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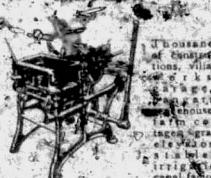
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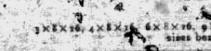
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MR. AMERY AND MR. ORMSBY GORE.

To-morrow Parliament will be dissolved and so it is peculiarly appropriate that we should in this issue briefly assess and acclaimed the work done for the British Colonial Empire in the last five years by Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby Gore. The Colonial Office has, we believe, never before had so efficient a Secretary and Under-Secretary at the same time, and certainly not since Mr. Joseph Chamberlain stirred the imagination of the country. The question have the political chiefs of the Office shown such energy for the duties as the present two Ministers whose association has been so highly efficacious not merely in establishing modernizing lines for Colonial development, but in impressing to the nation to large the illustrious but extravagant hopes which they entertain for

Great Britain's future March, and especially for her Dependencies in Africa.

Men of Colonial administration and Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby Gore would probably be two of the first persons to admit that reasoned, constructive criticism is always for the good of the Service. Both speak and write as though the Colonial Office is an anachronism, whereas it gives obvious proof of modernisation. The "affairs" of the Colonies have been separated from those of the Colonies' legal, financial, economic, medical, and agricultural advisers. They have appointed expert committees consider tropical transport and Native Education. Colonial Finance Conferences have been inaugurated and closer contact between the Dependencies and the Home has been organised by a steady interchange of personnel. Thus have personal touch and sympathy been extended and a Colonial General Staff created under the present Secretary and Under-Secretary.

Probably no part of the Empire has greater cause for gratitude than the Dependencies in East and Central Africa, whose immense post-War progress has been greatly assisted by the confidence of unusually perspicacious officers of State. The Report of the Commission which visited East Africa, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ormsby Gore did untold good in broadening the outlook of politicians at Home and of East Africans themselves. As a direct result of that visit the territories have been able to embark upon great railway, port and road extension programmes, have been brought together by a series of official and unofficial agreements, have been encouraged to abandon their old mistake of regarding themselves as watertight compartments, and have been shown to the world as among the most attractive of Great Britain's overseas estates; indeed, the Royal visit which have done so much good would probably have been postponed for years had it not been for Mr. Ormsby Gore's enthusiasm. And, whatever criticisms be made of the Winston Churchill's recent appointment of the Comptroller of the Colonies, it has resulted in much-needed emphasis on the creation of a common African belt, the standardization of the postal, Customs and fiscal services.

Political and social progress in the territories seems to indicate that the return of power, our sincere hope is that Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby Gore may again be soon at the Colonial Office, perhaps the former as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the latter as Under-Secretary or even Secretary of State for the Colonies.

COMMONS DEBATE COLONIAL MATTERS.

EAST AFRICAN QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION.

Mr. AMERY'S INTERESTING REVIEW.

Mr. AMERY, Secretary of State for the Colonies,

in his speech on the present developments in the colonial Empire said:—“For the last few years I have brought with them the men for securing better administration. A few years ago the young lad received only a few lectures in Colonial Service; he was shot out into the middle of some Colony, to leave the whole of the administrative staff to him, to receive no training at Oxford or Cambridge, and those in the technical service were given no training at a similar institution. We have steadily raised the standard of character and ability of the men who enter the service; for nothing is more vital to the whole development of the Colonial Empire than the men who do the work on the spot. I feel it would be idle to discuss the whole question of the conditions of entry into our Colonial service under review, which cannot very well be dissociated from the question of conditions of entry into the Colonial Office itself, in so far as my ambition is to make that Office in every increasing measure unrelievable without its services outside. I have accordingly appointed a committee

to consider the existing system of appointments in the Colonial Office, and in the public service of Dependencies, at possessing responsible government, and to make recommendations as may be considered necessary.

Reviewing very wide terms of service, so as to give the contractor a very free hand, I am glad to say that Sir Edward Fisher has accepted the duty of presiding over the Committee, and he will have with him as co-members Sir Samuel Wilson, who will place himself temporarily taken by Sir G. Giffard, the Assistant Under-Secretary.

Sir Herbert Bell, the Governor of the Federated Colonies;

Mr. W. H. Buchan-Riddell, Member of this House;

Sir John Buchanan-Riddell, Principal of Merton College, Oxford, who recently presided over the Indian University Committee;

Sir John Evans, an eminent writer on agriculture;

Mr. Macmillan, of the Civil Service Commission;

Dr. Cyril Newland, head master of Harrow School;

Mr. Roberts, of the Cambridge University Examinations Board;

Sir Russell Scott, of the Treasury;

Dr. Shiel, a Member of this House;

Mr. Tomkinson, late of the Nigerian Civil Service.

I believe that that Committee, with its very wide range of interests and of experience, ought to be able to give us a very valuable and helpful report.

Government in the colonies.

In the Colonies we have to deal with people very few of whom have ever had any experience of self-government. One broad principle has, I think, begun to emerge in recent years, and that is that any development based on the idea of representative and responsible Government, namely based on the confrontation of an accountable executive with an elected majority, with no responsibility for the conduct of government, leads either to anarchy or to continuous friction and trouble. In India, where we want to attain a situation which will give us the means to build up a tradition of responsibility from the beginning, it was never an object of the nucleus of any existing machinery or tradition on which the system of responsible self-government can be built up, to make the fullest use of that “wise and popular” which inspired the whole

When the Colonial Office vote was discussed in Committee of the House of Commons last week, several interesting speeches were made. The points of interest East African interest are recorded in this and the following page.

and the local government in Northern Nigeria, which has since spread widely to other parts of the Empire. In Uganda, Sir Donald Cameron, with great ability and infinite care re-constructed, where he could find them, the elements of real Native government, and of a Native sense of responsibility. In Kenya the Native population have, with somewhat different methods, followed the same principle. In Uganda we have been getting far off a Native Parliament in the Lukiwero. A difficult problem is that of Kenya, where you have to deal with a white community which has self-government in its blood and which, if left to itself, would naturally expect self-government after a certain and reasonable increase in its numerical strength. But it is also true, that it lives side by side with other peoples and will, I hope, to associate with them, with an increasing measure of responsibility, as it grows. It is obviously out of the question in any time that we are dealing with this moment to transfer handing over responsible self-government to that small body of natives. One can set an absolute limit to the future progress in the future must depend upon their development.

The Hilton Young Report.

At this moment we are dealing with particular limited problems, and with regard to that, all I can say is that we have had the advantage of the many very valuable recommendations of the Commission presided over by my right hon. friend the member for Newark (Sir H. Hilton Young). The whole matter is being now or will be in the next few weeks freely discussed without any limitation or reservation. Sir Samuel Wilson with every community concerned, will have the subjects of discussion and consideration in this House in the next Parliament before any decision can be arrived at.

In conversations with the Indian community Sir Samuel Wilson will have the advantage of the presence of Mr. Srinivas Sastry, who is going out there at my suggestion to offer to put his services at the disposal of the Indian community, and also to use his services in the disposal of Sir Samuel Wilson as far as possible. I hope he may think desirable. He does not go out in any sense as a mission or as part of Sir Samuel Wilson's mission nor will he accompany Sir Samuel Wilson on the whole of his tour, to take a part in the various discussions which he may have with other interests, but he will be available to meet Sir Samuel Wilson at whatever places they may congregate amongst themselves in order to deal with this very important question of the position of the Indian community. Knowing what is to be done, Sastri, I am sure, the case of the Indian community could not be argued with greater eloquence or ability on the one hand, and on the other hand, with greater moderation and a greater realisation of the importance of securing a practical result rather than asserting theoretical claims.

Sir Samuel Wilson's Mission.

The particular problem of the Kenya constitution, however, really involves a wider aspect of the colonial policy, and a different one. While the Hilton Young Report is mainly concerned with the problem of administration, the evolution of a state than constitutional, namely, of a state of separate unity which may be feasible in the East African position, which was not the case in any initial division, and especially in the early public divisions in the eighteenth century, and still much from the point of view of tradition, development, ethnicity, and many other considerations, is essential. It is more of less impossible to evolve. This, Sastri, too, will be discussed with Sir Samuel Wilson on

the basis of the Report of the Commission, but with complete freedom to consider any and every proposition that may indicate a solution both administrative and politically acceptable. But what are the main issues? They are inquiries for the consideration of the Government here and for the decision of Parliament.

Colonel Verdet told Mr. Cannon, Samuel Wilson, upon the Report of the Hilton Young Commission on that point:

Mr. Amery: Sir Samuel Wilson's business is neither to force through the Report of the Hilton Young Commission nor to insist it. Sir Samuel Wilson is instructed to consider the whole problem which the Hilton Young Commission dealt with in order to see how far a satisfactory solution might be found which was acceptable politically and administratively feasible and to bring back a report for the consideration of this House. Sir Samuel Wilson has no private contacts; any settlement must be agreed by the Government.

THE BRIDGE

Mr. Johnston: The Colonial Secretary has stated that the Zambezi Bridge project would be speedily developed if in fact that the bridge is going to be built in Portuguese territory as the means of developing the coalfield in Portuguese territory, and that the amount of coal will probably be taken in Portuguese ports. Perhaps the right hon. Gentleman will inquire whether the labourers employed in Portuguese Nasatali or the Tete coalfield are employed by a Belgian syndicate, and whether it is the case that the colliers employed there, including headers and drawers, are paid the magnificent wage of £5s. per month. If the colliers in this country expected to contribute towards the cost of the Zambezi Bridge in order to facilitate the development of a coalfield in the East African coal, which will compete with the products of British coalfields?

Sir Hilton Young said that unfortunately in East Africa, particularly in connection with political questions relating to the Asiatic community, there was a present misunderstanding and some acrimony in the political atmosphere as the result of past misunderstandings and mistakes. One possessing the right qualities of moderation and single-minded concentration upon high ideals of Mr. Sastry could certainly do good in bringing minds together. What was needed now was helpful mediation rather than sweeping generalisations as those of the hon. member for Dundee (Mr. Johnston).

That hon. member continued, Sir Hilton Young, "and to view with suspicion or even dislike the project for the construction of the Zambezi Bridge. He does not understand, from the way that it will develop some Portuguese coalmines where the wages are low, that they will produce much competition with our coal mines. I cannot profess to be so well informed on the conditions of labour in the particular mine to which he referred as to be able to confirm his deny his statements of fact." I very sincerely maintain that the contention that we could do good in developing one of our own Colonies, we fear, some minor, secondary, and incidental possibility of course an argument which is most unconvincing.

There is an enormous object benefit concerned, to the advantage of the very large black population and of the considerable white population of Nasatali, by the construction of the bridge. A great deal of information as to the economic aspects will be found in the reports of the East Africa Commission and the Commission of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Any one who will read the information made available will be convinced of the economic benefits of the bridge. The natives of Nasatali have big commercial interests. They are important producers of tobacco. They have a large market for it amongst the smokers in the way that their tobacco is crib fed and cabin by rail direct to Durban. The considerable community of white miners in Nasatali had a big interest in the tobacco trade and in tea. One firm known to me has built up a very large estate growing tea. The country may become one of the most important of the tea-growing areas. The absence of a railway connection with the coast is a serious omission.

elsewhere. It is such direct economic advantage to be immediately obtained by the extension of the railway bridge. It is for these reasons that I trust most heartily the assurance that the matter is receiving consideration.

FROZEN COLONIAL DEBTS

The best gains in clearing up the somewhat haphazard methods which have been adopted in some instances can be found in the last issue or other of the Colonies. It has been my lot in the course of the last ten years to become acquainted with the mentality with the finances of a good many Dependencies of the British Empire, and I think that Congress is being impeded to some extent by the large number of frozen old debts owing to the British Treasury and the British taxpayer on schemes carried out in the past, sometimes of advantage to the Colony in question and sometimes of almost much advantage. In many cases the loans are not profit-making and are not able to pay interest. There they are a dead weight upon the development of the Colony in question. The Colony finds it difficult to advance as long as it has a burden of apparently unprofitable debt standing against it. Of course, one has to be careful of the interests of the British taxpayer. The Colony in many cases has had the benefit of the loan and should not be asked to pay it back. Nevertheless, in such cases, as is too rigid a view has sometimes been taken of the interests of the British taxpayer. It would sometimes be more reasonable to consider that the interests of the taxpayer are more involved in the proper and speedy development of the sources of the Colony, in the interests not only of the Colony itself but of the whole Empire than in making too closely to the letter of the original agreement.

"In many of these cases some modification is necessary just as it is necessary in other cases to surprise when the dependence is broken. We find such a case as say 'In the case of private debts the determination of whose debt is considerably more difficult. He will take that for instance of the debts of the Colony. It is not so easy to get rid of these debts as it is possible that in some such case there may be found a solution by which the interests of the British taxpayer could be properly served and at the same time the financial future of the Colony cleared in order that it can obtain the fresh capital which it requires for its proper development. Now we are continually increasing the investment in a large mass of fresh capital in the development of the Empire. A suitable moment may arise in a crisis in one of these matters which may release the Colony from the burden which prevents their development and at the same time preserve in a reasonable manner the interests of the taxpayer."

TRANSPORT IN EAST AFRICA

Referring to transport in East Africa, Sir Samuel Wilson said that progress had not been as one could desire, chiefly because the interest of the year of development and construction had been so great that the Colony itself could do nothing and the work

"Now have a look at these matters from the Report," he continued. "This constitutes the bulk of the interests of the Empire, and tory only the risks or the burdens of the whole of the Empire is urged, not by studying and unlike this that he is criticised as developed, or that Canadian, or any such domination. The interest for a few years in a loan by a legislature of a great territory is very small. The legislature is country. We ought to have more ships in an Indian than the immediate pounds sterling, and Sir. Hilton proposed. We should develop less iron but the Pukuda as a great seaport on behalf of the Empire and people look up to the Colonial ports of Mombasa and attracting money to this colony endorsed. Great difficulties go together and Sir. Wilson will spend on development of the port of Mombasa, to do the same thing that the South African Government is doing in the Transvaal and Natal, combining with each but need to be considered. I believe Smuts's proposal is very good. These are the main features of the certain parts of South African General Staff should be appointed to propose a plan calculated even on a very small scale, in connection with the other and complicated circumstances, and to go forward and some arrangement to make with the other Colony interested in the right to themselves the Union."

AND EAST AFRICA

because of the existence of the great international treaties, commonly known as the "Berlin" Treaties, which have created a free zone throughout the whole of Central Africa, giving an equal right to everybody to settle, develop, trade, and navigate everywhere free. The question we have to consider when this matter will come up for consideration next year is whether in the interest of the country and these territories this freedom is not worth far more than any more limited question we may consider at an early date how far British influence is affected in this matter, and on what line the Government should act when a revision of any of these treaties takes place. I do not say anything on my own behalf except to point out that there is this complete bias to a certain section of the community, and it may or may not be in the interest of trade to make a change in this matter.

The Teaching of English.

Colonel Wedgwood: "I went the other day to Hawaii, in the Sandwich Islands, which is part of the United States. There they have taken the Native population and made them into a civilized, self-respecting, self-reliant people, free American citizens. They speak no language but English. I should like to see the Colonial Empire make more effort, made to teach the Native useful trades. Teach the people to think in English, to think about justice, to think about freedom. That is the foundation of any possible real civilisation of the Native races in our Empire. Give these people what they want—knowledge of English, which is already the *lingua franca* of parts of Asia. It is the *lingua franca* of North America, and it is becoming the *lingua franca* of Africa. French is not better. Latin is not universal. The language of the future is English. If they know that language, then the people can read and think and stand up for their own rights. Whether it be in Palestine or whether it be in Africa, progress and development must follow a knowledge of the language in which progress is possible."

Mr. Ormsby Gore defends Kenya.

Early in his reply Mr. Ormsby Gore said he wished people who criticised Kenya could go and see the place. There is a good deal of loose language used in this. The proposal puts the white settlers up in arms, because the true facts of the country are not realised. One gets the impression that the natives have all been dispossessed, driven from their land, whereas if you go through the Native Reserves you will find thousands herds of cattle, hundreds and thousands of acres of land in European ownership. How many members who criticise Kenya admitted that the country ought not to be an absolutely native land when the facts of the situation are known?"

Take a case, for instance, of the Tete coalfield. It is a perfect example of the way in which the native state of man-made territory is. Now, in Kenya, it is far slower than in the Tete coalfield. However, the natives used to live on the land, and now they do not. You can always find coal and anthracite in Kenya. There is no choice between alternatives. So, if he wants to give away the coalfield to the natives, he can sell the gold or copper or whatever he owns, or he can go with the coalfield. The coalfield is a better alternative, especially if the natives are to be given land.

I was asked a question about slave traffic. I take it that the Red Sea to Aden is a route, and that he intends his information on that subject shall be glad to supply it. He has got the best of the slaves possible, understanding both sides, and the various authorities in that area are fully aware of any slave traffic. We have a very large number of our own slaves in the Slave State. There is no information that there has been any slave traffic or slave trading along the Red Sea from British Bullocky. There is no reason for any slave periodical to go to northern Kenya from Abyssinia. There is no reason for a merely raiding or purchasing of slaves. There is something that might induce a native to do it, namely some of the tribes get into the Hellan and carry them into Abyssinia. The way of getting into

whether those slaves ever get across the Red Sea through Italian Eritrea. That is entirely outside the Colonial Office. We have every reason to suppose that the Red Sea port of Italian, French and British have done a great deal to stop that traffic.

Question of Zambezi Bridge not Solved.

The question of the Zambezi Bridge is still not finally settled, but let me make it clear that, whatever happens, if we are going to connect British Nyasaland with the ports of Beira and develop Nyasaland in any way, and we have got to have a bridge over the Zambezi, that bridge must be in Portuguese territory, because the Zambezi runs almost entirely through Portuguese territory.

Colonel Wedgwood: "We must develop Dar es Salaam."

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "That would be an alternative, but it would mean building a new railway. That is one of the proposals which I tentatively put forward in the report of the Commission on East Africa which was to connect Mombasa through Dar es Salaam by about a 400-mile railway. Remember what the position is. There is a railway in British Nyasaland which runs down from the commercial capital, Blantyre, to the north bank of the Zambezi at Chindio. There is a river which is sometimes twelve miles wide in flood and sometimes so shallow that you cannot get across in anything but small canoes. On the other side of the river, the railway runs right down to the port of Beira. Consequently, you cannot have complete transport and without the existence of this bridge it may or as much as six months in the year prevent importing and exporting anything, but the lightest articles in or out of Nyasaland. Consequently, there is a lowest standard of living, wages, etc., among the 1,250,000 people in British Nyasaland of any part of British Africa. The only hope for the development of Nyasaland's native, or otherwise, is to get the main block of that population in touch with the port so that they can import and export. The Tete coalfield is some way away. At present it is only being used for small river steamers in a particular section of the Zambezi. It has nothing to do with us but belongs entirely to the Portuguese. Certainly not a pound of money guaranteed or otherwise money could go to construct a railway from the Zambezi Bridge, if it is built, to Dar es Salaam. That would be purely a matter for the Portuguese."

The Tete affair.

Mr. Johnston: "Is it not the case that the argument used in justification for building this bridge was that the additional revenue would go over the bridge would help to pay for it, such as the freight from the Tete coalfield, which is in Portuguese territory, and paying wages, £5s. a month?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "That argument was supplementary, and certainly it was not the argument which really ought to count at all. Whether the coal freight is worth it I do not know, and whether the Portuguese are likely to build a 1000-mile railway to connect with the Zambezi, I do not know. If we decide, and it can be arranged, to go forward with the Zambezi bridge, then that will be decided simply and solely as to whether we shall pay British Nyasaland and whether as British produce, such as tea, coffee, maize, and other products, are sufficient to bear with any toll which may be imposed by this country, the charges which would be necessary in connection with its construction. We do not know what those charges will be. The survey is not yet complete, and we do not know how much it would cost to build a bridge. All we know is that the original plans on which it was based on

calculations are probably wrong; and that we have got to get out a new specification before a decision can be taken.

English versus Swahili.

I quite agree that universally throughout the Colonial Empire we have to see that a gradually increasing proportion of the people, as and when funds are available, and as and when the system of elementary education rises, do get a secondary education, and a generous secondary education, even if they take the technical education as well, in the English language. The essence of all higher education amongst native peoples is the introduction of English. I have seen too much of the introduction at an early age of snippets of pure English among the people of West Africa to believe that it does them any good whatever, or enables them either to think in English or to construct in English. If they know a few words of English, though being unable to write it, a type of mentality is produced which causes them to think that they are fully English. As much superior people to their fellows who have had only an education in their own mother-tongue. It is essential that the children should begin their learning in their mother-tongue. You cannot begin to teach a child the use of words unless you do it in the tongue in which it has first learned to think.

The right hon. gentleman is quite wrong in saying that the settlers in Kenya are very anxious for the Natives of Kenya to be taught in Swahili and not in English. The settlers are the very people who have been pressing for English, and it is some of us who have been very doubtful whether, until there is a sufficient supply of teachers, and a much wider spread of a sound vernacular elementary education in the earlier standards, it would be possible to carry on higher education very far. Our Advisory Committee has been, on this question at a very great length and in detail, the advice of missionary organisations and all sorts of people, and we are quite satisfied that the first stage is to endeavour to make a foundation of education in the mother-tongue.

Mr. Lloyd George Criticised.

I have talked to a great many of these people who have asked "Why should our civilisation be ignored? Why should our traditions and our system of thought be swept away? Why should we have only English text-books?" That has been said to me by many Native men, most anxious to cherish all our old adaptations, most useful in their own civilization, and I say quite frankly that I do not advise the British Colonial Empire turning out everybody of all these races in a sealed pattern form. I do not believe that we can do it, or that it is desirable to do it. We have all these races in their various stages.

Talking of races, I know that the right hon. gentleman, the member for Carnarvon Boroughs (Mr. Lloyd George) sneers at the people there who ride bicycles as "niggers," a term which they resent. He called them "niggers riding bicycles." If there is one thing which our African fellow-subjects resent, it is being called "niggers." Of course the right hon. gentleman the member for Carnarvon Boroughs has never taken the slightest interest in any Imperialities of this kind and only refers to it in order to make sharp snubs.

Colonial Veterinary Services.

Mrs. Sandon asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action was being taken on the recommendations of the Report of the Colonial Veterinary Services and as to the formation of a united Imperial service.

Mr. Amer. The recommendations of the Committee appointed to inquire into the question of the organisation and efficiency of the Colonial Veterinary Services have been considered, and the Report (Cmd. 3261) has been sent with my observations thereon, to the various Colonies and Protectorates. In my opinion, the most difficult problem to be faced is the present lack of qualified candidates, and certain Colonial Governments have been asked whether they would be willing to make contributions towards the establishment of a Scholarship Scheme on lines similar to the existing Agricultural Scholarship Scheme. It is my wish to see this Scholarship Scheme brought into being as soon as possible, so that the first selection of scholars may be made during the summer of this year. The Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health has been formed, and, in due course, the two Committees of Animal Health and of Agriculture are expected to develop. Various other recommendations have been approved in principle, but the examination of details is required.

SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S MISSION

Views of Kenya and Uganda.

SIR SAMUEL WILSON having left Nairobi for Uganda on Monday, a Press conference has been issued regarding the evidence tendered by a deputation of the elected members of the Legislative Council and the executive of the Convention of Associations, who considered that the Hilton Young Report hindered the work of bringing the territories together by increasing public suspicion of the motives underlying the federation proposal; that the Commission had under-estimated the possibilities of further white settlement, and that a native political problem would be created by the Report. The majority for improving the machinery for the settlement of native matters of concern interested Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika was recognised, and though the delegation declined to advance any fresh proposals themselves, they assured the Permanent Under-Secretary of State of sympathetic consideration for any proposals of his own. The views of Kikuyu Indians are to be expressed after the arrival of Mr. Sastry.

A joint sub-committee of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, the Uganda Planters' Association, and the Uganda Cotton Association has issued a manifesto memorandum on the Hilton Young Report. Equal representation for each territory on the Central Legislative and Executive Councils is urged, the proposed London organisation is criticised as too vague, and the electing instead of nomination of unofficial members of the Uganda Legislature is proposed. Immediate establishment of an Inter-Colonial Council is advocated, and Sir Milton Young's majority recommendation that the Prokotia Province should be detached from Tanganyika and transferred to Uganda is endorsed. Great dissatisfaction is expressed by the unofficial community in Uganda that Sir Samuel Wilson will spend only three days in the Protectorate.

GENERAL SMUTS AND EAST AFRICA.

One of the main planks in General Smuts's programme for the coming South African General Election is the adoption of a policy calculated eventually to lead to "federation" with Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and to co-operation and some form of linking up with the Mother Country and the British territories to the north of the continent.

MR. AMERY AT THE CORONA CLUB.

Inspiring Review of Colonial Development.

Special to "East Africa."

The annual dinner of the Corona Club gives an opportunity of meeting not only each other, but the headquarters staff, and that they value the occasion is made evident year after year.

Establishing a Record.

Mr. Herbert H. S. Amery, who presided at the twenty-sixth annual dinner of the Club on Friday evening, said they were meeting on the occasion of the anniversary of the King's accession. Sympathy with His Majesty in his illness had been nowhere more genuine than among the people of every colour and race who constituted the great Colonial Empire, who viewed with affection the human and personal interest of the Royal Family in their affairs. The most recent instance of that interest was the visit of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester to the East African territories. We are looking forward, added the Secretary of State, to a visit from His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar whose dominions have been the scene of very few of those happenings which give occasion to headlines in the Press, but of a very real and steady progress during all his reign.

I have broken all records in presiding for the fifth year in succession over this gathering. (Loud applause.) This is the ninth year in which we have gathered together by common consent, a quaternity which marks the fiery enthusiasm of Mr. J. Jeffries, and it is I believe the thirteenth year that Mr. Joel has done all the heavy clerical work; this Club, which has grown from 300 to over 2,000 members, owes a great debt to Mr. Joel for his devoted labours. To make quite certain of achieving my record I had to suggest that the date of the dinner should be fixed before the General Election. (Laughter.)

Sir Samuel Wilson's Task.

We have only one Governor here on the Continent. The needs of the service make it easier for Governors to be in or near London on the first Wednesday in June. Laughter), a date which affords special opportunities for the study of animals in bandy in action. (Renewed laughter.) Another absentee is the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sammy Wilson. General commerce cannot shine in two hemispheres at the same time, and at this moment it is being fully radiating in East Africa, diffusing the contagion of refreshment, common sense, and abating such heat as come over us as the Hilton Young Report may have done. (Laughter.) The recommendations of that Report will only say that they are of the most important and far-reaching character and that I am deeply indebted to Sir Hilton Young and his colleagues for their untiring labours. Sir Samuel Wilson shall come in to listen, to learn, mark and inwardly digest, to find out what is workable and what is not, and to bring back a report which will form the basis of action of a Government and Parliament in six months' time.

We deeply deplore the passing of Mr. Lupton, who had already played a notable part in making the greatness of this country to the admiration

of the world. He entered on the wonderful partnership of his life with a single and firm aim, and he died to the last regard with deepest sympathy on his departure. (Applause.) As to the fate of these selected heroes of those who have to face the task of their life's field. They have to face the task of keeping the flag flying at the masthead's side, and of preserving the home life. Let them my dearest friends for the work which they are doing. (Applause.)

At the year's change there were changes. Mr. Amery mentioned that Mr. Gambier had been succeeded by Sir Edward Ellice, and that Mr. T. W. Houghton was now going to the Island to take over the over-worked post of that beautiful, useful, but for a long time past unattractive, post of Commissioner of Transport-locked Colony. West Africa indeed had been waiting for a few of its officials to be sent up in file. (Laughter.) Mr. M'Nair, Sir John M'Nair, had become Colonial Secretary of Kenya, not long ago. Mr. Scott had gone first to become Colonial Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, and then, when Mr. John Scott had further east to the Straits Settlements.

Creative Years.

I began by saying that I had achieved a record by my fifth year of chairmanship, he continued. Whether I am to meet you again is on the knees of the gods—and of the goddesses. (Laughter.) They live upon me, this will be the last time we meet, and so I feel tempted to cast my eye back upon our achievements and to glance into the future.

These have been creative years, mainly preparatory and the fruit of my efforts will be garnered by our successors. We have undertaken tasks of organisation and equipment to create the machinery required for the tasks that will confront the Colonial Empire in the coming generation. The first great step was the separation of the Colonial Office from the Home Office. Since then we have endeavoured to reconstruct our organisation. I have as I said the advantage of a financial adviser, but I have had the advantage of the finance I wanted. Colonial Development and announced by the Prime Minister will mean the beginning of the inspiring of patriotic endeavour on the hands of the Colonial Secretaries to stimulate progress throughout the Colonial Empire. That stimulation will be required for some systems of transport, for public works, for all time throughout Africa to that immemorial curse of head portage. I hope we will be able to use it for agricultural research, for instance.

Laying Foundations.

Thanks in no small measure to the assistance I have received from Mr. Crosby Gore and Lord Lovat a loud applause was given to the foundations of a system of scientific cultures adequately staffed at headquarters and with the necessary publications, which will make available the British Empire's model to all the world in agricultural and vocational science. The tropical world is of infinite importance to the world where produce comes from, and especially where that same produce is the stimulus of progress. To collect the best in the medical world and to interest the medical profession is one of the most important functions of this Club, and no doubt the medical profession can be great in health and in the promotion of the welfare of the British Empire and the rest of the world. The British Empire has become a world power, and the British Empire must be a world authority. The British Empire must be a world leader, and the British Empire must be a world administrator.

EAST AFRICA DESCRIBED BY THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

at the meeting

We were highly commendable efforts, giving the work we had kind come to take up in East Africa, as to what its history has been, and what English and German and British settleys have done there. The people of the Imperial Institute, South Africa, and this school, did a lot of good lectures on East Africa, and the summer course week over a hundred and twenty schools had indicated that they were still their scholars had a judge from the audience, and one of our lectures given recently to the emigrants has been claimed for the highest.

After a film of the country, we unfortunately called the sisal grass industry, was shown, Mr. Russell Orr, City Director of Education, Kenya, gave a brilliant vivid sketch of the history of Kenya, emphasising very rightly the blessings of the present British colony and the immense benefits the hard work of the settlers in developing the country.

On the first Muhammadan period, perhaps the most important point in this country, was Mr. Orr's description of its influence on the life of the Maasai tribes and ends of the jungle. The Sultan was shown, but when he declared 800 thousand wars at once he was great and very mighty indeed. There was great misery among the Maasai, half of whom died from the cold, so that there was in good proportion and sets a number of merchants, grave robbers, who were seen in those days. Some of them were the slave traders, because the Maasai was in communion with all the tribes of East Africa, as far as the Chinese fleet visited East Africa in 1324. It appears Muhammadan ruler described his kingdom as a great and rich empire, and the slaves as fine items, very costly, so that the slaves whom would eat much, a congregation would do.

The Portuguese, who were doing in the second period, were situated at the port of Mombasa, and the town on the east coast, and increased greatly with what they had known in the West Africa. The lecturer said a Burka, a garment, the prowess of the city of Portugal, had gone — the holiness of those who first came to the Cape in 1488 and the famous Vasco da Gama, who had two hundred ships, the Portuguese entered to quiet the coast, and they were appointed by Governor of Ethiopia, who was established in 1498 from 1500 to 1608; but their rule was cruel and the leading saint of Portuguese, Jesus, died there, where for thirty three years as the small wife of Jesus resisted the attacks of a multitude of Arabs, was the beginning of the end.

Great Britain makes the Desert bloom.

In the year 1860, the English arrived and were welcomed with personal courtesy. They had made their capital of Zanzibar, and founded a colony in Zanzibar, which became the centre of trade on the coast. He sent his men to buy the capture of slaves and increase the slaves. In 1870, a slave market in Zanzibar, a slave girl could be bought for twenty-five dollars, a man or woman for \$6 or £1. Mr. Orr mentioned the fact that it was

a question of the slaves, which brought about litigation in East Africa, and the agreement to this end were under the name of the Amriti, much to the indignation of the subjects who regarded as oppression and a pernicious form of punishment. Said Said died in 1888, having established Zanzibar as the centre of the world's slave trade.

Mr. Orr then recapitulated his story of the Partition of Africa, telling on the formation of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and the handing over of the administration to the Foreign Office in 1895 and to the Colonial Office in 1907, and detailing the wonderful developments of the last twenty five years. Native coffee, sisal and sisal grew where nothing but bush and thorn used to be seen, and the settlers had in very many instances blossomed like the rose. Nor were the native children forgotten. The Native Institute with girls was founded, and the lectures by the Government was done all to could to improve the Native and the conditions of his life.

Attention of Audience Held.

Most of the slides in Kenya and Uganda which were then shown were good, especially the coloured ones and two of a charging elephant, but some of the black pictures could hardly have interested even the ignorant of the difficulties of taking photo. Pictures of wild animals in their natural surroundings. The lecture concluded with a cinema film of the clove industry of Zanzibar.

What the reader will ask, were the reactions of a young audience to the strange scenes? Well, we were amused. The boys in scanty clothing busily drying sisal, unconventional costumes in the streets of Zanzibar, the skill of the coconut climber, the cheering gam of the zanzibar drum, all tickled the European class of children immensely, and language was heard and spoken as if they were obviously interested as well as no easy task to entertain some of the elementary school children, for the past few weeks, but it was evident that their attention was held. They must have learned something after all, they must have been impressed by the greatness, especially of the beneficial civilising influence of the British in Kenya. In this class, however, it is a great pleasure to hear the boys speak of their fellow countrymen, as they do, as well as our old ones.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Empire Society, which was held on Wednesday, November 25, at the Royal Albert Hall, to receive and discuss the annual report of the Council, and to consider the business. An interesting resolution is one authorising the Council to proceed to the purchase of a building, to furnish and equip the same, and to let the premises in North London, and to erect a gable or gable over the existing entrance to the windows, and on the gable, to place a crest and an inscription, all on the payment of £1000.

Mr. H. G. Moore, Vice-President, in the chair, and Mr. J. E. L. D. Smith, Secretary, in the office, the speakers of the day, and the audience, were present.

LORD OLIVER AND EAST AFRICA.

Our invitation still met with acceptance.

Three days after his arrival

In your review will adopt my recommendation to them to read my book for themselves, they will be able then to gain my views on Imperialism much more fully and accurately than we could do from my accepting the "invitations" you have addressed to me in East Africa. The issue of *Clarke's* did not teach me, and I do not know whether my description of your reviewer's quotations with regard to that book were interpreted as "or understood." If your reviewer interpreted as he suggests "without justice" in among a truncated quotation relating to the treatment of Natives by the Germans, or one relating to the treatment by the South African Government, as it had also referred to the same agents, he certainly did not "select" and fabricate those two quotations with any care to preclude the inevitable misinterpretation.

On Hall,

OLIVIER.

London, Chin

Lord Oliver it will be noticed continues to evade the charge that East Africa has recently extended its dominion over which he writes in his Manchester speech. In his Manchester speech he declared that the country of Tanganyika had been broken up into small British colonies, and that I am not in agreement with him. I am not in agreement with him, and I am not in agreement until we have a word with him. Lord Oliver writes in these words: "The speech of Lord Oliver denied using the word 'colonies' in the sense of 'territories' referred to the word 'territories' in the speech of Sir Harry Johnston. As a former Colonial Secretary, Sir Harry Johnston, and as a man who has written so much and so often about Government, he ought to speak no more to make his position clear."

He again repeats his speech, begs the issue. He says nothing about the speech of Lord Oliver, and makes no reference to the speech of Sir Harry Johnston, and yet he uses it to prove his point. The allies against the Press will satisfy any reader who seems to many of our readers to be making up his mind.

Our reviewer, to whom Lord Oliver's stand-point was communicated, replies as follows: "As Lord Olivier's interpretation of my views of territories, the four quotations cited above show to sufficient advantage that singular instances may occur where a growing quality may form the basis of territorial argument. They are, however, statements of a very temporary and transitory nature, and others, perhaps more numerous, may have been made by him. However, it is obviously subject to a number of qualifications, those quotations being no evidence in favour of Lord Oliver's stand-point of his theories."

A READER'S VIEW OF THE CONTROVERSY.

Why does Lord Oliver not reply?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Having read Lord Oliver's book, our review of his discussion, and read in your last week's paper a long article on that, in my opinion, of majority of the critics, against them and in their own finished self-service, I desire to inform the public that you have applied to his letter, and to all other friends on this side to the continent, constantly interested about them, that your paper is doing excellent work in exposing such attacks and in spreading knowledge of our territories. His lordship, as you

very rightly say, cannot consider himself at all with East African developments unless he studies East Africa closely and regularly.

Lord Oliver says he writes for a living. Why does he not set the good example of other members of Parliament who went to East Africa inclined to criticise learned much more detailed to appreciate the qualities of the settlers, who the Hilton Young Commissioners have just declared are of as good quality as the Government's own administrative officers—and they, I think, Lord Oliver will admit, are chosen with the greatest care from the best material produced by our leading Universities.

But still why does he not visit the territories himself? Mr. Gurnby Gore and some of our other members of Parliament who went to East Africa inclined to criticise learned much more detailed to appreciate the qualities of the settlers, who the Hilton Young Commissioners have just declared are of as good quality as the Government's own administrative officers—and they, I think, Lord Oliver will admit, are chosen with the greatest care from the best material produced by our leading Universities.

If Lord Oliver did not say he was glad the British Empire was being broken up, why did he not write at the time to the newspapers your question and tell them he was misreported? That would seem to have been the reasonable thing to do, especially in view of the wide prominence given to his alleged utterances.

As you say it is important that the Empire should know where he stands in this matter. He has, with fifty years of public experience behind him, will surely realise this.

F. H. Parker.

London, N.

Yours faithfully,

HOPPER.

THE SPELLING OF "ZAMBEZI."

A Northern Rhodesian opinion.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Is the spelling of "Zambezi" of sufficient importance to warrant another letter in your valuable paper? A river that flows through the land of so many tribes is bound to have many spellings, and even different names.

I think my friend the Rev. T. C. Young is too drastic in his criticism of Sir Harry Johnston, who have lived for some thirty years at the sources of the Chambeshi river, and think Sir Harry was not so far out when he considered the root to be "kutu," meaning "whiteness."

"Kutu" = "zue" Verbal root in the language (Chibemba) which means sparkling, glistening, &c., when the sun's rays are reflected from a piece of water. This root is found in words like *mkulu* (*mkulizi*) = water or tears; *nzere* (*nzere*) = sun; *nzemba* (*nzemba*) = moon; *nzewa* (*nzewa*) = milk; *nzewa* (*nzewa*) = pool—but also in *nzewa* (*nzewa*)—which rather cuts out the idea of "whiteness" or "coldness." I have tried to follow up the idea of "coldness" from *kutu* (*nzewa*) to be out as a fire, but it does not apply to the snow and other examples well as the idea of sparkling or shining, glistening or glittering.

I also am a "badly-dowelled Scot," but make no claim to a greater likelihood of correct pronunciation. In Northern Rhodesia, at any rate, we have "English" and even French whom we acknowledge as masters of Banua words.

Yours faithfully,

Edinburgh.

M. W. S. Z.

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"EAST AFRICA."

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of the East African Section.

Special Report for

At last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce Sir Humphrey Leggett, the Chairman, intimated that their resolution regarding protective duties on certain articles imported into East Africa had been communicated by the Colonial Office to the governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and had been referred to the Kenya Trade Committee.

As Sir William Williams, chairman of the Commission appointed to enquire into import duties in East Africa, had recommended that it was decided to ask the Colonial Office to permit him to take evidence in the Colony, since some of the principal firms interested in the industry were situated in London and Liverpool and their directors could give technical evidence unavailable in Uganda, it was

Lighterage in Tanganyika Territory.

The Dar es Salaam Chamber said Mr. W. A. M. Sims had disapproved of the intention of the Tanganyika Government to acquire and perform lighterage at the ports. But the draft Ordinance which had now arrived, gave no indication that the Government intended to acquire and carry out the services, though the "Objects and Reasons" section at the end of the Bill definitely stated that the services could be directly undertaken by the Government itself. This contradicted the provisions of the Ordinance which did not empower the Government to operate. He would join in any protest against such work being done by Government, for the result had always been disastrous. The Bill itself spoke from the above schedule, which had apparently no legal force, seemed to turn reasonable, though a few slight amendments might be desirable. If several new lighterage companies were to start in the port confusion would become worse, if nothing else. There were now three companies operating in Dar es Salaam, one being usually busy, all two doing little, and with five companies there would obviously be less work for each, but plant would still have to be maintained, with the result that rates must go up.

Major Walsh thought the Bill which had been launched in Tanganyika in such a fashion, clumsy and dangerous, and Mr. H. J. Lehmann, speaking as a Dar es Salaam resident, believed government interference would make things worse.

Mr. Wiggleworth, who urged that the Section should oppose government interference of any kind, objected to licensing, and considered that competition would meet the argument that the number of operating companies might be artificially increased, for no one would operate unless safe commercial prospects justified such a course.

The principles of "Government acquisition" and operation of lighterage would, said the Chairman, probably be opposed by everyone in that room (he said), but probably everyone would agree that some provision for traffic management in the port was necessary.

Mr. Wiggleworth: "We may have a Port Trust, but we don't want Government to step in."

Sir Humphrey Leggett replied that even if Dar es Salaam were sufficiently advanced for a port trust, it might be a considerable time before such a body

would be formed of citizens, for one thing, because that only the first reading of the Ordinance in the House of Commons at the Ports was taken at the last session of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika. At the second and third readings were not taken, the Government appears to have been unable to find time for postpone, and at the fourth reading the

came intervening, and some management seemed absolutely essential in the meantime. Did the Section object to the powers conferred by the Bill? Many of the provisions must inevitably come in, Mr. Sims pointed out; surely it was better to have no rights built them up gradually.

Mr. Wiggleworth, however, pleaded that, even in the section thought something of the kind necessary, a committee on the spot should be demanded, for the Bill was not wanted.

To oppose the Bill entirely would, Sir Humphrey Leggett thought, lay the Section open to deserved criticism. The three points at issue were (1) traffic management, (2) lighterage, and (3) whether the Government should take powers to acquire and operate lighterage.

Several members supported the idea of the appointment of a committee composed principally of representatives of the Dar es Salaam and Tanga Chambers, but Mr. Lehmann thought it wiser to ask the Chamber what, if anything, they wished done.

Mr. Wiggleworth having reiterated his wish to see the Bill withdrawn and a motion to that effect having been proposed and seconded, the Chairman moved an amendment that the Section unanimously opposed Government acquisition and operation of lighterage, considered that insufficient time had been given for adequate study of the details of the Bill, and therefore requested that the measure should not be introduced into the Legislative Council until the local Chambers had submitted their views to Government. After considerable discussion during which Mr. Albany Portlock argued that if power to purchase and operate were excluded from the Bill the authorities would be handicapped in their negotiations with the lighterage companies, Sir Humphrey Leggett's motion was carried.

The Port of Tanga.

The views of the Tanga Chamber of Commerce and of Sir Donald Cameron, the conditions at the port were, after a short delay, laid known to the section, the former, according to Mr. Sims, represented the views of the people who lived in the town while that of the Governor was that he had not been in Tanganyika for two full years.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, mentioning that the matter had that morning been considered by the Joint East African Board, said that he understood into (1) the general principles concerning the East African port, (2) the port of Tanga, and (3) the scheme for future traffic and port development at Tanga. Great losses had been suffered in port because development had not kept ahead of facilities, and he had suggested that the local Government, ignored dependencies, be approached again and similarly Chancery, the Admiralty, and other bodies. Developments were proceeding in the Dependencies far more rapidly than the governments often recognised, and it was clearly necessary that the Administrations should consult with the local communities in laying out their programmes for the ports, some of which were undoubtedly planned to day and were certainly quite incapable of handling the 30% or 40% increase in traffic which was absolutely certain to come within the next thirty or forty years. That section might like to have the Tanga memorandum reprinted.

Mr. Wiggleworth: "I will do so on April 18. Ed."

Mr. Wiggleworth wished to submit a list to the Joint Board which would cover the whole of Colonial Africa, and within a couple of months he could bring across the necessary statistics. Moreover, the Ward had been returning a good deal of information

committee to deal with the subject. This statement is scarcely accurate.

The Chairman considered the Section should propagate its position, for the Chamber was a mercantile body, which should deal with this issue. His main object was to get things done without delay, and to leave it to the Joint Board would inevitably entail delay. The Section therupon decided to approach the Colonial Office direct.

Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions

The chairman said that at the last meeting Major Walsh had outspokenly criticised the Tanganyika Exhibition. As a result, the Section had received three telegrams of protest from Dar es Salaam [Published by East Africa on April 22].

The telegrams having been read Major Walsh said that their phraseology proved them to have come from the same source, so that they could be safely discounted. He was accustomed to hear cables in stammering English, and it was clear his intention to put down a word of his own. To term the Tanganyika exhibition as grotesque to call it the deer vs. lion show would have been all right. The arguments were then inadequate, and although an appeal had been made for funds in this connection recently it was even impossible to tell him what they would have to pay for stand space.

The idea of improving trade between Great Britain and Tanganyika was laudable, but the Exhibition could achieve nothing in that direction. The best results of that kind would come when Tanganyika was open to British settlement, and settlement would not be helped by the exhibition, on the Committee of which there was not a single person representing the important Tanga district. There was no such interest on this side, and he did not see how business could be done in stimulated. Machinery was bought by the big plantations in this country, and the produce of the Territory was sold chiefly here and not in Dar es Salaam.

To one could say that it was opposed to properly run exhibitions. At Wembley, for instance, one of his companies had £30 in London, and another £250 in East Africa, and they would always suggest the right type of display. Publicity in this country has been very restricted and not effective. He, like many others, had received a postcard which seemed at first to show a market place in Tanganyika harbour. It was a landing stage where all represented a certain number of sisal plants, every one of which was being represented as decaying. (Laughter). Could anything be more absurd? Would a man who wished to sell a motor car depict it with burst tyres? The exhibition was not being run as an exhibition at all. It could be a gymkhana, and his only regret was that he would not be able to attend.

Major Dale said that some time ago he had been informed that ninety-three firms had communicated with the Secretaries in Dar es Salaam on the subject of displaying their goods, and the first circular issued by the London Office had brought eight or nine inquiries from British firms. After further inquiry had brought better response twenty-one firms approaching the Office with the object of showing certain people and companies had also asked whether they could present prizes, and the response so far had been decidedly encouraging.

An Eloquent Appeal

Mr. H. D. Lehmann said that the first meeting held in Dar es Salaam had been so poorly advertised that he could only guess who attended and who

wanted to go and at having been asked to do so wanted to see the exhibition a success. He had done everything in his power to contribute to that end. Major Walsh was, however, still anxious to assist in the progress of the exhibition, so he had asked him to go to the London office in his territory. It would not be merely a Dar es Salaam function, for every chamber of commerce in the Territory and every branch of the local European Association had been called in to assist. Probably they would not get many shillings worth of presents for every pound spent, at least, not at present, but he hoped that will pull together to ensure success. Major Walsh had, it is doubtful, but one told him his foolishness and he was going to ask Major Walsh to give them a gesture of encouragement.

Mr. Henry Borlotti suggested that the action should reflect the view of good wishes from the exhibition. The poster seemed to be one of Major Walsh's stumbling blocks, but the poling-stick plants were at least pleasant, and the bullock were the foundations of future mutations and the promise of a generation to come. (Laughter).

The Chairman said Tanganyika should be indebted to Mr. Lehmann for his eloquent plea. Many British firms had communicated with him (Sir Humphrey Leggitt) regarding the exhibition, and the Section and the London Office had done their best to assist.

Major Walsh reiterated that the exhibition might have started under much happier auspices, and that he personally had heard very little propaganda on its behalf, said that when he was in Dar es Salaam he had been asked for financial assistance and had refused on the grounds that proper arrangements were not being made. Enthusiastic managers of his estates had booked stand space, which bookings he had cancelled but as a direct result of Mr. Lehmann's speech he would cable immediately to release stand space if it still available (Applause). It was, however, regrettable that he and his interests should have been kept at arm's length, because he had indulged in certain concessions in this par-

£900,000. FED. N. RHODESIA.

Funding for the N. Rhodesia Corporation, which the American mining and financial company of New York was anxious to provide a few years ago, is now to be provided by an important British group, consisting of the British South Africa Co., British Metal Corporation, Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, Rhodesian African Mining and Rio Tinto, M. Rothschild & Sons, Union Corporation, the Metall Company and Minerals Separation. Ordinary capital is to be increased from £500,000 to £750,000 by the creation of another 250,000 ordinary shares and 25,000 preference shares in N. Rhodesia are to be created to increase the authorised capital to £1,000,000. The new scheme provides some £600,000 of new money for N. Rhodesia.

Those critics of Kenya who never tire of alleging that the Native labourer works for a bare pittance might profitably note that the latest agricultural census shows that Native squatters on European estates until quite less than 92,000 acres. The total number of squatters is 110,682 comprising 29,060 men, 33,329 women and 45,384 children, and the area cultivated by them is 10,000 acres. The number of stock owned by squatters on European holdings is 22,244 cattle, 212,151 sheep and 6000 goats. So they do not seem to live very hardly after all.

PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lewis have returned home.

Aroundon Lewin is on his way back to Mas-

ore and Lady Delamere is at present visiting South Africa.

General and Mrs. C. S. Sladen have arrived in South Africa from Congo.

Mr. George Gordon, the well-known Nyasaland pioneer, is staying in Arderon.

Mr. L. C. Wood, Town Clerk of Lincoln, has been appointed Town Clerk of Nairobi.

Dr. R. A. Newton recently arrived in Northern Rhodesia on first appointment as Medical Officer.

Viscountess Hill, who has been spending the summer in East Africa, arrived in London last week.

Sir John and Lady Ramsden were among the guests of the Prince of Wales at a dinner party last night.

We learn with regret of the death in Basra of Major L. C. Batten, local Secretary of Barracks and stores.

A marriage has taken place at Over Weston of Mr. J. A. N. Thatchery of Nyasaland, to Miss

We learn with regret the recent death in Johannesburg of Mr. B. Royle, a planter in the Mlomo district of Nyasaland.

Germany friends in Kenya will be interested to hear that Mrs. G. A. S. Athcote has recently reported home from Northern Rhodesia.

The Rev. G. May left England last week for Northern Rhodesia to give temporary help at a time during the rainy season.

Mr. J. Hammond, of the Marine Lines, British Mpwanwa, Tanganyika Territory, is about to make home on leave during next month.

Two Frenchmen, Comte Pierre de Varlemont and M^r Roger Lacet, have returned to France after crossing Africa from Dakar to Port Sudan by motor lorry.

The Nakuru branch of the Overseas League held an inaugural dinner on St. George's Day. The Honorary Secretary of the branch is Captain A. F. Selfe.

Mr. Leonard Fleischman, the South African writer whose article on bees have given pleasure to many East African settlers, is at present visiting the Mother Country.

Mr. H. B. Johnson, who has lived in Kenya for the past sixteen years, recently addressed the Livingstonia Pastoral Club on the civilising value of British settlement in the Colony.

Mr. A. D. Lewis, Director of Irrigation in the Union of South Africa, who came to Kenya at the end of 1925 to report on irrigation in the Colony, is at present in his winter quarters.

Mr. J. V. Burgess, Captain of the s.s. "Kifaru," was recently married in Dar es Salaam to Miss Ivy E. Grove, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Grove of Enfield, Middlesex.

Mr. H. S. Munro, an American mining engineer of great experience, is to succeed Mr. C. B. King as consulting engineer in Northern Rhodesia to the Anglo-American Corporation.

Sir Henry Birchenough, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Morcom, left London on Friday last for Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and does not expect to return to England until the end of July.

Colonel Watson, Commandant of the first Battalion of the Rhodesia Regiment, who has left Southern Rhodesia on promotion of his previous appointment, will be greatly missed in the Colony.

Among those now on the water for Mombasa are Mr. J. R. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Charters, Mr. S. E. Haworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Maxwell, Mr. H. J. Oliver, and Mr. H. E. Schwartz.

General Sir Alexander S. Cobbe, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Northern Command (East Indies), who has been granted home leave until October, will this V.C. in command the 100th campaign.

Major A. E. Parker has been re-elected President of the Moshi Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. Grant as Vice-President. The Committee consists of Messrs. Steinberg, Smith, Edgar Beech, Arneson and Modiji Nazarali.

John Denison, former chairman of the Eastern and Associated Cosmetics, whose death we reported some few weeks ago, left unsettled properties of the gross value of £37,503, with his executors of £1,200.

Mr. F. W. Taitson of the South African snake authority has devised a new treatment for epilepsy made from the venom of the puff adder and Cape cobra. The results obtained are understood to be better than those obtained from any other remedy.

Mr. G. E. J. Gen. D. M. M. who was for some time private secretary at the Colonial Office to Mr. Louis Mountbatten, has been appointed Secretary to the Committee appointed by Mr. Amery to consider the existing system of appointment in the Colonial Service and in the public service of the Dependencies not possessed of responsible Government.

Mr. R. P. Winter, only son of Sir Richard Whistrey, who has recently returned to England from a tour of East Africa, has just adopted a Liberal candidate for the forthcoming election of Southamptonshire.

Mr. A. D. Lefebvre, a U.S. States banker and merchant, who accompanied by his wife and two children and his two brothers and their wives, has just completed a safari in Tanganyika and Kenya, exhibited a cinematograph film as she passed through Nairobi recently.

Commander E. W. E. Callwell, O.B.E., R.N. (retired), who gave a missionary talk from the London wireless station on Sunday last, is an old Kenya settler who having joined the Church Missionary Society, founded in the Toro district of Uganda a school for Natives in Bush African schools.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. S. Moir, of Kambu, have arrived in this country on leave, but we regret to report that Mrs. Moir was taken seriously ill on the voyage home, had to undergo an operation in the British Hospital at Port Said, and that a further operation will need to be performed at an early date. Her East African friends will wish her speedy and complete restoration to health.

Congratulations to Major W. Stormont, of the Italian Travel Bureau in London, upon whom the King of Italy has conferred the Order of the Crown of Italy in recognition of his services. East Africans will know Major Stormont in connection with the services of the Compagnie Italiano Transatlantica, better known as the Citta Line by whose vessels many East Africans now travel.

At the recent meeting of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Colonization to which the colonies divided between the National Radium Fund and King Edward's Hospital Fund, is making very rapid progress. Amongst donations from those in the East African interests are the following: Lord and Lady Inchiquin, £20,000; the Hon. Henry Mond, £1,000; Sir Robert Williams, £1,000; Lord Woolavington, £1,000; Sir Edmund Davis, £500; British Smith Alcock, £250; Sir F. Eckstein, £250; Lord Downe, £200; Pauling & Co., Ltd., £100; Mr. Reginald and Lady Lingard, £100; Mr. John Allen, £15; Mr. Sir Montague Barlow, £100; Mr. Bertram Heilbron, £12.12s.; Mr. G. J. Pichler, £100; and Mr. and Mrs. Sir Herbert King Hall, 10s. ad.

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AFYA COLONY.—Seller at present at Home wishes to negotiate Sale of one partly developed Coffee and Maize Farm in healthy high altitude District in order to concentrate on development of neighbouring property; area 2,000 acres, including 20 acres six-year-old coffee, about 250 acres maize and 100 acres white and other timber. In addition about 1,000 acres land suitable for coffee and maize, balance being excellent land for Post Office and Railway Station only half a mile away. Labour ample, rainfall reliable, abundant permanent water, also valuable sandstone. House and farm buildings remain on mortgage. For particulars apply to Mr. J. H. Titchfield, 29 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1. Excellent opportunity to acquire going concern.

NYASALAND'S NEW GOVERNOR

Appointments of Mr. Thomas.

We are officially informed that His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Thomas Henry Whitley Thomas, C.M.G., O.B.E., at present Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Nyasaland Protectorate in succession to Sir Charles Rivington, whose period of office will shortly expire. He will ratify both Nyasaland and Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Theinta is because his promotion is so well merited and Nyasaland because it will be under the charge of a man who, as a friend of ours of twenty years' standing told us this week, "is a thoroughly good common-sense fellow without a trace of a bad temper, a good sportsman in every sense of the word, an officer who has always got things done, and who was as popular with settlers as with his fellow officials in both Kenya and Uganda." There is praise which any man might value.

The new Governor, who was educated at Leatherhead and Queen's College, Cambridge, went out to Kenya for the first time in August, 1909, as an Assistant District Commissioner, but after about eighteen months in the districts he was transferred to the Secretariat, in which he spent the rest of his service in East Africa; from 1917 to 1919 he was Clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils and in 1918 was a member of the East African Civil Service Commission. In January, 1919, he was transferred to Uganda as Assistant Chief Secretary, acting as Chief Secretary from June of the year of his appointment until the following April, for part of the time undertaking the duties of Governor's deputy. Early in 1921 he was transferred to Nigeria as principal Assistant Secretary, and the past seven years has occupied various offices in West Africa.

Mr. Thomas, who was one of the crack "Soccer" footballers of the Nairobi Gymkhana Club, plays tennis, golf, cricket and other games well, has always been accessible to non-officials and will we are confident bring a valuable store of experience, enthusiasm, and goodwill to the development of the peaceful country to which he has been posted. Mr. Thomas married some years ago a daughter of Colonel Montgomery, Commissioner of Lands in Kenya, who will be remembered by many of our readers as Red Cross Commissioner during the East African Campaign.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended April 30.

KENYA COLONS.—Nursing Sisters. Miss D. Barratt, Miss M. E. Bennett, Miss G. Evans, Miss D. N. Glanville, Miss V. Peoples, Miss R. Walpole, Medical Officers. Dr. J. E. Cowden, Mr. I. M. D. Cleve, Mr. P. G. Greston, Mr. A. E. Swarbrick, Assistant Medical Officers. Dr. Miss A. M. Knapman.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Surveyors. Mr. A. N. Francombe, Mr. G. W. J. Thompson. **Assisting Sister.** Miss E. N. White. **Medical Officers.** Lieutenant J. W. Walters, Medical Administration, Flight Officer D. M. F. Fogg.

UGANDA.—Field Geologists. Mr. J. Davies. **Medical Officers.** Mr. J. McLean. **Veterinary Officer.** Mr. F. G. Stewart.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

May Meeting of Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa."

At the May meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Hart in the chair, Lord Cranworth, Major General Sir Hubert Gough, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. Campbell Hastings, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Sir Philip Richardson, M.P., Mr. A. M. Sim, Colonel G. M. Morris, Major Blake Taylor, Colonel C. W. Walker, Major Comand W. J. and Miss Harvey (Secretary).

Lord Invergordon, Colonel M. M. Hartigan, and Mr. W. A. M. Sim were elected individual members of the Board.

In extending a welcome to Colonel C. W. G. Walker, the Chairman said that the Council always welcomed East African friends, and had hoped that Major F. A. T. Denton might have been present, but he was at the moment on holiday in Switzerland.

Two Meetings on the Same Day.

Major Hart also drew the attention of the Council to the fact that a meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce had been fixed for that afternoon. The meeting of the first Wednesday of each month was recognised as occupied by the meeting of the Joint Board, and he considered it most unfortunate that a meeting of the East African Section should be called for the afternoon of the same day, to which Sir Humphrey Leggett, Chairman of the Section, replied that the meeting had been called to deal with a matter of urgency, namely, the receipt of cables from Dar es Salaam in connection with Major Walsh's criticisms of the Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. Major Walsh having explained that the Secretary of the Chamber had declared that another date could equally well have been fixed, the Chairman intimated that the point at issue seemed to be a question for settlement by the London Chamber and not by the Board.

Tanga Harbour.

The following memorandum on the present condition of Tanga harbour was submitted by Major Walsh:

A memorandum was recently submitted by Sir Donald Cameron, and considerable publicity has been given to the views put forward by him on the port of Tanga.

Before dealing with his memorandum it is well to record that the memorandum has not been based on a personal inspection of the port of Tanga, as up to the time that I left Tanga a few months ago Sir Donald Cameron had not visited the port for approximately two and a half years. Therefore, any views expressed by him must be accepted as coming from his own subordinate staff rather than from his own observations.

(1) In dealing with the actual Tanga trade figures the correct figure of inward cargo was 31,300,000 bags/tons and for outward cargo 33,170 mill of fadings/tons, both of which increases on the estimated figures for the year given by Sir Donald Cameron, the difference being that he estimated the import Tanga figure at 26,500, whereas the actual figure was 40,230, wherefore the figure he gave as 40,230, whereas the actual figure should read 33,170 tons.

(2) In his memorandum, curiously enough, an endeavour has been made to minimise the imports of Tanga generally, and particularly its importance to the country as an outlet for its own domestic produce, and a considerable portion of the produce from the Tanga area which has found an outlet elsewhere has been omitted.

The entire export trade of the Territory in 1913 was valued at £1,205,000. The value of the Dar es Salaam export trade is given at £1,000,000, i.e., 30% of the total trade. The value of the Tanga trade over the same period is given at £1,001,000, i.e., 33% of the total trade of the Territory.

From these comparative figures it will be seen that the importance of Tanga in relation to Dar es Salaam is

established, and as far as Tanga's importance has proved to be so productive as was anticipated for the time, it is of consideration as Dar es Salaam.

(3) The conclusion to be drawn from (1) and (2) is that extension of storage space is necessary if so, whence the import shed space can be increased by taking up a portion of the export shed.

The export shed space is sufficient just now, but in a short time it will be insufficient. The Tanga harbour is mainly concerned with Kilindini for the Moi River, and so, so far as the export side of the port is concerned, it is desirable to give up Tanga her share of tonnage for a time. It is evident that the exports from Tanga would greatly be diminished if Her Excellency quoted the usual railway earnings as a reasonable minimum for the importance of Tanga, yet the increased storage space and space suggested would be instrumental in increasing those earnings.

The finding of the draw bridge is the absolute criterion of its capacity. The surface of the quay is still bad and badly arranged and whereas no single crane in the yard and the sum of trucks for dock shoring work only is insufficient to keep the quay free at times of peak load again, it is not clear what is the usual formula employed to calculate the sufficiency of the quay. The estimated capacity of Dar es Salaam is 150 tons per annum per lineal foot of quay. On this basis the capacity of Tanga may be 85,000 tons per annum, though in 1913 about 75,000 tons went over the wharf, and the amount allowed for tonnage shipped in the harbour. Another point of view is that 1913 was swelled by exceptional railway materials, but though this is exceptional, it has still to be handled, and the position is such that the present accommodation cannot be considered sufficient for the immediate future.

The pontoon drawbridge moved a little, but it is not in its final position and the extension pier berth is not fully available. The 15-ton crane is not installed as yet, and there seems to be some doubt in the minds of the technical officers in it will be available all on account of its alleged insufficient span.

(4) Land for Port Extension.—No comments possible in the absence of definite statement of where some of the land is situated as it sounds very vague. What is likely does it give anywhere?

(5) Roads.—The roads from the wharf to the town are fair, but many roads in the township still require a lot of attention, particularly in the bazaar.

(6) Port Equipment.—By whom is it considered necessary to light the channel? By the Government or by the shipmasters and owners who have to take the risk. Shipmasters who use this port consider the channel and harbour should be lighted, and as this port is but 10 miles, i.e., 6½ hours steaming from two ports, Mombasa and Zanzibar, both of which can be used day after night, it is most essential that this port be properly suited to permit entrance and exit by day and to avoid undue delay in steaming. It is interesting to note that the leading shipping was done in 1913 by 14 ships which have not entered Tanga. Though at one Fort Officer's Tanga, and as a result of the small size of these leading ships, it is more natural. December 1913, however, saw the first vessel to enter Tanga since the beginning of the year.

Ships are required to be within a radius of the number of police, whose services remain unsatisfactory, and the officers responsible are negligent. A rowing boat should be necessary, as there is no boat on the beach. The force which takes care of the boats, any coasting steamer's gang, is ample evidence of this.

(7) Water Supply.—This must have been lacking much earlier, and the town continues to use brackish water, which in the dry season is short in supply. Cutting of the houses in the town are connected to the railway supply line. This is possible for so why cannot the tanks of supply and the system be extended for others? Shall the Government open to the public the corresponding water system? What are the results of the recent investigations, and shall they be communicated to the local public bodies, such as Chamber of Commerce?

(8) Sanitation.—Will the Governor say whether the Medical Officer of Health of Tanga has been allowed all the funds he asked for sanitation purposes? If not, under what heading were his requirements disallowed? To what extent? The money may be sufficient, but they could be double their weight if necessary.

Ensuring Adequate Port Facilities.

On the 1st June Major Walsh called a meeting of the Tanga Harbour Committee to appoint a local committee to inspect the various points at the port, but the Governor, who had been referred, had

turned down the proposal, which the Board should suggest, continue to press.

Sir Sydney Henry thought that the matter divided itself into two distinct parts: (1) the broad question, and (2), the matter of details; the question of details seemed to be more a matter for the London Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Humphrey Leggett was of the same opinion. In past years the port of Mombasa had lagged badly behind the development of the country, with immense loss to Kenya and Uganda as a result, simply because the authorities had refused to look ahead. Government often did not know what producing companies had in store in the way of doubling and trebling their output, and it might be a good thing to represent to the Colonial Office that the members of the Board did not want to see any East African port a repetition of the mistakes made in the past. On the contrary, it was essential that facilities should be kept adequate to deal not only with present requirements, but to cope with future developments. As to details, the Chamber of Commerce could undoubtedly provide information and assistance.

Mr. Wigglesworth thought that a local committee should be appointed to investigate and press for necessary reform, so that Tanganyika should drift out of the primitive conditions still prevailing.

TANGANYIKA Native Treasures

The native treasures of the Tabora and Mahenge districts of Tanganyika had suffered severely, from what was said Major Smith, probably known to most members of the Council, and it seemed not unlikely that these were by degrees to increase, but also many more similar articles would be disclosed, by a proper system of audit. Native administration accounts should be considered, he submitted, to thorough audit and controls. The Chairman pointed out that this was one of the subjects likely to receive adequate attention in the sequel of the Hilton Young Report.

Other News

Further consideration was given to the subject of protective duties in Kenya and Uganda, to the note received from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce concerning certain aspects of the Hilton Young Report, and to local difficulties in Tanganyika.

COLONIAL OFFICE CHIEFS HONORED

Mr. Amery and Mr. Mansfield Curzon were invited to dinner last night by the African Society. A report of the function will appear next week's issue.

**2,500,000 gallons
of water**

"The Water Supply of the greatest British Colony, serving over 1,000,000 people, is being developed at a cost of £1,000,000 per annum. This is equivalent to a sum of £100,000 per day. These figures, though exact, do not give the whole story, for reasons of space, that would require your kind cooperation. You will be pleased to pay for the complete story in the next issue."

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NEGRO SPIRITUALS IN COMBART STREET

The Rev. H. Fort's Fine Rendering

Special to "East Africa"

It was a strange experience to turn into the ancient, peacful, quiet of St. Hallows Church, from the hurry and bustle of Lombard Street, the very heart of the business centre of the City, and to hear a white cleric, man of the Church of England and sons Negro spirituals. They were well sung, without accompaniment, as was proper, with a forthrightness of voice and intonation which somehow, one thought to be beyond the power of a European.

The Rev. Horace Fort, who spent some time in Tanganyika when it was German East Africa, has evidently made a study of his subject, the quaint and characteristic "charms" of the Negroes of the Southern States of America. They were, he said, the religious folk-songs of a Slave race born of slavery and inspired by suffering. And it was this experience which was the background of the spirituals of the Negroes, deep religious nature and simple theocracy inspired as fundamental belief in deliverance, and was taken from the Old and New Testaments, sounding in humour and tragedy, the spirituals, as we now know, but were probably the remains of the remains of a racial and historical inheritance, and of some sort of oral response, with little or no music.

The first spirituals in St. Hallows heard were "Down Town Galveston," "Weeping Mary," "Johny Johny Yes Papa," and many others, beautifully rendered by Mr. Fort, and went out again into the swirl of the city, embellished by the clude of the last novel, if we may call it, of the series.

GOOD RAINFALL - NEWS FROM UGANDA

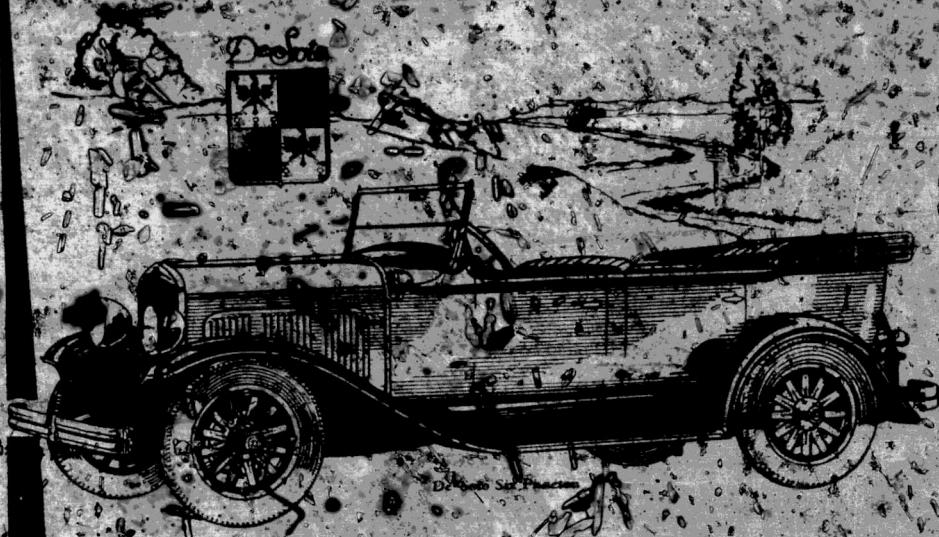
There is hope in this year of the return of rain, and it is to be hoped that it will be plentiful, that cables received in London intimating the last few days show that the average rainfall in the following during April is slightly above the normal for 1928-29 and that the latest report issued by the U.M.I. Eastern African Dependencies' Hydrological Information Office registers the following figures for the week ending 7th March: Entebbe, 61 inches; Mbarara, Kiboko, Port Bell, 60 inches; Sipi, 54 inches; Sangozi, 53 inches; Kamurur, 50 inches; Sipi, 48; Soy, 45 inches; Nakuru, 47; Rongai, 47; Koro, and Ravine Ravine, 45; Sainyuki and Eldoret, 43 inches; Lumbwazi and Njoroh, 42 inches; Nakuru, 38 inches; Kericho, 36; Machakos, 37 inches.

END OF THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

THE PRINCE OF WALES, colonel-in-chief of the West African Regiment, which rendered such excellent service during the last six months in the African campaign, has constituted the regimental Committee of the Royal African Corps band, which consists of the bandmaster, the drum major, and drum minor, and eight members of the band, whose who have served with the regiment in the past to be present, and are requested to communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel S. K. Leader, c/o The Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, stating whether they will be dressed in uniform or military Colours. Leader, I assure our readers will recall, served with the Regiment in what is now Tanganyika.

EAST AFRICA

De Soto Six



Unequaled for value—in the field of low-priced sixes

THE greater value afforded by the new De Soto Six has been instantly recognised and generously rewarded.

Its heritage of Chrysler Standardised Quality in point of style, beauty and comfort is apparent at first glance—and a ride reveals performance abilities never before attained in six-cylinder cars at or near the De Soto Six price.

See it—ride in it—drive it—and you will find that, in the De Soto Six, the genius of Chrysler surmounts price limitations to a degree that upsets all existing traditions.

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There is more in the development of man's Head

CAMP FIRE COMMENTS

THE HABITS OF THE NATIVE IN EAST AFRICA

Note the Native mentality.

Our Comment on the preference by natives for the noise made by motor power than for the time keeping qualities, "works in East Africa," correspondent, is again confirmed by the present behaviour of those Native chiefs who have become the happy possessors of motor cars. They prefer to travel in the lowest gear, for that makes the most noise, and their dignity is thereby enhanced. It is a curious but thoroughly characteristic phase of Native mentality.

Lions can and do climb Trees.

Colonel Skinner Maxwell's photographs of lions now appearing in *The Times* are truly amazing, leaving the Martin Johnson lion studies far behind. They establish without a car of casting the fact that lions can will, and do climb trees. In one picture no fewer than ten lions—big cubs and husses—are seen beneath a large tree, all seized at the camera and looking as hamless as rats. One is actually snubbing on a big branch. Another photo shows a big rug actually in the act of climbing, and yet a third print is of a lion right up in the branches looking as much as home among the branches as a leopard. These must surely be the finest and most instructive photographs of wild game ever taken.

Elephants and Elephant Grass.

A good story of elephant hunting was told by Mr. Russell Otr while lecturing on East Africa at the Imperial Institute last week. A very young and enthusiastic new comin arrived in Uganda and at once called on a District Officer to get a licence for advice as to shooting elephants. "Have you ever shot elephants before?" asked the D.O. "No," replied the youngster. "What are you going to shoot them with?" persisted the officer. "Oh, I've got a .303," said the other, coolly. Well, remarked the old hand, "my advice to you is to leave the elephants alone. As soon as they find you they will charge down on you, and as the grass is about eight feet high you won't be able to run, but if you still can go after them, I've got a .450, and we can go now that it will give you a better chance."

So the new hand thanked him and went off with the .450. Four months or so the D.O. had no further news of his fellow visitor, then he received per Native messenger the following:

Dear,

Herewith your rifle, for which many thanks. I thought you said I couldn't run in elephant grass?"

A curious fact is mentioned today in a paragraph in a London paper. The locomotive engines on the Malaya Railway are built after Belgian designs, originally built for the Congo lines, being thus equipped with alternating blowers designed to burn coke instead of coal. It is noted to us that the steam blowers were ever necessary in the Congo. Africa perhaps some of our readers will experience of the Congo. Elephants can throw more heat on the pony. Elephants might be a danger to railway trains, rhinos have sometimes hurt them. Attacks considerably by ill-advised and ill-tempered attacks but our impression has always been that locomotives don't care two hoots for horns.

SIGHT-SEEING on the REJAF-NIMBLE ROAD.

What appears on the face of it to be a legitimate complaint comes from a traveller who recently took the trip to Uganda by the Nile route. At Rejaf he expected to get into as per advertisements by Government cars, capacity three persons, night and day or vice versa. Instead of which, "he was relegated to a six-wheel twelve-seater 'lorry,' which he decries might have sufficed a woman's institute outfit in hours on a wet day." From the seat allotted to him it was impossible to see anything, probably standing could any view be obtained. He and his companion stood it for twenty minutes until then rebuked. "Victory," he says, "for what is worth installed us on 2d-class seats of super-American clothes beside the driver, while two Natives whom we displaced took our 2d-class seats in rumples."

How to Make an Elephant "Purr."

The broadcasting of the vocal accomplishments of the animals in the London Zoo, which was one of the features of the centenary celebrations of the Zoological Society last week, has prompted Peter Simple of *The Morning Post* to announce that trumpeting is not the only oral noise an elephant can make; it can "purr" as well.

"I have seen a keeper put his hand in an elephant's mouth—newspapers when the creature at once began to make a noise almost exactly like that which issues from the exhaust pipe of a high-powered racing car in Broome Land and Stockwell when the engine is running idle—a sort of reverberation in which the trunk evidently acted as a sound box. It gave this effect of the great beast purring, which is apparently an expression of contentment."

Here is a chance of a new thrill for African elephant hunters. They are already quite familiar with the trumpeting business; now they know how to make an elephant purr. There are plenty of elephants. The recipe appears to be to remove them in a state of contentment, place a hand in the great beast's mouth, and await results. Affairs of any of our readers who essay the experiments may be sent for publication in our columns.

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

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER.

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

LONDON.

ROYAL CLIFFORD HOTEL. 1, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7. Moderate. Advance charges £1.10s. per day.

ROYAL FRIENDSHIP HOTEL. Ards. Fort, Ards.

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SWINDON.

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LONDON.

BELGRAVE HOTEL. 1, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Moderate. Garden, W.M. Laundry, from 1 m.p.m. Plate, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. 10c. briefl. attend., Cen. Heat, Sound Eng. and Cen. Light.

BUTCHER'S ROW HOTEL. 1, Butcher's Row, S.W. 1. First class Family Hotel. From 2 guineas.

WHITEHORN'S HOTEL. 1, Whitehorn St., Lancaster Gate, N.W. 2. 1m. & briefl. from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.

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25 Years of Consistent Growth

One of the oldest manufacturers of passenger cars and trucks is today one of the most progressive and successful.

ESTABLISHED in 1905, the Reo Motor Car Company is almost as old as the motor car industry to which it has contributed so much, and in which it has been an influential and stabilizing factor for a quarter of a century.

The men who founded Reo and whose ideals, the institution expresses, are still active in Reo's management,

financed from the beginning, Reo is today one of the strongest manufacturers in the business, without a dollar of funded or mortgaged indebtedness.

Reo commenced operations in 1905 with assets of \$500,000 U. S. Gold. At present, more than fifty times that amount, and the increase has been financed entirely out of earnings.

Reo Cars and Trucks

In the Reo plants (which now exceed 100 acres in floor area) quality never has been

-and never will be-sacrificed to quantity. Yet Reo cars and trucks are produced in ample volume to insure the lowest unit cost consistent with the highest standard of excellence.

Reo passenger cars are further distinguished by a character and degree of beauty, comfort and smooth performance that constitutes a decided tribute to the skill and craftsmanship of Reo engineers.

Today's Specials are the world's upholstered in Reo tradition of dependability, low-cost luggage. They add significance to the famous slogan, "Our Own Doctor with a Reo."

Reo is a safe investment in reliable transportation of the most modern kind, which carries no risk for merchandise.

*REO are the initials of Ransom E. Olds, a pioneer in the motor car industry, one of the founders of the Reo Motor Car Company and at present Chairman of the Board of Directors.



R. E. OLDS

Chairman of the Board,
pioneer in the motor car
industry, and one of the
founders of the Reo Motor
Car Co.



R. H. SCOTT

President and General
Manager, who, with Mr.
Olds and five other associates
founded the Reo Motor
Car Company in 1905 and is today its
head.



H. T. THOMAS

Vice-President and Chief
Engineer, who designed
the first Reo car and has
been in charge of Reo's
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the organization of the
company.

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COTTON GROWING IN UGANDA.

East Africa in the Press.

WHITE AND BLACK IN AFRICA.

MRS. TAWSE JOLLIET concludes her article in *The National Review* with the words:

"It is significant that the South African member of the South African Commission was attached to the Hilton Young's Commission, and as a result the Report bristles with remarks that far on South African ears and on the ears of all Europeans who have made their homes in Africa. It is implicit in the Report that we are regarded as aliens in this land. Immigrant communities, whereas in our own eyes we are as much identified with the lands we live in as Australians or Canadians with their respective countries. Despite all that has been said and written of the humanity of the methods by which Europeans have dispossessed Africans, we do not feel our racial claim is less than that of the Americans to their continent, or any other conquering race. A race which cannot develop the country it lives in has no right to keep it barren, and when it comes to methods the Bantu people did not take the lands they live in by kindness. Africa, when Europeans began to penetrate it, was a shambles."

Again, it is difficult for English people to realise the disadvantages from our point of view, of Colonial Office government, which is subject to the fortunes of political parties in England, in which at best, sees no firm distance of from 6,000 to 10,000 miles. All that is best in English character comes out of our strong sense of responsibility and independence—qualities which have no place under Crown colony government. As a phase this form of administration is useful and inevitable, but chiefly as an incentive to future revolution.

Southern Rhodesia accepted as part of her self-governing constitution the reservation of questions of Native policy by Imperial assent, and this arrangement, which has been in force since 1893, has never, either under the Chartered Company or self-government, led to a clash of opinions. A similar reservation would preserve the trusteeship of the Imperial Government in other territories with out depriving the native communities of their rights.

The problem of white and black in Africa is sufficiently serious and those of us who live with it are not likely to minimise it. We only ask that we shall not be offered up as a sacrifice on the altar of sentiment or a doctrinaire formula. The future of the white race in Africa appears to us to be worthy of some consideration, and even tenderness, on the part of the Imperial Government, unless they are prepared to let it across the British part of Africa. Another lost dominion.

Writing in the *Church Times* of the qualities of the askari, the Rev. Gilbert Elliott of the U.M.C.A., Dar es Salaam, says:

There he is, the Christian askari, unsophisticated, simple-hearted, humble and sincere, persevering amidst difficulties of which Christians in other lands have little idea. In dealing with him the present writers often feel that, if there was something like a Roman soldier, as the Gospel story suggests, such peculiarly went to the heart of one Lord Jesus on earth, there's something which is very easily appealing to Him now in the heart of the Christian army.

is an interesting contribution to *The Financial Times*. Captain (then) Tweedy emphasises that there in Uganda 100 ginnies deal with a crop which is good if it tops 10,000 bales, leaving an average in a good year of 1,000 bales as a working quota for each ginnery.

The glut of ginneries produced the inevitable reaction. Their owners had to get more cotton than their quota if they were to operate lucrative, and hence competition set in for the producer's crop and price rose artificially. Further, as a result of the ginnery glut, which produced a demand for cotton assumed exceeding the supply, cotton buying became a local gamble and a chain of parasite middlemen appeared. They belonged mainly to the up-country Indian shopkeeper class, who in many cases paid for the Native cultivator's output not in cash but in the convenient and much more remunerative form of credit at their shops.

In 1928 the ginners—of whom 90% are Indians formed a syndicate to control prices, fixed a standard purchasing rate, and undertook to offer no exceptional facilities for transport as an inducement to the seller. But owing to lack of unanimity the syndicate was only effective in one of the two main cotton areas in the country. As a result the Native producer witnessed an operation which he straightway dubbed as a ramp, whereby the cultivator in one market would get three cents more for his cotton than the producer of the same grade of cotton in another market only twenty-five miles away. This year the syndicate covers about three-quarters of the cotton area of the country. As a result, price anomalies are rarer and less striking, but this regularisation has increased rather than diminished the producer's suspicions. He has come—and in reaching this feeling he has been notably influenced by the propaganda of the small Indian middleman, who has no place in the new order of things—to feel he is being oppressed by the ginnery.

It is proposed to take a page out of the Sudan Plantations' book—to clear in the best cotton soil areas a largeish tract for cotton and foodstuff production and to lease it at nominal rentals in moderate farms to native cultivators who under Government supervision will be encouraged to more modern methods and greater application, whereby it is hoped on a moderate estimate to prove that capacity of the soil to double the present yearly output of cotton per acre.

ESTATE MANAGER REQUIRED.

EXPERIENCED coconut planter required to be Local Manager of our estate at Keriwa, Lake Victoria Province, and a Swahili advantage. Apply, stating terms, to Box 179, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.

FARM NEAR LAKE SOLAI, KENYA.

600-acre farm near Lake Solai to let, with option of purchase at £2,500 per mile from station. Two rivers, House, barns, orchard, etc. Wonderful grazing. Cattle dip available on neighbouring estates. More than good living assured from intensive dairying. Apply Box 180, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. Tel. to Lt. Col. P. Wain, Kericwa, Kenya.

ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BUSHA District. For sale, approximately 3,840 acres, 1½ miles from Tengnali Railhead. Site of your 100-room Hotel 200 yards away. Suitable maize, millet, corn, cassava. Price £30,000, including 600 acres ploughed ready for March-April planting; 2 tractors, 3 and 4-harrow ploughs, 2 maize planters, maize sheller, maize mill, disc harrow, maize cribs, etc. Going concern. Services of competent manager available. Apply Box 176, c/o East Africa, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.

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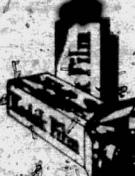
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EAST AFRICA advertisements will kindly quote page

THROUGH AN EAST AFRICAN CYCLONE.

Exciting incidents of the recent great storm in East Africa are narrated in a letter written by Captain Newitt, skipper of the Uganda and Mombasa Railway steamer "Marie Eulalia," which is quoted by *The Mombasa Times*.

"The 'Marie Eulalia' was launched on a Friday, put into Firth mouth through bad weather on a Friday, ran on a sandbank reef on a Friday, sailed from Mombasa on a Friday, struck our first 36-hour gale on a Friday, and had to run for Beira short of fuel, and we went alongside on a Friday."

"As we sat in the cabin waiting for the Customs permit to take the oil, we were fascinated by the almost perceptible falling of the barometer. Five minutes showed a drop, so off I went and dropped both anchors and lay out nearly all our chain well clear of all the big ships."

"At five o'clock the worse weather came. Engineers started, and had spent two hours there. Beira would have probably been destroyed altogether, as the town is very little above sea-level, and quite flat. By 8 p.m. it was blowing 50 m.p.h., and the night was as black as death. We said, 'It can't get worse.' At 9 o'clock it was worse, and the wind increased to 60 m.p.h. We said, 'It can't get worse.' At 10 o'clock it was worse and the wind was 65 m.p.h., and Mulda said, 'It can't possibly get worse.' At 11 o'clock, the ultra-violet and red bursts of lightning over the roofs of the wireless station and power plant, the water and sand background on a devastated town! The wind was then so rough and still increasing, it was no use saying, 'It can't get worse.'

"About 12 buckets flew off our decks like pigeons, and the Chief and I had to go to hold back the door and get some safety. Blasts of spray at white heat, flings up rocks and red-hot iron for the fact that it was impossible to stand. At midnight the steam was at its height and the wind was blowing at 75 m.p.h. and driving the ship before it. It almost drew sand from one face. An empty motor boat flew by almost out of the water."

"I had just crawled down from the bridge to the cabin to change my sodden clothes, when the Chief dashed in to say that the Portuguese liner 'Levi-Blaue' was broadside on and coming straight for us on the bows. 'On to the hawsers,' was all I could say, the hawsers being to the room. A soon as ever the liner hit she'd drag the big liner almost upon its side. With the amazement of the ship, I ran outside, the starboard engine failed and the vessel went over. Warning blasts from spray and a shot over our anchors staved us from the collision by a few feet. Had we hit, one or two of us might have sunk and those two, Harry Jones, for whom I could have saved us."

In the meantime the 'Mulda' was in terrible trouble between other ships, she could not get out more than 100 yards and one of her engines was out of action. Taken to shore, we got within fifty feet of the sea wall. The crew of the ship, the *Uganda*, the Germans who part of all the cable but a few feet. Then straight for the liner who paid off all his cable and 100 yards more, including all he had.

Mulda sat on her cable, and struggled towards her, carrying away her dredges so close were they. She slid off the cable in the mass of sand and dragged through countless small reefs, damaged by two and sinking one. From which she saved the crew by throwing them ropes over the side. And then hard up off to a reef where she stopped for several days.

Thus the ship wore through until the morning brought relief and salvation. Four liners ashore! Some days later, 'Marie Eulalia' towed the 'Mulda' off the reef. The first attempt was a gale of wind, and she was broke right over us, we strained to get her off, but the second time was better weather, and off she came.

The next Friday off Delagoa Bay nearly put paid to our account. A twelve-hour gale, with frequent squalls, smashed the bridge, cracked the steel belt round the ship, bent the belt and wings, glass, and head-glass was in the bottom. So the sea breaking over us, and decks full of water, there was no time to steer. I had slow, so slow as to careen to go, for we must steer the ship's head to sea, although it was in the wrong direction and still no respite. As a last resort I ordered one fresh water to be pumped out, and believe this saved her.

The 'M. E.' has evidently a sturdy tug and sturdy skipper and engineer.

"The margin of profit on sisal is invariably substantially less than on tea, coffee, and similar produce." — Henry Portlock, at the annual meeting of Dava Plantations Ltd.

When the Negro thrives and makes money, the first thing he does in order to celebrate his prosperity is to buy a bicycle—and the next is to buy a gramophone. — Sir Edward Milner Young, at the House of Commons.

Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL

Virol is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate digestions can absorb with a minimum of strain. It is a specific food containing the essential vitamins which have been saving the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS

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

VIROL AND MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOT.

LONDON AGENTS: RAY & CO. LTD.

DWA PLANTATIONS MEETING.

Record Output and 12½ Dividend.

The annual general meeting of Dwa Plantations Limited was held in London last week.

Mr. Henry Portlock, the chairman, who presided, summed up the course of his speech:

"Our report and accounts set out the company's position clearly. I regret our meeting is later than usual this year, but unfortunately, I had an operation myself, and Mr. Gunn, one of my partners, whom I shall have taken to chair in my place, was on the Continent recovering from a broken ankle, and could not have been present either."

Setting the difficult times the sisal industry and East Africa generally has been having, I think you will agree with me that the report is a satisfactory one. We are also to maintain our dividend at 12½. It is particularly worth our Sisal and Coffee Estates on which we have a considerable proportion of our capital invested has again not contributed to revenue. Our total production amounted to £1,755,000 of sisal output, and an increase of 600 tons per ton worked. Unfortunately prices which we cannot control averaged £3 5s per ton or less than the previous year, and £3 5s per ton less than the year before. At one period we had sisal down below £3 4s. A subsequent recovery occurred in October when prices were above £4 0s, and they are now in the neighbourhood of £3 10s to £4 0s a ton."

The Profit.

Our profit of £12,411 for the year compares with £12,517 for the previous year. Our callation to depreciation is £2,409, as against £2,221, and to estate redemption £3,077, as against £2,602. Our Staff Bonus amounts to £527. Our carry-forward is somewhat reduced, but we have paid a full year's debenture interest amounting to £1,000, as against £268 the previous year. Our results compare well with those of other estates and are much better than the average. Labour conditions continued to improve and we were able to plant a very fine crop of 50 acres bringing our total acreage at Dwa to 1,000. In the previous year we had planted 400 acres, and I would like to emphasise that we hope to obtain higher yields at lower costs from our later acreage. We are living in very difficult times, with探指 prices fluctuating considerably and the margin of profit on sisal is naturally substantially less than on coffee, and similar products. I am glad to say that Dwa has been receiving more attention in the press and in financial circles, which it undoubtedly deserves. It has been our ambition to have Dwa a sound, permanent investment and we believe we have achieved this.

The average price of sisal for 1928, when world conditions were entirely different and when costs and all prices were on a relatively different level, was £3 1 5s. It is easily understood that many cases of sisal production are necessary to turn a profit, and we obtained a steady average output of nearly 200 tons a month, and with the assistance of our forward contracts our prices averaged £3 1 5s. It was naturally a disappointment that in the first year when we attained what I call full output our output of 600 tons a month did not cover this margin of a little over £1.

Absorption of the Atlas Securities Company.

I will now refer to the absorption of the Atlas Securities Company. The purchase consideration has been fixed at £1,000,000, and the shareholders of both the fully paid shares

bank for dividend immediately on issue with the existing Dwa shares. We were subsequently advised by counsel that the profits of the Cedar Fibre Estate, which we got the shares in, could not be treated as free for the purpose of paying dividends prior to the date they were taken over. Under a supplementary agreement it was agreed, therefore, that as Dwa obtained the benefit of all the profits earned by Cedar during 1928 and up to March 1929, and could not distribute them among the Atlas shareholders, an extra half Dwa share should be issued in respect of each one of the Atlas share.

The new shares issued to the Atlas shareholders do not participate in the final dividend the Dwa Company is now distributing, and are participating in only one-quarter of whatever dividends we distribute for the year ending June 30, 1930. Naturally, the Atlas Securities Company's directors went fully into the position of the Dwa Company and were able to satisfy themselves as to the soundness of our position, and to fix our dividend accordingly.

As it is necessary to advise the Atlas shareholders of what they were foregoing in the way of Dwa dividends by the modification of their rights, I had to go into a hurried home on the day following the first meeting of the Atlas Securities Company to approve the scheme, and before the next meeting could be held a circular was issued to the shareholders, informing them of the terms of the agreement, the output of sisal, and the dividends which would be paid for this year. You will gather, therefore, that as in the course of negotiations for the absorption of the Atlas Securities Company Limited was necessary to disclose certain information to the Atlas directors and the Atlas shareholders, your board very properly decided that the same information should be immediately conveyed to Dwa shareholders.

The Kedai and Paranga Estates.

We are engaged with the Kedai and Paranga Estates, which adjoin each other and make a large, compact, and economical sisal proposition about 100 miles from Dwa. The total area is 10,000 acres, the leases for which will have over 90 years to run at £100 per annum rent. Both the length of the leases and the rental are extremely favourable. In addition to 2,093 acres of sisal planted under older methods, there are about 4,300 acres planted since 1925, by improved methods from which I expect an increased tonnage at a low cost. A further 180 acres are in course of being planted, and if labour continues available we hope to plant a further 400 acres at the end of the year, making 4,000 acres, of which about half will have been planted under the most approved modern conditions; about 500 acres are good and 500 acres fair. We propose to start the erection of the new factory, in which we shall instal the latest and most modern equipment towards the end of this year to cope with the large output expected from Kedai and Paranga.

We fortunately have a crop that is not killed by frost, but the exceptionally dry seasons last year and the absence of rain in March, 1929 retarded the growth of our sisal. Dwa, Kedai and Paranga all live in the tsetse fly belt, and up to the present we have been producing from the old hand-cultivated areas, planted from 1915 to 1922. To-day we have no less than eight tractors almost constantly employed doing work more thoroughly than it used to be done by hand, making us much less dependent on labour and less dependent on rainfall, which has been a great enemy to us in the past.

The Sakaré.

With regard to Sakaré our 1927-8 coffee crop gave encouraging results, the net proceeds being £8,000 compared with £4,000 the previous year, or up to less than £8,000 a crop from Sakaré. So far for revenue we have been entirely dependent on coffee, but Sakaré is a cash crop, the coffee being sold in the local market, but our long range was

experienced and the crop that appeared probable did not ripen. While this is disappointing, it would remind you that coffee is a very variable crop subject to great fluctuations and materially affected by weather conditions. Practically all the East African plantations had disappointing crops. We have been encouraging as far as to our next crop. The hard work our staff has put in, and the new areas planted which are coming on nicely, will undoubtedly give us a reward in time, and the fact that we grow such a fine bold type of coffee, which sells at top prices, makes the future prospects much brighter than our present crop would appear to indicate.

Tea Prospects.

We have a very large area of fertile land available for tea, and we have continued our experimental tea areas, and hope to prove that we have a good tea proposition. Tea is less subject to disease than coffee, and our present areas are promising. As we have the land lying, costing us nothing, and we can supervise and develop tea as an adjunct to our coffee plantation with a minimum of overhead charges, our tea areas are costing us much less than those of tea companies which are solely developing tea in Kenya and Tanganyika.

In conclusion, we have obtained exceptionally good fibre and a good average yield from our older sisal areas, and areas planted since 1925 come into bearing. I look for an improved yield of fibre per acre and a reduction in our costs of cutting and transporting leaf. We have spent large sums on equipment with a view to saving labour. We have written liberal depreciation off our plant and machinery for a number of years, and all our costs stand in our balance sheet at very moderate values.

We hope to produce at least 2,000 tons of sisal and 500 tons in 1921, and our coffee crops should also increase. (Cheers.) I move the adoption of the report and accounts.

A Fair Trial.

Mr. J. G. Smith: "As one of the directors of the Atlas Sisal Company Limited, I think the deal between two companies was very fair, and I think Dwa shareholders have done a very good stroke of business in acquiring the Kedai and Patanga Estates."

Mr. R. A. Carvalho: "I have had the happy experience as a director of the Atlas Securities Company of working with Mr. Pocklock for a great number of years. I am a large shareholder in Dwa, and I am confident that we have excellent prospects."

The Chairman, replying to questions, explained that the new shares issued at 2s. od to Atlas shareholders could, it was estimated, receive in dividends a share less than the present Dwa shares, and would not rank less with the other shares in the meantime. The Atlas shareholders were given the opportunity of providing the capital for the erection of the new factory at Nsasa and Paranga on favourable terms. This is now being done in such a way that they are getting a return on the nominal value of their shares which is equal to the shares which had been receiving dividends, and they had a valuable and improving property. A very large amount of development work had been carried out at Dwa since the end of the year, which would assure them output for many years ahead. This had involved the expenditure of considerable capital which could be probably financed permanently by the issue of Debenture stock. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the final dividend of 12% approved, making 12½% for the year.

Mr. R. A. Carvalho uttered a hearty vote of thanks to the company's staff in E.Africa, and the payment of £50 p.m. fees to each of the directors in the past was ratified.

The retiring director, Mr. W. de Selincourt, who was elected, and the appointments of Mr. T. M. C. Stair and Major W. C. Lead, M.C., were confirmed.

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SISAL PLANTATION in Tanganyika Territory, 80 miles from Tanga on main road, will be offered by Auction at TANGA on 18th May next. 4,000 acres 1,100 planted major portion ready for harvesting. Full particulars of the Auctioneer, Mr. MALCOLM BOSS, TANGA, or Box 182, Dar, P.O. 91, Finsbury, Temple Street, W.I.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the service of subscribers and advertisers dealing the Editor on all matters. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and 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 this service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

The head-quarters of the United Africa Co. Ltd., the new £4,000,000 company which amalgamates the businesses of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Nigerian Company, have been transferred from Liverpool to London.

A cable received by Tanganyika Goldfields Ltd. reports the discovery of tin in an area of eight square miles in Tanganyika Territory. Some pits have yielded over 100 lb per cubic yard. The company's consulting engineer states that this is the largest single tin he has seen from the East African fields. Deposits found and worked up to date having been estimated at 100 tons.

At last week's meeting of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. it was stated that the directors are confident of producing 2,000,000 tons of copper annually for many years to come, and that ultimately even that figure would be exceeded. The authorised capital of the company was increased to £1,500,000 in order that the options on certain areas near the Roan Antelope Mine might be taken up and developed.

An agreement has been reached between the British and Egyptian governments on the subject of the use of the waters of the White and Blue Niles. The works directly affected include the raising of the Atbara dam, the Makwar or Sennar barrage on the Blue Nile, and the Gebel Buila dam on the White Nile above Khartoum. Other irrigation works contemplated in the Nilotic basin are a barrage across the outlet of Lake Albert, a canal through the saddle region, and certain works at Lake Tana.

East Africa has consistently urged Britain's manufacturers to establish personal contacts with the East African market in order to reap the fullest benefit offered by the Dependencies to British trade. This necessary suggestion was made by the Duke of York at a recent meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce at which he said that in overseas markets we must study the language and the mentality of the customer. "We must visit the foreign customer," said His Royal Highness, "and in order that the West African manufacturers their impressionable young men opportunities to make first-hand acquaintance with foreign markets I would recommend the establishment of travelling scholarships administered by the London Chamber of Commerce in scheme to be outlined."

Lord Balfour, Secretary of State for India, stressed the importance of operating our ports so that business could be carried on in every part of the Empire.

THE NEW AFRICAN COMPANY LIMITED

An Encouraging Prospect

The thirty-third ordinary general meeting of the New African Co. Limited, was held on the 20th ultimo at the Institute of Chartered Accountants' Building.

Mr. Berkely Fairfax Conigrave (the chairman) said that at the annual meeting in January 1928 proposals for reorganising the capital were explained and the scheme was duly passed by the shareholders and sanctioned by the Court.

The balance sheet showed a strikingly conservative valuation of the assets. The total book value of the investments—industrial, mining, land and sundry shares and debentures was £75,500. The report dealt fully with the valuation of these investments and, in regard to the value exceeded the balance sheet figure. Assuming favourable conditions, they should in the near future see a substantial appreciation in the holdings.

The gross profit for the period under review was £1,662, £500 going, less fees from other companies, and £500. A substantial reduction in administration expenses had been effected as from July last. The whole of the expense of the reorganisation of capital (£1,130) had been charged off from the profit of £4,931 was deducted the difference between the loss shown in the previous balance sheet and the amount of capital written off. Thus; and it was proposed to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. (less tax) on the fully paid preference shares and a proportionate dividend from the date of allotment on the partly paid shares.

Directors' Investment Policy

When the present Board came into office they were in the position of being forced to make some investments before the reconstruction. They's "cashed" investments of other firms was often the world best rate of interest, and thanks to the available opportunities they had been able to obtain participations in lucrative business which has sweetened up their portfolio considerably.

It was agreed that, in the eight months of the management, the present directors had made good use of comparatively modest capital resources. Their revenue was virtually of per cent. on the preference capital and distinct progress had been made. They hoped to do considerably better, and it was believed, they found they could probably use or part of the large amount of unused capital, they would not hesitate to ask for the shareholders' consent to do so.

Markets generally were comparatively uninteresting due to the pending General election, but any one of a number of factors might intervene to put a new face on things and bring about easier money conditions, leading later to more有利条件.

Of their considerable holding in East African sisal Plantations, some had been realised at a satisfactory profit, and they believed the present holding would produce a satisfactory revenue in the current year. An investment of their predecessors which did well in the past was in Taquah and Abosso Mines Limited. From these mines gold to the value of £6,410,420 had been obtained, and nearly £800,000 paid in dividends. They understood the developments were disclosing encouraging values and continuity of these values at depth, looking reasonably hopeful view. Therefore, they should be able in future to derive good profits on their substantial holdings in this concern.

Mr. L. T. B. Richardson seconded the resolution and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

At last week's public auctions the demand for East African coffee, and particularly Kenyan despatch, was continued, and prices were at about the same level as in the previous week.

Tananyika

Arusha

Mixed
London cleaned
First sizes
Second sizes
Third sizes
Peaberry
Ungraded

Kilimanjaro

London cleaned
First sizes
Second sizes
Third sizes
Peaberry

Usambara

London cleaned
First sizes
Second sizes
Third sizes

Uganda

First sizes
Second sizes
Third sizes
Peaberry
Mixed
Robusta

Toro

First sizes
Second sizes
Third sizes
Peaberry

Belgian Congo

London graded
First sizes
Second sizes
Peaberry
London cleaned
First sizes
Second sizes
Peaberry

Cotton - At the auction held on May 10, 1928, cotton in bags on May 10, 1928, compared with cotton in bags on the corresponding date of last year.

It is announced that the dates of the auctions will be suspended from May 10 to June 28 on account of the Christmas holidays.

OTHER PRODUCT

Castor Seed - The agent continues to be quiet, and the value is nominally unchanged at £18.15. 6d. for May-June shipment.

Cotton - The Liverpool Cotton Association reports that fair business was done in East African cotton last week, quotations being reduced 5 pence. Impressed East African and Sudan cotton since August last year cost £8.50 and £8.50 bales respectively, compared with £9.00 and £9.00 bales during the corresponding period of last year.

Coffee - Grade - The value is unchanged at £8 per ton ex-ship.

Chillies - No business has been reported during the past week, but it is understood that 10s. could be obtained for colour sound parcels on the spot, though for forward shipment buyers do not indicate more than 8s. 6d.

Groundnuts - The value of East African despatch for May-June shipment remains about £18.15. 6d., though there is a tendency for prices to weaken.

Sugar - The market continues inactive, and values are unchanged at £21.15. 6d. white and yellow, while for mixed parcels for May-June shipment the value is about £20.15. 6d.

The market has shown a further decline in sugar, and the latest quotation for May-June shipment is £20.15. 6d. per cwt. The market for maize in East Africa has shown some improvement. It was quoted on Tuesday.

Tea - The market is still inactive, no fewer than 1,714 cwt. tea in 100-lb. bags were sold at an average price of £1.10 per lb. Offerings included 1,488 packages from the Uganda Estate, 1,000 cwt. from the Uganda Estate, and 1,000 cwt. from the Kiboga Estate, which sold at an average of £1.10 per lb.

PLAN SIDE AND EAST AFRICA LTD.

The report of Plan Side and East Africa Ltd. for the year ended September 30, 1927, shows a net profit of £1,344, 10s. on which, with the balance forward, a dividend of 6% dividend on the Preference shares and a final dividend of 5% (making a total of 10%) on the Ordinary shares is to be paid, leaving £25,237 to be carried forward. The capital of the company was recently increased by the creation of 70,000 additional Ordinary shares of £1 each, the present issued capital being £85,000.

The tea crop from the Letherdale Estate was 1,300 cwt., an increase of no less than 109.1% above the 1927 total. Vigorous development of the Company's tea properties is being continued, and in the first half of the year there were 200 acres planted, 100 acres in partial bearing, and 620 acres under immature tea, making a total of 1,120 acres under the crop, and by the end of September of this year the company expects to have no less than 1,600 acres under tea.

The annual general meeting is to be held in the bush to-morrow, May 10.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

A Schweppes Ltd. report a net profit of £172,833, an increase of £10,000 over the previous year's figures.

Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Company Ltd., of Gainsborough, announce that Mr. Ivan W. Benson, late of Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2, no longer represents their interests. "Chummer" asphalt plants and concrete mixers. All inquiries in these sections of the firm's manufacture should be addressed to Gainsborough.



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Butter
Puff
Creme
Cheese

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BISCUITS
LITTLE CRACKERS
Plain
Selected Assorted Family
Assorted Orange Cream, Lemon Puff, Trumper, & Marie
Water
Butter
Puff
Creme
Cheese

NOTICE FOR PASSENGERS
to and from
"Imperial Castle," which left London
May 2 for South Africa via Teneriffe, Ascension
and St. Helena, sailing the following East African
ports—

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Mrs. F. A. Baker	Miss P. A. Smith and nurse
Mrs. A. S. Fletcher	Mr. H. L. Smith
Mr. W. Fletcher	Mr. S. G. Williams, M.A.
Mr. B. Fletcher	Miss Williams
Mr. E. Fletcher	Zanzibar
Mr. G. Fletcher	Mrs. E. R. Humble
Mr. A. Fletcher	Miss S. R. Humble
Mr. George	Mr. H. C. Gresham
Mrs. George	Mr. T. Gresham
Mr. A. B. Hutchinson	Mr. W. V. M. Gibby
C. Osenton	Mr. N. Gibby
Mr. A. Sangnelli	Miss N. Gibby
Eric Smith	Master Whippy

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Air Service to the Cape.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, announced that the Government of Southern Rhodesia had intimated their willingness to contribute £10,000 a year for a period of five years towards the cost of one projected air service between this country and South Africa. The finance of the service is now assured.

Progress with the Zambezi Bridge.

Mr. Amery said in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon that the technical problems concerning the proposed site of the Zambezi Bridge have now been surmounted, and that he hoped that it could not be long before any other difficulties appearing in the way would be overcome, so that the engine might enter the field of practical construction.

Abyssinian Roads into Kenya.

Mr. Day asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what amount of money paid by the Abyssinian Government to the Italian Government for 1928, 1929, and 1928, as compensation for damage and thefts of stock by bandits.

Mr. Amery: "The Abyssinian Government agreed, in March 1928, to pay the Government of Kenya £15,784, Maria Theresa dollars (approximately £21,578) as compensation for raids by Abyssinian tribes into Kenyan territory. A payment of £5,000 dollars was paid in March 1928, and a further instalment of 30,000 dollars in October, 1928."

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Adura arrived Plymouth from Indian
Marsa left Suez outwards May 1
Matana left Zanzibar homewards May 2
Madras arrived Madras May 2
Kangal left Zanzibar for Durban May 2
Karanga arrived Durban May 2
Karanga arrived Bombay May 2
Home left Bombay May 2
Khanda left Mombasa for Bombay

ITALIA.

Festosa (visiting) arrived Alexandria
Giovanni Maggi 1st class Durban homewards April 22

Cattaro left Mombasa homewards May 1
Cattaro left Durban for East Africa April 19

U.S.A. ITALIAN HARRISON.

Astronomer Harrison Zanzibar, May 1
City of Cardiff left Durban onwards May 1
Hesperia left Birkenhead homewards May 1
Oceania arrived Newport May 1

HOLLAND AFRICA.

Albatross left Elsinore for Gordon, Cape
April 21

Lagestein left Elsinore for the Cape May 1

Metiskerk left Durban onwards May 1

Grijskirk arrived Port Said homewards April 30

Rietfontein left Port Said homewards for East Africa April 30

Spruitfontein left Port Said homewards April 30

Nieuwpoort left Port Said homewards April 30

Saudette left Zanzibar for South Africa April 20

Gleiter arrived Durban Marques for East Africa April 20

1st Rotterdam for South Africa April 21

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Arabe Roland Garros left Port Said onwards

Lion de L'Isle arrived Marselles May 1

Combray left Tamatave homewards May 1

Bernardin de St. Pierre arrived Réunion onwards May 1

Explorateur Grapideau left Mombasa May 1

Colonel Veyron arrived Durban homewards May 1

UNION CASTLE.

Albion Castle left Mombasa for New York May 1

Calico Castle left Aden onwards April 29

Durham Castle arrived London May 1

Gloucester Castle left Natal for Beira May 1

Guildford Castle left London May 1

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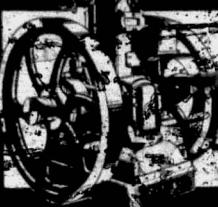
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TWO SPEECHES OF IMPORTANCE.

It was a humor of the African Society dinner recently renewed the well-known contention in by Mr. Winston Churchill, namely that the British Government does not control what any power which would prevent East Africa looking forward in the fruition of time to complete self-government under the Rhodesian principle of equal rights of all colored men. If such statement which will we give general satisfaction not only in Europe which by reason of the great progress made in white settlement in that Colony has naturally been most interested, it can suggest that self-government was at no use—but also throughout the continent of Africa. The Secretary of State, it will be observed, does not invert the majority report of the Hilton Young Commission as implying that self-government in the full sense of the word can never be compatible in East

Africa; and he courageously declares that he would not share that conclusion if it had been put on record by the Commission; and Mr. Oliver Gurney, the able Under-Secretary of State, voices his protest against the insidious temptation to regard administration throughout British Tropical Africa as necessarily the highest form of administrative virtue.

The importance of Mr. Amery's statement increased by the date of its utterance for it would influence and assist the work of Samuel Wilson is at this moment engaged upon in East Africa was evidently in the speaker's mind. Settler leaders, especially in Kenya, have feared in recent weeks that the Imperial Government might be in danger of overlooking or minimising the Colony's claim to ultimate self-government—it should be recalled that the leaders in Kenya, already disclaimed any desire for annexation of self-government, but they still now believe that the present Imperial Government, as represented by its Colonial Secretary and Under-Secretary, is fully alive to the baneful influence of white settlement in British East and Central Africa, and is resolutely opposed to any course of action likely to draw Africans into gospindo by means.

In the past lack of vision has frequently been a major failing in the British colonial administration, and distinguishing characteristics of the present chiefs at the Colonial Office whose speeches reported overleaf provide renewed cause for a grasp of present progress and tendencies in British Africa; indeed, the conception of a clear future which they have presented is a clear-cut and inspiring picture that has been sketched by an official or another spokesman in one of the territories. Instances of the immense retardation which will be wrought by the development of air transport and the exploitation of Northern Rhodesia's boundless mineral resources are evident and Mr. Amery's suggestion of his conviction that Nairobi within a few years will be within thirty hours flight of London, and about half that time from Johannesburg, is now opportune in the development of the rapid communications available knitting more closely the bonds of union between the Mother Colony and its Central African Dependencies. It is a common view in Africa justly professed that many of our ideas and proclivities as Mr. Amery and others here as we said last week have been instrumental in establishing modern guiding lines in the policy of the Colonial Empire, and it is to the last words due deserve to be looked among other contributions to the solution of the British Dependencies which this journal has the honour to serve.

COLONIAL OFFICE VIEWS OF EAST AFRICA

IMPORTANT SPEECHES BY MR. AMERY AND MR. ORMSBY-GORE.

"Airob within Thirteen Hours of London; 100,000 Europeans in the Rhodesias with Ten Years Responsible Government in East Africa the Ultimate Goal," say the Secretary of State.

Colonial Society Dinner speech reported by East Africa

Lord Balfour presiding at last week's dinner of the African Society in honour of Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby-Gore, said that imagination, foreign and common sense were the three distinguishing features of the work of the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State whose maintenance of personal contact with the Empire had been of the greatest value. "These old did not take his wife when he went on his travels, with the result that there was considerable damage to his wife's health (laugh). General Ulysses had taken his wife on his journeys and Mr. Amery, thanks to her and his and his, had contributed much to their success." The Under-Secretary of State's records show him as Chairman of the East Africa Commission which produced a report which showed him many infirmities and was set to book on East African questions. The Secretary of State was succeeded in his Under-Secretary and the Under-Secretary was very fortunate in his wife, Mrs. Amery they were glad to welcome, but Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore had excused herself on the very good ground that two boys were going back to school next day and that she wanted to spend the last evening with them.

MR. AMERY'S REPLY

He admitted that he had complimented him on his recent making due wife to the Balfour dinner, according to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who had not done so had simply said: "His behaviour was amazing" (laughter). He (Mr. Amery) had delivered hundreds of speeches abroad, but had taken good care to write nothing on his return. The Under-Secretary, thinking speech silver but the written word gold, had added a great deal to our knowledge of Colonial problems. He appreciated what you have said about my work. I am sure more will be said about my Secretary," continued Mr. Amery. "Rarely has the State so admirably seconded as I have seen by Mr. Ormsby-Gore. His knowledge, his enthusiasm, his driving power, have been unequalled, and I have never left a moment's qualm in leaving the whole weight of the responsibilities of the Africa on his shoulders."

We sometimes hardly realise what an amazing transformation has taken place in Africa when our lifetimes. Every mile of the coast line has been known to the world for four hundred years, but the year following, over the interior has been fully explored in less than forty years. Not only Africa has been dragged from savagery to the vanguard of the world's affairs, but the process continues and ever progresses. In fact, the first transcontinental railway will be practically achieved along the Benguela Railway in a few

months. In a few years there will be a railway from Comba, which will itself be linked with the mouth of the Congo and the Mediterranean through the Sudan. Most of us will dive to see the fact when every part of Africa will be linked with London by rail, by train-ferries across the Bosphorus, or across the Straits of Gibraltar. That would be made at the cost of money than spending it on the necessary Channel tunnel.

VISIONS OF THE FUTURE

Even railways are giving way to motor tractors and aviation. Motor transport is opening up Africa more rapidly and thoroughly than the railway, for the motor car gives wider scope to the initiative of the white settler and trader and opens a new world to the Native. It never occurred to the Native to want a railway train, but when he owns a car he realises that its whole value depends on roads, and most interestingly does he do his part with what the Natives in many districts are throwing themselves into the work of building and maintaining for roads, which is both the curse and bane of portage.

If the motor car is opening up Africa in detail, the aeroplane, and later the airship, will prove no less effective in breaking down her isolation. Africa lies just alongside Europe. But Africa Colonies remember are no further than the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The air service from London to Cape Town will soon be in operation. This is however, only beginning to be realised. Non-stop flight of yesterday will be the normal mail and passenger service of to-morrow, and I can confidently before ten years time see a Non-stop flight carrying six hours from London, and the air companies advertising their cheap weekend trips to Africa. There is nothing in history comparable to the rapidity with which Africa has been opened up, and the remarkable disparity of the two civilisations.

INDIRECT ADMINISTRATION

How will the Native stand the contacts? The problem presents itself in two very different forms in those parts of Africa which the white man visits only as a trader, his administrator, or missionary, and those parts in which he establishes himself as a settler as a permanent element in a new mixed community. In West Africa, he has devoted the other problem exclusively, the climate aside, the native density of the Native population have precluded the idea of a planned white settlement. Our task then might be summed up in the word education. We have to educate the Native in the arts of peace, to more efficient methods of production in the arts of his own birth, so that he may learn how to conduct his own affairs.

Our method is the native method. In education we lay the foundation on the Native's own work, peculiar, bringing in English only at the point where the development of his own mind and character needs the more highly developed medium; in administration we use the local instinct as much as possible; in government we use existing native codes and institutions. Our whole principle is to bring out the civilisation on to root rocks which we have to break in the soil, and which have insuperable resistance. The French, like the Indians, are naturally aularistically conservative, always end, on the other hand, to sweep away everything to facilitate Black Frenchmen under French administration. The colonial system which is in will lead to better results.

The Empire of Africa

Our more difficult is the problem where we have to deal with white settlers. I cannot help confessing that it is a conflict impossible of reconciliation with us, and I have no objection to separation, but also that in the long run the only way for the country as a whole to develop is to have a native and a white enduring.

In East Africa to me it is well to keep in mind our experience in South Africa. A century ago the bulk of white population did not exist in Africa at all was settled within one hundred miles of Cape Town. Today the Transvaal, the Orange, Free State, and in fully half of the one and three-quarter million white inhabitants of South Africa, but within the next ten years we shall, I hope, see a white population of about 100,000 in the two Rhodesias. What point is that? nothing movement seemed to stop. The frontier in one generation apt to disappear in the next. Some day modify the problem all the time. Better knowledge of tramps, use of radiotelegraphy, influence of railways, and the tropes, of means of sealing homes, especially where electrical power is available, all modify the problem. Then, too, the air plane can carry the settler and his family to cooler regions as to cool retreats.

The Lessons of South Africa.

But the limitations of the extension of white population are set by social standards and habits. It is their lower scale of living and not their greater stability to the climate that enable the Bantu to hold their own. Indeed, a future as bright in white and black in a great part of the continent depends on whether the black man's standard of living or his standard of efficiency will rise more rapidly. In studying these possibilities of the future by the light of the past we have to consider not only how far conditions of settlement may change, but we must not forget that East Africa, despite its difference in many respects from South Africa, is yet geographically continuous with it. And though while the continuous improvement of communications will be increasingly important, if it is. If this is so, then Nairobi closer to London, will bring it more than twice as close to Washington. It will be possible to travel from Nairobi to Boston in three or four hours and from Broken Hill to London will be an easy day. There is no need, having a hard and fast line, to the United States. Thus far and no further.

One lesson that stands out clearly from the handling of the problem in South Africa is the error of casting your vote that at the end it was with the white race that the destiny of South Africa would lie. Instead of casting him to assist them on outside, our tendency has been to regard ourselves here at home as the sole champion of Native interests, as well as the sole judges of rights and wrongs,

often with a very imperfect knowledge of the situation. The result was to spread among the settlers not only dissatisfaction with the Government but also the sense of that Government.

That mistake we shall not repeat. We shall learn from it or one can say to-day what the future of white settlement in East Africa may be. Within many years to come the responsibility of leadership must rest mainly on the Imperial Government and on its agents. But we do wish to associate with us more closely those who as colonists and settlers have identified themselves with the progress of that country.

Responsible Government the Ultimate Goal.

I refrain from saying much about the Hilton Young Report because the constructive proposals are at this moment under discussion in East Africa and will be under discussion over at home, and because I do not believe I would help discussion by myself entering into the list. We owe a debt of gratitude to Sir Hilton Young and his colleagues for a very remarkable piece of work done in East Africa. I believe they are sound and sincere, and the aims and statesmanship of its participants in increasing its usefulness. The chief relevance of East African critics is not so much against the recommendations as to certain obiter dicta which seem to imply that self-government in the full sense of the word can never be practicable. If that were a conclusion, and I do not think it is, we would be lost.

Responsible Government is not likely to come in any country with which we dealing to-day, but as His Majesty's Government laid down in 1923, it is not ruled out for to-morrow. Progress towards it must be left to the future. For my part I look upon responsible government here as in other parts of the Empire where circumstances clearly permit its application at present, as the ultimate goal, and I adhere to the declaration of Mr. Winston Churchill in 1922, namely, that we do not contumeliate any system which will prevent East Africa looking forward to self-government in the process of time. Rhodes's principle of racial right for a civilized men.

Wonderful as have been the changes in recent years, the curtain has not yet been rung up. In all future development we have a high responsibility. May we prove ourselves worthy. (Prof. long silence.)

M. ORMSBURY GORE'S SPEECH

Ormsby Gore. During the last twenty years I have visited every British possession in Africa excepting Ceylon, Somaliland and there is more of the British Empire in Africa than in either continent. British Africa, for instance, is larger than Australia, New Zealand, and the British Pacific islands put together.

Lord Balfour and myself have said the certain is only just now coming on in the drama of Africa. I count the happy years I have spent in my life as those spent in Africa. I love the continent and the fascination of its new countries, of seeing them in the very beginning of their new history, is almost overwhelming. We are in the early days of pioneer effort to root up savagery. One of the reasons for the African Society, Lord Elgin, by the way, originally formed Uganda and Northern Rhodesia in the hope of getting in company with Africa a large tract of land, a fascinating tract of land.

In the last few months, Great Britain, Two of the three have within the last year formed in the same manner unions of provinces

lakes Victoria and Tanganyika have been linked with their nearest ports by means of railroads. These, in turn, will other great lakes—Ogaden and Lake Rudolf—are connected by road to Port Bell with the commerce of the world and I believe that whatever development in power we may soon see two main routes of transport established between these two lakes and the sea.

Neither Nyasaland nor Rhodesia can afford to construct those lines without the assistance of a Great Power with financial resources behind it and if those two lakes are to bring traffic within the orbit of the world's commerce substantial assistance must be forthcoming. According to Lake Nyasa there are still two alternative possibilities—the possibility of extending the existing lines from Blantyre to the lake and connecting the Zambezi system of Nyasa and with the trans-Zambezi railway. The other alternative is to one to the west, but so far the possibility of connecting Lake Nyasa with Dar es Salaam personally I should like to hope to see the day when both of these great works are carried out.

The Negro Peoples

With the problem set by the contact of our scientific and material civilised man peoples who for centuries have lived the primitive life, far removed from all outside contacts, I have no fears for the future of the Negro peoples, for whom we act today as leaders and trustees. Their capacity for response to anything that may be put before them is truly wonderful. The Negro peoples are a sturdy stock race of their sons who cannot easily be disintegrated. They laugh at us as we laugh over them as we enjoy, and I am convinced that the time will be for the good of us best if we remain the minute giving them of our best and that they will give us first learn. Probably the greatest misunderstanding has arisen from failure to realise that the Negro people, having those powers of resistance, have in them an intense conservatism and have adapted themselves to their environment in a way to which we fail to adapt ourselves. It is therefore a striking fact that one of the leading features of the African may should be encouraging the study of a science sometimes called ethnology, sometimes called anthropology. Settlers, missionaries and traders are not approaching a land in absence of all civilisation; it is a civilisation that must be founded ab initio and scientific ally I venture to do any good at all.

Consistent Policies are Dangerous

Mr. Ameri has very well laid that it is a bad lay down here and now exactly what is likely to be the ultimate goal of the future for the human ways by which these problems will work out. Part of his prophecy in Africa are, I believe, true. One of his errors has been his attempt to fix historical definite and a word used in the Hitlerite camp, a sort consistent policy, throughout the whole continent. I am, however, dubious whether consistency is either possible or desirable. The course of the Colonial effort has been the same for a century.

It is not for an example the sort of review which that inevitable coming in another century will make the necessary changes in the political map of the world? As that the demand for a consistent policy must be made the sort of question to start on the right foot. The terms are which different in the latter a different evolution and the decisions in the means necessary to make the most utilisation of the world's resources will be very far apart little could tell us what we in the course of development

will do with our colonies. Northern Rhodesia, not only in its relation to Southern Rhodesia, but to the continent of Africa as a whole.

Improved Scientific Services

While this may, burden of political responsibility has lain upon me, it has been my privilege to create the greater part of my personal energies to the working out of some of those new developments in the Colonial Office which figure nowhere in the history which has hitherto been written, the most rapid application of many people and yet are the very essence and foundations of all they which they make for real betterment. I adduce to the development of the technical and scientific services.

Our topics have amazing variety for production. So here in that great belt round the equator where there is no winter, little or no change of season, where life is always one intense surge, where the capacity of production seems to far transcend all we know in the temperate zones, there, indeed, the figures are almost stricken off is the new great world for human science to conquer. Not quarreling, whose resources stand in formidable angles with flaming swords preventing man's entrance. These places I once said have the wings of the little mosquito. That is surely one of them. The thing which has kept back the Negro people has been their savagery and unbroken recent wars our inability to understand the backward life of animal and human life which in these areas are in very different positions in this world of ours.

The Colonial Office Committees

The principal task before the Colonial Office is an ever greater concentration upon those fundamental problems of medical research, agricultural research, veterinary research, forestry research, ethnological and ethnographic research. If we can so transform the Colonial Office in England that we can enlist an ever increasing stream of the very ablest scientific brains to the studying and solution of these problems, then I believe our political and constitutional problems will solve themselves, but you can never have an effective spread of what is available in white settlements or the advance of the Negro peoples unless a far greater effort is made in those scientific directions. By far the most interesting and valuable hours I have spent at the Colonial Office—except, of course, the extremely valuable hours of my travels—have been spent on the Native Advisory Committee over which I preside, on the Medical Research Committee, on Lord Lilien's Committee for stimulating voluntary work and science, and on that Committee first established by the Duke of Devonshire, the Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa. All that work has been abundantly worth while. I look forward to a very different Africa in twenty, thirty, or forty years if that work is seriously continued and if we attract to it the interest not merely of administrators and politicians but of our leaders in commerce and, above all, our scientific men. It is a world which calls for the greatest effort and the greatest personal sacrifice.

My tours have not been joy rides. Every time I have been a pleasure but the labour has been to force myself into contact with the various nations that administer countries and sometimes the politicians who can advise on their solution.

The Call of Africa

Whatever the future holds store for us, I hope this not the last occasion on which I shall have the privilege of being associated with work in Africa. Sojourning has not the call and seen the vision of

EAST AFRICA

The second largest continent can have any number of its cities. It is Solaris to do a city of 100,000,000,000,000 more cities, it has no limit to its possibilities.

I hope above all things that are interested in African affairs, will realize that these heat trading complications of M.W. African leaders and politicians are a threat to missionaries and the promotion of the human cause, and that into the vicious branches of government service. There is always the danger less we arise a sentiment of hostility between any one of these sections and another. In some parts of Africa they have been told such things as "There are too many damned officials, the nation would be all the better for the masses to be the ones who do what is best for the extraordinary uniqueness and distinguished methods of work of our countrymen with British financial and business interests." I have endeavoured to set these ideas in the back ground and to bring all sections together.

One of the first aspects applied by historians will be "What did Queen Victoria do with the opportunity and her responsibilities in Africa?" Then comes in that while there are more things he could like to see adjusted, at any rate in the last thirty years the foundations have been well and truly laid, and at present there is every sign a real peace that even being done in Britain's name should bear the credit of Britain's known in history, and in view of the desire let us all go out to Africa the very best men that we can get from all the rest of our Empire. We need not shrink from the future or the responsibility of those Sapphires.

THOSE PROSES

Among those present were East African and West African Ministers, Sir John and Lady M. G. D. of the Hon. S. and Mrs. Amyand-Ward, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bovis, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. B. Anthony, Mr. J. A. L. B. Buxton, Mr. G. C. Burrows, Mr. G. D. D. Buxton, Sir A. F. Cowdrey, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. C. E. D. and Mrs. Roden-Buxton, Mr. F. C. Eastman, Dr. Charlesworth, Miss Charlesworth, Mr. Chatterton, Mr. Cockburn, Sir Herbert and Lady Wilson, Mr. D. A. Cowan, Jean Currie, Mr. C. H. Dale, Dr. M. Delziel, Mr. J. Doherty, Dr. J. H. Evans, Miss Alice Devlin, Miss S. E. Edwards, Mrs. E. Edwards, Mr. G. E. Evans and Mr. P. Evans, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. G. Evelyn-Watson, Mr. G. F. G. Galloway, Mr. E. H. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Goodman, Mr. G. H. Goodman, Sir George H. H. H. and Mrs. H. G. Goodman, the Hon. J. J. Holman, Major Mrs. H. J. J. Jevons, Mr. T. S. Jordan, Mr. Kerswell, Mr. Kerswell, Major Sir H. Lumley Legge, Mr. D. O. and Lady Evelyn Malcom, Mr. F. B. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. McLean, the Rev. W. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. and Mrs. J. Ridout, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Rev. Sir Edgar Sandys, Sir Alfred Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Simpson, Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. Sorley Major, H. S. Stubbs, Mr. G. E. B. Stielzel, Mr. F. S. B. Tagar, Dr. Mr. L. T. Mail, Mr. J. Blake Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. T. T. T. T. and General Sir Reginald and Lady Windham.

KENYA RAINFALL NEWS

A cable received by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office states that rainfall in Kenya for the week ended May 10 was as follows:- Nairobi 41 inches; Nyeri and Nairobi 41.35 inches; Ruiru 31 inches; Ruiru and Nakuru 25 inches; Kiambut and Nairobi 21 inches; Kericho, Kerio and Rongai 19 inches; Kajiado, Lavington, Nairobi & Nyeri 18 inches; Nairobi 17 inches; Nairobi and Kajiado 16 inches. Thus rainfall over a good general rain is continuing.

PICTURES OF EAST AFRICA

PUMA AND THE LOCUSTS

HOW A Coffee-Plantation Was Saved.

Specially written for *THE STANDARD*.

By DAVID POWELL.

"No, that is not me singing to a bird, but the voice of the woman who sings because she is happy, for when the berries have been collected from the coffee trees she and the fauna who go to the coffee trees sing.

I do not know how far away is *the land*, but it is fast sand, this is a land of great beauty, for we note all the white men go there and remain there many months. Sometimes they leave their children behind them, when they would not do if it were a bad place, and when they have returned they talk much and long of *the land*, with the other white persons who have already remained or who are just about to go.

Now comes *the land*, and the *land* being not keen to *the land* for a long time, and for many months they have been talking of going. Many times, while the moon is like a golden pumpkin hanging in the sky, have they walked among the coffee trees. And the membership would stoop to smell the scent of the white flowers, and she would break the leaves gently and softly as she does the hair of her child, so as to stroke the leaves, and bid her child in the blossom, and once a mother says softly, "Go to the trees, You, you will take us home, but although I understand well the language of the white men, that I could not understand."

Then one day a strange *bwanas* came to the farm or what they call a *motorbike*, and he looked as if he had ridden many miles, for his clothes were red as the dust of the roadway. He spoke so quickly that I could not tell what he was saying, although I waved his arms many times towards the hills which lay far away over wonder. And the membership said was white *the flowers* on the *tree*, and was *the flowers* in a chair saying nothing? Then *the bwanas* came a large glass to the stranger, who drank up what was in the glass, and rode away again on his *motorbike* as swiftly as a bullet from a gun. And as *the bwanas* placed his arm across the shoulders and went off, and stooping swiftly he laid his lips to her ear.

When he left he carried all the boys that were on the *land* quite quickly, for there was not time to stay. And all that day we worked, gathering the dead grass, and cutting branches from the trees which bore the coffee. We threw heaps in one place and another, and round and among the coffee trees and the *bwanas* followed, scattering the branches on the heaps which we had made. And because of this I knew that the *bwanas* was coming, for this is how all the *bwanas* when the locusts swarm to *the land*.

And he worked so hard that my hands did not stop to the house for food until sunset, and when I got home from the house I found and old her who she was not sent me for food. She gave it to me and I saw that she was dressed at her best. And she walked with me and caused me to *the land*, taking him hand, and smiling after *she* spoke. But for all that time she never sang.

Then at last the *bwanas* and his assistants returned to the house, walking slowly and slowly, for they were very weary.

"And I asked the *bwana*, 'Why do you all this? For the locusts do not eat coffee, and he answered, 'No, but if they settle they will bite the branches and leave the blossoms, and maybe nibble the young shoots, so that the berries will not grow.' And he also waved his hand towards the hills. 'They will come from there,' he said. 'Do not go away to-morrow, for I shall want you early in the morning. This locust was very bad, for I have been going to a wedding where we could be gathered all the brothers of my tribe, and there would be dancing and music, so that all the birds would sing nothing, for I could see that the *bwana* was greatly troubled.'

At morning, when the earth had grown warm under the sun, with a little cloud rising over the hills. It was the colour of the ashes when the fire is lit. And the *bwana* told us to light all the lamps of cassia, and for me to make much noise with shouting and beating sticks upon the trees from which he had pulled up the soil. And by the time the fires were well smouldering, the cloud had grown larger and larger until it was all above us, chutting out the day, and we saw that it was not a cloud at all, but the locusts as many as the grains of sand, are in the streets of the hills.

"And in the sunlight they looked like little blazes with wings of silver. But the silent their wings had begun to settle, and that day the *bwana* worked like one who is driven by a mad fit. And when at night the sun went down, he ran red in blood through the smoke, and the horizon was red. And though I well knew what it was, and the red light in the shadows was the light from the door which Satan, the devil, had opened to see how his locusts were working.

"And then he went down the broken tree trunks into the sky, and the sun could do no more than the *memba* houses, the moonlight, and pull her after him and let him gently sway to the house.

After a little while she sometimes came and called to me, 'You, Juma,' she said, 'you will work now in the place of the *bwana*. Do as he would do, and command the boys as your master. He can do no more.' And I saw that her eyes were brighter than the silver of the locusts' wings, and her eyelids were red as the sunlight through smoke.

"Then I went to the boys, but they were too weary to move, and I saw that the locusts, as they were no more, had stopped, were like thick smoke, thicker like dust on the ground.

"Then I, Juma, went into the wedding where the brothers of my tribe were gathered together, and I said to my brother, 'Go and away.' I rode away, so that I arrived quickly where they were all singing, 'Dance for the fasting and dancing to-morrow.'

"And I called loudly to them all, 'Come, my brothers, come quickly and dance your dances and sing your songs among the coffee trees of the *bwana*, and master.' It is the *bwana* who carries *motakaa* in his *osita* when they are sick, and it gives us strength and a kind to our children. Come now and drive the locusts from his coffee trees, for if they are all spouted, he *bwana* will have no money to pay out for your work, and you will not be able to buy meat and salt. To-morrow you may feast and dance, you will, but come now and come quick.'

"For a little while they walked about among themselves, but then suddenly they took their feathered wands on their heads, with songs they clasped together in ranks, with bundles and ornaments rattling as they walked, with big bright and shiny shining ornaments, and they began to sing the beating of

many drums, and many voices shouting all at one time.

"And for all that was left of that night, they danced among the coffee trees of the *bwana*, and when morning came they were croaking like the black crows, for their throats were worn out with much singing and shouting.

"Then I went to the house, and railed the door, and long, very witty, I recited to the slaves who leads up to the veranda of the house. 'And when the *bwana* came out and saw that the locusts had almost all gone away he stood without moving for a long, long time.'

"Then he saw all the brothers of my tribe sitting, for they were very tired at the edge of the coffee trees, and he asked, 'Who are they?' And I told him that I had brought them because the boys of the *memba* were too weary to make any more noise to frighten away the locusts.'

"Then he called in a loud voice to them, 'Listen now all of you! Because you have saved the coffee trees of *memba* and I will be able to go to the land, and we thank you all, and you, Juma, for bringing them to drive away the locusts.'

"And he raised me up, and put one hand on my shoulder, and with the other he held my right hand, as the Great White chief from *Intendandi* did with the hand of the *bwana* of the *garaza* at the *Bwana Homa* in *Memba*. 'I thank you all,' he said. 'And as a reward for this, who has helped so many to save the locusts, I will give him a hundred and fifty, and more, in *memba salt*, for he is a real *bwana*'

"And now the house is no longer like that that has been described; for at any time you can hear the voice of the *memba* singing, singing all of the days, because she is going to *Memba*.

EAST AFRICA BRIEFLY DESCRIBED

The *Nile* is the most notable river of sea travel ways of Eastern Africa to-day.

Before the late book which the author claims to be an accurate description of Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar and British Somaliland, with notes on the Sudan and Portuguese East Africa. The claim is justified. The book supplies therefore a long-felt want. Settlers in all parts of Britain's rapidly developing Empire in East Africa, and would-be settlers, too, will find it full of useful information, whilst to merchants and others who are doing or likely to do business in those lands, it should prove invaluable.

Seeing that it has been compiled and edited by Mr. F. S. Joelson, the founder and leader of *East Africa*, the statements it contains can be taken to be authoritative. Several of the East African Governments were, as told by the Author's foreword, instructed every Commissioner, and the honorary secretaries of the Settler Associations, sent to much trouble in order that the facts relating to their own area should be full and absolutely accurate.

The book is generously illustrated. The many pages of advertisements which are distributed among the text do not help to improve its appearance, but they do not lessen its utility. On the contrary, perhaps, they increase it. The maps are good, and the compiler provides an adequate index.

Eastern Africa To-day is obtainable from *East Africa*, or Great Titchfield Street, London W.1, for 6s post free.

SIR JOHN DAVIDSON ON KENYA

Urgent Need of Better Roads.

Special to THE TIMES

The urgent need for improvement in Kenya's road system is one of the most forcible impressions made by Sir John Davidson, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O., M.A., Chairman of the Advisory Committee to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, and Director of the African Mercantile Company, who, after spending a couple of months in India, paid a brief visit to Kenya Colony on his way home. Sir John has, of course, been to East Africa on several previous occasions and for much longer periods, so that he is able to judge the progress of his present visit to gauge the progress intended to be continuous basis of improvement in all fields of colonial development and industries.

The progress of Kenya would, he told the *East African Post* last week, be few days ago, immensely expedited if only a proper road system were developed. "A real road programme is urgently required," said in Nairobi, "and the roads badly need attention, while until we can reach the capital and important towns and townships the lack of good roads causes a dead hand to production." Sir John's suggestions to proceed for the moment with more branch railways is, however, a thoroughly sound one, for the money available can be much better spent on the construction of roads at first than the raising of an adequate sum for road construction afterwards, as they should be in the earlier stages. The moment of letting contracts should be given to big contractors and the roads maintained for a period of five years should be stipulated to build a road and allow it to deteriorate steadily is a mistake.

Another need is a allowing the Uganda, especially Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, to settle down to their own affairs without interference by so many cosmopolitan competitors and outside experts. East Africa has had quite enough of this kind of publicity in the last seven or eight years.

Unfair Attacks on the Country

Some people in this country seem to have a perfectly ethnocentric idea that only people have a human-scarce element of Europeans. Never was a picture more innocently untrue. The fact is that the Kenya settler is, on the average, of a splendid type, who works hard himself, who does not drink to excess, who is as moral as his fellow-countrymen at home, and who is from maltreating the Native goes out of his way to study its welfare. Many East African settlers could scarcely be exaggeration to say most of them give their Native employees free medical treatment, build schools for them, give them land for grazing, and/or the grazing of their cattle, in short do everything they can to make them happy.

In all my visits to different parts of East Africa I have never once seen an instance of cruelty by a British settler to a Native, and I am convinced that except for the few black sheep which are found every fold, the Native can rely absolutely for fair play on his employer.

Again the settlers have recently been accused by a transient visitor of over-drinking. I did not find this accusation to be a source of irritation with

them, for the simple reason that there was no foundation for it. There is no more excessive drinking in these Colonies than in England or anywhere else. I have, in all, spent about a year in Kenya and have never seen anyone drunk, and that is more than I can say for other countries. I have, however, met many men and women who are really keen, hard and energetic workers, and our eight-hour day at home is unknown. It is grossly unfair that anyone passing through and probably entertained with great hospitality by which the country is renowned should, in view such unmerited and objectionable criticisms, I do not however, wish to defend the settlers, who are quite capable of defending themselves.

A Colony of Wonderful Future

Sir John describes this country as one of great beauty, wonderful fertility, and populated by a very delightful people; adding there was a more regular and abundant rainfall than would be added, removed much anxiety.

Sir John Davidson, who admires immensely the great work done by Sir Christian Baines in improving the Kenya and Uganda Railway, was very struck by the working of the new deep-water wharves at Mombasa, by the methods of agriculture in the highlands, and by the general spirit of optimism despite the loss of income of the recent past due to the bad rains in the last two seasons. As, however, the latest cables report good general health, he looks for continuing business and has full faith that the British East African Dependencies will maintain their steady progress and will become of ever greater importance to the Mother Country.

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Borne in a section of a speech which he issued last week ends containing the following passages:

"It is evident that, as far as our colonial development, we have to go, not only towards the vast territories now within the British nation's responsibility. That duty was defined at the end of last century by Mr. H. H. Chamberlain, when he declared that native races should be treated as the under-developed infants of the great Empire to be developed by British capital and British enterprise, which classes, he rightly, beyond the natural resources of our Colony concerned, for trade and population will follow rather than precede the opening up of the country. For this purpose transport must be improved and production must be stimulated by scientific research, but capital expended upon these objects may often bring in no return for several years."

We propose, therefore, to extend and expedite the policy already pursued in Africa and elsewhere, which in the past, and a half year has resulted in so great an expansion in the Colonial market for British goods. A Colonial Development Fund will be created which will assist Colonial Government in the other approved projects of development.

While thus fulfilling our responsibilities towards the Native populations and towards those of our race who have linked their fortunes with them, we regard the employment of British capital to finance British enterprise as likely to prove a more fruitful investment for this country than speculative loans on the part of a foreign Government which has squandered its own resources in a futile war against imperialism and which has hitherto shown neither friendly disposition nor any readiness to recognise past obligations.

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF.

MAN-KILLERS AND MARAUDERS.

Mr. W. S. Chadwick on Big Game.

Mr. W. S. CHADWICK, whose book "Man Killers and Marauders" has just been published (a history, 18s. 6d., net), will be known to many of our readers in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in which countries he has done much trapping, trading, prospecting and big game shooting. They and other East African even when they do not agree entirely with the author's views, will appreciate his narrative and appreciate the straightforwardness of his story.

Reminiscences of big-game hunting are seldom set down without some reference to the old African game, elephant, buffalo or rhino are the most dangerous. Mr. Chadwick, who yields the place to the buffalo in May, and to the lion by night, has been in greater danger from elephants than from buffaloes, but he is of the opinion that for sheer driving courage and impulsive determination to kill the wounded buffalo stands alone. He relates many instances of his long drives against the beasts. He declares one animal which when the charges can be stopped only by death, it being possible to kill both lion and elephant with such

skill. Of the horned methods of killing he also adds:

"The best method of killing is a uniform and uninterrupted approach upon the back of the victim, so that his five hundred pounds weight bears it to earth. Remaining on a man's shoulders, he holds him firmly, so that the animal cannot kick his hind legs, and so cannot get away. Under the weight of pain, and the muzzle turned upwards, the canines meet in the throat, powerfully biting the spinal column, causing instant death. But this sure and certain method is not the best. He knew well the fact that a lion could not know well his prey, and therefore, in its disorientation, in its relations to the earth, smells and recognises all by instinct."

Later Mr. Chadwick describes how a lion had participated in a pack drive, when the author had been so silent that no other sound was heard by him or his *afar*. So far, the kill was made in about ten paces from the author, which is dozen or two were sitting. The author says, "At the moment when the lion was shot, he was fifteen yards away and had passed by. I continued, when fired up in the body, and removed another ten paces and continued his drive, commenting on the facts, the writer says:

"These are confirmed by a lion which had long since reached the lions' den, not a gun or fire when the man is in sight. They showed too he was the donkey seen had prevailed over that of nearly a hundred oxen. So badly induced him to ignore much good and easily procured."

"I followed his spoor, and it soon became evident that he was carrying the donkey's carcass on his back as an irregular groove in the sand, obviously made by the point of a dangling hoof, ran beside the morning of the donkey's paws indicating the killer's great size and weight. This leaning habit has often been quoted. In Lydekker's book it is asserted to be fallacious, and that the lion drags his prey. But the evidence of my eyes on this occasion showed that he had carried it for at least a mile and half."

Of the instinct of animals he reads:

"I had always imagined that instinct implied only a slight apprehension of the sufficient smell of a lion, but I now say clearly that it is something more, namely a mental impression produced in the mind, from contact with sensations, or by other means, of a definite and strong memory that there is danger, without there being any actual or imminent danger."

Our dog has further complicated life. He had never seen lions, and had rung on destruction blindly. Numbers does not seem to be the only factor stopped dead in their tracks at the faintest smell of lion, with dropped tail and ears, and with a slow uneasy gait before turning and thus emphasising that danger was imminent. These dogs had invariably tended for years for men, with whom in our country I now saw that what I had always assumed instinct was in their case also only a memory of past experience.

The lion, Mr. Chadwick is convinced, is afraid neither of fire nor of water when they are in sight, and he cites the case of two lions jumping from a thirty-foot precipitory into a lagoon into which two terrified oxen had jumped themselves.

Those people who imagine that quick fortunes are to be made from ivory hunting will be disabused by this book, which suggests of a march of one hundred miles to be a fair average for each elephant at the present time. As for the rest, the uncharming passage is the following:

"I moved quickly towards another grey shadow discernible about fifty yards away. Ben meanwhile moved expeditiously to within ten yards of the impala, forming then, when he whistled sharply, a line to bring him to the rest."

"The impala's flight was required to be rapid, and it was about ten yards of leaping up a headlong gallop as before. He then halted and broke away by his fingers. At the same snapping sound two great ears moved forward and remained spread. The king of the forest was intent, listening. Moving noiselessly onward again, the Native and certain of the herd bulls stood about fifteen yards apart. Then he uttered a short shrill cry and gave a motionless look. Slowly the impala began to turn his right, and then, with a steady and silent direction of the sound, to cast off his left movement."

"The manoeuvre brought the bulls' left sides to face Ben, and gave him the sight for lunging attack. He knew well enough the work of attempting a shot from the front, so as to attempt to penetrate that enormous mass of bone and reach that comparatively small brain behind. The small opening in the crest, through which seemed to the Native to be found, was hidden by the perpendicular hair."

"At the great bulk of the head the brain might be reached from a low position, between eye and ear. But the line was an impossible one with the brain cells the size of a bullet, and only a direct hit at it was by some chance on the brain itself. Therefore, like myself, preferred the neck, which is the way unless the forward position of the head is covered by the shoulder-blade, which is usually the normal position."

Is the superstition that crocodiles are found only in rivers running from east to west of vice versa well spread in East Africa? We do not recollect having heard it before, but it is set down by Mr. Chadwick as a notion frequently believed, though he gives it no credence, for he has found crocodiles in all the rivers north of the Zambezi, which he has travelled. To him, as to most East Africans, crocodiles are here now.

FOR MOTORISTS ON LEAVE.

The first contingent of East African settlers determined to spend the summer at home have already arrived, and many have, we know, promptly undertaken or listed themselves with which to tour the Pugilist countryside. British and readers likely to follow their example Mr. John Prioleau's "Car and Country" (Price £1) and "Sportists to the Open Road" (Price 10s.) can be obtained, recommended as a readable and helpful book written by one motorist for the benefit of others. The book, says Prioleau in his preface, was written in the same way as a motor guide in general, and should be undertaken as begins by car, continued without stop, and with the intention

GROUP SETTLEMENT IN RHODESIA

Probation of a Pioneer.

The Author of "East Africa."

A letter signed by a member of the British Empire Society suggests most admirably the value of a government investment. Bartholomew says: "our citizens have been told that we should receive their constituents at home. The countrymen who sent us letters which will appear in your paper."

Sir Richard Steere, M.P., former Parliamentary Secretary on the Board of Agriculture, is quoted in *East Africa* of February 26, as saying: "Then having the right type of men, the next thing will be to settle them on farms of the right size of land in Rhodesia."

Now about group settlement in Northern Rhodesia, on the Great North Plateau, at a altitude of 4,000 to 4,500 feet above sea level, where the climate four months summer rain and eight months dry rain subsists, the land and rainfall are very variable, there is absolute certainty.

The soil may now be as good as ever, but the irrigation possibilities are enormous. If the soil may be so easily converted into a considerable area which is fit for the different sorts of the year's crops, and the various tenanted areas of our farms, we could plant them in a few weeks, and the irrigation system could be concentrated in a limited group of farms.

The new world of agriculture is here available itself with a Spanish Inquisition against the new agricultural operation from before the sowing to harvesting and transporting the crop. All of the manure should be one of two types. The wood-burning steam engines or burning oil, especially after an internal combustion engine. These field experiments before leaving Britain should be prominent in hand and the plan to come to Northern Rhodesia first grow beans, groundnuts, peas, or when one crop of which has not planted for some time in the twelve months, given irrigation and fertilizer, but this is a year or certain, e.g., over October-April months, May October when with beans and peas between them. Prepare and get the land as well as water in readiness, and then you can make a good go on the marketing of the field.

For on third parties, and return to the first, "machines," the smaller machines, such as a featherbed, a small portable provided and enough steam and the Jerome's cylinder and application would be spurred on by the knowledge of benefits pertaining to each individual worksite.

Britain's cedar produces the best of all woods, has thousands upon thousands of acres growing out of work. Britain's Dependencies in Northern Rhodesia has been called the "Land of Empty Spaces."

Yours faithfully,

STEPHEN ADAMS

Athenaeum Club.

Assassin No. 1. Writing for the Editor is unable to consider for publication any communication not accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. I have need, of course, of no published copy of the name of the writer whose identity might, however, be disclosed to *Dom. Times* as a guarantee of good faith.

At the instance of *Dom. Times* for press we have received a hurried despatch from Lord Fisher. It will be published next week.

THUMBS DOWN AMONG CHIMPANZES!

Livingstone's Records Recalled.

Editorial Editor of "Dom. Times."

Again and again Gorillas and apes in the zoos have led me to turn to Mr. Livingstone's *Last Journal*, where in the second chapter of his second volume, the great traveller refers to gorillas or sokes, and gives a description of their appearance from his personal observations. The illustration (from his sketch) shows an animal slightly more than half the height of a man. Place Bambarre, parallel to Ujiji, and approximately 100 miles west of Lake Tanganyika.

His editor says: "The species in all probability a new species of chimpanzee and not the gorilla."

Neither Susi nor Chima can identify the sokes of Manyema with the gorilla as we have it studied in the British Museum. The time, however, that the soko is quite as large and as strong as the gorilla, judging by the specimens shown to them.

Livingstone wrote: "Some gorillas or sokes were killed as they fled. They often go erect to place the hampon on the head as to steady the body, and lay aside the arms by his disgusting facility of aping man. This is the face mark of his right wrist, and also common to gorillas, the forefingers very long, with high ears. The earines show that it is their large development. This singular appearance is to be personal to him, for the remainder appears to be Native information on the subject."

"The sokes are presented to some to be extremely knowing, exceedingly tame, men and women, while at others, becoming suddenly, running up tree and then, fall come down when dropping a bunch of bananas, and at the fits that drop the end."

A man was hunting. The soko seized the spear and grappled with the man, but in the spite of his fenders, and escaped unharmed. The man is now several Parrotrees.

"The sokes so cunning and fierce sharp eyes that no one can stalk him in front without being seen. He is as bold as a lion to the naked. Kills leopard occasionally. When he has had his fill, uses a cubic inch of gunpowder to blow Africans in the womb, and sometimes removes while it is buried there."

"He is very fond of birds, eats gunpowder, but not arsenic, and is much fond of oranges. Seizes monkeys, and when he has got them, when first in his belly, he wounds (by biting) seizes it with his nail fingers, and splits them out, strips the cheeks of his victim, and then eat them, breaking the skin. He sees no objection to this, and never molests them. A man visited a soko, it gaily ate him."

"Sandwiched in these pages another personal anecdote. Numbers of them come down from the forest, within a hundred yards of our camp, and would be unknown but for giving tongue fire for bounds." He also mentions that "Some Manyema find that the buried dead use as sokes, and one was killed with holes in his ears as if he had been a man." There is much more, but I mention only the evidence that seems to point this being a true animal.

By the way, I notice that neither Steere nor Adams gives any word for chimpanzee, though African word gorilla is *ngwakukubwa wa Afrika kama mafana wa mafana*. The word, learned in Mombasa, chimpanzee is *sokomodo*, which probably is the one used by all Swahili.

Yours faithfully,

STEPHEN ADAMS

14th, 1929.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN KENYA.

Sir Richard Martin.

Sir Richard WINERU, who was one of the pioneers of small holdings in East Africa and who, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture at the time, was responsible for the Small Holdings Colonies Act, made a study, during his recent visit to Kenya, of the proposed Closer Settlement Scheme, which came into operation when the Native Land Trust Bill was received the assent of the Colonial Office and the proposed Land Bank had been established.

Sir Richard's views demand respect and we therefore quote with his permission the following article written by him for the series of news-sheets in the Eastern Counties, of which he is the proprietor:

The Right Man can make land.

By closer settlement is meant the adoption of a scheme of small holdings for men with small capital. The prevailing conditions in Kenya at present are largely controlled by men or companies with large capital, and the Government are undoubtedly pulling against the stream. Kenya public opinion on this proposed attempt to attract a smaller class of settlers has not remained only too well the opposition we had at home forty years ago to our policy of smallholdings from our own landowners and large farmers. I might have been influenced by all the adverse criticism that I heard regarding this proposed scheme for Kenya Colony, as I heard the same arguments that were heard in similar form in the House of Commons against the Home Rule Bills when our Small Holdings Act of 1909 was passed through Parliament.

It is understandable all round in the country where the founders of small men can make a living in Kenya to-day if they will take the opportunity the scheme put forward by the Government with some minor adjustments will prove adequate in giving the settlers under it a fair and reasonable start off.

The basic principle of "a man's land available for his use" is best suited in most cases for smallholders. This must be the core prepared for settlement.

Scheme A.

In scheme A the smaller men are given free reservations on the outskirts of Nairobi of forty-eight square holdings of two acres each, of which at least two acres on each holding would be suitable for arable cultivation. This land is to be sold for £3 an acre, which includes cost of ground fencing and the erection of a shed prior to occupation. The water supply (a most vital consideration) is to be extended from the Kileleshwa township simply and the capital cost incurred distributed amongst the four smallholders. £1m. is to be added to the cost of the land. Financial assistance to each holder shall be given by the Overseas Settlement Department to the extent as follows:

(1) The first payment during the first 12 months to the end of the third year, and thereafter to the end of the seventh year, £100 per annum, to be advanced in cash or in kind, and to be repaid to the Bank by the holder at the rate of £10 per annum, plus interest at 4% per cent. The amount of the loan may be increased to £150 in the event of the holder proving that the Land Bank has difficulty in finding loans of greater demands for his particular needs.

(2) The second payment, to assist in the purchase of stock and implements, £100 per annum, to be repaid to the Bank by the holder at the rate of £15 per annum,

(3) A maintenance allowance of £5 a month for twelve months will also be contributed by the Overseas Settlement Department to each settler.

In addition, the Government propose for the first few years to have a small demonstration farm in the vicinity under an experienced officer in order to give instruction and assistance to the new settlers. Surely under such generous conditions, the right sort of young men can be found in England and Scotland to go out and try this experiment. So far, after all, it is only an experiment limited to forty eight holdings. If it succeeds, there is plenty of other suitable land in the Colony obtainable by the Government.

My only criticism of Scheme A is the reason why the Government should not extend its right for the land over a considerably longer period than seven years. The land cannot be given away, and the claim will not make the repayment of the loan for stock and implements the first charge to be met, and after that is paid off, then the payment for the land. That is what has been done in Canada.

Scheme B.

Scheme B is for larger holdings, to attract those who have a fair amount of capital to start with. The land offered for this scheme is to be divided into forty-eight plots for English settlers and forty-five plots for local applicants, ranging from 300 to 1,500 acres each. The English settlers are to be placed near the Scheme A settlements so that they may share the advantages of the demonstration farm, with its skilled agricultural offices. The Scheme states that the agriculturists should have approximately £1,500 ready capital of their own, and they will receive precisely the same pecuniary assistance from the Land Bank as the settlers under Scheme A. I cannot find in the memorandum before me that the price of the land is mentioned in Scheme B. The Land Bank by Mr. Martin will probably be the same cost of Scheme A, £3. 10s. acre, and the terms of payment the same. The administration of these schemes is to be in the hands of a central selection board of five members, with power to co-opt additional members for specific purposes.

In commending this scheme for favourable consideration, I only wish to say that at the right type of settler. Of course, it is understood that no Englishman in the tropics can work alone or with the help of his family, as he does at home. He must have a certain amount of native labour, consequently, he must learn how to supervise his native work. In a word, he must apply his brains. What happens now on the large estates in Kenya is that the owners, in the vast majority of cases, pay a white man to act as an Agent or bailiff. The small holder must be his own bailiff, and seeing that the old adage is true, "the eye of the master does injure work," than both his servants, so the smallholder will be always being in the spot to get much better service from his native labourers. If, however, they wisely, than is obtained for the labourer, who with supervision, is spread over the area of acres, and consequently less intensive.

Practical for the All-round Man.

We all know an Englishman cannot go down and about in the tropical sun, he has to leave his land should be best cultivated and let an overseer to do it. He can, by experience, find out the best and most profitable crops, he can rear poultry as those small stock, that fattening up quickly means, above all, he can see his produce and market it to the best advantage.

This is the sort of all-round man who succeeds in Kenya. First on a small holding, then as he succeeds, he can proceed to a larger one. I know several sorts of small holders in East Africa, now working at home with their mothers, who, if they had the pick of the country, would prefer strings, could I feel confident make good in Kenya. In making up my mind about the country for a small holder, I have had the opinion of many subordinates, including Mr. H. L. M. Coram, of the Colonial Development Commission, the Commissioner of Lands, a former Colonization Adviser, and others, and I shall further information from the Colonial Office and Department, Nairobi.

CIVIL AVIATION IN EAST AFRICA

Capt. Tymms' Optimistic Opinions.

By J. R. East Africa

CAPT. THOMAS TYMMS, M.C., D.S.O., who recently left by the Ministry of the Government of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of civil aviation, delivered a most interesting lecture before the Royal Aeronautical Society last week on Prospects of Civil Aviation in East Africa.

"Cecil Rhodes has lived twenty years later than he would," said Capt. Tymms, "never have dreamt of a Cape-Cairo railway, but in our case Cape Airports." The lecturer believes that with the advent of air transport the Cape-Cairo railway project will never now materialise, or that it does it will be brought about by the linking for documentary needs of the last two connected laboratories, the significance of which even will probably be overlooked at the time, so little will be the importance attached to the economic effect of such a railway, the bulk produced Africa the masses, mostly always finding its nearest outlet to the sea along land railways.

He believes the East and Central African air route a much more attractive proposition than the West Coast route, and though he does not think the prospects of the Cape-Cairo service as good as those of the Indian service, he does not consider them unfavourable commercially. Moreover, he believes there are prospects of success for a local airline organization in East Africa itself.

Estimating Traffic Requirements

One of the most interesting passages of the address was his estimate of traffic possibilities, which he gave as follows:

Estimated Traffic

Sudan.

Inward mail from London per week 100 lb
Outward mail to London per week 100 lb
Inward mail from Egypt per week 100 lb

Outward mail to Egypt per week 1,400 lb

Transit mail to Belgian Congo

(via Rejaf)

Transit mail from Belgian Congo

(via Rejaf)

Despatches (via Cairo) to and from Khartoum bi-weekly in the winter, weekly in the summer

Kenya and Uganda Letters

Inward mail from London per week 650 lb

Outward mail to London per week 650 lb

Inward mail from India per week 550 lb

Outward mail to India per week 550 lb

Despatches of mail to and from the irregular mail boats serving East Africa. The average interval between London mails is five days, but this sometimes extends to twelve days. The average time of transit is three days. To India the average time of transit is four days, the average interval eleven days.

Tanzania

Weight of mail in each direction

London - weekly weight of mail in each direction

(India) - weekly weight of mail in each direction

(Uganda) - weekly weight of mail in each direction

(Kenya) - weekly weight of mail in each direction

(Tanganyika) - weekly weight of mail in each direction

There is no service of Kenya, there is no regular mail

There is an average of four mails a month to and from Great Britain and two to India. The interval between

mails sometimes extends to eighteen and fourteen days respectively, and the transit is twenty-two days

days one-way and twenty-four days to Bombay.

Passenger statistics will be given in the following table

owing to the difficulty in collecting statistics these figures

are only rough estimates.

First class Passengers

Second class Passengers

Charing Cross to Nairobi 500

Khartoum to Nairobi 500

Khartoum to Mombasa 500

Mombasa to Nairobi 500

As a matter of fact

Spain and Portugal

Burma, Congo, and France

Dates, Siam, and Malaya

figures represent traffic in both directions

There is very little traffic on a latitude as well because of the same reasons as mentioned above

occasionally however may be a demand for

transmission of samples of the above products to

London market, and a frequent want of the parcel post

which is naturally heavy in Kenya, made available

in route, either as a mail or by freight. The main

existing source of freight however appears to be

gold from the Kilo Moto mines in the north-east to

Belgian Congo, and the mineral resources of

Sudan, Uganda, and Tanganyika which are being

actually exploited, however, this carrying trade may

become of some importance in the course of time

between Egypt and Sudan, as off-set against the

saving of both time and money.

SALE OF KENYA GOVERNMENT FARMS

Out of thirty-five farms offered for sale by government in public auction in Nairobi recently only thirteen were sold. Eleven farms in the Athi River district received bids at all; a farm of 20 acres in the Isiolo district went for £1,000, Mr. Walker for £1,400, 3,393 acres, Mr. Thompson's Farm realised £5,000, 3,475 acres in North Kenya fetched £2,000, and 100 acres at Punda Milia brought £2,700.

Other purchases included: Nyeri, 34 acres, £1,720; Nairobi, 4,604 acres at unit price less per acre, Machakos, 1,000 acres, £1,667; Thika, 3,662 acres, £1,667; Ol Malo, 1,889 acres, £1,667; Kitui, 1,200 acres, £1,667; Ol Malo, 1,650 acres, £1,667; Gishu, 1,412 acres, £1,667; and Embu, 1,729 acres, £1,667.

DEVON RIVER

FOR CROSSING RIVER. Total charming model furnished Bungalow commanding magnificent views. Write PRETTELORE, Chillington.

COFFEE AND MAIZE FARM FOR SALE

KENYA COLONY. Settled at present at Home where 45 negotiable Sacks of one part developed Coffees and Maize and healthy inland coffee district in order to encourage development of neighbouring property area 2,000 acres, including 20 acres six year old coffee, about 250 acres maize and some wattles and other timber. In addition about 100 acres grazable. Suitable for coffee and maize, being near Post Office and Railway Station on N.E.R. line 12 miles from Nairobi. Kilele 12 miles labour ample and sufficient permanent water, also reservoirs and dams. The purchase price can remain on mortgage. For particulars apply to Mr. C. E. G. Price, Esq., 91 Great Pittfield Street, London, E.C.2. An excellent opportunity to acquire your coffee and

PERSONALIA

Mr. Sastri has arrived in East Africa from India.

Mr. John Calvert is en route for this country from Kampala.

Mr. W. P. Kingsford is on his way to Nairobi via Mombasa.

Mr. Thomas W. May has now returned to England after a year's work in East Africa.

Mr. A. H. Kirby of Duxford has just returned from leave in London.

Mr. J. K. C. Green, Captain of Flying, has now returned from leave in London.

Lord Illingworth presented a certificate of Valeum last week to Mr. D. G. T. Smith.

Mr. S. S. Evanson in the Service of the Government of Kenya is now Vice-Principal.

Mr. D. C. Pimlott, Principal of Makerere College, has arrived from London.

Major W. Gillis in the well-known Nairobi bus service is at present in London.

Mr. A. McElroy, Director of the Works of which was in London last week.

Mr. F. H. Sturzaker, Chief Secretary to the Zanzibar Government, is now in active service.

Miss M. G. Murray, a Kenyan mission, expected to arrive home shortly from London.

Mr. J. G. Smith is the senior member of the Tanganyika Geological Survey Department.

T. G. H. Brown has left Northern Rhodesia on termination of his appointment as Medical Officer.

Captain G. H. Wickham has been appointed Assistant Resident Commissioner of the Mombasa district.

Mr. J. H. Orsler-Edwards, Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer of Kenya has arrived back from Colonia from leave.

Mrs. K. Anderson, of Zanzibar, has been promoted with the Silver BMH of the Overseas Nursing Association.

We learn with regret of the death of Mr. E. J. Johnson, Nyasaland missionary, from injuries inflicted by a leopard.

Mr. J. Martin, Assistant Postmaster General of Uganda, accompanied by Mrs. Martin, is on a home leave.

The Hon. G. L. Thompson, Mombasa Commercial Officer of the Finance Council of Kenya is said to have died this month.

Mr. F. G. Mansell, a Civil Inspector of the Directorate of Technical Services of the Air Ministry, is at present visiting Uganda.

Mr. F. G. Davies was recently installed as Warden of the Maitsa Lodge in the Inyanga Range, Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. W. and Lady Williams will leave London on the 1st November to investigate the 'Cavendish Gold' for Lobito.

Mr. G. E. Bequaert, Royal Botanist, is to be the author of the 'Botanicals of the Brilliant Star'.

The Bushmen of the Shimbabwe indicated at the recent Conference that they want some of their lands at Kita to be set aside as a reserve of the Shems of Africa.

Mr. J. H. Bass has been nominated to represent the Tanganyika Mining Association on the African Trade and Information Local Advisory Committee.

This Saturday Mr. G. C. Ward, Member of the Sudan Political Service, Miss Hopkins will take place in St. John's Church, Goldthorpe, Halesowen on Friday 22nd October.

Mr. T. P. Morris, an mining engineer, recently returned from Port of Spain, Nigeria, Asomtanga, Nigeria, 120 miles from Lagos, Nigeria and Kampala, Uganda, where he was engaged in the construction of a hydro-electric scheme.

Mr. W. F. H. H. H. T. is the Mombasa Staff Officer in charge of the East African Company.

Mr. A. T. Rodda, author of the 'Kenya Handbook', V.R.

Mr. J. H. and Mrs. H. J. Holloway were seen in Nairobi in July. Mr. Holloway was well known in Kenya having been born in the country of about which was one of the bigges

Admiral the Hon. G. B. Lutwidge, G.C.B., who will be well-remembered in East Africa, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Plymouth station, in succession to Admiral Sir Wolf W. Chatfield.

While flying from Mombasa to Nairobi last Monday morning, the East African interests met a severe storm. Captain Mr. Macmillan Robinson was delayed by bad weather conditions, so finally he landed at Mombasa.

Among those with East African interests who have sent donations to the Thanksgiving Fund are Messrs. Warden & Co. (manufacturers of rayon), Mr. Eric C. Morris, the author of "East Africa and Again."

Mr. J. E. Marshall, Director of the British Mosquito Control Institute at Hastings Islands announces a scheme of monthly instructional courses of two or three days' duration, the object of supplying elementary instruction to people about to go into tropics.

Miss Marjorie Lester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Peake, lately of Uganda and Tanganyika, has passed all her examinations for a State registered Nurse, and is now on the water for Singapore, where she is obtaining experience through the Overseas Nursing Association.

Sultan of Zanzibar left Mombasa on Saturday afternoon last on the S.S. "Mafana" for England. As he had announced some months ago, the Sultan is to make a tour along the coast of Kenya, Malborough and the southern Highlands of East Africa.

We much regret to learn of the death in Batum from meningitis of Mr. Vicar of Backland, who will be well known to many of our readers as for long time was a member of the African Writing Committee of Backland, who were like Freemasons for forty years.

Colonel Gerald Fitzgerald, who has passed away at home, will be well remembered by many of our North African readers as the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Fitzgerald. He served for 20 years as an engineer in the work in connection with the Rhodesian Selection Trust.

Mr. Walter Broadbridge has received his appointment as director of the following companies: The S.S. & T.L. Investments, Mining Concessions Ltd., Tanganyika, S.A. (Sudan), Uganda, Tsinflink, South Africa, India, Ceylon, P.W.N., South American Mayness, and the British North Borneo Concessions.

The installation of the Royal Canadian Institute Lodge No. 1850, which was made last Wednesday evening, above, was visited by General Sir Alfred Donald Pickford, P.G.W., M.M., who is styled as Deputy Master in Arches to Mr. Charles Maynard, P.A.G.D., the Duke of Connaught, and Master of the permanent Master of this Lodge.

The young lady is unnamed between the Hon. Balfour Hamilton, the younger son of the late Sir Balfour Hamilton, and Miss Anna Ellington, of Birmingham, Prestonkirk, N.W., and Wandsworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hedges, of 6, Green Street, London, V.

Balfour Hamilton, it will be remembered, visited East Africa as private secretary to Sir Edward Hilton Young.

Henry Burrows Shiffner, B.E., Royal Artillery, now of Chelmsford, Essex, only surviving son of the late Sir John Shiffner, Bt., and Lady Shiffner, was married last week at St. Martin's-in-the-Boulevard to Miss Margaret Mary Gowers, elder daughter of Sir Ernest and Lady Gowers. The bridegroom will be well known to many of our readers, especially in Uganda, for he has been A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of that Protectorate.

Mr. Kingston, who has just resigned his appointment as consulting engineer to the Anglo-American Corporation, has done fine work in Northern Rhodesia, in which he has spent the last three years. During that period Mr. Kingston has been largely responsible for the immense development of mining activity, and he will always be able to look back with satisfaction on his connection with the territory. Very popular personally, he will be much missed.

The Queen's honours weeks by Her Majesty the Queen, the presentations included the following ladies: The African aristocrat, Lady Althea Buxton, by her mother, the Countess Buxton; Miss Mary Maffey, by her mother, Mrs. J. H. Harris; Lady Maffey, by the Countess of Cromer; Miss Cecilia Maffey, by her mother, Lady Maffey; Lady Maffey, by Mrs. Lucy; Miss Mary Powell Cotton, by her mother, Mrs. Powell Cotton; and Lady Lombard, by Mrs. Amer.

Recently presented to Mr. S. Bloomberg, of the Liverpool Customs, a saving certificate of the Royal Humane Society, Mr. Coffey, the Commissioner of Customs, said that their young comrade seemed to make a hobby of saving small boys from drowning, for in 1919 he had been presented with a silver medal and certificate by the Liverpool Mariners' Society for rescuing a young child from the Mersey, and on his way home last night he had jumped into the dock at Marselles to assist a French boy and an African who were in distress.

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