

# EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. 5, No. 234

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1934

Subscription Price Sixpence

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICE

25, Great Turnpike Street, London, S.E. 1.  
Telephone Museum 1770. Telegrams "Amittable, London."

Official Organ in Great Britain

Convention of Associations of Kenya,  
Associated Producers of East Africa,  
Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa,  
Ujambera Planters' Association.

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## INQUIRY NEEDED IN TANGANYIKA

THREE weeks ago we published the ablest independent assessment which we have yet read of the strength and weakness of the present system of Native Administration in Tanganyika Territory; in this issue appear copies of telegrams addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Arusha Coffee Planters' Association and the European and Indian Associations of Tanganyika, which are clearly watching developments with considerable anxiety. Though few of our Tanganyika readers are likely to quarrel with the basic policy of independence, there is undoubtedly widespread dissatisfaction with the present application of the Territory. Not a little of this dissatisfaction probably arises from a proclivity in governmental quarters to hold in contempt the very idea of examining the system stage by stage. The public pronouncements of the Governor are, it must be admitted, calculated to amuse the uninitiated that the policy is working almost without a hitch, and certainly without any serious checks. If its application is proceeding so smoothly, report the settlers, why should His Excellency Burke outside investigate? The opinion that the Governor, impatient of delay, and resentful of criticism, has indignantly forced the application of the policy is undoubtedly held by the great majority of

settlers. That attitude, however, by some sound missionary, might be ruled in their means unknown even in the city. After antagonism, it is commonly felt, to proceed by the road, as they represent local importance. It is, however, they are established by a black-robed hierarchy made in the Territory, whose interests are thus punished, was brought to the attention of the Government, which, in the meantime, were allowed to remain on the ground, to become a point of practice with all non-officials in the Northern Province of the Territory, whose irritation was tacitly understood.

Certain elementary facts obviously require reiteration, first, purely destructive criticism is never helpful or impressive; secondly, the present policy of indirect rule, which every authority, so far as we are aware, considers basically sound, has been endorsed by the Commission on Closer Union, which, however, specifically urges prompt inquiries to discover whether or not there has been a tendency to go too fast. We should welcome such inquiries, which we believe to be overdue, but, and we write it with a sense of responsibility to our own interests, some of the recent representations to the Colonial Office are scarcely calculated to impress the Secretary of State with the calibre of the Governor's opponents. For instance, the letter called from Moshi is puerile in the extreme, and Arusha settlers should surely have realised that no Colonial Secretary would discuss any Governor, whatever his faults, as a result of such a telegram, and that which they dispatched, some of Sir Donald Cameron's views we have repeatedly criticised, but it must be recognised that he has achieved much for Tanganyika, in whose service he has not spared himself. Certain ugly incidents have arisen from immorality and bribery, embezzlement, and increased insolence and drunkenness, have been reliably reported from numerous quarters, but these happenings call, we venture to suggest, for inquiry into the application of the policy, not for personal condemnation of the Governor, who is unquestionably one of the ablest, hardest working, and most courageous of East African administrators. For the present, stamped feelings to persist between the Governor and the European Community are, alas, disastrous; a frank and able discussion of the merits and demerits of the policy, better recognition of mutual achievements and failures, and a promise of the kind of action recommended by the Hilton Young Commission should clear the surcharged atmosphere, which is obscuring the wonderful potentialities of Tanganyika, and the great contribution made to the progress of both parties to a comfortable and free.

## ANALOGOUS TO SLAVERY.

Native Labour Discussed in London.  
 Conference opened for East Africa.

It took away in a suit-street-off Aldwych, the London School of Economics, and of the many students who attend that seat of learning, a considerable proportion—one in five, from a personal inspection and tentative count—hails from outlying parts of the British Empire. Indians, Negroes, and other coloured folk, with earnest men and large notebooks, throng the corridors. At this place have weighed with the League of Nations Union in selecting the School as the venue for these "Conferences on Forced and Contract Labour, Woman and Child Labour in the East, and on Labour Systems Analogous to Slavery."

The Conference was welcomed by Mr. Amery, had its Children at its different sessions such men as Lord Buxton and Lord Olivier; heard speeches from Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P., Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., Sir E. S. B. Tagart, C.B.E., lately Secretary for Native Affairs of the Government of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. H. M. Taberer, Chief Native Labour Adviser to the International Chamber of Mines, and Mr. Charles Roberts, President of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society. The discussions were free, at times instructive, and occasionally amusing. On the whole the Conference did good in ventilating grievances and giving a solid ballast of fact to topics which are apt to get "cranky" in the hands of fanatics.

## Mud-Throwing and Tub-Thumping.

The British Empire came out well. The speakers who dealt with serious scandals and inhumanity towards labour had to admit that they were not referring to any British Colony. A certain amount of mud was thrown; Kenya, the *bité noir* of Lord Olivier and Mr. McGregor Ross, came in for its share, as we had expected, but nothing new emerged. There was some tub-thumping which did not add to the dignity of the proceedings. Colonel Wedgwood had to borrow the Chairman's desk to smite when driving home his points, and as Chairman, Lord Olivier ranted—there is no other word for it. He seemed to be carried away by the torrent of his eloquence until he began inarticulate. The finest thing in the Conference was the way Mr. Tagart and Mr. Taberer stood up to a perfect machine-gun fire of questions on contract labour and came out unscathed and victorious.

The point which most of the speakers made, especially those of the Anti-Slavery Society, was that the International Labour Office show greater inspection of Native labour conditions to be carried out internationally. No longer will Government reports be accepted at their face value and the day of international inspectors authorized to visit Colonies and Dependencies and to report direct to Geneva appears to have dawned. Hitherto governments have been naturally chary of encouraging their nationals to investigate the internal affairs of foreigners. This new weapon should certainly facilitate inquiry into scandals which undoubtedly exist and call loudly for exposure and amelioration.

## Death-Rate 200 per Cent.

It is impossible not to admire the altruism and

The notion that white settlers and even British Colonial Governments systematically maltreat African labourers still persists in the minds of many otherwise intelligent persons in this country. It was therefore fortunate that last week's Conference on Forced Labour should have been addressed by responsible men who could and did describe fairly British treatment of Native races. In addition, of course, the usual little clique of cranks aired the usual indefinite complaints.—Ed. E.A.

the love of humanity, which inspire such an audience as filled the auditorium at this Conference, but one may legitimately plead for proportion and a sense of humour. "Forced labour" for the African Native was revealed to be work on essential public services, such as roads or railways, high and there a few days' labour given, in accordance with immemorial custom, to Native chiefs; or to employment on plantations necessitated by the incidence of a tax. It was judged to be an intolerable hardship that a Native should be forced to work by economic pressure, yet from the majority of the audience present the British Government was at that very moment exacting one day's labour in every five and taking without compensation a fifth and more of their hard-earned wages, while the economic pressure compelling them to work—uncongenial work, in many cases—was except for the privileged "dole" class, slavery in pure and simple—a danger from which the African is free. And is not a Briton in the shoes of a money-lender as much a "debt-peon" as any Native of South America? It is the mentality behind some of the statements made during the discussions, one gentleman declared in ringing tones of indignation that the death-rate among indentured labour in the island of San Thomas was 200%. Even the Conference saw the joke in that, and the session dissolved in a burst of Homeric laughter.

## Mr. Amery's Address of Welcome.

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in his address of welcome that the Conference was a continuation of a meeting held a year ago. It was a matter for the historian to consider how far humanity would have progressed without slavery, or some form of forced labour. It was open to argument whether the world could have been built up without slavery or forced labour, but modern opinion was united, and civilised nations were unanimous, in believing that in these days every human being should be an end in himself; all were equally convinced that the only possible solution was that civilisation was based on work, but the free work of men who give their labour because they desire the fruit of it for themselves, given, not reluctantly, but because work was a satisfaction to them.

In the British Empire the problem was a limited one, for everywhere under our rule the dominant idea was freedom. Some limited exceptions did occur; forced labour in Africa, for instance, was on occasion required for public works, such as roads or railways, but curam was gradually to limit, confine, and eventually to eliminate all these forms of compulsory service. They were still necessary in some backward areas, and without them administration could not be carried on; but here the problem was a limited one.

The question of contract labour had also become a limited one in recent years. Indenture had been practically limited; slavery had ceased to exist everywhere in the British Empire, though it had recently been discovered—and the discovery was a great shock to everyone, including the Colonial Office—that slavery in a highly technical and purely legal sense had still been in existence in Sierra Leone.

## Earl Buxton on Progress.

Earl Buxton, who presided at the first morning session, emphasised that the British attitude was that forced labour for private employers was synonymous with slavery and could not be tolerated. Lord Cromer had reluctantly admitted its necessity for public services. There had been a great change of view abroad since 1919. Sir A. Steel Maitland drew attention to the League

of Nations to forms of labour, which were really slavery in disguise. Now forty nations had signed a declaration of contention which dealt with the matter in its more acute aspects. A committee of experts had submitted a report which condemned forced labour, whether for private or for public purposes. It declared that forced labour makes voluntary work difficult by making work itself distasteful, and that it has no moral or educational effect. While admitting that in present conditions forced labour is necessary where voluntary labour is inadequate, the committee would confine it to public works and insist that protection is essential for the labourers; they lay down these points in detail:

1. Forced labour must be by adult males only.
2. It must be ordered by a Central Authority only.
3. The wages paid must be those common in the district and must be paid to the men direct.
4. The hours worked must be definitely limited.
5. The work must not be too far from the men's homes.
6. The total of days worked must be limited.
7. Compensation must be made for accidents.
8. Provision must be made for medical and sanitary services.

**Mr. Drmsby-Gore on Forced Labour.**

The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Drmsby-Gore, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, of the Colonies, said *inter alia*:

"Forced labour still survives in all the British Dependencies in tropical Africa. It is not surprising that Africa, particularly those parts of Africa where there is comparatively little European or non-Native enterprise, should be the territories where the practice still obtains. For example, there is a good deal of compulsory labour in the Protectorate of Sierra Leone and in Uganda; in the Gold Coast there has been a steady decrease in the use of forced labour and also in Kenya. In fact, at the present moment the two *locus classicus* for the study of the problem may be said to be Sierra Leone and Uganda.

"British administration in both territories has only been imposed during the last thirty to forty years, and in both cases the administration was confronted with states of society quite different from those which have obtained in Europe for centuries. In both cases they were dealing with scattered primitive communities where slavery or something like slavery had long obtained, where until quite recently money was practically unknown as a medium of exchange, where there were no towns and few, if any, artisans, and where practically the only two occupations were war and agriculture. Above all, there were no roads or any form of wheeled transport. There was no external and but little internal commerce.

"Before the advent of European administration taxation by the public authorities, the chiefs took the form of services, which were in fact compulsory labour. Taxation in kind was no doubt resorted to, and I would remind you that the values of the first postage stamps in Uganda, issued thirty-four years ago, were stated in cowrie shells, which to a certain extent then took the place of money.

**Survivals of Native Custom.**

"It has been the aim of European administrations to eliminate actual slavery; and to commute the traditional and customary labour services for money payments. For example, in the Busoga district in the Eastern Province of Uganda, the chiefs and from time immemorial enjoyed a compulsory labour tribute called *mbumba* from their peasantry. By 1922 this obligation was generally defined and fixed at a maximum of fifty-two days per annum. This labour was used for the construction of chiefs' houses, the clearing of bush, head transport, and

the planting of foodstuffs, but with the introduction of an economic crop like cotton it was tending to result in the unwarrantable exploitation of the peasantry for the enrichment of the chiefs. By 1926, therefore, the Governor of Uganda introduced a system whereby the whole of the compulsory labour, except twelve days per annum, was computed for a poll tax of £6 per annum, and the introduction of a system of fixed salaries for the chiefs for which funds were provided out of this poll tax.

These two examples represent the type of survival in Native law and custom of that form of compulsory labour which previously obtained. But the British administration, etc., the Uganda Government, has now an over-riding code dealing with the functions for which compulsory labour may be used.

In the case of famine in any district Provincial Commissioners may, with the sanction of the Governor, require the chief to issue orders requiring any able-bodied male Native to undertake relief works or other employment approved by the Governor for such period as the Governor may prescribe. The prior sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies is required in every case of this nature, and the sections also provides that such rations and wages as the Governor may by order determine shall be paid to Natives so working, and it is lawful at the request of the Native for such wages to be paid wholly or in part in food.

"The main use to-day of these various forms of compulsory labour, whether for Native Governments or for the Protectorate Government, is in connection with roads. As I have already said, the country until quite recently was roadless and there is practically no supply of other labour available for the construction or maintenance of roads, and roads are essential to any economic advance or progress of the Native peasantry themselves.

**Compulsory Labour on Roads and Railways.**

"But here again we can recognise that the use of compulsory labour for the creation and maintenance of roads in the primitive countries is not a thing which need obtain for all time. The roads usually begin by being little better than a rough track through the jungle between hamlet and hamlet, the community in the immediate neighbourhood being made responsible both for construction and maintenance. But with the coming of motor transport and it is coming very rapidly in tropical Africa—the local chiefs and their people seldom have the skill or knowledge requisite to construct or maintain roads up to the necessary standards, and consequently we observe the gradual handing over of roads used by motor transport from the Native authorities to the Public Works Departments, who utilise not the temporary compulsory work of the peasantry but a steadily increasing corps of permanent road gangs in the full-time voluntary employment of the Department.

"The use of compulsory labour for railway construction has raised much the same problems and is a difference of degree rather than kind, but I think it is now the general consensus of opinion that wherever it is possible to do without compulsory labour in the construction of railways, it is desirable to do so. Nigeria is the *locus classicus* for the employment of forced (sometimes called political) or compulsory labour on railway construction. The law in this respect in Nigeria is less clearly defined in detail than in most of the other administrations, but the Native Authority Ordinance confers upon the Native Authority power to issue orders which must be obeyed by the Natives living

within the local limits of its jurisdiction for carrying out various duties, which include the works and for any other purpose approved by the Governor, and labour has been obtained for railway construction under this power.

**A Very Elastic System.**

It is therefore a very elastic system, enabling the conditions under which forced labour is employed to be varied to suit the very varying circumstances which obtain in this vast country. Incidentally, owing to the existence in many parts of Nigeria of urban populations, supplies of voluntary labour are more readily available, and in Nigeria experience has shown that while initial compulsion has been required it has usually been followed by voluntary labour upon the same works. As long ago as May, 1918, Lord Lugard, then Governor, was able to state that a measure of compulsion through the chiefs in order to obtain labour for railway and other important works has in point of fact led in every case to the creation of free contract labour.

In fact, Nigerian experience would tend to show that in any enlightened administration it may be a disadvantage to include a fixed number of days in the general law, lest that number once laid down should become the more or less regular practice, whereas if it were left to the administration to vary the conditions, a fewer number of days than the legal maximum would ordinarily be the practice.

The last occasion on which partial recourse was had to compulsory labour in connection with railway construction in East Africa was in connection with the Usin Gishu railway in Kenya in 1924. The majority of labourers on this work were recruited voluntarily, but some hundreds were compulsorily recruited under the Native Authority Ordinance. This labour did not prove satisfactory, certainly not as satisfactory as the voluntary labour, and since that date no recourse has been had in Kenya to compulsory labour for railway construction. All the new constructions in that country have been carried out by labour recruited by the Department on voluntary contracts.

**The System Free From Abuses.**

Similarly in Tanganyika Territory recent railway construction, such as the Tabora-Mwanga connection, has been carried out through densely populated Native areas, and the local voluntary supply of labour has proved sufficient. The only form of compulsory labour in Tanganyika Territory to which attention has been drawn—though, I think, it is very questionable as to whether such work should be regarded as compulsory labour in any sense of those words—is in connection with communal effort to combat the advance of the tsetse fly in Native areas. On occasion the whole population of a neighbourhood has been turned out by the chiefs for a few days at a time in connection with large-scale experiments in grass burning over a wide front to kill or drive out the tsetse fly.

Real compulsion was hardly necessary in this case, as it was so obviously to the interests of everybody that the work should be done in an organised manner by the full strength of the population. This is just the sort of case where it is difficult to draw the line between what can be described as compulsory labour and beneficial propaganda, and as another illustration of the difficulty of embodying reasonable terms in a legal code in the conditions which obtain in primitive countries.

Finally, I should like to express a general opinion that the conditions under which compulsory

labour is resorted to by British administrations for the carrying out of essential public works and services are free from the type of abuses which we had to guard against, and that there is a gradual but definite improvement in the conditions under which Native chiefs employ compulsory labour in accordance with tribal custom.

**Criticisms.**

Colonel Wedgwood commented on the air of smug self-satisfaction which prevailed because it was claimed that the British Empire was not as other empires. Human nature, he maintained, was much the same all over the world; and if the British Empire came out the best it was due to the Anti-Slavery Society. The price of freedom was perpetual interference with exploitation! Where land had been taken from the African Native, no forced labour ordinance was required; but as Mr. Ormsby Gore had pointed out, there was such an ordinance in Nigeria? Why? Because all the Natives owned their own land, and wanted to work for themselves. In East Africa proposals had been made to restrict the Native Reserves so that the labour question might be relieved.

Mr. McGregor Ross said that unpaid, forced labour was still prevalent in Kenya under the excuse of tribal custom; and as 75 to 60% of Native adult labourers were taken away to work on private estates, it was not fair to exact tribal forced labour from the remainder. He complained that no records were kept of the forced labour employed, although the Government had official records of every male Native in the country, which they had obtained at the cost of £100,000; certain Natives were thus victimised over and over again. Further, the Government refused to publish the provisions of the Labour Ordinances in the Swahili language, which the Native could read or understand. So abuses arose; juvenile labour, which was illegal, was going on as well as the unpaid labour of women. Finally, innocent people were being punished for the faults of others under the system of "collective punishment," whereby a fine was inflicted on a whole village or district.

Mr. Suter, of Northern Rhodesia, stated that the tax in that country was 7s. 6d. or one month's wages. There was also the custom of *molasse*, by which a Native chief had the right to expect a certain amount of labour from his subjects. It was a fair one, yet people who talked of "slavery" might easily quote it. The chiefs were also in the habit of making presents of women to their neighbours.

Miss Nana Boyie created a sensation by an impassioned appeal against what she called "sexual slavery" among the Bantu. The "sexual slavery" which the women worked in this case had not even been mentioned; women were sold like cattle, and a man ceased to work when he had bought a sufficient number of wives. It was forced labour of the worst kind and the foulest form of slavery. She challenged the Conference to take the matter up.

**Lord Olivier's Views.**

Lord Olivier pointed out that the Conference was not dealing with the internal customs of Native tribes. He claimed that there was a dangerous ambiguity in the term "public purposes," so often used as an excuse for forced labour. The building of the Usin Gishu railway was done fully to enable the white settlers of the Trans-Nezola and Usin Gishu to evacuate their produce, and while described as constructed for a "public purpose" was actually made for a commercial reason. The land was used to assist commercial industry, and Colonel Wedgwood had rightly referred to the "imperial compulsions" which brought about the taxation

which in Kenya was grossly excessive and amounted to one-third of a Native's earnings, was the chief; the other was the registration ordinances and the pass laws, which were detested by the Natives, and were designed merely to reduce the labour problem.

Presiding at the afternoon session, Lord Olander dealt with contract labour. The Conference, he said, would be chiefly interested in considering the precautions that ought to be taken to ensure that an illiterate labourer knew the conditions to which he subjected himself in accepting employment and that those conditions were equitable and humane. Generally speaking, it could be said that the Governments concerned took care to ensure as far as possible that the labourer did understand the terms of his contract and have progressively endeavoured to see that the conditions of employment were reasonable and humane.

#### Two Able Speeches.

Mr. F. S. B. Cagan followed with a speech which set out clearly and precisely what is done in Northern Rhodesia in the matter of contract labour and brought out especially the really important parts. District Officers of the Government and compound managers took in seeing that the Native had fair play. His address was one of the best made during the two days, and will be fully reported in the next issue of *East Africa*.

Mr. H. M. Taberer, speaking on the recruiting of Natives for industrial and other employment, very ably developed the theme that though recruiting had been criticised as a relic of slavery or of forced labour, it was really the first step in obtaining labourers which followed with the abolition of forced labour. Each labourer was a perfectly free agent in accepting the terms presented to him of his recruitment.

Mr. J. H. Harris, who asserted that any attempt to force the Native to work was tantamount to slavery, demanded reform in the periods of contract labour, six months was sufficient for underground labour, and twelve months was long enough for agricultural work, and there should be intervals or holidays in between engagements. At present contracts were made for three years, and even longer.

At the session which discussed "Labour System Analogous to Slavery," Mr. Charles Roberts, President of the Anti-Slavery Society, declared that the Conference supplied the steam which set in motion that highly complicated machine, the International Labour Office. The difficulties of purely national action were now removed. Forged labour, he said, existed under many disguises: the recruitment by officials for private employment, through systems of taxation; pass laws and vagrancy ordinances; the deprivation of land and cattle; compulsion to furnish certain products to certain companies; and under the form of peonage or debt.

#### Is Conscription Forced Labour?

Commander Williams asked whether the Conference regarded military conscription as a form of forced labour, and whether the International Labour Office had entered a protest against it? For once the platform was caught without a ready answer, and the halting explanation that the Office did not interfere with a nation imposing forced labour on its own people caused more amusement than satisfaction.

On Monday next a public conference to consider the recommendations of the Commission on Ostrer Union will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

## THE "ZINYAO" OF NYASALAND.

Devil Dancers of Terror.

From a Correspondent.

WHEN Nyasaland, the hunting ground of slave-traders and head-hunters, cannibals and witch doctors, came under the aegis of the British Queen a short half-century ago, strength of character and tact of administration were required to strike the mean of good government. That many mistakes should have been made was inevitable, for experience of the country and its inhabitants had first to be gained. There has been great and, on the whole, undoubtedly wise—reluctance to interfere with Native rights and customs, even to the extent of permitting the continuance of certain practices indefensible from the Christian viewpoint. It was realised that the Native was but slightly removed from sheer barbarism. Though all the amenities of civilisation have now been introduced into the country, anachronisms, such as toleration of the insidious immorality of the initiation ceremonies, persist.

Secure in the knowledge of the policy of non-interference with Native customs, and inspired with the greed of money—the sign of civilisation which the Native has most grasped—heathenish instincts and inherent animal traits have not merely existed, but have taken on new vitality in many quarters, until the usual Native ceremonial dances have paled beside the practices of the *zinyao*, a society of dancers of the terror. Detailed description of the process of *zinyao* superfluities. Suffice it to say that the *zinyao* is a widespread organisation leaving blackmail, insinuating terror, inculcating bestial precepts and practices, and holding probably more than half the population of Nyasaland in fear. So far its tentacles are only slightly in evidence in the Southern Province, in which European settlement dominates the situation, but throughout most of the rest of the Protectorate it is the ruling factor, the Government notwithstanding.

#### The Orgies of Old Rome Eclipse.

The rites of this fellowship are unspeakable. That they eclipse the orgies of old Rome should in itself be more than sufficient justification for immediate suppression. Moreover, thriving on the excesses of its own unfettered evil, the *zinyao* gangs of devotees of this bestial idolatry are blackmailing the whole country. Failure to comply with their demands is dealt with summarily and ruthlessly. Villages are subdued as they pass; men who are not complaisant are terribly maltreated, and women—but, as I have indicated, the debaucheries of ancient Rome were but harmless gaieties in comparison. The worship of their mystic grass images is more foul than the obscenities of a cult of Isis, and a far more who would endeavour to avoid participation, it were better for them—literally—that they had not been born.

This is no exaggerated statement of the present state of affairs in many districts of Nyasaland, throughout which the movement is spreading fast. Fortunately, on the country's western border, are men who can see the almost incalculable danger of the *zinyao*. Northern Rhodesia has done the only possible thing. It has suppressed the *zinyao* and instituted dire penalties to make suppression effective. Will the Nyasaland Government take action before irreparable damage is done? Delay is dangerous.

The gangs should be broken upon moral grounds because the *zinyao* are professed protagonists of evil. The essence of their being is the breaking of every law, natural, divine, or sociological. Any missionary, by whatever denomination, will bear out this

On economical grounds the *zinyao* constitute the greatest menace to the country. The denunciations of the cult-render participants unfit for their own people, and decent Natives who would not be deterred by the knowledge that the aims of their toil would be swallowed up in the insatiable maw of the terror; the very ornaments of their women, the few household trifles acquired by their labour, would be but added attractions to the *zinyao*. Attempted seizure of his rights by a non-member is not tolerated; he may be lucky enough to escape with maltreatment, but the penalty may be murder, and so complaints very rarely reach the district officer. The Native, if he fails to appreciate the niceties of British law, understands full well the terrible finality of the judgments of the *zinyao*. There is no red tape among the dancing devils of the obscene grass mazes!

*East Africa* will publish the statements which are purposely restrained—public attention will be focused on the urgent need for abolition of practices which are worse in their moral aspect than anything else of which I have knowledge. While from the mental and physical standpoint they exercise a terrorism transcending that of the most lawless women in the worst quarter of America's most lawless city. Open violence is not disdained by the *zinyao*, who can always rid themselves of the poisoning of his or life food or drink of an individual whom they regard as a threat or poised to kill flagrantly.

**OFF THE BEATEN TRACK IN NORTH EASTERN RHODESIA.**

Specialist written for "East Africa" by "Rednolla."

Twenty years' experience of Africa has made me realise that it is becoming difficult to find even small areas that are unfrequented by human beings, either white or black. Big game shooting parties, farmers, road and railway builders, and prospectors are leaving their mark; small parties of Natives on fishing or hunting expeditions; some in search of wild honey and other bush products and others looking for new areas for cultivation as village sites. Of these leave very few areas undisturbed outside the official game reserves.

Fortunately, there are a few places still left to which the naturalist may go. I have in mind a certain district in North-Eastern Rhodesia, which I have visited on several occasions, and which should satisfy the most discriminating and ardent naturalist. It is in the south-eastern portion of what is known as the Chinsali district, more it would be dangerous to say.

The nearest Europeans are ninety miles away, and there are no Native villages within a radius of at least fifteen miles—not far as distances are reckoned in Africa, but for some unknown reason the Natives of the adjoining neighbourhood do not visit it. The nearest white man is a game warden, and what is more very few white men know of his existence, and these who do are keen field naturalists.

There is a large shallow river that looks as though it had been brook from the Highlands of Scotland, full of boulders, polished pebbles and with a sandy bottom. The sandy banks slope off gradually with clumps of long grass here and there. Reed beds grow at intervals. The river is about fifty yards broad, and from January to March is in spate, after which period there is a steady flow of shallow water until September, when it dries up, leaving beautiful pools of clear water. Large shade-loving *inkizi* trees grow abundantly, while a hundred

yards or so back from the river, on either side, is light forest interspersed with fairly thick scrub. It is an ideal haunt for wild animals and birds, chiefly on account of its isolation.

**Unforgettable Days.**

When you pitch your tent in some quiet spot, and, at any time of the day, night, or year, wander cautiously and noiselessly upwind, the inhabitants of the surrounding bush may be seen at their accustomed tasks. I have sat within a few yards of the little pink antelope, watching him utter his shrill whistle, which the uninitiated will mistake for the cry of a bird; I have seen a leopard creep out of the reed brakes and lap the water, returning silently to the bank whence it came; I have watched a herd of reed antelope led to water by a solitary hartbeest.

Once I came on a pack of wild dogs, with lolling tongues and ears pricked forward after the manner of these savage brutes, taking their midday siesta in the shade of an overhanging rock. Another time, I saw a magnificent greater kudu bull escorted by a troop of baboons as they silently came down to drink.

I have gazed in admiration on a herd of buffalo slowly grazing along the bank, while on their backs swarmed the ever-busy tick-birds, in search of the vermin with which these animals are infested. An old rhino, with a broken second horn, passed me within fifteen yards one early morning, and allowed me to see his hind foot under a thorn bush as he vanished into the wood.

Then there came the never-to-be-forgotten day when a cow elephant with her baby came to bathe. The old lady went in first, while the calf ransacked the mud and began obviously upset at its mother's abstinence. She then proceeded to pour water over her trunk, pausing in this interesting operation to inspect her tummy now and again.

**Animals from the Mounts of Man.**

Smaller creatures of these parts: One day I saw a couple of black and white badger-like animals, with their horns in their mouths, busily poking their noses into the mud, and curiously they came to me. I saw often a small rat-like mongoose, always in a hurry, running along in search of food. He has the great lizard, lying motionless on a dead branch of a tree, is common; so are small and noisy lizards which crawl about the sand dunes.

The bird life is equally interesting. Once I watched an eagle eat a large cinnamon-coloured fish, he would bite off their heads and then swallow the rest whole. Another day I saw a keen-eyed hawk swoop with a pair of wings, and kill a guinea fowl. The keenest of hawks would surely be satisfied with the variety of birds to be seen there— eagles, lories, shrikes, barbers, egrets, blue hammer-heads, kingfishers, weavers, curlews, and green bee-eaters, to say nothing of numerous species of duck and geese.

The spoor round the river defies description. In such places can really authentic information regarding the nature be obtained for here the animals are free from the artificiality of the confinement so necessary when near the haunts of man.

"East Africa" is undoubtedly the best book on East Africa which has been published. It is written by one of the best African officials in East Africa.

## CANOEING ON LAKE Kivu

Mrs. Patrick Ness's Book.

Mrs. PATRICK NESS is one of those fortunate individuals who, when they want to go abroad, just go. She has visited East Africa more than once, and as she says in her latest book of travel, "Ten Thousand Miles on Two Continents" (Methuen, 2s. 6d.). "I can write in English. For those who know Africa know how safe it is, how those who come to her do not return again the next autumn. And there being nothing to hinder, I went."

This volume covers her trip down the Nile to the Victoria-Nyanza, the volcanic basin of the Belgian Congo, Ruwanda and Urundi, Lake Tanganyika, the Nile, Malindi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and the Cape. As much of the description deals with well-known districts of East Africa, and as the author's own drawings from previous trips for some of her chapters, "East African Scenery" will be of hardly any interest to her African readers, while the really interesting parts, her "Wariangisi Kivu" and "The neighbourhood of", something of the "incognita" of the continent.

Of her experiences while navigating Kivu is a very interesting chapter she writes—

"The head of the canoe of a cannibal tribe with a... tooth. Never did I see a canoe... any one who had a semblance of clothing or any... he others were as... there was one thing they could do, but I instinct it was to paddle a canoe."

There is an unintentional *safari*, for as we were... food was bad and scarce and posters were a constant source of trouble. Still, Mrs. Ness could appreciate the scene—

"It is only its mountains and its bays which make it beautiful. Its thick charms are ever changing... sometimes of tropical hillside, sometimes of Scottish greyneve, its atmospheric effects to keep the... sky, and a fair-like flowing above a glassy surface... haze from the head of an unclouded sky, its clear... rain; its white bill of rain; its wild lightning; its black clouds; its mist of early morning or of noon; its gorgeous sunsets; its nights of quiet, silver radiance or blue black, of slow darkness."

On the whole, her reflections are neither very original nor startling. She is worth quoting. While being carried in a canoe she was struck by the eagerness of a crowd of Natives to see as porters, and she remarks—

"The arm-chair philosopher may insist that no black... should be made a beast of burden. Not only in Africa but in India and in China had been carried on men's shoulders, and it seems it had struck me, and that it had raised no real question in my mind as to why... To-day, as I was swept from side to side and... and up and down I turned down at my carriers, and their bowed heads, their shining bodies, their... their head necklaces, their treacherous... their long-cloak and their sweet voices... their names, I looked at those working... with primitive tools, at the ape-like features... and clapped their hands at my... in the rich soil around, at the... with a crass. How could they be our equals, these people, when their blessings could be their food, their God's sun and His rain could be their food and their... generation after generation, but I thought in my lot, one... out of his inner consciousness, his love in the same... me use the same tools, dress in the same skins, eat the same food, and I thought of my... Are they not cheerful and happy in their... are not our equals. In some ways, even in spite of... and evil customs, they may be happier... who ask for much and walk hand in hand with..."

The author is generous with scraps of information, which is not always of the best accuracy, as when she says that the Masai kill their cattle

only when they find... animals when a word... she says the words... amount way of... and let her sleep... spelling other... with the usual... saved for... would seem quite... Her pen-beaver... occasion... "Ara" a re... able...

I thought the author's makes light of the difficulties she encountered... East Africans will take her... the photographs are really good, and one... of the... is probably unique. Two use... ful maps drawn by Mr. A. L. T. ... A. L.

## A STUDY IN IRRIGATION

THE THIRTY-EARTH. The Thirty Earth... (Chapman, 2s. 6d.) Mrs. E. H. Carrier has aimed at setting out in a readable form the theory and practice of irrigation in all countries which combine both high rainfall and high evaporation. He presents the actual geographical conditions which render... efforts at irrigation both appropriate and necessary, the world distribution of these conditions, the various methods by which irrigated... From these operations, and all within 208 pages of text.

Patrick Ness's account of the irrigation schemes of the ancient world and his theories of the changes of climate which have resulted in the deserts and this is a good point—the great moist forests which we see to-day. While it is probable that desiccation has progressed in certain areas, with disastrous results it is not certain that the Masai of central America, for one, was overruled by increasing rainfall and the consequent growth of tropical forest. On the other hand, Mr. Carrier does not overlook the consideration that ancient irrigation systems, such as that of Mesopotamia, owed their downfall rather to political reasons than to cosmic causes.

Coming to modern days, the author finds little in Africa to dwell upon—apart, of course, from North Africa, which is really Mediterranean in culture. He gives some account of irrigation schemes in South Africa, and briefly alludes to Southern Rhodesia, Mashonaland and Matabeleland, the Mozambique Dam, and the Matopo Dam. He believes that in Southern Rhodesia indications are found of a long vanished system of agriculture of the race type, and he quotes the late Harry Johnston (which name he spells "Harri") as suggesting that the Natives received this method of artificial watering from the Arabs or Phoenicians. "However," he adds, "if ever the prehistoric was practised it was an art the Nave races have long forgotten"—a statement which is hardly correct, for the Wagagga of the Kilimanjaro district are expert irrigators to this day.

The book can be recommended to agriculturists in tropical Africa as an excellent introduction to the problems of irrigation. The drawbacks and positive dangers of irrigation are not overlooked—the momentary drought spells, and so on—and these will come a new to many. There are two suggestions in the irrigation question, as to all others, and enterprising settlers embarking on artificial water schemes would be wise to read "The Thirty Earth" before committing themselves. They will find a pleasure in perusing the perusal. A. L.

**CABINET SENDS UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE TO EAST AFRICA**

Sir Samuel Wilson on special mission.  
Exclusive to East Africa.

East Africa understands that Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will probably leave London for East Africa within a few weeks, in order to discuss at the spot certain matters arising out of the recommendations made by the Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

The announcement made by several London newspapers that the Cabinet has decided to send a High Commissioner to East Africa has reason to believe is accurate. Settler spokesmen in Kenya have already objected to the dispatch of a High Commissioner, since they fear that such an appointment would prejudice their position. They would, however, certainly welcome the visit of a broad-minded and experienced official representative of the difficulties and claims of all parties, official and unofficial, European, African, and Asiatic, could be frankly discussed. It is for such a purpose that Sir Samuel Wilson has been invited by the Imperial Government to hold himself in readiness to leave for East Africa.

Sir Samuel receives the P.C.M.C. in the recent hours last.

**Strange Ideas About East Africa**

On Thursday of last week *The Daily Mail* credited the Imperial Government with the intention of raising a great road to be expended in the provision of railway and the subsequent exploitation of the rich mineral and other resources in Eastern and Central Africa. "The scheme," it declares, "envisages the provision of remunerative work at home and abroad, openings for employment in the various areas, and a disposition to read into the proposals the Prime Minister, when he met the Miners' Federation on Tuesday, that within two years the unemployed miners will be absorbed in other areas in other districts, his belief that the development of the great African possessions will provide a new and unrestricted field for the employment of our surplus labour." It was added that the Government has decided to send out a High Commissioner further to investigate the position in Kenya, particularly with regard to the composition of the Legislative Council. This will be the first step towards the constructive policy which is to follow the adoption of the recommendations of the Hulton Young Commission.

Next day the same newspaper published a leading article entitled "What's Wrong with East Africa?" in the course of which it was stated:

"For some time there has been a vague feeling that something is wrong in the administration of the British territories in East Africa. In extent, bordered with great natural resources, larger than Great Britain, France, Germany, and Spain put together, they are among the latest acquisitions of the British Crown. Yet they are being administered as they should be. The public is beginning to ask questions about them. Why do so many of those who emigrate to them with capital and special knowledge go back again? Why is it so difficult for the British subject to get land there, and why are so many obstacles placed in his way? Why is he refused the same deal, and why at the same time are German settlers able to obtain what they want in Tanganyika Territory? The fact that in two years 250 Germans settled in Tanganyika against only 28 British does not inspire the conviction that something is very seriously wrong. It further impresses that British subjects cannot obtain land except on terms which are so fantastic as to deter them from settlement.

The Government has decided to send Sir Samuel Wilson to East Africa. This means that they are liable to be robbed of the fruits in their hour and empires. It is not that Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, will look on the East Africa as a special secret.

**Correcting Possible Misconceptions**

Thousands of the uneducated, ill-achieved and daily articles of the *Kenya Weekly* have argued that there are seriously wrong in East Africa, which is certainly not the case. The territory has many and still are making the mistake of those. Those who talk of East Africa as a land of opportunity for the masses of the world are wrong. The majority of the British subjects in East Africa are not British subjects in that they are not British subjects. The local government grants the final word as to what the British is fundamental, and no news-paper has fought so persistently as *East Africa* for the cause of British settlers in the Mandated Territory, but we have recorded again and again, the local Administrations cannot differentiate in favour of British citizens. What does redound to the disadvantage of would be British settlers at the official proclamation involved in the alienation of land for the German, substituted as he is from the Fatherland is obviously better suited to their needs and costly delays that the unsupported Briton, who seeing his capital dwindling month by month, naturally decides that he must find a country in which land can be readily acquired. Let it also be said that settlers in Tanganyika are not liable to be robbed of the fruits of their labour and enterprize for the land regulations provide safeguards for the protection of the landowner who conceives that his rental is being unfairly increased.

**Some Surprising Statements**

An editorial article contributed to *The Daily Mail* simultaneously by Sir Percival Phillips also contains statements which East Africans will read with surprise. In instance, it is declared that:

Even Kenya is divided against itself when it comes to the question of union, but it is united in declaring that the Colony shall not suffer by prestige through being knit on terms by its weaker and less experienced neighbours, Kenya and Tanganyika.

Kenya wants the capital of a united Protectorate and the predominant voice in all questions of legislation and administration.

Kenya, a hantler country and not a country suited for European immigration on a large scale, looks with undisguised disapproval on the emanations of the Kenya mind in the Mandated Territory, regard itself through local British eyes as a Cinderella in danger of being dominated for all time by two unsympathetic and unprepossessing sisters.

What will be the status of Tanganyika in a East African federation? Will it always be British? The latter question is asked with strong emphasis, the former is answered by Sir Donald Maclean, the Governor of East Africa, within the framework of the British Empire and will remain so.

Sir Donald Cameron means what he says, but behind him the Colonial Office, which might on a certain occasion for example, if a Socialist Government came into power, relinquish the Mandate, leaving the British here and there and desolate wilderness. Unless it is steadily and systematically aided with British settlers, the opponents of the mandate will be able to say that they have no strong claim to it, and there are no loss of incurred by handing it back to Germany.

The charge was definitely made in East Tanganyika that development of the territory was being deliberately hampered. Two reasons were offered in support of the charge. The first was that native ownership of the land was so uncertain that the Colonial Office does not desire to make any commitment to be entered into. The second reason, which the natives wish to keep all black and to make progress for a top-heavy administrative staff. The second reason was corroborated by the fact that Sir Donald Cameron has not yet been able to get any more white settlers into the territory.



...the title of land ...

The future of Tanganyika ...

Why suggest that Great Britain ...

The claim that Sir Donald Cameron ...

TANGANYIKA SETTLERS APPEAL DIRECT TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE

Criticism of Colonial Native Policy

East Africa has received from Tanganyika Territory a copy of the telegram recently sent by the Arusha Congo Planters' Association to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The message reads:—

A vote of no confidence in Sir Donald Cameron has been passed by this Association. We request further to disassociate ourselves from his publicly and privately expressed views on federation, taxation and land alienation, and his notorious hostility to non-Native interests.

We are likewise informed that the Council of the European Association of Tanganyika, having discussed the above cablegram, telegraphed the Secretary of State:—

The Indian Association fully approves of Sir Donald Cameron's policy in general and strongly regrets that it is not possible to secure his continuance in office.

Another Moshi Meeting

A telegram from Mr. Sinclair, of Moshi, published last night in The Daily Mail reads:—

The following reflects the view of all settlers present:—

Heretofore is a living echo of all that...

If your consideration had been reflected by your predecessors many of us would have had less grey hairs. We are being driven and urged onwards by the burning spur of necessity, for our very lives are at stake.

We are weary of a day unto death of the coast and ready to complete explain and apologise for being allowed to live in this country, for the contempt with which our wishes are treated and for the discrimination shown against us on every conceivable occasion.

Afterwards the only offence we are conscious of is planting two blades of grass grow where none grew before on this the very ground of which the explorer Commander Lovell Cameron said in 1873 that he wished to God he could see the blessings of European settlement descend upon these fertile plains in order to save the Natives from utter extermination. There remains, in justice, to all, the appeal unto Caesar.

Mr. H. H. Beamish had, we know, been deputed by the Council of the European Association to discuss various matters with settlers in the Tanganyika, Usambarak, Moshi, and Arusha districts, but he is neither read nor even a member of the executive of that Association. The communication addressed to "Your Excellency" is presumed to be the cable of protest sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, not a letter for dispatch to the Acting Governor of the Territory.

The differences of opinion between Tanganyika settlers and the Governor of the Territory are considered in a leading article in...

MR. AMERY AND MR. ORMSBY GORE

To be entertained by African Society

Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, and Mr. Ormsby Gore, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, have accepted the invitation of the African Society to dine on May 18 at the Mayfair Hotel. The African Society desires in this way to express its warm appreciation of the handling of Dominion and Colonial affairs during the last four and a half years, and especially to recognize the great interest which the Secretary and the Under Secretary of State have shown in all questions relating to Africa.

## THE RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND

Recommendations of Sir Hilton Young.

Our investigations have brought me to the conclusion that in the present state of community the main interests of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, economic and political, lie in association with the Western African territories, but rather with one another and with the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia.

Livingstone and Zomba are well almost equidistant from Dar es Salaam and Nairobi, as they are from London, and except for certain specific purposes, no closer union between the north-eastern group of territories and the central group can be considered practicable at present. It is, however, time well come at which it will be useful for the two groups to consider the co-ordination of their interests and arrangements, against a matter of communications.

Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are closely related, each to the other, economically, geographically, and ethnologically, and the link is continuous to the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia. This Colony is not included in our terms of reference and any treatment of its problems here would be inappropriate, but we have had the benefit of close consultation with its Governor and Ministers, and at their suggestion and by their help we have been enabled to inform ourselves fully of the manner in which these problems present themselves to public opinion there.

The need for co-ordination of policy and services already exists in the central territories, and is dissimilar from that which we have seen in the north-eastern territories. There is an urgent need for co-ordination in the matter of Native policy and white settlement, and the need for co-ordination of services, if not so marked or widespread as in the north-eastern territories is already substantial and must inevitably increase with increasing civilisation.

What has been said about the essential interests of Natives and of European settlers, in relation to Reserves, land policy, application of public revenues, labour, education, and development of local self-government, is, broadly speaking, applicable to the central territories also. There are special circumstances also that make the co-ordination of Native policy a matter of particular interest in the central territories.

## Land and Labour.

With regard to land, for example, the areas in which white settlement is to be permitted and what areas should be definitely reserved for permanent occupation by the Natives are matters of fundamental importance which should not be decided for one territory without reference to the others.

The land question is complicated both in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland by the presence of large concessions owned by the British South Africa Company and other British corporations. The British South Africa Company holds 2,725,000 acres in Northern Rhodesia and 2,725,000 acres in the Tanganyika part of Northern Rhodesia, and the North Chartered Corporation Company 6,400,000 acres in the Eastern Districts of Northern Rhodesia. On such questions as land in Protectorates, since the "difficult" problem of dealing with the rights of resident Natives, a matter which should be decided on uniform principles, the main object being to give the title to the Natives to the land in the Reserves and to give them as firm a right of occupancy as possible in the areas covered by the concessions.

Both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have a surplus

*We continue extracts from the Report of the Commission on Closer Union in Eastern and Central Africa (Cmd. 124) (s. net). This week's quotations are from the section expressed by Sir Edward Hilton Young, the Chairman, whose views on the Rhodesia and Nyasaland disjunction are directly those of his three colleagues. Cross-headings are not reproduced editorially.*

labour population, which produces a continual stream of migration to other territories. Only small numbers of Natives migrate for labour purposes from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia into Tanganyika and the other north-eastern territories, whereas the labour migration from these territories to Southern Rhodesia and South Africa is considerable. It is estimated that 2,000 Natives of Nyasaland are about every year ready for work on the mines in the Rhodesias and in South Africa. Northern Rhodesia, after absorbing considerable numbers from Nyasaland, sends her own overflow to Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and the Belgian Congo. Large numbers of Northern Rhodesia men also seek work outside the Protectorate, and a large number of Natives independently seek work in the Rhodesias and South Africa. It is desirable that these labour movements and themselves under the same general conditions of the various territories under British administration, particularly in such matters as registration and methods for breach of contract. Moreover, the white settlers are closely interested in the fluctuations of these labour movements in Southern Rhodesia, for instance, both the mining and farming industries are dependent to a large extent on imported labour, and in Northern Rhodesia one of the strongest reasons for the opposition to partition is the fear of the depletion of the labour supply in the north-eastern portion of the Protectorate. On the other hand, the planters in Nyasaland are afraid of being drained by their neighbours.

## One Single Labour Problem.

The labour problems of the territories must ultimately be dealt with as a single problem. There are large conglomerations of Native labourers in the mining camps, who have been drawn from diverse tribes and diverse territories, and are severed, for the time being at any rate, from their own tribal organisations. Their migrations need common supervision. Attempts are being made to arrange for the control of such matters as sanitation, etc., in camps through Native headmen appointed *ad hoc* by the mine managers, and it is possible that this may contain the germ of some embryonic form of local administration; but there are obvious difficulties in the way of securing the means to headman who have no traditional authority over them, and these difficulties will increase with the expansion of the mining industry and of the size of the mining camps. These problems require careful comparative study in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, with a view to utilising the experience of each for the benefit of the other.

With regard to the development of local government among the Natives, the central territories are faced with much the same problems as the northern, and have the same need for clarification and unification of policy.

The chief agricultural industry in Nyasaland, both for Europeans and Natives, is tobacco growing, and this interest is shared with North-Eastern Rhodesia, where the tobacco industry has for some years been established. The neighbourhood of Fort Jameson and with Southern Rhodesia.

Nyasaland exported 15,467,200 lb. of tobacco, valued at £780,000. Northern Rhodesia exported 3,302,025 lb. and Southern Rhodesia produced 19,175,000 lb. of tobacco. The three countries are therefore interested in securing facilities for marketing tobacco, and in research into the prevention of tobacco diseases and the curing and grading of the crop. Further, the most convenient and economical route for the exportation of tobacco from the Fort Jameson district of North-Eastern Rhodesia is by road to Beira, and thence by the Nyasaland Railways to Beira, and this is likely to be established as the regular traffic route from North-Eastern Rhodesia if the contemplated extension of the Nyasaland Railways towards Fort Jameson is carried out.

## Where Co-ordination is Needed.

Co-ordination is required as to communications. This is rendered the more urgent by the circumstance that in both Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia railways are the property of private companies, subject to a measure only of Government control; and that Nyasaland is at present entirely, and Northern Rhodesia partly, dependent on the export of its produce on the port of Beira, which is not only in private hands, but in foreign territory. Both as regards methods of administration and policy in development, plans for the future should be worked out under a co-ordinated local control.

Both Northern and Southern

mineralised and the mining areas are being actively developed by private companies. The mineral resources of Nyasaland have not yet been fully investigated, though that has been done in the British South Africa Company's own mineral rights in the large concession in the north of the Protectorate, and the extent of mineral investigation being carried out in that area would be desirable that the Government of Nyasaland should make the fullest use of the experience of the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia in matters of mining legislation.

In the matter of other common interests, there is need for co-ordination, especially in the case of the services of the northern territories, which are, nevertheless already existing and fast increasing.

The three territories have common interests in the sphere of administration, and in the territories which are common to the three, Northern Rhodesia, already in the case of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia, as in that of Uganda, Uganda, and Tanganyika, the natural similarities of the territories find their expression in many common activities. The Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia are jointly represented (with Bechuanaland) on a Railway Commission to control rates on their privately-owned railway system. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are common owners of one telegraph system. The Immigration Departments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia work in close liaison.

#### Defence and Research.

The sphere in which the common interests are strongest is perhaps that of defence.

The defence forces of Nyasaland consist of the 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles. In Northern Rhodesia the defence forces consist of the military branch of the police, which is trained on the lines of the King's African Rifles. In Southern Rhodesia there is a European defence force, and Native troops are not employed. The reasons in favour of a common control of defence which have been stated in respect of the northern territories apply with equal force to the case of the central group.

The military problem of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia is one, they form one block of British territory divided by no natural obstacle, and considerations of economy and convenience suggest that they should be treated as one, both for the defence of the territory and for internal security. The *equitability* of an efficient distribution of posts and a centralised service can only be secured by co-ordination, local control, and ultimately a single command. It may be noted in this connection that military posts in North-Eastern Rhodesia could more easily be controlled and supplied from Zomba than from Livingstone, as during a considerable portion of the year the only way of reaching Fort Jameson from Livingstone is by Beira and Nyasaland.

The difference in the nature of the forces in the three territories is real in the case of Southern Rhodesia only. It presents no obstacle to a co-ordinated control as regards the general policy of defence and ultimately a single command, although it necessitates local autonomy in the administration of the forces.

All three territories have much to gain from the results of co-ordinated research in human and animal zoonoses, zoonoses, and methods of combating the invasion of the tsetse fly. Many of the diseases which affect the Native population are common to all the territories and offer a wide field for comparative research. In the two Rhodesias and to a certain extent in Nyasaland European and Native cattle owners are interested in research into tropical pest and disease. Attention has already been drawn to the common interest of the three territories in research work on the diseases of tobacco.

The tariff interests of the three central territories, conditioned by their general similarities, show no marked differences. They are more like each other in this matter than they are like their neighbours, and the closer they draw together the stronger they will be to negotiate with their neighbours.

In Nyasaland imports are subject to a general ad valorem duty of 15%, with certain exemptions such as tobacco, wines, etc., on which there are specific duties. It is also the usual list of exempted articles.

The main portion of Northern Rhodesia, which is within what is known as the Customs Union which extends to the Customs Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Bechuanaland, is, however, Swaziland, and Basutoland. Northern Rhodesia presents a territory, reconstituted in 1924, Northern Rhodesia receives 10% duty on goods removed from the Union of South Africa for importation, and 5% on imports of goods manufactured in South Africa. Unmanufactured produce of South Africa is not subject to duty. The Union of South Africa charges the actual duty at Union rates on re-exports from Northern Rhodesia of imported goods, but allows entry of Northern Rhodesia produce free of duty. The minimum sum payable in respect of Customs duty the Union of South Africa in Northern Rhodesia is £1,300 per annum.

#### The Congo Basin Treaties.

The whole of Nyasaland and a small portion of Northern Rhodesia, which is roughly that portion of Northern Rhodesia which lies to the north-west of a line from the Cape to Ndola, is for Customs purposes in the Conventional Basin of the Congo. The remainder of Northern Rhodesia is in the Conventional Basin of the Zambesi. By the Berlin Treaty of 1885 and that of St. Germain-en-Laye of 1919, countries within the Conventional Basin of the Congo that observed equality of trade with all countries signatories to these treaties, hence, there can be no preference in favour of British goods in Nyasaland or in that small portion of Northern Rhodesia which is within the Congo Basin.

In Northern Rhodesia, although little trade passes from the Zambesi to the Congo Basin, it is necessary to check the removal of goods within the territory from one port to the other, notwithstanding the fact that the duties imposed are in a number of cases similar. This procedure is a source of inconvenience to the merchant and expense to the Government.

Much the same question therefore confronts Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia in relation to the revision of the Berlin Act in 1931 that confronts the northern territories, which is the better of them, Imperial preference or African free trade? It is beyond our functions to attempt an answer to the question, although it is obvious that the right to send goods through Beira (in Northern Rhodesia) without any duties in transit, as right secured by conventions and treaties, is an absolutely vital one to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. But the central territories should first decide policy on the matter and speak in the coming negotiations with the other small, interchangeable, States, Belgium, Portugal, and Safisbury, in the Congo Basin, otherwise there is a real risk of little trade between Nyasaland and the Rhodesias.

The trade of Nyasaland with the northern territories is not likely to increase to any considerable extent unless railway communications are developed southwards to the north end of Lake Nyasa from the Tanganyika Central Railway. The trade between Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia and the Rhodesias is also likely to depend to a large extent on improvements in communications. There is, however, a considerable amount of transit trade through Nyasaland to the Fort Jameson area of Northern Rhodesia, which is likely to increase in the event of the construction of the Zambesi bridge and the extension northwards of the Nyasaland railway system.

Between the Rhodesias, on the other hand, intimately linked by their railway systems, all the Northern Rhodesian imports and exports, those to and from the Fort Jameson area, must pass through Northern Rhodesia and South Africa, and a large amount of her trade is with those countries, mutual free trade of primary importance between the Rhodesias. Between Nyasaland and the Rhodesias it is not yet a matter of much significance. There is, however, no such difference between the tariff methods of taxation of Nyasaland and the Rhodesias as would necessitate any indication of the two systems in the event of the adoption of a uniform tariff. It may be noted in this connection that income tax is in force in all the northern territories, whereas in the Dependencies of the north-eastern group, which have a general tax, import duties are proportionately high. The inclusion of Nyasaland in the northern portion of the north-eastern group is, therefore, a serious difficulty.

#### A Central Authority Recommended.

I recommend that a beginning should be made with the consideration of a Central Authority for the central territories, with powers of co-ordination and control in the case of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

## PERSONALIA

Sir Arthur D. ... has returned from his trip up the White Nile.

Lord Lloyd returned to Cairo last week from his tour of the Sudan.

Miss A. Able has been transferred from Uganda to Zanzibar as a nursing sister.

Lady B. ... addressed the Ladies' Municipal Club last week on "Empire Aviation."

Mrs. N. D. C. ... of Nyasaland, is homeward bound by the ...

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Briggs and Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicol are on the water for Beira.

Mr. W. J. Doovey was recently engaged as W.M. of the Sir Reginald Winget Lodge, Khartoum.

Mr. James Berg, Vice-President of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, was recently in the Sudan.

Mr. W. T. Strain, Postmaster General of Tanganyika Territory, is on leave from Durban, Natal.

Mr. H. H. Vassall recently assumed the duties of Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Nyasaland.

Dr. L. B. Denard is now Medical Officer in charge of the Jinja-Kampala extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

Mr. J. Cunningham has been appointed to the Mombasa Municipal Board. Mr. A. Lewis, resigned.

Mr. W. J. Beeson has been re-elected President of the Nakuru Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. J. C. Summers as Vice-President.

Prince Luminowsky, who has recently been traveling in the Sudan, intends to visit Uganda, Kenya, and probably Tanganyika Territory.

An official opening ceremony of the Benguela Railway is to be performed by Sir Robert Williams on the Angola-Congo Border in June next.

Mr. M. B. Rutley, formerly general manager at Singapore of the Shell Oil Company, has arrived in Kenya to represent the interests of that group.

Sir Arthur and Lady Conan Dowie, who recently paid a brief visit to the Kenya highlands, were accompanied by their two sons and daughter.

Mr. J. B. Scott, recently stationed at Frimley with the 2nd King's African Rifles, has left Tanganyika on termination of his appointment.

Mr. H. J. Sturges left Issoudun last week by the R.M.S. "General Cassin" for Capetown en route for Nairobi and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Kinanjui, the Paramount Chief of the Kavirua, whose death was announced last week, died, we now learn, from blood poisoning following an abscess.

Mr. T. J. Greenaway, F.R.S., of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Anamoi, has spent several weeks in Zanzibar recently in research on the local flora.

We learn with regret of the recent death in Cape Town of Mrs. Honey, wife of Mr. Thomas Honey, Joint Director of Agriculture for the Mozambique Company's Territory.

Mr. A. de V. Wade, one of the best cricketers in the East African Administrative Service, presided at the recent annual general meeting of the Kenya Golf and Country Club Association.

Lord Cranworth's name appears among the directors of General L. H. ... of a company formed to exploit natural mineral water springs at Genvalles-leux, near Brussels.

Mr. Harry Walker, who died in London a few days ago at the age of fifty-three, spent several years in Uganda in the employment of one of the leading commercial companies.

Leutenant Colonel ... A. Barton, late of the Grenadier Guards, who died last week at the age of thirty-five, served in the Snake Campaign of 1885. His name was mentioned in despatches.

Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, who recently arrived in Durban from Long Beach on an appointment as Deputy Chief Secretary, found himself called upon to perform the duties of Acting Chief Secretary.

The partnership between Colonel ... Durham and Mr. H. M. Grant, carrying on business as tea planters and general farmers at Limuru, has been dissolved, the latter continuing to carry on the business.

We regret to report the death at the age of seventy-three of Sir John Denison-Pender, Chairman of the Eastern and Associated Cable Companies, who had taken a consistent interest in the development of East Africa.

The Mombasa Branch of the Royal Society of Arts has elected Messrs. A. F. M. Crisp as President and Capt. G. M. ... Hinderer as Vice-President. Mr. W. ... is the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. ... the Honorary Treasurer.

The marriage took place at Timbribe on February 28 between Mr. Ralph V. B. Barrett, of Kenya, son of Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Barrett, of Atham Reef, Middlestone, and Edith Langford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. ...

Captain R. R. Bentley, late of the South African Air Force, whose flight between Ethiopia and the Cape so impressed public opinion, has joined the British East African Airways Ltd., the formation of which we recently reported as a project.

Dr. H. V. F. Macdon has been re-appointed leader of the British Museum East Africa Expedition and will resume the search for the remains of dinosaurs in the neighborhood of Tendaguru in southern Tanganyika. He is due to leave Marseilles by the "Matanuska" on March 30.

Mr. W. S. Hudson, Chairman of Messrs. Robert Watson & Sons Ltd., the South African manufacturing company of Leeds, is sailing for East Africa by the "Somerton Castle." His intention is to visit Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia, and the Belgian Congo, returning through Angola to the Congo coast by way of Benguela.

Sir George Whitehead, the great Rhodesian railway engineer, who died at the end of 1920, has left an estate of seven hundred tons of the value of £18,075. With no surviving family, among his bequests were £1000 each to the Law School, University College, Oxford, and the Royal College of Music.

That the Hon. Captain Sir Hubert Kenyon, B.C., should maintain closer touch with his constituents by calling a meeting after each session of the Legislative Council to discuss past and future legislation has unanimously resolved the Mombasa Association at its recent annual general meeting.

Mr. J. M. H. O'Connell, Administrator of the Lands and Survey, has recently spent several weeks in the Kenya Highlands and an interview in the course of which he raised the problem of the future of the Highlands of the interior. He even suggested that the problem in Kenya would be more difficult than in the Highlands of Africa.

The medical members appointed to the Eastern Road Board of Health for the year 1922 are: Mr. A. E. Hurdles, Major R. E. Deasley, Colonel S. R. Charring, Mr. P. Vance, Mr. Thomas Allen, Captain J. F. Fannon, Captain J. C. Danie, Mr. Charles Harvey, Mr. A. W. Wilson, Captain K. Cross, Mr. E. C. Burton, and Mr. A. C. Price.

An engagement is announced between Commander Reginald Aubrey Yonge, Royal Navy (retired), of Kianziba, Kenya Colony, son of the late Commander and Mrs. Reginald Yonge of Fursdown, Sparkwell, South Devon, grandson of the late Lieutenant-General P. Yonge of the 1st Life Guards, and Eileen Grace Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Allan W. Northwood, Chichester.

We learn with great regret of the death of a distinguished Hospital Surgeon, Major O. C. McCaw, who first went to Tanganyika in 1902 as manager of the Government estate of Kilimanjaro. He served in Malaya for thirty-three years, and during the war he served with the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Royal Air Force from 1914 to 1918. Major McCaw was a member of the Royal Society, and was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. He was also a member of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

Mr. J. H. Jones has been elected President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce for 1922 in succession to Mr. T. C. Ishamer, whose two years' office was marked by energy, enterprise, and a broad spirit of tolerance. One of his outstanding achievements was that of securing affiliation of the Uganda Chamber to the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce, thus bringing organised commercial opinion in Uganda into closer touch with that in Kenya and Tanganyika.

Settling in the South Lumbwa district of Kenya recently decided in public meeting to press for a railway to Southern Kenya, and appointed a committee to frame statistics of present and probable future production in these districts in which would be served. Mr. W. H. Jones and J. Barfield represent Kericho and Buret, Messrs. R. M. Palaniam Walsh and J. K. Mathon represent Sotik, a South Molo settler is still to be appointed, and the District Commissioners of Kericho and Kisumu are to be invited to serve.

Colonel P. A. H. Silburn, D.S.O., who died in London last week, will be remembered by many of our readers for his services in Nyasa and during the War for he arrived in that Protectorate in 1902 as Staff Officer to the first of the British contingents, and in the following year was promoted Colonel and appointed A.A.G. and Inspector General of the Northern Nyasa Force. Colonel Silburn, who had an independent political and pronounced views, had been a member of the last Parliament of Natal, and had represented a rural constituency in the first two Parliaments of the Union of South Africa.

Colonel Marques has lost one of his best-known and best-loved citizens by the sudden death of Mr. James Owen Spence, a principal of the forwarding and general agency since known as Spence and Weedon Ltd. Mr. Spence was a churchwarden of the local Anglican Church, a member of the Committee of the Students' Institute, Chairman of the Polana Golf Club, and was for some years Chairman of the Committee of the English Club, which he had been trusted in his public life in the private affairs of his eldest son, Mr. Donald Spence, who to Kenya had not long ago returned after coming down from Cambridge.

### NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO ABYSSINIA

Her Majesty's Ambassador in Abyssinia, British Consul-General Sir James Thomson, has recommended His Majesty's Envoy to the Emperor and Minister Plenipotentiary in Addis Ababa, when Mr. C. H. Jenkins, the Minister in Addis Ababa, was transferred to Peru some five months ago, it was announced that Mr. C. H. Jenkins, the Minister in Bahr el Jebel, had succeeded him in Addis Ababa. Sir James Thomson has authorized Mr. Jenkins to take office in China.

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## HOW AN AFRICAN SAVED A TRAIN AND 540 LIVES

An Incident on the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Your article of the 12th Feb. (Lavalari) which dealt with the officer sent by King who instead of the latter, reminds one of a most conscientious set of a Mumbasa native who is entirely responsible for a trainload of European repatriates who having done their duty were being carried back to their homes. The repatriation question was driving the train from Nakuru to Kisumu and the officer was responsible for food arrangements and general supervision in the name of humanity. The train carried 300 African carriers, driven, stoker, greaser, Librasan Guard and myself.

At Kisumu was found Mr. Sumari, the highest point on the K. U. R. which owing to the cold which chilled one of the very horses. I asked for permission to stand at the top of the engine until it was time to leave for the next station. We had to wait for the passenger train on its way from Kisumu to Nairobi and during the wait I found out that the driver was a native named Mutua. Knowing Kikamba, we had a chat, and so I was asked to stay on the engine as far as Fort Marden. Knowing this was not allowed, I said I had better not accept, but Mutua insisted for reasons which I afterwards discovered. The passenger train arrived in a deluge, and I heard Mutua ask the Indian driver if the road was all right. Quite so was the reply, and off we went. The next station (Londiani) was reached, and eventually left behind at 1 a.m.

Mutua drove very slowly, and my suspicions were well founded, and after a mile beyond Lumbwa station where the train was brought to a standstill, Mutua took one of the headlights off the engine and asked me and the water to walk ahead. Whilst waiting, Mutua explained that he knew all the doubtful places that could give away, and was going to look out of the particular spots. The first of all must be the one of the mixed had just gone up, but Mutua was not to be deterred, and as the flint was running parallel with the river, which was flooded, particular care was taken to pass the places known to Mutua. All at once we came to a complete washout of about seven yards square, with the rails suspended over a huge hole unsupported. We looked at each other speechless. Finally we returned, and the train was pushed back to Lumbwa station, where the matter was reported.

With 300 Africans and a limited supply of rations, I offered to help with the washout by getting the stonker Kavirio's repats to help. This was not accepted, and a press-gang was soon on the way. At 9 a.m. the inspector who was European reported all safe, and a start was made. Mutua was not going to risk the train, nor was I prepared to allow that load of human beings to cross without being first satisfied that it was safe. The question was soon settled, for as we looked we saw the soil settling, and had to make a hasty retreat to avoid being taken into the flooded river by a sudden slide. As we were about to Lumbwa, where we stayed forty minutes, until a diversion was made, and eventually a train piloted the engine and driver. Our appreciation of that African could be better imagined than described, for it was entirely due to his forethought, and the fact that he had realised his responsibility as a driver on one of Africa's darkest nights that one of the most terrible accidents in the history of the railway was averted.

On arriving at Kisumu I felt that no man could

adequately express my thanks for his act, which had saved us, and although I was determined to do something, Mutua would not on account accept a token of appreciation. However, he was cut off from his home at Nakuru until the damaged place was permanently repaired, and asked for any spare rations I could lay him and his stoker have. A few pounds of rice, biscuits, dates, and sugar more than repaid him, and with very warm thanks we parted.

Several weeks later I was again at Nakuru in the early hours of the morning with a similar load of repats, and at daybreak I heard the familiar "Hodi" at the door. Who should it be but my old friend Mutua, with a very welcome cup of tea and biscuits. How is it that you have got out that I am here, Mutua? I asked, to which he replied, "Bwana, I have watched every train of repats in order that I might again thank you for food which helped me for ten days while cut off from home. Another surprise awaited me on arriving home, for there was a letter from Mutua with this enclosed to help mission work."

The only disappointing feature of the whole thing was that Mutua's act was never acknowledged by the Railway authorities, nor have I seen or heard of Mutua since the Armistice, and do not know whether he is still a servant of the Railways. To his conscientiousness on April 25, 1918, we owe our lives.

Yours faithfully,

Kabare.

W. J. RAMPLEY.

Kenya Colony.

## THE "PELELE" OR LIP-RING.

What was its origin?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

That the extraordinary custom of distending the lips of women with the *pelele*, or lip ring, common to some certain Central and East African tribes, requires some explanation will, I think, be conceded. From a European point of view the disfigurement is so astounding that it seems incredible that any human beings should have adopted it.

I note that in his book "East Africa by Motor Car," Mr. W. W. Campbell writes: "The custom of wearing such atrocious ornament originated with the desire to discourage the timorous attempts of the male members of a more powerful neighbouring tribe," a statement twisted by a certain reviewer into a claim that it was a device to discourage kissing! It need hardly be said that kissing is a habit quite unknown to the Native African in its primitive state.

Sir John Kirk, as you recently mentioned in "Camp Fire Comments," was told by a chief of a Zambezi tribe that the *pelele* was the women's distinguishing mark—which is no explanation of how the custom arose. I have heard two suggestions, which are, curiously enough, contradictory. One is that the distension was devised to make a woman so hideous that she had no value in the eyes of raiding slave-dealers; the other, that it was considered a thing of beauty. Though to the European eye the latter seems fantastically impossible, it must be remembered that mutilations such as cicatrices and constrictions are practised by many African tribes and are even regarded as beautifiers, though they are mere disfigurements or worse to the white man.

Yours faithfully,

Provan.

1929.

**RHODESIA'S NATURAL ADVANTAGES.**

Best Agricultural Land between the Cape and Congo.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

Professor Herbert J. Webber, Ph.D., D. Agr., Director of the Citrus Experiment Station and Professor of Sub-Tropical Horticulture, University of California, who was commissioned to report on the citrus industry of South Africa and Rhodesia, has stated:

"I may say frankly that South Africa as a whole has impressed me as a country of enormous and wonderful possibilities. California, which I know the Mecca of horticulturists the world over, probably has no natural advantage not possessed by South Africa in equal degree. If I were a South African, I should probably claim to be superior to California. The enormous areas of high rolling tablelands, with an arid, arctic, and baneful climate, that form the greater part of the country, with generally good soil, and a summer rainfall of from 12 to 30 inches, certainly have advantages for many types of agriculture and many crops not yet grown."

Although Professor Webber did not get as far as Northern Rhodesia, each and every one of his favourable remarks may be applied to this Protectorate, and I, who am recently back from a six months' visit to the Union of South Africa, am convinced that the very best thousand miles of agricultural country between the Belgian Congo and Cape Point are there, lying between Livingstone and Abercorn, within the territory of Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,  
Northern Rhodesia. CHURUPA.

**"I MARVEL AT 'EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY.'"**

"Easily the Most Valuable Work in East Africa."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

I am much gratified to receive a copy of "Eastern Africa To-day," and I have read up every district and town known to me. I marvel at the accuracy of the descriptions. Never have I read a work dealing with any country in which the plate descriptions have been so concise, yet so comprehensive and accurate. It is a great contrast to the mass of inaccuracies which fill other volumes of this nature, and the book is easily the most valuable work on Eastern Africa to the intending settler and to those already living in the various territories dealt with.

Yours faithfully,

Arusha, M. VAN JAARSVELD.

[Extracts from reviews of "Eastern Africa To-day" appear on the back cover of this issue.—ED. "E.A."]

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**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 of February.

**KENYA COLONY.—Medical Officer, Mr. C. S. Davies.**

**TANGANYIKA.—Headmistress, Girls' School, Tabora, Miss E. M. Hake; Asst. Geologist, Mr. D. Orr, B.Sc.; Veterinary Officer, Mr. N. R. Reid, B.V.Sc.; Magistrate, Captain H. W. Wilson.**

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

Mr. W. G. Adams, District Officer, Uganda, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. A. H. Cox, District Officer, Uganda, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. D. D'Emmerez de Charmoy, Asst. Director of Agriculture, Mauritius, to be Director of Agriculture.

Mr. A. Finch, Asst. Superintendent of Police, Kenya, to be Superintendent of Police.

Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika, to be Secretary for Native Affairs.

Mr. J. D. P. Postlethwaite, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Uganda, to be Provincial Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. E. Sullivan, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Uganda, to be Provincial Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. F. Walker, Comptroller, Kenya, to be District Surveyor, Survey Department.

Mr. A. E. Weatherhead, Provincial Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Provincial Commissioner, 1st Grade.

**TANGANYIKA'S NATIVE POPULATION.**

Large and Small Tribes of the Territory.

We have received particulars of the Native census taken in Tanganyika last year. The figures were compiled by Provincial Commissioners from counts made by the Native Administrations, and though they cannot be regarded as absolutely accurate, they are believed to be an improvement on past records.

The total Native population is given as 4,740,707, or 60.6% above the last figures. The Mwanza Province heads the list with a Native population of 728,647, and the Manjeri Province, with 277,822, is at the bottom of the table.

Probably very few indeed even of our Tanganyika readers could give off-hand the names of the six largest tribes in the Territory, which are, according to the census, the Sukuma (302,217), Nyamwezi (399,410), Gogo (166,203), Chagga (143,013), Turu (139,180), and Ha (137,880). The smallest tribe is the Dorobo; the Masai branch of which is estimated to number 200, and the Pare branch, 205.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY CRICKET SCORE.**

A KENYA correspondent of "East Africa" reports an extraordinary score in a recent cricket match between a team of settlers from the Thomson's Falls district and an Indian eleven. When rain caused play to be abandoned the score sheet of the settlers read:—

- A. Johns, bowled
- B. Hamell, bowled
- C. Galletti, run out
- D. Brennan, caught
- E. Akker, not out
- F. Simpson, not out

East Africa in the Press.

VELD-BURNING AND ITS DANGERS.

AFTER many years of consistent but unlightened practice it is beginning to dawn on farmers in South Africa that the burning of the veld is not the harmless custom it has been taken to be. Mr. M. R. Levins, Lecturer in Botany at the University of Capetown, has instituted some very belated inquiries into the practice, and in The Farmer's Weekly has published some of his conclusions. They are of interest to East African settlers, for the burning of shambas is still looked upon by many of the whites as some way beneficial to the land, and is even advised as "adding manure" to the soil. Among Natives, of course, it has been practised for myriad generations, and continues to be the curse of the country.

Mr. Levins admits that many farmers burn their veld simply because their fathers did it before them; and the only justification for the method appears to be the providing of young green shoots for the grazing of stock. His inquiries were on two lines: (i) the effect of burning on mountains, and (ii) on low lying ground. For the first of these he made through some experiments of Dr. Mariotti, which proved that the tops of Table Mountain, when covered with its natural vegetation, received moisture equal to a rainfall of 150 inches a year, a figure far in excess of the ordinary rainfall of the Cape, and due to the property the reeds, grass, and small-leaved bushes have of condensing the moisture of the south-east clouds. This moisture soaks into the ground and supplies the mountain springs, and it is only now occurring to the farmers that their burning of mountain pastures may have something to do with the progressive desiccation they have noted in the country. The other points he makes in favour of leaving the mountains unburned are: (i) diminished evaporation, (ii) the prevention of erosion, and (iii) the accumulation of humus. The arguments in favour of burning he reduces to (i) the providing of grazing, though he points out that the plants encouraged by the burning are poisonous to stock, (ii) the providing of showy wild flowers for flower-pickers in the neighbourhood of towns, for these flowers flourish after bush and grass have been burned, and (iii) the providing of brushwood for fuel for the poorer classes.

As for the low veld, Mr. Levins made some experiments on clay land on which floridness is common in the Cape, the rhinoster bush, a ubiquitous pest of the soil which was found to bring rhinoster seedlings developed, whereas on similar plots, some cleared and some untouched, the rhinoster either did not sprout, or was densely reduced. Moreover, where a rock outcrop had been burning encouraged erosion in a remarkable degree.

Summing up the position, Mr. Levins says we see that the burning of the vegetation on the mountains is wholly to be avoided. Burning on the flats in some cases may be an advantage, but in the case of rhinoster veld only succeeds in giving a fresh lease of life to the pest. The subject is one in need of careful investigation, and it is to be hoped that a comprehensive study of the problem will be undertaken in the near future.

Like the case of the burning of permanent crops, which has been published, which has been carried on until plants thus resemble a high road rather than a cultivation, the burning of shambas is an obsession difficult to understand. The ashes of burned plants contain only a negligible amount of mineral elements, originally contained in the plants, of which the most important is potash, and the burning adds nothing to the

soil, while the invaluable nitrogen compounds, which are volatile, are driven off and lost. Worse, they are changed into forms which the plant cannot use, and still worse, the humus, the storehouse and factor of available indigenous compounds, is destroyed. These are fundamental facts which are undeniably true. The argument that burning destroys insect and fungus pests is superficially attractive, but will not stand examination. With the insects are destroyed the natural enemies of usually other insects, which keep the pest in check, not only when a crop is so severely attacked by fungus, but it amounts to an epidemic of burning fungus.

In making a new plantation in virgin forest, the felling of the heavy bush and trees, when felled, is no doubt necessary. The great quantities of mineral matter locked up in the fellings is more usefully employed in the soil from which it has been taken, and to which it is now restored—and the depth of humus in virgin tropical forest is usually so great that the burning does not destroy it all—though even so care is very necessary. But this is a solitary instance.

SIR R. ROSS ON MOSQUITO CONTROL.

Writing in The Economist, Sir Ronald Ross declares himself in favour of general rather than special control of the mosquito danger. The control of mosquito larvae, he says, involves three difficulties:

- (1) difficulties of finding the breeding places; (2) difficulties of killing the larva, or of removing the breeding places; and besides these difficulties, special mosquito control also involves: (3) difficulties of distinguishing the kind of larvae dealt with.

All difficulties of any kind involve increased expense, and, besides the first of the above, difficulties is perhaps the greatest of all. It is often by no means easy even to find the breeding places at all, though there are cases such as weed-covered tanks and lakes, where the second difficulty often proves to be very great, that is, it is not so easy to destroy the larva as the egg and pupa. My principal anxiety is regarding the third difficulty, which may be a very serious one. If the conoposole is unable to distinguish the species of every larva before it kills it, they will have quite enough to do, and, as I have said, his bill is sure to go up.

I do not think that it is always cheaper to use general mosquito control than special mosquito control, in many localities the breeding places are already known, and the expense of notification will not increase *par passu* with the area dealt with. Local conditions may also favour either general or special mosquito control in any case may be.

The man who sets out to control any mosquitoes at all must command sufficient labour and appliances for the purpose. My argument is that it may often be actually cheaper, because simpler, to control all the mosquitoes in a locality than to confine attention only to particular species. For many years past I have been in favour of general mosquito control, except where the former promises to be really much more expensive than the latter.

Some time ago we reviewed a paper by Dr. D. D. Dixey, Government Geologist in Nyasaland, on the distribution of population in that Protectorate. By an oversight we omitted, however, to mention that the paper was not only published in the Geographical Review, but also in the Geographical Magazine, and we are very much interested in the subject.



MEANING OF THE BRIDE-PRICE.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. MARSHALL HOLMES'S recent article in *The Empire Review* on "The Customs in Rhodesia" is a timely reminder that the Native is not and will for a long time to come not be held for political responsibility, though their crimes in this country of East and Central Africa speak and write as if he were. Says Colonel Marshall Holme:

As with all Bantu races, the two main forces which dominate the life of the Mashona are sex and superstition. It is often difficult to say to which of these influences a particular custom owes its origin, for they overlap everywhere, but, collectively, they are responsible for the development of elaborate rules of conduct and social behaviour.

The pivot of tribal life is the family. The aim of every right-thinking Bantu man is the maintenance of the family tradition by the begetting of children—sons to carry on his own stock and daughters to bestow in marriage and thereby to cement friendships and form alliances outside his own klan. When a girl is betrothed her father receives from the bridegroom a valuable consideration, which, when carried to the chief, signifies an exchange took the form of a fixed number of head, though nowadays a money payment is often substituted. This payment, known as *lobola*, is not strictly a purchase price, but a security given by the prospective husband for the proper treatment of his spouse, and accepted by her father on the understanding that it will be returned, with increase if the daughter fails in her wifely duty. It is acknowledged also that the contract of *lobola* vests the husband with "natural" rights over the offspring of the marriage which would otherwise belong to the father-in-law. The pledging of girls in infancy, though now prohibited by Government, is recognised by the Mashona, and in such cases the whole of the *lobola* is paid in advance.

There is also another custom, known as *ngira*, under which *lobola* may be paid by degrees, the bridegroom, like Jacob who courted Rachel, working at the *kraal* of the bride's father, becoming a member of his family, and acquiring no rights over his own children until the whole of the cattle have been handed over.

PRINCIPALS SHOULD VISIT AFRICA.

MR. R. C. F. MAUGHAM, whose long official service in East and West Africa will be well remembered by many of our readers, wrote recently to *The Times*: "I have spent in Africa, in the service of His Majesty's Government, nearly thirty-five years, and during that long period, while German, Italian, American, French, Belgian, and Japanese seekers after first-hand knowledge have been numerous, I could count upon my fingers the responsible representatives of British commercial firms or associations who have come to ascertain for themselves the possibilities of the markets, regarding (1) goods which will sell, (2) prices which purchasers will pay, and (3) local practices relating to credit. It is of no use crying to oversea buyers: 'Here are our goods, they are the best in the world.' The reply is too often: 'We know that, but we are unsured to our requirements.' And so trade passes us by. Our manufacturers, who look beyond these islands to extend their connexions, must first know what to manufacture, and this information there is only one possible means of obtaining, namely, by seeking it for themselves in the country where future trade extension is anticipated."

REVENUE FROM POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE change in the design of stamps has its financial repercussions, it is clear from the annual report for 1920 of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Tanganyika Territory. Crown Agents, 4, Millbank, London, W.C., for a sum of 40 less than £5,150 accrued to the Department during the year mentioned by increased sales to philatelists, which a new design of stamps was introduced. The fact must be, rather a compilation of Colonel's on the look-out for revenue.

The financial results of the year showed a surplus of £30,000 whereas in 1919 a deficit of £255,000 was recorded. The African staff is steadily increasing, and for the first time a Native appears on the list as a wireless operator. Out of the total of 110 Africans employed, 60 are telegraphists and 50 are sub-postmasters. The Tanganyika currency system between Durban and Nairobi resumed when Sir Herbert G. S. Salaman, making use of the ship lines maintained the regular sailings of the *Victoria*, of which four are British. There was, however, no improvement in the facilities afforded for landing and shipping mail in the port, where a motor barge is urgently required. Remarkable increases in money order transactions were a feature of the year, telegraph money orders issued showing a rise of 7100 in number and 235% in value. T.M.O.s paid increases of 18% and 138% and the total value of all money orders paid an increase of over 64%.

The Post Office Savings Bank came into operation for the first time on December 31, 1920, with a minimum deposit of one shilling. The total number of deposits during the year was 2,270, to the amount of £6,002. The bank was established primarily as a means of encouraging thrift among Africans, and 400 Africans were among those opening accounts.

STRANGE BEHAVIOUR OF A BIRD.

MRS. KATHERINE BAILEY writes to *The Field* from Kenya:

"One morning my husband saw a little black bird fluttering along beside him, quite unafraid, and so near that the Natives brushed it away from their faces. It followed thus for about two miles, constantly perching on the men's spears, but finally another bird of the same kind joined it and they fought in the air and disappeared. Next morning I was about fifteen miles from the place, and the same sort of bird appeared. It was black with red eyes like those of a tick-bird and had a long sweeping tail. It fluttered along beside us for several miles, pecking sometimes on the stalks of long grass, where it allowed me to stroke it without any apparent fear, sometimes on the men's spears and on my hand, from which it ate some cold partridge. It was also feeding all the time on the grasshoppers which we disturbed, so there was no motive in its behaviour. We ate some food under a palm tree, the bird clinging to it all the while time; and when we went on it followed to follow, until suddenly another bird of the same kind appeared. They again fought in the air and disappeared."

"Maybe a little bird shatters the night with a long cackling hawl of woe and slaughter, and the porters give him a derisive cheer. 'Don't spill it!' cries one. 'Save us a mouthful!' shouts another amidst answering howls from the lemur and shouts of laughter from the porters, the tree-lemur being that tipsy little animal who climbs the palms to steal palm-toddy juice from the little cups which the Natives perch high up on the trunks where the palm is tapped, and on his stolen toddy the lemur often gets so drunk that he slips down to earth and staggers and sodden lumber on the ground. 'Fulala!' in *The W. A. P.*

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**Camp Fire Comments.**

**The Nandi Bear Once More.**

You collect, I believe, writes a regular commentator, "everything material towards the dossier of the Nandi bear. May I draw your attention to Mrs. Patricia Ness's contribution. At Timboroa station on the Kenya and Uganda Railway, she was told that its tracks were like two bear's pads, one superimposed on the other, and that it had a habit of scalping children, her informant assuring her that he had actually seen the spoor. However, she does not seem to have been convinced. As Timboroa is the middle station on the K.U.R., perhaps Mrs. Ness thought it just the place for a tall story!

**The Cannibal Cichlid.**

The reference in your review of the Kenya Game Warden's report, to a naturalist correspondent's "to cichlids introduced in Lake Naivasha" makes one wish you had said more about them. They are remarkable fish in many ways. They make a sort of nest, or at least a hole in the ground, in which to lay their eggs; they guard the eggs when laid, fanning them with their fins; and the female undoubtedly takes the young fry into her mouth when hatched and carries them about with her. This extraordinary habit is apparently a precaution against the cannibal tastes of the male, who has no compunction in swallowing his progeny if he is given the chance. They are also credited with fine fighting powers and a facility unusual in fish. I hope Captain Ritchie will let us have more information about their habits in their new home.

**Medical Officers' Difficulties.**

A typical instance of the trivial yet insurmountable difficulties which medical officers in tropical countries sometimes encounter is recorded from the Sudan. Kassala is a focus of Malta fever infection, which is carried by milk, but the Semitic tribes which inhabit Kassala and the neighbouring country of Halenga and Hadendoa will not boil milk, as they believe that if this is done the cow or goat or other animal providing the milk will forthwith go dry. Anyone who has had experience of the more primitive tribes in Africa will realise what this means. Argument is useless. What the tribes believe, they believe, and will continue to believe; and the M.O. has to contemplate the permanence of a disease which could be eradicated by the simplest of precautions. Fortunately, in other parts of the Sudan there is no such prejudice; it is usual, in fact, for milk to be boiled to prevent its turning sour; but Kassala retains its idiosyncrasy and its Malta fever.

**A Solution of the "Weeping Tree" Mystery.**

When months ago we published a Comment on a "weeping tree" which had mystified the good people of Buluwayo, we remarked that the phenomenon was no doubt due to the activities of certain insects. Now Dr. Arnold, Curator of the Rhodesian Museum, goes into details. The tree concerned is the *Clitomania*, and at the time of the year when the saps are rising in the trees, the cicripid, a very small homopterous bug, visits the upper branches of the *Clitomania* in company with thousands of its fellows, and begins sucking the juice at a tremendous rate. The juice, which contains a form of grape-sugar, is consumed by these busy insects and, when the nutriment it contains has been abstracted, is discharged from their bodies in minute drops of water containing cane-sugar. So small are these drops that they are consequently almost icy cold, and this coldness is retained when the small drops merge into one another. There are so many bugs feeding upon the sweet juice that the discharge of water falls in a shower. The tree itself does not seem to be affected.

**Alarm Clocks.**

A correspondent points out that a companion story to that told in Camp Fire Comments of the German who sold his alarm clocks like hot cakes because they ticked louder than British and Swiss makes it to be found in Mr. John Boyes's book, "The Company of Adventurers." No Native, he points out, wants a clock to tell him the time; he likes to know it makes, and so alarm clocks are popular. Mr. Boyes was trading in the Arusha districts and amongst his belongings was an old alarm clock which he had bought in Hull for 1s. 11d.

Something had gone wrong with the works, writes the pioneer trader and big-game hunter, which rendered it useless as a timekeeper, but the alarm would still go off after being wound up. I showed this clock to the chief, and he took a strong fancy to it and gave me a cow in exchange for it. He seemed to think he had got a bargain, and considering the amount of pleasure the Natives got out of that clock I am inclined to agree with him. He took it into a hut amongst some of his people, and the alarm was going the whole night through. They would sit up time after time, and when it went off they all laughed. How they managed to keep up so long I cannot imagine. Of course, we could not get to sleep for the noise, but they never seemed to tire of hearing it.

These stories adds our correspondent, do not show that there is no serious market in East Africa for dud alarm-clocks, but they do prove that the Native's scale of values is often very different from a European's which is a point a good salesman will bear in mind.

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

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\*East Africa is to be seen week by week in all Hotels marked with asterisk.

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**EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.**

The Cape-to-Cairo Air Route.

MR. SHELLE HOARE, speaking in the House of Commons last week on Imperial air routes, said—

“Some years past units of the British and South African Air Forces have been making service flights over the Cairo-to-Cape route. For some years past also, and particularly during the last twelve months, flying pioneers like Sir Alan Cobham, Lady Heath, Lady Bailey, and Captain and Mrs. Bentley, have been doing the whole length of Africa in civil machines. The result has been to fix us the experience and the information without which so ambitious a scheme as an air route of 6,245 miles in Africa would be altogether impracticable.

“We have also the demand for the route. There is not a Colony or a Dominion in Africa that will not reap great political and economic advantages from it. The time taken to-day to travel from Cairo to Khartoum will be halved. Whereas with present communications it takes seven to fourteen days to get from Cairo to Sudanese centres as far south as Malindi and Mongalla, the air service will reach both of them in five days or under. Entebbe in Uganda and centres such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Tabora, in Kenya and Tanganyika, are at present from twelve to fifteen days' journey by rail and sea from Egypt. The new air service will reduce this time to a full two-thirds. Northern and Southern Rhodesia will be brought within ten days of London, whereas now the voyage and subsequent journey take three weeks. To get to Johannesburg or Pretoria will take but eleven days, instead of eighteen or nineteen; while Cape Town will be brought within twelve days of Westminster.

“Can we find the money for a project so useful and so spectacular? I believe that we can, and I have gone so far as definitely to include a sum in this year's estimates for the starting of the project. The sum is purposely small, for, with the best will in the world and with the full co-operation of all the Governments concerned, it will take at least twelve months to get the service regularly operating. We have made definite progress in the last few months. The British Government is prepared to take its share in the cost of the service. I think everyone will agree that with a route that passes through so many different territories all the Governments concerned should take their share, and I have every hope that the negotiations will proceed satisfactorily, and that by each Government doing its part we shall be able to set in operation this second great Imperial air traffic route. A scheme for the route has now been worked out as a result of the joint efforts of the groups interested in the project. Upon the basis of its discussions an already proceeding with the Union Government and all the other Governments concerned, and I greatly hope that we shall be able to bring them to a conclusion that will be satisfactory to all of us.

“What a thrilling project!—a project to unite seven Governments of the Empire in Africa in a common endeavour to destroy a danger the Empire most formidable enemy! Here, indeed, is an unexampled opportunity for forming in this air co-operative commonwealth of transport for the territories and Dominions of the Empire in Africa. During the next few months we shall do everything in our power to reach a conclusion upon this project, which will, as I believe, confer incalculable benefits upon Africa and upon the Empire as a whole.

“I trust that the Mr. Moore Brabazon, that great sums will be saved by the expansion of entrusting the defence of the Sudan and British Somaliland to the Royal Air Force.”

**Instruction in African Languages.**

Mr. Ernest Evans asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether in view of the importance to the administration and commercial interests of the Empire of an adequate knowledge of the principal languages spoken within the territories of British possessions in Africa, he would consider increasing the facilities at present available in these languages for research into and instruction in these languages?

Mr. Amery: “I agree with the hon. member's view of the importance of this matter, and with my approval of the regulations in the several Dependencies have recently been revised to give further encouragement to the study of local languages by Government officers. As for the facilities in this country for instruction in the more important African languages, they have not so far failed to meet the increasing demand in respect of candidates selected for public service in the African Dependencies. Instruction in those languages is being provided at Oxford and Cambridge and in London.

Mr. Evans: “Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the German interests are not so great as ours in those parts of the world, and that Germany goes much greater facilities, and that these people would like to extend their work, but they are handicapped by lack of funds?”

Mr. Amery: “No, sir, I am not aware of that.”

**A. J. KENYA SETTLES TRAGIC DEATH.**

Mr. Robert Oakley, a well-known Kenya settler of Chango Ridge, was last week found dead in tragic circumstances near the Nairobi aerodrome. He had been charged before the Supreme Court of Kenya to a Native with the object of extracting a confession of the theft of fowls from his farm, but had denied the offence. Having been originally charged under a section of the criminal code which did not permit bail, he had spent four long hours in prison and had declared that he had had absolutely no sleep during that time. When at last granted bail, he went to stay with a Nairobi friend, but matters so proved on his mind that, being in unimpaired health, he left the house at night, and was found dead next morning with a bullet beside him. Mr. Oakley, who was about fifty years of age, served through the Boer War and throughout the East African Campaign. At the moment of closing for press we learn that called information has reached London, that the charge of cruelty was withdrawn by the Crown prosecutor on Monday last, when the case came before the Supreme Court. Counsel for the defence pressed the point that Mr. Oakley's mentality broke under the harsh strain of officials who instigated and conducted the case and refused it to what he call a venomous and reflex conclusion.

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COFFEE PLANTERS DEMAND RESEARCH.

Outburst of Criticism at Annual Meeting.

The membership of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa increased last year from 18 to 25. At the 11th Annual Meeting, the President at the recent annual general meeting, that the Colony where the basic industry is agriculture should have only three cotton gins, one of which is usually on the coast, is emphasised; fully of the worst description and his plea for a greater measure of scientific assistance met with general approval. Major Walter Kiriongo, who estimated that the colony had deprived him of at least fifty tons of coffee, declaring it a grave scandal that research on that subject should have been suspended for almost twelve months since the outbreak and since the tea.

Mr. F. H. Kemper proposed—

That the Coffee Planters' Union is of opinion that the contribution of Government expenditure and services to the coffee industry, representing as it does the most valuable export commodity of the largest area of the territories, is not commensurate with the extraordinary susceptibility of the plant to disease, and proposes that it should be recommended to the proposed Agricultural Commission to explore the cause of material increase in that contribution.

On Mr. F. H. Kemper's proposal, it was resolved—

That the services for coffee should be sectionalised in the Department of Agriculture. The coffee section should consist of—

- (a) Administration.—To administer the sales and the Diseases of Plants Prevention Ordinance.
- (b) Cultivation.—To conduct experimental research work in different parts of the country in the growing of coffee, manuring, and cultivation generally.
- (c) That a scientific research station be formed for coffee services.

A further resolution was—

That this Union request Government to set up a Committee consisting of its expert officers and members of the coffee-growing community to direct and carry on research on coffee pests and diseases and to advise and assist planters in treating the same; and that Government should provide sufficient funds to enable the Committee to do effective work.

That this meeting favour the compulsory registration of coffee estate brands, and request Government to introduce legislation, necessary to give effect to this recommendation.

TWO EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORTS.

Encouraging Reports from the Territories.

The current monthly trade report of Barclays Bank (C.A.) states—

**Northern Rhodesia.** Mining operations in the Congo North, continue highly successful. Bank operations in the Lusaka, Kafue, and Mankwago districts have been hampered by unfavourable rainfall. The annual output for December is valued at £1,000,000, compared with £700,000 in November. **Kenya Colony.** The harvesting of coffee is now practically completed. It is estimated that 50,000 tons of maize were exported.

**Tungania.** Exports of coffee have again well maintained. Work in the gold fields in Moshi, Arusha, has been suspended.

**Uganda.** Trade prospects are favourable and minor developments are noted. The recent crop of pineapple is expected to be a success. In mining developments are taking place in the South-Western Uganda, and to facilitate the transport of materials and supplies important schemes of road construction and improvement are being carried out in the surrounding districts. The newly opened railway from Albino to Tororo is expected to result in greater development in the East African lion-growing areas.

**Southern Rhodesia.** Improved business is expected in the near future in view of mining activities in Northern Rhodesia.

The current monthly survey of the Standard Bank of South Africa states—

**Kenya.** The past few months in the year, ending the next few months are distinctly good. The rains have had a very beneficial effect on the coffee trees, and the prospects for next season's crop are very promising. The original estimates of 2,000 bags of wheat available for a year will probably be exceeded by at least 200,000 bags.

**Uganda.** Incidents are active and will continue to increase during the next few months.

**Tungania.** The general condition of the business is satisfactory and local conditions are not excessive.

**Uganda.** The record tea crop appears assured. Zulubara's imports and exports during 1921 are officially returned as £5,770,786 and £5,624,420 respectively.

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**FIGHTING LEPROSY IN EAST AFRICA**

Relief Association Grants Some 23,000

The excellent work which the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association is doing in East and Central Africa has frequently received mention in these pages, especially since Mr. Frank Oldrieve, its genial and enthusiastic secretary, paid a visit to those Dependencies. The Association's new book lets "Some Questions of Empire Suffering" is a useful reminder of the terrible scourge of leprosy and of the fact that, thanks to recent discoveries, the sufferer can now be cured in ordinary favourable circumstances. Of Eastern Africa's debt to the Association the following grants made during 1928 are sufficient evidence.

Uganda	1,000
Kenya	
Kikuyu (Church of Scotland Mission)	100
Gendia (Seventh Day Adventist Mission)	700
Tanganyika	
Ndanda (Benedictine Mission)	100
Pringa (Italian Consulate Mission)	150
Liuli (Universities' Mission)	20
Dar es Salaam (White Fathers)	50
Jambuli (Belgian Mission)	40
Nyasaland	
Malakulo (Seventh Day Adventist Mission)	100
Additional	110
Bandawe (United Free Church Mission)	100
Zomba (Church of Scotland Mission)	100
Mkhoma (Dutch Reformed Church Mission)	100
Mira (White Fathers)	700
Supply of blankets for leper treatment centres	127
Northern Rhodesia	
Mwami (Seventh Day Adventist Mission)	250
Fort Jameson (Seventh Day Adventist Mission)	100
Madzimbo (Dutch Reformed Church Mission)	100
Kawinle (London Missionary Society)	50
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	
Yllu (Church Missionary Society)	400
Nasser (American Mission)	50

**Formation of Local Branches**

Uganda is the first of the East African Territories to form its own branch, with Sir William Gowers as President, and a Central Committee consisting of the Directors of Medical and Sanitary Services, Education, and Agriculture, the Provincial Commissioners of the Eastern, Buganda, Northern and Western Provinces, and Dr. Albert R. Cook, C.M.G., O.B.E., representing the C.M.S. Uganda Diocese; Dr. C. A. Wiggins, C.M.G., Ngura, Day, Father B. Drost, representing the White Fathers Mission; the Rev. Father Morrison, representing the Mill Hill Mission; the Assistant Chief Secretary, and the Deputy Director of Sanitary Services as a member and the Secretary.

These local branches have now not yet been formed in Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. Dr. J. O. E. Shireore and Dr. T. B. Whitehead, the Directors of Medical and Sanitary Services of the first two territories, and Dr. P. H. Ward, Principal Medical Officer of Northern Rhodesia, have undertaken to act on behalf of the Association. In Northern Rhodesia, there is a special Leprosy Committee of the Missionary Conference of which the Rev. G. Hewitt is Honorary Secretary.

Between April 24 and May 6 the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine is giving another course in tropical hygiene for non-medical men and women proceeding to the tropics. Particulars and a synopsis of the lectures may be obtained from the Secretary of the School, Malet Street, W.C.1.

**SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING**

Time often drags in Cairo, even with the season in full swing, and with the day only left has away many people would prefer to spend their money on an air trip down Africa rather than on hotels and the well-worn round of amusements. It should not be difficult to make Central Africa quite a fashionable resort during the Cairo season. *—Capt. the Hon. F. E. Guest, M.P.*

It is hard to discover in history a case in which the white and black races have ever met on equal terms, intellectually, socially, and economically, and the ideal of an East African paradise in which racial and economic antagonisms became merged in a community of interests which admits of free representative Government appears to me to be the wild dream of a visionary. *—The Hon. Sir Guy Harvey, Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, speaking on the recommendations of the Hillier Young Commission.*

Whilst we do not claim for this country any large number of total abstainers, and the men on the whole are a fairly temperate crowd, it is true to say that we do find young men—particularly amongst new arrivals—who think more than is good for them and oftentimes more than they can afford to pay for. We recently suggested a no-treating order for the clubs, and have been agreeably surprised to find that the suggestion is by no means unpopular. Furthermore, we are told by friends that the Tavern Club has inaugurated some such system. *—Tribun's Review.*

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## "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers, securing the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Gramophone records in Swahili are at present being made in Bombay.

Mr. J. R. Fison, managing-director of the South African fertiliser company of that name, is visiting Kenya.

Nineteen new European States are officially stated to have been opened in the Toros district of Uganda during 1928.

The well-known Kenya hostelry known as the Blue Posts Hotel is now under the management of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. E. Flint.

Nairobi's new "Avanscar," the Hotel Avenue, was opened last month, and the new Tor's Hotel is expected to be opened shortly.

The port of Beira set up a new record last year, the total cargo movement amounting to 884,760 tons, compared with 820,624 tons in 1927, an increase of approximately 8%.

Gramophones are selling briskly in East Africa. Some of the cheaper coloured models now manufactured in this country appear especially suitable for the Native market.

A short film of scenes taken during the Prince of Wales's visit to Kenya has been privately exhibited in London, and is, we are informed, shortly to be released for public presentation.

The British East Africa Broadcasting Company has experimentally changed its wave length from 33 metres to 42.75 metres, with the object of ascertaining whether better results can be achieved.

American round-the-world passengers by the S.S. "Carnathia," which recently docked in Mombasa harbour, took the 300-mile rail trip to Nairobi for the sake of spending a few hours in the Kenya capital.

Messrs. Karimjee Finance Company of Zanzibar have, we are informed, arranged for free medical treatment not only for their staff in that island, but for the whole of the Beira community.

The Beira Railway Company, which was registered as far back as 1893, has just announced its first dividend at the rate of 1s. 6d. per share, less tax, in respect of the twelve months ended September 31st. This dividend will absorb £45,000.

The Rhodesian railway strike, which began on February 16, ended on Friday last with the appointment of a Court of Inquiry, which is to report within thirty days, and the finding of which is to be binding on the railway administration and on the men.

The Nigerian Consolidated Mines Company has secured a concession over approximately 1,200 square miles of territory in the Mubende district of Uganda, in which there is a likelihood of copper, tin, and other minerals of commercial value being found.

The business of general merchants and commission agents carried on by Kanjiba by Ambah Bahadri Patel, under the name of Mengo Stores, has been sold as a going concern to Parshottam Lal Bahadri Patel, who continues the business under the old title.

At a recent meeting of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, Sir Humphrey Leggett stated that the sugar producers of South Africa had adopted the definite policy of purchasing British machinery as an act of reciprocity for the Imperial preference on sugar.

A cable received from Nairobi by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office states that one-third of the hopper infestation in Kenya has been destroyed and that except for small flying swarms in the Trans-Nzoi, Kikipi, Kinyungu, and Mumbwa districts the swarms have returned north.

Messrs. Paul and Hood, two of the directors of Bakau and Kenya Extract Company Ltd., who have been visiting Kenya, recently addressed a meeting of settlers interested in wattle-growing and proposed that the company, which has erected at Lamusu, the highest extract factory in the world, would guarantee a minimum price of 40s. per ton for wattle bark, with an undertaking to increase this figure by 1s. per ton in respect of every 100s. in the price of extract above 25s. per ton.

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THE RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND

(Continued from page 843)

desia similar to those proposed for the Central Authority of the north-eastern group.

Do not underestimate the importance of securing and maintaining uniformity in such matters as Native policy in all British territories in Africa, and it is hoped the day is not far distant when, as a further stage, machinery may be devised for the closer union of the north eastern and Central groups. It would, however, be impossible for the Central Authority, whose institution was suggested for the northern territories, to maintain close touch with the trend of events and current opinion in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, nor could it have the time to devote to the difficult problems which await solution in the South in addition to its duties in the north. For the present, the consultation between the north-eastern and central groups on such matters of common interest, as defence, research, boundaries, and communications must suffice.

The situation of the central territories is not yet ripe for the formation of a federal authority with executive powers. What is proposed is that here, as in North-Eastern Africa, a beginning should be made by the establishment of a Central Executive Authority. This can best be done by delegating to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia some of the powers of control at present exercised by the Secretary of State and thus placing him in a position analogous to that which we have proposed for the Governor-General in the northern territories. He would thus be able to maintain uniformity between the Native policies of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and to ensure the continuous and active observance of the principles of trusteeship to which His Majesty's Government is committed. His position as a Governor of a self-governing State gives him a position of considerable detachment at which could be of an advantage to him in exercising his functions as regards Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Governor of S. Rhodesia as High Commissioner.

I recommend that in the first instance the Governor of Southern Rhodesia should be appointed High Commissioner for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia with the same general powers as those designed for the Governor-General of the north-eastern group, and that he should be endowed with the supervisory powers at present exercised by the Secretary of State for the purpose

- (a) of safeguarding Imperial interests;
- (b) of ensuring the free and consistent application of the principles which we have stated in the earlier part of our report in matters of Native policy and the relation of Native and migrant communities;
- (c) of co-ordinating policy and administration in matters of defence, immigration, customs and research.

I contend that the High Commissioner should be able to achieve these objects by virtue of his present executive control over the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and by summoning conferences to be held at Salisbury between representatives of the legislatures of the two Protectorates and of the legislature of Southern Rhodesia in cases of differences on important matters of policy.

(To be continued.)

A £26,000,000 AMALGAMATION

Subject to the approval of the shareholders, the business of the African and Eastern Trading Corporation and the Niger Company will be amalgamated as from March 1st. The assets of the two companies total £25,094,645; those of the African and Eastern Corporation, which has interests in the West African Colonies, being £13,703,521. Mr. Robert Whaley Chiche, K.B.E., will be Chairman of the new company.

PLANTERS AND POLITICS

Resolution of Moshi Settlers.

The African Planters' Association resolved at its recent annual general meeting to abstain from discussion of political affairs. Mr. Percy Wyndham said in the course of his presidential address:

If we are led away into political, racial, or anti-Government discussions we are liable to waste time and to do so dishonestly, and hard-working members, and even those members who might be a source of strength to the Association; then we inevitably tend to become a disunited and quarrelsome body. I certainly do not advocate that people should avoid political or communal or anti-Government questions. These are bound to arise and must be faced, but let the Planters' Association avoid them when they meet together as planters, and if these questions become urgent, let your officers call meetings of the general public in co-operation with other non-planting associations and let these points be there discussed.

As an association of planters, we must remember that a Government must exist, whether it be bad or good, and that it is not our policy as producers to fight it or overthrow it. If it becomes intolerable, we can join with other non-planting bodies and as representatives of the public take whatever steps the public advisers advocate. But we can even handle a bad Government, submitting blindly and doing not advocate the Association submitting blindly to any orders which affect us as producers and are unjust or intolerable or unworkable.

In such cases our chief course is not publicity in the first instance but by delegation and rounds of conferences with Government officials concerned, and not even if an autocratic Government or an autocratic official can refuse to meet us, as our request is proper.

Resignation of Major A. E. Perkins.

The resignation was received with regret of Major A. E. Perkins, who had held the dual offices of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer since November, 1924, but who had decided, on account of serious internal dissension among the members in recent months that he could not continue to serve, though he retains his membership of the Association.

The election of officers for 1929 resulted as follows: President, Mr. P. Wyndham; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. F. P. Miller and N. S. Morgan; Committee, Messrs. A. G. B. P. P. P., Messrs. E. Pappas and H. von Tiedmann; Mosho district Messrs. W. H. Baldwin and E. R. Berch; Uru district, Mr. E. Troost; Moshi district, Mr. E. Hartmann; and Sanya Section (nominated by Sanya branch) Mr. James Thomson.

Having received a report from Uganda that the Busoga Seed Cotton Buying Association had been formed under the auspices of the British Cotton Growing Association, East Africa approached that body with the object of ascertaining whether such a statement did or did not represent the actual facts. As a result, we are authorised to state that the B.C.G.A. was not concerned in the arrangement though it has an interest in Busoga.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

As last week's public auctions Kenya descriptions were a good demand, and full prices were obtained. For other descriptions demand was a little irregular, but on the whole the market is steady.

Table listing coffee prices for Kenya and Tanganyika. Includes categories like London graded, First sizes, Second sizes, Peaberry, and Ungraded and brown. Prices are listed in shillings and pence.

Table listing coffee prices for Arusha and Kilimanjaro. Includes categories like London cleaned, First sizes, Second sizes, and Peaberry. Prices are listed in shillings and pence.

Table listing coffee prices for Mbarara. Includes categories like London cleaned, First sizes, Second sizes, and Peaberry. Prices are listed in shillings and pence.

Table listing coffee prices for Uganda. Includes categories like First sizes, Second sizes, Peaberry, Robusta, and London graded. Prices are listed in shillings and pence.

Table listing coffee prices for Toro. Includes categories like London cleaned, First sizes, Second sizes, and Peaberry. Prices are listed in shillings and pence.

Table listing coffee prices for Belgian Congo. Includes categories like London graded, Second size, London cleaned, and Third sizes. Prices are listed in shillings and pence.

OTHER PRODUCE

Weswari.—For Dar es Salaam fair to good quality, the spot value is 160s. to 162s. 6d.
Castor Seed.—The value of East African remains about £18 10s. for forward shipment, but no business is reported.

Cotton.—The Liverpool Cotton Association report an increased business in East African cottons during the past week, quotations being generally advanced 30 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cotton into the U.K. since August 1 last total 35,000 bales, or 2,028 bales respectively, compared with 20,000 and 18,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1917-18.

Cotton Seed.—The market is quiet with quotations unchanged at 83 1/2 per ship.
Groundnuts.—No business in East Africans has been reported during the past week, but the price would be about £18 10s. for March-April shipment.

Rubber.—Values of East African descriptions are as follows:—

Table listing rubber prices for various types: Clean wet, White softish, Manihot clean, and Uganda pressed sheet. Prices are listed in shillings and pence.

Sisal.—In their monthly report Messrs. Hindle and Co. state that drought and locusts in Kenya have affected production, and that the estates will not enlarge their commitments and are holding stocks of sisal to await better sales already made.

Tea.—At last week's public auctions 703 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 1 1/2 pence per lb. The offerings included 208 packages from the Rue Estates, Likanga, which realised 2 3/4 pence per lb., and 50 packages from the Mini Mini Estates, which realised 1 1/4 pence per lb.

TOBACCO

Messrs. Edwards, Godwin and Co., of Liverpool, report an unusually strong undercurrent of inquiries during the past month. An important sale equivalent to some 6,000 bales, has been reported from Southern Rhodesia. Prices are as follows:—

Table listing tobacco prices for various types: Dark, Semi-dark, and Medium bright. Prices are listed in shillings and pence.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. London, at 6 p.m. to-day and at the same time on March 21, 26, 28, April 4, 9, 11, and 18. Mails for Nyasaland, Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. London, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow, March 15. Forward mails from East Africa are expected in London to-day and on March 23.

ESTATE FOR SALE

A BORNA District. For sale, approximately 500 acres, 3 miles from Tanga Railway Station, to farm. Rent 50 cents per acre. Suitable for maize, sisal, tobacco. Price £5,000, includes 500 acres fenced ready for planting, 2 tractors, 8 and 10 horse ploughs, 2000 lbs. maize sheller, maize mill, dist. harrow, mangle, etc. (Being cleared.) Services of competent advisers available. Apply Messrs. H. G. East Africa, 91, St. Paul's St., London, W. 1.

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## PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Francesco Crispi," which left Mombasa for Genoa on February 1, carries the following passengers:

Major Armstrong  
Mr. Bühler  
Mr. G. A. Cipolla  
Mrs. J. Dorner  
Miss C. Fawkes  
Mr. G. Gomersall  
Miss J. Maher  
Cav. A. Malcott  
Mr. J. H. Marshall

Ad. J. S. Moor  
Mrs. T. Moor  
Miss E. E. M. Moor  
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Morrison  
Miss Morrison  
Sis. A. W. Graham Moon  
Miss A. W. Graham Moon  
Miss M. Rice Oyle

## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Llandowry Castle," which left London on March 7 for the Cape via Tengeriffe, Ascension and St. Helena, carried for

Mr. J. C. Bartlett  
Mrs. Bartlett  
Mr. H. J. Bligh  
Mrs. Bligh  
Miss Bligh  
Master Bligh  
Mrs. V. C. Chapman  
Miss C. M. Cockerton  
Mrs. L. D. M. Condy  
Master V. E. Condy  
Miss B. A. Condy  
Master J. B. Condy  
Miss B. M. Elliott  
Mrs. Brian Hawkins  
Miss Hawkins  
Master Hawkins  
Mr. G. S. Inglis  
Miss H. M. Jackson  
Capt. S. H. L. Kees  
Mr. E. V. Lord  
Miss M. Read  
Mrs. M. D. Steel

Mr. J. Thomas  
Mrs. J. Thomas  
Mrs. D. P. Reid  
Mrs. N. R. Reid

Miss A. M. Balfour  
Mr. J. E. Cockburn  
Mr. A. W. Dixon  
Miss E. J. Eagle  
Mrs. Kelly  
Mr. J. H. McEwen  
Mrs. McEwen  
Master McEwen  
Miss B. Playfair  
Miss A. Richardson  
Miss N. Richardson  
Miss Kroydan  
Mr. J. Taylor  
Mrs. Taylor  
Mr. F. Wilson

## NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

At the recent thirty-second annual general meeting of Bovril Ltd., Sir George Lawson Johnston, the Chairman, reported a net profit of £366,897. Their refusal to increase the price of Bovril during the War had, he emphasised, been of tremendous value from the goodwill standpoint.

"The book of the Raleigh" for 1920—copies of which can be obtained free on application to the company at its Nottingham headquarters or to its agents in East Africa—is a good instance of the use of business publicity. "The Raleigh" is the only bicycle in the world built entirely of steel, and every model is guaranteed for ever.

Messrs. John & Barrett and the Western Counties Creameries Ltd. report a profit of £66,933 for 1928 (compared with £87,727 for the previous year), from which a total dividend of 30% on the ordinary shares (against 25%) is to be paid. St. Ivel Ltd. earned a net profit of £8,866 (against £8,993) the dividend on the Ordinary shares remaining at 25%.

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

## BRITISH INDIA

"Alida" left Port Said homewards, March 1.  
"Modasa" left Beira homewards, March 1.  
"Matiana" leaves London for East Africa, March 1.  
"Madura" arrived Aden outwards, March 9.  
"Kangola" left Bombay for East Africa, March 13.  
"Karoa" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, March 13.  
"Karanara" left Lourenço Marques for Bombay, March 13.  
"Khandalla" left Mombasa for Bombay, March 2.  
"Ilora" left Bombay for Mombasa, March 13.

## CENTRA LINE

"Francesco Crispi" left Naples outwards, March 3.  
"Giuseppe Mazzini" left Mogadiscio homewards, March 3.  
"Caffaro" left Tripoli outwards, March 3.

## STAR LINES HARRISON

"City of Lyons" arrived Mombasa, March 13.  
"Hyacinthus" left Birkenhead for East Africa, March 13.

## HOLLAND AFRICA

"Rietfontein" left Dar es Salaam for South Africa, March 2.  
"Ragfontein" left Cape Town for Las Palmas, March 3.  
"Rypenkerk" left Cape Town for East Africa, March 3.  
"Wolkerk" left Antwerp for East and South Africa, March 3.  
"Heemskerk" left Durban for Lourenço Marques, March 3.  
"Kliphfontein" arrived Marseilles homewards, March 5.  
"Guspenkerk" left Dar es Salaam homewards, March 5.  
"Springfontein" left Walvisch Bay for South and East Africa, March 5.  
"Sunnava" left Rotterdam for South and East Africa, March 5.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"General" arrived Reunion outwards, March 7.  
"Le Centre de l'Asie" arrived Majunga outwards, March 8.  
"Général Voiron" left Port Said outwards, March 9.  
"Aviateur Roland Garros" left Tananarive homewards, March 9.  
"Edouard de Saint Pierre" arrived Marseilles, March 9.  
"Eclair" arrived Granddier left Mombasa homewards, March 9.

## UNION CASTLE

"Dunke Castle" left St. Helena for South Africa, March 9.  
"Glengarr Castle" arrived Cape Town for London, March 10.  
"Granville Castle" arrived Durban for London, March 10.  
"Gullford Castle" left Aden for London, March 8.  
"Llandowry Castle" left Genoa for East Africa, March 9.  
"Llandowry Castle" left London for Beira, March 7.  
"Llanstephan Castle" arrived Beira for Natal, March 10.  
"Ripley Castle" arrived Cape Town for London, March 10.  
"Ripley Castle" arrived East London for Beira, March 10.

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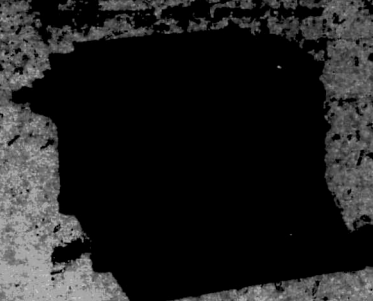
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 5, No. 235  
Published by S.O.F.C.

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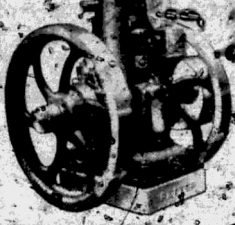
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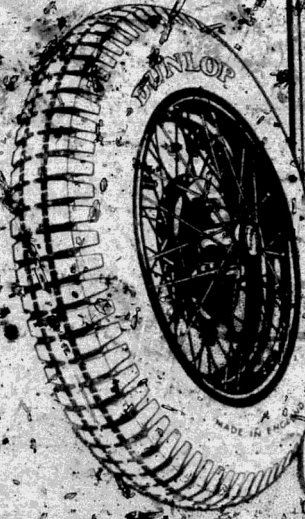
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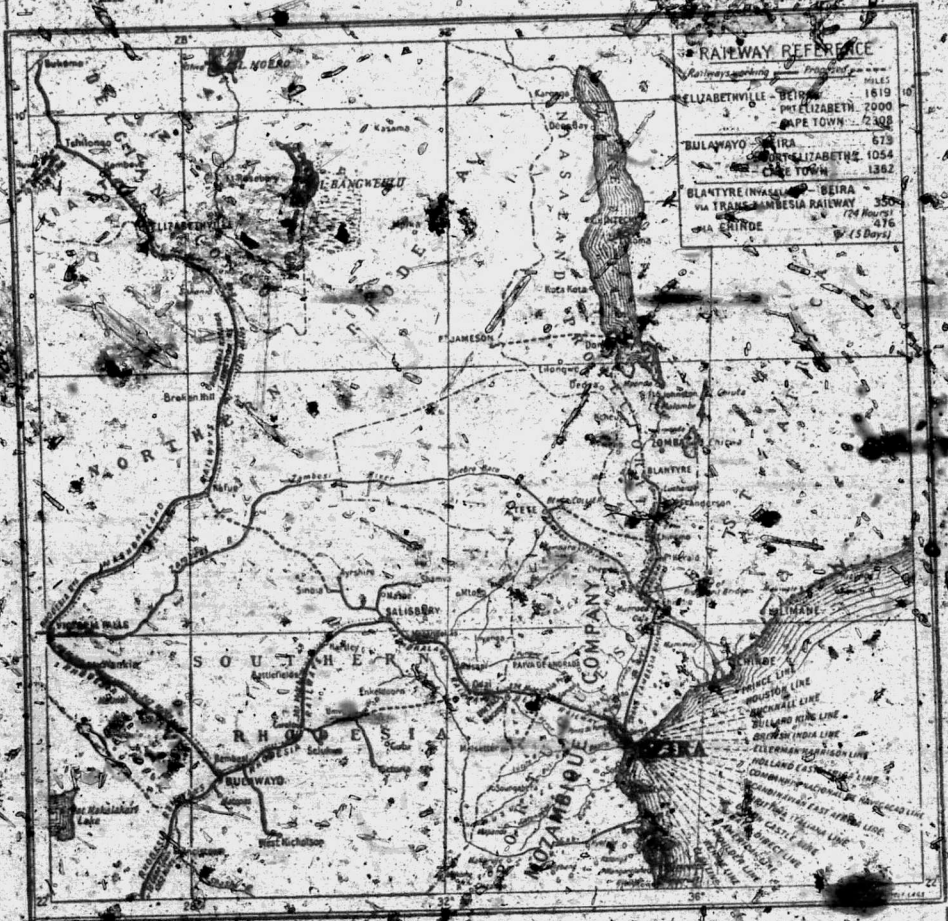
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Vol. 5, No. 22

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1932

Registered at the P.O. as a Newspaper

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free.

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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY J. S. JOELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

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Official Organ in Great Britain

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## A PLEA FOR CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

A WEEK ago we felt it incumbent upon us to plead for moderate and constructive criticism on the part of those who, like ourselves, consider that nothing but good would result from an independent inquiry into the application of indirect rule in Kenya Territory. To-day it appears necessary to urge that those who attempt to explain the contents of the Report of the Commission on Central Union should concern themselves with its broad principles and essential attributes, rather than with issues of lesser importance. That such a document could escape opposition from numerous quarters was not to be expected. In these columns we have criticised some of its recommendations—and there are others which the pressure on our space bids not to permit us to examine—but we have endeavoured to keep controversies before us the centre of attention which the Commissioners were confronted with. The arguments which they have set forth since they have arrived. Not all men draw the same conclusions from the facts set forth, and many East Africans are of the opinion that the Report has not presented sufficient emphasis on the wide gulf which

separates and must for a very long period continue to separate the white and the black races. Nevertheless, whatever the shortcomings of the Report, the only standpoint from which we suggest earnestly that the publication should be commended is that it be considered as a whole.

Certain leaders of public opinion have shown an inclination to dismiss the Blue Book as a doctrinaire report on which their time need not be wasted since it is not likely to appeal to the Colonial Office any more than it does to the elected members and the executive of the Convention of Associations of Kenya. That attitude seems to us fundamentally unsound and unstatesmanlike, as the tendency in some other quarters to ride out on side issues. What the Dependents hold to be fallacious regarding the measure of conviction to the impartial political observer than high-sounding but often indefinite generalisations. "Rotten in East Africa" and his like country they may have denunciations in the Press and on the platform that do no conceivable good but which, by stimulating the creation of a spirit of mere hostility, may do considerable harm. The man who declares unhesitatingly that the Report should be simply buried and forgotten, simply because it contains matter which he dislikes in himself, may be a fool, but he is certainly a danger to his guide and to whom prudent folk will not unthinkingly follow. A patriot must know not merely the rocks and shallows but also the safe channel and the bow of the tides; those who aspire to steer East Africa through this time of stress would increase their margin of error by proving that they are navigators who are not at all in danger of seas, and especially the third-rate and poor vessels which will be trusted to bring the ship safely into harbour.

Whether the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament is the best body to examine such pilots is at least doubtful, though our doubts would be increased a hundredfold if such a committee according to the composition of such a committee. If each political party were to appoint its own Select Committee, such a Select Committee would be damned before its first meeting, if, on the other hand, moderate men were then asked to appoint the committee, difficulties free from party bias, great good might result. The debate in the House of Lords deserves the close study of East Africans, and who can doubt that this report of the white and the black Dependents so have to be read and

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General if one is appointed, and it may be reasonably hoped that, with the maintenance of effective imperial control as an impartial arbiter, the two countries will settle down together without the risk of a struggle for summation. This country is so powerful and pre-eminently capable in dealing with subject races so that as they range in a variety of instances in which the activities of the British Empire under the guidance of the British Empire, and its genius for constructive business, and the same may be said of the British settlers and employers in Africa. But we have not shown an equal ability in the account of the natural results of the educational and economic forces which we have set in motion, and we have been taken by surprise when the great approached majority and showed a desire for a leading strength. It has then been the fate to be otherwise than to convey to the Government, educated in a system of government which demands for its success a thoroughgoing and a compromise and to abide by the decision of the majority, a system ill-adapted to countries where the overwhelming majority is not only illiterate, but speaks in different regions and languages, and whose traditions are actually opposed to government by elected representatives. The chief fault in the report is that it badly faces the issue.

It echoes Hayes' charges from abroad that suggestions are being made that the proposals should be under a design of a mandated territory. Should the views discussed by the Mandates Commission be adopted, a member we shall not of his endeavour to invest ourselves of an national character as a separate individual; it seems to be a case for each territory to possess a separate and independent government under its own Governor. The proposals in the report, the main effect of the proposals is to reduce the principle of the Mandates Commission to the whole of the East African Dependencies. Not only does closer union between them possible, unless the fundamental principles of policy are identical.

#### High Tribute to East African Settlers.

The Commissioners speak in terms of warm appreciation of British settlers. "We," they rightly say, "would be glad to associate with any body of men in the land, who are engaged in the raising of maize and coffee. They do so for the benefit of their enterprise. Most of them are engaged in the dairy work of their farms, and have no time for politics. They like the Natives, and wish to give them the best deal and have done much for their education. They have not worried themselves with the problems of the future. Will they be able to carry on the country in the absence of those who are not that the country is a better one than they will not be satisfied to be dis-

posed to—forgetful that the British taxpayer paid for the railway and the early grants, and forgetful of the pleasure made when I first entered Kisumu and made a treaty of friendship and protection with the people. One can see the rise to their great opportunity of their friends and relatives among them, and I feel sure that the majority, when they read this interesting report written by men of varied experiences, whose sole object was to find a criticism in which all parties at home and abroad by a vote to cooperate, will recognise the wisdom of their conclusions. No operation will too doubt entail the sacrifice of many cherished principles, and the acceptance of views in which they will not in all cases concur, but it is worth it for the sake of the larger interests of the Empire and the added strength which unity of purpose will bring to these three great countries."

#### Lord Olivier's Speech.

Lord Olivier. Again and again under the Imperial Land Office lands have been given away to English companies and owners, and it is the duty of His Majesty's Government once to take up the question of what are the equitable rights, and what protection and provision should be made for the Natives. The question arises in Kenya, because all the Natives who were on land that has been alienated have been cleared off, with or without adequate compensation. Anyhow, they are not there, and there are no Natives resident in those countries except as tenants or as labourers, and, in fact, always. I think, under contract as labourers. Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby Gore do not like any reference to and do not seem to be aware of the continuous forced labour employed in the Reserves for so-called agricultural purposes. The village *corvée* imposed at present is a most iniquitous thing. In many parts of Kenya from 30% to 50% of the able-bodied men go away to work outside the villages, and the whole of the forced labour falls, and is added to fall upon a very small percentage who remain behind. It is exacted in many places quite improperly by the chiefs, and these things want to be looked into.

Lord Lugard gave us the phrase, "the dual mandate." I do not like that phrase. I like a single policy of sound and proper government. In the report of the Conference of East African Governors two or three years ago there is this not very judicious statement, "There is the obligation on every civilized Government of raising all its human subjects to their fullest expression." There is the equally inoperative duty of developing to the utmost the productive power of its possessions. I want to say that it is not the primary duty of the Government to develop to the utmost the productive powers of its possessions, even though the addition to be African territories, established by Native law, is a business in



(Photo by courtesy of H.M. East Africa Division)  
NATIVE IN KENYA PALACE

that the primary duty of a Government when they proceed to the natives as trustees for these natives and say that their interests are to be paramount. The primary duty of the Imperial Government is to maintain justice in its institutions.

#### Opposed to the Contact Theory

It is a commonplace that we started in East Africa on a policy almost exclusively of white development and did not take account of the conditions of the Natives. The old fallacy upon which we started in Kenya was justified and buttressed not only by those who take the view that the white man must have the land and the black man must work for him, but also by those who said that it was educational for the black man to work for the white man, and that by forcing him to work you could educate him. After the abolition of slavery in Jamaica, we decided to be a white man's country. It is a white man's country to-day. After slavery was abolished the theory was that the interests of the State could only be maintained by keeping black people in contact with cultivation. The result was that in two generations the planters were saying that the black man was thoroughly worthless as a labourer and they must have indentured migrant labour. The Government of Jamaica was forced to break up the new experiment of policy, to set to work to break up old estates, and to set up again the industry and energy of the peasantry upon the basis of peasants working for themselves. A whole of conditions which continually produces many young men who will go out and work on the estates in a mixed society there must always be a considerable number of Natives who are perfectly willing and who like to go to work on the estates and who get benefit by doing so.

Sir Hubert Clifford says on that subject: "The sanest basis for great economic development in a tropical country is peasant proprietorship. The day when the Government decides that the land is the African's and attempts to convert it into freehold for the European, it will lay the axe at the root of all that is best in that land. It is a disaster for the solidity of our rule in the white African Colonies. You cannot build up a stable community upon the basis of white capital and coloured labour. I look forward with great anxiety to the future of Kenya under present conditions. The community there have made a very glorious and noble state in development of the country by means of modern methods, but they have an enormous territory in which only Europeans own land and in which Natives may only exist as labourers. That, from all the history of humanity is a condition which you cannot regard as a stable or a wholesome one. You cannot have a self State built up in Kenya with large or small or closely settled white estates and a landless proletariat."

#### Labour and Sir Samuel Wilson's Mission

I want to add one word about the proposal to send out some representative of His Majesty's Government not as High Commissioner, but to discuss matters with the populations on the spot and to obtain their views. We defer to any commitment whatever with regard to Federalism. I do not know what is in the mind of the Government with regard to this emissary, but if an ambassador is to be sent out to hold any conference with the people on the spot as to what they would like and what they may expect to have, I say most definitely that the Labour Party could not possibly be content with any kind of agreement or understanding made between

such an ambassador and people in East Africa who may be disposed to make discussion. We must have the matter before Parliament without any sort of prejudice from any kind of arrangement or understanding.

#### Lord Cranworth's Plan for Continuity

Lord Cranworth said: "I think it is very fitting that Lord Lugard should initiate this debate, because I think it was he who first, many years ago, taking over from that great administrator, Sir Frederick Jackson, first planted the question of Uganda. The Secretary of State has said that before anything is done in connection with this report, opportunity will be given for full Parliamentary discussion. Further, he has given a pledge that before anything is done with regard to classifying local opinion will again be consulted in East Africa. I have read with great pleasure of the intention of the Government to send out from the Colonial Office Sir Samuel Wilson, a man distinguished both by his past record and his present office."

"We must take human nature into account, and human nature as we find it is not always what we wish it to be. It is absolutely necessary for us to establish among both black and white a trust in the Government at home, and a trust in our turn to establish a trust in them. I believe the best way to do that is to establish a continuity of policy. I do not refrain from quoting a few words from Lord Lugard's own great book. The words are: 'It may be said that as Faith, Hope and Charity are to the Christian creed, so are decentralisation, co-operation and continuity to African administration, and the greatest of these is continuity.'"

"I wish now to call attention to two aspects of this report at variance with his continuity of policy. The first is the Paper laid down. That having regard to the circumstances, His Majesty's Government has decided that the interests of all concerned in Kenya will be best served by the adoption of a communal system of franchise. There came a delegation from Kenya, and again the Government expressed themselves in complete accord with the policy laid down, and that policy was reaffirmed by the Labour Government which shortly afterwards came into power."

#### The Whole of Africa Concerned

"The terms of reference given to the Hilton Young Commission in 1927 stated: 'While the responsibility of trusteeship must for some considerable time rest mainly on the agents of the Imperial Government, the Government desire to associate more closely in this high and honourable task those who, as colonists or residents, have identified their interests with the prosperity of the colonies.' They must doubtless have had in mind these words of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, uttered in 1904:

"We do not contemplate any settlement or system which will prevent British East Africa—Kenya as it is now known—becoming a characteristically and distinctly British Colony, looking forward in the full fruition of time to responsible self-government. How does this report deal with these two subjects? They say that the whole question of communal franchise should be reconsidered; and that never can the white colonists look for responsible government!"

"It is a question of continuity of policy in the whole of Africa. The growing state of South Rhodesia is watching things in Kenya, and the great Dominion of South Africa has her eyes to the north. It is up to us to proceed in this matter with considerable caution before we adopt a policy which is so largely opposed to the policies which have been and to a great extent are being carried out in the

*The reference to the Government's proposal recently announced in East Africa to send Sir Samuel Wilson to East Africa.*



Donation of South Africa, in carrying out that policy, mistakes have been made and it may well be that there have been cases of injustice, but as a whole it has been carried out with very great sincerity.

As to the question of the dominion of Kenya next month, I am not in favour of the two principles, to which I have referred, and they always more than any other remedy have shown a desire to co-operate and to form a *modus vivendi* which would bring them together. The Kikuyu, the official element is against it, as regards the settler element, the British seem to appear to welcome it, but the German population is afraid that, if this report were adopted and Federalism brought nearer, their chances, already small, of ever becoming a separate entity again under the German Government would become less. Even the Indians are not really in favour of it. I have seen no evidence from the Indians of this report. As to the views of the Native on this matter I had to deal with a very large class, relations with the Native population. I saw them in the camp and also still in the field during the War. It was only the month of August when I had conversations, I must say, particularly of communication was very indifferent, I shall not their indifferent opinion. I have always found it very hard to get at the psychological of the Native mind. In the end I can only draw one conclusion and that is that there is only one thing that the Natives as a whole are used to, namely, their great respect for justice, both to themselves and to other people.

The Underlying Idea

Dearer home, what do we find? I doubt very much whether the Colonial Office, who are severely criticised throughout, can be enthusiastic about it. Mr. R. H. Harris does not like this report because it gives no direct representation of the Natives on the Legislative Council. Dr. Norman Lees does not like it because he fears that if anyone went out there for three years as a high administrator, he would find that the settlers were not really such a simple crew as they are sometimes made out to be, but an average sample of decent hard working men and women. I look upon that as a great praise. The Commission itself, finally, is not thoroughly in favour of the report because they are divided on two principal points. The Chairman is divided from the rest of the Commission. After reading the very lengthy words of the Chairman, Sir Hilton Young, I think there is more hope of the co-operation which is so essential if his recommendations are at last followed.

I find myself in agreement with nine tenths of this report, though I cannot be in agreement with the whole of it. I feel that there is a certain idea behind this report. It is that there is a vast country as big as England, France, Germany and Spain infinitely more productive as a whole and occupied by a vast population not bigger than that of greater London. This Native population, all backward races, have a vested interest in the whole of this vast territory. It is quite true that the Commission says that white immigration is desirable but only for one thing, because it is good for the backward races. It is desirable that British men and women should go over there and settle side by side with the Natives and live their lives there to teach the Natives and to educate them up. We must increase the Natives' health and his population by means of sanitary methods and better knowledge. We must increase his knowledge of agriculture by example and experiment and he will be able that when they are trained the Natives in the political sphere, they will be able to take up their life as a whole. That is my mind is the underlying thought of this report.

Challenges to Lord Olivier

If that had been our point of view in the past, I suggest that the United States of America would never have come into being and the British Empire would have stayed at the cliffs of Dover. I am well aware there are some people who have no use for the British Empire, who think it would have been better if it never came into being. On January 5 this year Lord Olivier attended a luncheon in connection with the University Labour Federation at Manchester, and there he made a speech, reported in such diverse newspapers as the *Warning Post*, the *Manchester Guardian*, and the *Daily News*, and I read it in these papers. I am sure that the British Empire is being broken up and this is a fact, because I am not of the imperialist school.

Lord Olivier: I did not use the words, broken up.

Mr. Cranworth: I must naturally accept the Lord's explanation. I fear only that I sympathise with the noble Lord because these identical words are quoted in all the papers that I have referred to, and I hope the noble Lord will take the earliest opportunity of seeing that this report of his words, which is, to my mind, a libel on the noble Lord, is at once corrected and apologised for. Perhaps the second sentence that I am going to quote will not be correct either. We are not concerned with the relations of a Socialist Government to the British Empire. The Colonies and Dominions are looking after themselves. I must say that I find it rather difficult to understand the statement anyone who comes to your House, and tells us how we ought to improve the conditions in our Empire, and at the same time uses words anything like these that are printed here, and so freely reported. Whatever the words I totally and fundamentally differ from the noble Lord with every fibre of my being. The United States and the British Empire have been guilty of many wrongs, but I think that there never has been any other régime that has done so much for civilisation at large, and I believe that if this be a fair statement, and that it is a great part of the due to the treatment of the Native populations of whom they have temporarily the guardianship.

Archbishop Davidson

Lord Davidson of Lambeth: I have the highest respect for the men who represent the leading European settlements in Kenya. We appreciate constantly the diligence and the service which they have rendered, they persist in the welfare of the community, and great deal of the efficient work that they have done for the whole population, but it would be absurd to commend that the policy which they set forward is a policy which is admitted to be really far-reaching in its consequences.

We have two things before us—the amended statements in the report and the additional proposals of the policy, continuous or otherwise, which has been advocated in Kenya. I want once more to say that I am grateful to those who have put that forward on behalf of the settlers. I am quite sure that their principles are precisely the principles advocated in the report, but it does not seem to me clear that the principles which they and the Commission have advocated cannot be better carried out by the proposals which the Government make than by the proposals which the settlers in Kenya have pressed to make. Whether a Select Committee of Parliament should be set up I do not know, but I cannot help believing that it would be the best thing for the public good if those East Africa who represent that part of the new continent in Parliament for some time, and take part in discussion and debate, and that they be directed in the subject of the report.

capable of eliciting from their own country would be most likely to show advantages. The view of the way in which the territories which are to be developed.

**Government's View**

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, the Earl of Bessborough, in a reply to a question will not say whether or not the final decision of Government policy on this subject, which is to be made after these considerations, but the Government have no intention of taking any definite action upon the recommendations of the report until there has been an opportunity for a selection of the country and if they have been able to ascertain the views of the various communities in East Africa. It is his statement, he always has pointed out that these communities have a right to be consulted, and the recommendations should be applied to all, and if they are to be applied to all, it is a point as to how best the communities in East Africa can be consulted, which they determined at the moment of their coming. As a result of such consultation cannot be known within the lifetime of the present Parliament, it would be premature to set up a Joint Select Committee. It is better to make up their minds as to whether a Joint Select Committee would be the best method of dealing with the report. But I feel confident that this suggestion will be considered as it comes. The actual scheme for dealing with the territories is a very interesting one and presents many quite novel features. It is the duty of the Government on these suggestions will need fuller consideration in the spirit in the light not only of the political considerations which affect the territories and the communities concerned but also in the light of the business and administrative problems of these countries.

Earl Bessborough is anxious to endorse the remarks of Lord Archbishop Davidson regarding the Kenya settlers. "Nobody here seems to cast any aspersions whatever upon the settlers in Kenya. They themselves would be the first to admit that they sometimes made mistakes, as we all do, and sometimes they are obliged to do the same as ours, and they have done very good work for the Empire. I am sure that they will look at this matter from the general point of view and not from that of local interests alone, especially when they first became acquainted with the report they found various parts of it which they did not wholly agree. They condemned those parts quite naturally, and it is because they did so and because we have not yet had the opportunity of considering these matters that we are anxious to have time so that good suggestions may be carried forward, not those that are now defeated, may be shown to be those that are justified, and so that before we decide on the matter we may come to an agreement."

**HOW SETTLERS BENEFIT THE AFRICAN**

By J. H. O'DHAM'S TRIBUNE

Addressing the London Missionary Society's Laymen's Lunch last week, Mr. J. H. O'Dham, one of the members of the Hilton Young Commission, pointed out that the work being done for Africa by the African settlers is being done in a way which is a powerful civilisation all round for the benefit of the 'Native' race," he said. "The education of the latter is not only one of the most important factors in the life of the African continent but it is also one of the most important in the life of the world in spite of temporary and local difficulties. I believe it is fully in the interests of the Africans that there should be present among them these representatives of advanced civilisation. Not long ago I asked Mr. Max Yergeon, that leading American Negro, who is doing such fine work in South Africa, if he would like the white men to get out of Africa. Mr. Yergeon pondered a moment and he said 'I am not sure.' Suppose you are able to secure a few more of the representatives of the white men will make for the advancement of my people."

"I believe the settlers can be trusted as their 'allowances can be made for our any system of government would be challenged, which in political terms would be in the hands of a small section of the people, and this would be especially so when this section is the one in the long run responsible for the government. It will have to come in the end, however, as education spreads, and that time is still distant."

Mr. O'Dham strongly supported the appointment of a Joint Select Committee representing all political parties to consider the Commission's report.

**WHAT DID LORD OLIVIER SAY?**

What did Lord Olivier say when addressing a Socialist Conference in Manchester during the first week of January? As Lord Cranworth pointed out in the House of Lords last week, Lord Olivier was reported in the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Morning Post* and other newspapers to have said that he had had the British Empire being broken up and internationalised, because "I am not an Imperialist." Lord Olivier promptly interposed that he had not used the words "broken up," but he did not attempt to explain himself more clearly.

As Lord Olivier was Secretary of State for India in the Socialist Government and is a member of the British Colonial Government, it is important that the Empire should know exactly where he does stand in this matter. A Socialist Conference would quite readily hear with great satisfaction of the British Empire being broken up and internationalised, if the House of Lords would be equally ready to give a friendly reception to any such suggestion. We must therefore say a little more about what Lord Olivier said in Manchester.



Lord Lugard, who in the House of Lords last week urged the justice of the Republic of the Overseas, Lord Bessborough, who is the Secretary of State for Africa, Lord Cranworth, who is the Secretary of State for India, and Lord Olivier, who is the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

### AFRICAN AIR SERVICE TO START

Negotiations Satisfactorily Concluded

As the House of Commons last week, Sir Sam Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, announced that the Government of the Union of South Africa had intimated its willingness to make a substantial contribution towards the requisite subsidy over a five-year period and otherwise to lend their full support and co-operation to the scheme for a trans-African air service. The Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, he added, had already offered to contribute, and it was hoped shortly to have a reply from the Government of Southern Rhodesia. It was therefore possible to proceed with the service, and there was every hope that before many months are past this great route, the African section of which alone is over 6,000 miles in length, will be in regular and successful operation. Capetown will thus be brought within twelve days of London, and even larger proportionate savings will be effected on the time at present taken to reach other important centres throughout the length of Africa.

#### Tribute to Captain Gladstone and Mr. Blackburn

The tribute which the Secretary of State for Air paid in the House of Commons last week to those who had pioneered the trans-African air route does not even refer, we greatly regret to note, to the two men whose vision, persistence, and pluck is chiefly responsible for the present satisfactory conclusion to negotiations which, lasting over a period of years, have brought a regular Cairo to Cape air service within measurable distance.

Those two men are, of course, Captains P. A. Gladstone and Mr. Robert Blackburn, who, having determined that East Africa must be given aerial communication with the Mother Country, went systematically to work to prepare public opinion for such a development. They have been the driving force behind the project, and to them should be given the chief credit, which, however, has been unfairly divided by the Air Ministry and the daily Press amongst others, who, we feel sure, would be the first to recognize that Captain Gladstone and Mr. Blackburn are far more entitled to gratitude for their persistence in the face of what proved almost insurmountable obstacles.

To the latter, we say, Sir Alan Cobham has, we know, been a tower of strength, and the splendid flights of private pilots, through the length and breadth of Africa, have certainly contributed greatly to the increase of public reliance on air transport, and thus to the public and official readiness to subsidize

such a venture as a regular air service. We should be the last to quibble the amount of subsidy carried out by the Royal Air Force between Cairo and the Cape, but our sporting military spirit would, we are confident, certainly not endorse the suggestion that those annual exercises have been a prime factor in the decision.

The agreement of the East African Governments to contribute annual subsidies to the service was seen by the logical optimism and enthusiasm of Captain Gladstone, backed by the confidence and achievements of Sir Alan Cobham, and assisted in no small degree by the staunch advocacy of Sir William Gowers, the Governor of Uganda, who repeatedly emphasized his faith in the venture and who deserves to be remembered as the first East African administrator to give proof of his realization of the great contribution which aircraft can bring to tropical African progress. Commendation, therefore, belongs primarily to the enterprising little group of men who, untroubled by succeeding misfortunes and unshaken by the professed unresponsiveness of officials, continued to give of their best, never wavering in their resolve to establish a venture which promises immense boon to East, Central, and South Africa.

#### Some Facts Concerning the Service

The decision of the various Governments to provide the necessary subsidies does not mean that the service can begin this year, for suitable machines have still to be built, and can scarcely be ready for use for about twelve months. Five all-metal flying boats will be required for the northern section from Alexandria to Mwanza, and a further five or seven land machines for the southern section. It is by the way, probable that the northern section will be in operation some little time in advance of the southern branch, for the Nile provides natural aerodromes and does not still need as much detailed survey work as the Nairobi-Nirola portion of the route.

The key places on the route will be Alexandria, Khartoum, Kisumu, Nairobi, Dodoma, Nirola (from which a connection will be made with the Belgian Congo air service), and then Broken Hill and Johannesburg, Bulawayo, Johannesburg, and Cape Town. After leaving the flying boat at Kisumu the service will be carried by land machine to Nairobi, Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeva, and then diagonally across Northern Rhodesia from Mbeva to Nirola. The flying boat section will also extend across Lake Victoria from Kisumu to Mwanza, thus joining up with the Tanganyika railway system.



CAPT. GUEST'S FLIGHT TO THE SUDAN.

ADVERTISING IN EAST AFRICA

His reply to a recent letter.

Points for British Exporters to Note.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, In your issue of March 21st I saw a reference to myself from an anonymous contributor who calls himself "An Ex-Fellow Campaigner." It is unnecessary to answer anonymous correspondence, but in this case I welcome the opportunity to answer two questions that your contributor asks—

(1) Why should the British taxpayer be made to contribute towards a flying scheme (National Flying Services) without a proviso that none but British-made machines should be used?

The answer is that a definite proviso ensuring the use only of British-made machines is inserted in the agreement (Government Contract No. 324).

(2) Why was it insisted that a German-made machine for part of an African trip last winter?

The answer is that I was unable to obtain at the time any kind of suitable cabin machine from any British aircraft factory, and I should not at all the delay and extra expense which would have been caused by waiting for one to be especially designed and constructed.

One of the objects of the formation of National Flying Services is precisely to secure that British manufacturers are encouraged to produce machines suitable for all classes of air work. The publicity given to my inability to find a British machine suitable for my trip at short notice would appear to have already induced British manufacturers this year to produce a class of medium-sized cabin machines.

Your contributor is subtly suggesting that I am personally being unfairly dealt with by the company which has been financially assisted by the Government, let me at once correct him. I have never and have never been able to tender, or may be able to tender, to the National Flying Services Corporation, and will be without any fee of remuneration whatsoever.

Yours faithfully,  
Francis G. Guest

Alford Street,  
Park Lane, W.

We saw in the "Afrance" by Captain the Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, M.P., that none but British-made aircraft will be used by National Flying Services Ltd., and are glad to be able to state that it is the intention of the British-made machine in his recent flight to the Sudan. It is a pity that the British-made machine is not available in sufficient quantities and immediately available. Our vigorous correspondent has not, I think, with any justice, that Captain Guest was depending solely on his connection with the Government, and that it is pleasing to note that the British taxpayer would not subsidise the manufacture of foreign machines, and that it is pleasing to note that it is not expressly provided.—Ed. "E.A."

SURPRISED AT "EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY"

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, I have just been going through the many pages of "Eastern Africa To-day" with much interest. Please accept my hearty congratulations on this volume. It is full of valuable information for anyone interested in East Africa, and is of great value in the fact that the subject matter is correct and reliable. I am surprised to think you are able to sell it at such a low price.

Yours faithfully,  
I. H. BENNETT

Wangankwa Bahutu,  
Dar es Salaam

As a reader of "East Africa" since its inauguration, I could not help being impressed by the letter from "Home from the Bush" in your issue of February 28, for he has penned exactly what I have meant so many times to do and what I have expressed thus, often verbally.

As a result of the Prince of Wales's speech, salesmanship and advertising is nothing else will long remain one of the chief topics of conversation in the chambers of the world, and the letter was therefore especially timely. I know from a vast amount of experience that many people, and not only the advertising men of the world, are not at all with rather a superficial view of the subject, and even as class advertisement, which is a question is necessarily limited, and perhaps to one trade and in some cases reaches only a clerk who after glancing through the titles away in case of reference may be returned to some date in the future. The aggressive houses of the world, and the specialist publications, but they are not the well-known business and they are not the attention of the advertiser. It is not advertising they do, but primarily as a trade publicity and not as a serious bid for business.

But in the case of your journal and many similar ones, a different condition obtains. In "East Africa," for instance, is sent out to a reading public, and contains the public, eager for news and views of the East and West. Your correspondent says that "papers are read from cover to cover." This is particularly true of "East Africa" which is a valuable ally for the advertiser, and it is a pleasure to be reminded that in which your newspaper is circulated to the very end of the world. It happens that the "East African" goes into a house, club, or hotel without seeing a copy of "East Africa" for the well-known brown cover of which he soon loses a few moments of the day, and digresses to some remote places of the East and West. It is a pleasure to be reminded that in which your newspaper is circulated to the very end of the world.

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foreign competitors are kept enough to advertise the merits of their goods, but the traditional preference in favour of British-made articles is naturally sufficiently expressed in East Africa by our manufacturers and exporters. When I mention that Kenya Colony sent practically every able-bodied man as a volunteer to the front during the early part of the War, and was the first unit of the Empire to introduce conscription to cope with the very few lackers, the strength of the country's character is apparent. That, wisely utilised, is a fine starting point. Why do not more British manufacturers realize and capitalise it? I have sold goods myself, and know the value of this. Buy British goods.

Yours faithfully,  
John G. G. G. G.

population of Indian consumers, many of whom are gradually becoming educated to the light and airy and who must be more actively educated in the knowledge of our goods. This is the primary obtaining such greatly increased purchase power that they will shortly provide an immense market for an almost limitless range of manufactured articles. Watch them, please, and be ready to be allowed into the lists of our industrialists, too many of whom are still of the old-fashioned belief that the price factor is the determining one, and that the mere competition of the market is the benefit. No one must underestimate the importance of price or the need to have the value what he wants, but as the African experience grows he will naturally gravitate to the good stuff. Cheap German bicycles, for instance, as you once reported, have already been largely superseded in Uganda while British cycles have sold briskly at much higher prices, and I have seen these Natives in their British towns instead of cheaper American. Again I say, "Watch the Natives."

My own advertisements are being intelligently read with unusual care by the people in our East African Colonies, the next matter should be varied from time to time as much as possible for a certain amount of novelty is, I am convinced, a great asset in most things and even a necessity with many. I do also urge that some index be given as to the prices of the goods advertised, and, where possible, the agents' names and addresses, for a potential buyer will want to call upon his local agent when he will not take his agency by willing hands and waiting for a belated reply.

The letter is already overlong, but I must congratulate you on your British Industries Fair number of February, the reading of which is responsible for this communication.

Yours faithfully,  
W. LE GRAND, Genl

for Naval and Military Affairs  
206, Piccadilly, W.1

**TRIBUTE TO SIR FREDERICK JACKSON**

His Services as Governor of Uganda  
to the Editor of "East Africa"

The recently published letters recording incidents in the life of the late Sir Frederick Jackson and the great services he rendered in the pioneer days of East Africa cannot have failed to give the keenest pleasure and satisfaction to everyone who knew him, and especially to those who served with and under him in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

Very many of us had only the privilege of knowing Sir Frederick during the latter years of his service, but I am sure the admiration and respect we feel for him is no whit the less on that account. So much of his attention has been made of, or tribute paid to his services as Governor of Uganda, which were so many, that if anything is more successful than those of his earlier days. That position must have been one of the most arduous of his career. To govern a practically new country, lacking many of the amenities of civilization, and comprising a vast and heterogeneous as settlers, missionaries, and natives, Natives of many tribes and different customs, and a large and varied population of other European, without trading in the way we should deem an impossible feat, yet to have so successfully performed this almost superhuman task for a number of years, and, at the same time, endeavored himself to everyone with whom he came into contact.

It was always his aim to make a profit, invariably, as a country agent, and as a result of his humblest efforts, as to the distribution of goods, whether official or otherwise, within the various countries. In view of the fact that in every respect, was a man of high ideals whose ideal is set in those of the magnificent things of the Empire.

Arthur  
St. James Street, W.1

**EXPERTS AND COMMISSIONS.**

Keep in the Average  
to the Editor of "East Africa"

It is my duty to inform you that I have with unbounded delight read another highly placed Government official's been retained to the East Africa. This is not, and right and as it should be, I hold in considerable esteem our East Africa record for visiting Experts and Commissions, and I feared our average was in fact until was joyfully collected at the announcement of this pending visit.

We have a great advantage which should be guarded with the utmost care, and I have voted in this East and insatiable lust for experts and commissions, and be what may in the way of mandates and such mere incidentals, as it may be said that we have altered in our average of experts and commissions. This monopolistic game, however, is indeed an invaluable asset and one which we must rigidly preserve.

Its charm lies in its ever increasing simplicity. Once the merry-go-round is set in motion its rotation is ceaseless. It carries Governors from East Africa to London and then carries them back again. It picks up experts who journey to the East, eventually returning in safety to their complete astonishment to the point from where they started; it empties cumbrous Commissions, who are likewise cheerfully whittled round an estate of East Africa, and gently lands them on a more fertile ground. So this merry yet simple game goes on and on and on.

Expert begets expert. We have had Municipal Experts, Wharf Experts, Railway Experts, Messquito Experts, Port Experts, a highly-placed though unofficial Cocktail Expert, and a legion more of various types. We have had Parliamentary Commissions, Indian Commissions, German African Commissions, Sleeping Sickness Commissions, Forestry Commissions, Closer Union Commissions, and a surfeit of other European Commissions. And yet they come, for there is no close season for our merry-go-round; its life has been so definitely established that Hush-Hush Experts and all our Commissions are now part of our daily routine.

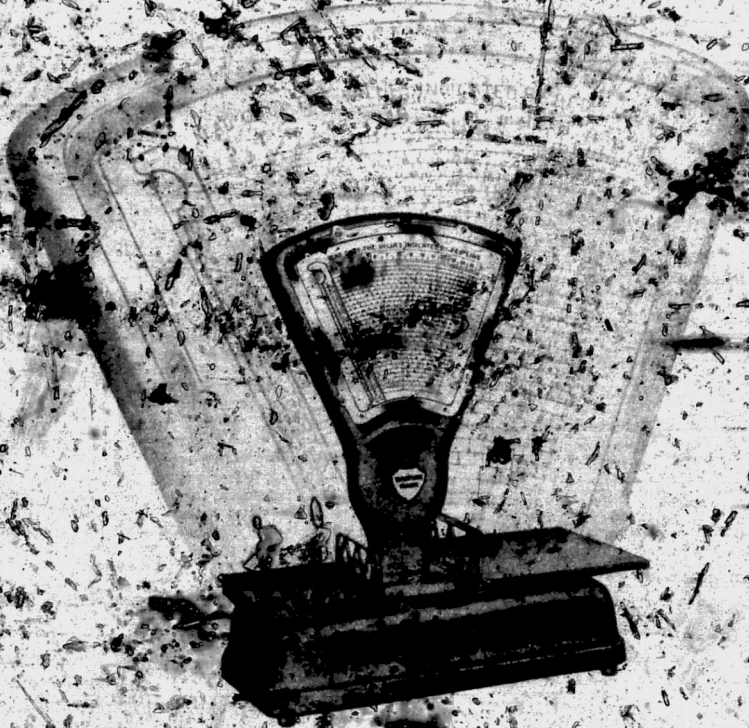
May I therefore urge through your humble columns that yet more Experts and yet more Commissions be sent into the third generation, and let us get out to East Africa and then definitely establish the fact, as far as the Government is concerned, that they are still looking for a hole in their capital P.

Yours faithfully,  
22 Lombard Street, E.C.4. ROBERT WALSH

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EAST AFRICA

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Tell your friends you saw it in East Africa

**TABLOID FARMING IN AFRICA.**

Three Text-books for the Natives.

Mr. C. T. Lorain, Principal of the Native Training Institute at Nampop, Northern Rhodesia, is the author of three text-books designed to give the Native fundamental instructions in the elements of farming. One is entitled "Crops of Central Africa," another "Poultry Husbandry," and the third "Cattle Management." For each of these the author has collaborated with Mr. R. A. Donald, the Veterinary Research Officer at Northern Rhodesia. All three are published by the Christian Literature Society for East and Africa at the very moderate price of one guinea each.

These little books are well printed and illustrated. Dr. C. T. Lorain, formerly Chief Inspector of Native Education in Natal, writes a preface to the cattle volume in which he says—

"The book is written with a clarity and a simple directness which cannot fail to appeal to Native school pupils and other readers. It is also written at a most appropriate time in the history of Native people, for although the book deals primarily with Northern Rhodesia, the conditions of Native cattle-raising are much the same all over Africa."

But has the author borne in mind the wise dictum of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Native Education that "education should be adapted to the mentality, aptitudes, occupations and traditions of the various peoples." Scarcely, with the result that these books are in many points far above the mentality and aptitude of the average African Native. The photographs of pedigree bulls of various breeds are very fine, but how many natives can be expected to appreciate the advantage of a pedigree bull for purposes of the Herford as against the Berkshire, or the Aberdeen Angus as opposed to the Devon? Is it not a counsel of perfection to tell them that cattle need permanent houses built of brick, stone or concrete, and to take them into details of keeping, milking records of their herds? These are levels which even the white farmer in tropical Africa finds it hard to reach. Yet the books are described as "Text-books for the use of Native Schools in Africa."

In the poultry book full details are given of the egg-laying type, the table of incubation, and the dual-purpose type of fowl, and pictures are supplied for practically all the breeds one would expect to meet on a show bench in Europe; yet no mention is made of the very practical point that white fowls suffer badly from the attacks of hawks in Africa. Surely the Native who cannot yet afford a well-protected fowl-run, might have been warned of this fact—though he probably knows it already from bitter experience.

As for the "New Field Crops" information and advice on twenty-five crops, from maize to tobacco, from cotton to the mulberry, is crammed into seventy-seven pages—and a good deal of this text is occupied with analysis of grains and with statistics of world crops. One who does not seem to be important that the African Native should know that Roumania produces about twenty million bags of maize a year or that Russia grows 250 million pounds of tobacco annually, even if his statement is accurate, which seems questionable.

The cattle and poultry books should strive to advance students in a better agricultural collection when that standard has been reached but one fears that the field of the volume is rather a slight one to be of real educational value.

**IS THE NANDI BEAR THE RATEL?**

Journalist who has seen a photograph.

The bound volume of *Guns and Gun* for 1928 (288 Tenipah Chambers, E.C.4) lies before us. It covers a wide field of sport, is beautifully illustrated, and is fortunate in its contributors. "Ariani," who writes a regular monthly feature, commencing on *East Africa's* correspondence on the "Nandi bear," declares that from an actual photograph of a Nandi bear, or Masai devil, which he has seen he is convinced that the animal was a ratel, "an animal," he might say, "which may be rare enough, but fall under no circumstances whatever be classified as being unknown." This suggested solution of the problem is new to us and would cause discussion.

"Medella" contributes interesting accounts of "African Animal and Bird Game Alarms," and describes "One Perfect Day in Northern Rhodesia," while Mr. Bert Todd has a capital story of elephant hunting. "Ariani" intending to visit Somaliland for sport should also see H. G. C. Swayne's long and instructive article, "Large Game of Somaliland," and a wonderful photograph by Lieutenant E. B. L. Huggins, R.A., and the K.V.R., of the Lorian Swamp and the Uaso Negro consisting of only liquid mud and masses of fish, taken in April, 1928, is most interesting and shows how the fossil masses of fish which have been found in various parts of the world, but especially in North America, were brought about.

**JUMA'S JOURNEY TO EUROPE.**

A Swahili Geography Reader.

The Rev. G. W. Broomfield, M.A., of the Universities Mission in Zanzibar, is the author of a bright little book, *Safari of Juma* (Macmillan), designed to be a geography reader for the East Africa Native. Juma goes to India, Egypt, and via the Suez Canal to Europe, acquiring information on tea, elephants, coal and coal mines, salt and St. Bernard dogs by the way, and finishing up in Italy with Vesuvius and the wonderful tale of the *askari ummoja* who refused to desert his post during the destruction of Pompeii. Great Britain, her King, her Navy, her industries, such as cotton spinning and shipbuilding, are put well to the front, as is proper in an excellent little school book.

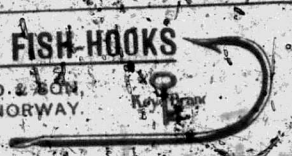
**A RHODESIAN PANORAMA.**

Mr. Harding Forrester, the author of "Sowers on the Dust," has had the happy idea in his latest book, "Parade" (John Long, 75s. 6d.), of presenting three pictures of Southern Rhodesia as it was in 1807, in 1910, and at the present day, carrying on his story through the persons of three of "Milestones," and making a capital job of it. Mr. Forrester knows the country and the people, and his pictures are the real stuff. Human nature in pioneer communities is apt to be a bit crude and occasionally startling, but the pluck, manliness and genuine kindness of heart of Southern Rhodesians are rightly shown as strong underlying characteristics.

**MUSTAD FISH HOOKS**

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## PERSONALIA.

Mr. H. L. Kenwick has leave from Zanzibar.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Sanyal Baker are returning to Kenya this week.

Mr. J. J. B. L. Newell, District Officer, is on leave from Kenya.

Sir John and Lady Mullens were among the record visitors to Kharoum.

Dr. H. A. Gilkes, M.C., has been transferred from Clonha to Broken Hill.

We regret to report the death at Mahiki, near Shinyanga, of Mr. A. E. Taylor.

Lord Woolavington is now much better, and has left London for Lavington Park.

Mr. George Taylor's recent lecture in Swansia on East Africa proved a great success.

Archdeacon A. Gossop and the Rev. R. Courthope have arrived on leave from Nyasaland.

Sir Edward Grigg is recuperating on the South Coast after his recent operation for appendicitis.

Colonel R. G. S. Spiller scored 130 runs for the Kenya Police in a recent match against Kiambu.

Mr. H. G. Isaels has been recognised as Honorary Consul of the Netherlands for Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. J. F. A. Phillips, of Tanganyika, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Mr. E. J. Burston, of Nyasaland, arrived in England last week by the R.M.S. "Carriacou."

Among recent homeward passengers from Mombasa were Mr. J. Carbery, Mr. J. Torr, and the Rev. C. Wood.

On his return from leave Mr. G. E. Parker, M.C., has assumed charge of the Constituency district of Nyasaland.

Major J. M. Cunningham recently arrived in Uganda on first appointment as Second-in-Command of the 4th K.A.F.

Dr. R. W. Birkin is appealing to East African investors to provide funds for a Nairobi nursing home for Asiatics.

Mr. B. Ashton Warner has been appointed Assistant to the Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province of Uganda.

Mr. J. G. Zavellas, a Vice-President of the European Association of Tanganyika, has left Dar es Salaam for Europe.

Mr. K. H. B. Collier recently arrived in Mombasa on first appointment as Assistant District Officer of the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Hewson, M.C., has been appointed Section Commander of the Kenya Defence Force for the Limuru district.

We regret to report the death from black water fever of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann, wife of the Rev. R. B. Egan, of Mpeapwa, Tanganyika.

Mr. E. W. Brook, who accompanied the Duke of Gloucester to East Africa, has been appointed an Extra-Lieut. to His Royal Highness.

Mr. O. K. Rao, private secretary to the Rt. Hon. Sir Visas Sastri, P.C., has recently been staying in Kenya on behalf of the Society of India Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, F. 1915, returned to London last week by the R.M.S. "Carriacou" Castle, from their visit to East Africa.

Among those now on the staff for Mombasa are Mr. and Mrs. F. Barrett, the Rev. E. P. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. G. Englehart, Mrs. W. C. Huntly, and Colonel Wilson.

Mr. John William Clark, whose death in his seventy-first year we regret to record, was director of the Union Castle, Royal Mail, and White Star Lines.

Mr. F. J. Hoare, Native Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Kawambwa to Chiengi, and Mr. A. McKisack from Fort Roxbery to Kawambwa.

Sir Milson Rees, Major Conrad Walsh, Lady Wemyss, Commander Philpotts, and Mrs. Raven were among the passengers who arrived in London last week from East Africa.

We greatly regret to report the death in the Red Sea on March 10 of Mr. Henry McLaren, LL.D., aged seventy-five, Chairman of Messrs. J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., the well-known engineers of Leeds.

Acting Engineer Henry George Johnston, R.N. (retired), whose death at the age of eighty has just been reported, served during the naval and military operations near Suakin, in the eastern Sudan, in 1884.

Major G. S. Scarth, M.C., of the 2nd K.A.F., has arrived home from Tabora on termination of his appointment, and Captain L. G. F. R. H. Bell, M.C., of the 4th K.A.F., has left Dar es Salaam on leave.

The officers elected by the Mombasa Club for the ensuing year are: President, Mr. Phillips; Vice-President, Mr. Warren; Honorary Secretary, Mr. P. E. Wainwright; Treasurer, Mr. King.

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Sir Percy Girouard, a former Governor of Kenya, is still in the British Red Cross Society for injuries to his back received in a collision between his car and one of the Society's motor ambulances. He was in bed for two months.

The Bishop of Natal, Mr. Allans—who, as many of our readers remember, served as a chaplain during the East African Campaign—presided at last week's annual meeting in London of the South African Church Railway Mission.

Mr. Gerald W. Anderson presided at the recent annual dinner of the Kenya branch of the British Medical Association. Sir Jacob Barth, Mr. Justice Sheridan, and the Directors of Agriculture and Education were among the guests.

The Rev. P. D. Fox has intimated his willingness to serve in Nyasaland for nine months with the U.M.C. in response to the appeal of the Bishop to Clergymen to volunteer for duty so that the existing missionaries may come on leave.

East Africa will leave with deep regret the death of Flying Officer J. W. Birnst and Sergeant Turner through the crashing of a Wellesley. Both Rhodeses, one of the R.C.A.F. aeroplanes engaged in the return flight from Capetown to Cairo.

Mr. A. J. Messer for the past three years superintendent in Ireland for the Bullman Car Company, who has been appointed Assistant Catering Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, served with the Royal Air Force during the War.

Mr. W. G. Robson, J.P., of Dumbarton, a well-known West of Scotland banker, who was visiting his eldest son and daughter in Kenya, has, we learn, passed away in the Colony following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Robson was of his eightieth year.

Colonel Sir James, a retired Colonel in the Indian Medical Service, has left for East Africa to conduct a special investigation into the problem of malaria in Kenya and Uganda. He has been in Malaya at Home and Africa, and has published by Messrs. John Bale, Sons & Daniels.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. ... have returned to London from a motor tour of about ten weeks through France and Italy, but Mr. J. J. ... will regret to report has again had to enter a West End nursing home. The man's Kenya friends will wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

Admiral Edward Herbert Mackay, R.N. (retired), who died a few days ago at 71 years of age, a sixty-four, saw much service on the East Coast of Africa between 1878 and 1891 while in command of the "Reindeer" and "Porpoise," both of which ships were engaged in suppression of the slave trade.

Sir Charles Wakefield, whose interest in aviation prompted him to present a light aeroplane recently to the Aero Club of East Africa, is said to have been quite successful in financing a motor-bearing attempt—successful, we are glad to say, to recover the world's motor speed record for Great Britain.

An engagement is announced between Mr. Hugh C. H. Jones, of Nairobi, Kenya Colony, son of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Jones, of Gloucester, Llandeloe, Carmarthenshire, and Miss Irene Reynolds, second daughter of Mr. T. Reynolds, of the Cottage, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, and of the late Mrs. Reynolds.

Mr. Herbert Gordon Selwyn, only son of the Rev. Mr. H. B. and the late Mrs. Selwyn, was recently married at St. Andrew's Church, Malindi, by the Bishop of the province, assisted by the Rev. R. O. B. Gibson, and Miss Christine, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Manfell, and a niece of the Bishop, of the Southern Sudan.

Verdun, of students while temporarily in school, was retired last week at the inquest in Nairobi, by Robert Oakley, whose death we reported in these columns, and then Mr. Oakley, who died in school, since he arrived sixteen years ago, was in all the main ways for some years had a hard time of himself, an object of persecution by the authorities.

The new nine holes of the Nairobi Golf Course were recently opened by Sir Jacob Barth, the Acting Governor, who partnered Mr. Talbot, this year's Captain, in a match against Messrs. A. C. Tanna, J.P., and J. C. at the President and Vice President. The total length of the nine holes, claimed to be the best in the Colony, is 3,140 yards, making the whole course 6,900 yards.

Under the new Government Ordinance a District Council has now been formed for the Usaini District, the unofficial members being Messrs. H. J. Murray, T. R. Erasmus, S. O. Hemsted, G. A. Wright, W. Klaproth, H. de Waak, L. Smit, Colonel A. D. Stitt, the Hon. P. L. O'Brien, Messrs. J. W. Newton, P. W. Jordaan, and A. Hoey, Captain J. P. Moore, Dr. E. S. M. ... Mr. T. Lowy, Captain C. J. ... and Messrs. R. R. Heard and F. G. J.

Sir Henri Leclezio, one of the best known figures in the public life of Mauritius, died in that island last week at the age of eighty-two. He was first elected to the Council of Government in 1886, and back as 1886, was made C.M.G. in 1915, and later and C.M.G. in 1915. He has been president of the Chamber of Agriculture and of the Mauritius Bank Company and a director of the Mauritius Commercial Bank and other public utility companies.

A few years past he had always appreciated and practical the need for research. The Colony's debt to him in many ways is boundless. He was indeed the Grand Old Man of Mauritius.

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THE HILTON YOUNG REPORT CRITICISED.

Anti-Slavery Society Convenes a Conference.

Special Report to 'East Africa.'

THE Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society was in a subdued mood when it met on Monday to consider the Report of the Hilton Young Commission. ... Mr. G. R. Roberts, ... Mr. ...

Then Lord Oliver ... Mr. Norman Keys ... Mr. J. H. Mendenhall ...

Lord Oliver Attacks Kenya

Lord Oliver, who expressed himself in general agreement with the report, ...

That no final solution of the East African political situation can be satisfactory which does not provide for ultimate full citizenship for all subjects of the British Empire ...

- (a) Any form of nominated membership should be based upon consultation with Native Councils. ... (b) Elasticity of boundaries to provide for expansion of population. ...

... that the interests of the Colony have ... declared to be paramount ... no further alienation of land should be made ...

Sir R. Hamilton pleads for constructive criticism. ... Sir Norman Keys ...

Mr. Norman Keys ... Mr. J. H. Mendenhall ...

Mr. H. Harris ...

Mr. F. L. Linfield criticised the proposal for a High Commissioner ...

Lord Oliver taken to Task

Mr. Louw, the new High Commissioner of the Union of South Africa, took Lord Oliver to task for his criticism of the Heriwo policy ...

Mr. Charles Roberts, who admitted that it was difficult to criticise the significance of the Report as a whole, pleaded for a broad view ...

That the Conference recognise that the principles laid forward in the Hilton Young Report ...

Mr. MacGregor ... Mr. ...

a woman of Indian race, which had often defended the five and six, also by an African. It is the consensus of opinion that the African Natives could not speak for him, as six years ago he had walked through the walls of Nairobi hospital and seen wounded men who had been shot down because the specimens of their lives had been arrested the night before they were to have been deported and were still in exile, awaiting trial. Matters such as these seem to have angered Mr. Churchill's statement is a fact that the Report Committee a breach of faith. That statement had been made by Mr. Churchill on an occasion of previous day when Lord Dufferin was in the chair (daughter). The rest of his speech had proclaimed Rhodes' policy of equal rights for all. He had denounced Lord Cranworth on the point and accused the settlers of misstatements and expressions.

**Lord Olivier's statements denied**

Captain H. E. Schwartz, who said he had lived sixteen years in Kenya and had served on the Legislative Council, referred to two statements by Lord Olivier, one that it was the policy of the Government to restrict Reserves, and the other that economic pressure was put on the Natives by means of taxation. He denied both statements categorically. The Reserves were never meant for the present and the future, and the strict Commissioner would testify for taxation at a time when labour was badly needed. The Native tax and poll tax was reduced by 20%. Mr. Schwartz accused the settlers of *supplicatio veri* but Mr. Rose himself was declared the most flagrant exponent of that. As Ganito could not stop the sea from rising, so nothing could stop the evolution of Kenya and the Colony's responsible government. Lord Olivier refused to accept Captain Schwartz's corrections.

All the resolutions were then unanimously declared carried.

**DIFFERING VIEWS IN KENYA**

*Commercial Men and Settlers do not Agree*

*Natives also*

The division of opinion between the commercial and political interests in Kenya, the High Young Commission's Report, particularly between Mombasa and the Highlands, came to a head at a meeting in Mombasa, at which four members of the Legislature were on the platform, and the able leader of the unofficial elected members made an earnest appeal for co-operation and unity in the Colony. The members of the Highlands denigrated their action in sending a telegram to the Secretary of State, to which the member for Mombasa was not a signatory, as he was not present at the conference of his colleagues.

Mr. Cumming, the member for Mombasa, who is the head of one of the Colony's business interests, said that the necessity for closer union was apparent in every phase of business life in East Africa, and it was particularly obvious in Mombasa, where much of the trade of East Africa to be handled. Any attempt to force a political union in Kenya by demanding that the Imperial Government should repudiate the Commission's fundamental conceptions regarding self-government before any partial applications of the reconcentration could be approved in Kenya, must be viewed by the people of Mombasa with the gravest apprehensions. The suggestion of the telegram that it

at the point of view was not conceded there would be a more serious appeal on the part of the colonists to assert their point of view and ambitious aims, the Chairman's views, as far as Mombasa was concerned.

A resolution proposing that the meeting was adopted. It welcomed the early appointment of a High Commissioner, recommended in the Report, and stipulated that Kenya was not yet ripe for responsible self-government, it deprecated any attempt to close the door against future aspirations in that direction, and it declared that, there being necessary, from closer economic union, such as the unification of official tariffs, the coordination of commercial laws, and the furtherance of transport facilities across the frontiers, that immediate and hospitable attention to the future prosperity of East Africa and of Kenya in particular. A further resolution was adopted dissociating Mombasa from the telegram and improving of the resolution to vigorous action.

Meanwhile the elected members' action has been overwhelmingly approved by settlers' meetings in the Highlands though undoubtedly the opinion of Mombasa reflects the high level of anxiety of some sections of the commercial community. A political issue should unnecessarily retard a natural movement towards the commercial co-ordination of the three territories. — *Times telegram.*

**EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE**

*Locusts in Kenya: a special inquiry*

Mr. Ormside Gore replied to a Commissioner Southby's question on the fit of the 'hopper' insects in Kenya, and destroyed, and that, except for small flights, none in the Transvaal, Tikipiri, Kinyoo, and Lumbwa districts. The swarms had returned north. The Government of Kenya had undoubtedly acted with energy in this matter, and he was advised that they have taken all steps which the circumstances would reasonably have been taken to deal with this invasion. There is, however, it is continued, a need for further investigation in regard to locust control generally, including the question of measures which can profitably be taken both to forestall invasions and to deal with the swarms when they arrive, and he was glad to be able to inform his hon. friend that the Committee of Civil Research is about to conduct a special inquiry into the whole subject.

**LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

Mr. H. H. PHIPPS TEGG was elected Chairman and Colonel Sorley elected Vice Chairman at Tuesday's annual meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. A report of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

A telegram from Kampala to the Daily News that the Natives are doing the things they can to help the British Government in the frontier of East Africa. It is reported that the British Government has been supplying relief. Everything possible is being done on the side of the British Government.

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East Africa in the Press

MR. KETCHUM'S VIEW OF KENYA

EAST AFRICANS will disagree soundly with Mr. C. J. Ketchum, the special correspondent sent to East Africa by The Daily Express at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales, who states in a recent article entitled "The Legion of Ne'er-do-wells" that no quarter of the Empire shelters a greater percentage of "stiffs" than Kenya, in which he avers, the ne'er-do-well is to be found in a "where" like the iniquitous weed. What is the object of such hyperbole?

Kenya, of course, has its proportion of undesirable, like any other country, but to suggest that they are so numerous is an absurd exaggeration which does a distinct disservice to East Africa. The Ormsby Gore Commission, the Phipps Cook Commission, and the Hilton Young Commission all set it incumbent upon them to express their conviction that no territory within the Empire contained a finer set of settlers than Kenya—a statement of fact which Mr. Ketchum might well have included in his article as a reminder to his readers that the "stiffs" of whom he writes are but a small proportion of the whole. The uninitiated will certainly not have gathered that impression from the article as it stands.

And what Kenya firm in Uganda refuses fees for bringing Kenya "undesirables" to "book"? Mr. Ketchum describes the plight of two American tourists who had engaged with a Nairobi man to drive them to Rejaf and paid him in advance, only to find on arrival in Kampala that he refused to drive them further. The story proceeds:

- They placed the matter, at the suggestion of friends in the hands of a local firm of lawyers for the man was one of Nairobi's notorious "stiffs" who I never seen swifter justice in my life.
2.15 Sunday afternoon I called to the lawyers.
2.30 Lawyer draws up present and tells me the business of the acting judge during the term of the afternoon sittings in the tropics.
2.31 Draw up the "stiffs" & obtain the telephone.
"Sleeping" lawyer at 3.30.
2.45 Warrant served on the "stiff" now at the garage tinkering with his motor car.
2.50 A case heard in court. Stiff now prepared to accompany Rejaf, though plaintiffs have made other arrangements. Reserve judgment on a technical point of law.
3.00 to 3.10 "Stiff" summons to Nairobi. Detention ordered to end the 24th representing the first of the remainder of the journey to Rejaf or to jail.
3.10 to 3.20 Plaintiffs leave for Rejaf in motor car, their money to follow when it is delivered from the court.
What can we pay you for these services? they ask the lawyer as they depart.
On the court fees he replies, with gentle smile, We in Uganda like to deal with these "stiffs" from Kenya. It is only a service to the country.

THE TRANS-AFRICAN AIR ROUTE

In the course of an article to The Empire Review Sir Alan Cobham writes:

One of the great air-lines of the future will undoubtedly be that linking Cairo with Cape Town. I have had considerable flying experience in Africa and it is my conviction that the ideal climatic conditions exist there for a 100% efficient and regular air service throughout the year.

Aviation will play an enormous, almost an unimaginable, part in making the development of the African continent. The trans-African air route will form the backbone of communications both by air and by land. It will be a powerful civilising force in a continent where present means of communication linking important centres is either very slow and inefficient or non-existent. Development of any territory can never take place until some form of communication has been established, and this applies more to Africa at the present time than to any other large area of land in the world. Africa is known to possess rich mineral and agricultural wealth which is largely undeveloped because there are so few means of transport. Feeder lines to the main trunk air route could take prospectors, engineers, and settlers to undeveloped regions and lay the foundations of prosperity. Settlers, knowing they would be within reach of doctors and civilisation, would take their wives and families into country which is at present wild. This is the basis of colonisation.

Australia, by means of commercial air services, has already developed important districts all over the continent. Aeroplanes in Australia have been the means of saving many lives by carrying medical supplies and assistance to sufferers who were far from inhabited areas. Air communications will create a demand for surface transport for it is highly improbable that bulky or heavy materials will ever be carried by air.

The great development attendant upon a regular air service from north to south of Africa will mean, of course, an increase in general administration, but Government officials, travelling by air, will accomplish in a few days what formerly took to accomplish at present. A large tourist traffic to the beauty spots and game reserves of Africa will naturally be attracted by the air route as the most modern and at the same time the most interesting method of travel, and this traffic will multiply many times as more places can be visited in a shorter time and more cheaply and comfortably than by any other means.

A FUND OF EAST AFRICAN KNOWLEDGE

WE regard "Eastern Africa To-day" as of special merit, achieving the object set out by its promoters in doing for the first time an account of the territories of East Africa, as they are today. No matter of interest seems to have been overlooked. The book is a fund of knowledge and a storehouse of data of all kinds.

The outline of 5s. (6s. post free) necessary to procure a copy from "Eastern Africa" 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, seems negligible when compared with the value of the production as a whole. One section is devoted to a buyers' guide, which should prove useful to many firms and individuals having business connections with the market.

Thus the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in its Monthly Record.

...is usually outpoken in a recent editorial, which reads:

"Sir Donald Cameron says he can conceive of no conditions arising which would cause Great Britain to go back to her pledge that Tanganyika will be administered as, and will remain part of, the British Empire. If anything were wished to confirm such a pledge, it would surely be the adoption of methods employed by German agents to discredit British influence."