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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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## MR. AMERY AND MR. ORMSBY GORE.

TO-MORROW Parliament will be dissolved, and it is peculiarly appropriate that we should in this issue briefly assess and acclaim 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 by his assertion that the political chiefs of the Office should be "men whose association has been to the African continent not merely in establishing modern trading lines for Colonial development, but in its promise to the nation to enlarge the illimitable, but yet not unwayward, hopes which they entertain for

Great Britain's Outer-Marches, and especially for her Dependencies in Africa.

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

Probably no part of the Empire has greater value for Great Britain 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 conferences, 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 has done so much good, would probably have been postponed for years had it not been for Mr. Ormsby Gore's enthusiasm. And what are the signs he made of the African Young Men's Association's appointment of the Commission? The result has been a much needed emphasis on the value of the common Empire, both in its political and its economic, postal, customs, and other aspects.

It is a pity that Mr. Ormsby Gore's political career should be cut short by the Government's return to power, one sincerely trusts that Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby Gore may again be seen at the Colonial Office, perhaps as Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, and that the Government will not neglect the new Secretary of State for the Colonies.

# COMMONS DEBATE COLONIAL MATTERS.

EAST AFRICAN QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION.

## The Army's Interesting Review.

The Army Secretary of State for the Colonies,

... developments in the Colonial Empire ... the Army Secretary of State for the Colonies, ... the whole of the administrative ... training ... the men who do the work on the spot. I felt it very desirable to bring the whole question of the conditions of entry into our Colonial service under review, which cannot very well be deas-

... the Colonial Office and in the public service of Dependence ...

... Sir Samuel Wilson, who placed his ... Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Hon. Sir ...

... Mr. Leitch-Richardson, Member of this House ...

... Mr. Macpherson, of the Civil Service Commission ...

... Mr. Roberts of the Colonial University Appointments Board ...

... Mr. Tombs, 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 responsible government is only possible if the Government is firmly based on the participation of an inalienable executive with an elected majority, and no responsibility for the conduct of government falls either to the Government or to continuous African and tribal ...

... I was the principle which inspired the whole

When the Colonial Office voted on ... Committee of the House of Commons last week ...

... in Northern Nigeria ... In Tanganyika Sir Donald ...

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 it stood alone, would naturally expect to govern its own territory ...

### The Hilton Young Report.

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

In conversations with the Indian community Sir Samuel Wilson will have the advantage of the presence of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, who is going out there at my invitation in order to put his services at the disposal of the Indian community, and also to see the work of the Council of Sir Samuel Wilson's mission, and I do not see how he may think desirable to do so 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, or take 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 he may arrange amongst themselves in order to deal with this very important question of the position of the Indian community. Knowing what Sir Sastri I am sure is the case of the Indian community could not be argued with greater eloquence or ability than he will have, and on the other hand will be a great moderate and a greater realisation of the importance of securing practical results rather than asserting theoretical claims.

### Sir Samuel Wilson's Mission.

The particular problem of the Kenya situation is, however, really only a special case of a problem more administrative in character than constitutional, namely the development of a community which may be possible in the African territories which were divided into five racial divisions, and which have had a long history of the rights of the various racial divisions from the point of view of the various communities and many other considerations, essential to the more or less appropriate development. The problem, too, will be discussed in Sir Samuel Wilson's



the Report of the Commission, but with complete freedom to consider any and every proposition which may indicate a solution both administratively feasible and politically acceptable. But whatever the nature of these inquiries, they are inquiries for the consideration of the government here, and for the decision of Parliament.

Colonel Wood: Can Mr. Samuel Wilson upset the Report of the Hilton Young Commission by that point?

Mr. Amery: Mr. Samuel Wilson's business is neither to force through the Report of the Hilton Young Commission nor to upset it. Mr. 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 possible, and to bring back a report for the consideration of this House. Mr. Samuel Wilson has no prerogative concerning any settlement of the problem.

**The Bridge**

Mr. Johnston: The Colonial Secretary has stated that the Zambezi Bridge would be speedily developed. Is it a fact that the bridge is going to be built in Portuguese territory in the hope of developing the great coalfield in the north of the colony, that the output of coal will be sufficient to supply a Portuguese port? Perhaps the right hon. gentleman has in mind whether the laborers employed in Portuguese territory on the Tete coalfield employed by Portuguese syndicate, and whether it is a fact that the colony employed there including hewers and framers, are paid the magnificent wage of 5s. per month. Are the colliers in this colony expected to contribute towards the cost of the Zambezi Bridge, in order to facilitate the development of a coalfield in the East African coast which will compete with the products of British coalfields?

Mr. Hilton Young said that unfortunately in East Africa, particularly in connection with political questions relating to the Asiatic community, there was present misunderstanding and some acrimony in the political atmosphere as the result of past misunderstandings and mistakes. One possessing the high idealities of migration and of 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 too premature generalisations as those of the hon. member for Dundee (Mr. Johnston).

That hon. member continued: Sir Samuel Young, "I do not wish to view with suspicion, but I do not even dislike the project for the construction of the Zambezi Bridge. He does not understand, from the fact that it will develop some of the great coal mines there, the wages are such that the British produce their competition with our coal mines. I cannot profess to be so well informed on the condition of things in the particular mine to which he referred as to enable me to confirm or to deny his statements of fact. I can, however, certainly maintain that the construction that would do good in developing one of our own Colonies, and that some minor, secondary and incidental possibility of coal and an argument which is most unconvincing."

There is an enormous coal field situated in the mountains of the very large black population and of the considerable white population of Natal, and by the construction of the bridge a great deal of information about the coal resources will be found in the reports of the East Africa Commission and the Commission of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Any hon. member who reads the information here made available will be convinced of the economic benefits of the bridge. The mines of Natal are not only his commercial interests. They are important producers of the tobacco. They have a large market for fruit amongst the big smokers of the world. Their crops are a crib feed and a mainstay of the African. There is a considerable community of white emigrants from Natal and a big interest in the tobacco and fruit industry. One thing known to the hon. member is that any large estate in Natal. The coal mines are one of the most important of the great coal resources of the world. The subject of the bridge is a very important one. It is a matter of great importance to the colony and to the Empire.

It is such direct economic advantage to be immediately obtained by the construction of the Zambezi Bridge. It is for these reasons that the Government most heartily assure that the matter is receiving consideration.

**Frozen Colonial Debts**

There is no one doing in clearing up the somewhat backward financial methods which have in some instances been employed in the past to one or other of the Colonies. It has been my lot in the course of the last ten years to become acquainted with some intimacy with the finances of a good many of the Colonies of the British Empire, and I think that a gross misapprehension is being created 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 not, such much advantage. In many cases the loans are not profit earning 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 big burden of apparently unproductive debt standing out against it.

Of course, one has not to be careless of the interests of the British taxpayer. The Colony in many cases has had the benefit of the loan and should be repaid. It is a matter of fact that in such cases the British taxpayer has sometimes been taken of the interests of the British taxpayer. It would sometimes be a good idea to consider that the interests of the taxpayer are more involved in the proper and speedy development of the resources 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 agreement.

In many of these cases some remedial action is necessary, just as it is necessary in the case of the old debt to enter into the rate of interest which is paid. It is a matter of fact that in such cases the British taxpayer has sometimes been taken of the interests of the British taxpayer. It would sometimes be a good idea to consider that the interests of the taxpayer are more involved in the proper and speedy development of the resources 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 agreement. In many of these cases some remedial action is necessary, just as it is necessary in the case of the old debt to enter into the rate of interest which is paid. It is a matter of fact that in such cases the British taxpayer has sometimes been taken of the interests of the British taxpayer. It would sometimes be a good idea to consider that the interests of the taxpayer are more involved in the proper and speedy development of the resources 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 agreement.

**Transport in East Africa**

Referring to transport in East Africa, Sir Samuel Johnston said that progress had not been as one could desire, chiefly because the interest of the years of development and construction had been a burden that the Colony itself could not carry, and the work was not done.

He has to look at these matters from the report of the Committee of the Empire and to try on the risks for the benefit of the whole of the Empire is urged, not by studying the case which is criticised as developed, but by Canadian railway, and by the domination of a great territory is very much to be desired. The interest for a few years on a loan of £100 million is not a great deal. We ought to have more of it. It is a matter of fact that the immediate funds, which are the result of the proposed development, are not the result of the proposed development. We should develop the Colonies in a way that the immediate funds, which are the result of the proposed development, are not the result of the proposed development. We should develop the Colonies in a way that the immediate funds, which are the result of the proposed development, are not the result of the proposed development.

**AND EAST AFRICA**

Mr. Amery: The hon. member for Dundee (Mr. Johnston) has said that the Government are not doing in clearing up the somewhat backward financial methods which have in some instances been employed in the past to one or other of the Colonies. It has been my lot in the course of the last ten years to become acquainted with some intimacy with the finances of a good many of the Colonies of the British Empire, and I think that a gross misapprehension is being created 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 not, such much advantage. In many cases the loans are not profit earning 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 big burden of apparently unproductive debt standing out against it.



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, also 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 among all 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. So 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 higher standards, it would be possible to carry on higher education very far. Our Advisory Committee has been on this question of very great length and has taken 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 all our civilisation be ignored? Why should our traditions and our system of thought be swept away? Why should we have only English text-books?" There has been said to me by educated Natives, with most anxiety to cherish all that is adapting and most useful to their own civilisation, and I say quite frankly that I do not envisage the British Colonial Empire turning out everybody of all these races in a scaled 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.

Speaking of races, I know that the right hon. 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 is never taking the slightest interest in any Imperial matter of this kind and only refers to it in order to make cheap sneers.

**Colonial Veterinary Services.**

The right hon. gentleman 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. Amery. The recommendations of the Committee appointed to enquire into the question of the organisation and efficiency of the Colonial Veterinary Services have been considered, and the Report (Cmd. 3266) has been sent, with my observations thereon, to the various Colonies and Protectorates. In my opinion, the most urgent 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 a further 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 Union 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 necessity for improving the machinery for the settlement of matters of common interest to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika was recognised, and though the deputation declined to advance any fresh proposals themselves, they assured the Hon. the Under-Secretary of State of sympathetic consideration for any proposals of his own. The views of Kenya Indians are to be expressed after the arrival of Mr. Sastri.

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, and a representation for each territory on the Central Legislative and Executive Councils is urged. The proposed London organisation is criticised as too vague, and the election instead of nomination of unofficial members of the Uganda Legislature is proposed. Immediate establishment of an Inter-Colonial Council is advocated, and Sir Samuel Young's minority recommendation that the Beaufort Province should be detached from Tanganyika and transferred to Uganda is endorsed. Great satisfaction 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 co-operation 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 equator.













# LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Meeting of the East African Section.  
Specially reported for the Chamber.

At last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce Sir Humphrey Leggett, the Chairman, informed 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 and Uganda Committees.

As Sir William Wigglesworth, Chairman of the Commission appointed to inquire into the duties on certain articles, had not yet returned from his tour of inspection in the Colonies, the Colonial Office permitted him to take evidence in the Committee, and some of the principal firms interested in the industry, in London and Liverpool, and their directors could give technical evidence unavailable in the Colonies.

### Lighterage in Tanganyika Territory

The Dar es Salaam Chamber said Mr. W. A. M. Sim, had disapproved of the intention of the Tanganyika Government to acquire and perform lighterage at the ports, by the 40th 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 apart from the above schedule, which had apparently no legal force, seemed to him reasonable, though a few slight amendments might be desirable. If several new lighterage companies were to start in the port, confusion would become worse confounded. There were now three companies operating in Dar es Salaam, one being usually busy and two doing little work with five companies there would obviously be too much work for each, but plans would still have to be maintained, with the result that rates must go up.

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

Mr. Wigglesworth, 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 greatly increased, for no one would operate unless the commercial prospects justified such a course.

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

Mr. Wigglesworth said: "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

was organized, 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 time. Mr. Sim pointed out, surely it was better to begin now to build them up gradually.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, however, pleaded that, even if the Section thought something of the kind necessary, a Committee of 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 censure. The three points at issue were: (1) traffic management, (2) licensing, and (3) whether the Government should have power 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 it wanted, they wished done.

Mr. Wigglesworth, however, 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 oppose 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. Henry Portlock argued that if Government should operate were excluded from the authorities, would be handicapped in their negotiations with the lighterage companies, Sir Humphrey Leggett's motion was carried.

### The Port of Tanga

The Tanga Chamber of Commerce, and Sir Donald Cameron, on conditions at the port, after a visit, will draw to the attention of the Chamber the views of the people who lived in the town, where that of the Governor was a heavy one, for he had not been in Tanga for two and a half years.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, mentioning the matter had that morning been considered by the Joint East African Board, said that it would be well into (t) the general principle of licensing in the East African ports, and that the Government, in the present state of traffic, and the requirements at Tanga's port, to be considered in the past because developments had not far ahead of facilities of the port, but the local Government, in the opinion of representatives of the Government, had not been sufficiently advanced to do and usually had not been sufficiently advanced to do. Developments were proceeding in the Dependencies far more rapidly than the Governments often recognized, and it was clearly necessary that the Administrations should consult with the local communities, by laying out their programmes for the port, some of which were, unfortunately, limited to day and were certainly quite incapable of handling the 20% or 30% increase in traffic, which was absolutely certain to come within the next three or four years. That Session might be the last of the Dar es Salaam memorandum, published in the Chamber of Commerce, April 18, 1924.

On the 18th of April, the Board and all Sir action

Mr. Wigglesworth wished to submit, first to the Joint Board, which would see it through the Colonial Office, and within a couple of months afterwards, the Board had that morning, and would be

At the moment of closing for press, a letter was received that only the first reading of the Ordinance in the House of Representatives of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika had taken place, and that the Government appears to have begun to take steps for postponement of the Bill.

committee to deal with the subject. This suggestion 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. The main thing was to get things done without delay and to leave it to the Joint Board would inevitably entail delay. The Section thereupon decided to approach the Colonial Office direct.

**Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.**

The Chairman said that at the late 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 23, 1954.]

The telegrams have been read out. Major Walsh said that their phrasing proved them to have come from the same source, so that they could be largely discounted. He was accustomed to historical cables in colloquial English, and was not in any intention to give law a word of his criticism. To term it the Tanganyika Exhibition was grotesque, to call it the Dar es Salaam Show would have been all right. The arrangements had been inadequate, and although an appeal had been made for funds in this country, it had only recently been made impossible to tell us how they would have to pay for stand

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 the 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 nominee representing the important East African district. There was no serious interest in this and he did not see how business could be stimulated. Machines were bought by the big plantations in this country, and the produce of the Territory was sold chiefly here and not in Dar es Salaam.

No one would say that he was opposed to properly run Exhibitions. At Wembley, for instance, one of his companies had spent £50 in London and another £50 in East Africa, and they would always struggle for the right type of display. Publicity in this country had been very restricted and not effective. He, like many others, had received a poster which seemed at first to show a great show in Tanganyika harbour. It had a landscape which was a representation of a certain number of fish plants, every one of which was posing as representing a decaying fish. (Laughter.) Could anything be more absurd? Would a man who wanted to sell a motor car depict it with burst tyres? The exhibition was not being run as an exhibition at all. It would 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 advised 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 ten inquiries from British firms. The other Federal poster 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. Chirum said that he had just been held in Dar es Salaam had been so poorly advertised. The only people who attended and who

would go all out having their goods displayed under the Exhibition, a success, and he had seen Major Walsh in his power, so coming to that end Major Walsh was, he thought, anxious to assist the progress of the exhibition and so he would ask him to insist that in the Territory, it would not be merely a bare es Salaam function, but 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 their things worth of payment for every pound spent, at least not at present, but he hoped that it would pull together to ensure success. He had seen Major Walsh had been doubtful, but he had seen his feelings, and he was going to ask Major Walsh to make it a gesture of encouragement.

Mr. Henry Bartlett suggested that the Exhibition should receive a vote of thanks. The Exhibition, the poster seemed to be open to Major Walsh's standing blocks, but the political plants were at least put to use and the bulls were the foundations of future plantations and the promise of a generation to come.

The Chairman said that Major Walsh should be thanked by Mr. Lehmann, or by the frequent pleas of Major Walsh. British firms had communicated with him (Sir Humphrey Leggett) 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 Major Walsh had been asked for financial assistance and had refused, and that proper arrangements were not being made. Enthusiastic managers of his estates had booked stand space, which booking he had cancelled, but as a direct result of Mr. Lehmann's plea, he would cable immediately to re-book stand space, 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 criticisms in the past.

**£900,000 FOR N. RHODESIA**

Investment in the Northern Rhodesia mines, which the American Committee on Africa has recommended, will be £900,000, the provision of a few million dollars is now to be provided by an important British group, consisting of British South Africa Co., British Metal Corporation, Johannesburg Consolidated Investment, Rhodesia Anglo-American, Rio Tinto, M. Rothschild & Sons, Anglo Corporation, Anglo Metal Corporation and Minerals Separation. (Of the latter capital is to be increased from £500,000 to £750,000) by the creation of 10 million 250,000 Ordinary shares and 10,000,000 ordinary shares in N'Changa are to be created to increase the authorised capital to £1,000,000; the present scheme provides some £600,000 in new money for N'Changa.

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 workers of European estates still receive less than 92% of the cost. The total number of squatters is 110,682, comprising 32,060 men, 33,329 women and 45,384 children, and the area irrigated by them is 20,000 acres. The number of stock owned by squatters of European holdings is 12,222 cattle, 212,152 sheep and 10,070 goats. So they do not seem to be overpaid, even if they are after all.



PERSONALIA

Mr. J. J. ... has returned home. ...  
Arvidsson Lewin is on his way back to Masaka ...  
Mrs. and Lady Delamere ... at present residing ...  
with Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. ... have arrived in ...  
from ...

Mr. George ... the well-known Nyasaland ...  
pioneer ...

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

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

Viscountess Hill, who has been spending ...  
the winter 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 ...

We learn with regret of the death in Beira of ...  
Major L. C. Bateman, Medical Secretary of Beira, Port ...  
Mozambique.

A marriage has taken place at Over Wagon of ...  
the Thatchery of Nyasaland, to Miss ...

We learn with regret of the recent death in Joha ...  
nesburg of Mr. B. Royle, a planter in the Miani ...  
district of Nyasaland.

Her many friends in Kenya will be interested to ...  
hear that Mrs. G. A. S. Northcott, recently ...  
returned home from Northern Rhodesia.

The Rev. G. May left England last week for ...  
Northern Rhodesia to give temporary help at ...  
Lynn during the absence of ...

Mr. J. ... of the ... Lyn ...  
late ... Mpwapwa, Tanganyika Territory, is ...  
expected to arrive home on ... next month.

Two Frenchmen, Comte ... Varlemont and ...  
M. Roger Lacor, have returned to France after ...  
crossing Africa from Dakar to Port Sudan by motor ...  
torry.

The Nairobi branch of the Overseas League held ...  
an inaugural dinner on ... George Day. The ...  
Honorary Secretary of the branch is Captain A. E. ...  
F. Selfe.

Mr. ... of the ...  
... have given pleasure to ...  
many East African ... at present visiting the ...  
Mother Country.

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

Mr. A. M. ... Director of Irrigation in the ...  
Union of South Africa, who served in Kenya at the ...  
end of 1925 in regard to irrigation in the Colony, is ...  
at present in this country.

Mr. J. V. Burgess, Captain of the s.s. ...  
... recently married in Dar es Salaam to Miss Ivy ...  
L. Grove, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. ...  
Grove of Erfield, Middlesex.

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

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

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

Among those who are the writers for ...  
Mr. J. R. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. ...  
Charters, Mr. S. E. Howarth, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. ...  
Maxwell, Mr. H. J. Olyver, and Mr. P. E. ...  
Schwartz.

General Sir Alexander S. ... the General ...  
Officer, Commanding-in-Chief of the Northern ...  
Command (East Indies), who has been granted home ...  
leave until October, won his Victoria Cross in ...  
the 1902 campaign.

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

Sir John ... of ...  
Eastern and Associated ...  
death we reported some few weeks ago, left ...  
settled property of the gross value of £27,503, with ...  
net personalty of £26,000.

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

Mr. G. E. ... Gen. D. ... who was for ...  
some time private secretary at the Colonial Office ...  
to Mr. ... has been appointed Secretary ...  
of the ... appointed by Mr. ... to consider ...  
the existing system of appointment in the ...  
Colonial Office and in the ... service of the ...  
Dependencies not provided for by the ...  
Government.

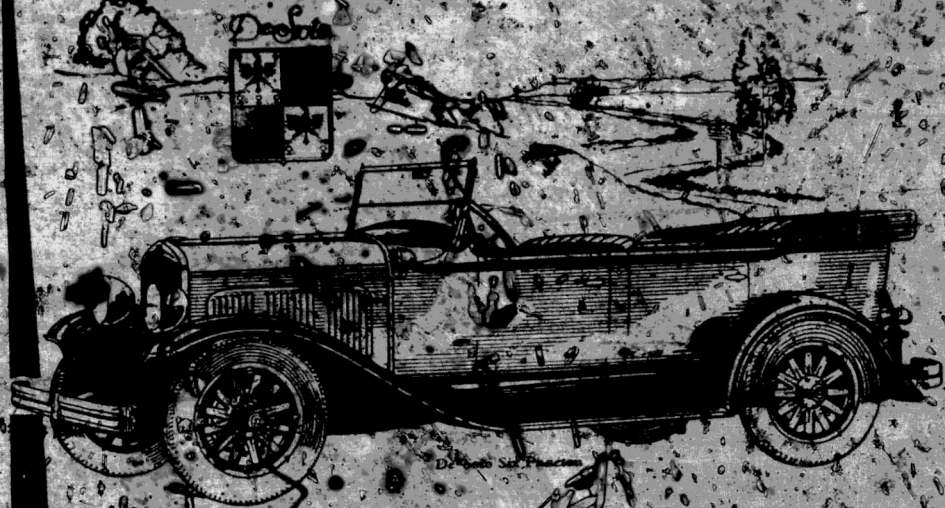








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### Camp Fire Comments

Our Comment on the preference for the noise made by diesel rather than for the time-keeping qualities. "Wares an East African correspondent is greatly concerned 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 this 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 Martin Maxwell's photographs of lions now appearing in *The Times* are truly amazing, leaving the Martin Johnson lion studies far behind. They establish without fear of cavil the fact that lions can, will, and do climb trees. In one picture no fewer than ten lions, big cubs and youngsters, are seen beneath a large tree, all sizing up the camera and looking as harassed as cats. One is clearly snobbing. In a second, another photo shows a big lion actually in the act of climbing, and yet a third print is of a lion right up in the branches looking down at home among the branches as a lionard. 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 Orr while lecturing on East Africa at the Imperial Institute last week. A very young and enthusiastic new chum arrived in Uganda and at once called on a District Officer to get a licence for and 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 official. "Oh, my rifle," said the other, glibly. "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 so high you won't be able to run. But if you will mean to go after them, I've got a rifle and a gunnysack that I will give you for a better chance of doing so." So the new chum thanked him and went off with the rifle. He was one of two the D.O. had no further news of. He said that he then received per Native reports that he was following.

Dead.

Herewith your rifle, for which many thanks, though you said I couldn't run in elephant grass!

A curious fact is mentioned by a paragraphist in a London paper: the locomotive engines on the Malaga railway, built by the Belgian firm, are equipped with terminating hoppers designed to catch loose coal. It is stated that these hoppers were ever necessary in practice. Africa, perhaps some of our readers with experience of the Congo railways, can throw more light on the point. Elephants might be a danger to railway trains, rhinos have sometimes hurt themselves considerably by ill-advised and ill-tempered attacks but our impression has always been that locomotives don't care two hoots for lions.

#### Sight-seeing on the Rejaf-Nimule 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 see motor advertisements by Government cars, capacity three persons, right up to six only. Instead of which he was relegated to a six-wheeled twelve-seater motor-lorry, which he declares might have sufficed a woman's institute outside at home on a wet day. From the seats allotted to him it was impossible to see anything, only by standing could any view be obtained. He and his companion stood in for twenty minutes and then rebelled. "Victory," he says, "for what it was worth, installed us on a 20-seater motor slipper American cloth beside the driver, while two natives whom we displaced took our seats on the third row."

#### 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 use an elephant can make—it can "purr" as well.

"I have seen a keeper put his hand in an elephant's mouth," he writes, "when the creature at once began to make a noise almost exactly like that which issues from the exhaust pipe of a high-speed racing car in Brooklands. The sound, which the engine is running idle—a sort of unobtrusive rattle in which the trunk evidently acted as a sound box—had the effect of the great beast purring, which is apparently an expression of contentment."

Here is a chance of a new thrill for African elephant hovers. 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 be one of them in a state of contentment, place a hand in the great beast's mouth, and await results. Affidavits 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 marked "Camp Fire Comments."

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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 its 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 organized the Reo Motor Car Company in 1900 and is today its chief.



H. T. THOMAS

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**Egypt Africa in the Press.**

**WHITE AND BLACK IN AFRICA.**

MRS. TAYLOR JONES concludes her article in the *National Review* with the words: "It is significant that no South African or South African Young Commission, and no Report bristles with remarks on the part of South African ears and on the ears of all Europeans who have made their homes in Africa, and 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 land as live in as Australians or Canadians with their respective countries. Despite all that has been said and written of the superiority of the methods by which Europeans have discovered Africa, we do not feel our local 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, and which at best, sees us from a 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 development.

Southern Rhodesia accepted as part of her self-governing constitution the reservation of questions of Native policy for 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 without depriving the white 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 expediency for a *locust* warfare 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 write 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 Christian writers often feel that if there was something of the Roman soldier, as the Gospel story suggests, which once he went to the heart of our Lord Jesus on earth, there is something which is very fully according to Him now in the heart of the Christian *askari*."

**COTTON GROWING IN UGANDA.**

Is an interesting contribution to *The Financial Times*. Captain Owen Tweedy emphasises that there is in Uganda 100,000 bales to deal with a crop which is good in 100,000 bales—leaving an average in a good year of 1,000 bales as a working quota for each ginners.

The glut of ginneries produced the inevitable reaction. Their owners had to get more cotton than their quota if they were to operate lucratively, and hence competition set in for the producer's crop and prices rose artificially. Further, as a result of the ginneries glut, which produced a demand for cotton far in excess of 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 conventional and much more speculative form of credit at their shops.

In 1928 the ginneries, 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 eyes—and in reaching this feeling he has been notably misled by the propaganda of the small Indian middleman, who has no place in the new order of things—to feel that he is being oppressed by the ginneries.

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 be worked by Native cultivators who under Government supervision will be encouraged to use modern methods and greater application, whereby it is hoped on a moderate estimate to prove that capacity of the soil to double the present year's output of cotton per acre.

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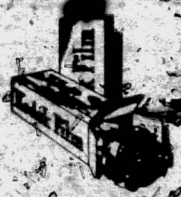
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## DWA PLANTATIONS MEETING.

Report Outfit and 12 Dividend.

The annual meeting of Dwa Plantations Limited was held in London last week. Mr. Henry Portlock, the chairman, who presided, said in the course of his speech:

"The 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. Ginn, one of my agents, who might have taken the chair in my place, was in the Continent recovering from a broken ankle, and could not have been present either."

"So far the difficult times the sisal industry—and East Africa generally—has been having, I think you will agree, I am glad to say, that the report is a satisfactory one, and we are able to maintain our dividend at 12% in spite of the fact that our Sakara Coffee Estate, in which we have a considerable proportion of our capital invested, has again not contributed to revenue. Our sisal production amounted to 175 tons in the year, and an increase of 250 tons took place in 1927. Unfortunately prices, which we cannot control, averaged £5.58 per ton, or less than the previous year, and £2.35, 10d. less than the year before. At one period we had sisal down to below £4. A substantial recovery occurred in October, when prices went above £40, and they were down in the month of £39 to £40 a ton."

## The Profit.

"Our profit of £12,414 for the year compares with £12,517 in the previous year. Our contribution to depreciation is £2,499, as against £2,221 and to estate redemption, £3,677, as against £2,692. Our staff bonus amounts to £577. Our carry forward is somewhat reduced, but we have paid a full year's debenture interest, amounting to £1,900, as against £268 in 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 250 acres, bringing our total acreage at Dwa to 1,277 in the previous year, which I had planted, and I would like here like to emphasise that we are to obtain yields at lower costs from our plantations. We are living in very difficult times, which prompt prices fluctuate considerably, and the margin of profit is small, but is nearly substantially less than of tea, coffee, and similar produce. I am glad to say that we have been receiving more attention in the press, and in financial circles, which is undoubtedly deserved. It has been our ambition to have Dwa sound and permanent investment, and we have achieved this."

"The average price of sisal for 1927, which in ordinary conditions were entirely different, and when costs and all prices were on a rather different level, was £31.55. It is clearly understood that many estates are producing sisal at a loss, every first-class estate, and a steady average output of 200 tons a month, and with the assistance of our forward contracts our prices averaged 25s a ton. It was naturally a disappointment that in the first year when we anticipated that in a full-outstanding output of 250 tons a month, we were at this juncture, a rather level."

## 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 50 Dwa shares, and the Atlas share with the company's assets, and the both the fully paid shares and the assets to

rank for dividend immediately on issue with the existing Dwa shares. We were subsequently advised by counsel that the profits of the Kedai Fibre Estate, which we got the benefit of, could not be treated as profit 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 Kedai during 1928 and up to March 31, 1929, and could not distribute them among the Atlas shareholders, an extra half Dwa share should be issued in respect of each Atlas share."

"The new shares issued to the Atlas shareholders do not participate in the final dividend the Dwa Company is now distributing, and the participating in only one-quarter of whatever dividend is distributed for the year ending June 30, 1929. Naturally, the Atlas Securities Company's directors went fully into the position of the Atlas Company, and were able to satisfy themselves as to the soundness of our position, and as to our dividend prospects."

"As it was necessary to advise the Atlas shareholders of what they were foregoing in the Dwa dividends by the modification of the date, and I had to go into a running home on the day following the first meeting of the Atlas Securities Company to approve the scheme, and before the directors meeting could be held, a circular was issued to all Atlas shareholders, informing them of the terms of the agreement, the output of sisal, and the dividend which would be paid in the course of negotiations for the absorption of the Atlas Securities Company Limited it 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.

"The Kedai and Paranga Estates, which adjoin each other and make a large, compact, and economical sisal proposition about 100 miles from Dwa, with a total area of 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 1,300 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 1,500 acres fair. We propose to start the erection of the new factory, to 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 drought, but the exceptionally dry seasons last year and the absence of rain in March, 1927, retarded the growth of our sisal. Dwa, Kedai and Paranga all lie in the Issetse fly belt, and up to the present we have been producing from the old hand-cultivated areas, planted from 1915 to 1920. To-day we have not 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 far less dependent on rainfall, which has been a great advantage in the past."

## The Sakara

"In regards Sakara our 1927 coffee crop gave us encouraging results, the net proceeds being £8,100 compared with £2,000 in the previous year. It is worth no less than £8,000 in revenue on Sakara, so far revenue we have been entirely dependent on the proceeds of Sakara, but when the tree crop proceeds from the other estates are being raised

perienced and the crop that appeared probably 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 an encouraging cable 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 fine bold type of coffee, which sells at top prices, makes the future prospects much brighter than our past crops 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. We have the land lying around 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 as 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 equipment and machinery for a number of years, and all our assets stand in our balance sheet at very moderate values.

We expect to produce at least 2,000 tons of sisal in 1929 and 2,500 tons in 1930, and our coffee crops should also increase. (Chce.) I move the adoption of the report and accounts.

A Fair Deal.

Mr. G. Smith, as one of the directors of the Atlas Securities Company Limited, I think the deal between the two companies was a very fair one, and I think Dwa shareholders have done a very good stroke of business in acquiring the Kedah and Paranga Estates.

Mr. R. Carvalho, who had the happy experience as a director of the Atlas Securities Company of working with the Pooleck, had a great number of years that he has had excellent prospects.

The Chairman, replying to questions, explained that the new shares issued at 2s. 6d. to Atlas shareholders would be issued, receive in dividends 4d. a share less than the present Dwa shares, and would not rank equally 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 Kedah and Paranga on favourable terms, but it may be borne in mind that they were acquiring the shares at the nominal value of 10s. in exchange for 10s. of shares which had been paying 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 profits out for many years ahead. Mr. G. had involved the expenditure of considerable capital, which could probably be more economically financed permanently by the issue of Debenture stock. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the dividend of 12% approved, making 12% for the year.

Mr. R. Carvalho proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the company's staff in East Africa, and the payment of £20 per cent. for each of the directors in the past year was ratified.

The retiring director, Mr. W. de Selincourt, was re-elected, and the appointments of Messrs T. M. C. Stewart and Major W. C. Lead, M.C., were confirmed.

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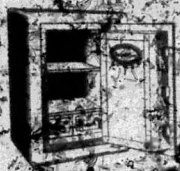
SISAL PLANTATION in Tanganyika Territory, 80 miles from Tanga on main road, will be offered by Auction at TANGA on 18th May next, 4,000 acres, 1,100 planted, major portion ready for harvesting. Full particulars of the Auctioneer, Mr. MACCOLM BOSS, TANGA, or Box 182, East Africa Office, 112, Field Street, W. 1.

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

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

Mr. Berkeley Fairfax, Chairman (the chairman) said that at the annual meeting in January, 1928 proposals for reorganising the capital were explained and a 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 £78,500. The report dealt fully with the valuation of these investments and in the aggregate the value exceeded the half-sheet figure. Examining favourable conditions, they should in the near future secure a substantial appreciation in the holdings.

The gross proceeds for the period under review was £17,662. Expenses, less fees from other companies, were £1,000. A substantial reduction in administration expenses had been effected as from July last. The whole of the expenses of the reorganisation of capital (£1,130) had been charged out from the proceeds of £1,031 and deducted from the balance between the less shown in the previous balance sheet and the amount of capital written off since 1928, and was proposed to pay a dividend of 10 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 nurse some investments made before the reconstruction. Most of these "fixed" investments of other people was often done in a work by which they had not and thanks to the valuable work which they had been able to obtain participation in their business which had succeeded up to their position 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 net revenue was virtually 10 per cent. on the preference capital and distinct progress had been made. They hoped to do considerably better, and if it were believed that they could probably use up all or part of the large amount of uninvested capital, they would not hesitate to ask for the shareholders' consent to do so.

Marked results were comparatively interesting, 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 financial conditions, leading later to more favourable conditions. Of their considerable holding in East African Sisal Plantations, some had been realised at a satisfactory profit, and they believed the present holding could produce a satisfactory revenue in the current year. An investment of theirs in the necessary which did well in the past was in Taqnah and Abosso Mines, and from these mines gold to the value of £26,104.29 had been obtained, and nearly £200,000 paid in dividends. They understood that developments were disclosing encouraging values and continuity of these values at depth. Taking a reasonably hopeful view, therefore, they should be able in future to derive good profits on their substantial holdings in this concern.

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

The Board of the United Africa Company Ltd., the new £25,000,000 company which will aggregate the businesses of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Niger Company, have transferred from Liverpool to London.

A cable received by the United Africa Co. Ltd. reports the discovery of a mineral 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 richest mineral tin he has seen from the East African field. Deposits found and worked up to date having been 100 tons and 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 ore per annum for many years to come, and that ultimately even that figure would be exceeded. The authorized capital of the company has 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 works of the White and Blue Niles. The works directly affected include the raising of the Atbara dam, the Makwar of Sennar barrage on the Blue Nile and the Gebel Aufla dam on the White Nile above Khartoum. Other irrigation works contemplated in the Nile basin are a barrage at the exit of Lake Albert and a canal through the Sudd region and certain works at Lake Tana.

East Africa has considerably increased British manufacturers establish formal contact with the East African trade in order to reap the fullest benefit offered by the dependencies to British trade. It is necessary to be assisted by the Duke of York at last week's report of the London Chamber of Commerce, which he said that in overseas markets we must study the language and the mentality of our customers. "We must visit the foreign customer," said His Royal Highness, "and in order that the best results may be obtained their representative visits to our markets to make first-hand acquaintance with our goods. I would recommend the assistance of our fellowships administered by the London Chamber of Commerce, a scheme to be continued."

Lord Curzon's Secretary of State has announced the proposed opening of a new route so that business may be carried out by parts of the Empire, and a minimum loss of time.

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# EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

At last week's public auctions the steady demand for East African coffees, and particularly the Kenya descriptions, was continued, and prices were at about the same level as in the previous week.

|                |         |         |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Kenya          | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| London cleaned | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| First sizes    | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| Second sizes   | 1015/0d | 1015/0d |
| Third sizes    | 825/0d  | 1135/0d |
| Peaberry       | 1055/0d | 1015/0d |
| Mixed          | 1025/0d | 1245/0d |

|                |         |         |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Tanzania       | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| London cleaned | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| First sizes    | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| Second sizes   | 1015/0d | 1015/0d |
| Third sizes    | 825/0d  | 1025/0d |
| Peaberry       | 1055/0d | 1015/0d |
| Mixed          | 1025/0d | 1245/0d |

|                |         |         |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Uganda         | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| London cleaned | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| First sizes    | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| Second sizes   | 1015/0d | 1015/0d |
| Third sizes    | 825/0d  | 1025/0d |
| Peaberry       | 1055/0d | 1015/0d |
| Mixed          | 1025/0d | 1245/0d |

|                |         |         |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Belgian Congo  | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| London cleaned | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| First sizes    | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| Second sizes   | 1015/0d | 1015/0d |
| Third sizes    | 825/0d  | 1025/0d |
| Peaberry       | 1055/0d | 1015/0d |
| Mixed          | 1025/0d | 1245/0d |

|                |         |         |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Togo           | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| London cleaned | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| First sizes    | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| Second sizes   | 1015/0d | 1015/0d |
| Third sizes    | 825/0d  | 1025/0d |
| Peaberry       | 1055/0d | 1015/0d |
| Mixed          | 1025/0d | 1245/0d |

|                |         |         |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Kenya          | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| London cleaned | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| First sizes    | 1100/0d | 1100/0d |
| Second sizes   | 1015/0d | 1015/0d |
| Third sizes    | 825/0d  | 1025/0d |
| Peaberry       | 1055/0d | 1015/0d |
| Mixed          | 1025/0d | 1245/0d |

London, 26th May. African coffee on May 26th touched 34s 6d in the market, a record for the year, based on the corresponding date of last year.

It is announced that a number of public auctions will be suspended from May 26 to May 28 on account of the Whit Sun holidays.

### OTHER PRODUCE

**Cashew Seed.**—The market continues to be quiet and the value is nominally unchanged at 12 7/8d for Malabar shagbark.

**Cotton.**—The Liverpool Cotton Association reports that a fair business was done in East African cotton last week, quotations being reduced 5 points. Imports of East African and Sudan cotton since April 1st total 1,000 bales and 68,560 bales respectively, compared with 1,000 and 62,000 bales during the corresponding period of last year.

**Cottonseed.**—The value is unchanged at 28 per ton ex-ship.

**Chilies.**—No business has been reported during the past week, but it is understood that 100c could be obtained for coloury sound parcels on the spot, though for forward shipment buyers do not indicate more than 85c.

**Groundnuts.**—The value of East African descriptions for May-June shipment remains about £12 12s 6d, though there is a tendency for prices to weaken.

**Grains.**—The market continues inactive, and values are unchanged at 11 15s for white and for yellow, while for mixed cereals for May-June shipment the value is about

The market has shown a further decline since the 15th, and the value of the crop for East African descriptions in the market has since shown some improvement. It was reported on Tuesday that the value of the crop was no lower than 1,174 bales, and the value of the crop was about an average price of 12s 6d per cwt. The figures included 18 packages from the East African, which made off 12s 6d per cwt, and about 100 bales from the East African, which made off an average price of 12s 6d per cwt.

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The annual general meeting is to be held in London on Monday, May 31st.

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Schweppes Ltd. reports a net profit of £172,854, an increase of £12,000 over the previous year's figure.

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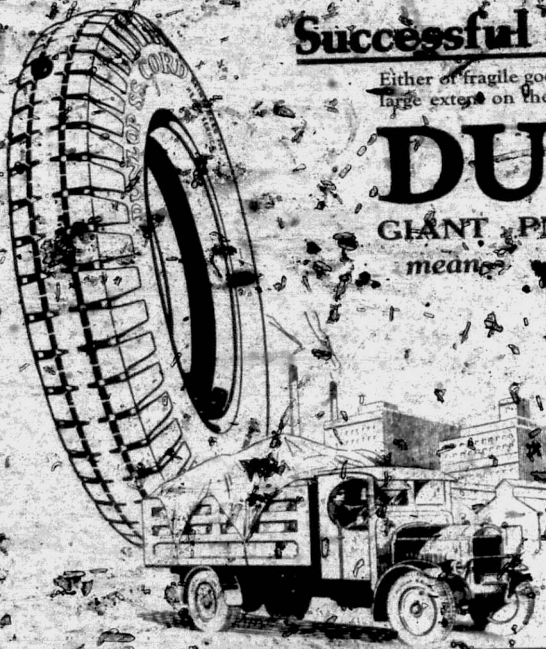
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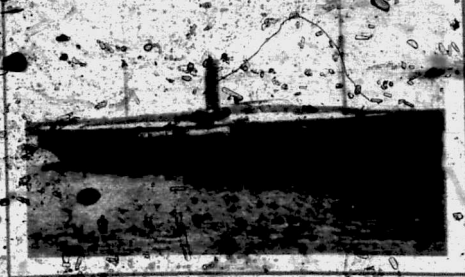
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...from within thirty-three hours of London; 100,000 Europeans in the Sudan with Ten Responsible Governments in East Africa the ultimate goal," says the Secretary of State.

...Society Dinner speaks reports on East Africa.

Lord Bessborough presiding at last week's dinner of the African Society in honour of Mr. Amery and Mrs. Ormsby-Gore, said that imagination, foresight and common sense were the three distinguishing features of the work of the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State, whose maintenance of personal and family life had been of the highest value. "I myself did not take my wife when he went on his travels, with the result that there was considerable domestic trouble in his regard," he said. "But Mr. Ormsby-Gore had taken his wife on his Dominion tour, and Mrs. Amery, thanks to her own initiative, had contributed much to that success." The Under-Secretary of State's records as Chairman of the East African Commission had produced a report and a book on the subject of questions. The Secretary of State was particularly anxious to see the Under-Secretary in every minute in his chief. Mrs. Amery they were glad to welcome. But Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore had excused herself on the very good ground that her boys were going back to school next day and that she wanted to spend the last evening with them.

### MR AMERY'S REPLY

Mr. Amery said that he firmly and completely believed in his position, and that he was not in the least sorry in referring 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, and appreciated more what you had said about my Under-Secretary," continued Mr. Amery. "Rarely has the Secretary of State so admirably recorded as I have been by Mrs. Ormsby-Gore. Her knowledge, his enthusiasm and his driving power have been un-approachably high. I have never left a moment's quail in leaving the whole weight of the responsibilities of the office on his shoulders. We remember hardly realize what an amazing transformation has taken place in the East African continent since the time of the coast line. It has been known for the world for four hundred years, but the world has not known it until the interior has been fully explored in the past fifty or sixty years. The East African continent, dragged to the world's attention by the discovery of the world's largest oil reserves, is now opening up to the world's progress. The first Trans-African railway will be practically achieved in the Benguela Railway in 1930, next

year. In a few years there will be a railway from the Congo and the Mediterranean through the Sudan. Most of us will live to see the day when every part of Africa will be linked with a railway by rail-ferries across the Bosphorus, or across the Straits of Gibraltar. That would make a better use of money than spending it on a necessary Channel tunnel.

### Signs of Progress

Even railways are giving way to motor traffic 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 demand a motorway train, but when he owns a car he realises that its whole value depends on roads, and the most interesting feature of the progress with which the Natives in many districts are throwing themselves into the work of building roads and opening up for roads, which is to be the cut-off road for portage.

Is the motor car opening up Africa in detail, the aeroplane, and later the airship, will prove no less effective in breaking down her isolation. Africa lies just across Europe. The East African 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 a beginning. The record non-stop flight of yesterday will be the normal mail and passenger service of tomorrow, and I can confidently predict before long a service of a route which will be a boon of London, and the air companies advertising their chieftain's week-end trips to East Africa. There has been nothing in history comparable to the daily work which Africa has been doing up to the moment of this disparity of the two civilisations.

### Indirect Administration

How will the Native and the contact? The problem presents itself in two very different forms: in those parts of Africa which the white man visits only as a trader, planter, administrator, or missionary, and those parts in which he establishes himself as a settler as a permanent element in a new mixed community. The West Africa which provides the premier problem exclusively, the climate and the native density of the Native population have precluded the idea of European white settlement. Our task there might be summed up in the word education. We have to educate the Native in the ways of peace, to improve his methods of production in the care of his own wealth, so that in the future he may learn how to conduct his own affairs.



Our method is the more methodical in education we lay the foundation on the Native's own resources, bringing in English only at the point where the development of his own mind and of his own needs, the more highly developed medium; in administration we use the local habit as much as possible; in government we use existing institutions. Our whole principle is to graft on to the idea of civilisation the roots of those which we find already in the soil, and which have in themselves a certain vitality. The French, for instance, as we are insistently conservative, always tend on the other hand, to sweep away everything which is not "laque" black. Frenchmen, under French administration, these also are all, which seem will lead to better results.

**The Problem in East Africa**

Our more difficult is the problem where we have to deal with white settlers. I cannot help believing that not only the conflict is impossible of resolution at first hand, and farther, but in the long run, but also that in the long run the result for the country as a whole, and for the natives, may be and is enduring.

In East Africa to-day it is well to keep in mind our experience in South Africa a century ago: the bulk of the white population existed in a tract that was settled within one hundred miles of Table Bay. Today the Orange River and the Orange Free State contain fully half of the one and three-quarter million white inhabitants of South Africa, but within the next ten years, shall I think, see a white population of about 1,000,000 in the two Rhodesias. What is the limit is the northern movement designed to stop. The frontiers of one generation are apt to disappear in the next. Some modification of the problem all the time. Better knowledge of tropical disease, of radiology, of the influence of sunlight, the tropics, of means of cooling, homes, special devices, electrical power, is available, all modify the problem. Then, too, the aeroplane can carry the settler and his family to cooler regions or to cooler air.

**The Lessons of South Africa**

But the limit to the extension of white population is set by social standards and habits, not by their lower scale of living and not by their greater adaptability to the climate that enable the Bantu to hold their own. Indeed, the future as long as white and black in a given part of the continent depends on whether the black man's standard of living, or his standard of efficiency, will rise or 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 geographically contiguous with it, and being with the continuous improvement of communications, is being increasingly influenced by it. If the airplane will bring us nearer to London, it will bring it nearer than twice as close to Johannesburg. It will be possible to travel from London to Johannesburg in three or four hours, and from Johannesburg to Pretoria will be an easy day's journey. It is no longer a hot and fast line to East Africa and the East. Thus far and no further.

One lesson that stands out clearly from the handling of the problem in South Africa is the error of having reached that at the end it was with the white man that the dominant force in Africa would be. It is not that we should have listened on our side, our efficiency, is often true. And ourselves, but at home as the champion of Native interests, at least as the same policy of rights and wrongs.

often with a very imperfect knowledge of the situation. The result was to put almost the settlers, not only the settlers, but the Government but was the result of that Government. That mistake we shall not repeat. It is not a matter of our own say so-day, that the future of white settlement in East Africa may be decided in a few years. It is the responsibility of the Government must rest mainly on the Imperial Government and 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 here at home, as because I do not believe that I would help discussion by myself entering into the lists. 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 that the Imperial and Indian and the Empire and that spirit of its participation in the Empire. The chief grievance against African critics is not so much against the recommendations as to certain other items which seem to imply that self-government in the full sense of the word can never be practicable. If that is the conclusion, and I do not think it is.

Responsible Government is not likely to come in a sudden with which we are dealing today, but as His Majesty's Government laid down in 1923, it is not ruled out for the future. 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 justify 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 contemplate a system which will prevent East Africa looking forward to self-government in the process of time. Rhodes's principle of equal rights for all civilised men.

Wonderful as have been the changes in recent years, the curtain has not yet been rung up. In all future development of the Empire responsible Government. May we prove ourselves worthy. (Prolonged cheers.)

**MR. ORMSBY GORE'S SPEECH.**

Ormsby Gore, during the last twenty years I have visited every British possession in Africa except the small islands and there is more of the British Empire in Africa than in any other continent, British Africa, for instance, is larger than Australia, New Zealand, and the British Pacific Islands put together.

Lord Buxton and myself have said the continent is only just beginning to be the drama of Africa. I could not the deepest things have spent in my life as those spent in Africa. I love the continent and the fascination of the new countries, of seeing them in the very beginning of their new history, is almost overwhelming. It is in the early days of the present century to come up to the present. One of the great realities of the British Empire, Lord Exmouth, the great reality of the British Empire and Northern Rhodesia, the great reality of Africa, and in certain respects Africa is more than the most fascinating of the continent of Africa.

In the last few years we have seen a great deal. Two of those years were within the century, the former, in fact, the same groups of men and women.







"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 break the branches and break 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 again there," he said, "do not go away to-morrow for I shall want you early in the morning." When we were sad for I had not come to a wedding who would be gathered on the 17th. Many of the boys were going to dancing and music, and I said to the *bwana* if I saw nothing, for I could see that the *bwana* was greatly troubled.

At night, though, when the earth had grown dark under the sun, a little cloud rising over the hills. It was the colour of the ash, when the fire is dead. And the *bwana* told us to light all the traps of grass, and to make much noise with shouting and beating of sticks upon skins, from which he had poured the oil. And by the time the fire was all smoking, the cloud had grown larger and larger until it was all above us, shutting out the day, and we saw that it was not a cloud at all, but locusts as many as the wings of a fly, are in the streets of the town.

And in the night they looked like little birds with wings of silver, but they did not fly, and began to settle upon the roofs of the houses, worked like one who is asleep, but they did not sleep, when at night the sun was down, and they shed blood through the smoke of the burning grass. And though I call them what I wish, I know that the red light of the *shamba* was the light from the floor which is an *athame*, and I opened to see how his locusts were at home.

And the *bwana* and the *bwana* turned their faces into the sky, and they could do no more. And the *memu* had seen the sunlight and put her arms about him and let him gently carry her to the house.

After a little while she came on, and she called to me. You, Juma, she said, you will work now to the place in the *shamba*. Do as he would do, and command the boys as you think it good to me. I saw that her eyes were brighter than the sun of the locusts. Wings, and her eyelids were red as the sunlight through smoke. Then I went to the boys, but they did not want to go more, and I saw that the locusts now had the noise that I heard, were thicker and thicker like dust on the roof.

Then I, Juma, remember of the wedding where the brothers of my tribe were gathered together, and I said to my *bwana* and *bwana* away. I rode very fast, so that I arrived quickly where they were all sitting waiting for the dancing and dancing to begin.

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*, my *bwana*. He is the *bwana* who carries the *mwana* in the *mwana* in the *mwana* when they are sick, and the eyes of the *mwana* and a kind to our children. Come now and drive the locusts from his coffee trees, for if they eat all spoiled the *bwana* will have no money to pay you for your work, and you will not be able to buy meat and all. To-morrow you may be dead and I shall be you will but come now and come quick.

For a little while they danced among themselves, but at last they came to their feet, waving their hands with their heads together in the *mwana*, with bangles and ornaments rattling in the *mwana*, with their heads and their shining *mwana*, and with their heads and their 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 creaking like the black crows for their throats were worn out with much singing and shouting.

Then I went to the house and called the *bwana* and Juma very early, I had driven the *bwana* and loads 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 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 *bwana* were too weary to make any more noise to frighten away the locusts. Then he called a loud voice to them. Listen now, all of you! Because you have saved the coffee trees of the *bwana*, 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 *Wala* chief from *Intabandi* did with the hands of the *bwana* of *Intabandi* at the *bwana*. And he said to me, you who have helped to save the coffee trees of the *bwana*, drinker and *bwana*, and more than that, for he is a *bwana*.

And now the house is no more like that, but that has been altered, for at any time you may hear the voice of the *memu* singing all of the days, because she is going to *Intabandi*.

**EAST AFRICA INTIMATELY DESCRIBED**

The *New York Times* most readable magazine of sea travel says of Eastern Africa to-day: "Before this book which she claims to be 'an intimate description of Tanganyika, Terrestrial, 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 wanted settlers in all parts of Britain's rapidly developing Empire in East Africa, and would be useful to, and find it full of useful information, whilst to merchants and others who are doing, or wish to do, business in those lands, it should prove invaluable."

Seeing that it was being compiled and edited by Mr. F. S. Joelson, the founder and Editor of *East Africa*, the statements it contains can be taken to be authoritative. Several of the East African Governments were told by the author's foreword, instructed every British citizen to complete a standard questionnaire, and the honorary secretaries of many Settler Associations went 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. In the course of, perhaps, fifty increase in. The maps are good, and the compiler provides an adequate index.

Eastern Africa to-day is obtainable from *East Africa*, 91, Great Fitzhard Street, London, W. 1, for 6s. post free.

### SIR JOHN DAVIDSON ON KENYA

Urgent Need of Better Roads.

Special to The Africa

The urgent need for improvement in Kenya's road system is one of the most forcible impressions

bracketed back by Major-General Sir John Davidson, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.S.M.C., chairman of the Advisory Committee to H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, Trade and Transport Office, and Director of the African Mercantile Company, who, after making a couple



of months in India, paid a brief visit to Kenya Colony on his way home, for John

has, of course, visited East Africa on several previous occasions and for much longer periods so that he is able to judge the present state of affairs and to form a sound opinion as to the means of best development

of the progress of Kenya would be to the East African continent, a few days ago, he was accompanied by only a proper road system were developed. A real road programme is

urgently required. In Nairobi it is the road which needs attention, while in the very reach of the capital and of important inland townships the lack of roads has caused a serious handicap to production. Kenya's position as to

prospects for the moment with the British railways is to have a thoroughly sound one for as money available can be much better spent on the construction of roads as facilities for the railways are

adequate sums for road construction are obtained as they should be at the earliest possible moment. To effect these contracts should be given to big contractors and their operations maintained for a period of five years should be stipulated for to build a road and allow it to deteriorate steadily is a mere waste.

Another need is a closer tie and a friendly ally, Uganda and the Uganyika Territory. Also to settle down to his own hills with out the interference of so many commissionaires, competitors and outside experts. East Africa has had quite enough of this kind of publicity in the last ten or eight

years.

#### Unfair Attacks on the Country.

Some people in this country seem to have the perfectly erroneous idea that the people of a harum-scarum element of Europeans. Now it is a picture more hideously untrue. The fact is that the Kenya settler is, on the average, of a splendid type, who works really hard himself, who does not drink the excess, who is as moral as his fellow countrymen at home, and who far from mistreating the Native, goes out of his way to study his welfare.

Many East African settlers, it would scarcely be an exaggeration to say, most of them give their Native employees the medical treatment and send them to school, give them land for growing and for the grazing of their cattle, and 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 in every fold, the Native can rely absolutely for fair play on his employers.

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 any other part of the world, and I have, in all stages, about a year in Kenya and have never seen a drunkard, and that is more than I can say for other countries. I have, however, met many men and women of every age who are really keen, hard and energetic workers, and on their eight-hour day at home is unknown to them. It is grossly unfair that anyone passing through—and probably entertained with that hospitality for which the country is renowned—should make such unfounded and objectionable criticisms. I do not, however, wish to defend the settlers, for they are quite capable of defending themselves.

#### Colony of Wonderful Results.

Sir John describes the country as one of great beauty, wonderful fertility, and populated by a very delightful people. If only there was a more regular and abundant rainfall it would be made more much more amply.

Sir John Davidson, who admires most of all the great work done by the British in improving the Kenya and Uganda highways was very struck by the working of the new tap-water works at Mombasa, by the progress of agriculture in the highlands, and by the general spirit of optimism despite the local misfortune of a recent past. He pointed out the rains in the last two seasons, however, the great cables upon good general health, he looks for a standing business and has not 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

By BARTON'S SECRETARY, which has been issued last week and contains the following passages:

It is well known that the development of the vast territories towards the East African continent is the responsibility of the British nation. This duty was defined at the end of last century by the late Chamberlain, when he declared that the territories could be treated as the undeveloped islands of the British Empire to be developed by British capital and British enterprise. Such a declaration is not only beyond the marked resources of the 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 projects may often bring in no return for several years.

We propose therefore to attend and expedite the policy already pursued in Africa and elsewhere, which in the past four and a half years 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 Governments in the carrying out of projects of development.

While thus fulfilling our responsibilities towards the Native populations and towards those of our own race who have fitted their fortunes with them, we regard the employment of British capital to expand British enterprise as likely to prove a more fruitful investment for this country than speculative investments in the Foreign Government which has squandered its own resources in a futile war against capitalism and which has hitherto shown neither ability nor willingness nor any readiness to recognize past obligations.





GROUP SETTLEMENT IN N. RHODESIA

BUMBS DOWN AMONG GORILLAS!

Proposals of a Pioneer of the White Paper in Africa

Legislations in Rhodesia  
with the Editor of the East African

A letter signed by a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society suggests most admirably that the Government should encourage the saving of our tin-poor by a fund which should receive the tin-tinners' savings, and that the tin-tinners' savings should be used to settle them in the tin-tinners' country.

Mr. Richard Swinney, M.P., formerly Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, is quoted in *East Africa* of February 25th as saying: "Then, having the right type of tin-tinners, the next thing will be to settle them in the tin-tinners' country."

How about group settlement in Northern Rhodesia, on the Great North Plateau, at an altitude of 4,000 to 4,500 feet above sea-level, where climate four months summer rain and eight months Rhodesia sun-baked and hot and dry, as, say, any nine years of absence can be made?

Can soil may not be as good as soil? But the irrigation possibilities are enormous. The tin-tinners' savings should be used to settle them in the tin-tinners' country.

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... have headed me to turn a tin-tinners' savings fund into a tin-tinners' savings fund. The tin-tinners' savings should be used to settle them in the tin-tinners' country.

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### CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN KENYA

Sir Richard Wintress, Kenya.

SIR RICHARD WINTRESS, who was one of the pioneers of small holdings in this country and who, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture at the time, was responsible for the Small Holdings Colonies Act, recently studied during his recent visit to Kenya of the proposed Closer Settlement Scheme, which is to be put into operation when the Native Land Trust Bill has received the assent of the Colonial Office and the proposed Land Bank has been established.

Sir Richard's views demand recognition and we therefore quote with his permission, in the following article written by him for the series of newspaper articles in the Eastern Counties of which he is the proprietor.

#### The Right Man can make it.

By closer settlement is meant the appropriation 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 of Kenya public opinion in this proposed attempt to attract a smaller class of settlers. Had I not remained only too well the opposition I had at home, forty years ago to our policy of small holdings from our own landowners and large farmers, I might have been influenced by all the adverse criticism that I hear regarding this proposed scheme for Kenya. I have, however, heard the same arguments that we have heard both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, when our Small Holdings Act of 1907 was passed through Parliament, and I have heard all the contrary arguments that have been made in favour of small holdings in Kenya. My own personal opinion that the scheme put forward by the Government with some minor adjustments will prove a valuable one for the settlers and for a fair and reasonable start on.

There are, of course, a few areas of Crown land available for such a purpose, but in the most cases far removed from the main centres of population.

#### Scheme A.

The scheme for the smaller men provides for reservation on the outskirts of Nairobi, of township areas of 200 acres, of which 100 acres would be suitable for arable cultivation. The land is sold for £3 an acre, which includes cost of ground, fencing and the provision of sheds prior to occupation. The water supply (a most vital consideration) is to be extracted from the Kiulu township supply and the capital cost incurred distributed amongst the 100 small holdings. This is to be added to the cost of the land. Financial assistance to each holder shall be made by the Overseas Settlement Department in the following manner:

The first payment, to the holder, to commence at the end of the third year, and payment is to be made thereafter at the end of each year, for the first five years, shall be £100. This will enable the holder to purchase stock, implements, and other necessities. The same terms of payment and assistance may be increased to £200 in the second year, provided that the Land Bank has distributed the same amount, if certain demands for the Overseas Settlement Department are met. The Government will also be prepared to advance the cost to each holder with 5% and the interest on the loan will be reduced from 5% to 4%.

(4) 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. After all it is only an experiment limited to forty small holdings. If it succeeds, there is plenty of suitable land in the Colony obtainable by Government.

My only criticism of Scheme A is that it does not explain why the Government should not extend the amount for the land over a considerably longer period than seven years. The land cannot be repaid and therefore why 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, for those who have a fair amount of capital to start with. The land offered for this scheme is to be divided into 200 farms of 10 English acres and forty-five farms for local inhabitants to be from 200 to 250 acres each. The English settlers to be placed under the Scheme A settlers, so that they may share the advantages of the demonstration farm with its skilled agricultural advice. The Scheme states that the allottees 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 memorandums before me that the price of the land is mentioned in Scheme B, but I am told by Mr. Martin it will probably be the same as for Scheme A, £3 an 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 appoint additional members for specific purposes.

In commencing this scheme, the favourable considerations of only 200 acres, for the best of the right type of settler. Of course, it is understood that no Englishman in the tropics can work his land alone or with the help of his family, as he does at home. He must have a certain amount of Native labour, or, alternatively, he must learn how to supervise the native work. In a word, he must supply the 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 a manager or bailiff. The bailiff holder must be his own bailiff, and seeing that the old adage is true, "the eye of the master does more work than both his servants," so the small holder will be always being a slave to get such better service from his Native labourers. If he handles them wisely, that is obtained on the large estates, where the supervision is spread over thousands of acres, and consequently less tedious.

#### Prospects for the All-round Man.

What is to be done, an Englishman cannot grow anything about his farm, for the tropical sun, he must have his land should be best cultivated and planted to crops. He can by experience find out the most suitable and profitable crops, he can get plenty and those who select his fruiting crops will be only men who above all he can be the producer and stock are marketed to the best advantage.







