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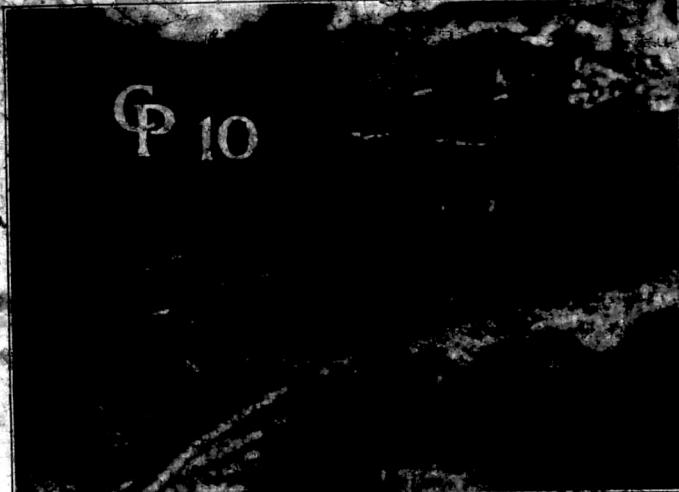
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Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA

In 1929, 100,000 dairy cows, as increased milk yields are produced by 100,000 Empire cattle. Merton, S.C., in "The Empire's Weekly," Africa.

Although the volume of exports from Kenya in 1930 was 6% less than of 1929, the percentage increase in value in 1930 was 36.4%—Kenya Agricultural Census, 1931.

Empire tobacco is tobacco which any Member of Parliament might not only be pleased to smoke but proud to offer to friends. Major Walter Elliot, P.P., speaking in the House of Commons.

"In the old days Natives did not mind being condemned to district prisons and rarely regarded themselves as being Government servants. At one time being in The Masaiand Prison was a mark of honour."—*The Masaiand Prison Report, 1930.*

Consumption of coffee in the United Kingdom increased after the War, and is now 26% higher than in 1913, but has remained stationary since 1925.—*Report on Coffee by the Imperial Economic Committee, 1931.*

A mealybug infestation is to be associated with soil conditions, and in these steppes it has come down in practice to a deficiency in potassium. Mr. D. S. Gracie, in "Soil Conditions affecting Coffee in Kenya."

The great disparity in the standard of living put out by the Roman Catholic Missions and the Church Missionary Society causes grave anxiety to Baganda, as well as to the senior missionaries.—*M.S. Report, 1930.*

The Suba is clearly in a splendid example of Native Administration, practically crimeless and peaceful. This is entirely due to the personality of Chel Marwa-Tama. He is tactful, firm, just and incorruptibly honest.—*The Acting Provincial Commissioner, Mwamba Province, in his Report for 1930.*

Where an advanced and a less civilised community are mixed together, the latter should not be withdrawn from the whole community; ripe for emancipation, and harmonious co-operation is assured.—*Lardner-Burke, Secretary of the Twentieth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission.*

Although the advantages of regular dipping and those which will accompany it are real, the danger of lowering or breaking up unbroken herds, and of letting cattle to go to the unbroken, cannot be lost sight of. With this in view, the dipping of unweaned calves is not being carried out. The results of this are being watched with care so that a definite policy can, in the course of time, be decided upon.—*The Director of Animal Health for Northern Rhodesia, in his Report for 1930.*

"Tuberculosis, while not unknown in Uganda, is so far almost negligible. The spread of smallpox epidemics of the past, smallpox, plague, sleeping sickness and cholera-like have been controlled to a remarkable extent by the measures taken by the Sanitary Department of the Government, and this is owing to breast feeding and the way the infants live in the open-air exposed to the ultraviolet rays of the tropical sun, is unknown. Famines, except in the Eastern Province, are almost forgotten menace, and the conditions of life are sufficiently good to ensure a due supply of food. Poverty, in the usual acceptation of the word, is never met with."—Dr. J. R. Cook, in the Uganda Medical Report for 1930.

WHO'S WHO

62. Mr. John Edward Sieffried

Merrick, Q.C., B.A.



Right "East African" photo

Mr. J. E. S. Merrick, Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary of Kenya Colony since 1929, is generally regarded in the Colony as one of the most hard-working official, and one of the ablest men in the secretariat. His S.B.E., conferred in 1921, was therefore well deserved.

Born in 1888, he was educated at Winchester and University Colleges, Oxford, and after six months' service in the Civil Service in Uganda, 1912, as an Assistant District Commissioner. He spent seven years at Entebbe in the secretariat, and at the end of 1919 was transferred to Kenya, then the East African Protectorate, as a senior Assistant Secretary, being promoted in 1920 to Assistant Colonial Secretary. He acted as Colonial Secretary for six months in 1928-9, during which period he was Chairman of the Nairobi Town Committee. He has been Clerk to the Executive Council for some years and has served on a number of various government Committees.

Interested in all forms of sport, Mr. Merrick has been closely associated with the Gomukha section of the Nairobi Club, and has been on the Council of the Kenya Law Tennis Association. He is Vice-President of the Kenya Kangans Cricket Club, has skippered the Official cricket eleven on several occasions, and was for two years President of the English Naval Entertainment Committee.

EAST AFRICA.

PERSONALS.

Mrs and Misses G. Warden have arrived from Arusha.

Sir H. Huntley, M.P., has returned to London after a month's stay in Arusha.

Sir Louis Stow, the famous architect, has now returned to the U.S.A.

General Smuts presided yesterday at the centenary meeting of the British Association.

Lieutenant D. Fossiter, of the Colony's African Rifles, has arrived home on leave from Arusha.

Sir Joseph Rylands, Governor of Kenya, is visiting the Northern Frontier Province of the Colony.

Mr. K. J. Linder has been transferred from the Gold Coast to Uganda as Senior Assistant Auditor.

Mr. G. A. Tyson of Nairobi has been appointed a valuer under the Gold Bank Ordinance of Kenya.

The Hon. P. Wyndham, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.L.G., has been appointed a member of the Mashi Water Board.

Mr. K. G. Daniels, until recently District Commissioner of Kiambu, has been transferred to Kisumu.

Mr. G. N. Bates has been elected chairman of the Bokoba Gymkhana Club, of which Mr. G. Talbot is Hon. Secretary.

Captain R. E. Creery of the Kenya Veterinary Department and Miss Nancy North were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. S. Mallman, of the Empire Cotton Corporation, is at present visiting the cotton-growing districts of Tanganyika.

Congratulations to Mr. R. Forreston winning the amateur golf championship. He beat Mr. A. Holden by four 5.

Mr. J. W. Churchill, who recently acted as referee in the 1931-32 Inter-Clubs, has now arrived home on leave.

Canon E. F. Caperton and Canon T. W. Brookesfield last week addressed the annual reunion of the Brighton branch of the U.M.C.A.

Captain J. H. Henfrey, managing director of the Usukuma Labour Agency, Mwanga, recently visited the Trans-Nzoia district of Kenya.

Mr. C. Sonin, managing director of the Metro Goldwyn Mayer Company, which produced the film "Trader Horn," is visiting Nairobi.

Mrs. W. H. Toey has won the Kenya Horticultural Society's challenge cup for their pavilion at the Trans-Nzoia Horticultural Society's show.

An engagement is announced between Dr. Cecil G. Macmillan, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, and Miss Ethel, the daughter of south Africa.

Sir Thomas Davis, K.B.E., M.P., who is returning to England after a short absence, has been appointed to the U.A.F. Katherine Ballou, of Dublin, wife of Sir Arthur.

Miss Muriel Holmes, who has lived for some time in Rhodesia, has, for the past three years, practised in the U.A.F. Her mother has now joined her in practice in Rhodesia.

Lord Winterbottom, Bt., the Gold Coast Education Commissioner, has been appointed Superintendent of Native Education in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. S. A. Hawker, M.P., has been appointed Northern Rhodesia Commissioner, after giving an interesting address to the St. Albans Rotary Club last week on life in Rhodesia.

Mr. G. E. Thompson, M.P., who visited Northern Rhodesia last year, has resigned his seat on the board of the Rhodesian Transport Commission in his appointment as Minister of Transport.

Sir Robert Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, opened the International Grocers' Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Saturday.

It is reported to us that Miss Alice Thompson recently died from Blackwater fever on her estate in the Tanga district. She had had blackwater no fewer than six times.

Mr. J. T. Kemp, who served in the East African campaign and latterly in Sierra Leone as District Commissioner, died at Nairobi last week at the age of thirty-nine.

Miss M. A. Vernon, of Ukaranya, Tanganyika, recently lost a case concerning jewels and pearls between Kilifi and Nairobi. She believes they were dropped from her boat.

Captain F. O'B. Wilson, D.S.O., the well-known Kenya settler, who recently deputised for Lord Francis Scott as a member of the Legislative Council, is expected on this side shortly.

Concerning the disclosure in a recent issue of "East Africa" that an East African had failed to claim his share of over £800 in the U.K. Derby, we are unable to ascertain the name of the claimant or the amount.

Among those who have arrived home from the Tanganyika Public Works Department on termination of appointment are Messrs. R. W. Bagley, W. S. Corlett, L. J. Macdonald, and Mr. Merrett.

Sir George Gatesworth Piggott, K.B.E., who is at present spending a holiday in Blantyre, went to Nyasaland as Judicial Officer, then went to Zanzibar as Assistant Judge four years ago, and retired in 1917.

Mr. C. Redfearn, based upon over one hundred years of service to the East African Association, the previous holder of that office, Captain T. B. Dowling, having taken up an appointment in

EAST AFRICA

As a result of representations made by Mr. H. G. Bremner and Mr. W. H. Morgan, Secretary of State for the Colonies, an Honorary member is to be added to the Executive Council of the Colony.

The Rev. A. M. Jones, a T.M.I.L. missionary from Apeldoorn, Holland, criticised the film "Gardener of Horam" in a sermon and factors were unable to ascertain that it did not portray modern conditions in East Africa.

Mr. D. A. Waring, who recently returned to Tanganyika from leave, has been transferred from Umpa to Kigoma, and Mr. E. W. C. Morgan, District Officer, has been transferred from Songea to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Ernest Jasper, brother of the former Home Minister of Belgium, has completed a monument commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Stanley's crossing of the Congo. It is to be erected in the Belgian Congo.

It is suggested in Nyasaland that a Native sports ground, fully equipped for the playing of European field games, should be established as a memorial to the late Mr. R. S. Hynde, one of the pioneers of the country.

Mr. F. H. White, D.B.E., Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, who has assumed charge of the Pukuba and Mwanza districts, served in Zanzibar for nine years before his transfer to Tanganyika twelve years ago.

Rear-Admiral J. Weston, with his wife, two daughters and his son, are travelling from Mombasa to England by motor caravan. They have visited the Nairobi-Juba stage and intend covering the Sennar-Khartoum section by Nile steamer.

Mr. J. Griffiths, manager of the Tanga branch of the National Bank of India, recently won the Stevenson Cup, awarded the winner of the local chess championship. He defeated Mr. A. B. Couper of the Standard Bank by 8 points.

It has been constantly rumoured that Mr. Alex. Hohn, Director of Agriculture in Kenya, would receive an appointment of his own rank. It is not possible to state that that is not the case, and that Mr. Hohn will sail again for the Colony next month.

Captain Francis A. Walde, of Esso, Greveside, Williams, D.L. 541 (late in Woods Regt.), aged thirty-seven, died suddenly at Chert, Abores, and at Kigali, Congo, left a valuable deposit of money for the purposes of the Evangelisation at £1,000. The monograph is 192441.

Major Tomie Galway has been re-elected Chairman of the Tabora Lib. and M.C. I. Typhoid, Plague, Malaria and Education Department. Vice-Chairman Messrs. P. O. B. Sherwood and C. G. M. Hollings have been re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

Commander A. L. Cooke and Mrs. Alice June have reached England from Kenya via South Africa. Commander Cooke, who is a prominent tea planter in the Kericho district, has made home for health reasons. His son with Alice Cooke, is to be married to-day in London.

The engagement is announced between John L. Willoughby, of the Sudan Government Railways, eldest son of the late Rev. S. A. Willoughby, D.D., and Mrs. Willoughby, of Hampstead, and Hilary Tait, eldest daughter of the late Harold T. Tait and Mrs. Tait of Golders Green.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. H. Stedman who recently celebrated their silver wedding, were married in Mombasa in 1909. Mr. Stedman, now Director of Public Works in Zanzibar, arrived in Kenya ten years ago. Before his appointment to Zanzibar in 1925, two years ago, he was awarded the G.O.I.

Many expressions of regret have reached us from Tanganyika at the break-up of the Labour Department, following the resignation of Major Ordene-Browne, who is succeeded as Commissioner by Mr. L. S. Waterfall. The one and only Labour Officer remaining is, we are told by air mail, Mr. W. D. E. Alcock.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Martin Valentine de Saige, R.A.F., only son of Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. de Saige, formerly Reception Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. de Saige, and Clara Marjorie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Heaton, of Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.

Mr. T. W. Jobstone, of the Tanganyika Veterinary Department, has sportingly offered to retire in order to make room for a younger officer. Jobstone, a Tanganyika Service veteran and himself of recent years been in charge of the Dar es Salaam abattoirs and the Government dairy herd. He intends to return to Australia.

The Hon. Mrs. of Buckinghamshire, Chandos, died last November, and in her will she founded and endowed the Chandos Hospital in the First Dist. of Buckinghamshire. Chandos, some of whose descendants are settled in Kenya, died in 1804 after his death in 1786, and became succeeded by the second Lord Chandos, who was created Earl of Chester in 1790, the title being later held by the present Earl of Chester, a Tatton-Somersettive property situated in Cheshire and Lancashire.

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Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. G. Murray, M.C., took over command of the 12th Lancers in Cairo, serving for four years with the British Camel Corps and later with the Egyptian Army in the Force. In 1920 he was awarded a D.S.O. for services in Somaliland. He now commands a completely converted armoured regiment, giving him the unusual experience of commanding cavalry, armoured cars,

We regret to learn of the death in Uganda of Professor William Ritchie, father of Mrs. A. J. Forrest, whose husband is Deputy Treasurer in the Protectorate. Professor Ritchie, who was seventy-seven years of age, had spent fifty years in South Africa, and was a former Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Cape of Good Hope. He retired just over a year ago, and was on a visit to his daughter at the time of his death.

We regret to record the death at the early age of thirty-four of Miss Joan Beauchamp Procter, D.Sc., R.L.S., F.Z.S., Curator of Reptiles and Amphibia to the Zoological Society of London. Dr. Procter was a born naturalist with a remarkably intimate knowledge and experience of reptiles. She developed a technique of her own for operating on her pet subjects which conduced materially to their health and longevity, and her artistic skill and constructive ability are embodied in the beautiful Reptile House at Regent's Park, which she designed. Dr. Procter's great knowledge was always at the disposal of earnest inquirers, and *East Africa* is indebted to her for much valuable information on East African reptiles, among them the "creeping crested cobra."

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM SIMPSON.

A Great Authority on Tropical Medicine.

TROPICAL medicine has suffered a severe loss by the sudden death from pneumonia on Sunday of Sir William Simpson, Director of Tropical Hygiene at the Ross Institute, and editor of *The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*.

Born in 1855 and educated at Aberdeen University where he graduated in 1880, Sir William qualified his first knowledge of tropical medicine as Health Officer in Calcutta, a post he held from 1886 to 1897. There he became deeply interested in plague and in 1895 wrote a very valuable monograph on it.

In 1898-1899 he was lecturer in tropical diseases at the medical school of the Royal College of Surgeons and Professor of Public Health in the University of London.

He served on Commissions to inquire into the sanitary condition of Uganda and Zanzibar, and with his practical mind and knowledge of tropical conditions he was able to achieve excellent results. So recently, as in 1920, though he was then over seventy years of age, he went to Northern Rhodesia on special work in connexion with enteric fever, dysentery and malaria.

His manual on "Maintenance of Health in the Tropics" is a classic. Of late years he had devoted himself enthusiastically to the building up of the Ross Institute, which he helped to found. He was knighted in 1923.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN TANGANYIKA.

MISTERMAN, now returning East Africa, will undertake communications, &c., in Salala and other districts of Tanganyika Territory. Address Box No. 219, East Africa, P.O. Box 91, Tanga, Tanga District, Leonton, W.E.

EAST AFRICA IN THE NEWS.

Curtailment of new Railway Construction.

ALRED Mr. Colenso Josiah Awengwino, M.P., said that he had taken to stop further commitments on the construction of the Zambezi Bridge and on railway development in the Colony. Mr. Philip Awenden said that while on the one hand the railway was proceeding, and that no new commitments were being made, the railway development was being limited by financial considerations.

The Censorship of Films.

Asked if Mr. Philip Richardson, the Home Secretary, had prohibited films which banned from exhibition in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika during the past year, the Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that no British filmary or State film censorship board exists in Uganda. No had been banned by the Board, and there is no record of the Board having examined any film. A permanent record was kept in Tanganyika, where only two films had been rejected. When Sir Philip asked if the Government would state the method of censoring films in British Colonies, wherein the level of cinema entertainment for Europeans would be subordinated to the intellect of the Natives, Mr. Thomas replied that he could not give an adequate account. In an answer to a Parliamentary question,

Mr. F. S. Cocks, referring to the effect of films upon Natives, asked if the Secretary of State would see that no films, representing the present Cabinet were shown to be sold by Mr. Thomas that if there was a suggestion that a film of the fiasco should be shown to Natives, he would see that Mr. Cocks was not included.

Locust Invasions.

In reply to Sir Philip Richardson, Mr. Thomas said there was a certain amount of evidence that there might be some permanent breeding places of the Desert Locust along the northern frontier of Kenya, such as the Turkana Desert, east of Lake Rudolf, and such breeding places were known to exist just over the frontier, in Jubbaland. As regards the Tropical Migratory Locust, no permanent breeding places were as yet known in Eastern Africa, the regions most under suspicion in this respect being in the western half of the continent. It should be observed, however, that numerous areas adapted to the temporary breeding of this species existed in Eastern Tropical Africa. It was therefore quite possible for an outbreak of this species to continue to increase in intensity for a number of years, and to assume very large dimensions.

Kenya's Director of Education.

Mr. Oswald Lewis asked why the usual requirement for the majority of official posts in Kenya that the holder should be able to speak Swahili had been dispensed with in the case of the Director of Education. What arrangements were being made to enable him to understand what was going on when he inspected a Native school? Mr. Leslie Thomas replied that the Director had been selected after long experience elsewhere in Africa, and that his views were corrected with general administration and did not require the detailed instruction in Swahili in which the other posts were employed.

Mr. Thomas told Sir Philip Richardson that no progress had been made in the negotiations with Italy concerning the better control of desert locusts on the Italian and the Italian frontier.

£15,000,000 spent annually on American Tobacco.

Mr. Amery called attention to the fact that British tobacco manufacturers spend about £15,000,000 per annum buying leaf tobacco in the United States of America, so that they now direct commercial stocks of gold in the British territories from which this country bought "home-grown" tobacco. They were, on the contrary, buying exchange, and purchases from them therefore resulted in no strain on the gold situation. He therefore recommended that increased preference should be given to home-grown tobacco.

An eyewitness of a mixed troupe of Blue and Colobus monkeys attacked by a pair of crowned hawk eagles in a forest on Mount Elgon declares that leopards took advantage of the attacks to lurk below the trees and capture the monkeys as they fled to ground from the eagles. One authority in the latest report of the Game Department of Kenya

ANTI-FAST AFRICAN BOARD

September Meeting of the Executive Council.

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With a view to closer liaison with administrators in East Africa, the Secretary General of the East African Postal Conference, its monthly meetings last week, at Mombasa, made arrangements to allow suggested cases for the Board to discuss with Colonial Office before the usual autumn conference. Sir Humphrey Leggatt, who suggested that this method should be inaugurated, felt that it would considerably strengthen the influence of Headquarters over public bodies in the colonies, and that it would help to keep each colony's colonial Office in touch with its postal and telegraph changes. In East Africa were maintained, and the opinions generally expressed, that further investigation was unnecessary; several speakers emphasising that it was economically undesirable to tax such public services as the postal services, the charges for which in East Africa were already higher than in any other part of the Empire.

Mr. C. W. Hattersley and Sir Humphrey Legget drew attention to the need for the removal from Entebbe to Kampala of the office of the Registrar of Titles. Sir Humphrey stating that to station the Registrar in Entebbe, away from the commercial centre of the Protectorate was as sensible as it would be to locate the Registrar of Titles for London in the City of Durham. Mr. Hattersley considered that the desirability of transferring the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture from Entebbe to Kampala should be represented to the new Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Roads in Tanganyika

A letter was read from Mr. Wigglesworth pointing out that the recent Tanganyika Loan provided for £2,000,000 to be devoted to railway construction and only £250,000 to roads and again stating that a permanent committee should be established in London to collate information received from Africa with regard to constructive road programmes.

It was pointed out that the facts were now as stated that the £1,000,000 was not new money for railway construction, but that most of the money had already been spent and that the loan merely repaid advances from the Crown Agents; that the indications given in the prospectus of the loan were subject to alteration by the authority at their discretion, and were known to have been seriously revised owing to the present general depression; and that the Board was not in favour of the idea of a London Committee to deal with bonds in East Africa, believing the matter essentially one for local consideration.

Mr. Sydney Green said that the impecunious had been treated in a most considerate manner, and that the roads which had been neglected in the former country were in excellent repair in Tanganyika, so that we could now consider roads reflecting considerable credit on the Tanganyika Government in the light of the state of their finances. He should like to point in mind that it was just as easy to over-expense a new country as to overbuild railway lines. He had seen a great deal. He felt that no support should be given by the Board to a contention that more money needs to be spent on roads in Tanganyika under present conditions.

Infringement of Treaties.

That the provisions of the Treaty of St. Germain, as amended by the Addendum for Tanganyika, are being con-
ducted by the Administration at present in operation since
20th September in connexion with the British leased areas,
and especially resulting from the Cawnpore charge of
2nd December, 1919, it is not intended that the Board, which has
but one special duty, viz., to act as the
Major Crownee who took the chair in the absence of
Sir John Sandeman-Arden, Sir Humphrey Legge, M.
W. A. S. Sims and others, emphasis be laid on the
fact that British business concerns were not even able to
do their business in the areas landed in the English
whilst the British military mission was still there.
It is assessed that the total charge of the Cawnpore was still
being levied in areas as far as Durban, Port Elizabeth and

...and the new amendment was adopted by the House, however, it was agreed that the House was adequately provided for the Bell Telephone Company, and other telephone companies, to communicate with each other.

1970

...I wished that I could tell the "handling of
the ship" to you, but I am afraid I could not do so
as I have not been able to get any information
on the subject, excepting when certain statements
have been made up of the result that the ship had not
been seized, and that ships continue to go through
the blockade without being stopped. I am afraid
that if I tried to give you any information
on the subject, it would be of little value, as the
course they would take would be out of the blockade
area, and therefore no information could be got
as to what they did with their ships after they
had passed the blockade.

It had been intended to discuss the situation of the ship
mastership owing to the unavoidable absence of Major
W. C. W. The subject was deferred.

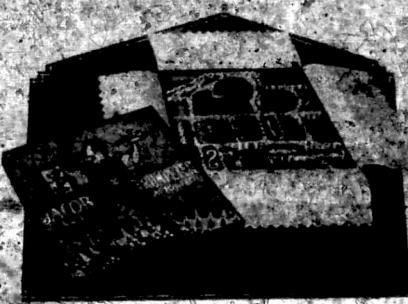
~~EAST AFRICAN~~ CAMPAIGN DINNER.

The Prince of Wales to Preside

Those who served in the East African Campaign and who wish to attend the Campaign Reunion Dinner on 12th October, to which the Prince of Wales will preside, should write immediately for tickets to Captain A. W. Lloyd, the Diner, Hon. Secretary, at General Thomas's Mansions, London S.W. The price of tickets is 10s. exclusive of wine. Order of Service is to be the guest of the evening.

Eight lectures on tropical hygiene are to be given at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine from October 21st to 25th by Lieutenant Colonel G. E. B. Scammon.

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a moderate price.

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ESTABLISHED 1855.

SAA SITA FACKLES THE COOK

Recorded for "East Africa."

By a Tanganyika Planter.

"Sita, a post-War product obscured my view of Kibo's snow-capped, walls of ice set on its veranda. He had entered without notice and hit me."

"Well, what do you want?"

"I want to leave."

"Oh, yes, do. Why did you not tell me when I paid you your wages this morning? I know all the money you have had since I wanted to bring your wife home. I paid it. When is it you can get her back? Remember, you have already had two letters from me threatening the moment you can come to me with her."

"I have no money. It's all spent. I have no food and they must have food to eat."

"How much does your food cost you?"

"Saa Sita came running up from the kitchen.

"Yes, brother."

"My master, Saa Sita, has had his meal to-day, and now tells me that he has got a small bill on him. What does his food cost?"

"Nothing, brother. He is your cook; and you feed him. When you leave meat and vegetables on the dish, do they come back to your plate? Is your plate full of porridge in the morning? See, but the pot is full. Who eats the remainder? How long does your cooking fat last?" Only three days."

"Who makes fritters out of your flour? He does?"

and Saa Sita pointed an accusing finger at the cook.

Shuffling his feet about, the *mpishi* turned to Saa Sita and exclaimed: "What do you know about cooking? You are a savage, an eater of man's flesh. You eat without a fork, and have only one plate. You."

With astonishment speech and before I could stop him, Saa Sita had snatched up a small pot in which some beans were growing, and headed it straight at the middle of the cook's body.

"I am a savage, am I? You stealer of the white man's food. Take that!"

Saa Sita, however, struck him in time to prevent further damage.

"No, *Iwana*, bro! am not a savage, and even I did eat man's flesh—it was a long time ago and I was very hungry."

And he was still recovering when at last Saa Sita walked off, the cook saying: "See, we must remain and work for you, *Iwana*, and I don't want to be beaten."

"What is really the matter with him?"

"Why has he no money?"

"*Iwana*, he is very stupid. He went to school and he can read and write. He thinks he is so clever that he can tell cards and he lost all his money this afternoon at a game."

"With whom was he playing, and who won the money?"

"Saa Sita, I heard. *Iwana*, and I saw him clutch the small bag in which he kept all his valuable. Nobody does anything for me, so how can I live? The white man who used to be his master has to be paid."

"I know, and all have to do our best for us."

"*Iwana*, replied Saa Sita, trying to pacify him. "All the vegetables I have seen are living."

"It's cool, *Iwana*, and I have no food, an inquiry department to. Ma come to."

MISSIONARY KILLED BY A LION

Mr. Myron Taylor died from injuries

Mr. REV. MYRON TAYLOR, a missionary, aged 40, 1907, was killed by a lion in the Ngorongoro Crater, in the Ngorongoro Highlands, in the Ngorongoro Valley, which he called "the garden of God." Native tribes of King under a state of famine had been hunting them for food, and the lions had set traps for them. Mr. Taylor, who had a rifle and shotgun, shot a white lion yesterday, took a party of natives and went to the trap and found the lion had torn the trap apart, running and made off.

The lion followed the trail and started the honk of his horn, and the natives fired three rifle shots, point-blank.

Mr. Taylor missed the shot, but the natives, thinking they had wounded the lion, ran after him. Mr. Taylor was knocked down by a lion and tried desperately to kick the lion off him. Mr. Taylor then deliberately thrust his knife into the lion's mouth, hoping thus to end his agonizing efforts for help to arrive, but the lion continued to worry him until, as a last resource, he thrust at the lion with his other hand. That, too, was seared. The lion next sat quietly beside Mr. Taylor for some time and then ambled off into the bush.

Later the natives returned and, finding Mr. Taylor alive, bound his wounds in Native fashion on a stretcher bed, and carried him thirty miles to his home. A doctor was summoned from Livingstone, 130 miles away, but the doctor was hopeless. Mr. Taylor retained consciousness clearly to the end. Following the American mission known as Brethren in Christ. — *telegraph*.

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this means firm flesh, sound bone, strong teeth, no constipation

Glaxo now contains the correct standardized amounts of added Sunshine Vitamin D. Babies fed in this way have firm, healthy flesh, strong bones, good teeth and a sturdy little constitution.

Safeguard your Baby from constipation and other digestive disturbances. Give him Glaxo with added sunshine vitamin D.

Over two years' medical trials in Great Britain proved the value of this improved Glaxo (with added vitamin D) for infant feeding before it was placed on the market.

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FOR EVER

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Oil. Also Motor and Aviation Spirits, Kerosene, Diesel Motor Oils
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and Tanganyika.

Inquiries and orders emanating from these territories
should be sent to the above named.

Note.—By ordering Chambers pencils you are supporting
an East African industry. No other pencil manufacturer
uses exclusively East African Cedar. Therefore
pencil supplies should be manufactured by

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~~East Africa in the Press~~

THE WHITE SETTLER IN EAST AFRICA.

Mr. V. STONHAM, who was recently in business in Hirost and now in Boston, has written to *The Times* and made an unbroken defence of the white settler in East Asia. Referring to a letter in a previous issue of that paper from Mr. V. Bush, Mr. Stonham says:

M. Eastgate paid a visit to East Africa and left
of which was not stated, and say there is a strong dislike
of the British for the blacks. I have been eight years in
Africa, seven of which we spent in various parts
of Kenya and the only person I have met who ex-
pects a dose of the Native was a government em-
ployee in Tanganyika, the presumed Native paradise.
The question of dispossessing the Native is not
one the average person who has Natives in his
employ thinks about in the ordinary way, but one pre-
sents itself when they do not live in a smooth
and quiet life in their villages on either side.
I mean by quiet, all the time.

presented a most remarkable and mysterious figure, and the most interesting of the many men who wear a hood and a pointed cap, and sun all the native walking about with a lowered head, seems to imply some infirmity on the part of the person in V. Gustafsson's opinion. One might suppose that large numbers of natives were to be found in this condition sensibly worse than those who have to cope with the cold climate, so that this could denote inferiority of physique among the savages, as compared with any black race, whose members are not infested with such a malady as leprosy, or something similar.

"People outside are mostly ordinary, average citizens who have made their best, and is carrying on what we think is the benefit of the country and of its inhabitants."

DISEASE TRANSMITTED BY A COW.

Dr. N. J. JEWELL, the popular and able Nairobi medical officer, whom the Kenyan Government sent to attend retrenching regiments during the *Krupien Malaria*, what he claims to be the very first proved case, or about the severest, of *Brucellosis* in East Africa. The patient, a young man, was accidentally shot in the head, and became ill, and was then admitted to sick-quarters on a station near Nairobi, and had regularly been receiving a course which has about come to six weeks, previous to his becoming ill, and admitted into the European Hospital, Nairobi. Specimens of his blood were sent to the Veterinary Research Laboratory and pure cultures of *Brucella abortus*, the causal organism of "Undulant Fever," were obtained from them. A vaccine was prepared, and the patient put under treatment with it, and well behaves that the vaccine did good. In fact, two weeks after the patient had left hospital he reported himself in perfect health.

~~PISTARD RUN OVER BY A CAR~~

REGENTS of the Zanzibar Oil Co., Inc.

"An Indian taxi driver responsible for the death in unusual circumstances of a beautifully educated lady recently. While driving townwards from London the driver was suddenly overcome by an attack and was standing motionless in the middle of the road. The taxi, no doubt, by sheer luck, did not run over him to move and was an over

The Joint Parliamentary Committee met again yesterday during the final consideration of its report.

~~AMERICAN ANIMALS THAT LIKE ALCOHOL~~

These animals are very intelligent, clearly in their
habits and become most affectionate pets. But notwithstanding
their gentle appearance, as a dog or a bear, they are
dangerous if a stranger stoops down to pick them up. They stamp on the ground with rage, dig
the earth, then knock the intruder over, and if he does not
retreat, they leap at him, inflicting severe bites
from their sharp claws. They are vegetarian in diet, living
on fruits, roots, and on the bark of underground roots.
In the autumn, they seem to have a natural taste for

the reflection on the bibulous taste of both hyrax and elephantina appears rather tame, but the statement is borne out by a paragraph in an article by Mr. H. J. St. John in the current issue of the

Elephants particularly on their annual rambles in the tropics to more temperate climes, are subject to fits of melancholia. Sometimes they are so badly affected that they fall on the ground and miss their steps. An application of a thick mustard poultice and a dose of wine and ginger invariably removes the desire effect. A tattered old blanket is spread over the body of the animal and upon this is placed a thick layer of mustard. Over this another blanket is drawn and securely bound, so that the heat of the mustard begins to permeate into the skin, bringing the desire relief. A dose of ginger water completes the cure. By means of these treatments and his secreted oil, he obtained a rich larder for his rucks have signally failed in the past.



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Last every part of the World "Ovaltine" stands supreme as the food beverage which gives strength and maintains glorious good health.

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Start the day well by drinking delicious Ovaltine instead of tea or coffee or other beverages. Take a cup in morning.

to maintain your "I am" energy, your "get up and go" spirit. A cup of "Ovaltine" to ensure a healthy life and to impart a wonderful feeling in the morning of strength, energy, and vigour. Make "Ovaltine" your daily beverage - for Health!

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EAST AFRICA

**EAST AFRICAN LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT
COMPANY LTD.**

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Examining Results of the Year

At the ordinary general meeting of last April, Mr. and Mrs. D'Agostino & Co., Ltd., of Edinburgh, were re-elected managing directors. In the course of his speech, said Mr. D'Agostino, "The capital remains unchanged, as was the previous balance sheet, £72,482,000, and shares are each making £20,500 a year and £7,200 a share unsecured. The company has no Debenture debt, and the whole of your funds and other assets are free from any encumbrance. These funds are held in freehold from the Crown, and are given in long-continued freehold leases to purchasers. This is of great importance, for it is practically the only land in the colony which is not subject to ground rents or taxes. One of the local Government rates is assessable by the Government at periodical intervals, which is the system upon which most of the settlement land in Kenya Colony is held.

Profits of the year.

"We are glad to be able to report to you that the operations of the year under review resulted in a profit of £2,592 8s. 8d., which compares with a loss of £303 13s. 3d. in the preceding year. This improvement is partly due to the substitution of economies and the like, into effect during the year."

You have the following figures for your account which you will see that the deduction in working expenses was obtained under all the heads except in Africa & London. The only increased item occurs in the Side of the profit and loss account is that of depreciation of buildings, plant and loss on livestock and general stores. This gives the final loss of about £300 on the winding

up of our old cattle, etc., which will not recur. On the same side, the front one 1/2 of the account is a good deal better than in 1930, but this must be a fluctuating matter. Review from interest, we include losses on loans, etc., which were written off. This shows a substantial increase in the over \$1000. We attach the great importance to this revenue which we have been carefully building up and which has now reached \$100,000.00, which is probably the working expenses of the company. We wish to draw the particular attention of the shareholders to the fact that it shows you why we think it important that our company should obtain a loan or loans before buying investments of the nature of cattle, etc., and not to weaken the position by adding to the capital at this time as we do now pass through a period of great difficulty. In addition to 100 cattle, we will when

Sales of Land

Major Sir R. H. Eggers, D.S.O., commanding
the said force, seconding the

Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution, and I am going to ask your indulgence with a little delay for three minutes, while I take the opportunity of reading some comments and replying to some remarks

... we made about our region. Its policy and its history, by one of the Kenya's most ardentists while giving before a successive meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee in East Africa. I think the two documents sufficiently speak for themselves. They show you what is in the policy and the policy on which they stand. These documents themselves are in regular word given new country by country.

What the Company Has Done for Kenya.

...to the best of our company's knowledge of land, do not own any land, and have no desire towards getting the development of the land. The shareholders were all in agreement. We have also been throughout the past year in constant contact with our shareholders, should they have any questions as your company is in that respect.

"I would have you that the choice of our destination
in so far, after a very careful consideration, was made by Colonel Villiers. Considerable time was spent
by your company from the outset and he with us to
discuss a treatise of mine and eventually decided
in that direction. I am told, however, that some weeks ago
Colonel F. and I made an arrangement in East Africa
and I think I am right in saying that our company
will be sent to the colony of Kenya and that
we will be engaged in clearing up the country for settlement
the."

The concession comprised 100 square miles. The company was entitled to cross the threshold on payment of £50,000. The grant was conditional, however, with the condition that the company should undertake certain prospecting work in the country prior to exploitation, and that the mineral possibilities should be fully explored before claiming the 100 square miles. Fully equipped and established farms should be developed by the company at its own expense. These farms, the farms are well-known to your Committee, are, I believe, myself, in this business, the best in the world. Each one of them is about 100 acres in extent, and each in the district.

~~Sheep and Cattle~~ ~~Industry~~

During the years 1900-1914 the work done by the company in the way of experiments and possibilities of cattle breeding was of the highest order. The company's first new stud farm, at Sipemba, was very successful, and the company's first cattle were imported from Australia. The sheep-breeding experiments at the Colony were also very successful, and the company's first flock of Merino sheep was imported from England, and which is now very successful. The company's first studs of cattle came from England, and which is now very successful. So thoroughly and satisfactorily was the work done in this experimental work that it became possible to get the very best man for the purpose and after consultation with the then Governor of the Colony, the services of Mr. J. K. Hill, who had at that time charge of the experimental farms under the Agricultural Department, were secured by the company. A young gentleman who is highly respected throughout the Colony, "Colonel" Hill, as he is called, was put in charge of the cattle and horse studs, was put in charge of the company. In the said operations of the company, an extensive and varied test and proved value was placed upon the importation of live stock or livestock, and the company's first big and important experiment in agriculture was carried out by Mr. Hill on the said farm, at heavy expense to the company. This included the introduction and trial of various types of wheat, which was then then an unknown crop in Kenya, and the business, etc.

"That takes you as far as the War, when, of course, operations had necessarily to be virtually suspended. Immediately after the War your company put in charge of the area an expert land agent, Captain Gibson, who had held high appointments in this country, having been in charge of some very big estates, and is one of the leading judges at the Royal Show of England."

Intensive Survey

Our next step then was to conduct an intensive survey of the whole of this immense area, in order to find out exactly what each part of this was best suited for, and to divide it up into a large number of farms and estates more than one acre—each with suitable farm buildings, water, & so forth. That survey, the expense of which ran into many thousands of pounds, took us three months, and cost us an area of 320,000 acres (150,000 square miles), which would remind you about the distance from London to Reading in one direction and from London to Dover in the other direction—45 miles by 20—that was broken out into plots as suited for settlement, and thrown open to application at fair prices, which the buyer could spread over ten years on instalment terms.

on the promotion of charterships has been taken. At the same time a new colony has been established in this country since 1926, the sugar production of which comes from Longonzo, under your company's lease, to share in the economic development of the area, and also to give to the natives a better standard of living than that which they had before. In addition to the sums of £100,000 that you have given to the market cattle, were held nothing to do with the company itself, that experiment has been used throughout the rest of East Africa.

Impressions of the Amalfi of Kenya.

During the ten years from that day to this your company has carried out a very definite programme of improving the amenities for those who come to settle not only in your land but throughout the rest of the surrounding district. By the establishment of clinics, both medical and dental, by the provision of a dispensary, by the making of "co-operative creamery," by providing substantial sums of money, in addition to land, for the establishment of residential schools under an Oxford syllabus, through the action of a fostering medical facilities and the establishment of a nursing home and a children's medical centre, and by providing various articles as auction sale awards, which are used for conducting commercial operations in horticulture etc.—in all those ways it has been the policy of your company during these twenty years to encourage and to develop the district and to make it more of a close settlement.

On the gentlemanly services which your company has given to the colony, I may mention that they have been much more profitable to the colony than to the pockets of the shareholders. But we have to pay three-fifths of our capital in the form of dues, costs, investments and mortgages, and the other expenses represented by 130,000 acres of land being surveyed, and tested, carried at 75/- per acre.

That is in reply to any criticism that is made that companies of this nature do not fulfil an important function in the development of such a country as Kenya, and this is our reply to the lady settler witness from Kipalo who, in obvious ignorance of the fact, thought fit to tell the Parliamentary Committee that our company has done nothing with its land there. Had it not been for some wise and positive work by our company, and its readiness to expand its educational and health programme like the 1,000 school children we have achieved the opportunity so kindly offered by the White Mtn., it has never been available to us, and we are grateful for the assistance given to us by the second Sheldwood Commission in their report.

The thanks for the adoption of the report and a copy was passed unanimously, the retiring director, Mr. Janssen, was re-elected, and Messrs. Agam, Dexel & Co. were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN KENYA.

Farmers from the Usain Gishu, who recently met under the chairmanship of Mr. A. H. Price, resolved unanimously that the elected members of the Lakes Council should be urged to convene a conference of local banking authorities, such as the representatives of the Commercial Bank, the National and Agricultural Credits Board, to examine the present financial conditions prevailing in the Colony with a view to instituting some co-operative measures or other means whereby agriculture could be maintained.

SENA SUGAR COMPANY'S BUDGET.

The annual report of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., attributes the poor results for 1930 to the very low level of sugar prices and to over-estimation by the Portuguese Government of the probable sugar consumption in Portugal, which caused that market to become flooded with colonial sugar. The company's output totalled 57,800 tons, or 12,130 tons less than in the previous year. Estimates for 1931 are calculated at between 50,000 tons and 55,000 tons, of which not more than 35,000 tons can probably be placed in the protected markets of Portugal and Africa, leaving a large balance to be sold on the open market. Owing to the continued slump in the world's sugar prices, and the fact that the over-stocked Portuguese market will not require as much sugar this year as in 1930, the company has decided to close down the Figueira factory. The accounts for the year show a loss of £100,000.

NATIVE PRISONERS IN NYASALAND.

THE native prisoners in Nyasaland are of importants, as follows:-

Nyasaland shows the following figures:-

Prisoners in Nyasaland, 1930, 1,000.

Prisoners in Nyasaland, 1931, 1,000.

Prisoners in Nyasaland, 1932, 1,000.

Prisoners in Nyasaland, 1933, 1,000.

Prisoners in Nyasaland, 1934, 1,000.

Prisoners in Nyasaland, 1935, 1,000.

Prisoners in Nyasaland, 1936, 1,000.

Prisoners in Nyasaland, 1937, 1,000.

Prisoners in Nyasaland, 1938, 1,000.

Prisoners in Nyasaland, 1939, 1,000.

Prisoners in Nyasaland, 1940, 1,000.

Prisoners in Nyasaland, 1941, 1,000.

Prisoners in Nyasaland, 1942, 1,000.

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Vanderbilt arrived Mombasa outwards, September 10.
R. of Batavia passed Gibraltar outwards, September 11.
Clas. Skene left Newport for East Africa, September 12.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

Ran from en... left Hamburg onwards September 16.
+ " Nickerk " left Hamburg outwards September 16.
" Kienwark " left Beiraird for East Africa, September 15.
" Kienwark " left Westwards September 16.
" Kienwark " arrived Santarem, Portugal September 16.
But " Kienwark " left Liverpool for South and East Africa.

SAGÉRIES MARITIMES

Bernardin de Sa Piere arrived Tamatac outwards September 18.
Explorateur Grandjean left Marseilles, September 29.
L'Amérindien left Libonu outwards, September 29.
L'Amérindien left Zanzibar homewards, September 29.

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THE NEW ARUSHA HOTEL HALF-WAY BETWEEN THE CAPE & CAIRO

In the centre of the three East African Territories and the nearest point to the greatest Big Game Shooting Areas in the World.

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Convenient and luxurious accommodation to visitors to East Africa; hot and cold water to all bedrooms.

Details omitted. See accompanying volume.

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ZANZIBAR, TANGA, TANU, LINDI.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
STEAMSHIP CLEARING,
FORWARDING AND EXPORT AGENTS,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.
CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND CHARGE TO US
BONDED WAREHOUSE
CLEARANCE CLEARED AND PAID
BY THE MAC.

FERDAN MARINE & GENERAL
AGENTS LTD., DUBLIN, IRELAND

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The name of

MAY & BAKER

HAS BEEN SYNONYMOUS

FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY.

QUININE TABLETS

OF ABSOLUTE PURITY
AND ACCURATE DOSES.

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DRUGS & MEDICINES
FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL
MEDICAL USE.

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You must read all the Notes on page 100 before using the Quinine Tablets.

OCTOBER 1, 1891.

EAST AFRICA.

The two most up-to-date and luxurious Hotels in Kenya
in conjunction.

PALACE HOTEL MOMBASA.
10,000/- per annum.

AVENUE HOTEL NAIROBI.
10,000/- per annum.

THIS IS WORTH YOUR CONSIDERATION.

Visitors to the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, proceeding to Nairobi, will be allowed 10% on their accounts for accommodation at the Hotel Nairobi, providing they stay there within one week of arrival at Nairobi.

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An intimate description of each corner of Eastern African Dependency. 200 pp., 7 maps, 95 illustrations. Post free anywhere, but 2s 6d only to post subscribers.

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A 208 pp. volume, profusely illustrated, giving a full every aspect of East Africa life. Post free anywhere.

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With Special Reference to E. Africa. Mrs. H. M. Morris' admirable book for planters. Every coffee-grower will find it valuable. The standard work on the subject. 10s.

These books are published by, and obtainable from, "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.

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ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.

Successfully withstands the climate
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EFFICIENT PROTECTION
PRESERVATIVE and DURABLE.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
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One Quality THE BEST

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in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the
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CORRIDOR TRAINS RESTAURANT CARS AND WELL-EQUIPPED
LAKE STEAMERS OPERATE THE SERVICES PERFORMED BY THE
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THE FAMOUS
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8,000 TO 10,000 FEET

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EXTENSIVE CIRCULAR TOURS IN THROUGH BOOKINGS
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FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO GENERAL MANAGER,
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BRAITHWAITE PRESSED STEEL TANKS

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Engineers, GAINSBOROUGH, England.

Buy only advertised goods, only good quality can stand advertising.

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EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 8, No. 367.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1931.

Issued at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription

Sixpence

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Matters of Moment...
East Africa and British
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Letters to the Editors...

East Africa's Who's Who...
P. F. Parker...
Personal...
A Kenya City...
London Chamber Meets...
E. A. Council London...

AGRICULTURE IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

As might have been expected in these days of universal depression in commodity prices, the economy based on the agricultural situation in Northern Rhodesia is not a particularly cheerful document, but it is an amazingly sound one for it recognises facts, faces them fearlessly, and points the constructive ways of improvement. By that spirit success is assured. Though it is true that for the past two or three seasons climatic conditions have been far from ideal in many of the settled areas, on the average crops were fair field and quality.

At present the agricultural exports of the country are confined almost entirely to tobacco, and notwithstanding the dependence of farmers on the main crop, there is being an increasing recognition of the importance of other agricultural products. This is due to the assistance rendered by Government, which has resulted in only a small area being exported, and this leaf has been steadily absorbed by the market, but the quantities thus sold are so restricted that planters cannot grow more than a fraction of what they would have wished. Nor did the British and Northern delegations which visited England last year fail to impress on the home market board the means financially for their fellow growers. Rhodesian leaf, they could, be grown in increasing quantities for pipe mixture, but the large manufacturers are still reluctant to use large amounts in the manufacture of cigarettes, where green leaf is being preferred for the bulk of the cigarettes on the English market. Therefore, in the opinion of the agricultural authorities increased production, as far back as Northern Rhodesia cannot be encouraged.

Some difficulty has been experienced by farmers in obtaining all the labour they need for their operations, the mines and the railway having made enormous demands on the Native labour market with the natural consequence of increased wages. Then the introduction of lowered oil railway rates on maize and maize meal from any place in Southern

Rhodesia to the Northern borders has offset to some extent the disappointment of Northern Rhodesian growers, for the price of maize fell with the fall of both commodities imported considerably, and this is the effect of a local recession due to the fall in many years ago.

These being the uncomfortable facts we come to the report. What are the reactions of the Rhodesian agriculturists to the situation? They suggest agricultural development, more modern methods, and they point out that in the production of butter, cattle, the range is to be adapted to the value of £50,000 were imported into the Colony in 1930 and could still be sold only in the quantities it retained its popularity with buyers. In this season, to facilitate that increased quantities can be disposed of, a satisfactory price is set by most tobacco farmers, calling for the delivery of well-cultivated tobacco; are also setting their 10 long leaves less frequently, and are concentrating on quality, in fact. In short, they emphasize the necessity for complete organization, for the remodelling of methods along modern general lines, and for whole-hearted co-operation.

Such can be obtained, the outlook will change. The markets are available for the produce can be secured, and these factors certain, and with the aid of a loan of £1,000,000, loans to farmers made more elastic (as is now under consideration), plus a restoration of economic production and general organisation, before a more optimistic outlook can be seen. The cordially agreed is the spirit which to battle the present slump.

In the National Interest!

British manufacturers and Exporters are being damaged in the East African market by the devaluation of sterling, and they will be serving the National Interest by intensifying their efforts to develop trade in the territories. East Africa will be only too glad to help them in any way possible.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Spend the winter in East Africa?" Should they a position, and opinion, be given to make it an argument to people who are likely

WINTER HOLIDAY to the Riviera, Switzerland, or the Alpine mountain regions?

AFRICA—Madeira, or some other non-tropical island in search of several months of winter sunshine. Every British citizen who, for the purpose of pleasure, sends money in foreign currency at the time, is adding to the colonial difficulty; he who instead of taking a winter holiday in Southern Europe spends his money and leisure in East Africa—perhaps travelling on, or back via the Sudan—will be contributing to the welfare of the British Dependencies there, not merely by the amount of his expenditure, but by the first-hand knowledge he acquires and the propaganda of local fashion and, quite possibly, by the financial interest in some local venture, as well as travellers he may have done. Indeed, it would probably be no exaggeration to say that of all forms of game has been the financial agent for white settlement in East Africa. Mr. T. S. in "Kenya Highlands," Lord Delaire and Sir Northcote M. Villiers, the two settlers who have done most to white settlement in the Colony, were sent to Kenya to "go and spell to shoot me, but I found its attractions so great to fit the rest of their lives." A hundred other visitors have found the charm of East African scenery, what was to be a holiday has transformed their whole life.

The importance of attracting tourists can scarcely be over emphasised—though, as a general tourist traffic must necessarily travel and hotel facilities. The hotels in the territories have improved enormously in Shambala few years, and they will be still further extended and improved when a number of travellers, just as it is for the Chinese, which has been shown for days past, in the picking up of the tide of tourist traffic flows strongly to East Africa. Publicity of the right kind is, of course, necessary to stimulate such traffic, and we are glad to know that negotiations are proceeding very hopefully in certain important directions. On the other hand, some scheme is now being placed before the public. For instance, Mr. C. L. Keyes has invited the European population of Kenya men, women and children to contribute one shilling per head per month to a somewhat anti-social scheme which apparently springs from the conviction that the work of H. M. East African Dependencies Trade and Information Commission and of the Kenya and Uganda Railways Administration is of little value. As far as we can see, and that despite their years of experience in setting up various newspapers and tabulating results, they still do not know how to allocate their advertising appropriation.

Indeed, the two proposals are curiously those of an amateur who has the shortest experience either of journalism or advertising. He is bold enough to declare that within a month of the opening of the plan, "newspaper articles on Kenya" (presumably written by himself) would

appear in the leading papers and periodicals all over the world. His enthusiasm does him credit, but it would certainly be very difficult to get such optimistic estimates to result. The author suggests that the Kenya and Uganda Railways management, "house of glaring, but finely accented posters to as much of the leading railways and shipping lines as possible, ship to harbours exhibited in prominent positions on platforms, waiting rooms, and wharves, while if sufficient funds are available, advertisements ought to be inserted periodically in the papers of wide circulation, published in America, the countries of Europe, in India and the Far East."

One man who puts forward his proposals with entire frankness and毫不羞愧地 admits that he had never heard about Kenya until two years ago, and round the world that in 1927 he made up his mind to travel without any definite firm idea. After considerable thought, he came to the conclusion that he would go to Africa, and, just like one without ever seeing or hearing anything about Kenya. That is certainly an achievement which not many intelligent people interested in Kenya could emulate. I presumably he entered the number of the leading hotels and clubs of the various cities and in literary sections of their could have found copies of "East Africa" on file, containing the advertisements of H. M. East African Dependencies Offices, London and the Kenya and Uganda Railways, which are, thus, quite so parochial as his outlook as a tourist. He may digress a moment, we wish to point out, that one thing which impresses us greatly is the lack of recognition of the importance of our country from the majority of the world who live at least a century away from us. It comes about that we are not mentioned in the same place as China, Philippines, Mexico, South Africa, Australia, Ceylon, and India.

Mr. Keyes' proposals are curiously incomplete. He appears, for example, to have lost sight of the fact that "the leading papers and periodicals all over the world" are exposed to the habit of paying for the contributions, which they accept for publication; if he can secure the Colony such truly remarkable publicity as he hints, he will receive substantial payment from the newspapers themselves that he may well dispense with his monthly shillings from every European resident. Again, he apparently imagines that posters are exhibited on railway platforms and in other places without payment. Does he not know that for advertising very high charges are made? As an experienced advertising authority could tell him, there is more economic way for Kenya to engage in publicity of this magnitude in her development, also strange to read his plea for extensive instead of intensive publicity. By all means let Kenya make known her attractions to civil and military officers in India—as, indeed she is already doing

MAITRECHER
ELICITY

If Great Britain is to receive a bounty from the Colonies, just how far down the main supply of new settlers, and that reason the main expenditure must necessarily be in the Colonies. These are not the only means necessary. The newspapers of wide circulation, for instance,

whose circulated publications must be included in any well-balanced publicity campaign, but certain specialist journals have EXPERT ADVICE likewise an inter-blank claim. It is IMPOSSIBLE, for instance, that the very news papers circulating solely in agricultural circles through which Kenya could attractively secure new settlers with agricultural experience, equally there are indiscribable "class publications" appearing to the leisureed and well-to-do.

He will also the trouble to read the recently published report on "The Work of East African Government during the year 1930." Here will find that quite a number of such specialist publications are already in use, and that much of his so-called scheme is already in operation. Because he know that a new publicity campaign is to be undertaken at an early date, it's subject because of the latter of moment, and to cite those lines in the earnest hope that the Colony may have been from embarking upon any such scheme or indeed upon any such however apparently attractive which has not been submitted to the men thoroughly experienced in up-to-date publicity. A delay involved in securing such a work would be needful, but great benefits might be enormous. Far too much is at stake on behalf of the Colony. Enthusiasm alone is not suffice, state one of the finest servants of publicity, "the unbreakable master."

A year ago we described the 1931 Estimates of the Government of Kenya as "Modest Budget". We have now subjected the one expectation ENTHUSIASM of our young country possibly be KENYA BUDGET reached. Unfortunately, our fears

have proved true, though justified when not many public men in Kenya had committed themselves to our view that the new Government was unduly optimistic; now all the Elected Members appear convinced that the 1932 Estimates of revenue will not be collected, particularly in the matter of customs duties. The judgment of the Commissioner of Customs is generally so sound that this reply to the query where was so frank that we hesitate to quote his figures, which still do not say that they will be realised. At present, therefore, the task of estimating twelve sixteen months ahead might well defeat the judgment of a panel of the ablest Customs officers in the world. Knowing stocks in transit in the hands of traders in East Africa to be large, and that the slightest increase in public demand might therefore result in fairly heavy importations, with consequent Customs revenue, we still trust that Mr. Walsh's calculations may prove just.

But if we hesitate to criticise the Kenyan Government on the score of its estimates of Customs revenue, we do feel that the new PROPOSALS OF BUDGET have obvious weaknesses. It is negative rather than positive. It is more concerned to contract services than to reduce their cost, and especially the cost of free opportunity, giving a lead to the country in criticism. Mr. Mitchell and

Kenya should be in double how white population and in other ways than the next years. Mr. L. J. S. again demanded a revision of the pension scheme. Colonel W. K. Mitchell declared that the future pensionable period should be created and defined. The present pensions budget as impracticable. Lord D'Almerie, who called for a scheme to encourage the acquisition by incoming settlers of such provisions for present and future as would not be directly productive expenditure could be justified, and called for the Pensions and Pensions Commissions to be put in operation to encourage mixed farming. Mr. G. C. Gray advocated wider publicity with a view to attracting tourists and new settlers. The unofficial policy, it will be seen, is constructive. It proposes new action to meet new difficulties.

Packers and food businesses are more likely than ever to urge commercial houses and private buyers in East Africa to

BRITISH in national financial stress, and the **MANUFACTURERS** of British East and Central Africa territories whose currency is linked with sterling can be relied upon to do their duty and to increase the proportion of their purchases in the Mother Country. In many lines, as the result of the devaluation of British articles, foreign manufacture which formerly were underselling similar articles made in this country are to-day no longer cheap, and British manufacturers and exporters who have experienced difficulties in selling lines analogous to those produced by cheap labour in other lands are known to be swing encouragingly. Moreover, we are glad to hear definite instances of East African importers instructing their local buying agents not to ship any non-British goods which can possibly be procured in this country, so that the gives British manufacturers a good opportunity of training new business, and they profit by the prosperity.

EAST AFRICA is able to announce that the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on closer Union in East Africa has been almost completed, and that it will be signed and placed in the hands of the Government within a few days. This if a General Election does occur, the labours of the Committee will have been expended before Parliament rises. We believe that one of the most interesting and important features of the report will be a revised exposition of general conditions in East Africa, and that a review of the will do much to confirm the effects of the two White Papers of last year. We predict that though no one will be completely satisfied, the report will be such a character that it will not cause any disturbance to the mind of East Africans, except perhaps those who continually persist in demanding a common electorate.

HAVE YOU READ

"Kenya Without Prejudice"?

Read and read the reviews on the outside back cover, and order the book at once.

EAST AFRICA

EAST-AFRICA AND THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

SCIENTISTS OF THE PROGRESSIVE TERRITORIES

General Sir Simon Stead, President

addresses specially invited for the Association



GENERAL THE RT. HON. J. G. SMUTS

British Empire has given yet another instance of the breadth of conception and human sympathy which has made it a greater and more effective force in society than has ever existed before. A pack of jackals would find the British, however far they travelled, can get in a bite at Kenya, for example, and throughout this mighty scheme of colonisation in East Africa there is no harm in quoting the emphatic opinion of General Smuts, who has proved himself a man of extraordinary versatility and virile wide vision and the highest nature.

EDUCATION BACKWARD

Discussing "The Education of Backward Peoples," Dr. S. Rivers-Smith, former Director of Education in Uganda, said: "We must discover native aptitudes and the possibility of linking education and traditions with utilitarian processes. An appreciation of the Native point of view should not be delayed in a moment; a careful economic survey should precede the formulation of educational policy and anthropological and ethnological research should go hand in hand with educational development." The mechanism of modern life increased the difficulties of the educationist. Never before had a people experienced such a violent social and political change as that experienced by the races of Central Africa.

The education problem was largely to protect the Native against himself. The schools must mould and refine Native culture and Native life, and reflect all that is best in Native social and artistic life. The educationist must have confidence in the qualities of the African. His capacity will fit into a more ordered society. The task was beyond the capacity of the educationist unaided. Close co-operation between the field worker and the teacher would clear the path of educational progress and free the future from the taint of the mistakes of the past.

Major H. A. Harmsworth considered the African teacher was the obvious teacher of the African. His general training must include a study of methods appropriate to the education of the very young, knowledge of general science for coping with problems of men, and both as a student and teacher, knowledge of general linguistics. A general anthropological course should also be embraced by the foregoing. The acquisition of a sense of responsibility should be the main plank in policy.

Mental Equipment of Savages and Civilised Men

Lord Riddell said at once he ready anthropologist that there was no material difference between the mental equipment of savages and that of a civilised man. He was not so sure about savagery because he was brought up in a large environment. A European Africa remained essentially European and showed no signs of going native. The result was that the Native of Africa just naturally go European.

One thought of the Native in his own environment was as a pictureque and primitive figure, and of the half-civilised Native, on the other hand, with his education; but whether the boy could grow up to be able to stop the process of Europeanising the Native. The function of anthropology was to act as an aesthetic by means of which an operation of turning the Native into a civilised person might be performed painlessly.

The need for a Central Institute of Imperial Research, Mr. London, was emphasised by Lord Riddell, Major A. C. Church, M.P., and others.

COLONIZATION OF THE TROPICS

Professor F. A. E. Crew expressed the view that the intended British stock could never fail to bring biological harmony with the autochthonous population. If there were habitats in Africa, say Australia, still untenanted, and if a few Anglo-Saxons could not colonise them, then it was to be expected that those autochthonous types that could colonise would give place to the type that could colonise as well. The tropics belonged to those human types that could make themselves permanent homes there. This could be shown that there were human types that could not be colonised by Australians but which could effectively be colonised by Italians or Japanese. Chinese, the biologist in his capacity as biologist, must agree with the latter, as the prior race of the Chinese, the Pekings, had similarly suggested on biological grounds a preference for Indian migrants to the greater part of East and South Africa. The Chinese seemed to breed and develop normally anywhere and everywhere. They would then the easiest to live really.

Since we could not succeed in our birthplace in our surging competition, and upon our own soil, in place for our own political ends, we suggested should be pushed out of those imperial territories which we could not colonise, in which other races could. Nevertheless we were of opinion that composition rapidly increased among sufficient numbers of every type to suit every one of the different environments of the Empire and the present remaining in Empire would be merely one of the better distribution of our migrants among its diverse parts.

NATIONAL PARK IN UGANDA

Mr. George Hart, Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, speaking on the preservation of wild game, referred to the Parc National of Albert in the highlands of the Eastern Belgian Congo. He said that the Governor of Uganda had recommended itself in favour of setting aside a similar area in the Uganda Protectorate, while Belgian Ambassador to the Ambassador in London, had begged that it should be done. The Colonial Office, however, remained apathetic and obdurate, putting off the decision on one ground or another. It was much to be hoped that the Government would remove from the reputation of Great Britain

T. AFRICA.

OCTOBER 1941

Established? Expressing ascertaining the political and anthropological and anthropological sections, and the new elaboration of Africa lay in research regarding Native institutions and adaptations, in addition to the two schools of thought were *Assimilation*,⁴ in which the Europeanised Native rulers and institutions by use of the European Paper, and to Europeanise the African, and secondly, *Indirect Rule*, which turned a holding on African communities and gradually improving them; this system also criticisms compared favourably with its alternative. He believed that sometimes had flow control, until the ultimate development of this system by central advisory Native Councils in the political sphere, and how far forces passing on and religious teaching to African communities of the spirit world by music and the various parts.⁵ The effect of the control of the latter in East Africa, and the problem of the different systems of political development of the two states, adopted a special field of inquiry, it was now established by various research institutions.

Halford Mackinder—on his arduous climb Mount Kenya—presided over the Geographical Section.

Sixty Years of Empire Farming

East Africa being predominantly agricultural, the paper read by Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, is of peculiar importance to our readers. Tracing the history of agriculture during the last century, he recalled that economic condition fifteen years after the Napoleonic wars were as similar to those existing in thirteen years after the Great War. Now, with the widening scope of science in agriculture and the agricultural development of the British Empire and of South America, harvests had become so secure that the world needed no longer import grain.

New varieties of wheat had been introduced from Canada and Australia to expand cultivation into areas hitherto unsuitable for wheat-growing. The internal combustion engine had made change, vast and dramatic beyond the wildest stretch of pre-War imagination. Gold storage had thrown open a market for the farmers at the end of the earth. The new refrigeration had revolutionised pasture land immense wealth with it the quality of meat produced; fruit growing and canning had become established; sugar cane had quadrupled the output.

"In these circumstances," continued Sir John, "with Nature mounted upon us not less than upon the rest of us, it would be difficult to say many useful things; but as we are submerged in the process, we might well be tempted to ask, 'Should not the science work half for a time?' It sounds a reasonable question and it's easily answered: 'They can do so even if they wished.' The purpose is to gain knowledge of Nature, especially of soft animals, and their relations to one another, and in the

quest there can be no fitting. He gave three reasons why intellectual advance is essential to the prosperity of civilization: empirical science is never satisfactory or sound analysis; and only the one big method of science we have ever known has much advance in store; and there cannot be agricultural education without a constant search which will expand the body of knowledge.

Agricultural Production on a Contract Basis.

John Russell concluded with a warning that "as far as he has been made out our control over Australia is very limited and extremely precarious; the difficulties involved at the best laid farming plans are so great that they are likely to go through all kinds of trouble, plant diseases most often attack us over a wide area of the Empire, there is a continuous struggle for possession between us and the aborigines, and the country is never free from任病, which might easily become the chief scourge in the eyes of agriculturists, and the whole country is exposed to任病 among the most virulent and destructive.

and so seriously, including a few vines disease and they probably healthy plants should have it. It has been suggested that the stocks of many birds and other animals are suffering greater losses than those of man.

the greatest need, we concluded that the organisation of agricultural production at big farms has been caused by the over-estimation of the necessity for small produce through one or two ports has compelled the work through large organisations for grading, preparing and selling the produce with skins and contents in the country. Decline in hundreds of thousands of cattle, to reduce all costs and all waste, and in mind, gradually the British farm is organised, the ultimate is to do this without destroying the sturdy individuality the loss of which would detract from the value of country life.

But the item or service is not desirable at present. In that case, it is better to wait until the general public is ready to buy it. This is the best way to obtain a wholly unique product. But the company can't afford to do this. The cost of maintaining a whole sales force of salesmen, with all the expenses of running them, would not injure the best of companies.

On the next step toward profit, it will be to gather dues from the members. This will require a considerable margin of safety, as there is no guarantee that those large expenses will be met without benefiting the consumers.

Anthropological Addresses.

Professor G. S. Schuster, F.R.S., and
Secty H. (Anthropology) on 19th Nov. 1901,
give a record of his observations of the effects between
the negroans and the Melanesians, and
between the Melanesians and Melanesians.
In answer to a question he said
that the effects of intermarriage
between negroes and negroes were the result mainly of
the mixture of darker blood from the parent
of the mixed race, the darker blood being
which they were subdivided in many parts of the
world and were not necessarily negroes, and
the mixture of bloods.

Professor Elliot Smith in an address to the Royal Society of Medicine in 1911 said that "Gorilla has emphasized the opinion that the gorilla is much more nearly akin to the African than to the Asiatic anthropoids. Africa was more likely than Asia to have been the cradle of the human family." Sixty years of research in comparative anatomy and embryology, in palaeontological discovery, and the study of infection, of blood reactions and immunity, had added enormously to the strength of his arguments, so that we now view as a fact that the gorilla is more closely related to man than to any other living primate.

Professor J. W. Bellah Brown, President of the Anthropological Society of America, has written a paper on the ruthless destruction of all that was best in native religion. One of the most unfortunate features of missionary enterprise. Ancestor worship was by far the most common religion of the Indians, and was the basis of the whole social and economic life of the peoples. Destruction and race suicide being the results. Unfortunately, missionaries treated all these beliefs as evil, and sought to stamp them out.

THE CHINESE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND HISTORY

The International Institute of African Languages and Cultures is holding its special Congress from October 16 to 19 at the International Colonial Exhibition which opened yesterday. The Congress will feature and hand lectures on language, education, ethnology and African music with

...and Dr. J. L. Latour of Paris, and Dr. D. W. Klemm of Berlin, directors of the International Institute of Microbiology; Secretary General, Dr. Justice V. V. Ameri; Dr. H. P. Oldham, Dr. Codd, and Dr. Beaufort; Professor Dejeon of Belgium, and Professor Comte of France; Dr. G. E. Ladd of America; among those who have contributed to the success of the meeting.

OCTOBER 1, 1907.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DO PYTHONS KILL HUMAN BEINGS?

Mr. Mackham quotes

To the Editor of

SIR.—In 1907 I was traveling through the little-known regions of the Barotse south of the Zambezi when I passed through a village which was mourning the loss of a small child who I was told by its parents had been killed and actually swallowed by a python.

I was informed that the poor little creature, who was in the habit of playing about a rocky dell just outside which I passed past the village, was often missed and the parents and their friends turned out in *maise* to search for it. This quest resulted in the discovery of a large gorged python, which was killed without difficulty. The body of the missing child was found in the most unnatural state, being completely split.

The occurrence was said to have taken place but a few days before my arrival, and I had no reason to doubt the truth of the statement, the more so as the unusually injurious season produced a deep and painful depression among the really impassive and unemotional people.

Yours faithfully,

R. G. E. MACKHAM,
Lond.
S.A.

NOT A SINGLE CASE KNOWN OF NO CASE.

SIR.—I am sure that I never heard of Africa. I never came across a heard of any authenticated case of a python killing a human being. From time to time I had told my tale by Native of human beings having been killed by pythons, but never since an *authenticated* case. Natives as far as my experience goes, have little or no fear of pythons.

Yours faithfully,

St. Stephen's Club—ALTERER, LEBED.

MR. BENJ. ELL'S LETTER.

SIR.—I have never heard of a python killing a human being, and think it extremely improbable that such an occurrence could take place unless the victim was a child or decrepit old man. Sir would be most people (particularly Natives) always carry an axe, knife or spear in those cases.

In India I killed several pythons, but in Africa I saw only a few. When disturbed they do not move suddenly, and when they are lethargic will not do so above at all.

To kill a human being I should think they would need to get a hold with their tail to us to provide a purchase, but am not sure on this point.

I cannot corroborate Mr. Loveridge's statement that he has known of two cases of pythons being man-killers, and unless there is authentic proof that these were seized when alive, I should imagine that the pythons came on their dead bodies and regarded the humans as nothing but food when they had ready made holes in them.

Yours faithfully,

Mohammed Ali—LEWIS D. FAYELL.

Editor.—Africa better posted in East Africa than in any other paper in a sub-

CONTINENTAL meeting with Mr. Loveridge.

Editor.—I am sorry to say that Mr. Loveridge has not yet written to me concerning his article, but I have seen it, and can assure you that it is a very good article, and that Mr. Loveridge is entitled to a position of authority with his views.

E. J. BOULANGER.

Geological Society of London.

Regent's Park, N.W.

PORCUPINE KILLS A LIONESS.

CASE FROM THE EAST AFRICAN COLONY.

To the Editor of "Barbados."

SIR.—The letter you published in "East African Colony," to one Mr. Loveridge, between Lion and Porcupine, reminds me of a case which occurred in the village of Nimbira, between Kitumbe and Kitumbini in the Lindi district, on June 20, 1907, when I was in charge of that area as a Conservator of Forests in the Game Preservation Department of Tanganyika Territory.

While I was camping in the European residence, the *imba* of the village of Nideraham, by name, informed me that a lioness was lying dead in a millet *shamba* near by. Going to the spot, I did indeed find the carcass of a lioness which had died apparently in the early hours of the morning. She was in a poor condition, just skin and bone, and at first sight I fancied she must have been poisoned, but on examining her more carefully noticed two porcupine quills fast in her breast, one on the shoulder and two in the throat—all of different lengths, from two to nine inches.

The animal, I presume, must have wandered about for some considerable time, finally dying of starvation. Here is sufficient evidence that the lioness had had a recent encounter with a porcupine (*Hystrix atra*; in Swahili *nguni*), and that the natives' statement that the *nguni* sports with its quills and self-delusion is worthy of belief.

Yours faithfully,

G. C. GIBERTON DE GIGUERA.

THE SPEED OF AFRICAN GAME.

Importance of Animal Speed.

To the Editor of "Barbados."

SIR.—We should be grateful to the many correspondents who have sent in letters dealing with the speed of African animals.

During the course of development from savanna, man has domesticated two species of animals—the horse and the dog—which were, to Nooit, a first object of his desire, and now hunting, but which in course of time have been selected, within immense年代, for speed alone. It would be interesting to know what animal should do best in greatly increasing the speed of the modern racehorse and greyhound, with rates of speed as we do know over a mile, and the latter, in fact, of a second and a half, such accuracy of motion is difficult, in the case of the wild animals of Africa. And, of course, to solve the problem, a general consideration of the factors involved—not the least of which, as one of our latest correspondents points out, is the accuracy of motor car speedometers, and to achieve greater accuracy as regards animal speeds, much more work is needed, which adds to the noise and trouble of animal racing can be considered valuable.

Yours faithfully,

BRONKHOFF.

THE CASE OF THE COMMISSION MERCHANT

"Not the same as that of the Producer."

To the Editor of "East Africa".

Sir, — I have no objection to the use of "agent" and "agent" in lieu of "merchant" in my former letter.

A commission agent who has wholly or partially financed a consignment, or who has advanced money to the grower for the development of his estate, is clearly interested in the fact the producer delivers in payment of such advances, but his interest does not differ from that of the merchant (apart merely from the fact that the latter buys sisal to sell). In both cases the interest is confined to obtaining a price sufficient to cover the advance plus interest.

The interest of the grower is different; he requires a price sufficient to cover costs of production plus a small margin of profit for the effort and investment represented by his plantation. This is the "genuine interest" which must serve as a basis, and to which I have been making reference.

Finally, I have never doubted the work and effort of the genuine *co-operative commission agent*.

Yours faithfully,

LONDON, Sept. 1928.

M. DIAZ DE COSIO

KILIMANJARO NATIVE COFFEE PLANTERS

Parliamentary Answer Refuted.

To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR, — I have the honour to call your attention to the following extract from the answer given by the Secretary of State for Native Affairs to the present question put to him by another witness of the Kilimanjaro Native Planters Association, Mr. J. L. G. Van der Velde, Esq., Dr. Drummond's Agent, on 12th August, 1928. The Association suffered considerably owing to losses caused by the heavy fall in prices last season (1928), but nevertheless solvent and has been reorganized on the basis of subscriptions instead of donations as formerly on sales. The latest figures give 12,231 members, giving about 2,000,000 acres.

Dr. Drummond's Agent is not only misleading but is quite erroneous, and it would be interesting to know what prompted this information to the Colonial Office.

The Native coffee crop on Kilimanjaro is harvested from August to December. It was not last year nor after the Jan. 1928 session last season, or after the formation of the K.N.P.A. was brought to his attention that Sir Donald Cameron, then Lt. Governor, issued explicit instructions that this Association was to be reorganized on paying basis. These instructions were issued direct of course to the Lt. Governor by planters in the Kilimanjaro district who were aware of the intentions when they organized themselves into the Kilimanjaro Native Planters Association and their banners on, and in spite of the fact that Dr. Drummond's Agent refused to take anything to do with it, long being told that the K.N.P.A. was essentially a private organization. That was in 1928 when an officer in question received another D.O. who was despatched from Mombasa at the request of the K.N.P.A.

In January of the following year the President of the K.N.P.A. held a meeting at Mboshi, and told the Native coffee planters that he and other members of the Association had been instructed by the District Commissioner with regard to the affairs of the K.N.P.A. and that it was proposed that all Native planters should in future pay the Association from £5. to £10 per annum according to the number of trees they had planted, instead of the £10 per acre commision and that this proposition was being sent to Dar Salaam for confirmation by the Governor. Out of each payment £1.00 was to go to Government in keeping with the Native Industries Registration and Employment Ordinance 1928, and the balance to the K.N.P.A.

In 1928, after the publication of this ordinance the Secretary for Native Affairs told the Natives that they would never have to pay any tax on their coffee. His 1929 Government did not live up to its word with them—but it so doing was at variance with its own ordinance. In so the Natives were told that the tax paid originally affected to Government, which also in many cases gave the heavy tax to the K.N.P.A.—forsooth as the opinion of quite 95% of its members of such a imposition. They naturally did not look upon it as a subscription or a sum of voluntary contribution, but simply something may taken from them by *force majeure*, the name of the Government (Amri, i.e. Sefaka).

The vast majority of Native coffee growers are very much against the K.N.P.A. and have always looked upon it as a bad and foolish institution which might be responsible for the decline of coffee production, but I am afraid that

Yours faithfully,
JEROME DE LA MOTHE
Tanganyika Territory.

UGANDA MUST REDUCE EXPENDITURE.

Sustained Economics and Local Experiments

To the Editor of "The East African."

Sir.—For the first time since she came to power, the Government of Uganda will not be able to balance its budget for the year, and it is necessary to take some steps to forestall what would otherwise have been called to draw on her reserves. In the meantime, I

last year the Uganda Chamber of Commerce asked the Government to allow three months for a Committee of Uganda and other countries to appoint a commission to investigate our finances, to recommend economies, and to suggest fresh sources of revenue. After some unnecessary wrangling over the question of adequate representation of all the colonies, a Commission was appointed in April, began and completed its labours much more expeditiously than usual with such bodies, and made a report which I believe in some respects.

The report of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, which was reported not long before that of Uganda, and which will probably never be published in the East African, at the same time as ours, but is now, I believe, the Uganda report, still unpublished, one pestilential item is especially causing an outcry of the peasant public. Capital outlay.

On September 13 the Chamber resolved to call upon the Government to present the report immediately to our Government, to pass the necessary legislation, and its intentions for the future. I have not yet heard the result. Conditions in Uganda are certainly not improved since the proposed four-months' Ugandan Economy Committee, and we are very nearly at our original expenditure, or find some means of increasing our resources, our position would be very much worse than it is at present.

The expected bumper cotton crop would have gone along in helping us to balance our budget, but cotton has slumped so within the last two months, and until the price improves, matters between now and the marketing of the crop, there will be an increase in the volume of trade, of course. Uganda has always had the reputation of being financially sound, and this is imperative that we do not add to the increased taxation. We shall certainly do as we can to balance our budget.

What is the Government going to do if we cannot long enough to tell what we are entitled to know, or we must wait any longer? It is most to hope that the Chamber will press for full and definite answers to its questions, but that we do all we can to show that our expenditure is less than our income. We must take immediate steps to put our house in order, and each item will be useful to us, and have been by other countries.

It is well known that the civil service is too large, and that some size and importance of the various departments is not always necessary. Many men are doing jobs which are not necessary, and we see them whose job is to see that we can well do without all these. Sir. W. G. Williams, in his Report on the Uganda Economic Commission, recommends in a few unfortunate words, foremen of junior clerical posts in the majority of cases do very good work, but mighty little they is not going to solve our problems. We must do a much better job.

Sir. William Rivers, our Governor, will be gone shortly, and there will be a number of retirements in higher ranks of the Service in the not far distant future. Sir. Rivers is aiming at to abolish certain offices and to make fresh appointments as various officers retire, and to reduce the scale of salaries, allowances etc., paid to officers who were very often created by relatives of the present holder. Officers will not be given permanent appointment, and those who leave the Service can have no legitimate grievance as no one of them need fill a vacant place, nor that place is worth while to do so. There will be a reduction in the cost of salaries, allowances, and expenses, and in the case of fresh appointments, particularly in the more important official posts, on whom we spend a very large sum of money, in carrying them on their posts, and who could not be economic, common in the Government must be called to pay them the services of the past few years, or of their service.

There may be a considerable saving in the cost of food, and the rich landholders may be forced to pay more. Short term contracts will be given a lot in indirect taxation and the like, and the revenue will be very great. The new budget will be a budget which controls the spending of a household of 200,000 people.

There is a strong case as to the introduction of a new tax, and it is recommended that these changes be made for those who promoted and those charged with their enforcement. While every suggestion which is received and made for reduction of expenditure will be received in many cases acted upon, or of two or three members were no objection, and one of them was not agreed to, it was bad form, as which he argued. The Secretary of State for Finance said that there would not be any difficulty in getting some of us to say the last thing, and all in this some of us, we say the last word he can, and another must trust him to decide and not to go to the other end of the table. Please forgive the length of this letter.

Yours faithfully,
G. C. LISHMARL

Editor.

N.B.—Since the above letter was sent to me by the Times correspondent in Kampala, my address is:

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce, Government House, Entebbe, Uganda. The Uganda Protectorate is really a colony, and the expenditure is anticipated revenue rather than raising additional taxes, excepting customs and excise duties. With these measures, the situation is this: The Committee which was appointed in the end of the year 1930 to submit a budget for the expected financial year 1931-32, recommended a revenue of £1,380,000, for the new financial year, and with £1,000,000 for the capital account. The cotton crop will be 180,000 bales, and the value of African cotton is \$1.80. The Committee, besides drastic cuts in departmental expenditure, recommends cotton export duty of a minimum of 10/- per pound when a general licensing is above 50%, double the Native poll tax, increases in various licences and the trading licence for Africans; a new tax of 1d. per gallon on investments, and the possibility of introducing income-tax in conjunction with the existing Territorial, increased Customs duties on imports and exports, and the amalgamation of the Agricultural and Veterinary Services. It also says that, though the present local Government has attached note adds that the proposed new poll tax should be stopped pending further consideration and fears that the estimated revenue will not be reached. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has mentioned the preparation of the Budget on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, subject to the Government's note.

NOTES FROM OUR LETTERS

THE Nyanza and Poole and London Daily News, and the African Postmaster General's Office, have issued a circular letter to African storekeepers and traders, asking for nomination and that at the earliest opportunity to do so. This is done mainly to restrain the unnecessary rate of tax. The East African Government has ruled that a fair price to the labourer on this frontier is about 10s. per month, obtaining from him that rate unless his labour is to be obtained by Native labourers, and particularly Native workers are unusually well off when compared with European, considering the creative cost of living. A leading Native salary is 10/- per month.

There is considerable loss in Kenya that the new budget is so optimistic, particularly in the estimate of stocks available. I do not care what the apprehensions, for the highest point in trade matters would make a considerable difference in the African revenue. In this respect both Kenya and Uganda are extremely fortunate, as the goods on the shelves are the same, and everyone living in the town tend to mouth the same words in a monotone.

How can we obtain such things as what is beginning to面貌 beats me, and I am afraid that the date of the African Treasury's

Saint Peter's Worth Noting

...is the really Christian home life among the
owning classes, especially among the
white people. C.M.S. Report for 1930-31.

"I am sorry, said when asked if the Mass Resettlement have been successful in the Pechin range in Indonesia." "I believe," Rodger said, "that by the end of this year

...and I am decidedly better than I was before. I have been reading a great deal of history, and I have found it very instructive. I have also been reading a great deal of literature, and I have found it very interesting. I have also been reading a great deal of philosophy, and I have found it very stimulating.

Even when long as they are made efficient control are better than re-plantation. It is hardly necessary to say because it can not increase growth.

We want our officials to meet the masses in the street frequently, to talk with them and to get to know them less, instead of living in the atmosphere of a big barracks.

It is inconceivable that in the progress of civilization, in which electrical development will play such a prominent part, there will not be a steady and gradually increasing consumption of copper.

Mrs. A. Cheshire Beatty, addressing the Ringers Selection Trust League.

"Few people now, that in the terms monopoly the Rupeldan Railway Company is to be an exorbitant system free of charge to the public twenty or twenty-five miles to whatever place the line is taken to." — Mr. J. Stevenson, *Speaker to the Liverpool Met.*

We hope in the future that the Arusha line will be extended to Endoma and link up the Northern and Southern Railways. The connecting of the two railway systems is of much greater importance than construction of branch lines. The Engineers' Association is in agreement with Governor of Tanganyika.

"The action of the Legislature will be directed to the Defence Force Ordinance, which will be a decided hindrance instead of a help, because it will not allow men to be enlisted on members of the prescribed training," said Joseph A. Cranmer, D.S.O., 1st (Vermont) Battalion, Royal Canadian Infantry, at a meeting of the Royal Canadian Legion, in Ottawa, on Saturday.

... made out of fermenting palm juice, often given to babies, and 8% of my boys have drunk beer before coming to school. I rarely wear tobacco. Small boys are a menace to our boys, pulling them off the calm and self-satisfaction of old age.

Mr. W. B. Walker, Headmaster of Albertine High School, Uganda, Africa

What on earth can I do at a party?
Of course, the answer is immediately struck home
the picture somewhere or other Queen would not
be smiling at me and I would not be saying
absolutely stupid and ridiculous things which
several of you have already made for sale at such
shows as Sir Strangely Symes' *Gallery of Tan-
gible Antiquities*, *Breakfast Club*, *St. James's Antiques*, &
Shop.

EAST AFRICA

W.H.O.S.: W.H.O.

60-6M-Fried Rice



Since he left Yorkshire far over twenty years ago, he was born, Mr. Fred Roper, it has been full of accident's flowing away in London, in Canada, in Montreal, so keep him across the water took part in the Klondyke gold rush, he spent his time in the Arctic, and Shanghai, and Peking, and Tientsin, and Hong Kong, and passed with the Canadians along the Boer War.

After several days in a southern and northern
skirmish between the Kalash and their friends
and foes, the shooting and getting
of scalps was over, when after four days
a division landed in Ordubad in the Tadzhik
and the others entered the town of Chirchik the
same day.

On the 1st of January 1890 he offered
his services to the British Government, there were
no vacancies in the Indian Army, so he left for
the African continent, joining the British contingent in service
as a private, in charge of the military labour corps
before Durban, South Africa. After demobilisation he married
and the following year Kiptum started his participation
in the 1920 Gold Rush to the Northern Frontier of
Kenya, and he soon became a business man Nairobi and
an entrepreneur, cattle buyer, gradually changing his
lifestyle. He was originally a member of the best
regimental soldiers in British India, the 1st Battalion
Punjab Regiment, serving at the Nairobi Town Council.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. V. G. Davis, Director of Medical Services, has

again been given the rank of business leader as
she arrived in England.

Mr. H. J. Baker, District Officer in Nyasaland,
has returned home.

Mr. L. Woods and Miss J. J. Fowler were
recently married in Lubulu, Uganda.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan,
is returning to Khartoum very shortly.

Mr. S. S. Badal, President of the Uganda
Chamber of Commerce, is visiting India.

Mr. C. E. Lawley, one of the pioneers of Uganda,
recently celebrated his seventieth birthday.

Sir Alfred Sharpe has returned to England from
five weeks' absence in the south of France.

Mr. V. A. Beckles, M.C., Senior Agricultural
Chemist in Kenya, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. W. G. Dickworth is leaving Nairobi
shortly to take up missionary work in Uganda.

Captain R. Whitelhouse, R.N., is leaving England
shortly on one of his periodical visits to longer

Mr. F. K. Wilson, founder of Wilson Airways/
Kenya, came last week for Kenya's Imperial Airways

Mr. Ernest Watson, who for the past two years
has been in business in Jinja, has arrived home on
leave.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bawie,
former Nyasaland pioneers, on celebrating their silver
wedding.

Dr. George Reid and Mr. A. G. Barnes, who have been
re-elected Captain and Vice-Captain of the B.M.C.
Golf Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, the American aviators
who are back for Transvaal, accompanied by
Miss Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Farquharson, of the
Northern Rhodesian reached England last week to
spend a holiday on this side.

Mr. J. Maschweig, of the Survey and Registration
Department in Kenya, is leaving this country
for Mombasa early next month.

The "Crown and Cross" account of East
Africa by Mr. John Lamburn, author of "Tropic
Folliet," has just been published.

The deaths announced at the age of 80 in
of Mr. J. Turberville, District Commissioner
of Sierra Leone, who served in East Africa during the
War.

Mr. A. D. French, manager of the head of the
Imperial Tobacco Company, has arrived home
on leave, accompanied by Mrs. French.

Mr. J. A. Hall has been elected President of
the Malindi Garden Club, Nyasaland, of which Mr.
A. French is Vice-Secretary and Treasurer.

Congratulations to Mr. J. Hall, the newly
elected Mayor of Nairobi, and to Mr. "Tommy"
Wood, who has been elected Deputy-Mayor.

Monsieur Gresikan, who was responsible for the
planning of Harare, is now supervising the lay-
out of Gombe and Newnham, the new towns of Lake
Kivu.

Mr. G. C. Lomax, of Kampala, has, we are glad
to say, left the living home, and is now a man
laughing again, thanks to Dr. H. C. Sturz.

Mr. S. H. H. Wright, of King's College, London,
Uganda, will today address the annual Jewel
Festival of E.M.S. in Nairobi, about to leave this
country.

Mr. Edward Hill, Young, B.P.D.S.O., is to
address the Royal Empire Society at their con-
vention Street Hall on October 10, "The Balance
of Trade."

Mr. H. Hudson, whose retirement from the
Uganda Treasury Department has just been
gazetted, has served in the Provinces for the
last twenty years.

Mr. T. B. Barrett, formerly of Nyasaland and
Portuguese East Africa, has been paid to
compensation of £100 for his conviction and im-
prisonment at Mombasa.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Swaine, who has just
left England for Livingstone's Northern Rhodesia,
to take up his appointment as Town Planning Con-
sultant, has been £1000 Planning Consultant to the
Cheltenham District Council.

Comptroller Frank Chidley, the Nairobi business
man recently motoring between Nakuru and his
house at Njoro when his car completely overturned.
Fortunately he escaped injury.

Mr. C. H. Durban, of Messrs. Findlay, Durham,
and Co., shipping house, of East Africa
interests, left his settled property, valued at £200,
with net personalty of £1,775.

Mr. A. H. Redwell, who was responsible for the
construction of the railway line connecting
Mombasa to Nairobi, is expected to arrive in England in a few days.

Major D. G. H. Hunter, who was found dead in
his room in the Strand Hotel last night, only returned to
this country a few weeks ago from the States where
he had been engaged in business.

We regret to learn of the death in the early part of October of Mrs. David Johnson, who had for some time past been managing the Kivu Rivi Estate. She was almost the last to leave Nyasaland on holiday.

Mr. J. W. Smith recently left Nairobi. Smith effected 100 runs in 100 hours in a cricket match between "Papua" and "Commercials," the former team compiling 363 runs for 3 wickets.

Lord Ismay has resigned his seat on the council of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and also his directorships of the other companies in the Shaw, Savill group.

Mr. H. V. Bowes-Lyon, managing director of the Lancashire Dynamo and Motor Co. Ltd., and the British Cities Co. Ltd., left last week for a tour of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Among the passengers who travelled by air last week from East Africa were Messrs. Bradbury and Norton Matthews, both of whom flew from Kisumu to Croydon, and Messrs. Siegfried and Lindoncker, who made the journey from Port Said to Paris.

Mr. H. Odgaard, recently elected a director of the B.E.A. Permanent Building Society and Savings Bank, Ltd., which the other directors are Messrs. F. E. Williams, G. S. Thomas, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Hutchings, Mr. W. Gidlow, J. Ray and T. A. Wood.

Mrs. E. Nason, who has just concluded a visit to his coffee *strands* at Rusinga, says that there are now over a million coffee trees in Kivu, where the land is ideal for coffee. The depth of the black volcanic soil is up to three feet in places, underlain by red clay.

The second known instance of a boar's shooting the extinction zone of an aerie in East Africa occurred last week when Mr. Campbell, who had to make a forced landing at Njoro. It was reported that his propeller was smashed, but neither he nor any passenger, Mr. M. Marshall, survived the pinprick.

Captain D. E. Reilly has been re-elected President of the United Associations of Africa and Dr. J. G. L. Groomer has been re-elected Vice-President. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. G. G. G. G. and the Committee is composed of Mr. A. Schmid, Mr. Goodall, Powers, Mr. C. McWhirter, Mr. F. J. Mercurio, Brigadier-General L. Boyd-Moss, Mr. D. W. Wilson and Mr. G. G. G.

JUDGEMENTS

Mr. B. C. REED, a grateful thanks to his friends for their kind messages of sympathy in connection with his wife's illness. He is now well again at the time of her birthplace, District Hospital, Kitarama.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN TANZANIA

GENTLEMEN, now leaving East Africa, will undertake commissions in Salala and other districts of Tanganyika Territory. Address Box No. 219, East Africa, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

HOME LEADS

TO BE LET: charming houses, gentle Devon's Fowey, for six to nine months. All modern conveniences, lovely sea-gardens, one mile from the main station, less half time than by train to the seashore. Tel. No. 3000. DRA. J. K. J. in Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

We regret to learn of the death of Blantyre, Nyasaland, of Mr. W. J. Stevenson, who has been in business in the Protectorate for the past twenty years. An influential branch of the late Nasarwa family attended the interment, the interment being preceded by Masonic service.

The *Times*' special correspondent in Simla telegraphs that Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government of India, formerly Financial Secretary in the Sudan, and then a member of the Hilton-Simpson Commission to East Africa, has established a marked personal ascendancy in the Assembly during the first few days of the new session.

The death in Portuguese is announced of Mr. A. H. J. Dundas, one of the pioneers of Southern Rhodesia, and a young administrator at the time of the Matabelo rebellion in 1890, in which he did much fine work in relieving isolated pioneers and in organising the defence of Bulawayo, which, on account of the Jameson Raid, was at that time every shop of men and munitions.

The anniversary of the capture of Tabora by the Belgians during the East African Campaign was recently celebrated in Brussels by the *Conseil des Anciens Combattants de l'Armée Coloniale*, the guest of honour being Lieutenant-General Baron Tombeur de Tabora, who was then Commander of the Belgian Forces in East Africa at the time.

Among the Tanganyika passengers who have just reached London via the Cape were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. W. Baird, of the Veterinary Department; Mr. G. G. G. of the Posts and Telegraphs Department; Mr. J. G. G. of the Royal Engineers; the Veterinary Department; Mr. J. J. Manning, of Tanganyika Railways; Mr. E. G. Messelby, of the Veterinary Department; Mr. G. Stevenson, of the Surveyors Department; and Mr. C. G. Todd, Assistant Treasurer.

Congratulations to Captain J. L. Silcock, a local Tanganyika official, on his appointment as Chief Constable of Glasgow. Captain Silcock, who was selected from a long list of applicants, served in the Northern Rhodesian Police from 1914 to 1919, when he went on active service to East Africa. In 1917 he was appointed an Administrative Officer in Tanganyika, returning to the territory until 1923, when he decided to return to England on account of his wife's health. He was appointed Chief Constable of Chesterfield in that year, and two years later was made Chief Constable of the East Riding of Yorkshire. In 1926 he became Chief Constable of Sheffield.

Mr. George Powers, the Nairobi builder who is on his way back to Kenya, has been in East Africa for the past twenty-five years during which time he has been responsible for the erection of many of the leading villas in Nairobi. He has just completed the Prince of Wales's School at Kabete, has recently secured the contract for building the foundations of the Nairobi Law Courts which will replace the unsightly huts now occupied by the judiciary. Mr. Powers has for some time past been interested in aviation as a means of saving time in the supervision of building operations in different parts of the Colony, and during his short stay on this side has made inquiries for the most suitable scheme for his use.

REVIEW IN KENYA

*The Standard of Living in
Business Men's Kenya Group.*

We well know the difficulties which Messrs. G. B. Anderson, H. C. B. B. and H. B. Hamilton, W. F. Mitchell, T. E. S. and J. P. Tyson have expressed the time that we have had a Government which they have called a "Kenya Republic." Their breathless confidence in the Colony, assessed present weaknesses, suggests practical measures of reform and pleads for the dramatic issue of a popular opinion which will save and mean a wholly startling development in Kenya. The need is most urgent.

A Colony Second to None

From an agricultural point of view we have a country with possibilities second to none. We can grow maize, sisal, wheat, pulses, etc., and thanks to a fertile soil and a temperate climate, we can produce yields equal to any other part of the world and in excess of most countries. The diseases and pests at these have been controlled by men who have acquired treated knowledge of protection and control and our supplies are rich. It is probably true to say that *Kenya is a country in which one can invest cash in profitable crops by the right acre of either land or labour*.

What are the real essentials of successful agriculture? Let us take the question of prices. Is it possible to forego the fun? and that must be returned to profitable agriculture? Although there may be only a partial return to previous price levels, we must adjust our production and marketing on an improved basis. This will also be considerably increased.

The chief obstacles to successful agriculture under today's conditions are (1) land supply, (2) the needs of individual farmers, (3) inadequate capital, (4) local market, (5) inefficient live stock and mixed farming, (6) adherence to a one crop system, and (7) an administrative overhead constituting a very definite burden on the community.

To a really large程度, even individual occupancy has led to attempts to place usually large areas under cultivation. The effect has been no more than an overall excess. Intensive and intelligent methods on comparatively small areas, as far as to what extent the individual holdings could be contracted with, would go to all concerns.

Many farmers have been compelled to use their liquid assets for experimental work and thus add inadequate reserves and had recourse to heavy mortgages to assist development. In the ordinary course, such a state of affairs would render itself as new settlers arrive and existing holdings are subdivided. The need for a regular, however, is too urgent to rest solely upon the banks for translation. A scheme needs to be devised.

To Double the Settling Population.

Such a scheme should aim at *double the number of persons in the Colony*. Such a scheme should be the first step in the settlement of the Colony. It should facilitate the transfer of surplus land from settlers. It should assist others by loan and loans to take up this land. It should be undesirable that, in the time being, the position should be to expand in the direction of further areas of growing and developing land.

Consequently, for extensive areas may be adequate for reduced areas. Long-term loans at reasonable rates of interest are essential to the general agricultural development.

monthly income from butter, eggs, poultry, fruit, novelties, honey, and so forth. Equally important product locally manufactured is put upon the market in competition with imported goods it meets with an hymenopterical comparison. Every opportunity should be given to launch a campaign by publicity, frequent and example-directed to encourage a policy of "Buy Kenya Goods."

There is a growing recognition within the Colony and abroad that many attractions this country could offer the retired citizen and many other professional or

commercial man. The opportunities for a growing and substantial population in the most suitable area should be greatly increased. Climate is hardly as bad as is often said in any part of the world. Living conditions are obtainable in these countries as modern civilised life is able in our towns, while for those who prefer country residence, shooting, fishing, which draws people from all parts of the world, and our fishing has only just begun to be known by the tourists, at the moment.

Our intention is to have camps available for sure, and its purpose would bring some 10,000,000 tourists annually, and searching for an inhabitable place in the world, we find that Kenya provides the attraction without any difficulty looking for.

Even at the earliest possible stage afforded by Government and Minerals to encourage the establishment of industries which should be assisted by grants of land on long and easy terms of payment, or even to the extent of free grants; or provision of cheap labour by special rate of concession made in various directions.

Closer Settlement

Closer settlement will have to be adopted if we are to look after itself. Consequently we consider both settlement and publicity should be the duty of the Ministry of a Government Department, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Natural Resources and Finance would tell. Assuming that the responsibilities were vested in this Department were agriculture, industry, commerce, closer settlement, publicity, the designation of departments, and so on, would appear to be more suitable.

The dangers attend a one-crop system of agriculture, not to emphasise market forces, but effect one commodity directly to a much greater extent than other commodities, natural pests play the one crop, the owners unaffected, and above all one crop farming is a much more difficult system to finance, the returns usually being obtained annually than a system of mixed crops combined with, say, live stock, and dairying, giving weekly and monthly revenue. An excellent idea the farmers' *Self-something every day*.

As a possible means of greatly increasing our local market by population increase, we suggest it through deep geological surveys. This could be done in the most favourable circumstances. Within the known areas of mineral areas, and to our borders in Mwingi, and Uraza, as well as in the Lorian, Ong'o, are we justified in assuming that Kenya is barren of geological wealth? A discovery of minerals in payable quantities would hasten the solution of many of our economic problems. It would definitely that Kenya cannot possess minerals, we should know where we are.

Administrative Overhead

Another question of administration overhead can be attacked from more than one angle. We believe the most important is so to increase the trade and wealth of the country that the administrative overhead is more in the ratio of capacity. The Native Reserves would readily lead to greater expenditure of educational services of an agricultural and livestock nature. The export value of shade dried hides is 13% to 10% above sun-dried hides. The average value of Native skins and hides for the past three years has been slightly more than £100 per annum of these only about 10% are shade dried. Consequently if all hides were to be dried and the additional revenue to the country could be £100,000 in the neighbourhood of £100,000 could what is the usual corollary? As the Native wealth increases the demand for local commodities, contributing social and domestic bonds will increase the value of Customs and Railway revenue and go a long way to cover the administrative overhead.

It is necessary for the factory to handle surplus Native cattle would give added material to the wealth of the country by its products, but would leave some of the more congested areas of their surplus stock, and so permit the regeneration of land rapidly being turned to dairy. We consider the establishment of a Native factory of major importance.

The need for drastic reduction in the cost of administrative overhead is indicated by the recruitment of certain ranks of the Civil Service is an urgent need. It would form an attractive field for many of the young generation of Kenyans ready to leave schools, it would afford them an opportunity to study the local area already endowed with an intimate knowledge of the Native language and customs, and would render possible a substantial economy in local passage and pay.

Research work must never be relaxed. Problems connected with the control of pest and diseases affecting the animal and vegetable kingdom and the protection

(Continued on page 4)

PROTEST AGAINST LIGHTERAGE AGREEMENT.

WHICH THE GOVERNMENT IS ABOUT TO SIGN.

East African Agent in London, Secretary Office.

STRONG protests against the signing of the Tanganyika Lighterage Agreement were voiced by the Tanganyika Association at the meeting of the East African Chamber of Commerce held yesterday. The London Chamber of Commerce, which, when it was resolved to ask the Colonial Office to cable to the Government to demand its signature until the public had an opportunity of considering the terms of the agreement.

Major Walsh considered the matter had been very badly handled in London and Tanganyika had not been given the information given in the local Government and a copy of which was received from the strongest Government support. The Tanganyika sisal growers had been invited by the Government who had inherited this scheme from his predecessor to suggest means for an alternative scheme of lighterage in time to do so, and it was obviously necessary for them to know the exact terms of the existing draft agreement. The Governor had no objection. The Chief Secretary had no objection. The General Manager of Railways had no objection. The Attorney-General agreed, and he had no objection provided the other parties had no objection. But Sir Amphrey also had no alternative scheme or substitute. From their refusal people deduced that there must be something sinister in the agreement.

Reasons for Publication of Contract.

When the public asked for the terms of the Dar es Salaam lighterage agreement to be published we refused on the grounds that the Ugandan agreement had not been published. Amid laughter he added that none official in Tanganyika was so much more virile than those in Uganda that they would not be asking until they discussed the agreement. The terms should be made public before the agreement was signed, not afterwards (see page 1). The public should also know exactly what taxes were to be paid by Government on exportation with commercial cargo.

In response to Mr. Amphrey Jaggett, the Chairman declared that the most important aspect of the subject was that the executive Government was arranging for Government property belonging to the people resident in the country to be used by certain people to carry on the work of lighterage, an approach to the question of taxation. In the case of the majority of the grain produced in Tanganyika, no railways had been paid for by the country, so rail rates were open to discussion in the first place. Certain conditions of the Dar es Salaam agreement should be subject to public consideration. That principle was "on for greater importance" than the actual rates to be charged. It would be quite unreasonable for the Government to fail to disclose the terms of the contract.

Settler Tax on Imports for Great Britain.

Mr. Charles Kemp, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Nairobi, who was warmly welcomed by the Chamber, said that his visit to Tanganyika had been a most interesting one, and that British manufacturers would shortly increase their East African exports. Since 1908 the latter had maintained the largest share of the market for the cotton goods imported from England and Germany. Now was as good reason to believe that England would sharply overshadow much lost trade in cotton goods. In many lines the Native

market in East and British goods were preferred to ours, for instance, that British goods were preferred to our foreign article and were more popular. Through the medium of the article is now selling at a premium to us. Very confidentially he had been assured that the English firms had in the last six months shown a significant tendency to the territory, and that by this utilization of sterling British trade would be advantaged in those markets, while, on the other hand, higher steaming prices would be reflected in coffee, sisal, sugar, and other East African produce sold here.

Speaking of Uganda and French Somaliland, the Secretary gave a detailed analysis of British trade with the Eastern African territories and he explained how the secretaries of the Chamber, while loudly denouncing British trade with Uganda had not done so seriously. The apparent decrease being due solely to the new habit of Uganda merchants of replenishing their stocks from wholesale in Mombasa rather than direct from this country.

Railway Rates on Cotton Were Reduced.

Now the term "new" railway in railway rates and ocean freights on cotton exported from Uganda, the Chairman argued, an important incentive could be given to the peasant growers to continue their cultivation. Four years ago the Section Board demanded that Uganda railways make a steady comparison to make temporary reductions of 25 per cent. charges on cotton exports and such a reduction was acceptable to all the major buyers, to say nothing of the smaller ones. It was more than ungrateful to the railways to have been told by the said firms that they were not prepared to do this. He said that the next year, or the year after, to establish records for another hundred loads, the acreage was up to 30,000 to 35,000 acres, or between 50,000 and 60,000 acres, and the agreement to the Railways to maintain so great an amount of output was obvious, and there was every reason to think that the price of cotton going to great countries, particularly to Britain, which was now interested, would be not less than 10/- per cwt.

He said that the railways had agreed to give a reduction of 25 per cent. on all cotton sent to Britain, and that the

agreement was between 50,000 and 60,000 acres, and the

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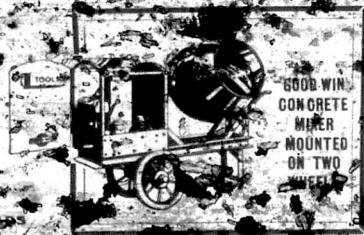
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