gain some historical perspective.

Where Modern Man Originated.

The interest of Mr. Leakey's discovery in connection with Cave Man lies in the fact that the Mousterian, or Neanderthal, culture lies between two Acheulean, or Chellean, layers. What exactly that signifies will no doubt become clearer shortly. In any case, it is his claim that Kanya may be very near the cradle of modern man, which is at issue. It is not chimed, however, that he be the place of origin of Man, but that he be a word of caution is necessary regarding the animals, likely to accom-

only the human remains. Pleistocene man found quite numerous. As we see it now, it was in the Pliocene and Miocene that "freak" mammals and the ancestors of modern types flourished. Java Man or his contemporaries may have hunted the bastion, but been chased by the sabre-toothed tiger. Heidelberg Man made pits for the woolly rhino, and dispensed with the cave bear. Neanderthal Man had to deal with a fauna that I might think of as such in species. But the Neanderthal Man, sitting on the floor of Gantula's cave, ran no risk of having his medulla oblongata disturbed by a bronze arrow on the prowl. He lived about two million years ago.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

February Meeting of Executive Council

Special Report East Africa

The February meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Heim in the Chair, Sir John Sandeman Allen, Lord Cranworth, Major W. M. Crowley, Major E. H. Dale, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. Campbell-Haushoy, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Colonel C. A. D. Maxwell, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Colonel S. G. S. (as alternate for Mr. C. Ponsford) and Major Blake Taylor.

John Tennett, the well-known planter of Nyasaland, was elected to individual membership of the Board.

The Chairman announced receipt of a cable from Tanganyika Territory intimating that the Tanganyika Planters' Association and the European Association of Tanganyika Territory had agreed to nominate Major C. L. Walsh as their representative on the Council, and Sir Sydney Heim was empowered to invite Sir Philip Richardson, M.P., to accept nomination to fill the casual vacancy created by the resignation of Sir John Davidson, one of the elected members of the Council.

Commercial Representation on the Council

It was intimated that the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa would probably ask in the early future for the right to nominate three members of the Council, which, according to the Chairman, was not an extravagant request, since it represents only one member for each of the three northern territories, and especially as it was understood that the grant of such a request would entail little or no change in the existing personnel of the Council, since the Association hoped to ask sitting members to act as their nominees.

Lord Cranworth expressed the hope that the scales would not be further weighted against producers, who already felt themselves in a comparatively minority on the Council, and it was agreed that the Chairman, Messrs. Sim and one of the three representatives of the Associated Producers of East Africa should form a committee to make recommendations on the subject, and to report thereon to the Council and personal representation on the Council for, as Sir John Sandeman Allen expressed, it was often difficult for members of the Council to know in what capacity some of their colleagues were acting.

Tanganyika Mandate

That doubts exist in many quarters as to the permanency of Great Britain's tenure of Tanganyika Territory is well known to our readers, who will not be surprised to hear that cases have occurred in which undergraduates and graduates of Oxford and Cambridge Universities have hesitated to apply for posts in Tanganyika because they were under the impression that the Territory was administered at

the discretion of the League of Nations and that British administration might consequently prove to be of a merely temporary character. The Council was informed that the Secretary of State had recently communicated officially to the Appointments Board on this subject in the following terms:

"On the question of the permanency of British administration of the Territory, there can, of course, be no possible doubt. It has been repeatedly stated on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the most emphatic and unequivocal terms, that there is no possibility of the Territory passing from British control. It is only necessary to refer to the enclosed copies of Questions and Answers in the House of Commons on February 15, 1927, which make the position held by His Majesty's Government on this question perfectly clear.

The official report in question bears repetition. It reads:

"Mr. Ramsden asked the Prime Minister whether he is aware that the Government of Tanganyika Territory is being made the subject of the opening of the Legislative Council and that Tanganyika is part of the British Empire and would remain so; and whether this represents the views of His Majesty's Government on the Colonies (Mr. Amery). The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Amery).

"The phrase quoted by the hon. member is a colloquial summary of the exact position as defined in the immediately preceding part of the Governor's statement, which I might say does not say that Tanganyika is Mandated Territory under British control and that there is no possibility of its passing from that control."

"Mr. Ramsden: Was the Governor incorrect in saying that Tanganyika is part of the British Empire?"

"Mr. Amery: No, so far as the phrase was used colloquially for the whole framework of administration and control which is usually so designated. Of course, neither Mandated Territories nor Protectorates are full British territory in the sense that the inhabitants are British subjects."

"Lieutenant-Commander Kenyon: Is the high hon. gentleman aware that the League are about to give the League of Nations which can also take them away. How is it right, therefore, to say that there is no possibility of a mandate being given up?"

"Mr. Amery: That is precisely what is not the case. The Territory was allotted by the Allied and associated Powers. The mandates are obligations which we have undertaken towards the League of Nations. They are in a sense a form of tenure which is held by us from the League of Nations, and the League of Nations is not in the position to transfer them or take them away."

Protective Duties in Kenya and Uganda

The Chairman announced the receipt from the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce of a communication in the following terms:

"On page 250, second column of East Africa, 15th number, Mr. Ishmael is reported to have said that the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce had already expressed views identical with those of the Uganda Chamber. The above is reported to have been said at the November meeting of your Executive Council."

"My Committee have no knowledge of any such view being expressed by the Nairobi Chamber. On the contrary, at a special meeting held on August 17, 1922, the following resolution was passed and forwarded to the Economic and Finance Committee: That the Chamber support any economic and Finance Committee in regard to duties on the sugar industry by the imposition of a 50% duty."

"A copy of this letter is being forwarded to Mr. Ishmael, who is being requested to give the source of his information. The Committee will be glad if the statement could be supported by a similar issue of East Africa."

Sir Sydney Heim referred to the recently published report of the Kenya Farmers' Association, which states that the directors of that body, hearing in mind the fact that the wheat growing industry of Kenya had been built up under special protection, had decided to reduce its prices to local mills, in the hope of keeping within the country much of the business now sent abroad for wheat. He had said Sir Sydney saw the same sort of thing happen elsewhere. It seemed that wheat growing had been given its first real start under protection, but that

PERSONALIA

Sir Ian Macdonald is visiting the Sudan.

Major Leslie Renton is staying in Nice.

Mr. H. W. Lewis has resigned from the Nairobi Municipal Board.

Mr. H. H. Allsop, District Officer, Pangani, is on leave from Tanganyika.

Mr. A. J. Brattonbury, Provincial Commissioner, is on leave from Nyasaland.

A travelogue on East Africa to be given in Swansea on February 19 by Mr. George Taylor.

Mr. A. H. Le Geyt, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, is at present attached to the Secretariat.

Dr. K. Edmondson has been posted to Lindi on first appointment to Tanganyika as a Medical Officer.

Mr. W. A. Kinnear, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, has been transferred to Upper Ruwenge.

Mr. A. N. Constantine has resumed his position as manager of Unga, the Kenya milling company.

Lieutenant W. D. Hinds has arrived in Uganda to join the 4th King's African Rifles on first appointment.

Dr. R. S. Cochran has been transferred from the Uruha to the Kiwira reserve forest area of Tanganyika.

Mr. Alexander Noel Bailward has been appointed Private Secretary to Sir Jacob Barthelemy, Acting Governor of Kenya.

Mr. C. P. de Nothuy and Mr. E. G. St. G. Tisdale are among the District Officers at present on leave from Kenya.

Mr. W. Allan recently arrived in Northern Rhodesia on first appointment as Assistant Research Officer in the Department of Agriculture.

That settlers should refrain from shooting guinea fowl on account of the local menace has been suggested by Mr. A. C. Webber, a Koru settler.

Provisional recognition has been accorded to M. A. de Byes as Belgian Consul at Dar es Salaam for Tanganyika Territory and the Zanzibar Protectorate.

Mr. A. E. Barron and Mr. P. J. ... left England last week by the ... to return to Nyasaland, in which Province they are both well known.

... Bomas, W. G. Tyson, L. A. Howse, ... Ward have been appointed councillors of the Nairobi Municipality pending the next election.

His Honour Justice Alfred S. Ripian has been appointed Acting Chief Justice of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya while the Chief Justice, Sir Jacob Barthelemy, acts as Governor.

For H. F. Ward has resigned from the Kenya Legislative Council. He proposes to pay a lengthy visit to Europe. A by-election will therefore be fought in the Nairobi-North constituency.

Mr. Herbert Marsland, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, was recently married in Dar es Salaam to Miss Ena Bennett, sister of Mr. A. L. B. Bennett, well known to most Tanganyikans.

Lieutenant W. Tysoe, D.S.O., M.C., of the Northern Rhodesia Police, has been transferred from Livingstone to Livingstone, being succeeded at Livingstone by Second Lieutenant W. J. M. D. Phillips.

We regret to report the death of Lady Himbury, wife of Sir William Himbury, managing director of the British Cotton Growing Association, who has visited East and Central Africa on several occasions.

Deputy Inspector General Isaac Henry Anderson, M.D., R.N. (retired), who died in Wismar recently at the age of eighty, took part in the naval and military operations in the Eastern Sudan in 1884.

Mr. van Lear Black, the Dutch-American millionaire, left England on Monday in a privately chartered aeroplane enroute for Capetown, India, and China via Egypt, the Sudan, and the East and Central African air route.

Major C. K. Cochran-Patrick, D.S.O., M.C., the director of the Aircraft Operating Company Ltd, who conducted the recent aerial survey of Northern Rhodesia, returned a few days ago to the Forum Club in an airplane in the Colonies.

The Duke of Gloucester, whose visit to East and Central Africa was curtailed by the serious illness of his Majesty the King, proposes to leave London at the end of March to invest the Emperor of Japan with the imperial Order of the Charter.

ST. RAPHAEL'S, BUXTED, SUSSEX.
BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL (C of E). For R.N. and Public Schools (6-14). Head's wife supervises boys' well-being. Special terms for Services. Entries charge if desired. J. Park, Buxted, Kent.
 Headmaster.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
 RUSHING District. For sale, approximately 240 acres, 5 miles from Tugueira Railway Station. 93 years lease. Rent 50 cents per acre. Suitable for raising tobacco. Price 29,000, including 600 acres of ploughed ground for March-April planting, 2 1/2 acres of and a furrow plough, 1000 plants of the shell, 1000 lbs. of the best, 1000 lbs. of the best, 1000 lbs. of the best. Services of competent man, and the best. Box 100, East Africa, 21, St. Elizabeth St., London, W.P.

Mr. P. W. Cooper, of whom an obituary notice was published in our last issue, was one of the Uganda correspondents of the eleven original signatory members who formed the Kampala Club and was last year president of the Uganda Golf Club.

Congratulations to the Hon. H. E. Schwartz, the well-known Kenya barrister and member of the Legislative Council for Nairobi South, who, *East Africa* learns, was due to represent England last week in the football championship of Europe at Davos.

Mr. C. Pensonby, managing director of the British Central Africa Company, left England last week to revisit East Africa. He is disembarking in Mombasa and will go to the home of his hands and probably Uganda before proceeding to Tanganyika and Nyasaland.

Sir Alan Cobham, one of the directors of the National Flying Services Ltd., the company formed by Captain the Hon. G. E. B. Sest, a former Secretary of State for Air, to provide a practical system for the country. Capt. Guest is at present flying to East Africa.

Mr. P. E. Mitchell, M.C., has been appointed secretary for native Affairs of Tanganyika Territory, and the Hon. C. C. F. G. G. O.B.E. has reverted to his substantive appointment as Provincial Commissioner before leaving Dar es Salaam on his tour.

Colonel W. H. H. M. G. C. E., D.S.O., H.M. Trade Commissioner for Eastern Africa, and Commissioner to His Majesty's African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London, is now on the water for East Africa, where he expects to return in about six months.

The establishment of a Cotton Buying Association for the West and Lower districts of Uganda is we learn, attributable chiefly to the work of Mr. W. E. Froll, who, on his return from leave, threw himself into the work of promoting agreement between the different interests concerned.

When the Kenya Legislative Council was recently asked to sanction a supplementary vote of £1,200 for expenses incurred by His Excellency the Governor, Captain G. M. M. Kennedy said the Elected Members felt it time to call a halt, with which view Lt. Col. Deamere and Colonel Durham expressed themselves in agreement.

Captain J. P. G. B. R. (retired), whose death at the age of thirty-eight is reported, joined the *Lyons* a four-ton screw vessel, engaged in the suppression of the slave trade off the East Coast of Africa, in 1850. He also assisted in the relief of the Livingston Expedition and took part in the suppression of a rebellion in Zanzibar in 1850.

Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is, *East Africa* understands, to leave England to return to East Africa on February 28. On February 20 he has promised to attend a meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Sir Edward Grieg, Governor of Kenya, expects to sail for the Colony about March 23.

The death of Captain of A.C. H. J. Foster, deputy of the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia of one of its leading settlers, and one of those chiefly responsible for the formation of the local Co-operative Society, of which Mr. Foster was Chairman until he resigned by account of ill-health some months ago. Mr. Foster, who first arrived in Fort Jameson in 1920, was the owner of three estates and one of the largest individual tobacco growers in the locality.

A branch of the British Legion has been formed in Nairobi with Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Scoll as President, Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Durham as Chairman, Captain B. Lester as Secretary, assisted by Mr. G. G. and Captain D. H. Wickham as Treasurer. The Committee consists of Captain Dobson, Mr. W. R. Bartholomew, Mr. F. Raper, Mr. Moore, Mr. Spencer Palmer, Captain H. M. Grant, Mr. E. Hutchinson, Captain Tanner and Mr. A. E. Twomey. The United Services Committee is composed of Captain Dobson, Mr. W. R. Bartholomew, Mr. F. Raper, Mr. Moore, Mr. Spencer Palmer and Captain H. M. Grant.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended January 31, 1926.

Kenya—*Medical Officer*, Mr. G. D. Drummond; *Assistant Superintendent of Police*, Mr. E. K. Laws; *Assistant Mistress, Education Department*, Miss J. McCorquodale.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—*Medical Officer*, Lieut. R. G. Dawson; *2nd Lieut. Colonel*, Mr. J. E. Wilson.

SOMALILAND—*Medical Officer*, Mr. R. H. Kipping.

TANGANYIKA—*Medical Officers*, Capt. A. Mack Fleming; Mr. T. C. Middleton; *Superintendent of Education*, Mr. J. R. Johns; *Assistant Lands Officer*, Capt. R. A. H. Lomax; *Sister and Health Visitor*, Miss A. C. Macphie; *Costs Administration*, Mr. W. B. Tripe.

UGANDA—*Instructor, Government Technical School*, Mr. W. E. Fisher.

ZANZIBAR—*Medical Officer*, Mr. R. V. Nichol.

Recent transfers and appointments made by the Secretary of State include the following:

Lieut. Col. Commander, F. C. Derrick, Assistant Port Officer, Zanzibar, to be Deputy Registrar of Shipping, Straits Settlements.

Mr. R. E. Cowan, Assistant Auditor, Tanganyika, is transferred to Gold Coast in same capacity.

Mr. J. G. Sneyd, Senior Assistant Engineer, Kenya and Uganda Railway, to be District Engineer.

Mr. B. V. Shaw, District Officer, Kenya, to be Resident Magistrate, Wakuru, Kenya.

Mr. J. M. Thompson, District Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, to be Secretary for Native Affairs.

Dr. J. Wilson, Deputy Director of Medical Services, Kenya, to be Principal Medical Officer, Federated Malay States.

AN ESCAPE FROM A CROCODILE.

Vivid Description by a Planter.

Special 1918, East Africa.

A MIRACULOUS escape from a crocodile is related in a letter written to the Rev. E. H. U. Bloor, of Brisbane, by his son, Mr. John Bloor, who for the past few years has been engaged in tobacco planting in Portuguese East Africa. *East Africa* is hereby indebted to Rev. R. H. Bloor for the text of the letter, which is as follows:

When I got down to the beach about 8 p.m. I found that all the ferry boats had gone away. The Natives and several white men had told me that the crocodiles were afraid to come down to the ferry crossing; and as the distance is not great at this time of the year, I had no hesitation in swimming. I tied my boots and jacket round my neck and went in. The water was warm and the current by no means swift, and I was soon about sixty yards from the other shore.

Then I saw a swirl in the water about five yards above me. I knew it could only be one thing by the size—which was ten or twelve feet. Soon the head came up above the water about a yard from me. What a horrible sight—the great flat head with the two eyes protruding above it, gleaming yellow in the moonlight!

Dragged Under.

I made a futile attempt to dodge, but he turned like a flash and grabbed my right forearm. All sense of pain was momentarily eclipsed by blind panic. I let out a terrific yell which was instantly silenced by the crocodile dragging me under. Then I recovered my wits. I kicked and bit at the horny sides of the brute. Just when I thought my lungs would burst he came to the surface again, and I set up a series of unearthly yells, whereupon he let me go, and I swam off as fast as I could. The crocodile was following me, and I saw him take my hat, which had come off during the struggle. I suppose he was waiting for me to become unconscious before attacking me again.

I had not gone far before my right arm became useless. A little further and I became exhausted. I dared not float, as I knew the crocodile would attack again as soon as he saw me lying passive, so I started to tread water, at the same time yelling for help and cursing the crocodile. I swam on a little further, but found that I had very little strength left, so once more I started to tread water, and to my joy I felt the sand under my feet. This joy was short-lived, for I was soon swept off into deep water again. Once more I got back to the sand, and once again I was swept off. I made one more desperate effort, but this time, when I put my feet down, there was no bottom.

Rescued!

I had come to the end of my tether. I fell in, and down I went, not remembering hoping that I would drown before the crocodile got me again. Presently I came to the surface again, and to my surprise I heard the noise of paddles against the sides of a canoe and the sound of voices. They soon came to me and hauled me out of the water, and I lay on the bottom of the boat like a dead man.

This amazing experience to have come through without surprise me, most of all is that it has not affected my nerves or turned my hair grey. The doctor who examined me on having a very fine constitution, said it is the first case of crocodile bite he had met with, and that the patient either die or lose a limb. You see the crocodile's teeth are highly poisonous, owing to the amount of rotten meat he eats, and added to this, the heat in Tete is highly conducive to blood poisoning.

DEATH OF MR. HARRY PARSONS.

His Services to Others.

It is regrettable that we report the death of Mr. Harry Parsons on Saturday afternoon last at the Central Hospital, Endsleigh Gardens. He had been recently, he had been suffering from malaria, which appeared to have been cured by the treatment received at the Hospital, but now, unfortunately, he was unable to return home after being discharged. He last called upon his family some time ago, when he spoke in terms of the highest praise of the kindness, skill, and consideration shown by the staff at Endsleigh Gardens.

Hundreds of our readers in Tanganyika Territory will mourn his passing for his cheerfulness, open-heartedness, and modesty made him a general favourite. He never withheld his help from a man in temporary difficulty, but his generosity was as casual and unobtrusive as it was constant.

After serving through the Boer War, he joined in succession several African police forces, before coming to Kenya, where he first farmed in the Kedong Valley. Big game shooting in Kenya, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo then occupied him for a while, until, some time before the Great War, he entered German East Africa to prospect for minerals. When funds were low he gave transport from the Central Railway to the Senkenke road mine; when his equipment was replenished he took to the open bush again.

Thus he was developing a gold claim near Ikoma in 1914, and like other Englishmen, his first intimation of the outbreak of hostilities was to find himself arrested. Brought to the prisoner-of-war camp, first at Kilmaitide, then at Kiborian, and last at Tabora, he distinguished himself by his unassuming manner and his unshakable cheerfulness and optimism. He had a fund of good stories, drawn from his varied experiences, and he was as friendly with quiet, retiring missionaries as with jovial Jack Taps or hard-bitten fellow prospectors.

His qualities were never better evident than in the Tabora camp, at which the British prisoners were disgracefully treated by their German guards, who compelled them to clean cesspits, yoked them like oxen to sawaggon, and forced them to perform other menial tasks under Native *askari*. Ill-fed, ill-cared (many of them barefoot), and thus worked for some ten hours a day under the burning African sun, it was not surprising that the spirit of some men failed them, especially as almost all were in bad health.

But those trying months were a searching test of manhood, and no prisoner better withstood the test than Parsons. Harry was practically everyone. His pluck and good spirits never flagged, not even when he was down with severe dysentery, and his example undoubtedly exercised a good influence. If the waggon team was fever-stricken and weak, he would pull his part of them all; if a risk had to be taken to get the news of a win, fruit from a garden for the day, he would be one of the first to take it. And if a fellow-prisoner lay helpless in the grip of a burning fever, some would nurse him more tenderly than the tireless Parsons.

Mrs. Parsons in her deep loss can express the sincere sympathy of all who knew her husband. His memory will long remain.

Owing to the great form which struck Beira recently, the railway services were so crippled that, owing to the non-despatch of trains and consequent accumulation of hotel accommodation, some few Europeans were compelled to live in a train in Beira station.

PROTECTION FOR THE NATIVES

MESSAGE FOR SNAKE-BITE

Thoughts on the Report

An Interesting Suggestion

To the Editor of "East Africa"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, The report of the Commission on Closer Union lays stress on the protection of the Natives to ensure which almost the chief object of the new scheme.

There is an inexpensive method of bringing this about which, though not much in vogue at the present day, has been effective in the past. If the Natives be permitted to have all the literacy education they desire and they do receive it, and also to learn English without restraint instead of a local language being used as a medium of education, before long they will not only make no protection from their Government, but will be quite able to protect themselves, quite as well as the African Natives in the colonial States in which indirect rule has not been established.

Another thing as soon as they become educated and English-speaking they will be in a position to settle the "Hutu" question. For the African Indians would in due course be attracted into Africa to the extent they have had there been no educated Native population. They could look after their own affairs and fill all the clerical and technical positions held by Indians. Europeans who do not like even to see a semi-Europeanised Native, much less to have anything to do with him would at least have the choice between him and the Indian and my opinion is they would greatly prefer the former. At present the Natives do it by making alone and competing in some small degree with the Indians.

I offer this suggestion of the assumption that the Natives need protection on the assumption, however, it is not mine. Yours faithfully

BENJAMIN MORRIS

It is interesting to know on the authority of the *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, that there is some scientific ground for believing that the massage or "rubbing" practised by African "witch-doctors" for the cure of snake-bite is of real assistance. It seems that vigorous massage causes a large proportion of the venom to combine with the muscles, skin and subcutaneous tissue in the immediate neighbourhood of the wound and so prevents a fatal amount from being carried by a blood stream to the heart, diaphragm, and intestines. Snake-bite is such a sudden accident and death occurs so rapidly that the hunt may be of use in such an emergency. It is to everyone who carries a lancet and a supply of permanganate, though everyone should in these countries have still another people can produce the appropriate serum, that I would say. It is just possible that the "witch-doctor" method may save life.

Yours faithfully

BENJAMIN MORRIS

MORE INACCURATE SPELLINGS

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, Your decision lately of subscribers' queries as to the proper spelling of "Coconut" encourages me to take your aid in my campaign for the correct rendering of all the words in the *East Africa* and certain other papers as well informed, the hastily written "coconut" is gradually being replaced by the correct "coconut" which really means "monkey-hut" as the "hairs" were supposed to fall the way, ye stalks by the resemblance to a nut's stalks the three marks at the end of the husked fruit. The "infectious" side, far longer employed the "coconut" which is truly but useful. "Coconut" should be "Coconut" and it is time for form to be into regular use. Yours faithfully

A FORMER COCONUT PLANTER

SHOULD THE NATIVE WORK

Views of Mr. R. Hopkin Morris, M.P.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, In your last issue "Ruwenzi" sets out in his letter in which he comments upon the speech which was made at the East Africa Dinner, good and valid reasons why the Native should be induced to work. I fully agree with these reasons as indeed I do with the whole of his letter, with the exception of his first paragraph which is based on a misconception of what I actually said, and of what I am also reported to have said.

Like "Ruwenzi" I urged that the Native should be induced to work; that it was essential both in his own as well as of world interests that he should work; but I then went on to say that it was not an easy task to induce him to do so, and referring to the Native's limited wants and the ease with which he can satisfy those wants, I said: "I see no special reason why he should work."

"Ruwenzi" will do me the honour of reading the speech in which I spoke, and I trust that he will find it as an example of what I overcame a great deal though the Government of Tanganyika were to confine upon right lines to overcome the difficulties of training the chiefs and elders in the first place, and through their agency the Natives will be taught that work is the necessity which civilised man has ever found it to be.

Yours faithfully

R. HOPKIN MORRIS

Temple, London, E.C.4

IS CLOVER SCARCE IN EAST AFRICA

And abundant in Southern Tanganyika

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Only a few months ago Mr. R. Cliffe Palmer was writing that the clover plant in the Ngorongoro Water is something of a novelty since it is found nowhere else. Mr. Holmes might like to know that considerable quantities of clover are to be seen on the Porosini mountains both on the low mountain. Incidentally, wild guinea fow is found along the banks of the stream and in the forest and native, but needs a lot of sugar. I have also seen a few coffee beans said to be from a tree growing wild in the forest of the eastern Porosini. Though I have not seen the plants yet.

Nanyang, Tanganyika

W. G. THORNTON