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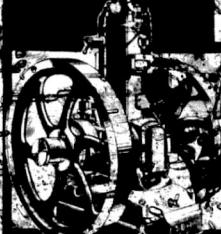
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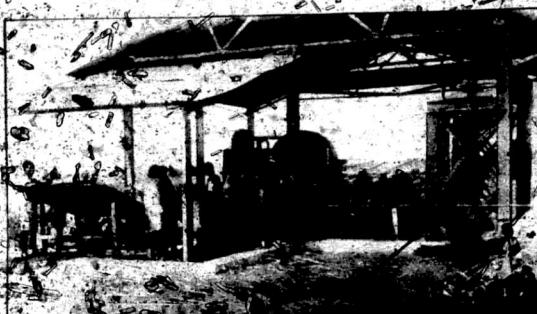
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Ugandan Planters Association.
Convention of Associations of East and Central Africa.

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THE QUESTION OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

A series of the existing system, changed pre-
ferred by the other Country's men,
should have been Snowden, the new Socialist mem-
ber of the Executive, who, in almost the same
breath emphasized the uselessness of
that to prompt the class of trading nations
every part of the Empire, and announced that
the achievement of his object an Imperial Economic
conference was to be convened at the earliest
conclusion of such discussions, and that
it would be convened as soon as possible.
The conference will be held in London,
on the 1st of December, and it is expected
of every bodies, entertain the hopes and mostly
their establishment of their existence. It is
seldom remembered in these days that the
as if we bring in our old empire.

colonized fruits, vines, and other products, are not to be easily compared with the fiscal prefer-
ences granted by the Dominion, and one of the
Colonies, Protectorates to the products of other
States, and British Colonies wealth, and that with-
out the influences of manufacturers would
inevitably fail. Such words in those famous markets
of Europe, marketing Board, theablement of
which was committed to the Americans, by
Gore, *Prime* at the Home Office, and one of the
most useful creatures of the late Government—
visely urges the people of Great Britain to buy from
those who buy from us, but Mr. Sandford,
abolishing the preferences would give it more
use for Asia and Africa, Rhodesia to sell us
their tobacco, for Canada and Ontario to sell us
the fruit produced by their service farmers, and
Australia and South Africa to sell their wines
in competition with the wares of the Continent,
is a direct consequence of the sweeping away of
these preferences, the Dominion Colonies, and
Protectorates would find themselves even checked
in their purchasing power, certainly in their imports
of such a good lesson, the various gru-
ties imposed in personal form in East Africa
comes into view to identify the East and the
And particularly to identify the East and the
Rhodesia, for they were for the financial develop-
ment which only wrung in the greatest period
by the Home Country, were due on the colonies
the crown tobacco, and the great consternation of the
quenching of george's and the increase of purchases
of sugar, the mobilisation and extension of the
principal war machine.

which I at first had established, are repeatedly overruled of the wishes of the people; and, as we have reported from time to time, Chambers, Cass and other respectable public bodies in independent states have put on record their request that the Senate, in its present session, consider the general right of the Basin Treasurers next year to annulate their lease from the trustees which gives them the Arkansaw and Central African territories, by granting, potentially, to them, or to Briffett Woods, well-documented members of the Legislature.

...and it is likely that the East African port will be established in this newspaper. The government will need to take some action to prevent such a loss of East African preference, singling out the probable losers from frontier security measures in France and Belgium.

May 25, 1929.

KENYATTA COMMITTEE FAVOURS

THE PRINCIPLE OF PROTECTION

~~MAINTENANCE OF CUSTOM UNION WITH
UGANDA AND TANZANIA DESIRABLE.~~

Chief object of this Report.

LUSAKA AND EAST AFRIC

Though copies of the report presented to the Kenya Government by the Local Affairs Committee are not yet ready to reach London until the early part of next month, East Africa will be publishing the following extracts from some of that important document.

The Committee, A.D.O.N., members were all
the Elected Members of the Legislative Council,
had to consider the question of a continuation of their
present protective duties, to discuss the merits and
demerits of such duties, and, if it should be decided to
retain them in whole or in part, to make recom-
mendations as to the best means of securing their
retention with the operation of the Colony of
Tanganyika and Uganda. Other topics to be
discussed were -

...the advantages to be derived from continuance of a Customs Union, and the consequences of dissolving

(b) The question of railway rates in so far as they affect the fiscal policy of this country and the question of assimilation of such rates with the Transvaal rates.

(c) To put forward proposals as to the instructions which should be given to Kenya's representatives at the Customs Tariff Conference; and
(d) To take into consideration also the question of Bee Excise Duty and the use of Customs Duty receipts for foods for children and invalids.

Before dealing with the general principles of their Report the Committee state that the publication of the Hilton Young Report and the attention now being paid to constitutional affairs in Eastern Africa foreshadow "the consideration of fundamental changes in methods or controls, particularly those affecting services and policies in matters of common interest. Whatever form constitutional changes may take, two of the questions with which any plan of coordinated action must be intimately concerned will be those of customs and railways. The principles governing the admission of persons, goods and the arrangements of railway rates, will therefore come under review. As constitutional changes are under discussion, it is important that application of those principles as to the customs and railway tariffs. In other words, the Committee's report of reference covers a field which has not been explored when the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika consider the practical application to the problems of the creation of a Central Authority of Eastern Africa.

In view of the fundamental character of the constitutional changes involved, the Committee strongly urge the opinion that no action should be taken to vary policies at present in force until the matters have been dealt with. If such changes are obviously undesirable and the Committee's recommendations therefore that until the time is ripe for discussion of such matters as Customs duties and railway rates as part of the scheme of co-operation now under consideration, the present policy should continue and no change in principle should be introduced.

No Change In Present Policy Advocated

The central principles involved in the reference may be summarized as follows:

Whether the present duties should be retained as a protectionist policy or whether the arrangements agreed upon between the two organizations should be retained, and, if so, the principles and methods by which they should be differentiated from the existing and extending markets for local products and services.

LAWRENCE BESSEL JR.

(1) The existence of protective duties as a factor in development.
(2) Customs agreements between Kenya, Uganda, and
Tanganyika, and the absence of intercolonial Customs

In the United States, rates between countries differ and in some produce, such as certain fruits, export and other favourable rates for country produce.

heir constituents, in view of the opinion that no change in the franchise system which ~~is~~ will be based upon, can make in any shape of the confidence which must be given to such parties as a whole in framing a scheme of greater co-operation.

The *Scandinavian point* is that

handmarked in their consideration of the
Affair. It was the case that the territory covered
by the Convention agreements as a whole first because
the Government of Kenya has been able to place
before it a detailed statement by the Governor
of Uganda and Tanganyika regarding their
agreements in the matter being discussed; and, secondly,
because ~~several~~ members of the Committee had among its
number persons who were acquainted with con-
ditions in Uganda and to some extent in Taiga
and, subsequently, information they could give was
had.

of Protective Tariffs and Customs Union.

Inference is taken in regard to the present state of a number of industries at present receiving protection under the Customs tariff. The Committee is satisfied that each of those industries

(2) Is subject to certain international agreements;

(4) That very large areas of the territories covered by Customs' arrangements can only be developed by means of import of foreign capital.

(5) The population of Mexico derives a substantial proportion of its buying power from the United States.

(6) That any fiscal action which might damage or dislodge existing industry, or even check its expansion, could be as dangerous to the United States' financial stability.

They therefore conclude that it is essential to retain the principle of protection. In their opinion it is equally important the Customs authorities take into account the prices at which competitive articles for local consumption can be landed in the ports and to levy on those competitive articles a Customs duty sufficient to secure a price for local consumption which will cover the costs of production and give a return sufficient to justify local enterprise.

In regard to whether the Customs agreements
subsisting between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika
should be retained, the Committee feel that there
can be no two opinions regarding the desirability
of maintaining the present Customs agreements.
It considers that the interests of Kenya are im-
mediately concerned with the maintenance of these
agreements, because "the internal trade" in East
Africa has been intended to stand without artificial
barriers and under whatever carrying and
marketing facilities Kenya has been founded and
that all agricultural produce have been intended
to find wherever it could go or have been achieved with
out such arrangements.

EAST AFRICA

the future between the three mainland Dependencies. East Africa is a unitary country in the conception of Eastern Africa as a whole, and the erection on those frontiers of customs barriers whose effects would only be to complicate internal trade between the territories would be a most retrograde step.

The conclusion of the Committee in regard to the maintenance of Customs agreements is that it is eminently desirable that the internal free trade may be maintained by the Customs agreements which will be preserved, and if possible extended to Somaliland as well as to the others.

There remain to be considered the principles upon which, in the Committee's opinion, changes should be made to settle agreement in respect of the Customs Union.

In the framing of all agreements, for the common benefit between the partners no one of whom is subservient to the other, there must inevitably be some measure of accommodation. A concern of interest may arise in numberless ways. If a conference convened to advise a customs tariff which is to be submitted to the three separate Legislative Councils, points of view will be advanced which are of greater moment to one party than to the others.

The Committee is required to put forward its proposals as to the institutions which should be given to the Kenyan representatives at the forthcoming Inter-Colonial Customs Tariff Conference. They recommend that the Kenya Tariff Commission, engaged to ascertain and express the views of the Kenyan and the other two territories in respect of a Customs Union for Eastern Africa, provided that in the common interest of the parties concerned, the principles of adequate protection be retained.

Differentiation of Railways

Considering whether railway rates should be differentiated for local produce, retaining and extending the existing differential products, the Committee came out in favour of many, if not past, such a differentiation, but for many years past such a differentiation has been proposed in each of the Kenya and Uganda Railways. The general principle applies not only to Railways. In general, the same principle applies to a differentiation in regard to the various carried ported and consigned products, the same being carried at a lower rate which makes provision for some kinds of country produce, as carried in certain circumstances at special rates which may be (1) special export rates, (2) special maximum rates from export stations to the coast, and (3) special inland Kenya rates applying in all directions.

"Special" export rates were originally introduced in order to enable local produce for export to be shipped to distant markets such as Paris, etc., where such produce is liable to world competition, where there is complete agreement that the principle of giving low rates for such a purpose should be retained. The Railway Administration, the Kenya Government, and we stand, the East African Government, concur in this far as the retention of this principle.

These special export rates have been applied hitherto in the case of local produce intended to be shipped in the port of Mombasa or Mombasa to any port outside Kenya waters, and they have therefore been in operation since the construction of the Kilindini Harbour. Saturation of the service connected with Kilindini Harbour has recently taken place in regard to the application of these rates to such consignments, to which the Committee intended to apply, and the Committee has decided that the High Commission for Transport on behalf of the Uganda and Uganda-Railway, and the Uganda-Railway, have agreed to these draw-back rates, and that these rates are intended to be applied to all goods intended to be shipped in the port of Mombasa.

With the exception of this proposal on the part of the Uganda-Railway, the rates to such destinations as the cost of carriage per ton-mile and indicated that the plateaux of the Uganda-Railway increase about 10% over the rates on the Coast, that is approximately the same as the rates which prevail in the country, and the intention is to submit a proposal to the Uganda-Railway, and to the Uganda-Railway.

The effect of the potential railway connection between Nairobi, from Mombasa to the Coast, and the Uganda and Zanzibar Railways, the cost of placing a railway from Nairobi on this road could be increased by 50% per ton-mile, and the rates could be increased by demand and probably also by the capital and introduction of this system, it would then be affected by increased traffic in all commodities, particularly in the direction of the Railways.

To the opinion of the Committee, the rates should be local products subject to the circumstances of the case in as far as to the extent of produce can be marketed locally in competition with outside supplies, and the Committee consider that the result of the opinion that was proposed arises from the finding that markets within the East African territories are saturated, and that stable marketing rates should be passed.

The Committee differ in respect of the retention of country rates in the spurs. Those who are in favour of retaining the principle of differential rates for local produce in the railway traffic hold the view that it is in the interest of the producer that he should be given preference in the market, and that the merchant or railway administration should be given preference in the distribution of the produce, as provided by the railways throughout the territories served by the railways, through the use of common consumption, and hold preference in the market of all parties in a country. It would be to the advantage of all parties if country produce were not only sold but by material production, and the increased cost of transporting local produce in all parts of the territories served by the railways.

They consider that the way has been exposed only to the disadvantages of increased local production, particularly between the populations of a particular territory served by the railway. All the functions of the railway are mainly liable to the financial position of the railway, which should be concentrated first on the rates of internal distribution of local products, and thereafter on the rates of non-competitive imports as distinct from competitive imports.

Those who are in the opposite school of thought consider that it is logically preferable to charge different rates for the same class of article based on the country of origin and also that to adopt the principle of differential rates on the basis of a road for undifferentiated produce, as brought to him on the Railway administered by the Customs.

The proposal in question of quoting country rates reflects the cost of local produce in the market, and in consequence gives the local producer an undoubted advantage in respect of the cost of transport to distant markets, and in practice their effect is augmented by means provided in some instances through the Customs.

Some members of the Committee consider that the Uganda and Uganda-Railway should not be allowed to open up their districts; one member of the Committee, *including all European Elected Members except the Member for Mombasa*, considers that if a common rail practice which should only be retained in principle, but not in application.

Again, therefore, from the question of special export rates, in regard to local produce to the Coast or elsewhere within the British East African territories, the Committee is unable to reach a definite conclusion regard to the recommendations which it would otherwise have made in respect of the principles which should govern the railway system so far as point of destination.

It is regarded, however, for the comprehensive treatment of such matters, however, in a wider context, which must be undertaken in the setting of this general plan, which must affect the setting of all the other districts of East Africa, the Committee is unanimous in its view that no permanent alteration should be made in the principles upon which the rates on Kenya and Uganda-Railway have been based for some fourteen years until these broader issues are hopefully dealt with.

The Committee attach to the particular emphasis of the proposal to retain the principle of country rates to produce. Moreover, it is informed that the rates have recently been increased, and that the rates, in addition to the draw-back rates, are to be increased by the Railway Council after due notice, and in this instance the different rates existing between the districts, the different rates should be abolished, and that it was proposed that the new tariff rates based

The company should name a committee to negotiate regarding the amalgamation which would be made by letter to the new president of the state government, a plan for the amalgamation of the two railroads will be submitted to the legislature until otherwise advised and may be accepted.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Summary Disc

The intention of the Committee in respect of the general principles involved in this case of reference may therefore be summarized as follows:

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4) What is the Committee's view as to whether it would be reasonable and prudent to continue quoting differential rates as a means of producing and implementing sound banking policy? The Committee strongly opines that, having regard to the characteristics of the banking system, the constitution of the board, the nature of its deliberations, the manner in which it makes its recommendations to the Board of Directors, and the main theory to be discussed at the meeting decisions on such policy as changes should be made in the principles of quoting certain product rates until those under review have been dealt with.

Opportunities Proposed

Suggestions were made to the Committee that, in order to express its protective purpose, as distinct from the normal revenue-producing purposes, one or more of the existing tariff items, notably those applied to bacon, ham, butter, cheese, wheat, flour, sugar, tea, coffee, and timber, could be more conveniently replaced by subsidies on imports in the case of such articles as come from the countries based predominantly on the actual production of those articles, and thereby render it impossible to compete with the application of a protective system to any of these industries.

"In regard to baron and I am, however, now inclined to consider that the present duty is also the amount which is necessary to afford adequate protection. It is my opinion that the rate was fixed at a time when the price of sugar in the world market was considerably higher than at the present time. The revision of the tariff is to take effect from the next financial year, and it is considered that the rate of duty should be reduced without endangering the industry provided that it does not deprive the local industry to retain its ascendancy in east African territories.

the understanding it commands that
bacon and ham be taxed from 10 to 15
per cent ad valorem at the rate of 50 per foot for
bacon and salammon which have a greater
value than ham. The committee suggested
that the difference introduced in the tariff between bacon
and ham imported in tin cans and bacon and ham so
imported in tins should disappear, and that the same rates
of duty should then apply to bacon and ham in whatever
form they are packed.

In regard to butter and cheese, the Committee
would advise that butter be buttered reduced from \$15 per
hundred pounds to \$12 per hundred pounds, and that the rate on cheese be
reduced from \$15 per hundred pounds to \$12 45 per hundred pounds.
The question of butter and cheese, whichever is the greater. The question
is, however, a low-sounding, anyway, rate on butter, the amount
which should be given, so as to give a reasonable prospect of retaining
and protecting the market, its influence on the market
and the market against other countries and other countries' un-

Put it on Smead Necessary.

The same approach the conclusion that a protective tariff is necessary.

to the sugar industry, and that public confidence in respect must continue until that industry finally established. The report points out that the sugar industry now being developed provides little and increasing amount of wealth and provides employment for a large number of people.

The Committee is confident that the position will right itself within the next year. The fisheries established in Uganda, in the Lake Victoria, Lake Naivasha, and on the Congo, are producing in the aggregate more fish than is required to meet local demand, and will be competing immediately with the market in order to sell as much as new catches allow. Prices will tend to the export price, and introduction of increased costs will automatically fall.

"It seems clear that given normal weather conditions sugar can be produced in Kenya at a low cost. All the witnesses examined by the Committee considered that sugar could be produced in Kenya at 10/- per ton or less when factories were working at full capacity, and they considered that the evidence was prima facie substantial reduction in the price of sugar in the future."

The price of sugar is the equivalent of the cost of production plus a duty of 17 per cent. The duty was first imposed in 1922. The Committee has examined the evidence given by the manufacturers at the time of the imposition of the duty to the equivalent of 17 per cent. The present value of sugar might be expected to have an effect on the rock sugar industry, and a reduction in the basis of the calculation would result in a saving of 8 per cent. It actually amounts up to the present value.

The Committee are of opinion that the duty on sugar should be maintained at a rate not lower than 1s. 4d., and a section of the Committee considers that the duty should be retained at the existing rate of Shs. 100 per lb. for at least three years longer, whence position they will be recommending to the right of reverence that he be retained during that period.

The recommendation that a special and maximum rate should be quoted for consignments sent to the Coast is unanimous. They are also unanimously agreed in recommending that a specially exempt rate for sugar should be quoted as at present.

WANT TO BUY

provided that favourable maximum railway rates are applied to the coastal markets, the Committee recommends that if pressure is brought to bear to increase the ad valorem duty on wheat flour could be reduced to 10 per cent of lower than 10 per cent. Under the Committee's proposal the rates would be those which are levied by the States on wheat flour in duty and that its maximum would be 10 per cent of the ad valorem duty.

MINORITY REPORT

He has been suspended by Mr. J. B. and
is under the direction of Mr. Wm. H. Hammer.
Hammer is the present president of the
Society of Engineers and Architects, and considers that he
is entitled to the protection of its members.

It would appear that if protective duties were broken down to such a level as to make the imported equivalents approximately 15% more than the average price of local articles, such protection would be adequate. In case of a general duty of 10%, it would attract similar results, particularly if there is no income tax in the country.

On general principles the maintenance of an unusually high tariff is harmful to the country on the grounds that (1) it involves a natural check on industry; (2) it tends, at present, to continued scarcity to a greater extent than necessity, and allows the situation to be exploited to the benefit of the few; and (3) it is also injurious as it leads to the creation of vested interests, on the basis of such excessive protection, and it becomes exceedingly difficult in course of time to alter the tariff.

In the case of a general protection of industries like wheat and butter are also open to serious objection that as a result of existing land laws the benefits from such protection can be directly obtained only by the European colonists, and in cases like this it becomes all the more necessary to ensure that any protection given by Customs or by the Government of essential food for the people does not exceed the amount that may be strictly necessary.

Mr. Pandya considers the grant of bounties a better method of safeguarding local industries. Such a system, he says, would remove conflict between the interests of Uganda and Tanganyika as against those of Kenya, and has the further advantage of ensuring an annual check as to the amount of bounty required, and it would throw the onus of such industry to establish a case for such bounty, and would make available for examination facts and figures as regards the cost of production and the profits made. Thus the public would be safeguarded against having to pay more than is strictly necessary for the safeguarding of that industry.

Mr. Pandya agrees that it is desirable to maintain a Customs Union with Uganda and Tanganyika. He is of opinion that if strict adherence to the principle of protective tariff comes in the way, the customs union could not be sacrificed. It would be possible to swear to the system of protection to safeguard the industries in the colony.

It should be borne in mind that the neighbouring countries of Uganda and Tanganyika have from the first been unwilling to impose protective duties on their territories for the benefit of Kenya industries. Even since the establishment of a Customs Union they have been pressuring for removal of such protective tariffs. Apart from this, there was also considerable agitation in Kenya against the protective duties and their effect upon the cost of living. The time has therefore arrived to revise the tariff in such a way as to meet the legitimate objections of the general public.

Dealing with the specific industries quoted in the majority report, he states that in the case of butter local creameries are apparently working in combination, fixing the local prices, and that the advantage of supply and demand and competition has not operated to the benefit of the consumer. Last year the industry exported butter amounting to 30,000 lbs. It would not reduce the local price to increase local demand, as the present state of exports in this industry is therefore characterised as artificial.

The Sugar Industry.

Mr. Pandya digresses a little with the view of the majority of the Committee in regard to the sugar industry. In the years after sugar consumption in the territories of East Africa increased, citrus and coffee came in, and, three years later (in 1917), 10,000 tons. In his opinion an even larger quantity is required to meet the demand of the country, and he says of sugar with ultimate cost a long time to come. He deals at length and in detail with the cost of production and the selling price of sugar in Kenya. He considers 10% a reasonable profit, and then compares the price paid to cane growers by the different

producing concerns. His conclusions in regard to the sugar industry are as follows:

"Shortage of supplies will likely continue for a considerable period."

"Past experience shows that this industry has been charging high prices not based on cost of production."

"Cane-growers have, moreover, allowed no share in the benefit due to protective duties."

"Although this industry is supported to the extent of 10% by non-European labour owing to differentiation deliberately made, this has had to pay higher wages for supplies."

"Present conditions of supply tend to increase prices."

"At present the only safeguarding the general public against high prices is a reasonable import duty."

"The proposed duty of Shs. 8 per 100 lbs. is considered to be a dangerous one by the majority of the committee, and to be the percentage duty as imposed in 1922. Shs. 8 per 100 lbs. represented at that time 30% of the world price. Shs. 8 per 100 lbs. is the same percentage of the world price as a result of the proposed duty. Shs. 8 per 100 lbs. the factory at the Coast could sell Shs. 12 per ton in country factories at £32 per ton at Nairobi, when the cost of production would be about 16 to 18% above this, thus affording the industry an opportunity to make a profit of 75% to 100%." Therefore, although a 10% duty is sufficient to protect the industry, 10% or Shs. 8 per 100 lbs. would be ample protection."

The Duty on Wheat.

In regard to the wheat duty, Mr. Pandya says: "There is a certain difference in quality between local and imported flour, and therefore a reasonable duty on certain quantity would continue to be imposed."

"Protective duties on other wheat-producing countries are as under—"

Australia: 10/- per 100 lbs.
South Africa: 10/- per 100 lbs.
India: 15/- per 100 lbs.
Kenya: 8/- per 100 lbs.

"It is proposed that under present duty can be reduced to Shs. 4.50 per 100 lbs. This represents practically no reduction in percentage as imposed Shs. 12 per 100 lbs. represented at that time 30% on the world average price. Shs. 4.50 per 100 lbs. would be about the same percentage now."

"Local factors in safeguarding the general public against high prices of breadstuffs. Competition among manufacturers is a reasonable tariff. The first one is not likely to operate in this country because the miller himself has recently entered into a combination, and is under the management of an organisation of growers who are interested in obtaining the highest possible price for their crop. This position is likely to result in helping the general public from getting full benefits in production due to protection."

"Difference in cost between the local and imported flour is Shs. 12 per 100 lbs. as basis of present duty. Taking, however, into consideration savings which an importer would expect, the difference in favour of the local flour should be Shs. 10 per 100 lbs. If duty was reduced to Shs. 4.50 per 100 lbs. the difference would be Shs. 12 per bag."

"Knowing conditions at the Coast as I do, I am satisfied that a difference of Shs. 6 per bag in favour of local flour would be sufficient. I therefore consider the duty of Shs. 6 per 100 lbs. as being a standard for industry."

Mr. Pandya points out that it should be remembered that quantities of local flour have only been available at the Coast at a prohibitive price during the year, and where there is no doubt, to protect local importation, sometimes becomes an injustice or that a large margin in price is necessary to break down that prejudice."

He stated that the milling capacity of local mills is more than enough to meet the demand of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika contingencies. Mr. Pandya therefore, if the industry was keen to break down the established prejudices, it was in an exceptional position to do so. As year, they sold wheat for export also price of Shs. 12 per Shs. 13.50 per bag, whereas local mills, at a price of Shs. 12 per bag, did not sell, or part of it, if mixed, would have enabled them to sell cheaper to an extent to break down any prejudice, and was only a question of time and of finding 2,000 tons of wheat exported, when 3,000 tons of flour are imported.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE.

Opened by the Prince of Wales.

Specially Reopened for East Africa.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES last week officially opened the new building of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The School was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1924, being formed by the Union of the School of Hygiene and the London School of Tropical Medicine which was administered for many years by the Seamen's Hospital Society.

The Building described.

The building, which stands on nearly an acre of ground at the junction of Keppel and Gower Streets, is a simple, almost austere, but dignified design. The Keppel Street facade resembles a sentry-box to the whole institution, and here a certain amount of sculptural decoration was considered desirable to define more precisely the nature of the work to be undertaken within. A frieze bearing the names of many early pioneers in hygiene and tropical medicine runs along the upper part of the frontage, being in its way an homage to their achievements. The balconies of the large high floor windows have been graced with gilded bronze images of the fruits which are the carriers of tropical diseases.

A feature white stone of the exterior is reflected in the water in the interior, for the feature which impresses the visitor to the building at its present stage is the wonderful lighting of each and every room, whether it be board-room, common room, lecture theatre, library, museum, or laboratory. Immense pains have been taken to secure this; for instance the plans were prepared with even regard to practically every similar Institute in the world, and in order that the Keppel Street structure should be up-to-date and best of its kind Mr. J. D. Rockefeller's summing up of £200,000 has been well spent.

Two points must be given general prominence, one, the Museum, which though as yet unoccupied, is furnished sufficiently to indicate the school's object, which is to display tropical and other diseases clearly yet in precise detail; the other, the accommodation for members of the Public Health Services, who are provided with a common room and every comfort. It is very earnestly hoped that they will take advantage of this provision, and of the opportunities the school will provide for the study of their subject. The diseases are vividly pictured in the various organs, tissues, &c., the disease environment in which the disease prevails, distribution, remedies, a complete synopsis, in fact.

The Prince's Speech.

Mr. Sime, who was received before Mr. H. G. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Management, said:

"You have cause to be proud of this magnificent building, and of the laboratories, museums, and lecture theatres which form the nucleus of this library. I think you are indeed to be congratulated, and the building will be a notable addition to the centre of learning in this country. Reference has been made to the part played by America and to the duty which lies on both the British Government and the British people to see that it is worthily endowed and maintained. The building is a sign that post-graduate education in medicine is about to come into its own. The establishment and endowment of the centre of teaching in preventive medicine is a signal example of the bond between the two great English-speaking races of the world. The chairman has rightly said that there are no uniform

frontiers in hygiene. The instruction in the classrooms and laboratories of this building will be conveyed by medical practitioners of every nationality to the far corners of the earth. This research will find its results where men live and work, and has his being."

Newer Research in Tropical Hygiene.

"We now stand at the close of a century in which the progress made in sanitation and in the control of disease has been remarkable, and of the individuals who have developed and freshened our conception of problems, we have given much to the prevention of much ill-health. The administration of this School is to be peculiarly important to the British Empire, and it has indeed taken great responsibilities. In my travels I have observed at first hand the appalling loss of life and effort due to tropical diseases, and I have realised how great is the need for research in tropical medicine and hygiene. In the cause of hygiene generally the School will help to develop the growing work that has already been done. For these reasons I believe that the establishment of this School provides a great opportunity for this country and for the whole world."

If its work is properly conceived and carried out there should follow a special development of a quickening of the public conscience which will lead to a steady decrease in preventable diseases. Such a result the School will be assured of.

The Prince of Wales then declared the building open and a band of trumpeters sounded the trumpet of the Coldstream Guards announced the event.

NYASALAND PAST AND PRESENT.

African Society Dinner at Mr. T. S. Thomas.

Mr. J. M. Sime was present at last week's dinner of the African Society in honour of Mr. T. S. Thomas, Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Charles M. Bowring, Governor of Sierra Leone, and Sir James C. H. of the Seychelles.

Lord Luxemburg, who presided, said that the Commonwealth of Nyasaland was present in the persons of Sir Charles M. Bowring, Mr. William Manning, and Sir Charles Hartley, and the Society would like to tender its congratulations to Sir Charles on the success which had attended his administration of the Protectorate during the few years. The condition of the native population was very different, continued Lord Luxemburg, and no standardised system can be applied to them, for they have their own individual problems to consider. He has the honour of being Governor of one of our Dependencies, but he is sure that the duties of Governor General are not so like the responsibilities of the dominions of the Governor of a Crown Colony.

The Rep. of Nyasaland's New Governor.

Mr. F. J. S. Thomas said in reply to the toast of the guests:

"I have not yet completed my tour of service in Africa and am off to South Africa to speak at meetings which I have here. The Governor of Nyasaland and I have been working together in getting them and shall go together to an opportunity of doing so again. I shall not be surprised if there is a meeting

I now whether I shall be fit for that work because I do not know whether my wife will like it (laughter).

I am living in Nyasaland except the little time I have been away, but I do know that it is a community of hard working and enterprising settlers who have done much for the Empire. Those who have come out here are bound of missionaries who have saved the natives from and Natives in a type inferior to man. The country is as productive as any country in tropical Africa. I have read of what is being done in the matter of medical facilities, and I feel that I could not be wrong if I try to follow the advice to assist education. No, should I be wrong? If I try to encourage disease, and to ensure that every successive generation should grow up more healthy than the last. We want an Africa who will be stimulated to work for himself and others, in order to provide the wherewithal to him the standard of living.

Despite the excellent system of roads and the improvement being carried out, the settlers and Natives in Nyasaland are being grievously hampered by the absence of cheap and rapid outlet to the sea. This has been secured only by a bridge over the Zambezi River and I gather that there is at least a possibility that this great work may be started soon. If there is anyone who is in doubt as to the wisdom of this latter, one only needs to recall the many great works which have been completed in Africa and to take the long view in that vast continent and in such a beautiful country as Nyasaland. I am certain that any assistance the Imperial Government may offer will be a thousand-fold repaid.

What is the Lord Mayor's Seal visited the East Coast to open Takoradi, one of his phrases which pleased us most was when he was walking through a Native village. "They all look so happy," he said. "No wonder," said Charles Bowring in the audience, "and I know that if I succeed him, I am going to a family." It shall be my privilege to leave Nyasaland no less happy than I found it, (applause).

Sir Joseph Byrne, and in the following is his response:

"It is nearly seven years since I joined the Colonial service as a Governor after having been in turn a soldier and a policeman. One of the things which has impressed itself on my mind in those seven years is the extraordinary ignorance of our Crown Colonies displayed not so much by the man in the street, but by the men of education. The man one meets in the towns and elsewhere. To me, I have often suggested they should visit the Imperial Institute, but that was invariably unsuccessful for most of them do not know of its existence."

William Manning's Recollections.

Mr. William Manning, in proposing the health of Lord Buxton, recalled that he (Sir William) first went to Nyasaland as a young subaltern in 1868, being a little later to India. "I found Nyasaland such a charming place," he added, "that I decided to go back, and in 1871 I again arrived in the Protectorate. In those days there were no roads, and the only statistics we had were those in connection with various illnesses."

Nyasaland stood by itself at this time, said Sir Alfred Sharpe, who, with us, visited it. I look upon him as the greatest man Nyasaland ever had. He was a great organizer and administrator. He was a statesman and a model legislator. In the early days we used to hear much about big telegrams. The small telegram is half as big as that kind of telegraph. There was a very large amount

of telegrams in England, perhaps three months later.

No less than 150,000 Government of Nyasaland still live in the country. Simbo is the only one not present this evening. Still, despite of the fevers, the cholera, the malaria, the things you will agree that the people there are there are good specimens of humanity. But the Thoroughbreds are to be found in the colonies to which they go.

The slaves produce cottons, flax, and hemp, but it also produces something which is to be very strong, and that is a very fine class of soldier. The King's African Rifles in which I served as a subaltern, a soldier becoming the first Inspector General is a very fine force and among its troops are the soldiers raised in Nyasaland. Is it not true that Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, and so on, are the home of them that have got to fight the battles? They are the best soldiers in the world.

I only wish that I were going out again in the place of Mr. Thomas. I would do it in spite of the state of which have to be left before you go to Nyasaland. I doubt if any wants one thing, and that is direct communication with the sea. I therefore, that the sooner the Zambezi bridge is built the sooner we all wish Mr. Thomas in the happiest time that he could possibly have in the beautiful land of Nyasaland, with its lakes, its mountains, and its charming people."

East Africa Present.

Among those present with East African interests were

John Gould Adams, Sir Charles and Mrs. Hawtrey, Mr. and Colonel R. E. Drake Brookman, Lord Blyth, Miss B. Weston, Brigadier-General Sir Joseph and Lady Byrne, Miss Cecil Byrne, Miss Velveta Byrne, Major-General Christopher Alexander de Cawen, Major C. H. Dale, Sir H. F. Escombe, Miss A. G. Elphinstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. J. F. Escombe, Captain L. L. Legge, Henry M. Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Manning, Mr. D. O. M'Clintock, Mr. and Mrs. L. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. M'Clintock, Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, Mr. Petrie, Mrs. Petrie.

Mrs. Charles E. Ponting, the Hon. Mrs. C. Ponsonby, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rev. Major R. G. Catchpole, Mr. John Johnson, Sir Alfred Sharpe, Captain and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Simson, Mr. Lewis A. S. Linton, Mr. F. J. B. Sorley, Sir Charles Strickland, Major H. Clarke, Captain and Mrs. T. S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Wimborne, and General Sir Reginald Wingfield.

The Prince of Wales, at his wife's opening of the International Arts Exhibition, was keenly interested in the hull of the new Blue Funnel "Nile" passenger flying boat, which has been designed for service on the east African route. The machine is designed to carry 14 passengers, and its special features include machinery, tables, electric lights, and for the steward, electricians, and lone curtain at each port hole.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND EAST AFRICA.

On sale at a special Number of 112 pages, containing full account of the East Africa Dinner in London, attended by the Prince of Wales, a complete list of those present, numerous photographs and special articles on many topics of interest to East Africa.

A limited number of copies of the issue will be available at 1/2 past five.

TEMBI.

Charles Kearton's New African Film

A Survey of the Restless P.M.S. East Africa

WE COME TO THE clean water-holes of Masai country in Cheviot National Park, where the semi-nomadic Maasai still live. American film magnates and their film industry experts have described for the long-suffering British public these many days.

"Tembi" is the story of an ancient chief named Ingutti, who, however, is opening up new scenes telling the story of adventures in the days when he was young, and living and helping the owner of a large game farm and herds of cattle. The sequences between serve to illustrate these adventures, and incidentally to prove once more how excellent a film this African native is, one will continue to be a movie for as long as the old sage does not see fit pictures to record and become off-conscious and lame.

Ingutti lives in a little hut contiguous to all the animals, and when he goes to a nearby lake he always finds the natives with dried fish by his side, not only in the mountainous abode, but also in the plains, scented by the incense factor.

The insatiable African predatory rights and his cronies heap ridicule and execration upon the fierce Ingutti family.

The son is a boor, however, for the mountain exceeds to

itself, for the huge columns of dense smoke, a cleverly contrived illusion. His village is destroyed by fire, and so the son becomes an inhabitant of a desert land, where he meets the Ingutti tribe.

He proves his worth, however, and becomes

Pictures of Wild Life

Ingutti and his little family set up a camp, driving their herd of cattle.

Thus the remaining sequences are a study of wildlife—picture of animals both large and small, of birds, reptiles, and insects, the carcasses, and as curiously photographed as any yet seen upon the screen. They reflect great care upon the production, but lack consistency, though they are well done.

This is the picture of the savanna, shot by Kearton's African staff, to contain the Ingutti sequences at the same time satisfying the curiosity of those who seek pictures of wild stages for the first time—quite naturally Negro. The unprinted information shot shows Fortunate African, the M. Kearton's stronger than the film projectors, and though ostensibly it is the old Native who talks in the subtitles, the words are often beyond certain who there and there "and Jimmie" is common in potentiality.

In this sequence of pictures we have all the usual savanna animals, such as, White-tailed Kite, the Campala, Kudu, and so on, brown herds, and here in "Tembi" which is perhaps even more "natural" than the most frequently seen savanna action. A nice variety of animals, however, as wild hunting effects are some very impressive pictures of lions in the long grass, and also a bit of elephant, panther, and jungle, which are more minute or otherwise than any previously seen, or the lion down in association with what is a way which illustrates effectively their great range of variety, and of the interaction of animal life, the hunting, the man, bushy tail, etc., and so on, and so on, of the savanna, all of points of interest.

There is a good deal of game, and the following

goes to show while the rather perfunctory advertising of the Argus Markevitch, which incidentally includes apparently hair-raising encounters with a pair of savage cheetahs, and explores the necessity for freeing them, very valuable zoological records, as well as local colour, better than the paramount features they really are, so long, however, as the managers have so poor an opinion of the public that these things must needs be.

Excellent Lion Pictures

Having travelled many miles, Ingutti comes at last with his son, a mighty escaped mountain lion, which is Kharangar, and so far he decides to make his home. Some pretty little domestic scenes follow in which the tiny *coto* is so tame that it is almost to challenge comparison with the famous "Sunny Boy" stage. Then Ingutti comes across a lion cub, little *bino*, in terror from its surroundings and we have a most effective picture showing the male lion playing with its offspring, some much more thrilling ones in which it menaces the little *bino*, but just as drink within a few feet of the camera, just where and how these pictures were taken is Mr. Kearton's secret, and though the son seems no more savage than the famous Metro-Goldwyn star, the scenes are perfectly true to life and not to be called at. More effective lion pictures have not been, and probably will not be, made.

The inhabitants of these regions are savants of the best, and most primitive species, and are anxious now and always to be left alone. Select that they can be induced to come, however, nothing can be finer. The animals, however, are of the highest quality from the ranks in India, and for this return to its companionship across the craftsmanship of the hills.

This is the last picture of Ingutti, which has yet been made; there are one or two intertitles, a few odds and ends, but the picture is a little slipshod, and one final statement of fact which unfortunately is very far from being true, refers to the claim that the pictures of game look like the first tools put upon the screen. In fact, following this quaint animal standard, it is the deer to feed from a bush vegetable garden. So said the Martin Johnson, and I am afraid all that was not within the knowledge of Mr. Kearton when he passed the time in question.

Apart from these small sins, "Tembi" is credit to its concerned, and spite of the sultry weather, the going is tremendous business at the Markevitch's Pavilions, and unless I am much mistaken, it is only due to the "brain" that this shooting has been appreciated as a very large section of the public than have hitherto imagined.

Editor, The Advocate of N. E. Africa.
"East Africa," an entirely independent organ, whose sole power is to serve the best interests of the East and Central African Dependencies. Readers may we let him spread the territories of the fact that the journal is conducted in the interest of this or any person or thing that is racial. All such statements are immediately forwarded to the English Editor, the Advocate of N. E. Africa, and holds over his and any financial interests.

JULY 25, 1920.

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKMARKS

GERMANY'S COLONIAL POLICY EXPOSED

Mr. B. C. de Montgomerie's Clear Statement.

MR. B. C. DE MONTGOMERIE is already well known as a merchant writer on the political problems of the War and in "Pax Britannica" (Methuen) he lets himself to study the colonial relations of the British Empire with special regard to its functions as a factor of peace and security in the world. He is no pessimist; he believes that despite financial, and industrial difficulties the British Empire at the present time occupies a position second to none which it never held before. In his judgements, the strongest political fibre which is not even the United States, nor all the world have obtained a position equal to that of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Whether you the book is good reading or not, Mr. de Montgomerie's clear statement of the reconstruction of Germany with regard to colonies, which will appeal most to East Africans, is justice to the further it must be quoted in full.

"The opinion has often been expressed that only in Germany but also in the Press, and in the public mind, unless German troops are at last given up, colonies, she will always do otherwise. If the German war goes on, it will be impossible to reconstruct Germany without foreign colonies, for her to exist without colonies, for the said to be essential in order to absorb the surplus of the population which now no longer finds foreign countries will also be forced to provide the means of raw materials for the industries of the country."

These views are very largely based on an overvaluation of the Colonies Germany possessed before the War, and on a misunderstanding of their functions.

It is true that Great Britain has colonies, it is true that Germany has colonies, and it is true that colonies are a priceless asset, but the fact that both nations can hardly exist by existing exceedingly poorly. German colonies exist because they were all built by Germany herself, whose Colonial possessions were very recent date. Moreover, it must be remembered that Germany is a pronounced continental State whose principal international function, aside from her position to trade with the other states, is to dominate her neighbors. Since her Colonial trade was won the War, destroyed by the fact that barely 1/20 of her total trade is now done in Colonies. France, too, depends upon her Colonies, but England is almost wholly supported by her colonies, and Germany is almost wholly supported by her colonies. In 1912 the total white population of Germany was about 60,000,000, and that in 1914 was about 62,000,000. In 1912 the annual emigration to America, which in those years immediately preceding the War averaged about 300,000, in 1914 was less than 100,000. Germany had immigrated to America. The British Isles and Canada, which used to lead Germany in immigration immediately after the War, have now withdrawn open against Germany.

We have thus seen that from an economic and commercial point of view the German Colonies relatively very small. Can the development of Germany's colonies for the purpose of population, the evidence provided by the condition of the German Empire infinitely more disastrous than it can be satisfactorily shown. Germany's colonies should be examined by Germany in the first place, but at length it is satisfactory among the Germans. This is undoubtedly a better solution, but the proposal seems more theoretical in its approach and less forcible in its reasoning.

At the end of the War South Africa took over South West Africa, which forms an integral part of the German Empire. A summary from Great Britain that she should hand over to Germany the African territory

and much of the two thousand other Colonial system seems to be that it is too much even of a benefit to Germany to do so. We must remember that before the War Germany's colonies were a source of considerable revenue, and the colonies were turned into centers of military "activity" or administration, involving a considerable sum of surrounding territories. It was a policy of the Government of Germany to abolish the former, when the colonial empire of Germany was abolished.

Whether Germany, if it had granted the right of colonization, will pursue a less aggressive policy is difficult to know. In any case the matter is not to her of such importance as to justify the return of her Colonies at the risk of future complications. It would be far better for the League of Nations to renounce once for all the claim to being a colonial power. As a Member of the League, she will have equal opportunity with other members of the League to have her African colonies recognized and to demand that the German territories be left under the League.

And that concludes my remarks is that. These few words may be familiar enough to those who have had experience of German Colonies and to those who have experience of the present Colonial situation in Germany, but I hope they will be of interest to the fiction and otherwise readers of this paper. I hope that they will be of interest to the League of Nations, and to de Montgomerie sees his opportunity to do so. The author of "Pax Britannica" in his book, "The Coming of the War," says that Russia, the United States, and Japan, and the question of Anglo-American relations was also among the matters dealt with in this book, which deserves to be read from cover to cover. His study will compare as well as confirm the championing of the Pax Britannica, the greatest force making for a real peace in the world today.

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JULY 25, 1929.

PERSONALIA

Sir Montague Herbert is to visit East Africa in the autumn.

The Rev. H. A. Cox has arrived from London from Nyasaland.

Mr. E. S. Marillier is now in charge of customs of Northern Rhodesia.

Major F. W. Sandys-Brentford left London last week for Tanganyika.

Mr. R. P. Glazebrook is now acting as Principal of the Central School, El Dorado.

Lieut. J. A. Hopkins, of the Northern Rhodesian Police, has been promoted Captain.

Major A. S. Miles, R.M.C., Inspector for Southern Rhodesia, has left for Mombasa.

Sir Felix J. Pole has been elected a director of the British Thomson-Houston Company.

Mr. G. C. H. H. Asalsalama has been transferred to the Native Department at Limbe.

The new church at Kibera was recently consecrated by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Mombasa.

Capt. D. G. Chillingworth, R.E., has been appointed Adjutant of the Royal Engineers in Kenya.

Major A. L. Bent-Ley, Second in command of the 3rd King's African Rifles, is now on leave from Kenya.

Capt. A. J. Bell, formerly of the Royal Artillery, R.C.A. of the 2nd King's African Rifles, is back again recently on leave.

Mr. H. V. Hawtrey, formerly of Thika and the Seychelles, is now resident in the Siambu district of Kenya.

Capt. William Heron, who died in Cornwall a few days ago, served in the Eastern Sudan and at Quakin in 1894-85.

W. T. Ratcliffe, Inspector of Police in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Zanzibar to Mombasa.

His Excellency Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya Colony, leaves Marseilles to return on his return to the Colony.

R. Scott, M.C., Senior Health Officer in Tanganyika Territory, is now acting as Deputy Director of Sanitary Services.

Mr. R. St. Barbe Baker, who for many years was the Assistant Conservator of Forests in Kenya, is going to America very shortly.

Rev. Dr. Basil Peacey, sometime priest-vicar of Grahamstown Cathedral, has been appointed Bishop of Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

Messrs. Charles McGregor Landles and Charles Reilly have been appointed members of the Chiwanga Road Board of Northern Rhodesia.

A. E. Haarer, District Agricultural Officer, is on leave from Moshi, in which area he has given particular attention to Native coffee growing.

The Rev. J. B. Griffiths, who has for the past four years served with the Church Missionary Society in Kenya, is leaving the Colony this month.

Mr. C. Ponsonby has returned home from his recent visit to Nyasaland, and was among those present at last week's African Society Dinner.

Major H. B. Gardner, R.E., who is on his way back to Tanganyika, served in the Transvaal for fourteen years before his transfer to Tanganyika in 1916.

Mr. J. E. Bell, of the Uganda Administration, has been posted to Entebbe, where he has taken up special duties in connection with sleeping sickness.

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.C., M.V.C., General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, left London last week on his return to the Colony.

The Rev. A. J. Hopkins and Rev. A. G. V. Clegg, of Kenya Colony, were among those present at the United Methodist Conference held in Nairobi last week.

Mr. P. W. Perriman, B.E., who is now Acting Chief Secretary in Uganda, has served in the Pro-tectorate since 1916, and has been Assistant Chief Secretary for the past six years.

At a fete held at Government House, Nairobi, to aid the Scott Trust Fund, the sum managed by local Jewish ladies realized £800. The convenors were Mrs. Katzler and Miss Levy.

Mr. R. G. Carter, Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Nairobi, effective January 1, 1930.

Mr. J. G. Clegg, who has served in the African Service in Kenya for the past sixteen years, has arrived home on leave. He was promoted Senior Executive Officer in 1926.

THE £1,000,000 COLONIAL FUND.

BILL PASSES THE COMMONS.

UNDER the title of the Colonial Development Bill, the proposal to raise an annual sum of £1,000,000 at the disposal of the now self-governing Colonies, the Protectorates, and the mandated territories of the Empire, was fully discussed in the House of Commons last week; and on Friday the Bill, amended, was read a third time and passed. The discussion was interesting, especially for the speech, courtesy and address, by Sir Oswald Mosley, who was clearly in the Measure of the Committee, the previous support of the Conservative benches, and the determined opposition of Colonel Wedgwood to the construction of the Zambezi bridge. Fears that "forced labour" would be encouraged by the Bill were voiced by more than one Socialist member.

How the Bill will operate.

In the Bill has been inserted a statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, saying that it was a very simple and important Bill. It proposed to establish a Colonial Development Fund of £1,000,000 to be voted annually by Parliament for ten years, advances from the Fund to be made in accordance with advice given by the Advisory Committee to be set up under the Bill. The advances from the Fund might be either in the form of grants or loans, or no payment of interest during the initial period on loans which might be raised by the colonial Governments in the ordinary manner for any of the purposes which the Fund was intended to benefit. The scheme was based primarily on a far-sighted policy of Imperial development, but it would no doubt bear a good deal of prosperity to some industries at home. The Bill excludes the self-governing Colonies and certain other countries, such as Iraq, and Transjordan, but otherwise applied to the whole of the Colonies and to the Protectorates and mandated territories, but not to India. All possible cautions would be taken to ensure that recourse would not be had to forced labour of any kind, and that the amount of labour drawn from any one tribe would not be so large as to have a detrimental effect on Native tribal life. Mr. Lunn proceeded:

"The most important project that has been mentioned up to now is the building of the Zambezi Bridge and the extension of existing roads to a port on Lake Nyasa. This road has a definite proposition in East Africa, which I may say, and one of the best educated, but the negotiations at present have no means to dispose of their products owing to the lack of communications, and for this reason they are unable to purchase British manufactures, which part of them are anxious to obtain. Other schemes have been considered, and a report regarding each is unfavourable, but the only item which has been found to be practical is being the one for the construction of the Zambezi bridge."

The question was raised as to whether this could assist native interests. "I am not sure whether the production carried on by Native persons in Africa may be classed as private enterprise or not, but I can assure the House that we intend to do all in our power to assist the Native tribes, provided that, while the great majority of schemes which we have under consideration are purely Government undertakings, we shall not hesitate to give private enterprise in return of course, for a proper share of control, where such action may be expected to aid in the reduction of unemployment in this country and the improvement of conditions in the colonies."

Fund of £2,750,000 for Zambezi Bridge.

"The amendment of the Palestine and East Africa Act, 1926, he continued, would enable the colonies to get ahead with development schemes, and add to the total of loans the amount of £2,750,000, available during the period of construction, not exceeding three years." That followed the original

commercial practice and accorded with the instructions of the Colonial Office when the 1920 Measures were drafted. This provision would enable the Treasury to guarantee the loan of £2,750,000 required for the construction of the Trans-Zambezi Bridge, the loan for which at the Portion of overstatement would expire in a short time. The maximum period for the repayment of loans was extended from forty to a year, so that long-maturing projects, such as railway lines not having their returns weighty enough early in their careers with sinking fund payments.

Mr. Orme's Views.

Major G. Orme, whose championship of science in colonial problems is well known, pointed out that because the problems of colonial development were based upon the standard of creation of values and dividing half upon the application of science to the development of the land. He also said the damage which was being done by the tsetse fly.

"At the present time," he said, "about 50% of our relatively肥沃territory in the mandated territory is infested by tsetse, not because of its inherent unfitness, but because of the domination of a particular species of insect. The varieties of that insect are legion. In 1927 Mr. Orme, Goffe and I were travelling through that territory. We came in close contact with the properties of the fly at least, and we were reminded that a desolate country through which we passed now has the tsetse fly in it. That territory depends upon dealing with that problem. It is a problem that has to be faced, not only in East Africa, also in Southern Rhodesia, and it is a problem which is growing year by year."

"Only two years ago in the Report of the Nyasaland Government, it was said they had not been able to deal with the tsetse, and it was encroaching. They had not been able to use any of the money provided in the Budget, because of the indispensability of the service, or particularly others who were working on the problem. Here it is encroaching at a year and every year, and it is doing its work except in a smothering way, to destroy the tsetse. It is smothering trade routes, it is smothering agriculture, the construction of railways, it is holding back the economic life of the country, and we are doing very little against Imperial Government to combat it. In fact, Members of the House, in spite of the warning given continually by certain right hon. gentlemen opposite, and even by my hon. friends on these benches, still regard with equanimity the handing over to an agency some of the most fertile soils in the Empire. We are assured by certain agricultural experts that we have in that part of the British Empire alone 1,000,000 square miles capable of producing more cotton than the whole of the area of 20,000,000 in the United States, moreover, cleaner cotton, which is a very definite consideration in these days. As the great naval nations of the world are becoming more and more dependent upon overseas supplies of cotton and other raw materials, particularly fibres for the textile industry, some shall find in the coming comparative view great security of supply, and also a division from the main bulk of the British Empire."

East Westerton, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Westerton, the representative of Northern Rhodesia, which, he said, the mineral experts had a greater metalliferous area than Central and Southern parts of the Empire. But, however, he had said, there was likely to be greater development there within the next few years than in any one of the Central African countries, and the Government had endeavoured to ascertain reasonably the extent of available opportunities for the indigenous Africans, and to offer incentives but also to avoid importations of natives, but the white settlers, many of whom, even in the Colony, were engaged in mechanical and agricultural pursuits, had a strong influence, and quickly equipped themselves with a regular and permanent force of labour.

"One cannot visit these countries—I have been three times to Northern Rhodesia and to a good many other colonies, as well—without finding in the minds of the white settlers and immigrants in those countries a very considerable suspicion of the bad intentions of a large section of the natives of this country; and, indeed, of the bad intentions of some of these people, I am up to my neck in them. At once they say, 'I have no quarrel with you, but when they see a section of the natives taking their cattle in this country when they have no money for their cattle, they do it because it is impossible to develop new territories without such territories becoming depopulated.' In the first instance, in the second place, they connect the word 'nigger' drivers with exploiters.

Letter from U.S.A.

"In your time, Sir! I have heard some such phrases used in this House, and I hear a description very like it uttered by a hon. gentleman in another House of our Parliament only yesterday. The answer of the people, these settlers, the people who are making their living there, men of all classes is, 'Very well, if you say you have no money, and if you say you wash your hands of us and that your own country has the sole call upon your resources if you say that we are the niggers and nigger drivers, our course is clear. Our course is to get into the Imperial Parliament and say: "You must let us import our brethren elsewhere in Africa and form a confederation which will combine and take us out free us from the unfair criticism of the British Parliament which will no longer control us, and leaves us clear to get loans from the United States." That opinion is growing in the country, and in the long run conduct to the advantage of the Native Africans. Therefore, those who last Saturday, in my opinion, the principal friends of the indigenous Africans should have before attacking the settlers, because by so doing they may jeopardise the interests of the Natives whom they want to protect. In the second place, I am quite certain that they did follow a course of action which some of us are now to follow, and get the aid of the United States and develop their country with that money, as I can obtain it would not bring the development of the river of trade between this country and the States. I have assured all these people in the course of my visits that all the best elements of the country, whether the Under-Secretary and others opposite represent me as anxious to assist them in their reasonable aspirations, as those of us who are on these benches. For that reason these Natives have views that I do are very pleased to see this Bill."

Lands at 2d. an Acre.

Mr. Fennell-Brockway raised the question of labour conditions in connection with the schemes likely to be developed under the Bill, and urged the prohibition of forced labour, and of child labour under twelve years of age. He had, he said, obtained evidence which showed that children of tender years were still employed without payment for the work they were doing in connection with public undertakings. He hoped that the same spirit of movement which was growing so rapidly among the Natives of South Africa would, under the Labour Colonial Office, be encouraged to reach, and spread in Central and East Africa. As to the increased value of land, he also result from developing schemes, he remarked:

"Already there has been very considerable speculation in the countries where there has been a development of these economies. In East Africa, for example, where a head of land is bought at a few pence per acre—say, £1—an acre—say, which has been given to me—that acre has been sold within a short period for, say, £100 per acre. We ask that in the preparation of such a scheme regulations shall be laid down so that the increased value of land due to this public scheme shall go to the public, and not to private individuals."

Sir Hilton Young pointed out that there was no provision in this Bill for guaranteeing loans to colonial Governments, though this he thought was the best way to educate the public to invest their loans and enable the colonies to raise these loans them-

selves. It was a mere technicality which excluded Southern Rhodesia from the benefits of the Bill, as far as Wedgwood was opposing any amendment relating to the construction of the Zambezi Bridge.

The whole object of the bridge and of its projects, for which the proposed project of Nyasaland depends upon the necessity of the railway, the ploughmen's necessities of getting access to the railway, and other methods. One is to run the coffee down the line, five different railway lines, and transport it across the Zambezi by barges, getting finally to the port of Beira. Four-fifths of the bridge and the bridge which is proposed to be built in Portuguese territory, the vested interests in these railways are considerable. The tests in the railway companies will have to be made later, they are certain to make compensation to the shareholders, and in the case of one who has a large land round Beira, we have these vested interests. I am bound to this route from Nyasaland to the sea through Portuguese territory."

Cost of the Zambezi Bridge.

"There is another in hand, and I want to mention particularly those on the opposite side of the river, what that method is. It is to run Nyasaland round Tanganjika. The proposal is to build a railway line from Dodoma to Beira, and get the produce through Tanganjika to Dar el Salaam instead of taking it to Beira. The project is estimated to cost £2,300,000. The Zambezi Bridge is estimated—very much, under-estimated—at £1,500,000, but since the estimate was made they have had the most frightful flood, which swept away all the landmarks in the neighbourhood where the bridge was to be. If we must spend this money in order to develop Nyasaland, we should develop it through our own territory, developing Tanganjika at the same time, including those parts of Tanganjika which are higher and where it is possible for people to live, rather than develop it through Portuguese territory."

"The probable argument in favour of the Zambezi Bridge was that it would enable the railway to link up with the Feite coalfields, which are in Portuguese territory. No one knows who owns them, but the capital is probably international. It was estimated that no less than 300,000 tons of coal a year could be got from the coalfields and carried down the railway to the sea, and the objection made by the Labour Party to this proposal last year was that they were spending millions of pounds. The British taxpayer in developing a new railway which would be worked by 50c per hour, and would be used for the benefit of Beira for banking purposes at the present moment and bring down still further the standard of living in Portugal. I want to know whether this bridge is bringing forward in any other way redress or improvement on this continent. We are really going to increase the expenditure of the money in order to develop a country which the Africans at a price which we cannot afford to pay. There we are spending our money in developing a new field, which can only inevitably result in creating a misery in the country we are."

Sir Oswald Mosley assured the Col. that the construction of the Zambezi Bridge and the railway connected with it would mean more for something like £1,000,000 worth of work in Great Britain and the Bill would lead a long time to pass.

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East Africa in the Press.

HUNTING FROM CARS IN TANGANYIKA.

Last week we published extracts from correspondence in *The Times* on the subject of excessive slaughtering of wild game in Tanganyika by "sportsmen" using motor cars. It will be recalled that Mr. Douglas Jardine, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, admitted that the practice does exist, but denied that the local Government had been indifferent in dealing with it.

The Hon. Denis Finch-Hatton, in a further letter, points out that he has not disputed that the Game Department of Tanganyika had not secured conviction for breaches of the Game Laws. His contention is:

"What I wrote upon the local Government's game policy towards the Natives was this:

"Unfortunately, far from encouraging the preservation of game, the Tanganyika Government under the Mandate appears inclined to adopt a policy of wholesale slaughter. The theory is that the game belongs to the Natives, who must therefore be allowed to kill as much as they like."

This statement was made deliberately after I had been informed through a channel which did not admit of doubt, that the local Government intended to bring in an amendment to the Game Law, which, *inter alia*, would declare the game to be the property of the Natives. The proposed legislation would, in my opinion, and in all probability, far better serve to judge than myself, have led eventually to the wholesale slaughter of game, and was to my mind, and still is, sufficient proof that the Tanganyika Government, as apart from the Game Department, was indifferent to the preservation of game. I expressed a hope in my last letter that Mr. Jardine would be pleased to state that the Tanganyika Government did not even intend to bring in such legislation. That is a promise that has not yet done so.

The closing sentence of Mr. Jardine's letter has a dangerous ring. Arms of precision are no more destructive in the hands of Natives than loaded drives with nets, pits, snares, spears, and poisoned arrows. That the Natives, before the establishment of civilised government in East Africa, were free to kill enormous quantities of game in order to indulge in meat-eating orgies is not necessarily a sound reason for allowing them to do so again, particularly when an argument might be used with equal force for the continuation of cannibalism. In the past the Natives had few other reasons for killing game than to obtain meat. Now a low-profitable market is open to them for the trading of the hides, horns, and hair of various animals. This is a strong incentive to the Native to become a wholesale killer and constitutes the real danger from the game preserves point of view in so far as the Game Laws are in favour of the Natives.

Sir Sydney Bremner feels with the protest made against the sensible restrictions on wild game imports that those who are anxious to extend the amount of hunting in the territories of independent African states should, in so far as is practicable, civilise the savages before they should face the law and deal with them in a practical fashion. He continues:

"The best way to do this is to concentrate first on the

tation to punish Natives for destroying game the whole story should stand. With the principle that the Native should be discouraged from killing game for profit I am inclined to agree. The difficulty lies in the application of the principle. When it is a question of Natives killing game for food no humane Governor would be likely to care for his own ordinances with any degree of consistency. Local famines are a frequent occurrence all through East Africa; who could decide whether slaughter of game for food was justifiable or criminal? But the greatest problem of all arises out of the raids of Native tribes on protected game in areas where game wardens either do not exist or are not provided in sufficient numbers to ensure protection for the crops. Those who feel any compunctions on these points should demand publication by the present British Government of a dispatch received two years ago from the Governor of Nyasaland on the working of a new Game Ordinance, publication of which was refused by the late Governor on the grounds of expense.

It is fitting that a Commission was set up in London by the Government to study and make recommendations upon the question of game reservation in the Gold Coast and Central African Territories. It is also gratifying to know that maximum protection for African tribes has been set forward evidence could be obtained from settlers, missionaries, and from the missionaries themselves that the Natives had been educated and brought up to the ways of the world.

Colonel Sharpe, in a reply to Mr. Jardine's statement that he has been in discussions in connection with the arrangement of the regulation forbidding shooting from motor cars in Tanganyika Territory, says:

"The Times, which have appeared in *The Times* have called a great deal of attention to this matter, especially in Africa, and I have received a number of communications from which it is clear on impeccable authority that this revolting poaching is still common. Perhaps now that public attention has been drawn to it, and something more drastic will be done by the local Government to put a final stop to it."

With regard to the Game Laws of the policy of:

"...extreme savagery, nor are we allowed to run on the provision from the provisions of the Game Ordinance, to the extent of satisfying all needs for food, as has always done from time immemorial before now in East Africa."

It may be pointed out that in those times of old the Native had no means of transport and brought him gun and spear in his hand. These regulations are entirely based on the assumption that the Native is a tame animal again, but is now a savagin with numbers of guns, rings, and bands caused by Native tribal leaders and their followers. And, said in my previous letter, the Native a free hand where the game is concerned but if he wishes to shoot for profit or for pleasure put him on the same level as the Europeans."

Mr. H. G. Bassett, in his despatch to the Secretary of State, pointed out that the statement of the law as given in the Game Ordinance included in which lie the Serengeti plains of Northern Tanganyika.

The indiscriminate shooting of native savagins by natives can only be stopped and controlled by native authorities.

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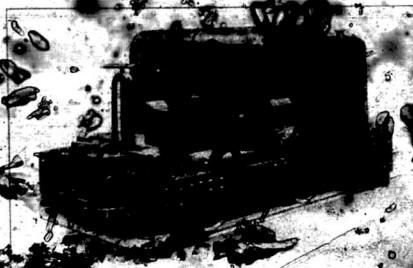
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genuine hegemon. Although the German administration whom he served had made less great or wider effect on organisation in the country west and south of Lake Mweru than in many other parts of Tanganyika, it can now safely be said that that the Mwanza area, which he now serves, is one of the most effective and most progressive systems of control by Native authority in the country; in the opinion of administration here under discussion. As with game preservation, the chiefs have been fully instructed in the policy to be followed, have readily co-operated with their administrative officers, and are apt to be even too severe in the punishment of indiscriminate slaughter. And this criticism comes from a man who is himself a keen hunter on foot. Let me therefore assure Mr. Kirk-Haston that the chiefs have the latter well in hand so far as native hunters are concerned, nor am I misinterpreting His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron's minute on the subject statistics, if I had them, would show hundreds of convictions. Yet the right of the Native to protect his goods is free of interference.

The control of white hunters is a much more serious matter, and is more dependent upon the administrative officer, whose appointment to such office obviously can depend little upon his interest in hunting. So far as the ranger is concerned, the dangerous channels by which a hunter may come and go unobserved (speedily if he is in a car) make control a difficult business; even the Native game scouts (unlike as they are to use motor vehicles) would produce little effect and could not be enough to a white officer in time to insure arrest. The Serengeti is a huge tract of semi-barren savannah, and the administrative officer, who for obvious reasons must live in the more populated areas in or near recognised lines of communication is stationed in a place far removed from the plain. The administrative stations round the Serengeti consist in most cases two officers and few or no officers of specialised departments. One of these officers is nearly always on tour among the chiefs, they both are magistrates and must hold court periodically; they are both collectors of revenue and responsible for the receipt of large sums of money and for the expenditure, numerous votes on building roads, &c. In the absence of specialised officers, they are the European representatives of the following departments: Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary, Medical, Meteorology, Police, Posts, and Survey. Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, and Game. Can an officer with such a load on his mind spare much time to police a plain 100 miles from his headquarters?

No! I can only assure Major Anderson of the Administrative Officer's wholehearted sympathy and support, but of his actual assistance only so far as in him lies, and I can only advocate:

(a) The increase of Game-Rangers to four times the present number at headquarters for one of them at least in Serengeti.

(b) The evolution of a scheme prohibiting and preventing the Kenya hunter from entering Tanganyika except by recognised routes and under official observation.

Mr. Cox also submitted a letter in the course of which he said:

"In twenty years' residence in East Africa I have covered all three territories of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, during which time the opportunity for holiday *safari* and study of big game only occasionally came my way. My impressions truly registered on my mind were that the usual game in which big game could be met with was attacked with the modern

high-velocity rifle. The bulk of the game business was in the hands of men ever-changing conditions and seasons, the country being mostly open veld, save where on the hillsides the wind and rain prevail. Knowledge of the habits of the particular animal, limited, temper, and the like, the knowledge that one alone surely does the life of the animal in half, if it happened to be a buffalo, leopard, or indeed dangerous, horse, the spirit of personal dare was to a certain extent attached to the other, as a result of the encounter, and the one-sided and never seriously injured the close marts or with a wounded animal in a patch of scrub to change to a hunter was still a mark of honour at the critical moment. The death of an animal for whom one is responsible is always a regret to me to the occasion for pause and thought. To this day I have slain dozens, who still live, partly cold guns, probably young animals, a number of them have died in my hands, it is beyond dispute that it cannot reasonably justify either a glamor of the words "big game," but until loaded into a gun, attack, or perhaps when surprised, it has not need anticipate little more disaster from those who run in East Africa than from the natives.

EAST AFRICAN AVIATION PROSPECTS

CAPTAIN F. Francis Moore has recently spent some time in East Africa on behalf of the Air Ministry, Sir, in the course of an article entitled, *to wings*.

East Africa's interest in aviation does not end with the Imperial air route. At present begins the Large parts of the country are well suited for flying—nearly the Shire Islands off Lake Malawi, there are widespread areas of inland grass, could form almost natural aerodromes. The climate is good. There are practically no gales, hardly any fog. The visibility is usually such that one may see one's destination thirty, forty, or miles away. The high altitude of the country, through the rarefied air, reduces the performance of the aeroplane, and its engine is the principal difficulty, but one which will be beaten by the use of supercharged engines.

The year 1927 saw the first real development of local ownership of aircraft in East Africa. At one time there were seven aeroplanes owned in Kenya and their flying stimulated a lively interest in aviation. Now there is a marked movement towards the ownership of light aeroplanes, which have been proved a practicable vehicle in the country, as a means of bridging the gaps between the widespread centres of trade and a purely undeveloped country, and it naturally not participate to any great extent in this movement. The development of Tanganyika is proceeding on the lines of both Kenya and Uganda, but as far as its European development is concerned, it is at a much earlier stage than Kenya.

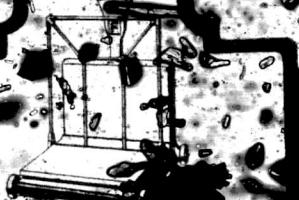
Going to the first flat-hat-hair is on the meeting of the Farmers' Association, the Editor was appointed Hon. Secretary. A regulation for sale of small, arbitrary plots is to be determined to double the membership of our land-owning population of 201 seems a poor task. The Convention has heavy weather ahead, as the Hilton Young report, and particularly the desire to see a strong body of delegates to represent, save yourself from the consequences of a few years of hard work. This

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EAST AFRICA

Camp Fire Comments.

Unravelling Africa's Past History.

The impending meeting of the British Association in South Africa promises to be of great interest for not only are the results of the latest investigations into the Zimbabwe ruins to be presented; but recent finds of prehistoric human bones and weapons at Broken Hill are to be exhibited, and these may enable the age of the famous Rhodesian skull to be estimated. The unique character of this famous skull gives a particular flavour to the reports which will be read; and it would be hoped that yet another corner of the veil which hides the past history of the mysterious continent will be lifted.

The Value of Versatility.

"What facilities should a young man have to succeed in Africa?" asks a self-appointed. The answer is not easy, and if had to be supplied on the word "perhaps" "versatility" is the best. In support of that suggestion many successful men might be cited, but on this occasion that of Sir J. B. Reuben Rossouw, to whose care he has been stowaway. Oldish champion of prospector, politician, art collector, mining magnate, financier, linguist, banker, sportsman, fine judge of a horse, a good rider across-country, and a navigator who owned his own yacht, did well in all these roles. It is a long list, which will take some beating.

Another African Mystery Animal.

A new kind of mystery animal seems to have been discovered in Uganda where the District Commissioner of the West Nile has had brought to him a most unusual skin. The back is described as almost black but lightening to hyena grey by the hands. There were practically none of the usual leopard spots, and only a few of the ordinary markings on the extremities and round the lower jaw. The claws were as in a leopard, as were the general shape of the body, the heads the jaw and the tail. The local Lugbara name for the beast is given as *nadalwo*, as against *nuwo* for leopard, *nuwo* for hyena, and *kani* for lion. It is said to be a very fierce animal, hunting in three and four, and is known to be a man-eater. It has also a peculiar laugh uttered only when hunting. Mr. Game Warden, Mr. S. D. Pitman, who first dismissed seeing the skin, which was sent to him before he could examine it, but at least his description is given above on the authority of a responsible District Commissioner, is clear. Determination of this interesting specimen should not be difficult, which puts it in a higher class than the *Nyaddabari*.

How Fossils are Made

The discovery in geological strata of bones of animals turned to stone is a phenomenon which always provokes speculation, and anything which will throw light on how so many specimens met with practically simultaneous death and interment in one spot is very welcome. Pere Leury, one of the late Pitt Rivers' mission, has observed that when a strong wind from the south-east blows the waters of Lake Rudolf piled up over the banks and shed to the north, carrying with them sand and crocodiles. When the wind drops the waters retreat, and many of the fish and reptiles are left to die. How much of the remains are buried in silt is not mentioned by the observer, but in ancient times it is probable that this action was more active and rapid than it is at present. These observations of Africa, where conditions are places very similar to what they were millions of years ago, are most important and are worth repeating.

Quails and Locusts

Many European colonists are to-day suffering from almost unprecedented havoc among their crops by the desert locusts, writes A. W. R., who continues: "The use of preventive measures against this pest is of paramount importance, and any suggestion that may hold out hope of success should be welcome. It may well be of interest and profit to recall criticism made six years ago by a French writer who described how then a sudden increase in locusts in Algeria led to the wholesale destruction of the smaller bird-life, partridges and quails. He asserted that each consumes daily fifty to six grammes of locusts, that twice my locusts of the size of a hen's egg do a gnat, and a thousand quail alone consumes daily about a thousand grammes or twenty-five thousand thousand insects in the period in which the locusts are small enough to be swallowed by a quail."

Unfortunately, East African natives capture and traps these birds in enormous quantities without let or hindrance. If there is any truth in the assertions of the Frenchman quoted above, this practice is obviously to the detriment of their own rods and of the rest of the white settler. If it were possible to give protection to the quail, the partridge, and the smaller bird-life as given to many others in various parts of the Colony and the Colonies, the sum of the native chief and settlers enlisted to protect the protein resources is quite possible that the locust swarms will be within reasonable bounds of control in future.

The suggestion of our contributor is a most worthy沉思熟虑.

In conclusion this page is opened and matter published will be filed for reference. All remarks should be addressed to Camp Fire Comments.

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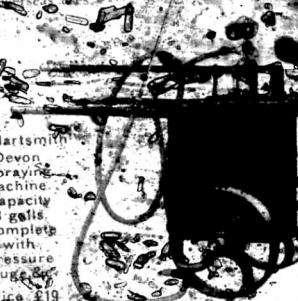


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the transmission of subscribers and advertisers desir-
ing the edition to go on any matter. One of its prin-
cipal objects is to contribute to the development of
British trade throughout East and Central Africa,
and any information or intelligence of value relating to
this or other countries will be cordially welcomed.

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and
of seeking further representations are invited
to communicate with the editor. No charge is made
for the service rendered by this journal in such
matters.

Wading activity is reported from 13 gender

The Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) Flying Club has already fifty members.

Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Company are closing their branch in Uganda.

It is anticipated that the harvest of groundnuts, millet, and simsim in Tanganyika will be up to the average.

Customs receipts for the Port of Beira during May amounted to £16,945; compared with £18,739 for the corresponding period of 1928.

The Northern Rhodesia Company are
entitled to a dividend of 10.513 in respect of last year's working.
A dividend of 8% is to be recommended.

Sons' seed cotton in Uganda during the 1928/29 season totalled 16,576 tons, compared with 80,146 tons in 1927/28 and 73,937 tons in 1926/27.

Private motor cars registered in Kenya during 1928 numbered 1,777, and the number of trucks and omnibuses 1,233. In Uganda the figures were 317 and 157 respectively.

A sample of Paper is (*Cyperus Rappyrus*) grown in the Zambezi River, Northern Rhodesia, has been submitted to the Imperial Institute, so that its value for paper-making may be ascertained.

That year's exports of sugar increased from 7,941 metric tons in 1927 to 22,702 metric tons in 1929, a point which East African planters may well note. 23% of the exports were consigned to the United States.

The overall increase in mineral production in Northern Rhodesia is shown by the fact that during the past three months of the current year, its total production is valued at £27,591, while that of the corresponding period of 1938 was £10,322.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the year ended June 30 included: Cotton, 9,565 cases; Vanadium, 1,162 pieces; 2,301 packages of iron and manufactures, 4,124 packages. Exports during the same period included: Coffee, 1,716 bags; sisal, and sisal products, 6,674 bags.

A new company called *Overseas*, has control of the mining interest in which is held by Mrs. B. C. Bell, widow of a pioneer settler who was born in the Colony of British Columbia, Canada, and died in South Africa. Mr. T. S. C. Bell is the managing director, and the company's first chairman was Mr. J. G. Moore, of Montreal, who is to arrive in Montana on July 1.

The extent to which the Agricultural Department in Uganda is contributing to the development of the Native coffee growing industry may be seen from the fact, quite recently announced, that over three thousand *Arabica* seedlings were distributed in Buganda alone during the past year, and that over fifteen thousand *Arabica* seedlings have been distributed in Bushoga.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Information Office has received information stating that rainfall in Kenya during the past year was as follows: Songea, 45 inches; Ujiji, 31 inches; Rumuruti, Nakuru, and Keru, 23 inches; Kericho, Kitale, and Rongai, 21 inches; Nairobi and Mombasa, 2 inches. Elmet, 18 inches; Vanyikoo, 15 inches; Kisumu, 14 inches.

The Sudan Government require the services of a Foreman of Works, aged twenty-six to thirty-two, preferably single. Candidates should have a good knowledge of all building trades, be able to prepare estimates, and have some practical knowledge of reinforced concrete work. The commencing salary will be £800 to £1324 according to age and qualifications.

A new Belgian company, the Mica Mining Corporation, of Antwerp, has acquired Model Mica Mine, Tanganyika, hitherto the property of Chevalier Egon Fr. Kirschbaum, the well-known Latvian mining geologist. Mr. J. A. Freeman, formerly of the East African Engineering and Trading Company Ltd., has been appointed local manager of the new company, two of whose directors, Messrs. Hubert Van Hecke and Georges Leeman, recently returned to Belgium from the territory.

H.M. Consul-General at Lourenco Marques reports that the Treasury Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Portuguese East Africa by September 1, 1920, for the supply of one hundred and fifty and tender one thousand bags of 25 tons each quantity of accessories. Persons desirous of offering British-built rolling stock can obtain further particulars upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 1 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Reference number AX. Price should

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The major states' share of copper output of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga totalled 12,450 tons last year, a considerable increase on the output of 8,915 tons for 1927. The company produced 410 tons refined during the year, according to analyses made by 12 grammes.

In regard to the Ns Congo "Diamond Syndicate Ltd.", it is stated that an area of about 1,200 square miles has been taken up in Uganda on both sides of the divide between the Sudan boundary and Albert, with the object of testing the diamond deposits for gold and which there are found in impactions. In the Uganda concession were continuing the two areas totalling 1,200 square miles to the south of Lake Edward.

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Peters Ltd., £3,801 for the year, from which a dividend of 6½ pence has been paid on each Ordinary share.

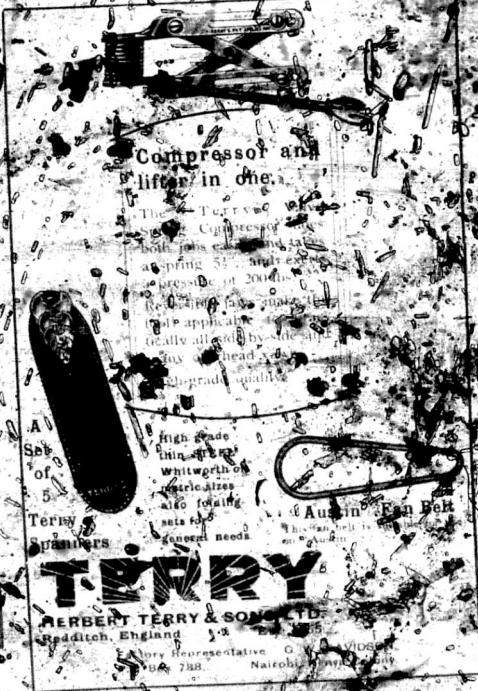
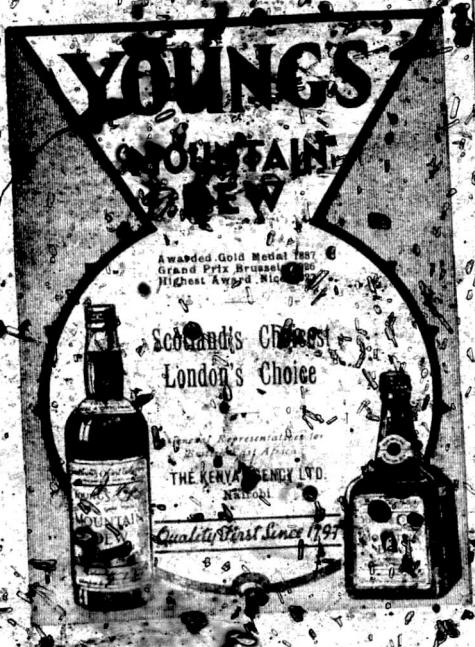
THE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Palms at Agricultural Show.

B. J. AS & Fitter and Industrial Co. Ltd. report a net profit of £2,547 for the year to December 31st, 1927, and it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 10%. The output of sisal for 1928 was 1,362 tons, the average price for which was considerably lower than in the previous year.

The company won the first prize for No. 1000 at the Kenya Agricultural Show held in October, with a bale selected by the Agricultural Officer from the Company's stocks at the coast awaiting shipment. The report states that no serious damage has been caused to the sisal plants through the invasion.

enders have recently been received for a concession for the development of electrical power at the junction of the Pangani River-Falls in Tanganyika. The scheme has been under consideration for the past twelve months and it is expected that a definite decision will be given early next month. As at present outlined it will take about two years to complete, while the cost will be in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000. Much of this expenditure will probably be incurred in this country for the erection of the machinery and equipment required. It will undoubtedly prove of much assistance to the local industry in Tanganyika's territory and will prove helpful in placing the trading community in a position to meet the competition of foreign industries. Another important point is that the scheme is enabled to be equipped with electrical power for light and other purposes.



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EAST AFRICA

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



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THE DESIGNATION OF LORD LLOYD

The question of the transfer or dismissal of Lord Lloyd from the High Commissionership of Egypt and the Sudan is of delicatecast African interest, not only because the Sudan is a country concerned from the political standpoint, but because of communications between Egypt and the Mother Country dependent upon the Suez Canal. Britain's present hold upon the Suez Canal, because of the opening next year of the railway service between London and East Africa, will be the most important strategic factor in the future of the Far Eastern Army.

any agreement which might be reached. Those important points to English Africans, for any weakening of British prestige in Egypt would prominently affect British rule in tropical Africa and in the East.

Lord Lloyd—who some months ago undertook a prolonged tour of inspection in the Sudan, visiting many districts of which he knows. High Commissioner had personal knowledge—assumed office in Egypt at a most difficult period, when, following the foul murder of Sir Evelyn Baring, the Sirdar and Governor-General of Egypt, enmity to the British Empire was openly expressed. British officers were taken to task in broad daylight, and corruption of the public service was notorious. In the four years that have followed British prestige has been restored, internal peace established; Bolshevik intrigues countered, and not one British officer has been assassinated. For that really wonderful transformation Lord Lloyd can justly claim the major credit.

The correspondence between the High Commissioner and the Foreign Office, which has been published proves that Lord Lloyd could and did express his own views forcibly when they differed from those of Sir Austen Chamberlain, the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but it also shows that the High Commissioner loyally obeyed the Government's decisions once they had been made. It would be catastrophic if Governors and High Commissioners overseas were to assume, as they might well do, from the course of last week's disclosures, that the man on the spot has been sacrificed because he represented his views frankly to Whitehall; and for that reason it would, we feel, have been better in every aspect for the present Government to have avoided an open breach of this nature, especially as English extremists have been openly boasting that they would secure the dismissal of the High Commissioner now that a Labour Government is in

once in this country. They have also exulted in what they regard as a magnificent opportunity to exact a heavy reparation in conformity with Egyptian Nationalism, but though it would counsel caution in accepting at its face value the news which we put into circulation concerning the alleged
plot to assassinate General Gouraud.

and Glad's term of office in India and Egypt
has proved him to be a man whom the Empire can't
do without; and, that being unquestionable,
the only difficulty is to some other responsible
man to whom he could have been substituted.
I hope you will forgive me for inserting this, as I adopted it
from the Debates in the House of Commons,
which were most deplorable as showing the responsible organs
of the Society. Prof. netterell's manner of Lord
Brougham's speech was also most deplorable.

WHERE ELEPHANTS GO TO DIE.

Sir William Cowley, M.A.

Interesting Incidents and Observations.

NOBODY knows exactly what all elephant population of Africa is, but it is impossible to say that it has more than hundreds of thousands. Yet it is known that a dead elephant is seen in those forests, mounted or otherwise shot, or some obvious accident such as being missing its footings or breaking away from a herd, and crushing two or three hundred feet below.

Nearly a year ago I wrote to you which was printed in *The Times*, recounting the finding of a young elephant dead from natural causes so far as appeared, at any rate there was no indication of any external violence. I hope that some readers of *The Times* who have seen a similar young would be able to suggest a probable cause of death, for at any rate might be able to say from their own experience whether the finding of dead elephants where human violence or accident could definitely be excluded was more common than I had supposed it to be. None of the writers who made the reference to this incident were qualified or had parallel experience from Africa, and it is probably impossible to apply to the wild African elephant arguments or experience based on the life of an elephant in a different and congenitally ordered world, when living or dying under natural conditions. I now have another experienced and reliable here to supplement and support my account with photographic evidence which I supplied to me by Brigadier General Sir D. G. Ross. He took the photograph

A Dead Elephant.

The scene is the left bank of the Victoria Nile about six miles above the junction with Lake Albert and within a Game Reserve. When I first sighted the elephant was standing in the river, which is about a mile from the shore, and was looking towards the west. It was a large male, and I thought he must be dead, as he was not moving. I had been told that they sometimes stand in the water for days, and I had been told that they sometimes die in the water. This case was not sufficiently decomposed for vultures or birds to get through the flesh. Of the 100 bodies that were, a large number congregated in the river close to the bank, evidently waiting till the same might have been "long enough to be edible."

No other sounds were visible, and it was more unlikely that any European would have shot at this particular elephant, since he had no tusks. Indeed, it is probably only because he had no tusks that he was allowed to live as long as he did, and to die eventually. I think, of old age. Native hunting can be completely excluded from the possibilities. Consider Mr. Peter Pearson, now a game ranger in Uganda, who, as shooting elephants on the side of the hills, was then more or less the "No. 1" Englishman in the Lake Province twenty years ago. He was present on this occasion, telling me he believed that this elephant was the last he had heard of, and ever seen in these parts in the old days. This elephant was renowned for his large size and long tusks, and for his reputation

By the courtesy of *The Times*, I am enabled to reproduce in full the most interesting article contributed by Sir William Cowley, M.A., to *The Standard*.

for ferocity among the people, and then in colour the east bank of Lake Albert and the Albertine, the latter uninhabited owing to the removal of the population on account of the depredations of savages, nearly twenty years ago.

Ten Thousand Elephants die each year.

I expect that no one has ever seen in Africa a very large bull elephant recently dead without some evidence of external violence. Mr. Pearson informs me that this incident is unique in his long experience as an elephant hunter. And this leads up to the question of how and where do elephants generally die? To start with, I think we may say that the death of a young elephant from natural causes is rather a rare thing. On the whole, it would probably be safe to assume that elephants live to about one hundred years in a wild state in Africa. If this is so, and supposing elephants die only of old age, there would, if the estimate is correct, be about 2,000 elephants to be found living about Africa every year. If there is any considerable mortality from disease, the number must be much greater. The figure of 200,000 is a very low estimate. There are 20,000 elephants in Uganda alone, and I cannot believe that a small country contains 10% of all the elephants in Africa. It may be thought that because one very seldom sees the remains of smaller game, buffalo, rhinoceros, etc., the disappearance of the remains of elephants is to be explained on the same grounds as the disappearance of the remains of other animals; but the skull and the larger bones of the elephant take a very long time to disappear, they are much too large and hard to be eaten by hyenas, and although these may be hidden in long grass for a long period even so they would always become visible after the passing of the grass. Elephants die in open country, while in dense forest, where it could not possibly be assumed that all elephants die, their remains would be found in elephant tracks, the extent and width of which in forest much frequented by elephants has to be seen to be believed, and even if off the tracks they would probably not be hidden by such undergrowth as a very dense canopy of tropical forest permits.

Elephant Cemeteries. An Explanation.

Many stories have been written about so-called "elephant cemeteries" places where it is suggested elephants go in order to die where they feel safe and approaching. The idea makes a good story, but I think it exists only in the imagination of tale-tellers. But there must be an explanation of the stories and of the fact that there is considerable evidence of the finding of a large number of remains of elephants lying together. The explanation I suggest is that elephants almost always die in the water. When sick, sick or wounded they have a special craving for water, in which respect they are not altogether dissimilar to human beings when sick or wounded. Moreover, healthy elephants in well-watered countries, such as tropical Africa generally is (at any rate those parts of it which hold large numbers of elephants), have a habit of going into water and bathing often as they can. They like going into deep water, and standing for a considerable time totally immersed except for the tip of the trunk.

In the story of the elephant shown in my picture I think that the ordered events was as follows. He was very sick. Elephants like men, may be per-

EAST AFRICA

Do Elephants usually die in Water?

This elephant was descended in that
part of the world as far back before he died
as I believe that elephants generally do not live
so long. He was a large animal, very
tall and of great strength. African animals
are said to be very poor swimmers, but this
elephant was said to be able to swim across
the river. It is said that the old elephant, a
very large one, would go to the water before his young
ones were inclined for going farther afield, and
would bring him his food he sometimes near the water,
and when he was of age and of sufficient
strength to be able to pull himself out of the
water, in which most of these African
elephants rivers possess, and would quietly in
the water. The old elephant and his sons are
supposed to last less than twenty years, they could be
as old as the sixtieth year, or even more, although
I have never heard of any animal living so long.
The old elephant was a very fine animal,
and quite as tall as the largest of elephants
I ever saw. He was one of the last of the
elephants to die in that part of Africa, and
is said to be the last of the species. Some
people say to what elephants have resorted
to which they have died in many years.

Mr. Horn's Story

I recently took up the confirmation of these suggestions in my book *A Year in Horn*.

It may well be that the elephant, dead from natural causes, is frequently found in Western Africa, and last summer I was induced to the absence in the Skinner's Museum specimens of the ivory, which came from many of the tribes as far as the Niger. The natives account for the large store of tusks found in the possession of native tribes (who do not hunt) as having been obtained by those who shunted off for meat, and would be likely enough to kill young bulls and cows during the early days of European penetration into the West African life zones.

O Thousands of Torts of Ivory

It is at least a possibility that under the actual bed of the Nile there may be several hundred miles between its exit from Lake Albert and under the papyrus which grows in the vicinity thousands of tons of gold may be scattered across the bottom immediately below Lake Albert. Whether part of the generally accepted programme of Nile dredging can be made more profitable by throwing on the market

BRITAIN STILL SUBSIDISING GERMANS.

By Sir George Scott. Continues.

The Report by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of German East African Territory (for the first year of its existence) has just been published by H.M. Stationery Office. This Report is a most interesting document to those concerned with the progress of the Mandated Territory. Our readers will recall that for years past East Africa has constantly attracted a large number of the euphemistically termed "ex-enemy" settlers, of which a large sum of the administration of the territory has been used to subsidise German settlers at the expense of British pockets. This year's Report states that the "almosynary" payments to German nationals during the year amounted to £1,816, and amounts released during the same period to other owners who are no longer ex-enemy nationals were £3,149. Thus, though the amount is considerably lower than has been the case in previous years, the Government condones the scandal of almsgiving to ex-enemies. The debts to British subjects have not been paid, never will be paid.

Once again we suggest that the unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislature should protest against the cynical persistence of the local Government in a practice for which no sound reason has ever been advanced. The official pretension that the money does not come from British sources is, as we have shown, merely a police fiction and should not be allowed to continue. No real interest of Tanganyika is served by these endless "almosynary grants," while the interests of the Empire are certainly prejudiced by them. Actions, we repeat, should not thus be penalised for the sake of expediency. The Tanganyika Government, it is obvious, will not be moved by such considerations until public opinion makes itself felt. Will some Legislative Councillor take the necessary and much overdue action?

White settlement.

Rights of occupancy were granted during the year in respect of 154,638 acres of land for agricultural purposes, the average annual rental being 20 cents of a shilling per acre. Of this total 68,414 acres were in the Iringa Province, 40,107 acres in the Northern Province, and 24,740 acres in the East African Province. In the Iringa district 25,000 acres were alienated for pastoral purposes at an annual rental of 10 cents of a shilling per acre. The Report continues:

In future Government will itself select land which may be available for new Native settle~~ment~~ not in those areas which are considered suitable for the purpose, and will then divide the selected areas up into agricultural and pastoral units over which rights of occupancy will be granted from time to time. This procedure does not denote any departure from the accepted principle that the rights and interests of the Natives must be fully safeguarded. The following areas are those in which land available for agricultural and pastoral purposes will be selected by Government: (1) The Iringa Province; (2) the Songwe districts; (3) the Mbeya districts of the Northern Province lying to the west of the Rukwa Valley walls; and (4) the highlands of the Biharamulo plateau of the Burumba Province, and of the Kibondo and Kigoma districts of the Kigoma Province.

It was considered desirable that a close examination should be made of these areas in order that Government should be in possession of the fullest information regarding their agricultural potentialities and suitability in respect of the needs of the country. In order to carry this out a party consisting of a Native Agricultural Officer, one Agricultural Officer, and two surveyors were formed to make an agricultural and pastoral survey of the Iringa Province.

The northern and central parts of the Northern and Central Provinces are said to further alienation, as they are already closely settled, and the alienation of land in these cases can but be carried without prejudice to Native requirements.

During the year missions were granted 80 rights of occupancy in an area including 300 acres. The grants were for small plots for school sites, but included a few larger plots in pastoral areas for cultivation purposes.

Interesting events are taking place in the territory. The general development of agriculture is slow, but increasing wages, better accommodation, continue to show considerable interest in labour conditions and the inclination to view with disfavour any tendency to grave on the part of the tribesmen, and it is to be hoped that those who do not return to their old homes will be given a study of the uses of those passing through. The Labour Commission reports the view that the Natives generally goes back to his home after completing a few months' work. The Labour Camp at Kilosa has been removed and during the year some 38,226 travellers were housed there. A dispensary has been erected at Kimanga near the cotton-growing district of Kilosa, and a new labour camp has been established at Gangala. This camp is situated as a link with Kilosa, a long journey from the south. The opening of the Mbora-Mwanza railway had a beneficial effect on the labour supply, as people who were formerly occupied exclusively in the production and subsequent transport of their crops now find themselves able to sell on the spot, with the result that they themselves are free to go and earn money at work instead of carrying their produce to market.

On the subject of co-operation in labour the Report says:

During the year thirteen applications were received for the formation of Co-operative Societies, and the Government's sanction for the formation of these was considered justifiable to subdivide into two, one of which was the construction of the important Arusha bridge, the other being the repair of the Arusha-Moshi road. Two hundred men were conscripted for the former work, wages being paid at the market rate. In some instances the Arusha-Moshi road was required to maintain communication. The road in question, through a thick population of the Maasai, whose native customs depend largely on the maintenance of communications with rail-head. The failure of wheeled transport would have entailed a return to head portage, and two hundred conscripts were therefore employed at the rate of wages prevailing in the district.

Roads and Railways.

The construction of the first portion of the Dodoma-Arusha road has been commenced, and had reached the Kigoma river by the end of the year. Proposals for continuing the road from Bringa to the Northern Highlands boundary at a cost of about £100,000 were submitted to the Imperial Government, and meantime the agreement of the Mbora-Mwanza road has been begun.

On the subject of depredations by wild animals we are told:

The staff of European cultivation Pioneers is still maintained to deal with garden ravaging elephants, but the situation is not well in hand, and the European gardens which are reported to be in Bringa, Bombo and Tanga, and also in the Kigoma and Mbora districts, where protection is necessary, have suffered loss of produce. In the Mbora and Kigoma area of the Kilosa districts the small herd of elephants which inhabited Uvurewe in the Mbora district had been responsible for great damage. Native cattle was considerably reduced and still killed off in the course of time.

The fact is now disseminated that the Government has decided to make a grant of £10,000

SOME STATEMENTS. NORTH & SOUTH.

The only way to the African mind, is through the language of African speech." — Prof. G. Wester-

wards who expenses of the expedition to the British Museum to Tengenau in the Lunda district to investigate the fossil and dinosaur remains in that area.

Geological Service.

The Territory agreed to participate in the joint meteorological service which has been established in Eastern Africa, and which will be one of the remaining gaps in the meteorological survey of the world-wide advance can be visualised thus:

"The Territory will conduct a survey of climatic conditions affecting human diseases, insect pests, and suitability for settlement, health and seasonal forecasts of weather. With industry some possible re-investigation problems will remain their relation to climate, condition of the rise and fall of the lake levels can be studied in connection to fall and the afforestation; the best methods of agriculture can be selected and daily information given to those interested."

A first investigation will be made at Tabora, where appropriate will be installed a recording continuously to measure pressure, humidity, temperature and sunshine, and secondly observations will be set up at Bubanza, Mwanza, Usoma, Mbeya, Arusha, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Shinyanga, Mbeya, Lukwero, Iringa, Mpwapwa and Kigoma. The ultimate object is the establishment of the records required by the

Landing Commissioner. It is also intended that eight aerodromes are now to be built at Tabora and Dares Salala; the two former grounds have good grass surfaces but the latter is quite raw and should be practicable for any type of machine for the near future. At Dodoma and Mombasa there are landing grounds suitable for light aircraft, while at Arusha and Mbeya no provision for grounds has been made. Aerodromes will be completed as far as possible.

Minerals.

The output of gold amounted to 14,000 ozs. of bullion, or 30% more than that of the previous year, practically this was all obtained from the alluvial deposits of the Lutu, Sirri and Mawoga rivers. The output of diamonds amounted to 24,680 carats, valued at £15,500, chiefly from Mbuki, in the Mbukiza district. The largest stone ever weighed 20 carats, while the number weighing one carat and over was 1,022. Most exports during the year were to Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal and Sweden, but it is difficult to furnish figures. A serious attempt was made to explain the occurrence of this material in the south-west of the Colony, with results which are of little value to the prospector.

The way forward is to extend to the west of Biharamulo and south of Lee were work at Kyerwala. Arrangements with an influential mining house were concluded at the end of the year to prospect thoroughly and systematically the Maragwe deposits, while another company has applied for an area covering the lower Lugerwa river, with the object of drilling the riverbed.

The work of drilling the Njombe deposit for copper ceased in February of last year, the results having been disappointing. Another company has however acquired an option for a further six months with the object of testing the deposit in greater depth.

A basic sample of graphite was exported to London for valuation and the price quoted by London firm after examination of the sample is satisfactory. It is stated that there is a considerable deposit of the mineral extending over a wide area.

If one wants to learn the language thoroughly, all that is required is to spend time together in a large and costly building. Dr. K. G. Brown of the C.M.S. said, "South Africa."

"It is our intention to press on building which has been started at the Cenotaph to be sent to each of the Garrisons. Captain Donald Thomson, Honorary Secretary of the British Empire Service League

said, "The Europeans were so pleased at the gallantry of the Africans that they left a guard after dinner to tomorrow. I am not sure if we can afford to ask them to come back. If the Africans are to leave the Garrisons would do the same thing to another, so we need give them a free pass."

The Royal Geographical Society has played a leading part in the discovery of the sources of the Nile and in the exploration of the conical country which lies to the north of the upper portion of the River Nile. George, the author of the Society

"A person of mining is well informed about relating to the mines where he is. Members of Parliament may help him. If they were such a bureau, I am sure it would be a sensible arrangement of affairs" would be talked of startlingly indeed where Mr. George Pilcher, Secretary of the Royal Finance Society, at a Press reception.

Of Mr. Sastri it has been well said that while he is essentially an idealist, he has got a desire to brook that empirical idealism which has been the bane of so many well-meaning and practical enthusiasts. All know he has said, "more than ever I did, the difference between theory and practice, how in actual life a thing is rendered useless by fulfilling what a great difference lies between the theoretical acceptance of a principle and the practical application of that principle." This remark, however, will not enable Sastri to turn the ideas of the hard-headed politicians on practical business and beat them in their own game. "The Native Chiefs," in reading, article.

Here in Rhodesia the Native is essentially an agriculturist. Agriculture is of the greatest economic importance to the Colony. Therefore, only from the white man's point of view, of his economic resources, but from the ethnologist's point of view, the ideal of natural development along the lines of the Native should be helped and encouraged. The Native should not be put out of his salvation as an agriculturist, but rather him in many ways from education, but for education to him, "ignorance is cultural death." Education must however be the real Native boy's mind, and the teaching that would reach him should be conducted in a language that would interest him, either English or Ndebele, or Shona, or Bantu, or any other language that he can understand.

JACKSON MEMORIAL FUND APPEAL

It is now half a century since from the time of his first visit to East Africa, Sir George Jackson has been interested in the study of natural history.

He was born at Liverpool in 1843, and died at London in 1901. He was a member of the Royal Society, and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

He was a naturalist, and a collector of skins, and worked at Africa, especially Uganda, for many years. He was a member of the Royal Society of Natural History, and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

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His first visit was in the early days of the Uganda Company, and as a result of his knowledge of the country he was later offered and accepted the appointment of British representative during the negotiations between British and German interests to secure Uganda. Jackson's conflict with, and success over, Karl Peters, an historian, which event which reads like a romance, we have to add more than mention. In his

passage Jackson made several appointments under the East Africa Company, and subsequently under the British Government when East Africa and Uganda were declared Protectorates under the British crown. The two most important ones were Deputy Governor, East Africa, 1911; Governor of Uganda, 1912.

Jackson's interest in natural history never flagged throughout the various posts of administrative duties. His collections, now deposited in the British Museum of Natural History, bear ample testimony to his outstanding ability as a naturalist and field-worker. Indeed, these same collections form the bulk of the East African material in the National Collection.

Jackson was not content to play a lone hand in exploring the almost virgin land which East Africa presented. Wherever he went he awakened an interest in natural history among those with whom he came in contact. This interest culminated in the formation of the East African and Uganda Natural History Society, with Jackson as the Founder and first President, 1911.

The Society has disbanded and now possesses a very large collection with Jackson's typical series as the backbone. His collections are to be housed in the Glynwood Memorial, a very large building which is to be founded over and managed by the Natural History Society as a Museum. The Committee is very desirous of commemorating in an adequate and useful manner the name of its Founder, a very gallant gentleman of outstanding ability and a pioneer of Empire. We are, therefore, appealing to all friends and admirers of the late Sir Frederick Jackson to support this fund, so that Jackson's name will go down to posterity as the Father of East African Natural History, one to whom the Empire owes a debt of gratitude.

It is suggested that subscriptions to this fund should be utilised in purchasing fittings and cabinet for the new Museum, each to bear the inscription "Jackson Memorial".

Subscriptions to this fund may be sent to the Natural History Society, c/o Dr. V. C. van der Horst, 10, The National Bank of India, Bishopsgate, E.C.

A HISTORY BOOK OF AFRICA

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hope that it will provide for unity amongst ginnery owners, thereby enabling Government to deal with a single entity representing all ginning questions instead of with a conglomeration of interests, most of whom were suspicious and acutely jealous of each other. That effort failed in its original purpose for the very reasons which it was designed to overcome.

There is no doubt whatever that had Uganda had the benefits of modern model ginnerys properly centralised, such as are established in the Gezira, where the ginneries are owned and operated by one commercial concern working in the closest accord with the Government, there would have been no excessive charges placed on production in Uganda would never have arisen. The demoralising effects of chicanery and sharp practices on the part of chiefs and peasants to which the commission drew attention would have been avoided, and Uganda would to-day be in a position successfully to compete in cotton growing with America, Egypt and India.

As in the story of Sinbad the Sailor, where the old man of the Sea, hoisted on the shoulders of Sinbad, hung there and refused to dismount, so in Uganda the cotton growing industry (Sinbad) is burdened with the ginning business (the Old Man of the Sea). Sinbad released himself from his burden by making the Old Man drink a wet method which proved serviceable in Sinbad's predicament, but a method hardly applicable in Uganda, where prohibition would seem to be a better approach to success.

There are to-day 150 ginnerys and bakers, 1500 and 2000 stores, the capital cost of which would be between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000 of which the excess amount over the legitimate requirements of the industry is probably less than £1,000,000. The British Cotton Growing Association in their last report state that there is sufficient machinery created in the country to handle a crop five times the size of the largest crop yet produced.

The straightforward out of this deplorable position requires statesmanship and good fortune, a acquirement. Nobody will be foolish enough to imagine that it can be accomplished in paper or by a doctrine of philosophy or in the licence of practical import. Generally speaking, the Commission appear to favour an attempt at reconstruction from within, although it may be that a more satisfactory, more out of consideration of the ginnerys position, and the incorrect assumption that assistance from outside the Country would be unopposed to protect the interest of the ginnerys.

Any scheme of reconstruction must obviously concern itself primarily with the growers' position, for unless this is placed on a sound and secure foundation for a long time ahead, any effort towards a good, regarding the ginning business, would be rendered ineffective.

In every consideration of this question it is imperative to remember that there are two things, (a) the cotton-growing industry of Uganda, (b) the ginning business. Between these two there are cardinal points of distinction.

As regards (a) it is true that Native agricultural industry apparently stands in the country Uganda in one of the best natural rainfall areas, in the world, merely 600,000 acres under the crop in 1930, 000,000 acres under average annual value of £1,000,000. In 1930 cotton seed was sown on 82% of the total area of Uganda and the factors controlling the lives of the people and the future of the Government. The cotton industry has to step up for the Native peasant a vested interest, but obviously an enormous potential

and is an industry which has in itself no problems or difficulties of any consequence.

When we come to the ginning business, then the ridiculous and painful situation becomes apparent. The report of the Commission of Inquiry deals to an overwhelming degree with the ginning business, as indeed it was intended to do and in terms of reference, and it is the ginning system of business which comes in for their wholesale condemnation and is shown to be responsible for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The task of the Commission in suggesting ways and means to rectify the position was undoubtedly a very difficult one and a warning that their outlook only permitted them to look to the industry itself for the provision of the requisite finance for reconstruction. Their suggested percentage of allocation is not unacceptable, if inadequate in total but the important fact seems to have been overlooked that closing redundant ginnerys does not constitute anything like a complete solution of the situation to which they draw attention.

It is suggested that compensation for all ginnerys closed shall be paid for by the owner, the grower, and the Government in varying proportions. It is difficult, however, to see how anyone except the Native Grower will ultimately contribute the whole amount, and the prospect arises whether the eggs of the golden egg might not in consequence become a very sick bird indeed. The Government contribution suggested is not to exceed £150,000 which would leave a very large balance for the others. In any case, the parties to the suggested new arrangement are those who directly or indirectly have come forward for a considerable measure of compensation by the Commission for the state of affairs in the industry, and the grower will no doubt wish to know whether the balance, which he will pay for, is going to go to the right to provide his industry with a modern ginning system, and bring all operations down to normal.

Cardiss' encouragement of co-operation is also a matter of extreme importance which has a habit of being overlooked. It is that in the particular circumstances which prevail in Uganda effective co-operation between ginnerys is extremely difficult to achieve. The ginning factors are so diverse in character, opinion, and outlook that authority that could be given to a supreme head as would be necessary would be almost impossible to bring about except under the circumstances of a board of central control which, because of the individual and departmental staffs, would be far too inclined to be of any practical use. In addition to this, the factor, which has to be in any way worthy of the name, obviously has to be co-operation between the grower and the ginner, which goes without saying, among others. This is the crux of the principle of co-operation.

One cannot help feeling that the Commissioners did not appreciate the difficulties in the way of local co-operation, for they say, "Trading the cotton on a system of stable co-operative associations before September 1931, Government should encourage schemes for ginning and marketing at reasonable rates." With due credit to the Commission, are doubtful whether local co-operation is a solution of the problem. It seems almost certain that the suggestion is a policy of desperation and an endeavour to make the best of a bad job.

A disinterested examination of their recommendations shows the fact that they do not condemn the existing system of disadvantages on the Native population, but the existing system has brought about many abuses. They suggest the inclusion of this inadmissible in the future of the industry of the future, that is to say of the Native peasant industry of Uganda.

and even go so far as to advocate that it should receive the support of the Government.

This is no time for representations for what has happened in the past. But I am however, anxious only to visualise the position, realise the errors of the past, and to see what there can be done to assist the cotton industry with the Uganda cotton industry. The financial and material interests connected with the development of the three territories, which is sufficient to show that the Uganda cotton industry should be subject to no more experiments. Uganda cotton represents 22% of the total value of the exports of Kenya and Uganda combined and 82% of the Uganda exports, and the repercuison of this on the imports of the combined territories, is of equal importance. At present Uganda is on the verge of a 200,000 bale crop. It now depends entirely on the handling of the question whether future crops will reach this figure, or steadily increase to 500,000 bales and more.

The whole matter presents a question of first class. Amongst us, at one time, no confidence was placed in the Native cotton producer's capacity, providing a sense of discipline is introduced stability is aimed at, and the all important interest of the Native producer carefully considered about everything else.

There is a clear duty to the Native cotton cultivators, there is a duty to the British Empire cotton growing, and there is the supreme duty of our own responsibility towards the best development of our East African Dependencies and its effect on the moral well being of the Native inhabitants.

Is it possible in the circumstances and in face of the Commission's condemnation of past methods and their unwholesome effects, for us to go forward under what amounts to a continuance of the same conditions, even for the experimental period of two years mentioned by the Committee, but with any feelings of confidence?

Yours faithfully,

JAMES LEVERS COX,

Past President Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, Mombasa; General Vice President Uganda Cotton Association, Uganda; Past President Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, Zanzibar.

RAILWAY WORK IN EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir,

Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., has been sitting in the House of Commons a most harrowing description of the way railways are made in East Africa. He says, "It is like a mass of grown ants, all of them filling baskets with earth and carrying them on their heads or on their backs and driving them down—a continuous stream of colored human beings like the beasts of the field."

All very terrible, but what would he say? Wheelbarrows have been tried and the reaction of the Native to East African "gadgets" is well known. The Colonel's real point of view is the highly pathetic picture is revealed in any few of his speeches. The problem of employment does not lie in how to find work, but how to escape from the present industrial system.

That problem is Chapman, also faces a good many Europeans but so far he has managed to solve it.

Yours faithfully,

James Levers Cox,

TANGANYIKA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Reduced Ocean Freights on Exhibits.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

With reference to the article which appeared in your issue of May 4, I am requested to point out that the freight concession of 10%, connected with the sea conveyance of goods for the exhibition applies only to coastwise shipping.

So far as the conveying of exhibits from Europe is concerned, the arrangement is that, whilst the ordinary freight will be charged onwards, any unsold exhibits, which it is desired to return, will be conveyed freight free home. Details of claim to the port at which they were originally shipped.

As the notification in your paper may have caused some misunderstanding, I hope the steamer line will feel obliged if you will correct this in your next issue.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary East African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., London, B.C.

The official handbook of the exhibition authorities to the statement in my issue of July 4, 1895.

The following concessions have been granted by the authorities: These will receive 10% rebate of ordinary freight. The misunderstanding was therefore on the part of the exhibition authorities, not of East Africa, which, however, is now in a position to place the true position before its readers. ED.

HOW NOT TO DO BUSINESS.

Petty Irritation of Customers.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Send you an invoice which may interest you from which you will see that goods value 7s. receive 5% off their asking for packing and postage. The postage was 1s. id., packing 1s. id., and registration 4d. The packing consisted of a few strips of corrugated paper from the dustbin so that this firm really pays great attention to the contents of their dustbin than the goods. As far as I know, the articles in question are obtainable in East Africa, and I have always paid for them in the past. This firm has always charged for packing, but now that item has jumped to 3s. 4d. I suppose because their gentle way of estimating their packing orders are not any longer.

BUY BRITISH
MANUFACTURED

Our correspondent sends us an invoice of a very well known Liverpool company, which he was pleased to know, indicated to "East Africa" some time ago that it was anxious to increase its trade with East and Central Africa, who is certainly not likely to be troubled if, as in the case of such articles, they are sold.

It was informed in the House of Commons last week that the other mentioned Committee had been appointed to consider others connected with the Colonial Development Bill's action by the Government. Sir Henry Bullock (Chairman), Mr. Ernest Bevin, Mr. Richard Phipps, Sir Felix Pole, Mr. Alan de Smith. One further appointment was yet to be made by the Committee.

TO SELL ON DRAVE'S BARBARY.

TO HOBART.—A perfect collection, mounted aboriginals in one year, £1000 immediately. (C. 1870). Adopted 160 cases. Delivered in boxes. Price 18/- per box. 97 Great George Street, Paddington.

NAIROBI CATHEDRAL BUILDING FUND.

Further Appeal for Funds.

MAJOR J. SORBET WARD, the Honorary Treasurer in Great Britain of the Nairobi Cathedral Building Fund, has issued a further appeal for donations towards the sum of £15,000 which the people of Kenya have to raise to complete Nairobi's Cathedral and to provide it with seating accommodation for 1,000 people.

"The present building as it exists is a reproach to the white of Kenya," writes Major G. C. Ward, commanding "The Highlanders" cathedral company of Kenya. "It is more closely associated with the white community than any of the other churches in Kenya and Uganda. It has been built by the white community, and it is the church of the white people of Kenya, and it is the white people alone that we can look for financial support to complete the building."

The Prince of Wales has expressed his sympathy with the endeavour and has forwarded a donation to the fund, donations in aid of which may be sent either to Major Corbet Ward, M.A., Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Royal Mail Building, Grosvenor Street, S.W.1, or paid at any branch of Barclays Bank to the account of the Nairobi Building Fund at Barclays Bank (P.L.C.), London Wall, London E.C.2.

~~THE STATUS OF THE SUDAN~~

Provisions of an Alleged Draft Treaty

The Egyptian newspaper "Al Mokattam" declares that the British Government views sympathetically a treaty between Great Britain and Egypt containing the following provisions suggested by Egyptian plenipotentiaries:

- (1) The British troops in Egypt are to be transferred to the Canal Zone.
(2) Instead of a British High Commissioner for Egypt there is to be a British Ambassador in Egypt and the Egyptian Legation in London is to be raised to the rank of an Embassy.
(3) The British Government is to bring the Sudan Agreement of 1899 into effective operation. (This refers to the Condominium, under which the Sudan was to be jointly administered by Great Britain and Egypt.)

(4) Great Britain is to acknowledge the indebtedness of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to Egypt. Consequently, the Subsidies granted in aid to the Sudanese Administration during the early years after the conquest from the Khedive.

(5) Great Britain is to consent to the creation of a portion of the Egyptian Army to be used

... of the Egyptian Army to be placed
Egyptian Guards.
... Great Britain is to agree to the continuation of
the Capitulations and to transfer the jurisdiction of
the British Consular Courts in Egypt to the Mixed
Courts.
... The services of the British Financial Adviser
are to be retained in connection with the Egyptian

The Services of the British Judicial Adviser may be obtained for the protection of the interests of foreign countries.

(10) In the same way, the history of the country is involved and it immediately becomes belligerent.

Our leading article in the *Times* on the resignation of Commissioner of Works, Mr. H. C. G. Bell, Commissioner for Fisheries and the Sea.

SIR SAMUEL WILSON'S REPORT.

To be published early in September.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked who is the reporter of Sir Samuel Wilson's report on the agreement reached between His Majesty's Government and the Government of Kenya regarding constitutional changes in East Africa would be published? Whether those proposals had received the support of the Kenyan Government and the Legation as well as of the Acting Governor in Kenya; and whether the policy of His Majesty's Government in regard to these proposals would be declared.

Mr. LAYARD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said the Colonial Secretary was not yet in a position to say exactly when a report would be made public. In the meantime it would be possible to get it published in September simultaneously in this country and in East Africa. Mr. GOLDBOROUGH had no doubt agreed the pending publication would not be appropriate regard to the second part of the question. A statement as to the action which His Majesty's Government proposed to take would be made in due course after the publication of the report from the Colonial Secretary was complete at the moment to give a more definite reply.

EAST AFRICANS AT BEVEY

At the Wesley Match this year, sixteen from New Zealand, composed of Major P. T. Stephens, Messrs. J. Archer, F. R. Harris, and H. H. Daly, won the Barnett Cup (Junior Match) with a total score of 330 points. Details of the score were:

Nysalander
Maj. J. S. Sturtevant
Vol. 1, Article
R. R. Harris

The Uganda shooting in this competition
Started at 10.30 a.m. and finished at 4.30 p.m. The Sudan obtained

The Junior Isolapone Cup was won by the Trinidad team with a score of 34 points. The scores of the East African teams were as follows: Sudan, 300 points; Nyasaland, 150 points; Uganda, 140 points; and Uganda, 40 points.

nyika's points; and Ogata, a Captain King, who will be remembered by some of our Nasoland readers, and who is now home from Mozambique. On the St. George's Day, at the meeting.

At a recent meeting in Nairobi of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce it was unanimously resolved: "That the Association is of the opinion that the stamp duty on conveyances made by Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are excessive and that the Association recommends that they be reduced to 1%." The President, Mr. R. S. Campbell, explained that the duties in Tanganyika had recently been revised to come into line with those in Kenya; Kenya, the charge on conveyancing

COMMERCIAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FIREHOLD COTTAGE ESTATE, 1½ miles from the
Territory; 800 acres approx., 120 houses built, timber
and stone, planted; water, soil, climate, communication
good; labour plentiful; elevation 3,300 ft.; S. W. corner
of East Section, 1st Dist. Taconicfield Street, Poughkeepsie.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. E. L. Sutton is en route to Tanganyika.

Mr. S. A. Walden is on his way back to Tanganyika.

Capt. the Hon. C. Ward is on his way back to Kenya.

Captain G. Gregory-Smith is en route for Mombasa.

The Rt. Hon. Sir M. S. Amery leaves this week on a visit to Canada.

Mr. F. W. C. Morgan is in charge of the Songea district of Tanganyika.

Mr. Cleasby W. Chorley has been appointed Honorary Game Ranger of Uganda.

Major L. A. Notman, M.C., is returning to Portuguese East Africa from S. Africa.

Mr. W. Tait Bowie has been elected President of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland.

Mr. Mark Milson, of the Uganda Legal Department, has been transferred from Kampala to Mbale.

Mr. R. S. Darrock has been appointed Assistant District Commissioner in the Kerio Province, Kenya.

Lieut. J. H. Tanner, of the 6th Royal African Rifles, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Kenya.

Mr. J. Anderson, Chief Engineer of the Lake steamers of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, is on his way home.

Mr. R. S. B. M. Hickson Mahony, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, has arrived in this country on leave.

General Luís Ferraz, the new Prime Minister of Portugal, is an ex-Governor of Mozambique. His mother is English.

Mr. S. M. Huggins, Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika Territory, recently assigned to one of the Kagerwe districts.

Dr. and Mrs. Jewell, of Nairobi, have been staying in Peterborough with Sir Richard Wombley, who visited East Africa last year.

Sir John and Lady Sandys are due back after an extended tour in Canada. They expect to return to this country in November next.

The Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond have left London for Sandringham, Christchurch, where they will spend August and September.

On his return fromLeave Mr. D. W. Saunders Jones, of the Zanzibar Administration, has been posted to the Mikoma district of Pemba.

Mr. G. A. Tyson has been officially appointed by the Kenya Government as valuer for purposes of the Estate Duty (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1926.

The engagement is announced between Capt. N. Costa, of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and Miss L. M. Cranage, of Corbridge, Northumberland.

Lieutenant F. A. Hopkins, M.R.E., in command of His Excellency the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

Dr. J. L. Gilks, who has just arrived from Kenya, where he is now Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, has served in the Colony for the past twenty years.

Major Walter Elliott, of P. M. I. representing the Empire Marketing Board at the Pan-African Agricultural and Veterinary Conference, which opens in Pretoria to-day.

Mr. Dixon Blair, who is retiring from his position of Director of Surveys and Land in Uganda, served in Ceylon and Fiji before his transfer to the Protectorate in 1926.

Lord Woolavington, who has considerable interests in Kenya Colony, has been entertaining a small party at Lavington Park, Petworth, for Goodwood Week.

Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, Commissioner of Customs in Kenya, left the Colony in mid week for Southern Rhodesia to advise on certain matters relating to Customs services.

E. H. Hutton, youngest son of Mr. L. Hutton, of Buenos Aires, was recently married in Nakuru to Miss Jean Alison Duff, older daughter of Mr. J. R. Duff.

Col. Edward Brigg, who left London last week to resume his duties as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya, was received by the Prince of Wales on the eve of his departure.

Lord and Lady H. R. Cope Morgan, who recently made a 5,500 miles from Lagos to South Africa via Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, have now arrived in England.

Mr. G. C. Ishmail, the well-known Kampala barrister and business man, has been unanimously nominated by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce for the vacancy on the Kampala Township Authority.

The Rt Rev. Dr. Bishop Hinsley, Apostolic to the Catholic Missions in Africa, who has recently spent a considerable time in East Africa, and en route from there came to Mombasa on the West Coast.

Abyssinia has just appointed a Minister of Internal Affairs in the name of the Native Administration, a private Minister of Commerce, and an Abyssinian Government. It is understood that he is now en route to England.

TEL. M.B.

General Sir Louis has accepted an invitation of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford and Dr. Riddell's Trust to be the Rhodes Memorial Lecturer for the year 1926-1930, and expects to arrive in Oxford in October next.

Major A. C. Church, M.C., M.P., who is now in South Africa, is shortly to pay another visit to Kenya. It will be recalled that he was a member of the East Africa Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Ormsby-Gore.

TEL. M.B.

Messrs. A. C. Beatty, J. A. Dunn, W. Selkirk and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Micklem, all of whom are on the Board of Selection Trust, Ltd., are among the directors of Trepca Mines Ltd., a new company formed to acquire mining rights in Yugoslavia.

TEL. M.B.

Mr. K. A. Bone, who was married in Nairobi in January 1927, and came to England shortly afterwards, was last week granted a decree nisi against his wife, Hilda Erica Isobel, and was awarded damages of £375 against the respondent. Mr. A. B. Collins.

TEL. M.B.

Capt. E. R. Sullivan, M.A., who has just arrived home on leave, as the recipient of an illuminated address from the Indian Association of Kenya before his departure from the Colony. He has been Superintendent of the Mombasa Police for many years past.

TEL. M.B.

We learn that an English edition of Mr. Ratchiffe Blimes' book "The Great People" is to be published very shortly at the price of 2s. 6d. by Messrs. Stanley Martin and Co. The book is described by the author as "An African Adventure for boys between nine and ninety."

TEL. M.B.

Mr. J. C. Bulkeley, Port Manager at Mombasa, is home on leave after three very strenuous years in Kenya. Before his selection by the late Sir Christian Felting for the task of establishing work at Mombasa harbour, Mr. Bulkeley had had experience of railways and dock traffic in Great Britain, Canada, the United States, China and Japan. He is also the author of several works on rail transport.

Mr. W. E. Hoyle, who will be succeeded in the post of Sir Uganda's reader as manager of the Uganda Diocese at Apala, is on his way to Europe to keep an appointment with the Society for Propagation of Christian Knowledge. He will be succeeded in Uganda by Mr. K. Hay Dale.

Mr. A. G. Tannahill has been elected President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa for the ensuing year, with Mr. R. S. Campbell as Vice-President. Mr. George Wilson continues as Vice-Treasurer. The main object of the Association is to be held in high esteem.

A meeting has been arranged between Geoffrey Michlin, Esq., of H.M. Consular Service (Lancant), only son of Mr. L. C. Michlin, Q.C., and Mrs. Michlin, of Longfield, Kent, and Katherine Theodosia, elder daughter of Mr. L. H. Shattock, C.M.G., and Mrs. Sinclair, M.B.E., of Somerton, Somerset.

Sir William Brass, M.P., and Mr. H. Howell, M.P., have been nominated members of the Civil Aviation Consultative Committee to help examine and report to the Secretary of State for Air on questions relating to the development of civil aviation in the British Empire. Sir William is also a member of the committee appointed in connection with the censorship of films exhibited in the tropical countries of the Empire.

Mr. Ernest Evans, the Kenya settler who was murdered on July 12 at Thomson's Falls, served in West Africa before he went to Kenya Colony some few years ago. The trial of two natives in connection with the murder was opened last week at Rumuruti, where Mr. Ernest Evans, with whom Mr. Kenyon had dined on the night previous to the murder, stated that Mr. Kenyon had told him of his enemies. He had had no relatives on his estate.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Du Port, D.S.O., Minister of Agriculture, Transvaal of Southern Rhodesia, has recently been chosen the s.s. Gardiner. Lt. Col. Du Port served both in the South African and the Great War, and at the conclusion of the latter proceeded to Southern Rhodesia, where he took up residence at Salisbury. He has since inquiries leading to Council of the Colony since 1924, and has been Minister of Agriculture and Land for the past two years. He was known to many leading East Africans and had attended one of the last African Unofficial Conferences.

Members of the British Association which is now holding its annual meetings in South Africa, are to visit Kenya during the latter part of August. An Organising Committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of the Rev. Alexander Holm to make the necessary arrangements for the visit. The Committee is composed of Capt. C. B. Anderson, Dr. J. F. Adams, Mr. E. Scott, Mr. C. M. Dobbs, Mr. L. D. Greaves, Mr. H. G. Gardiner, Mr. Gordon, Mr. G. S. Hall, Mr. N. H. Lewis, Mr. J. S. and General Sir D. Rhodes, Mr. H. L. Sykes, Colonel W. K. Tucker, Colonel R. B. Turner and Mr. G. Tyrell. It is hoped that alternate tours of arrangement, one of which would include a visit to the Elgon Valley, and the caves at Imentita, another in the Elgeet and Kitale districts, a third to Nakuru and Kisumu; and a fourth to Nairobi and Nairobi.

HUNTING

IN TANZANIA

THE HUNTING season has opened, and the King's on the subject of hunting. He sent a note from his officers, the Woods, to all colonial governors to represent the views of the King. He says *inter alia*:

"Every game warden has to meet bitter complaints and even threats of 'extermination' from settlers, planters, and pastoralists, both white and black. In these pioneers of bush and plain all the roving hounds and troops of Africa's wonderful family of beasts are at court, whether they be baboons, elephants, rhinoceroses, or lions."

Sportsmen we be shocked to hear of overrunning the six Frederick Jackson, who advocate wholesale poisoning by strychnine and arsenic of the larger mammals, and also bush pigs and baboons. Settlers in the Nyanza and Lamu regions districts of Kilimandjaro, their crops have wiped out by the *nagana* pest, communicated from domestic stocks by vast immigrant herds of game. In East Africa white farms and Native *shambas* are raided by elephants, from whose backs ride the drivers of *casseus*. Even in Cape Colony both the British and Dutch farmers declared war upon a herd of some four hundred elephants before there was outcry. It is impossible to restrain these beasts. A great drought drives them far afield in search of food and water.

The rhinoceros is almost iniquitous of all rudders. Even Captain A. T. Ritchie, the game warden of Kenya, says it is most in the settled areas, where it is crafty and dangerous brute, the buffalo is a night feeder upon crops of wheat and maize. Herds of the latter, however, plague the settlers of the hills and Athi River region; so do the enormous herds of *bongo*, wildbeests, Grant's and Thomson's. These consume the grass and water. They also poll the soil when they calve down, and thus cause outbreaks of the dread *snotsie* among the Masai cattle. Even the gentle giraffe (why-time counted in a single herd!) is now condemned; he has left a diet of spines and thorns for young grain and coffee trees. And ostriches are serious marauders.

Settlement of the Usambara plateau drove out lions and leopards, hyenas and jackals. But in their place, voracious redback canids swarming on the crops. As for black pastoralists, like the warlike Masai, when Government despatched these men, the lion-troupe retaliated upon the camp of their human foes, and moreover, mauled and killed fifteen of these impudent savages in a short time. To aid them, a professional hunter was sent, and in four months this official accounted for no fewer than eighty lions and ten leopards.

It is clear that the game of Africa cannot exist with progressive development throughout the continent, which after all must be the first concern of total authorities. Game wardens do their best against lawless poachers with a limited staff scattered over enormous and often trackless areas. But vast herds and troops of wild beasts cannot be confined to any given area, however suitable. Hunting by gun instead of spear has become an urban industry fostered by the hotels, contractors, and shops of Mombasa and Nairobi. And a body of professionals already exists to supply tourists in Arusha, Tanganyika, and elsewhere.

I have no hesitation in saying that the whole

game business carried on by African-car parties are often considered a public benefaction by pioneer settlers and farmers who will a live stock in the open plains, by heart-breaking effort, defend them when they are too often besieged, assailed, and maimed by these prowling or migrating beasts.

Lord Francis Scott, who urges the Tanganyika Government to declare the Serengeti plains a closed area for shooting and to allow photography only on a permit, has no time in replying to Mr. Fitzgerald. His Lordship wrote:

"The views of a majority of settlers in regard to game preservation are very similar to the views of farmers with a sporting attitude towards the preservation of foxes in England. They realize that game may do a certain amount of harm to their crops, but they also realize what a great advantage to the country as a whole it is to bring in game-investments, in bringing a good deal of money into the country, but it has also been the means of attracting many of our best and most prominent settlers."

The majority of farmers in East Africa have no desire to see game exterminated, and in view of this there are no daybooks, no honoraria, no game fees, in Kenya, Uganda, or Transvaal, or known farms. The general attitude in Kenya is that game should not be preserved to any great extent in the settled areas, though there always will be individuals who like keeping game on their land. It should be regenerated in areas where residents let little or no harm. Naturally, people who have farms on the outskirts of the settled area are liable to suffer a certain amount of depredation from wild animals; but Mr. Fitzgerald's letter gives a somewhat false and exaggerated idea of the damage done. This, in fact, is infinitesimal when compared with the harm by drought or locusts. When it is shown to be a real menace the game department is always ready to assist in its destruction, and an instance given is Mr. Fitzgerald of eight lions being destroyed in four months in the Masai reserve is an illustration of this fact. To sum up, the general feeling of farmers in Kenya (and I speak from myself) is that the present policy of the Government towards game preservation and the administration of the Game Department is satisfactory, and follows a sound line of give-and-take between the various conflicting interests.

Mr. Fitzgerald answered in the following terms:

"I regret that Lord Francis Scott should find my letter giving a completely false and exaggerated idea of the damage done by wild game of all grades to the property of the rich and file of settlers. If he will refer to last year's Report of the Kenya Game Department (pp. 10-15) he will find all the facts officially set out by the Chief Game Warden, Captain A. T. A. Ritchie. This able officer here deals in detail with all the pain and ruse of the humbler *casseus* both white and black, in whose interests alone my letter was written, and for whom, even those forty honorary game wardens (of military and scientific classes) could do little or nothing. Captain Ritchie begins this section as follows:

"More trouble than has been customary in recent years has been reported from various parts of the Colony."

The inability of my Department to do more than maintain the greater number of cases, is a serious mortification to us, and of irritation and vexation to the unhappy sufferers.

It is probably better to be forced to cultivate than to sporting outdoors. We see their cattle and game being driven over their farms devoured, and a great example was inaugurated by those foolish colonists. This is not always followed, however, and on certain plantations these birds have always been known. We see that Lord Privy Seal's Treasury of Taxation may stand as it were *in aeternum*. But have we not already been invited by Dr. Edward Brown, of the National Poultry Council, to consider the hard case of the carcasses of fifty, or even eighty, of his laying hens slaughtered in a single night by the "present evil fox of our shires."

A.F.T.—A Ritchie's intervention in the discussion takes the form of the following four extracts from his 1907 report on the Game Department of Kenya:

(1) We must secure that the conflict between the developmental uses of the Colonies in their various directions, and the presence of game, shall never become acute.

(2) The same administration gives all reasonable means and powers to owners of property, crops, and herds to protect themselves. What it does not do, nor can any law, is to provide the means of so doing.

For if it is essential that this Department should be in a position to insure some adequate form of game and vermin control, in no other manner can the clash of interests, in which game must inevitably be worsted, be avoided.

(4) Our confidence that by the extension of protection and control we can continue to pursue a régime to regulate game, and to take a necessary part in assisting the agricultural progress of the Colony.

Since that report was written he has, he says, been given two extra assistants, whose duties are entirely to assist in driving off and where necessity insists killing off depredating game and vermin, one being employed in white settled areas, and one in Native Reserves.

A Game Warden has, we learn, been specially detailed by the Tanganyika Government to proceed to the Serengeti plains with motor transport to deal with this soluble question.

EAST AFRICAN COTTON GROWING.

The July number of the *East African Cotton Growing Review* notes the remarks of Mr. B. H. Jackson, Chairman of the Council, in introducing the annual report that Tanganyika and Nyasaland were the only two places to show a substantial increase in output as compared with the previous year—the figures for Tanganyika (nearly 33,000 bales) being easily a record for that country, while in Nyasaland the outstanding feature was the steadily increasing proportion of cotton grown by natives. The most important factors affecting the further increase in the area of sown brown cotton were increase in yield per acre, right control of seed supply by Government to ensure that this kept pure during the stages of propagation until sufficient is available for general use, and payment to the Native of satisfactory prices for the crop.

Mr. C. J. Mansford, Government mycologist in Uganda, concludes his study of Cotton Diseases in Uganda, "studied with the chemical features of cotton bolls and with the external flora of cotton seed in Uganda." This has been very valuable work. Mr. F. E. Kennington has also been testing and advertising and formulating in Sudan cotton.

FOR NERVES AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

Mrs. JACK STEWART, a soldier's wife engineer, has established with a woman husband and escapee son, a camp near Mombasa in Tanganyika Territory, and one day received urgent message from a messenger, that a lion had wounded a native companion.

Mr. Stewart, with his wife and their son, was quickly on the scene, and several companions. He found the native lying on a small patch of ground, a large party of Natives were soon beating through the scrub, and presently the lions charged straight at Mr. Stewart. Hoping to make certain a kill, he waited until the brute was only ten yards away, then opened fire with the rifle.

One bullet, however, only passed in the lioness' shoulder, and Mr. Stewart and his wife came to seize the shotgun from its bearer. The lioness charged headlong with the intent to ram it in the ribs. In a few moments Mr. Stewart miraculously evaded deadly claws and fangs, but finally the lioness pinned him down and lowered her head for a death-bite at the base of the neck.

At moment Mr. Stewart's wife, with a powerful bird's-mate, brought one leg up with all his force into the vitals of the animal's stomach, which so astonished her that she turned and fled, taking down a Nguni cow in her hurry.

And Mr. Stewart was again, and seized the broken shotgun and fired without aiming. One of the heavy bullets found a fatal spot, and the lioness fell dead in her tracks.

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