

EAST AFRICA

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

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF EAST AFRICA.

The problems of East Africa in general and of Kenya in particular have received much discussion in the British press during recent years and are undoubtedly destined to evoke still greater public comment in the future. A country whose interest first really awakened by the East African Campaign has grown as a result of the publicity given to the reports of the Orange Free Commission, the Duke and Duchess of York, Sir Hector Young Commission, the Duke of Wales, and the Duke of Gloucester, the constantly increasing company of expeditions sent to the continent, and each way has East Africa been kept well in the public mind, though knowledge of the real facts remains an impression of an important new Dominion is being gradually made of lands which only yesterday were regarded as "inter-tribal warfare" and "savage." Citizens of the British Empire in Kenya have at times been surprised recently come under the notice of those at home, but ninety out of ten of them would probably be glad to see the charges laid, and most certainly not been sufficient to make the impression that British rule in East Africa are as good as British settlers anywhere else which is to say that those sportsmen who

believe in fair play and disdain to oppress the underdog, that it may be noted, was the judgment of the Orange Free Commission, and Sir Hector Young Commission, some of which hesitated to criticise when criticism seemed to its members to be desirable.

In this issue we publish, with acknowledgments to a South African newspaper, a record of some of the main impressions left by a visit to Kenya Colony on the part of Mr. J. H. Homey, one of the ablest men of the sub-continent, who, it will be seen, emphasises the fundamental difference between the dual policy of East Africa and the colour bar of South Africa, believes that Kenya will in time have to face a much more serious "poor white" problem than the Union, and foresees many obstacles in the path of the establishment of a permanent white civilisation on the highland belt of East and Central Africa. "White" exports of wide East African expansion, he does not attempt to dogmatise, but as a South African he hopes that the experiment of European settlement may prove successful in the generations to come, which can hardly be of such high quality as the generation which pioneered the way, and which, as the extracts in this issue from the latest agricultural census report show, has in a brief span of years accomplished a wonderful work of development. With the greater use of labour-saving devices, increased knowledge on the part of the suffer and improved means of transport and marketing, all seems, however, a very reason to hope that progress may be continued so that a few decades hence the productivity of the territories may be immensely more than it is to-day.

East Africa is, we believe, only at the threshold of its development. The phenomenal growth of Native cotton planting in Tanganyika during the past five years will, we anticipate, be matched in the next five by the output of coffee, groundnuts, cotton, and other crops in Tanganyika Territory, while the exploitation of the boundless mineral resources of Northern Rhodesia promises speedy development of a country whose some sound mining engineers have described as "the richest in what may be believed to be the world." As indicated in these pages last week by Sir William Humber, who, with his wife, will experience of cotton growing, was written in terms of the greatest enthusiasm of the British scheme which give the provision of funds for well-planned works and the terms of such financial assistance outlined a few days ago by the Prime Minister of Great East African importance, the dependence will in the near future increase immensely their contribution to the wealth of the world.

LABOUR'S VIEW OF TROPICAL AFRICA

Government controlled by the African inhabitants.

Part of the Labour and Socialist International.

In the African territories generally the inhabitants are not yet in a position to govern themselves. In many places, e.g. Kenya a grant of self-government in the full sense would merely mean that as in Southern Rhodesia the Native inhabitants would fall under the domination of the white settlers, who, having already acquired economic pre-eminence, would also usurp all political power. The white settler is in a position to demand the full sense of self-government in the full sense would be disastrous.

In most places, were the British Government to grant to these African territories political power, it would be seized by local groups of white adventurers and used for the exploitation of the Natives. More over, the British administration of these territories, with its legislative and Native organs, of which many have been destroyed, and the Native institutions have not yet been educated to deal with the new conditions introduced by these territories. The sudden abandonment of the African would lead to complete anarchy. The policy to be pursued at the present is the preparation as rapidly as possible of the African peoples for self-government. This can be done by—

(a) Preventing political power falling into the hands of the immigrant minorities, who will use it for the furtherance of their own political and economic interests. Accordingly, the general legislative and executive power should remain completely in the hands of the Supreme Government, responsible to Parliament. This responsibility should be carefully guarded and equally applied. No measure of responsible government should be granted to these territories unless and until it is certain that the government will be responsible to and controlled by the African inhabitants.

(b) The general and political education of the inhabitants by means that should aim at making them as rapidly as possible capable of understanding and dealing with the political, economic, and social conditions of the modern world, which are the result of the penetration of Africa by European civilisation.

While the principle of trusteeship for Natives, in Kenya and elsewhere, should always pending the completion of this educational process, animate the administration, and the interests of the indigenous inhabitants should be and remain paramount, immigrants should, as among themselves, enjoy complete equality with each other, and where electoral institutions exist the franchise should be general and equal and the electoral roll a common one, with mixed electorates, to the entire exclusion of communal or community franchises, whether similar or different. The latter, whilst tending to establish and preserve racial prejudice, arrogance, and domination, have also the effect of perpetuating and emphasising racial and communal differentiation.

These views, taken from the official report of the Labour and Socialist International, were first published some months ago, may prove of general interest to those who probably realise the truth of the views of the Labour circles for the adoption of which will lead to the realisation with the least delay of the day of Natives' self-government and thus able to see the foundations of the independence of Colonial peoples in East Africa. It has no conceivable Party political or sectarian interests, especially in view of the fact that the General Election is to be held next month.

The Principle of Trusteeship

We believe that in the mandated territories under the British Empire the provisions of the respective Mandates are, on the whole, strictly observed, and full reports given, but in some cases, particularly in the Tanganyika (formerly German East Africa), the powerful and powerful agitation, both in the colonies and in England, in favour of treating the territory as a part of the British Empire, restricting the access of foreigners to the territory, and applying its Native policy to that of the neighbouring purely British Colonies. Labour opposes this agitation and is in favour of an explicit understanding that the sovereignty in mandated territories is vested in the League of Nations.

The adoption of the mandate system under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations makes it necessary to consider, even in the case of British Dependencies, the possibility of some kind of international control. It is under Article 22 the Mandate system is, of course, only applied to the late German colonies. But it is applied because the League Conference adopted the principle which has already been put forward by Labour, namely that the well-being and development of the peoples of African territories is a sacred trust of civilisation, and that the European States administering the territories must be considered only as trustees of Mandates answerable for their conduct to the civilised world.

Unless this is done, and the profession of Article 22 honestly carried out by the League and its Mandatories, the system must have great effect upon the status of European States as non-mandated African colonial territories. The implications of the mandate system and its honest fulfilment must be so important that it would be for all concerned but practically impossible for any State to refuse to accept in non-mandated territory the same obligations as are accepted under the Mandates.

The principle of trusteeship under a board of Nations cannot be applied arbitrarily to particular pieces of territory, it must be extended to cover all tropical Africa, and ultimately the right of the community of nations to supervise the disposal of the trust of the obligations of its trust must be frankly recognised.

The European Policy

What may be called the European policy favours the economic development of the country by European planters and planters through the use of or forced Native labour. It confines the white population to Reserves and gives to that population the majority of the title even within the Reserves. It depletes the Reserve, it sells or leases to European planters and individuals immense areas of land, it encourages and assists European syndicates and individuals to procure Native labour. It does not attempt to encourage and assist the Natives to make beneficial use of the land in their own right, and it nearly always leads to the degradation of the Native. It does not attempt the creation of a self-respecting race of Natives, but it secures in their possession of the land the virtual abolition of the race of people who are employed, and it is a policy which this policy is being applied in Kenya, Eastland, of these territories, Southern Rhodesia, and the Colon of South Africa.

The methods by which pressure is brought to bear upon the Natives to make them work for European employers are as follows—

(1) The power and influence of Government officials, and the money through which who are paid by the

Government and the... used to apply pressure in the same direction... chemically... advised...
 described as encouragement...
 Sir E. S. Phipps... the strongest...
 made the following declaration...
 "I will be glad to make it... that such...
 is the policy of the Administration... Government...
 expects every administrative officer to...
 encourage every... within their...
 on the lands which have been opened up... the...
 (2) Various forms of...
 from time to time added to the above...
 (3) The position of a...
 of any kind obtainable by a Native in...
 on condition of a certain number of...
 (4) Breach of labour... is made a criminal...
 offence. The offender is...
 process being facilitated by the...
 identification papers, with finger prints, and...
 made by the employer...
 The general effects of the European...
 where it has been adopted in a...
 degree, has been that the population...
 areas has declined, that famines are frequent, and...
 that tubercular, venereal, and other...
 rapidly spreading, largely owing to the...
 of workers on a scale unknown before...
 unrest also flares up locally from time to time...

Practical Policy for the Present

A practical policy for the present and the near future is to be founded on:

- (a) A code of native rights for all such Dependencies, particularly with regard to land, labour, and taxation.
- (b) International labour legislation, to raise the conditions of retained workers. The International Labour Organisation to deal with coloured as well as white workers. Liberty for coloured workers to join trade unions.
- (c) Governmental control over all... investments in Colonial lands, where costly machinery, experts, etc., are required; the Government should supply the necessary capital, encourage the use of machinery by the Natives, and educate them, through the use of the land.
- (d) Independent native production to be encouraged, as in West Africa, as opposed to the plantation system. The abolition of all the means used to bring pressure to bear on Natives to choose particular kinds of occupation.
- (e) Encouragement of cooperative associations for selling Native produce, supervising quality, enabling Natives to purchase their requirements collectively and individually at fair prices, and to obtain capital. Such associations to be controlled by the Government as far as the necessities until native members are sufficiently trained and educated to take over entirely.
- (f) Encouraging and actively cooperating with Native labour in the formation of trade unions, in the development of pioneer works, in the...
 International Federation of Trade Unions, and in the raising and maintenance of labour standards by the I.L.O. and the League of Nations.

Economic Imperialism Denounced

There is no doubt that the original ideas of those who successfully preached a doctrine of Imperialism for profit have proved to be largely illusions; the original Imperialists laid immense stress on the need of acquiring secure markets, on the principle that trade follows the flag. For example, the market which Britain, for instance, has secured for her products in Africa, by the acquisition of her four Dependencies on the West Coast and her four on the East, is relatively negligible. Her exports to these eight possessions in 1915 were valued at about £1,000,000, or only about 1% of her total exports. Her exports to French West Africa were much larger than those to...
 Zaire, Madagascar, Sierra Leone,

Gambia taken together, and were nearly equal to her exports to Kenya and Uganda. Britain exported nearly £3,000,000 worth of goods to Portuguese East Africa, while she exported only £5,000,000 to the whole of her own West African possessions. Her exports to these same were 50% more than to the whole of British and West African possessions.

The protectionist... of course, that the Colonial markets cannot be secured to the Mother Country except by protection, and that the British have not secured the markets for their African possessions because of the policy of free trade. This is not an argument which will appeal to Socialists, or to the internationalists, who have more than once declared its opposition to all protectionist measures in Colonies. Such protectionist measures in Colonies, themselves, is against the interests of the Colonies themselves and is a menace to the peaceful economic and national development of the world. And in practice such colonial protectionism has proved only partially successful, as is possible, as France has shown on the north and west coasts of Africa, to reserve a large part of a Colonial market for the Mother Country by protective measures. But experience shows that the amount which protection can do to alter the course of trade is very limited. After twenty years of protectionist Imperialism, from 1885 to 1905, it can be proved from statistics that in Algeria and Tunis France has succeeded in creating a market for French goods which took about 5% of all the commodities exported by France.

Possession of Colonies of Little Importance

The importance of the African Colonies on the East and West Coasts to Britain is shown by the fact that they supply her with less than 2% of her total imports, and that her imports from the Argentine are over three times larger than from her eight African possessions.

The possession of Colonies has proved of little or no importance to the workers and manufacturers of the Mother Country. Their demand for industrial products has been negligible compared with that of other countries, so that they have done little to increase employment or production. As sources of raw materials for industry in times of peace, they have no importance, for the capitalist company which works tin in Africa, or produces rubber in Asia will sell as readily to an Englishman as to a Frenchman, to a Frenchman as to a German. The real profits of economic Imperialism have gone and still go to the financier or group of financiers and to the individual planter. It is the few people who finance the opening of a successful tin mine or the planting of a rubber estate who make profits from the exploitation of Asiatic and African territories. It is true that these people tend in each case to be nationals of the Imperialist power which owns the territory, but this is not always completely, or necessarily, the case.

The profits of the economic development of these territories under capitalism have therefore gone mainly to small groups of European or American capitalists. The system is opposed to all Socialist principles and ideals. The Socialist demands that primarily the economic development shall be in the interests of the Native inhabitants and that the profits shall go to the Native communities. This can only be secured by those measures described elsewhere, through which the land and natural resources remain the property of the Native community, and Government either directly supervises the development or encourages the economic development by the Natives.

HOW KEPYA IS PROGRESSING.

Points from the Agricultural Census.

THE British Agricultural Census for the Colony and Protectorate, under which has reached us, covers the area under which is a most interesting and worthy document, the study of which can be cordially recommended only to settlers and potential settlers, but also those publicists who lose no opportunity of attacking that British officials and British settlers are united in an unshakable alliance to free the African from the land in Kenya to force upon him the wage-slave for the European settler, who would deny him adequate areas in which to like his own life cultivate his own soil, and graze his own stock. Such critics should note the following table:

	Acre
Native Reserves (including Masai Extension) ...	30,826,200
Forest Reserves ...	12,562,400
Land reserved for game and hunting ...	6,200,446
Land surveyed into farms and available for alienation ...	29,720
Government Reserves (outposts, quarantines, etc.) ...	193,760
Townships and Township Reserves ...	179,200

Thus, of a total area of more than 41 million acres, nearly 31 million are reserved in perpetuity for Native use.

European Settlement.

And what of European settlement? The total area under occupation by Europeans at the end of July last is given as 4,966,346 acres, an increase of 5.43% in the twelve months, during which period the number of occupiers has risen to 1,971, equivalent to a 30.36% increase, compared with increases of 5.90%, 6.72%, 3.70%, and 5.37% in the four previous years. It is calculated that seventy-eight occupiers died or left the Colony during 1928, and that the number of new occupiers was 148. The number of occupiers does not, of course, mean the number of holdings, or the number of Europeans on the land, a census of European employed on agricultural holdings having shown a return of 2,807, an increase of 185 over the previous year's figures.

The following table showing the ratio of acres under cultivation to the total acreage occupied, reflects sustained progress:

Year	Total occupied area	Total area cultivated	Total area under crops at July 31	Total area cultivated at July 31	Percentage cultivated
1928	4,966,346	592,730	525,421	67,309	13.51
1927	4,737,970	512,543	438,035	74,508	10.82
1926	4,587,820	468,854	401,031	67,823	10.81
1925	4,400,523	392,638	329,331	63,307	8.88
1924	4,319,733	346,988	297,337	49,651	8.28

Having regard to the intrusion in the total occupied area of extensive areas, entirely or almost entirely pastoral, the figure of 10.82% under cultivation is considered by the Director for Agriculture to be a satisfactory position at this stage of the Colony's development. The average cultivated per occupier is 302 acres, as against 32 acres per occupier over the 1927 period, and allowing a basis of six acres per head of stock, and three acres per head for sheep and goats, the development per occupier on an account of 100 acres of stock and 300 goats, respectively, the area occupied per head per acre therefore averages 12.76 acres.

30.4% of the area under cultivation in the Census was devoted to maize, 15.7% to wheat, and 11.1% to coffee.

Over 34,000 Acres Under Coffee.

A further increase of 9,511 acres is returned as planted in July 31, 1928, this being the highest

annual increase yet recorded. The total area now stands at 34,775 acres. 820 planters submitted returns representing 4.6% of all the European population in the Colony. The following table shows progress made during the past five years:

Year	1 year	2 years	3 years	Percentage increase per cent.
1928	24,498	25,692	33,884	12.08
1927	21,721	25,581	27,270	8.19
1926	22,888	22,307	23,753	5.85
1925	20,224	17,713	21,203	8.47
1924	27,883	13,200	18,902	14.01

The total quantity of "clean" coffee produced was 223,621 cwt., and of *ibuhli* 52,621 cwt., or a total of 276,242 cwt.

Sisal and Sugar Cane.

The area under sisal increased by 20,690 acres, equivalent to 20.60%, compared with 18.30% in the previous year, and was the greatest annual increase so far recorded in this industry, the estimated production of which for the year 1927-28 is given at 305,000 cwt. A comparative table of cultivation and export shows:

Year	Area under sisal	Exports Cwt.
1927-28	48,621	290,190
1926-27	27,921	340,988
1925-26	26,770	276,400
1924-25	35,710	258,772
1923-24	27,173	207,873

The substantial increase in cultivation is clear evidence of the progress of the sisal industry. The area under sugar cane was 31,192.84 acres, 9.40% more than the 28,488.50 acres, of 1927, compared with the previous year. During the year 22,207 cwt. of crystallised sugar, valued at £31,498, were exported from the Colony, importations of sugar are stated to have dropped to a negligible quantity.

Tea Culture.

Year	Area under tea	Crystallised sugar Cwt.
1927-28	3,408	127,034
1926-27	2,811	106,748
1925-26	2,811	106,748
1924-25	6,550	257,200

The area under tea is given as 32,250 acres, compared with 30,250 acres in the previous year, and it is estimated that 4053 acres will be planted during the succeeding year. 33,400 lb. of tea were produced in 1928, during which year factory prepared tea was produced in the Colony for the first time. The comparative table gives the following particulars of tea areas and production:

Year	Area under tea	Crystallised sugar Cwt.
1927-28	3,408	127,034
1926-27	2,811	106,748
1925-26	2,811	106,748
1924-25	6,550	257,200

Labour.

The table showing an average number of men, women and children employed in agricultural and pastoral labour during the twelve months ending July 31, 1928, is as follows:

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total
1928	83,000	4,000	12,200	99,200
1927	78,500	4,000	12,200	94,700
1926	77,800	4,000	12,200	94,000
1925	77,800	4,000	12,200	94,000
1924	66,700	4,000	12,200	82,900

The average number of units of labour employed in 1928 is estimated at 114,500, this figure being

FUNDS FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

Premier Proposes Loans free of Interest

In his speech last week in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Drury said with regard to the General Election campaign of the Conservative Party was opened, the Prime Minister said of colonial development:

"Overseas, and particularly in Africa, we have territories of vast potentiality, and we want to help them to develop. We have done something, we have done something through the Imperial and East African Loans, and it is our policy to have been to see that further capital is forthcoming in the most convenient form as the need arises, and to give time for Colonies which are in a common finance their own development. But, as I said, we are not content with the present rate of progress, and further measures are required."

The interest charged on the loan for a colony while work is under construction, while they are still unproductive, is often too heavy for the Colony in its present state to bear. What militates against early development and so we should provide out of Imperial funds such sums as are required, within a maximum to be fixed, for our needs, but it is not essential in the way of giving the Colonies what I have spoken to today the interest in the next few years of unfruitful schemes which otherwise might be postponed and in any other way assist them to mature. We propose to establish a fund for the Imperial and East African Loans, and we advise the Government of the most profitable use of the money resources of the development of our African territories."

"It is an excellent loan for the East African Colonies, whose public leaders have been pleading for such assistance for years past, in fact, ever since it was recommended by the Ormsby Gore Commission. It may be recalled that the Hilton-Young Commission also emphasises the urgent need for better means of developing our vast African resources."

GERMANY DEMANDS HER COLONIES!

Germany was obdurate as ever, she declared defiantly through the mouth of her negotiator, Dr. Kaehlig, that she can pay even the greatly reduced reparations figures which she now offers only if her former possessions are returned to her. More than ten years after the Armistice the world has thus given one more proof of the determination of our ex-enemies to avoid their obligations as far as possible. Dr. Kaehlig was, as we pointed out long ago, one of Germany's leading colonial propagandists. His plea for the return of the German Colonies is wrapped up in the following phrases:

"The fact must be taken into account that in order to maintain and develop her industrial production Germany is obliged to a much greater extent than the other industrial nations of Europe to export raw materials from her colonies. The result of the war has been that the national economy of Germany is far as raw materials are concerned, in a very undesirable position and she has been deprived of the raw materials which she has her own sources of supply in her colonies. These losses have brought to the German economy an extremely heavy burden on the commerce and industry of the Reich. It is not possible to assume that the German economy is in a position to build up her own raw materials source of raw materials and the space which she has developed with the aid of her own means of production and her own resources under her own hand."

Which is interpreted as the same as the German saying "I will not be black and white!"

of casual daily workers, the monthly average being substantially increased in the numbers of men and children employed and a slight increase in women workers. A plentiful supply of labour appears to have been available in most districts, though reports of shortage are recorded from the past few months.

Value of Agricultural Exports

The following table shows the total value of agricultural exports of the produce of Kenya exported from the season August-July during the past five years:

1927-28	£1,022,902	1922-23	£44,106
1926-27	1,252,911	1921-22	759,916
1925-26	1,278,000	1920-21	846,302
1924-25	2,009,745	1919-20	609,080
1923-24	1,849,467		

Thus the agricultural exports of Kenya for 1928 show a further increase of 35% over the previous year. The value of the agricultural exports of Kenya for the year ending July 31, 1924, was £1,000,025, compared with £400,316 in 1919.

Indian Agricultural Implements

The following table shows the value of the agricultural implements of the Indian community in Kenya for the year ending July 31, 1924, compared with the value of the implements of the Indian community in Kenya for the year ending July 31, 1923:

Value of implements in the area occupied by the Indian landowners	£4,177
Value of implements of Indian landowners	£2,244
Value of implements of Indian landless labourers	£1,933
Value of implements of Indian landless labourers in the area occupied by the Indian landowners	£1,980

Value of agricultural implements of the Indian community in Kenya for the year ending July 31, 1923: £1,600,000.

8,800 tons of sugar were produced in Kenya for export in the period under review.

Labour-Saving Devices

Among the appliances are to be found particulars of agricultural implements, the possession of which, compared with the year 1923, is as follows: 332 motor ploughs, 275 motor ploughs, 1,210 in 1923; 2,758 in 1925; 5,800 cultivators, 6,507 in 1923; 2,244 in 1925; 1,836 planters and sowers, 3,307 in 1923; 2,287 in 1925; hand threshing machines, 441 in 1923; power threshing machines, 426 in 1923; 730 hand threshing machines, 347 in 1923; 307 in 1925; 1,035 in 1925; 635 electric and hydraulic machines, 1,102 tractors, 1,170 in 1923; 3,062 4-wheeled wagons and trolleys, 1,035 in 1923; 1,095 2-wheeled carts, 2,007 in 1923; 305 churns, 301 in 1923; 333 separators, 301 in 1923; 405 seed-making plants, 209 in 1923; 749 coffee pulpers, 402 in 1923; 382 coffee dryers, 114 in 1923; 124 hullers or peelers and polishers, 118 in 1923; 39 coffee graders, 24 in 1923; 613 in 1925; 376 scutching wheels, 850 in 1923; 37 sisal factories, 27 in 1923; 510 in 1925; 174 cattle dipping tanks, 118 in 1923; and 104 sheep dipping tanks, 86 in 1923.

In such fashion are Kenya settlers equipping themselves for increased production. Unfortunately, as we have repeatedly stated, British manufacturers of agricultural machinery are exploiting their vision and energy the excellent opportunities offered by the East African Dependencies. Why the publication of the above facts stimulate greater enterprise on the part of British business!

Subscribe to "EAST AFRICA"

EAST AFRICA'S RECORD

A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S MEMORIES.

AN ICHT'S RECAPITULATION of the record of ten years' adventures as a war correspondent, Colonel John James C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.M.C., of his acquaintance with several men who have greatly influenced the course of East African development, their military and political careers in Africa in which they have been actively engaged, the Sirdar. Of that country, the pleasant surprises, for during Kitchener's time he was the first newspaper "scoop" by writing the account of the battle of Omdurman to London daily, and the only other correspondent to do so.

By the Hendersons I learned the Sirdar's opinion on his last work, the attack on the camp in the dictating machine, which was the first of his complete wireless messages. The Sirdar's physical weakness, that will not overcome, I liked in the shadow, had observed with movement the Sirdar's bivouac. A steamer was ready at the river and ready to start downstream to the first cable office the moment the Sirdar's dispatch was finished. I recalled the fact that Alingate had warned me that the steamer for the wireless messages would not be released until some time following dawn. My own wireless, already prepared and sent, complete, hurried to the shore to get it on the water. The Sirdar's dispatch, which was being handed in an envelope with any necessary orders to allow no one on board without his authority. It seemed hopeless.

At the Sirdar's bivouac, I was struck. Alingate had read it over to his Chief, who had signed his approval. How would the Sirdar go down to the steamer. It was handed to an A.D.C.—Watson, if memory does not fail. I hope so, as I watched these developments from the shadow of the black darkness that held the city. Then I saw Watson summon a Sudanese orderly who likewise was sitting in the shadow. The man had a leather satchel slung over his shoulder. Watson put the dispatch in the satchel. The orderly saluted and started off towards the river.

An impulse seized me. The brain works quickly in an emergency. It was a gambler's chance. Avoiding the circle of light thrown by the Sirdar's lamp, I hastened after the orderly, who had already disappeared into the darkness.

Omdurman is a point in a isolated zone of authority. The man heard and stopped. Presenting a faded paper, I said, "Bahar," which is the local Arabic for "steamer."

The orderly took the message, put it into his satchel, saluted, and passed away into the darkness.

The audacity and yet the simplicity of the affair for the moment took my breath away. I had burnt my boats. Either I had brought off a great enterprise, or I could be faced with journalistic failure, I stumbled back to my bivouac with the Irish E.O. out, and a strong physical resistance immediately gave out. I fell asleep, caring little whether my boxes were burned or not. The first part of the message was delivered, and a second part of the eastern Telegraph Company's cable immediately after the Sirdar's final dispatch. I resolved never to get a soldier's means by which my message was so easily in the wires until I retired from the profession of journalism. From this resolve I never deviated. The story would not be first in the news.

That incident is a good index to the quick-witted manner in which Colonel James overcame difficulties.

For Mr. Amery he has great admiration. Both for representing *The Times* during the South African War, and a message smuggled out of Ladysmith by Colonel James reached Estcourt, which was itself temporarily invested, and came into the hands of Mrs. Amery, who, even the embodiment of resourceful gallantry, immediately rode through the Boer investment lines during the night and put the dispatch on the wires at Pietermaritzburg. As a result of Amery's prompt and plucky action, *The Times* had a long lead from inside Ladysmith

weeks before any other newspaper. This, where we are led.

For Amery is now a public man; there is, therefore, no necessity of entering into a description of his personality. Let it suffice to say that this public man is possessed of all the virtues that make a man with the inner qualities of a nature equipped to do with the inner character an absolutely impossible line of being associated with a merely questionable line of thought. I will not say of his personal courage, that is but the sound bottom of those great qualities that have blessed him into the highest of public life.

General Sir Hubert Gough, now so keenly interested in East African affairs, is first met in this most entertaining book as a Captain of the 16th Lancers, none of whose operations is detailed in this rather sedate-tamed young cavalry officer with an engaging smile the grim Army commander of twenty years later of the Somme and Paschendale battle fields. That was on the Indian frontier. Later he appears again as a Major splashing through the ford of the head of the 16th Lancers and Major McKenzie's Squadron of Natal Carabancers, the first to relieve Ladysmith.

ISLAM AND ITS FUTURE.

FATHER JOHN J. GIBBENS, S.M., Professor of Arabic and Islamic Studies at the College, Beirut, is recognized as one of the foremost living authorities on Muslim doctrine and theology. One would scarcely expect a member of so orthodox a Catholic group as the Society of Jesus to be an unbiased historian of another religion, but Father Gibbens, in his new book, "Islam: Beliefs and Institutions" (Methuen, 8s.), has achieved the seemingly impossible. His account is scholarly in treatment and utterly free in opinion; it carries conviction by presenting the results of real research, and it is so comprehensive in scope and exhaustive in detail. Particularly interesting to East Africans is the chapter on "Reformists and Modernists," who deal with recent developments in Islam, and outline the prospects. The repercussions of a change in the policy of Muhammad Kemal will surely be felt before long in East Africa, and it behoves thinking men to be prepared for it. They could wish no better or safer guide than Father Gibbens. The translation by Sir Desmond Ross leaves nothing to be desired. A. L.

THE STANDARD WORK ON EAST AFRICA.

of *The Settler*, of Dar es Salaam, writes:

"We have received a copy of 'East Africa Today,' published by *East Africa*, of Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, and after reading the volume we have no hesitation in applying the term of modest to the Editor's claims in respect of the usefulness of the book. It fills a long felt want and was always regarded as the standard work of reference in East Africa. Everybody who is interested in any way in East Africa will certainly require the book. And the Editor can be quite certain that the attention which he extends to readers to draw his attention to omissions will receive the attention of all those who appreciate the importance of making their part of the country known to the world. Local patriotism will be the first to flow of information which we venture to prophesy will require all the Editor's resources to cope with. It is a work that merits the widest recognition both on the part of the Government and upon that of the public. We ourselves have already found much interesting information in it, of which we were hitherto ignorant about our own Territory."

DEATH OF MR. J. W. YOUNG, WHELPALE. OTHER EAST AFRICA'S PASS AWAY

Death of Mr. J. W. Young

Death of Mr. J. W. Young

It is with the deepest regret that we record the death in Kampala in the forty-second year of Mr. Dudley Whelpdale, one of the best known and best liked business men in Uganda, in which country he had spent the past fifteen years. Until about five years ago Mr. Whelpdale had devoted himself to coffee and rubber growing, but then he began business on his own account as a Secretary, Auctioneer, and Insurance Agent, and two years later took in Mr. Clifford Moody as partner.

For several years past Mr. Whelpdale had been so stricken with illness that his friends had not expected him to live as long as he did, but his spirit was unquenchable to the last, his interest in public affairs continued, and he found no opportunity of urging any course he deemed to be likely to advance the interests of his adopted country.

His private letters to the editor of *The African* were always most welcome, and, despite his physical disabilities, he always radiated with optimism. "If only the world took its work as a hobby, what a wonderful place it would be!" he wrote once when apologising that, on account of pressure of business, which had kept him busy for twelve hours a day, he had delayed a little while in sending some promised information.

"Hammer hammer, hammer at this abominably distorted theory of the exploitation of the Natives," he urged at another time. "I doubt if any of us here had a better and fairer show than Mr. Macpherson. For twelve years of my life I have lived along there, worked with them, played with them, protected them, and doctors them to the best of my ability in times of illness and stress, and I am a very average one of the original planters out here. And my claim for that period of slavery is a loss of not more than £100 a year in petty suffering of my clothes, food, cash, and wild flogging of honourable labour, tending of crops and livestock. Of all the different tribes in Uganda the Baganda are the very worst. Even so there are outstanding characters among them, and on the whole one likes them, but men like X will not fail to improve the relations between black and white. (It is a little curious that X's brothers in clerical life do not rush to his assistance.)"

"I have many very excellent and dear pals in the C.M.S. and the S.P.C.K. people out here, and they know, both of them, what the planters have run schools, built houses, and built houses for the *lotos* on the estates, for the good of all concerned, where they may be taught and prayed to. Maybe they are a little bit of a hindrance and wattle, but when we are in a bind and wattle ourselves, but miles from any medical help, we will find little dispensary in which our wicks ran and attended to, built camps for smallpox, cerebro-spinal, meningitis, and plague cases, we will amongst them with food, and often based them with reverence and decency when the *lotos* people deserted and ran from them."

"I can only wonder that it is as bad as it is for the Native Uganda as much the poorer by the passing of this indomitable soul, whose funeral at a magnificent Cathedral was conducted by Bishop White and was, we are assured, attended by a greater gathering of European, Indian, and African than has ever previously been present at the services of any person in the Protectorate."

Our readers will join with us in sincerely sympathizing with Mrs. Whelpdale and her children, with Mr. Clifford Moody, his friend and partner, and with Mr. C. C. Ishmael, his brother-in-law.

We deeply regret to report the death of Mr. Young, managing director of the East African Agency Ltd., passed away last week in Nairobi from pneumonia, complicated by diabetes, from which he had known himself to be suffering for the past two years or so. His recent letters had however spoken of much improved general health, and the news of his death has thus come as a great shock to his wife and two children, who had hoped to leave London shortly to join him in East Africa.

Mr. Young, whom many pre-war settlers in Kenya will remember as *Bwazi Nhimu*, was, above all things, a trier; whatever task fell to his lot was undertaken with energy and enthusiasm. Thus, when only about twenty-one years of age he was for several months acting manager of one of the great coaling companies in Aden. That business experience stood him in good stead as a planter in Kenya, and after the War, in Tanganyika Territory, where he was for a time of the temporary manager of the Public Works Department. While in Nairobi, while on home leave in 1925 that Department had no work for him which he could be engaged, he interested himself in the disposal in the country of East African properties, and reported Kenya to report on various estates on behalf of City interests, which, however, hesitated to exercise the options he had secured, though some we know, exceptionally favourable and if exercised, would have shown large profits, even within a few months.

From 1927, when he was called by the interminable delays, often experienced in the City of London by the same means with estates for sale, he decided to start business for manufacturers representative, and in association with Mr. J. P. Castellani, founded the Kenya Agency Ltd., which speedily obtained the representation in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory of many well known British concerns, on whose account Mr. Young, upon whom fell the duty of organising the East African end of the business, with headquarters in Nairobi, had worked at the highest pressure for the past two years. There can be little doubt that his devotion to the claims of business while in undifferent health contributed materially to his early demise.

Mr. Young, though he made no parade of his religious, had deep religious convictions, which stirred him in times of great anxiety and stress, and many of our readers will long remember him with affection. They will join with us in deepest sympathy with Mrs. Young and her children.

Fatal Polo Accident

African Colonel George P. Atkinson, D.S.O., 1st Lt. of the 1st Cavalry Regiment, who recently commanded the Nigeria Regiment, and who met with a fatal accident earlier in the month while playing polo in Nigeria, will be remembered by many of our readers as having served in the East African Campaign. He was a very keen sportsman and a former F.O. sportsman in London, the international polo player, who is at present serving in the Sudan.

Nyasaland Pioneer

With regard to the death in Limbe of Mr. G. Copland, one of Nyasaland's old-timers, it is of interest to note that one of the river steamers in the early days of the Protectorate, was later engaged in carrying and constructing many of the hotels in Chiromo and Limbe, and later took up land.

East Africa in the Press.

ON SAFARI ON KILIMANJARO

A CONTRIBUTOR to *The African Century* pays the following tribute to his companion on a Kenya-Tanganyika boundary survey commission:

My companion on this safari was as good an example of a wounded hero as you could wish to meet. When war broke out he was in an English cavalry regiment, and lost his leg in France. After a spell as captain and magistrate in India he made a living for a little as a nurse, and was then in elective command. Finally he persuaded the doctors to pass him on to the Colonial Service. There was nothing that he could not do, from playing a round of golf to climbing into a perilous crows' nest to sit on a tortoise's shell at night. At some an official was taking sick, so I received most people who, thinking he had sprained his ankle and was a bit lame, went out in the blue the wooden leg is discarded. He wears a pair of shorts, a safari shirt, and an eyeglass. One bare leg ends in a brown sock and a brogue shoe. He stands the crutches to a porter and is up on his donkey in no time.

Kilimanjaro entranced the writer, as may be gathered from the following passage:

Here it is good to be alive. To rise early and see the glaciers on Kilu kissed by the rising sun, to feast one's eyes on the short-green grass, to listen to the guinea-fowl noisily quitting the trees to breathe the fresh clear air—that here could be a want.

An hour's walk through open forest glades brought us to the boundary and the forest proper through which the road from Moshi to the Forest station at Engare Rongai lies its way. Here we slept two nights, and were regaled with succulent strawberries, new potatoes, green peas, and other homely luxuries. The house is built on the edge of the forest, with an amazing view of the limbo plain below. The garden is a glorious profusion of English flowers. A furrow winds in and out of the nursery, where seedlings of *Podocarpus*, an evergreen, are raised for the work of re-foresting the area ravaged by bush fires.

That is what we heard along the stream, busy pursuing its course through the forest, and on the log dam at the top, splashing our legs over the water, still so cold, fresh from the melting snow.atives can hardly be persuaded to neglect the forest. The people it was spires, but we could not see the forest, the base of the building, too so different from the sandy rivers, which we were accustomed to in the plains. There is something sinister about those broad, dry rivers of Africa. When they flow they do not meander like an English stream, but swirl along relentlessly as a bent on a mission of destruction.

Our horse was in some charge of a pack which encircled Kilimanjaro like a waistband all way up its northern slopes. He was the one type of East African one expects to meet in a pack like this, and were dead. He was his companion on the safari. Before the War he faced a career of distinction in Algeria. Now he is a pack animal, a thing, which, though he is a creature of the

THE COST OF EAST AFRICAN TRAVEL

A series of comparisons of the cost of travelling in Uganda and the Sudan have been made in the *Practical Times* by Mr. Owen Tweedy, who says:

A comparison to be justifiable must be specific. Nile tourists is taken under the wing of the Sudan Government at Khartoum, and the first stage south by steamer and then extends to Khartoum a distance of 287 miles. It is covered at a rate (excluding food and sleeping) of 3s. 6d. per mile. The second stage by steamer and motor from Khartoum to Nimule, a distance of 1,102 miles, requires a rate (again exclusive of food) of 7d. per mile. The bare cost from Suva to Nimule is 15s. 6d. for a total distance of 1,389 miles, or 6d. per mile. The cost of a keeper from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum is £1 1s. and food—excellent and supplied by the catering department of the Government Railways—is 10s. 6d. per day over the northern and 5s. 6d. over the southern stage. The minimum cost at the Khartoum Hotel, where the tourist must spend a few days before taking the Nile boat south, is 10s. 6d. per day.

The boat leaves the Sudan at Nimule, where, charter of the Sudan Government, he starts on his journey to the Sudan. By steamer, motor and railway to Kampala, the capital of the Protectorate. The distance is 487 miles, the cost is 20s. 7s., which equals a rate per mile of 3s. 6d. as against a Sudan rate for similar travel of 6d.

PROGRESS IN THE SUDAN.

The Rev. W. Wilson East, D.S.O., General Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who has just returned from a visit to the Sudan, says in the following interesting article to *The Church Times* (reprinted):

It is difficult to recognise in the Sudan to-day with its mildness of character, the country where General Gordon battled against slavery and corruption, and where later a fanatical Devilshoob ruled the country to the ruin of the Sudan and the oppression of the people. It is only thirty years since the battle of Omdurman, and in that time a hostile people has become friendly, a enslaved and crushed race has been freed and liberated, a desert has been turned into a fruitful garden. Not highways have linked province to province, but always bus from Wadi Halfa across the sandy plain to Khartoum, and a branch line runs across the thin Abyssinian frontier. Another line, the gum arabic road from Kordofan to Port Sudan, and yet another brings train-load after train-load of long staple cotton from the Gezira, south of Khartoum, for shipment to the Lancashire cotton mills.

Here is a country, half as old as Rome, hoary with age, yet one of the young countries in the world. Its thousands of years of history was one long list of evil deeds by evil rulers. The black people of the Nile passed through centuries of torture, as a people they died, and as the British administration they began to live. The changes are a veritable resurrection to a new hope of a race whose life was filled with blank despair. The New Year brings with it all the joys and pleasures of pleasure. The cinema is increasingly in evidence. The motor bus and taxi are already quite common, and a motor was at Wadi Halfa, the main town in the new Sudan area. I counted over twenty houses standing in the square. Plans are being prepared for Khartoum, and the plans of the

SISAL GROWING IN TANGANYIKA.

SEVERAL interesting statements are made by Mr. Lepper in an article in *Empire Production* in the course of which he writes—

"Although it is always risky, but the general expectation is that the price of sisal is unlikely to go much below £40 in the immediate future, and if grass crop prospects are favourable later in the year it may easily move up towards £50.

"The story is current that one experimental shipment of sisal was sent to London attracted the notice of an East End dealer, who thought he could find a market for it as an adulterant for dog biscuits, but his proposal was indignantly rejected by the recipient. One of these days some less inhumane use for the waste will probably be found, as the result of the attention which is being devoted to the subject.

"Steps have been taken recently by East African producers to counteract the extensive propaganda on behalf of sisal which is being conducted by Mexican interests, but it would seem that something more is needed in this direction, particularly on the Continent. It is difficult to believe that the translation and dissemination of the Empire Marketing Board's sisal pamphlet, which is the main feature of the somewhat timid efforts of the East African sisal interests in this direction, is likely to have much influence on foreign consumers of sisal fibre.

He concludes with the following attack on Tanganyika's present Native Policy—

"The East African sisal industry has a fine record of achievement since the War, and there is no reason to be pessimistic as to the outlook, always provided that it receives the supports to which it is entitled from the Governments concerned. Perhaps one of its most assiduous dangers is the development of an excessively sentimental attitude towards the African Natives, the indication of this vocal and influential, but thoroughly ill-informed, section of the people of Great Britain, which used to be referred to as the Exeter Hall element. A growing indiscipline and lack of respect for the white man have been apparent for some time past in Tanganyika Territory, where the most fantastic experiments in Native administration under the policy officially described as 'indirect rule' are being conducted. These attempts to graft the theories of European intellectuals on to a population which is little in advance of the neolithic stage of development, could be disastrous but for the probability that they will lead to even worse results than the Liberian case.

The Empire Mail says: "Eastern Africa to-day."

"Any publication giving up-to-date, authoritative and easily understood information regarding the various territories of the Empire is to be welcomed. This is done for a comparatively little-known group of Colonies by *'Eastern Africa To-day'*, published by *East Africa*, of Great Fitzfield Street, London, W.1, at 6s. post free. In its contents the needs of the colonist are met in full measure, and the business man also receives great help. An understanding of local conditions is vital to the success of a manufacturer's marketing campaign. The accurate information given in this book was compiled with the aid of the East African Governments. There is a great future for East Africa as a sphere of settlement and for trade, as will be discovered by a perusal of this volume, which is profusely illustrated with interesting photographs.

KENYA'S PRESSURE ON LABOUR.

LONG OVERLOOKING attention to the conviction of the inhabitants of the Belgian Congo that not more than 5% of the 'fit' grown-up men can be safely withdrawn from Native communities for work on European enterprises, says in a letter to *The Times*—

"In Kenya tribes from 15% to 63% of the 'fit' grown-up men are withdrawn from the Reserves to labour. It is not surprising that there is evidence that population in the Reserves is falling off and that Native social life is being impaired. Had reasonably considered principles of exploitation been laid down—as the East African Closer Union Commission now urge that they should be—whether on a consideration of paramount Native interests, or even on a basis of dual policy which up to this date there has been no attempt to do, there would have been no more difficulty in securing due regard in Kenya by European immigrants to these conditions than there is in securing it on the part of the African Europeans in Belgian Congo. The British Government, long before the Protectorate was made a Colony with a Legislative Council, had the framing of such principles of policy entirely within its own discretion. It deliberately adopted, under the inspiration of the development fetish, the ignorant and inordinate line of unrestricted pressure for labour, and has not, yet profited even by the example of the Belgian Government to set foot on the path of sanity."

MADE INVISIBLE BY A CHAMELEON.

We recently quoted from Major W. E. Smith's interesting article in *The Police Journal* on African magic and spells. Another passage, it has been suggested, which our readers might care to read is the following—

"Powers of creating invisibility are frequently associated with the head of a chameleon, but sometimes, as in the following example, not quite in the manner desired or expected by the user. A man was suspected of having stolen a considerable amount of money and jewellery, despite the excellent alibi which he produced. An abortive search was made of his house, during the whole of which he maintained an insolent attitude, supplemented by a defiant grin of challenge. When the police officers were leaving the house, a chameleon's head was noticed in a corner of the room, presumably to make that particular spot invisible—an ineffectual device; as an astute constable dug beneath it and found all the stolen property buried there. The suspect's grin of challenge then changed to a look of amazement, fostered by the proved impotency of a hitherto believed potent charm."

Do any East African tribes so many of which breed the chameleon—ascibe to it such powers of creating invisibility? It would be interesting to know whether any of our readers have experienced anything of the above kind.

A motor car left behind a Nairobi garage one night disappeared and was beached eighty-eight miles from Nairobi on the Kapado-Moshi road," says the current issue of *The Kenya Police Review*, adding: "The occupants were two young Natives, a Masai and an Akamba. The latter wished to go and see his brother in Tanganyika. He will now have to postpone his visit."

KENYA COMPANY'S MOTION FAILS.

Ivan Pedersen Ltd., of Nairobi.

In the Companies' Winding Up Court last week Mr. Justice Maughan dismissed with costs a motion by Messrs. Ivan Pedersen Ltd., of Nairobi, to dismiss a petition to wind it up brought by Messrs. J. W. Mitchell, the grain brokers and merchants of Holland House, Funn Street, E.C. 3. Mr. C. Bennett, K.C., for Ivan Pedersen, said that the foundation for the petition was that the presentation of the petition was an abuse of the process of the Court. The petitioners were judgment creditors for £5,774 and the petition was based on that debt, but when the petitioners were given leave to sign judgment it was ordered that execution should be stayed pending the hearing of a counterclaim which Ivan Pedersen alleged against the petitioners.

His Lordship said counsel was that Ivan Pedersen was registered not in England but in Kenya and having seven members and no more. Although the jurisdiction in the Court to wind it up, His Lordship replied that it was a very curious state of things in that were so, whereupon Mr. Bennett for Mr. Justice Astbury had so decided in a similar case.

Financial Arrangements.

The Ivan Pedersen Company had a nominal capital of £2,000,000, of which about £10,000 was issued. It carried on the business of exporting grain and Native products, and, according to the evidence, that business was a very happy and successful one. The petitioners, produce brokers in London, had for some time acted as the company's brokers and had rendered it financial assistance. Last year the petitioners lent the company £25,000, which became repayable with interest on December 31, 1928. At the same time the petitioners undertook to establish and the company said to maintain a revolving credit of £100,000 for a period of twelve months from June, 1928, with the Standard Bank of South Africa for the purpose of enabling the company to make purchases in Africa. The agreement upon which the company relied was one to amount in the credit for twelve months, which had not been done.

At this stage His Lordship said he had obtained Mr. Justice Astbury's note of the case he had decided. It seemed to him a precisely similar petition, and the learned Judge had dismissed it with costs. It would be very inconvenient to differ from Mr. Justice Astbury's decision, which he thought he ought to follow, leaving the matter to the Court of Appeal.

Mr. Archer, K.C., for Messrs. J. W. Mitchell, said that his clients would certainly go to the Court of Appeal. Mr. Justice Astbury's decision, in his opinion, was a wrong one and ought not to be treated as binding by the Court. Ivan Pedersen was incorporated in a British colony and had a place of business in England, and he submitted that the Act did not exempt a company like that from the jurisdiction of the Companies' Winding Up Court, because it had, or was said to have, only seven members.

His Lordship, having said that the petitioners should have an opportunity of deciding on whether Ivan Pedersen had in fact only seven members when the petition was presented, Mr. Bennett argued that, in any case, there was no ground for the motion, which should succeed. Mr. Archer replied that his evidence was that there was no foundation whatever for the alleged counterclaim. It was not true that there was an unconditional contract giving Ivan Pedersen unrestricted access to what company paying what was undoubtedly due from it.

The Judgment.

Denying judgment, His Lordship said the motion, which was of an unusual order, asked the Court to dismiss a petition to wind up before hearing the petition, as a result, the petitioners would never be heard. The law provided for petitions to be presented to wind up companies, and the practice had long been that the petitioners should be advertised, put into the list, and disposed of in the familiar manner. True, the practice was open to abuse, people without real ground for presenting a petition might do so in order to do the company harm and without any real ground for thinking that the petition could succeed, and in many cases the presentation and the advertisement of the petition might do harm to the company. It had therefore long been settled that the Court could on motion order a petition to be dismissed, but such applications should be made only in very special circumstances, and a motion of this kind might in general not to be made unless it could be shown that the petition was presented in bad faith or was an abuse of the process of the Court.

The motion in this case had been supported by a number of affidavits in which charges of bad faith were freely made against the directors of J. W. Mitchell, and it was asserted that the petition was presented without any real ground, in order in some way to ruin the company. In His Lordship's opinion the facts as presently established did not bear out any such contention.

The Company to Blame.

Ivan Pedersen was incorporated in accordance with the laws of Kenya Colony and had a London office. It borrowed from the petitioners £25,000 which was repayable with interest at 5 1/2% on December 31, 1928. The company was then unable to repay the whole sum and it was ultimately arranged that £15,000 should be paid forthwith and the balance on January 1st next. It was also arranged that the petitioners should renew a revolving credit of £100,000 given to them in the previous January with the Standard Bank of South Africa to finance the company. There was a dispute as to whether that revolving credit was to endure irrevocably for six months. It was not in dispute that only £5,000 of the balance was paid and in a week or ten days the petitioners cancelled the revolving credit. The company at once began to allege bad faith on the part of the petitioners.

In His Lordship's view there was bad faith, it was on the part of the Ivan Pedersen Company and no reasonable person could blame the petitioners for commencing proceedings in the King's Bench Division for the payment of the balance of £25,000 due to them. They obtained leave to sign judgment for that amount, with costs, but execution was stayed pending the trial of the company's counterclaim. There might be reasons for not dealing with the petition when it came on, but he had no reason whatever to suppose that the petitioners in presenting the petition did not really think that they were absolute creditors of the company for a substantial sum.

He came to the conclusion that the petitioners were in the right and that the company's suit was perfectly proper and that it could have had no difficulty in making some arrangement by the offer of some security for the payment of the debt if that debt remained after the counterclaim was disposed of. He was not now dealing with the petition or expressing an opinion as to what course the Court should take when it came on next week, but only with the motion to dismiss it before it was heard. In his view the motion failed and must be dismissed with costs.

GENERAL HERTZOG AND EAST AFRICA

THE UASINI GISHU RAILWAY

Friendship and Co-operation Proposed

In announcing the Nationalist programme for the coming General Election in South Africa, General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, said last week that he specially excluded Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia from his programme. He said he had the idea of a great federated African continent. He not only refused to consider the friendly relations with British territories in East Africa, on the contrary, he and his Government had always advocated and would try to maintain the close ties of friendship and co-operation with those territories. Nationalist had decided, however, to regard Africa as a 'State allowing itself to be united either by federation or by unification, a system in which could never be anything else than Native States. If returned to power, the Nationalists would reject the South African Party's doctrine of the incorporation of territories of the Union with British Native territories in East and North-East Africa. They would strive to solve the Native problem along the lines of political and territorial segregation.

MR. J. H. HOFMEYER ENTERTAINED

The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyer, late Administrator of the Transvaal, who recently paid a brief visit to Kenya Colony, was entertained to luncheon on Friday last by the Royal Empire Society. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Rt. Hon. F. S. Amery, M.P., were present.

Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Chairman of the Council of the Society, who presided, said who proposed the health of the guest, said that Mr. Hofmeyer had obtained his A.A. degree before he was six years of age, and that before he had reached thirty he had served as Principal of the University of Johannesburg and had been appointed Administrator of the Transvaal, in which offices he had earned the appreciation of all sections of all communities. While he had a great future in the service of his country, South Africa could be doubly benefited by his services.

Mr. Hofmeyer's speech was of great and impressive plea for greater co-operation within the empire. On his journey to England he had, he mentioned, visited Zanzibar, the meeting place of Africa and India, and had spent two stimulating weeks in Kenya, where he had seen with intense interest the work of development of the great resources of a part of the African continent which encourages European settlement.

Mr. Amery, proposing the health of the guest, said that he had never listened to a more interesting or more inspiring speech at a gathering of the Royal Empire Society than that of Mr. Hofmeyer, whose services to Africa and the Empire had already been great and would, he was confident, be much greater in the years to come.

The process of land leasing in the various provinces continues. In order to bring the railways into lines the Senior Commissioner will shortly be known as the Provincial Commissioner for the Province of Zanzibar, the District Commissioner for the Province of Tanganyika, the Provincial Commissioner of the Province of Umtata, and Assistant District Commissioner of the Province of Zululani. The Director of Railways, and the Director of Electricity will be known as the Director of Railways, Electricity, and Wireless Department.

...the route chosen for the Uasin Gishu line, and have so frequently... the fact that the route suggested by his survey... afterwards adopted by the Kenya Agricultural Railway merely showed that the plan chosen by him had done his...

EAST AFRICAN FAUNA TO THE ZOO

...of readers of the Zoological Society of London had many more make a point of visiting the Zoo as often as possible. They will therefore be interested in the following list of East African animals extracted from the report of the Society for 1920.
Mr. G. J. Bailey of Nanyuki, one African civet; Mr. J. Alexander of Nairobi, one Mrs. Green wood, one red-bellied toucan, one Schalow-touraco, Lord Howard de Walden, three elands; Mr. J. J. Wis, two Nyasa lovebirds, two Masai lovebirds, eight hybrid masked, and Nyasa lovebirds; Mr. Arthur Loveridge, three jungle rattlesnakes, one one-horned buffalo, three painted stags, one bushbuck, one snapping turtle, one false porcupine, Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, Kang Warden of Kenya, two varied dwarf kangaroos, Mr. A. J. Storey, of Blantyre, one toucan, two white-billed jays, the Hon. J. J. Thomas, one lesser white-nosed monkey, Captain G. V. Udham, two Arabian hedgehogs, and Mr. E. B. Worthington, twelve African lung fish.

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PERSONALIA

Lady Mailey has arrived home from the Sudan.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Jones are on their way for Zanzibar.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee has returned to London from their tour of Africa.

Mr. Willocks was recently transferred from Mombasa (Kahama) to Tanga.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Whittle have returned on leave from Uganda and the Nile.

Mr. ... of Mombasa has arrived in England on his leave.

Mr. ... of Mombasa was recently ...

Mr. ... Acting Assistant Comptroller of Customs ...

Mr. ... Director of Public Works ... has arrived in his country on leave.

Mr. ... Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika Territory, is on leave from ...

The Hon. ... has been promoted to ... Assistant District Officer on his tour of Tanganyika.

Mr. ... Chief Commissioner of Revenue ... has returned home on leave.

Mr. ... of the Tanganyika Territory is expected to arrive home on leave.

Mr. ... of the Tanganyika Territory returns from ...

Mr. ... of the Tanganyika Territory returns from ...

Mr. ... of the Tanganyika Territory returns from ...

Mr. ... of the Tanganyika Territory returns from ...

Mr. ... of the Tanganyika Territory returns from ...

Mr. ... of the Tanganyika Territory returns from ...

Mr. ... of the Tanganyika Territory returns from ...

Sir Joseph Kay, managing director of the Bank of Uganda Ltd., accompanied by Lady Kay, was visiting Uganda on the last of the month.

Mr. W. H. Timble is reported to have resigned the chairmanship of the Colonial Farmers' Association. It is succeeded by Mr. W. Cross.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Wilson, I.E., who died suddenly in London a few days ago at the age of fifty, had served in the East African Campaign.

Mr. C. F. Bird, Acting Comptroller of Customs of Tanganyika Territory, during his absence on leave of Mr. ... O.B.E., the Comptroller.

Mr. A. G. Sherriff, Assistant Advocate-General in the Sudan, who has arrived in this country on leave, is to take up an appointment under the Egyptian Government.

Mr. ... of the Tanganyika Territory, who recently arrived in ... on his appointment as the 6th King's African Rifles, is starting on his tour of duty.

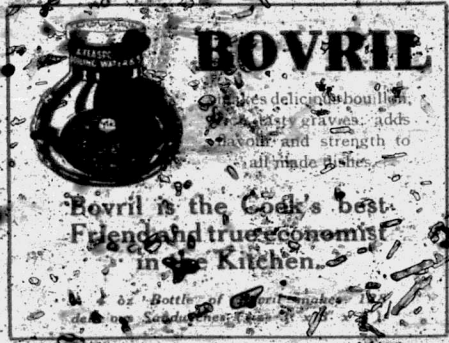
Captain Carlos de Almeida Pereira leaves Lisbon on Saturday for Portuguese East Africa in order to enter upon his duties as Governor of the territories of the Mozambique Company.

After christening the Tanganyika Government's new survey aeroplane, Mr. Jardine, the Acting Permanent Agent for a flight with Mr. J. Gethin, the Director of Surveys, as pilot.

For the second year in succession Mr. ... participated in the championship at the annual meeting of the Sudan Rifle Association at the White Star Hotel, London, by Captain ...

Mr. J. Sparker of the 6th King's African Rifles, Dar es Salaam, was recently married in Mombasa to Miss Jean ... Bower, daughter of ...

Miss ... Nursing Home was recently visited by Lady McMillan, and is a memorial to the late Mrs. ... flight from Mombasa to Nairobi.



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Sir Ronald Ross has been awarded the Manson Medal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene which is given triennially for outstanding work in the field of tropical medicine.

Mr. W. B. Aidwood, a well-known Nairobi trader, who had spent some twenty years in the Kenya capital, died recently at the age of sixty-five. He was a Past Master of Lodge 3704, Nairobi.

Mr. D. Black, solicitor, Omagh, has secured an important legal appointment in Kenya Colony, East Africa. He was recently congratulated by Omagh Urban Council of which he is a member.

Amongst those outward-bound for Dar es Salaam by the "Malda" are Mr. and Mrs. A. A. M. Isherwood, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Russel, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stead, Mrs. L. M. Vickers-Haviland, and Dr. B. Willis.

Thierry, the Belgian barrister-aviator, who has been killed on the Congo shore of Lake Tanganyika through the crashing of his aeroplane during a storm, was engaged in organising commercial air lines to the Lake Kivu district.

His many East African friends will learn with great pleasure that Mr. G. R. Mayers, of Mtwani, Kenya, is so much improved in health that he has been able to leave the West End nursing home for Brighton, where he expects to spend the next few months.

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery and the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore are to be entertained to dinner by the African Society on May 8 at the May Fair Hotel. Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary of the Society at the Kenya Institute, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. D. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Evans, the Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Ely, Dr. S. W. T. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Ian McDonald, Mrs. A. E. R. Margerison, Mrs. and Mrs. A. H. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Williams are among the "Malda's" passengers for Mombasa.

The marriage will take place in St. Philip's Cathedral, Nyasaland, on April 16, of Mr. Herbert Nevill Usher, M.C., son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Eshelby, Former Rector, Wilks, to Cicely Mary, third daughter of the Rev. H. and Mrs. Cockerton, Musgrave Rectory, Exminster.

General Pilkens, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo is on his way to Ruanda to take personal charge of the famine relief services. About 100,000 Bahutu are estimated by the Belgian authorities to have died from famine, which has visited Ruanda only 10 years but manufactured.

The engagement is announced, however, of Miss Annabel Helen, an only daughter of the late Major-General, the Norfolk Regiment, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Mitchell, Highgate, and Kathleen, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Cook, of the same name, 11, Lion, near Rugby.

The engagement is announced between Major Denis Pelly, who has been managing a farm in Kenya for Sir Edward Northey, and Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Arthur Thornley, and Mrs. Pombroy, of Alhambra Lane, and Mr. Pelly was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Labour Government.

The following unofficial members have been appointed to the District Council of Naivasha: Messrs. H. W. Attenborough, Woodcockford, J. H. Allen Turner, M. S. Ray, H. Harvey, E. B. Taylor, F. G. Taylor, H. McCree, R. Hall, H. C. Allison, A. North, Lewis, S. Peterson, L. H. Barradell, W. G. Patten, and Captain G. Le Blanc Smith.

The North Lumbwa District Road Board for 1929 consists of Messrs. E. C. Atkinson, H. B. Atkinson, W. Cromley, L. R. Latimer-Saunders, Miss C. Duxton, Major W. S. Bethell, Captain T. Anderson, Messrs. S. Ellis, H. J. Carlisle, Major F. L. Farrar, Captain E. Martin, Messrs. W. Mac Kinlay, J. T. R. Nottidge, M. B. Tennent, and H. E. Watts.

The Hon. Pauline Beckett, a sister-in-law of Delamere, who went to Kenya in August last by the vessel on which the Prince of Wales travelled, was recently married in Nairobi to Captain B. Gordon of the 10th Rifles, who has spent some months in the Colony as a pupil and instructor in the country. The wedding took place very quietly and was known to very few people.

Brigadier-General H. M. Craigie-Halkett, who has been revising Uganda, will be remembered as a number of the East Africans, for he served in Somaliland in 1904, took part in the Nile expedition of 1905 and 1906, was in the Sudan in 1912, and has travelled considerably in Kenya and Uganda. During the great War he won the D.S.O. and two bars, and several times mentioned in dispatches, and in 1919 received the C.M.G.

Mr. W. Morris, of Kathim, Nairobi, who has spent the last eight or nine years in Kenya and is a partner in the Kathim Coffee Estate and a member of the Pathway Club, is to be married on April 27 at Brompton Parish Church, London, to Miss Mary Marjorie Newman, Broadbury, lot 62, Newcastle Gate, and she is sister to a well-known fashion houses in London and Paris. After the honeymoon, which is to be spent on the Italian Lakes, Mr. and Mrs. Morris hope to make a long tour of Kenya. The bridegroom was at one time a D.S.O. Mr. R. H. Jarvis, while the latter was Acting-Governor of Uganda.

Colonel Brindley, whose excellent service with the South African Army during the East African Campaign will be well remembered by many of our readers, said at the civic luncheon given in Durban in honour of the Royal Air Force Cape-Cairo Flight. "When these visits of the Royal Air Force come round, one feels that we are really looking on to the skirts of somebody much bigger than South Africa, and that is why I personally appreciate this visit. It shows us that in the future, at any time in trouble we have only to ask our friends in Africa to come to our assistance, and we may be very sure they will not be long in doing so."

Camp Experiments

Lord Oliver's Success

In your review of Lord Oliver's book, 'White Capital and Coloured Labour,' you raise a correspondence... which struck me when I was reading it.

The Spread of African Animals

With the spread of motor cars and trains in tropical Africa it is to be hoped that definite information will soon be forthcoming as to the real spread of African wild animals.

The Coffee Bug in Senegal

Your kindly comment on the 'Brown Boot Disease' brings a local contribution... a description of the coffee bug... which on the whole is no expert's work.

The African's Early Contact with Civilization

A correspondent draws attention to the argument which seems popular now that the Native African is backward because he has only received some little contact with civilization...

has said that customs... have been... and rapidly fell back into barbarism... I think... 'has not the inherent capacity for... all civilization, it will never attain to it...'

Thumbs Down a Gona Gona

A commentator has recently reported that a certain... 'has not the body to... of a Native woman...'

How Old is Zimbabwe?

A correspondent sends the following: 'Considerable interest attaches to the meeting of the British Association...'

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MOTOR TRANSPORT FOR S. PANGANI RIVER

Proposed Railway too Costly

To the Editor of East Africa

While at last there is a faint glimmer of hope... Report states that a railway between these points... would cost 2,000,000, but that if it is to be of any use at all politically it should be connected with the Broken Hill...

It is not clear that due regard has not been paid to the rapidity of improvement in motor transport... The Union Government evidently views this competition with alarm... Mr. William A. ... South Africa

CREDIT CONDITIONS IN EAST AFRICA

Trade Commissioner's Office Cautious

To the Editor of East Africa

As a shopper to East Africa generally... The bank and leading exporters are endeavoring to do all possible to make sure that firms of Kenya are not... credit

Not one word is mentioned about the old established Indian firms who pay cash at sight of documents... The Government is undoubtedly the Government... other which look are acting in this way...

Yours truly, ... The chief difficulty is that the small firms continue to want long credit and that the Government at present has... been the chief troublemaker...

THE LATE SIR FREDERICK JACKSON

Mr. Cox Jones's Tribute

To the Editor of East Africa

Sir, I should be very grateful if you would let me contribute a few words through your instructive, interesting and enjoyable read paper East Africa to reference to the late Sir Frederick Jackson, one of Britain's greatest gentlemen... Over and over his delightful interest in our nation's history, his generous hospitality, his great sense of humor...

Wingham Club, London, W.

The decision of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remove the whole duty from tea and to leave it on coffee is regarded by the London coffee trade as a great handicap... about five pounds of tea...

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TANGANYIKA EXHIBITION

Reply to Major Walsh's Criticisms

The meeting of the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry for East Africa, held at Major Walsh's house, on Monday, August 27, 1923, was a most interesting one. The Dar es Salaam Agricultural Exhibition, which is to be held in September, is regarded in this Territory as the first of its kind that is to come a full four-day week, and in that respect is a first.

The main protesting against that exhibition have already been received by the London Chamber from the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Tanganyika Exhibition, from the Director-General of Commerce, and from the European Association of Tanganyika. A meeting of the East African Section will be held at an early date, and will be held in Major Walsh's hall, and will reply to the protest. The messages are as follows:

Mr. A. H. Kinnaird, who has succeeded Mr. Ernest Adams as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Exhibition, has advised the committee, made by Major Walsh, at meeting of East African section of London Chamber regarding the date and purpose of Tanganyika Territory Exhibition being held in September, are entirely foundationless and malicious. The Central Committee of the Exhibition in this respect, Major Walsh is responsible, and will welcome further action by the Chamber for correcting false statements. Both Kenya and Tanganyika members and Director-General Public bodies vigorously protest against the insinuation.

The message from the Kenya Chamber reads: "We strongly resent reported false insinuations ascribed to Major Walsh and his committee, and in this connection, forthrightly, foundationless and malicious. Statements foundationless and irresponsible and detrimental efforts made for advertising a Territory, please do not publish."

The protest of the European Association and the European Association of Tanganyika Territory representing settlers' interests, strongly resists reported statements regarding Tanganyika Territory Exhibition made by Major Walsh at meeting of East African Section of London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, such that such statements will harm the valuable interests of the Territory, and the wealth of this Territory. Association urges Chamber to make every effort to deal with the insinuations.

AFRICAN AVIATORS ON THE BOARD

New National Flying Company

An issue of 2,000,000 ordinary shares of 10/- each, with a 10/- preference share of 10/- each, was issued in the beginning of the week by National Flying Services, Ltd., a company which provides flying services in the East African region. The Board consists of Messrs. J. H. M. (Chairman), R. H. M. (Secretary), and J. H. M. (Director). The company is registered in the United Kingdom, and has its headquarters in London. The company is engaged in the business of flying passengers and goods between the East African ports of Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, and also to other parts of the East African continent.

EAST AFRICAN INDIANS IN CONGRESS

Resolutions arising from Clomey Union Report

Delegates from all the East African territories, including Zanzibar, have at a three days session in Mombasa discussed the Clomey Union Report on close union and Indian questions. The Congress passed twenty resolutions, among them showing how little the racial wall in India has been narrowed since the 1922 Congress, and how remote is the possibility of a firm agreement. The Congress welcomed the principle of the parastate, and the native interests strongly supported the rejection of the settlers' demands for responsible government, and expressed the view that the Imperial Government should continue to exercise sole and undivided responsibility for the trusteeship of the Native, but claimed that if it was decided to associate the Indian communities with the trusteeship, it should be as Partners should be associated with it. The Congress opposed political federation, but welcomed closer economic union.

In further resolutions the Congress urged the Government of India to send out an educational expert to investigate the question of Indian education throughout East Africa, and also an agricultural officer to report on areas in East Africa suitable for Indian agriculturists.

The Congress recommended the continuation of the complete boycott of local municipal and other public bodies in Kenya as a protest against the communal franchise, protested against the reservation of the highlands to Europeans, and finally demanded equal status with Europeans and the opening of the higher posts in the Civil Service to Indians.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Mandates for German Colonies.

Lieut. Commander Kenworthy asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when the subject of Germany being given a mandate for one of her former colonies was last under discussion; and what was the attitude expressed by His Majesty's Government?

Sir A. Chamberlain: The mandates over the former German colonial territory (which derived from the Treaty of Versailles and not from the League of Nations) were definitely allotted to the existing holders and there has never so far as I am aware, been any suggestion that any of the existing mandates should be relieved of its responsibilities. Our position was explained to Germany at the time of the Conference of Locarno and has been more than fully stated since. The mandates were to be allocated to the victors in the unlikely event of an existing mandate being vacated. We should be prepared to consider the claim of Germany as of any other Great Power, member of the League, but we can take no engagement in advance in regard to so hypothetical a contingency.

Lieut. Commander Kenworthy: Will the right hon. gentleman be good enough to answer the first part of the question as to when this matter was last under discussion?

Sir A. Chamberlain: It has not really been under discussion since, I think, the Locarno negotiations. No doubt there have been references to it since that.

Mr. Thurley: May we take it from the reply that the view of the Government is that it is a definite advantage and gain to have these mandates?

Kenya: Harry Thuku.

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he has received a communication from the Kikuyu natives respecting the liberation of Harry Thuku; and, after the seven years' banishment of this man against whom no charge was ever proved, will he be allowed to return to his family?

Mr. Ormsby Gore: The case of Harry Thuku was referred to in a petition of which my right hon. friend has a copy, addressed by the Kikuyu Central Association to the Governor of Kenya. The Governor proposes to discuss this matter with my right hon. friend, while he is in this country, but I do not anticipate that it will be possible to come to a decision until after his return to the Colony.

Colonel Wedgwood: Will the right hon. gentleman bear in mind when his discussion takes place that the Harry Thuku problem arose just a little time when they reduced wages by 10 per cent.?

Mr. Ormsby Gore: As the right hon. and gallant gentleman knows, there are a good many factors. The whole question is connected with the settlement of various outstanding incidents of policy, and that is why we cannot anticipate any final commitment in regard to this matter.

Uganda: Natives from Ruwenzori.

Sir A. Thomas asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what will be the status of the natives of the Ruwenzori mountains situated by the borders of Uganda, who are suffering from famine, and whether the British Government are prepared to take any steps to help the Government of Uganda in their efforts to deal with the famine?

is there with the Belgian authorities in 'cooping' with the situation?

Mr. Ormsby Gore: My right hon. friend has not yet received any report from the Governor. He is, however, asking by telegraph for an early report by despatch on the situation.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.


Mr. S. Sastry to Confer with Sir S. Wilson.

As he goes to press *East Africa* is officially advised that at the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Government of India are deputed the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastry to help the local Indian communities in East Africa to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hillier Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal if he wishes to make use of him in dealing with Indian deputations.

Mr. Sastry's visit will supersede the contemplated appointment of a representative of the Indian community on the Executive Council of the Government of East Africa.

Mr. W. N. Watson, now on leave from Northern Rhodesia, has done much hard work as Honorary Secretary of the Local Branch of the British Service League, of the Broken Hill Political Association, and of the Football Association.

Will the contributor whose sketch entitled "Christmas Day's Experience" appeared in our issue of January 3 over the initials D. McE., kindly communicate with the editor in order that payment for the article may be made.



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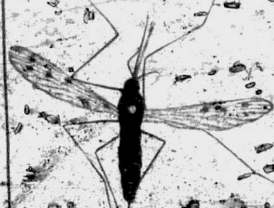


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MR. J. H. HOFMEYR ON KENYA

His Impressions of the Colony

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, who recently visited Kenya Colony, has contributed his impressions to the Pretoria News, from which we quote the following:

A visitor from South Africa should not take long to feel at home in Kenya. At every step one finds points of contact with, and reminders of, our own country. There are other lines, too, apart from similarity of climate, along which one finds points of contact with South Africa.

I had barely entered the train when men told me of the improvements recently made in the railway service. A few years ago there were no dining cars and beds, no toilets. To-day the service is in all these respects excellent, the trains having been speeded up, and all fit not in Gath—there are some things in our South African railway which I learn from the Kenya and Uganda Railways. And so it is, that many a traveller in Kenya to-day thanks South Africa for having given him the jolty and the experience of Sir Christian Fellings. At Nairobi we heard first speak with gratitude and affection, as one of the builders of their Colony, of another South African, Sir Robert Gordon, the last Governor.

But of chief interest to the visitor from South Africa is the correspondence between Kenya's problems and our own sufficiently like, who are to attract attention, and to which we must refer through. As one approaches the main centres, one is immediately drawn to the main centres of the unfinished Empire, and one realizes the business quarters of the town. It is as if one were in South Africa, where in an Indian town, as in Kenya, as to Natal, the Indian town brought to the European as a necessary contributor to the colony's economic development, in this respect, as in connection with the construction of the railway, that he came. In Kenya, as in Natal, the Indian has remained, but at the last census there was an Indian population of 26,750, as against 124,000 Europeans.

As to the Indians there are, of course, in Natal, more than 2,500,000 of them, but as a part of the lowest stage of development than our own South African Natives, but at some points in the economic sphere in advance of them, and having on the borders the Natives of a South African University College and the Bank of East Africa bought with the wealth that cotton has brought them, and for Kenya, for South Africa, there is the problem of how best white and black shall live on the side in a common country.

Great Expectations.

Kenya is a land of great expectations. At Nairobi this Colony of 12,500 Europeans has spent £80,000 on a Government House, before which our own at Pretoria pales into insignificance. Their schools are built to Baker designs at a cost per pupil of £100 for tutorial buildings and of £250 for hostels. In the Transvaal corresponding figures would be £40 and £160, and the taxpayer who accuses the Provincial Administration of extravagance will doubtless note this comparison. In private life there is also a high standard of lavishness.

One spoke of the minarets that catch one's eye in Nairobi. There is another dominating building—a fine six-storey hotel, just completed. A similar building is going up, and there are two other large hotels in existence—and all this in a town of 5,000 inhabitants off the beaten tourist track. If the minarets are significant, so also is this new hotel, for it tells us of the wealth of these settlers, a element which has come out to develop the land.

Kenya, I said, is a land of great expectations, but it is also a land of doubts and questionings. On the day that I visited its £80,000 Government House, I read in one of its papers an account of a public debate on the question "that Kenya is in every way a suitable place for permanent white settlement." And the majority of good Kenyans present voted in the negative.


The continent of Africa is a great laboratory for experiments in racial relationships. Throughout it there are contacts between a lit and colored races manifesting themselves in diverse forms; in the East African Colony the contacts are not extensive and the resultant problems are amenable to treatment. In South Africa we see them at a high stage of complexity. Kenya occupies a middle position. The European has come there as to a land in which he can build a settled home. He constitutes a majority in the population which is mainly, but still not entirely, European. He regards it as his country, and so, while its problems are certainly not so complex as those of the South African, they are more difficult of solution than those of

The Future of White Settlement.

I have referred to the question whether or not Kenya is suitable for white settlement. A recent visitor, Sir Alfred Davies, declared categorically that it is and never will be. For his sake I shall not venture on so definite a statement, nor do more than seek to analyze some of the factors that affect the question.

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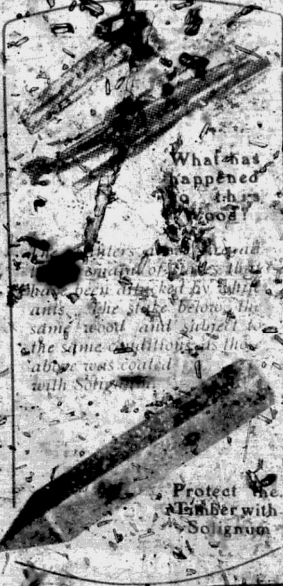
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White ants have been attacked by white ants. The wood below the same wood and shows the same condition as the above was treated with Solignum.

Protect the Member with Solignum

DEAR SIRS,

You may be interested to know that a friend from Kenya (East Africa) staying with me recently was admiring your Solignum on poultry houses when the conversation happened to be the preservation of woodwork in general. I was very interested to learn from him that the only satisfactory method he had discovered of treating fencing posts was with Solignum. These white ants would not touch wood if it were properly treated all over.

As you are quite free to use the above if you wish, I have enclosed a quantity of Solignum for you to try. It is a very good thing to have in the house, and allows timber to be treated at a very low cost. It is a very good thing to have in the house, and allows timber to be treated at a very low cost.



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First, there are the climatic considerations. Ordinarily tropical lands, with their excess of heat, are not suitable for European settlement, because in the heart of the tropics it has a high temperature Equator, but it has between Nairobi and the Uganda border a considerable area over which the high where Europeans can live in health and comfort. The temperature of the highland belt is usually not much higher than that of the temperate zone. In fact, some 7,000 ft. up we would find a climate as good as that of the temperate zone.

There is a further reason why the East African highlands are so agreeable to Europeans. The climate is necessarily temperate because of the fact that it is necessarily high. The permanent European settlement.

There is a question as to whether the long exposure to the tropical sun will sap the vitality of non-European races. The difference between the climate of the highlands in the matter of their relations to the conditions opens a big door for physiological investigations. At the present the doctor's office is a favorite place for the promulgation of opinions, and only say that I was very favourably impressed by the appearance of the children of the settlers in the schools that I visited.

Native Questions.

In dealing with native questions, the Government is guided by what is known as the "Crown Policy," this complementary development of Native and non-Native communities, involving the principle that development of Native industries for an end in itself. With that policy the representatives of the settlers have declared their agreement, but there is little enthusiasm for it amongst the Natives, they respond. I shall give an example of that policy, one of the most significant things that came to my notice in Kenya.

Kenya has been established as Native Industries, the root, where by means of an excellent revised system of technical training and apprenticeship it is hoped to turn out a skilled Native artisans finally. The root idea is that the Natives should provide Kenya's skin goods, which is the main one. It is significant for the Industries, the replacement in the crafts by the Government, and already, such a plan meets its task in the Railways and in Government Department.

It is significant, too, in South Africa, for ultimately this deliberate restriction of the colour bar must be the final step in its. But chiefly it is significant for the development of Kenya. The settlement in Kenya is still in the first generation, and the first generation of settlers of high quality, than that of any other colony. The second generation there will be many Europeans not suited to agriculture, nor fitted for the higher posts in commerce and industry, or their Kenya will be left out of openings as unskilled workers, or as skilled tradesmen. Kenya stands face to face with a powerful and progressive white race in South Africa, and it will have to deal with that problem in an accelerated form.

The development of the home of a permanent European settlement in Kenya, as a South African hope, will not mean much to the Natives. The land that had been through the process of settlement, the development by Europeans, and the land to the trustees are many tracks. At Nairobi stands the only European village, the headquarters of the white race, and the only one of its kind in Kenya. It is the only one of its kind in Kenya.

FUTURE RAILWAYS IN TANGANYIKA.

Aerial Survey Recommended.

In his address to the Royal Empire Society on April 17 last, Mr. C. Cochrane Patrick, who was in charge of the Aerial Operations Company's aerial survey work in Northern Rhodesia, spoke of the work undertaken for the Rhodesian Congo Border Commission and also of the Northern Rhodesia Government, which will be remembered, commissioned a survey of the Zambezi river and its tributaries, that was undertaken under the leadership of the main object was to assess the navigable possibilities of the river on the right side of the Zambezi, and showed very clearly how the river had wandered from side to side of its valley bed, and another disclosed sinkholes showing up through the water.

Referring to the Hilton Young Report, Major Cochrane Patrick said: "The Commission recommends that large areas to the north and south of the Central Tanganyika Railway should be surveyed as soon as possible, with a view partly to aid in the location of junction railways between Tanganyika and Kenya on the north and Tanganyika and Nyasaland on the south, such railways should be located not only with a view to avoiding physical obstacles, but also with a view to tapping areas which will eventually be of value, either from a mineral or from an agricultural point of view, and in order to do this it is absolutely essential that large areas should be rapidly surveyed in such a way that an accurate knowledge of the soil, and an ecological information should be acquired. The only possible way by which these surveys can be carried out within a reasonable time, and at a reasonable cost is by the use of air survey."

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A. J. S. Cigarettes 4 per 100

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Postage paid on orders of 200

A. J. S. Tea 2/6 per lb.
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All the above are the Produce of Nyasaland.
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THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS FLAVOUR AND FRAGRANCE.

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In short, it is the Ideal Export Vinegar.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

Among 100,000 Europeans in the Congo, some 3,000 are officials.

The German Consul has been transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi.

£4,000 has been earmarked for the erection of a new European hospital in Kisumu.

A new Native Teachers Training School has been opened at Vaka, surrounded by the Mt. Hill Mission.

The first local steamship to be formed in East Africa is that recently started by the Nairobi European Ship Co.

The total production of gold by the Kilo Moto Gold Mines during 1928 is now nearly returned to 51,800 kilos.

A German film entitled "Pori," which was recently taken in Tanganyika Territory, is going to fill houses in Berlin.

The Portuguese Government has announced that the concession held by the Nyassa Company will lapse on October 27 next.

Electricity, according to the Royal East African Automobile Association, has now nearly 100 miles of daily good roads in the dry season.

The increase of its wave length to 42 metres for the Nairobi broadcasting station is said to have attracted reception to listeners in Tanganyika and Canada.

A first and final dividend has been declared in respect of the East African clearing, forwarding and commission firm, East Africa.

Of 112 official visitors, including visitors who entered Tanganyika during the month of December last, were British, 30 German, 10 American.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first nine months included wheat, 21,700 coppers, 2,400 cases, and iron manufactures, 4,302 packages.

An indication of the great expansion of transport in the region is to be found in the fact that a couple of dozen buses now ply regularly between Nairobi and Wad Meani.

The Kenya Agricultural and Horticultural Society has made provisional arrangements for the holding of shows at Nakuru in December next, at Eldoret in March, 1930, and at Nairobi in December, 1931.

For the first eleven months of last year 33,600 tons of Uganda coffee valued at £1,024,000 were exported from Mombasa, compared with 28,800 tons, valued at £1,127,375 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Mombasa-Tanga telephone service, which is under trial, now in operation, the charge is 1s. for six three-minute talks between Mombasa and Tanga and 6s. for a similar period between Mombasa and Dar es Salaam.

It is notified for general information that Olabanda station on the Kenya and Uganda Railway has been renamed Ol Njuyuta, and that Oleondo station on the Thomson's Falls branch construction line has been renamed Oleondo.

A special display of East African products is to be made between October 14 and October 26 in the Empire Marketing Board Section at Newcastle's Wembley, or to give it a special designation, the North-East Coast Exhibition.

RAINS IN NANYA COLONY.

Nanyang, April 20. The rains are already three weeks late, and the drought is reaching unenviably at the coffee growers in some districts and is also delaying the plantings. The position generally following three years of drought is one of uncertainty.

The "uncertainty" is revealed in a "communiqué" issued by the Food and Agriculture which reports that sufficient foodstuffs are distributed in the stricken native areas, but that there are three warnings of localities which is regarded as very serious. In order to maintain the food in a possible scarcity of food in the Nanyang are advised to plant four crops and also to develop swamp areas and to irrigate. A statement of the existing stocks of maize in the country shows that assuming that the coming season's crops will be normal, the supplies in the colony are not enough to meet its needs, unless there is a surplus of maize imported from the Native.

These warnings on the maize trade are warned that the emergency and various contracts for maize supplies will be running at a loss, without obtaining the export licence.

The coming of the rains, which is a matter of course, and thus the prospects of the present season's harvest, is being fully expected. Though the situation created by the drought is not too bleak, it is not to be regarded as a relief. The food boards are unwilling to surrender to a general trade depression, especially for the sake of the colony.

MOCIMBOA SISAL (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1906 to 1911

SHARE CAPITAL

£116,000 7 per cent. Participating Preference Shares of £1 each
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Issued or about to be Issued
 £116,000
 £ 89,996
 £199,996

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MESSERS. COYNE, COLNELL, ERNEST, HARVEY & MATHEW, OF ARBELL, 45, Liverpool Street, London

The Company has issued the Holding Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association on 20th March, 1929, for the purpose of changing the name of the said Holding Company from "Mocimboa (Mazimbo) Sisal Development Syndicate, Limited" (hereinafter referred to as "The Holding Company") to the terms (A) that the Holding Company should issue to the shareholders of the Syndicate Company Ordinary Shares of the Holding Company in exchange for the shares held by them in the Syndicate Company in the proportion of two Ordinary Shares of the Holding Company to three shares held as fully paid for every Ordinary Share of the Syndicate Company, and (B) that the Holding Company should issue to the shareholders of the Syndicate Company Preference Shares of the Holding Company in exchange for the Preference Shares of the Syndicate Company in the proportion of one Preference Share of the Holding Company to one Preference Share of the Syndicate Company, and that the Holding Company should issue to the shareholders of the Syndicate Company Preference Shares of the Holding Company to be issued, credited as fully paid, for every £100 of nominal amount of Preference Shares of the Syndicate Company held by them and with the other objects specified in the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

On April 22, 1929, 89,196 Ordinary Shares of the Holding Company were issued credited as fully paid to Ordinary Shareholders of the Syndicate Company in exchange for 4,499 Ordinary Shares fully paid of the Syndicate Company held by them and 77,224 Preference Shares of the Holding Company were issued, credited as fully paid, to Preference holders of the Syndicate Company in exchange for 7,722 Preference Shares of the Syndicate Company of the Syndicate Company held by them.

In April 1929, 18,768 Preference Shares of the Holding Company were issued for cash at par, 10 per cent. premium over par upon application and allotment and 10 per cent. share being payable on the 1st July 1929. 50,000 Ordinary Shares and 13,996 Preference Shares of the Holding Company are outstanding.

The original allottees of the 60,000 Ordinary Shares and 110,000 Preference Shares of the Company will have the right to call at any time up to the 31st March 1931 to apply for and receive an allotment at par, upon payment in full of the £100,000 of the capital of the Company for every four Ordinary Shares allotted to them respectively.

It is anticipated that the balance of £100,000 of the £140,000 Debentures of the Holding Company will be acquired by the Holding Company under the same terms as those on which the Debentures of the Holding Company have already been acquired. The Debentures of the Holding Company will be distributed as follows:—Upon shares which depend upon the dividends received by the Holding Company and the Ordinary Shares and Debentures of the Syndicate Company acquired or to be acquired.

The Syndicate Company of which the Holders are the same as the Holding Company, was established to develop 14,000 acres (since increased to 18,230 acres) of land as a Sisal Plantation.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE SYNDICATE COMPANY'S PLANTATION

MAJOR L. A. GIBBS, M.C., the Author of "Sisal Monoculture" in the Local and General Manager of the Plantation. He, RICHARD H. GIBBS, is a agricultural engineer and first instructor of Sisal in the Colonies and has had the greatest value to the Company.

SITUATION AND SITE.—The land is situated near Mocimbo, Bay of Pangaba, was a natural deep-water harbour about 30 miles South of the River Rovuma and 50 miles North of Fort Jaco. The land is held on perpetual lease from the Government of Nyassa, who have a controlling concession from the Portuguese Government over the whole territory. The title deeds of 11,350 acres of land are in the possession of the Syndicate Company, and the title deeds for the remaining 11,880 acres already granted will be held as soon as the survey is completed. This survey is now proceeding. Compensation for the whole of the 11,350 acres has appeared in the Bulletin of the Government of Nyassa, No. 10, dated April 13th 1927.

Since the year 1924-26 crops have been cleared and planted with sisal. The present intention is to clear and plant 1,600 to 2,000 acres with sisal in each year, and about 11,000 acres in all have been planted. In addition 2,000 acres have been cleared which will enable 3,000 acres to be planted with one-year old plants by the end of March 1929.

The following is a statement of the production of sisal:

1924-25	3,000 tons	1927-28	4,000 tons
1925-26	3,000 tons	1928-29	5,000 tons
1926-27	3,000 tons		

and it is confidently expected that 5,000 tons will be produced during the year 1929-30.

FACTORY.—An up-to-date factory has been erected at Mocimbo, a central station on the line of the railway. It is equipped with all the latest electrical machinery consisting of three 250-horse power motors, a 100-horse power generator and a 100-horse power pump. It is also equipped with a 100-horse power engine for the purpose of generating electricity for the factory. The factory is situated on the bank of the Pangaba River on which a crane has been erected for the purpose of loading and unloading sisal. The factory is situated on the bank of the Pangaba River on which a crane has been erected for the purpose of loading and unloading sisal.

CULTIVATION.—The cleared sisal is cultivated in rows of 10 plants and the spacing is 10 feet between the plants and 10 feet between the rows. The plants are watered by hand and the soil is kept clear of weeds. The plants are watered by hand and the soil is kept clear of weeds. The plants are watered by hand and the soil is kept clear of weeds.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply from the Pangaba River is sufficient for the needs of the plantation. The water is pumped to the factory and the plantation. The water is pumped to the factory and the plantation. The water is pumped to the factory and the plantation.

LABOUR.—The labour is obtained from the local population. The labour is obtained from the local population. The labour is obtained from the local population.

PROFIT.—The profit is estimated to be £100,000 per year. The profit is estimated to be £100,000 per year. The profit is estimated to be £100,000 per year.

COST OF PRODUCTION.—The cost of production is estimated to be £100,000 per year. The cost of production is estimated to be £100,000 per year. The cost of production is estimated to be £100,000 per year.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

At last week's public auction there was a fair demand for East African coffee and the average prices were revised as follows:

Kenya

A sizes	107.0d. to 110.0d.
B sizes	108.0d. to 120.0d.
Peaberry	115.0d. to 115.0d.
London graded	
First sizes	120.0d. to 141.0d.
Second sizes	110.0d. to 121.0d.
Third sizes	105.0d. to 116.0d.
Ungraded	95.0d. to 106.0d.
Brown	85.0d. to 96.0d.

Tanganyika

London cleaned	
First sizes	125.0d.
Second sizes	115.0d.
Third sizes	105.0d.
Peaberry	115.0d.

Arusha

London cleaned	
First sizes	125.0d. to 135.0d.
Second sizes	110.0d. to 122.0d.
Third sizes	100.0d.
Peaberry	115.0d. to 130.0d.

Mt. Kenya

London cleaned	
First sizes	125.0d.
Second sizes	115.0d.
Third sizes	105.0d.
Peaberry	115.0d.

Uganda

First sizes	125.0d.
Second sizes	115.0d. to 125.0d.
Third sizes	105.0d.
Ungraded	95.0d.

Burundi

Palish green	110.0d.
--------------	---------

Belgian Congo

Palish	110.0d.
Small	107.0d.
Peaberry	110.0d.
Brown	100.0d.

Stocks of coffee in London in April, 1929, are 55,044 bags, compared with 47,000 on the corresponding date of 1928.

INORI

At last week's quarterly sale East African and Zanzibar inorins included 7 tons of tusks, 1 ton hard and 1 ton billiard pieces, 1 ton wet and 1 ton dry. Steady prices were realised for all inorins, but generally they showed a decline of about 10 per cent lower than those trading in the last auctions. Offerings included the following:

Tusks	14 to 20 lb. each	124 to 230 per cwt.
	10 to 12 lb. each	105 to 180 per cwt.
	5 to 7 lb. each	70 to 128 per cwt.

Cut Points

Hand ball 104 per cwt.
Hand ball 104 per cwt.
Hand ball 104 per cwt.

At last week's quarterly sale East African and Zanzibar inorins included 7 tons of tusks, 1 ton hard and 1 ton billiard pieces, 1 ton wet and 1 ton dry. Steady prices were realised for all inorins, but generally they showed a decline of about 10 per cent lower than those trading in the last auctions. Offerings included the following:

East African and Zanzibar inorins were sold into the U.K. since August, 1928, total sales being 8,821 bags respectively, compared with 33,000 bags in 1927.

At last week's quarterly sale East African and Zanzibar inorins included 7 tons of tusks, 1 ton hard and 1 ton billiard pieces, 1 ton wet and 1 ton dry.

The market for inorins in London in April, 1929, is quiet with quotations nominally unchanged at 124/5s. for top 20 lb. shipment.

The market is dull, sellers of East African inorins asking 2/6 for float parcels.

Last week's public auction 408 packages of inorins and tea realised an average price of 13.68d. per lb. Offerings included 100 packages of inorins, 100 packages of tea, 100 packages of inorins, 100 packages of tea.

VALUABLE Antique General African pottery for sale. Includes Ivory, etc. Write Box No. 176, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

ESTATE MANAGER REQUIRED. EXPERIENCED coconut planter required as Local Manager on small estate in East Africa. Knowledge of Portuguese and of Swahili an advantage. Apply stating terms to Box 176, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

NEAR LAKE SOLAI, KENYA. 600-ACRE farm near Lake Solai to let, with option of purchase at £1,000. Mile from station. Two rivers, house, barn, orchard, stock, waterfalls, game, cattle dip available on neighbouring farms. Soil good, living fenced, fruit, intensive dairying. Apply Box 176, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1, or to Lt. Col. P. Weir, Kericho, Kenya.

ESTATE FORSALE. RUSHA District. For sale approximately 8,500 acres, 2 miles from Tengeru Railway Station. 20 years lease. Rent 20 cents per acre. Suitable maize, sisal, tobacco. Price £100,000. Includes 500 acres ploughed, ready for March-April sowing, 2 tractors, 3 and 4-furrow ploughs, 2 motor planters, 2 shears, 2 pairs bull, 200 head of cattle, 200 head of sheep, 200 head of goats, 200 head of pigs, 200 head of chickens. Apply Box 176, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

Tanganyika Territory
ESTATE AGENTS
MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES

Inspections, Valuations and Reports on Properties anywhere in Tanganyika

Register of Properties for Sale

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AND HUGHES & WILLIAMS
10 YEARS EAST AFRICAN EXPERIENCE
10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4
Telephone: 4000

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The British India liner "Malda," which left London on April 18 and is due to leave Marseilles on April 26, carries the following East African passengers:

- Sudan**
 - Mr. Adam Maki
 - Mr. R. Resman
 - Mr. E. Richard
 - Mr. H. Suhr
 - Aden**
 - Mr. W. J. Adams
 - Miss M. Bateman
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 - "Malda" left Dar-es-Salaam outwards, April 26.
 - "Karnala" left Seychelles for Bombay, April 21.
 - "Karnala" left Durban for Salaman for Durban, April 21.
 - "Elba" arrived Bombay, April 25.
 - "Kara" left Bombay for East Land, South Africa, April 24.
 - "Khandalla" left Lourenco Marques for Mozambique, April 24.
- CITRA LINE**
 - "Francisco Crispi" left Naples homewards, April 25.
 - "Giuseppe Mazzini" left Massowah outwards, April 25.
 - "Cafaro" arrived Durban, April 25.
- CLAN-ELDERMAN HARRIS**
 - "Telesinthus" arrived Dar-es-Salaam, April 16.
 - "Astronomer" left Aden outwards, April 16.
 - "City of Cariff" passed Gibraltar, April 16.
- HOLLAND-AFRICA**
 - "Indo-stoneis" left Port Sudan outwards, April 17.
 - "Hornbeek" arrived Amsterdam homewards, April 18.
 - "Kleworth" left Rotterdam homewards, April 16.
 - "Grypsker" arrived Hamburg, April 17.
 - "Nieuwerkerk" left Kilindini homewards, April 17.
 - "Kliphouten" left Rotterdam outwards, April 16.
- MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**
 - "Bernardine de St. Pierre" left Zanzibar outwards, April 16.
 - "Explorateur Grandier" left Port Said outwards, April 16.
 - "Croute de Lisle" left Mombasa homewards, April 14.
 - "Gambard" left Tamatave outwards, April 17.
 - "General Lavoisier" left Tamatave homewards, April 17.
 - "Général Duchesne" arrived Marseilles, April 18.
- UNION CASTLE**
 - "Union Castle" left Port Said for Bombay, April 26.
 - "Union Castle" arrived Port Said, April 26.
 - "Union Castle" left Ascension homewards, April 26.
 - "Union Castle" left Durban for Beira, April 24.
 - "Union Castle" left Durban for Lourenco Marques outwards, April 24.
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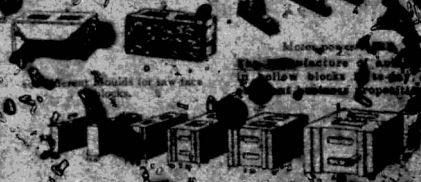


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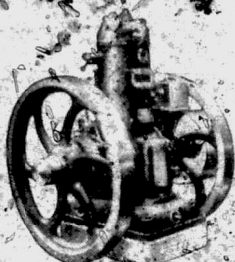
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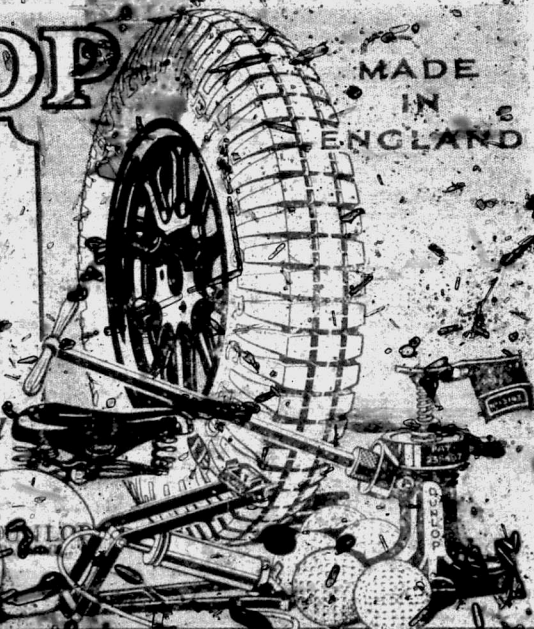
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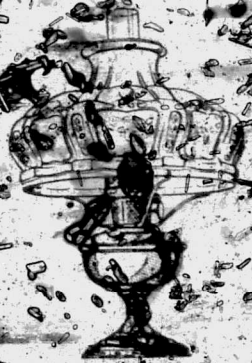
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.



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INDIAN PROBLEMS IN KENYA.

THEIR official representation to the Government of India in the presentation to East Africa to Indian local Indian community in the expansion of their views to Sir Samuel Nelson has resulted in the selection of Hon. Srimansa Sastri, Hon. Minister, Shimoga, equally acceptable to British, European and Indian for the two years which have passed since Mr. Sastri became the first Agent General of the Government of India in South Africa. He has, in his official capacity, received great work in improving inter-racial relationships; moreover, while winning the confidence of the South African Government and the respect of public opinion in the United Kingdom, he has secured the trust of his fellow Indian settlers, who have never known a Government which has not only recognized the knowledge of the Government by the Indian community, but also the presence of political progress, and unlike some of his countrymen, whose advice has been neglected, he has been able to lead his fellow Indian settlers to a moderate and sane attitude of cooperation of a mutual benefit to the Government and the Indian community.

by the same attributes. Indeed when he passed through Mombasa some weeks ago on his way back to India from South Africa, the address which Mr. Sastri gave to a public meeting attended by both Europeans and Indians was an eloquent plea for mutual understanding. Feelings were more strained between Europeans and Indians in South Africa two years ago than they are in Kenya to-day, and the qualities of Mr. Sastri, which have enabled such great progress to be registered in the sub-continent, have an equally important influence on the course of affairs in East Africa. His prestige, which will ensure him a following from settler leaders, ought to make him an acceptable spokesman to all but the most extreme Indian elements, some of whom, assisted by a section of the Anglo-Gujerati Press, will certainly oppose whatever conciliatory proposals are advanced.

The general election of representatives has now been completed in Kenya Colony after some six years, though the Indians, regarding such representation as a slur upon their nationality and as failing to their self-respect, have sought to impugn the Imperial Government's decision by withdrawing candidates from election. The recommendation of the Hiltce Young Commission is in favour of a common roll on an equal franchise, without discrimination between the races, though in advancing this suggestion the Commissioners emphasize that their ideal is realizable only by consent, which the European population could be expected to give only if their interests were safe from the danger of being overwhelmed; the Commissioners further propose inquiries by the High Commissioner to show both Europeans and Indians exactly how any scheme of revision of the franchise would work out in practice. The Colony's settler leaders naturally reported that the communal franchise formed an essential part of the settlement policy and that they objected to any revision of the franchise as a common roll, but on the other hand it is obvious that any community is at liberty to approach Sir Samuel Wilson on any aspect of these reports and that one of the most difficult and delicate matters of which he will be confronted will have reference to the present and future position of Indian in the Colony. Mr. Sastri has proposed to South Africa that he can see a European settlement as well as an Indian, and would that his presence and influence will contribute to the discussion of these matters in an atmosphere of moderation and with a desire for reconciliation. There are, as it well known, points which the settlers cannot succeed in having his mediation to improve the feelings between Europeans and Indians, the result will be a triumph of the good.

INDIAN CLAIMS IN KENYA

What the Hilton Young Commission Thinks

We have advocated the fixing of the franchise qualification in Kenya on the principle that a civilisation test is not suited to conditions in Eastern Africa. This is supported by the opinion of leading publicists, who have pointed out that in the settled areas of the continent the franchise as it will undoubtedly be made to apply to all rights. The fixing of a uniform franchise qualification for all races is a quite separate question from the question whether the different communities should vote on a common register, a question which is communitarily. It has now become a question of the long standing and covers the question of communal representation.

In the territories where there are no elected members of the legislature the question naturally does not arise and there is generally speaking, no serious friction between Europeans and Asiatics in those territories. It is not, however, that an acute controversy has arisen, but the origin of the exclusion of the Indians from the franchise granted to the Europeans in 1910. The protests of the Indians in Kenya at this exclusion have been strongly supported by public opinion in India.

The 1923 Negotiations

The history of the subsequent negotiations is as detailed in the White Paper of 1923 (Cmd. 2604) and need not be repeated here. We reproduce however the relevant passages of the terms of settlement which the Secretary of State was prepared to accept based on an agreement between the Colonial Office and the India Office as recorded in what is known as the Wood-Winterton Report. These terms were detailed as follows:—The franchise to be granted by the Secretary of State to the Government of Kenya in September 1923 should be based on the common law test of ownership of land, and should be open to all persons who have attained the age of twenty-one years and upwards, possessing a freehold interest in land which is to be prescribed.

Either a complete census of the land to be held in order to determine a method of apportionment which would approximate the result of a general electorate. To determine the percentage of the population which would approximate the proportion of the vote of the population in order to set the 10 per cent. qualification standard would be unreasonably low, and a high percentage standard would be unreasonably high. The present percentage qualification is to be retained as a general election franchise in India. In the event of a general election in March 1923, European voters who do not possess land to be added to the new register, whether in possession of the new qualification or not, shall apply for registration, whether European or Indian, under the franchise. Council of Finance, 1920, for Indians would be required to possess the qualification. *Alternative proposals as follows:*

- (a) Eleven elected members representing seven constituencies three of which return one member and four two members. In the former European candidates only to be eligible for election in the latter, three only to be eligible for election, two Europeans, four Indians.
- (b) To the same number of elected members, four each of two elected members, six of four each of two elected members, six of three each of two elected members, eleven elected members each of one member.
- (c) Fourteen elected members, five of three each of two elected members, five of two each of three each of two elected members, five of one each of three each of two elected members.

seven representatives and one to be returned by the Government. Only one of each number should be Indian, the 1923 Commission giving eight of ten Europeans, according to the total vote, twelve or fifteen elected members and four Indians. This alternative would not preclude the inclusion of Europeans and might be more acceptable to the Indians. The Government of Kenya continue and report on the possibility of having recourse to alternative franchise qualifications in the event of a delay in the settlement of the proposals.

Deep Feelings Aroused

In the White Paper the Government of India were willing to accept the scheme although they did not consider that it fully met the claims put forward on behalf of the Indians. The Government of Kenya rejected the scheme mainly on the ground that it gave no sufficient safeguard to the European community against Indian predominance in the future.

Further attempts to secure agreement were unsuccessful, mainly owing to the opposition of the European community, and in July 1925 His Majesty's Government decided that the interests of all concerned in Kenya would best be served by the adoption of a constitutional system of representation. Under this decision provision was made for five elected Indian members on the Council, as against eleven elected Europeans, and the number of official members was fixed so as to maintain an official majority. This decision has not proved acceptable to the Indian community, and only one candidate came forward for election. The remaining four vacancies were until recently filled by nomination.

The controversy has aroused deep feeling in India. Stirred by new political aspirations, India is keenly sensitive to the position of Indians overseas. The new race consciousness which is making itself felt throughout Asia confronts British statesmanship with the difficult problem of finding room for the operation of this new spirit without endangering the stability of the British Empire. A happy solution of the controversy in Kenya is thus an matter of only of Eastern Africa, but of the Empire as a whole.

We have had the advantage of an examination of the issues involved with representatives of the European and the Indian communities, and by inter were assisted by two officials deputised by the Government of India for this purpose, Kailash Maharaaj Singh, I.C.S., and Mr. R. A. Evershed, C.I.E. It is a pleasure to express our acknowledgments to these gentlemen for their able and helpful cooperation in elucidating the Indian point of view.

The Attitudes of Europeans and Indians

The Indians seek not claim representation in proportion to their numbers, but to secure a effective representation of their interests and quality of political status. We understand that their main objection to a present substantial communal representation is that in their view it does not afford a sufficient guarantee of the representation of the Indian community. In order to meet this objection the scheme prepared by the Government in the "Good intention" report to admit a limited number of Indian candidates to the franchise, but to seek to maintain a British domination, but the recognition of the right of British subjects to equality of citizenship with other British subjects within the Empire. They consider that their position to be in this respect with the resolution passed by the Government of the Imperial Conference in 1924 by which the responsibility of all the Dominion Governments except South Africa was placed on the Government of India. The Government of India have been unable to reach an agreement between the question of Indian representation and the representation of other communities in the Empire.

the accepted framework of a separate Imperial control to operate in the promotion of the common interests of the colony. It may be expected that the question of communal representation of a common roll will then come to be regarded more as one of practical convenience and advantage than as one in which racial safety or racial honour is involved.

Secondly, experience has shown that groups representing different communities in the Legislative Council may be expected to consider only on the grounds. It may be found that the important questions in the life of the colony are to be settled in relations between the interests of the settled areas and those of the reserves and that the interests of communities have certain interests in common and they may give a common basis to the whole system.

Thirdly, the proposal to present itself quite frankly from the outset to a fair re-consideration that the franchise question should be dealt with in a common roll which has been the result of the communal system of election is almost a necessary corollary to adult suffrage.

A Common Roll Proposed

If, for example, the Kenya franchise were revised on the lines of the Northern Rhodesia, the electoral roll would present a very different picture, and it is not improbable that the number of Indian and Indian votes would be found to be far less formidable than the European community appreciate. Moreover, it is only in a few constituencies that the Indian vote is important.

The reservation of seats for European farmers ensures the election of Europeans to represent the agricultural community in those areas. We have been furnished with figures showing the weight to which the Indian vote would be reduced in the various constituencies if not more than ten per cent. of the population were admitted to the franchise as suggested in the Wood Committee report. These figures are in themselves inconceivable, but so far as they go they indicate that if there was a reservation of seats, an election on a common roll on this basis would probably produce more than four Indian members, viz. one each for Mashim, Mombasa, and the Coast district, and possibly one for Nairobi. If a similar point were to be produced by revision of the franchise on the lines that we have mentioned, it might well be found that under a system of free election, the result would be satisfactory to both sides.

Our view is that inasmuch as the progress of the territory must depend on co-operation between the races, the ideal to be aimed at is a common roll on an equal franchise with no discrimination between the races. It is at the same time clear that this ideal can be reached only by consent, and that the consent of the European community can only be obtained if they are given a feeling of security that their interests and institutions are not in danger of being overwhelmed by the mere numbers of the other community. Such security can only be provided on the basis of adult suffrage.

Investigations by the High Commissioner

It is therefore, would seem to be the first step to have a new franchise qualifications are fixed. The High Commissioner should constitute a select committee of inquiry to ascertain for each constituency the appropriate number of persons of each race of community possible, the proposed qualification. It will in any case be necessary to obtain this information in the course of revision of the communal system of election is taken up. It is only fair that both Europeans and Indians

should be given an opportunity of seeing how any scheme of revision would work out in practice before they are asked to accept it. The figures should therefore be laid before the leaders of both communities, and fresh attempts made to see whether agreement can be reached in regard to a question which has hitherto kept the races apart. It may be that the revision of the franchise will not in itself effect a reconciliation of the differences of view.

Our hope is, however, that our Report may suggest some lines of approach to the political problem of Eastern Africa, and that its recommendations, if carried into effect, may contribute to the growth of a spirit of co-operation, which will make it possible for these three questions to be considered in a more favourable atmosphere and will increase the chances of some plan being devised which will do justice to the legitimate interests of both communities and meet with general consent.

NATIVE POLICY IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Land Held by Settled and Native Councils Established

The Bill now before the Legislative Council will be the first legislation since the General Election of the second Southern Rhodesian Parliament, which is the result of the General Election of last year, that consists of twenty-five Rhodesian Party members and an Opposition of four Progressives and three Labourites. One Bill is to give effect to the recommendations of the Wood Committee Report, already agreed to informally by the Government and the Opposition, to divide into two constituencies.

Native areas—to 500 acres, in addition to 100,000 acres already assigned, and in which Natives to be allowed to reside or occupy it. A Board consisting of three Natives, two Europeans, and one member nominated by the High Commissioner, to control area. Europeans owning land in area may dispose of it to a Native or hold it subject to expropriation in exchange for other land or compensation.

Unassigned area—Land held or subsequently acquired by Natives to become automatically part of Native area.

Forest land—Reserve for afforestation, both Europeans and Natives may hold land here on prescribed terms.

Unassigned area—to be alienated to the alien who is present but, later portions may be assigned either to Natives or to Europeans.

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Mission and is provided, as are Native rights in locations and municipal and municipal are local authorities are to be given power to act as to an area defined for Native occupation. The other Bill provides for the establishment in the area of Native Councils, consisting of the Native Commissioner and three members appointed by the Governor, four members to be nominated by the taxpayers. The Councils will have certain taxing powers and a defined sphere of work. The details of the Bill are not yet in final form, but it is considered that they form the basis of a sound and liberal Native policy, which will satisfy the Natives, the British Government, and encourage them to take a share in their own government. The policy of Southern Rhodesia in the course of direct administration to the African territories.

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PETERSON'S CLOSE CALL

At the Mercy of a Rattlesnake

Spanish Expedition to East Africa

By Craven Hill

WHEN Peterson strove to rise he realized that he would not get back to camp without assistance, though an injured ankle was the sum total of his misfortune. Cursing his luck he sank down again on to the warm sand, and wished he had enough with him to eat or ration. The hurtled snake that dawn would have to keep him going till a search party came.

How long would the day be? The burning African sun above the search party turned up the side of the hill, and the scattered shooting snipe along the Zambezi at a point some eight miles from camp. But in the open air among the various dumps of wreckage and dead fowl, he would not be conspicuous, and might easily be overlooked, even through the strongest field glasses.

He rose to his knees and looked about him. On his left side the faded yellow sun met his gaze. He felt the sand run over what he believed to be his ankle, and in front of him stood a shadowy figure, a cluster of weary Europeans.

He drew his aching foot and gingerly unrolled his puttees. There was no doubt about it; the mounds had given Peterson a splinter of bone. He had smashed, simultaneously, his ankle and tried to pull the ends of the fracture into place, putting forth his ounce of strength. At the agony of it, and overcome by the intense pain, he slipped into unconsciousness.

Time passed, and the naked boy slept under the growing heat of the sun. The only sign of life was a host of flies which he saw swarming and buzzing round the senseless man, settling from time to time on his moist face and hands.

When all had been quiet for some time a movement—very slight—occurred in the sand to the right side of a clump of cactus not six yards from the man, and a broad flat head, bigger than a man's fist, moved slightly. On the top of the head two dead eyes gazed, glancing side on from the nose, and behind the flat, unless started, a snake form, six feet in length and as thick as a man's arm, writhed slowly. Soon the whole serpentine shape emerged into the sunlight, and the snake advanced with raised head, its swelling body a fine shining black, surrounded by a sooty throat and head, marked it as a rattlesnake.

Within a few feet of the unconscious Peterson the flat head turned and stared directly at him. The man did not move. The snake did not move. It waited, without moving, the flat, open, dead eyes rigidly upon him. The rattlesnake was ready, at any moment to eject its venom at Peterson's expense. The head of the man very dead; the venom was already past his toes. The snake lifted its body to its mouth, as if to taste, and that the man was alive, and it was not dead, and the man started to wriggle away, crawling over the sand.

The head of Peterson's rattlesnake was a few inches from the man's face. Peterson was a few inches from the snake's head. Peterson's rattlesnake was a few inches from the man's face. Peterson was a few inches from the snake's head. Peterson's rattlesnake was a few inches from the man's face. Peterson was a few inches from the snake's head.

through lower lids. There in front of him was the snake with head gently swaying, within reach and ready to strike.

Peterson knew that his life was in the balance, but that the snake would not strike so long as he was perfectly still. At the same time he realized that the rattlesnake knew he was not dead, and the more minutes some time. How long could he maintain his present cramped position with his legs? He imagined himself so severely injured that he would not be able to stick to this position, suppose his steps were slipping away again! The grim thought, despite the heat he felt, could break out all over his body. In his anxiety he thought of his gun, only to remember with dismay that he had already used his last cartridge.

At that moment Peterson's eyes caught up the ridge that had the still air. It was only a duiker, that little antelope which weighs less than thirty pounds, bounding like a rooster bush through the scrub, but the sound seemed to vibrate through the antlers, and he uncoiled and writhed away.

Wondering how much longer it would take to get out of the place to find him, Peterson placed his ears to the ground to listen for the hooves of any distant hooves. But no sound came. His listening ears were already filled with the faintest of a growling sound. He glanced skywards, Peterson noted a single vulture directly above him, hung as if suspended by an invisible string from the brazen copper doors of the heavens. He smiled grimly. He knew what that meant. But he was not done for yet. In a long while he did not intend to furnish a meal for that vulture.

Just as his roving eyes caught sight of half a dozen dusky figures, very small and far away, but quite definitely humans. It was the search party at last. Peterson, cupping his hands, shouted at the top of his voice, and waved his arms in a frantic endeavor to attract attention. But though he repeated his signals time and again the search party was too far away to see or hear him. They moved slowly on through the short scrub and soon passed out of view behind a clump of mimosas.

With a curse Peterson sat down exhausted. If they did not reach him soon he might be compelled to pass up the prospect. Moreover, his thirst was growing intense.

A sudden furious hiss behind him brought him round to the snake, and a cry of alarm escaped him. There was no time for him to realize that he was already dead. The snake was the rattlesnake, and had not gone far when Peterson's shout had drawn his attention back to the man, and, knowing full well that the man was alive, now it had his teeth in his arm and leg. He had grabbed him, and he had to give a warning of defence if only he could save his life from that venom. Peterson, pulling him back to the other side of his head, and forgetting his own aching pain, he raised his gun above his head, and with both hands on the barrel.

As Peterson's gun was resting on the snake's head, the snake's head, its flat, round head, and the expanded lips appeared to Peterson something as if it were making faces at him. But the man would not dare to leave the first blow, he immediately said the venomous snake which he knew he had to shoot to save his own life.

At that tense juncture something happened to divert the attention of the combatants. A loud, raucous cry sounded from the ridge behind the cobra and it fell from the tree like a crane, but with the head of a cobra, bent down upon the snake. With a thrill of surprise the man turned to look at the man who, at a glance, the identity of this strange bird was a plain thing, rushing in to his rescue. It was the secretary bird, so called because the crest of grey plumes came from the back of its head like a official resemblance to a bird of prey, surges behind the ear. This was the one creature which could help him now.

He saw the snake whip round to give another look at the new foe, saw its flat, malignant eyes flash with fury. But the snake did not strike, for the secretary did not come near enough. When but a few feet away the secretary bird began to approach the snake by means of an ever-contracting series of circles, which he did with a dignified, high-stepping action, keeping a wary eye on the reptile's movements.

The snake kept shifting its position so as to keep the bird directly in front of its swaying body, opening its grim mouth slightly, four short, grooved fangs showed, two on either side of its upper jaw. Then, arching its neck, the great snake suddenly struck to pierce the bird, expelling simultaneously the air from its single lungs, and contracting the muscles which sheathed the poison glands at the back of its flat head. Instantly there shot through the air, straight at the eye of the snake, two thin streams, the very essence of death.

Do not need not have worried for the bird, perfectly familiar with the reptile's tactics, since his head just before the deadly drops reached him. Again the snake threw up its hood and again the bird's head dropped in the nick of time. Then the secretary bird took the offensive.

As the raging serpent started to draw back, the bird stepped upon it and, cleaving the reptile a lightning blow with one of his hammer-like feet, which caught the snake's head and smote it heavily to the ground. Instantly the snake was up again, and with a third spear the great black body shot up, and so swiftly that the victor showed only his tail in the air.

But each time the evil head struck the fangs themselves hardly lay in a mass of soft, quite formless, frothy matter. Then, suddenly, the snake was disengaged from the reptile's position, long, bill-like, contoured feet, in time to separate, the limbs swung up, rolled and darted towards the victim for shelter.

But the secretary bird was too quick for him. As the massive blow slicing upwards with terrific force struck the snake on the back of the neck, several of the reptile's head and short neck ribs were driven clean through. The fangs were dropped in vain, but the body, as the bird fell on its back, which itself no invidious. Then, with the main body of the snake, about so much as was left at the main body of the snake, and up the snake's head, strong eyes, beak and tongue, the snake was snatched up over the ridge to devour him.

For some minutes the secretary bird, the evidence of its victory, stood proudly at the spot where the snake had fallen. Then, a faint, low cry, as if he were making a point, he moved away from a white man's camp, a hundred yards away. It was the first time, according to the secretary bird.

CH'DZULU COMES TO EUROPE

Adventures of a Native Servant

Special Attention, East Africa

By VIVIAN JENKINS

With the passage of time Ch'dzulu had passed through the various phases of service from that of junior extra kitchen boy to his responsibility of being his master's right-hand man. And for fifteen years, from Lake Tanganyika to Beira and from Quinhana to Elisabethville, he had followed his master's varying fortunes.

Everyone knew him as "Hollander John" and Ch'dzulu. The one without the other was unthinkable. "We had our own talk about Ch'dzulu, but there was no doubt about the efficiency of the service he rendered. He was well, Hollander John, but he talked about his other name."

To the surprise of everybody, Hollander John announced that he was going home for a holiday. Then, having gathered together all his trophies, by a final sweep of all consultations of policy and time, he added Ch'dzulu to his train. Also a half-grown half-leopard cub on a chain.

There was a convenient tramp steamer, the Beira, the idea of dressing for dinner at home did not appeal to John, so that was not in comparative privacy. The first fortnight of the voyage Ch'dzulu spent below, miserably ill, which explains why he does not own things Cape Town.

Ch'dzulu's ideas on civilisation and towns were based on short arc experience of places like Beira and the Elisabethville of years ago, so for a couple of weeks after arriving in Rotterdam he was shocked. Nothing would induce him to wander about the town when he accompanied John, it was only after about fifteen years of it. John had prevented his holding his master's hand.

But once this stupefaction had worn off Ch'dzulu proved the old adaptability, assisted perhaps by a talk with his master. The *bevana*, it appeared, had spoken in terms of great pride to the people of the town about Ch'dzulu, and Ch'dzulu had been letting him down. Now the *bevana* had taken a house. What was Ch'dzulu going to do about it?

Thereupon Ch'dzulu began to show them a thing or two. The house was ready to receive visitors. Lion and leopard skins in disordered array hid most of a very beautiful carpet, the junks stood on and in each corner, and heads and horns disputed pride of place with Delft porcelain and dainty brass. If somewhat startling, at least Ch'dzulu had distinct ideas about the decoration of the home.

Till quarters were ready, the leopard had been chained in the cloak room, in the main hall, but as Ch'dzulu told of the guests of wraps and coats on arrival, this was matter of no moment. Ch'dzulu looked most picturesque in a snow-white *bevana* robe with a brilliant purple Zouave pocket-piece and gold head. John's reputation rapidly became established.

The evening was just becoming an extraordinary success. Indeed John had interested a well-known Hague financier, most to the extent of his putting down the capital to build a soap factory on the lower Zambesi. The man with the money was most interested in John, showing accounts of the business, and his rufous face was beaming. It was long after midnight when the clearing could be seen in the moon, with a faint glow of light from the stars in John's eyes.

Opening the door, John ushered in the financier, who, to summarize, had Chibuzulu arranged to buy the house. The financier had been shown through the second floor of the very snug, snug room where the rooming was less than a year ago as new market and a generous set of the habes of the financier, who was pompous and very busy. The financier had been frightened as a child with tales of Ethiopia, to reach a point where the leopard and a man, who had grown to enjoy at seeing his master in the doorway, and only one stood not on the order of his words, in fact, John. John could not see the virtues of a single, as the fellow called the financier, with a single quality and a single stream, was in the street.

Chibuzulu thought for a moment to enter through the small front door. Thinking the financier, who had been some fully gained out as in an am- pressed from a night with a night, he decided to put the corner stone of the evening's entertainment by showing up. A minute after the financier had left, he found a new what was all about Chibuzulu, made a venture. The leopard, growing at his chest, was growing, hairy, and repeating his tricks at last.

The guests, a number of people, all aged and sizes, had tried to be invited at the financier's house, but this growing leopard, who was a force, once at the top, was too much for their comfort, especially as they had been in the night, to which a venture. John's well as the financier, in a moment, only three or four, and a small number of the leopard's chain by the financier of a second.

It is said that in moments of great emotional intensity, the faculties are concentrated, any feelings of trifling or of indifference. John says he noticed the financier's wife, who had been in the night, had crawled back against a corner, dislodged two large tusks, one of which fell over a playing you, who had great presence of mind, had crawled behind the corner of a chair. He had averted his head, as if to hide. The words are John's, and a great task struck to the thought it was the leopard. The financier's scream was a whisper to that emitted by the wife, as he jumped down for the floor in which the majority of the crowd had already become a part. The ladies, their tasks, in the room, thought it was the leopard, to be a great task. The wife, who had been in the night, had less specimens of the leopard.

That John had seen the leopard, and the wife of Chibuzulu, who was glowing with pride at having been able to amuse his master, was a great thing.

At last, after a moment's order was given, the John. It concerned the financier's destruction of the desperate, in the night, and a small number of means, in the night, and a small number of accompanied the financier, who had been in the night.

The financier, who had been in the night, had less specimens of the leopard. The financier, who had been in the night, had less specimens of the leopard. The financier, who had been in the night, had less specimens of the leopard.

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Chibuzulu awoke when it was bright and full of his eyes, to find himself with a great many things that he was not used to, and in the long days of the northern summer, he automatically, as Holland had said, had been in the night, and a small number of means, in the night, and a small number of accompanied the financier, who had been in the night.

Remembering in his dream, while he was looking wonderfully and rather widely at a window in the distance, a sound downstairs caught his attention. A lion of a man, who was coming, confessed before his eyes. He raced downstairs. The noise was at the side of the house by the light door where he knew that men came with the meat and provisions. He had seen them, that they came in the day, and though this appeared to be the day, only a little while ago, the man said it was the night, the night of the night. So it must be the night, there were three or four, and a small number of means, in the night, and a small number of accompanied the financier, who had been in the night.

He arrived just in time to see a very young man walking away with two empty milk bottles from behind a door. Chibuzulu had seen the cook, who had been in the night, had less specimens of the leopard. The financier, who had been in the night, had less specimens of the leopard.

The boy had never seen a leopard, and the face was certainly far from his thoughts. At 3 am, he was tending the street, but the leopard, Chibuzulu, decided that there were times and places better suited to the inclination of my eyes, than his own, and he was in the night, and a small number of means, in the night, and a small number of accompanied the financier, who had been in the night.

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IS IT ZANBESI OR ZAMBEZI?

Mistake of Sir Harry Johnston.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, May I take up the question at the point at which you leave it in your issue of January 24, replying to "Subscriber" by quoting for him the words of Sir H. H. Johnston, contributed by him to East Africa some years ago.

From a very early moment in his African career Sir Harry Johnston was impressed, as witnessed in his writings, by the vagaries of spelling, and he made constant efforts to improve the situation. But these efforts were almost always handicapped by his own misfortune in never being long enough in any one territory to permit of a real study of local dialects. The immense range of his research and the industry involved are attested by all, but was not so generally case with the conclusions which he draws and the theories which he propounds.

This "Zambezi" conundrum provides an excellent example of the famous administrator's method and its limitations. In the three paragraphs which you quote, the third, the important one, is inaccurate from start to finish.

He says: "The original Portuguese rendering was 'Zambeze'. Livingstone split the name, and took 'z' which is correct. The root of the word is 'mbezi', which a further investigation traces back to a widespread Bantu root. The root appears in the word for 'moon' throughout a vast extent of Bantu Africa, and is also applied to sheets of shallow waters, lakes, and broad rivers which appear to the Native gaze as continually white.

These are the essential sentences, and every single one of them is wrong.

The original Portuguese rendering of the name was "Zambesi" or "Zambesi" and it is very hard to understand how such word as "Zambeze" came into use.

Though Livingstone took the spelling "Zambezi" it is not correct. The root of the word is not "mbezi" and in consequence, the sentences following this statement have to be altogether false.

I believe that I am right in saying that the meaning of the name is "The water coming from the country where people chip the seeds" and the root of the word is "emb" of the actual verb occurring in various early *shukha* to *shchemba*, *kuzemba*. Therefore it is a name that is to have been found in the lower reaches of the Congo, and not to be passage through the country of the people-fishing people. It is also very probable that the name "Chambesi" in Northern Rhodesia represents a *shukha* variation of the same idea, taking "ch" for "em" in one of the many dialects of the upper Congo, where both are the rule.

Therefore the first part of the word is not "z" at all, but "em", the middle syllable is "mbe", and the ending is finally impossible in itself, and quite apart from being "central 'mbe'" is "zi".

The exact meaning of "zi" is a most puzzling question. There is, however, little doubt that Sir H. H. Johnston's reference of it to "some meaning akin to 'startling whiteness'" is as far from the mark as it is possible to be. Its most widespread meaning is that of "coldness", but almost always "coldness" applied to water. And indeed it is hard to think of anything in primitive Africa to which the idea of coldness was applicable apart from water in some form or other-mist, rain, hail, as well as river and lake water.

Among river-names in the part of Central Africa we have the name *shchemba* with "sh" around in heretofore Lyatic, the *shchemba*, *wasuki*, *Lunda*, *Zambesi*, *Tawere*, *Kasanga*, *Laba*

shchemba, *Lwata*, *Mbasi*, and the question of "sh" in this widespread suffix is not a question of any importance at all. The word *Zemba* itself, without the slightest doubt, he pronounced both "Zembesi" and "Zembeshi" in certain areas of the inner plateau lands.

The most instructive example as to the use of the syllable "zi" existing in our local languages, Chi-Timbuka, not only in the moon but also the sun and the stars terminate with "zi" as, *mbizi*, *mbisi*, *mbisi*, *mbisi*, so does the word for "years". And the way that the word for "years" is combined is simply this: the word for "eyes" is *mbisi*; the word for "tears" is *mbisi*; it flows this way "eye-water", or does it mean "eye-coldness"? That is the question which seems at the moment impossible to answer. But either means one of those two or a combination of them.

The maps of our African territories are studied with names which do not accurately represent the meanings which, to the African responsible for them, they are intended to convey, but how the situation could be improved is a hard question, since the people who are most likely to know are either in African villages or scattered about the territories as planters, missionaries, or traders—rarely, if ever, in centres of civilisation, or at the least quarters of Government. But one thing can be said: there is a greater likelihood of correct pronunciation among African folk, since those home speeches use the broad variety of the vowels than any speech, whereas in the case of the English, has developed changes of their own, and is not like the English, are not willing to admit that any other values can be correct. Having said this, I may as well admit before signing my name what you may have suspected—that I am a broad-vowelled Scot.

Yours faithfully,
London, Scotland
A. J. Macdonald

SNAKES WHICH NATIVES FEAR

Boatsmen on the Zambezi.

By A. J. Macdonald.

Sir, May I ask the following two Native legends in correspondence you have published? Some months ago a native traveller brought the information that an *Angura* snake had taken possession of an anthill along side the high road near Kanjira village, beyond Malope, and by doing so had closed the road to Native travellers, who made a diversion to avoid it. The snake was said to hide in the large, hollow *Chavisa* stems in the bush-trees.

There is no doubt that the *Angura* and *shchemba* snakes are also found in most parts of this country. A Native who was present has told me that about 20 years ago he killed on the Zomba-Manje plain, near a serene Polembe stream. It was at the time of a fair when many Natives congregated for trading, when the flooded streams flow into Lake Shumba. This snake, in a tree, closed the path, and these Natives made a diversion. One day two *Angura* came along and said that they had killed it, showing the blood on their axes. This robe were formerly accustomed to eat snakes.

Yours faithfully,
Zomba, N. Rhodesia
A. J. Macdonald

Subscribe to "EAST AFRICA."

LORD OLIVER AND "EAST AFRICA."

My Understanding of the Position.

I have received from your office two copies of *East Africa*, folded so as to display letterpress alluding to myself. They contain (1) offensively worded and frivolous observations purporting to be a review of my book "White Capital and Coloured Labour," conveying gross and bald misrepresentations as to the character and contents of its argument; and (2) an invitation to explain in your paper my views on the British Empire.

I have not received any such invitation from you. I seldom see your journal. When, on one or two previous occasions my attention has been called to references in it to myself, they have usually been as discourteous and inappropriate as is this review of my book from which you, and from that of your quoting the observations of similar character which you reprint from the Journal of the Royal Empire Society, I should infer that neither you nor the reviewer whom you desire to cater are at all interested in correctly appreciating my opinions. If any are so, they can obtain an accurate impression of them by themselves reading any book, as other journals devoted for the Empire's health and credit, such as *The Times* and *The Spectator*, have unlike your reviewer appreciatively encouraged their readers to do so.

I write professionally for income, and I cannot supply gratuitous copy even if *East Africa* were a journal in which I might think it worth while to do so. Nor do I understand why you should regard it as strange that no notice should be taken by a man of fifty years' contact with public affairs of a paragraph consisting of a single line in a newspaper, published in the same country, in the same place, and in the same time, even had I seen them.

If an editor desires an article from me upon any subject, his usual and appropriate courteous procedure is to write and sign me for it, tendering the suitable fee.

Yours faithfully,
 Old Man, Robinson
 Charlton

When *East Africa* editors take public actions or statements of any man, a copy of the issues containing the criticism is sent, as a matter of course, to the man in question in a question of that account. On the 12th of March, 1914, I sent it, and it is strikingly true that it was requested to Lord Oliver to be sent to me, and I was obliged by me for review to a man of private life, and experienced in foreign countries than His Lordship, and who, on receiving a proof of the above letter, replied:

"What you do not Lord Oliver is pleased in replying to my notice of his book. I am sure, in the interests of the matter, may safely be left to the judgment of any unbiased reader. That the review was written in a light vein may be admitted, that so much of it is a mere trial of the force of only as a contrast to it, and the conclusions, selected with care and care, and their present but argument with fairness and balance. Lord Oliver's point, on the other hand, is merely a case of an important reference, and a habit of unbridled language, which Lord Oliver's public man, who assured me the last man of the most ruthless in accuracy and embodiment in a review."

Lord Oliver says that he has not received any notice from me to explain the views on a public matter, which would turn to make him. He will find that a review under a name was sent to Lord Oliver, which was added to the list of his names when added.

Notably, I was in Manchester during the first week of January. As Lord Cranworth pointed out in the House of Lords last week, Lord Oliver was reported by *The Manchester Guardian*, *The Morning Post*, and other newspapers to have said: "I am glad that the British Empire is being broken up and internationalised, because I am not an Imperialist." Lord Oliver promptly interposed that he had not used the words "broken up," but he did not attempt to clarify himself more clearly. As Lord Oliver was Secretary of State for India in the Socialists Government, and a former British Colonial Governor, it is important that the Empire should know exactly where he does stand in this matter.

When that issue escaped His Lordship's notice, the paragraph which we reviewed his book on a page contained immediately beneath the review the following paragraph:

Three weeks ago *East Africa* invited Lord Oliver to say exactly what he claims to have stated at the Socialist Conference at Manchester, at which he was reported to have declared: "I am glad that the British Empire is being broken up and internationalised, because I am not an Imperialist." He has since denied using the words "broken up," but has not yet accepted our invitation.

Yet, in the face of these quotations, our correspondent suggests that *East Africa* does not desire a correct appreciation of his opinions. It is because East Africans should know exactly what Lord Oliver's attitude to the Empire is that we invited him editorially—not anonymously, as he suggests—to state exactly what he did say at Manchester, and we still hope that, in justice to the public, he will explain.

Lord Oliver writes professionally for a living, and the best thing which we should contemplate would be to make any freelance journalist to provide us with gratuitous "copy." As it happens, His Lordship's Manchester speech seemed to us to yield so little "copy" that we quoted only the few words which Lord Oliver declared some weeks later to have been erroneously reported by *The Manchester Guardian*, *The Morning Post*, and other newspapers. It is therefore evident that we had no thought of obtaining gratuitous copy from Lord Oliver, whether, however, as a matter of justice, we could and still offer the opportunity of setting our readers exactly what he claims to have said. Lord Oliver, who has been a British Colonial Governor, a Cabinet Minister, a Labour Administration, and may hold high public office in the future Socialist Government, ought, we submit, to be in a position to clear.

East Africa appears to find no favour in his eyes, but his suggestion that we have published discourteous and inappropriate references to himself is entirely unfounded. His Lordship, who loses no opportunity of expressing his views on East African questions, would we suggest with all deference, be better equipped to enter the lists if he followed the example of the vast majority of public men interested in East African affairs, and subscribed to and sent to us through this journal, which, after all, is the only newspaper devoted exclusively to East and Central African affairs, and is one to which many of the keenest East African minds contribute frequently. If Lord Oliver deliberately refuses to read what such public officials and missionaries among them have to say on the problems which he aspires to judge, how can he claim to put a reasoned verdict? *Ed. "E.A."*

THE PROGRESS OF "EAST AFRICA."

A Northern Rhodesian Appreciation.

To the Editors of *East Africa*.

I would like to congratulate you on the rapid advance of *East Africa*. At the start it was not a good idea, and then— even after a change of months— it struck me as promising. But now it can be said to have arrived, for it is both interesting and valuable to all interested in Eastern Africa.

Yours faithfully,
 Landon H. Northern Rhodesian

The criticisms and suggestions of our readers are always as welcome as their kind letters of appreciation. *East Africa* was founded and exists to serve the British, and any idea likely to increase its usefulness is a careful and favourable consideration.

PROGRESS IN THE SUDAN.

An Excellent Official Report.

The Report on the Finances, Administration, and Condition of the Sudan in 1927 (Cmd. 3284, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d. net), presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is an extremely interesting Blue Book even to residents in other East African Dependencies, who will note trends of policy and items of agricultural and other concern parallel to or in contrast with conditions in their own immediate environment. The official returns are not given the field to themselves, intriguing little news notes and graphic little pictures managing now and then to submerge themselves. Roads for instance the following:

By April the country had reached a crisis, with the cumulative effects of two consecutive bad harvests had reached their maximum, and the whole of the northern and central Sudan was anxiously awaiting the rains of the summer of 1927. There was still several months to run before any prospect of a tense situation could be expected, and the fear of a third disaster to food crops was giving rise to feelings of widespread distress and general feelings of despair and despondency.

In a country such as the Sudan, where, with the unconstant aid of a sparse and capricious rainfall, an agricultural and pastoral population is engaged in an unequal contest against natural conditions, the ups and downs of fortune have a very steep gradient, and the step from comfort to adversity is a short one. The rapidity of the change from one extreme to another is due to the fact that for those whose experience is limited to the countries where a multiplicity of the means of livelihood and an ancient civilisation have comparatively secured an outlook, the bulk of the population, even in the Sudan, there has been a great change for the better in the respect during the last few years. Foundations are stronger, and better use can be made of natural resources. The needs of a high knowledge of the country's history to picture in imagination the plight of the people in preoccupation days after two years of propinquity to famine in more recent times, their life in a more and continuous decline in the severity of the seasons, the periodic shortages of food crops, which have occurred in 1913-14, 1920-21 and 1926-27. Experience has taught its lessons, and it is now possible to combat these visitations more effectively than in the past.

Insuring against famine.

The vast new enterprise of cotton production in the Gezira region has been a tower of strength to the Sudan since its commencement in 1924. The production of Sudanese cotton has brought some £2,000,000 into the hands of the merchants. Great numbers of Natives have outside the country have flocked in to help in the clearing of the land and picking of cotton, and have thus found a means of livelihood in times of dearth and hardship. The large acre of durra, 1,000,000 acres, grown under assured conditions as to water supply, has provided any lack of serious shortage in that of the country.

These various forms of insurance make an almost less considerable work in the Sudan than it is to be seen. It is now possible to face the disasters which will inevitably come, owing to the extension of the Gezira and its continuation this year to Makuta, where it will cross the Blue Nile and the Sudan Dam and link up with the existing main line from El Obeid to Port Sudan. These regions enjoy a more copious rainfall than areas further north, and were at one time fairly thickly populated. A time goes on and population increases they should play an important part in producing the extra 500,000 tons of grain per annum which the country needs to put its food supply on a permanent basis. When security is reached it will be possible to further proceed with other economic money crops such as rubber, cotton, sugarcane and groundnuts. At present the Gezira has been a disaster zone, so by the time the Gezira becomes a success.

It is possible the practice and the trend of a savage land which if more often attempted, would make official reports more interesting, and the country more often and more copious rainfall. The year past the annual reports on the land and on the Gezira have been more and more satisfactory better than those from the other South East and West Africa.

African Dependencies, and this record of Sir John Maffey's well maintains the high standard which the Sudan has set itself.

Development of Motor Transport.

A noteworthy feature is the development of motor transport, the number of cars, including lorries, having advanced from 300 in 1925 to 1,472 in 1927, in which latter year the imports reached a value of £1,000,000, or almost double those of the previous twelve months. The proportion of British cars is 45 per cent. It is to be noted, is increasing. Many miles of new motorable roads have been opened.

An important nodal point for road traffic will be at Juba, in the Mongalla Province, the new terminal station of the Northern Sudan service. Juba will be the place of the Prudential and will also be the headquarters of the Prudential. In the Prudential it is possible to motor from here to Nairobi and the Victoria-Nyala steamer and the northern station of the Kenya-Uganda steamer and an all-weather road to Aba on the Congo frontier links up with the Belgian Congo road system and affords a route for a considerable quantity of traffic in both directions. Hundreds of passengers are now making the through journey by these Central African routes, and the bids fair to promote the improvement in international road system.

In the Eastern Sudan, the Government have made their way via Kurmuk into Abyssinia. Further south the Ethiopian Motor Transport Company, under a concession from the Abyssinian Government, is at work in making a motor road connecting Gambella with Gore on the plateau. Gas is already running in that part of the road which has been completed and are paying a benefit to trade, especially in Abyssinian areas which is also finding an outlet on the new Kurmuk-Aba road.

The Gezira Scheme.

It is extremely fortunate for the Administration that the returns from the Gezira have been good in the early years of the scheme, but with the object of avoiding any belief that similar returns can be regarded as a normal factor in the country's financial position, it has been wisely decided to carry in the budget a revenue only a normal amount of the Gezira receipts, any balance being credited to an annual fund which is drawn upon in poor years to balance the budget.

Capital expenditure on the original project, i.e. the dam and the canalisation of 300,000 acres, is, we are told, still proceeding. The total estimate of £2,200,000 has not been revised, but it seems probable that some economy may be realised on certain items for which provision was included in the estimate. On the other hand, it now seems as if it will be necessary to build railway lines across the whole width of the Gezira under an additional expenditure of about £1,500,000. Under the revised agreement with the Gezira Land Reclamation Syndicate the concession area has been increased to 450,000 acres, and work of the canalisation of this additional concession area is proceeding. The total capital cost to the Government is estimated at £3,702,000.

Mr. Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, said last week that when he flew over the Sudan recently he flew over cotton fields which were a British and Indian enterprise, now stretched for miles of miles, where a few years ago there had been only a few scattered trees. He said that over a railway which, thanks to the generosity of the British Government, had during the term of his Parliament been constructed. When he heard that Mr. Chamberlain said at Derby last week that the central idea of the Conservative programme was Imperial development, that henceforth it was to be set aside for ever, and that a Development Commission was to be formed to push through the scheme, he felt that the Conservatives had had to go down to the very bottom of this.

ROMANJI MANEJJI: A LINK WITH SULTAN SAYYID BARGASH

Zanzibar Engineer, Minister of Public Works.

An Appreciation Society for East Africa.

By W. H. MOORE.

ROMANJI MANEJJI, who passed away in Bombay on April 11 at a very advanced age, was probably the first of those who assisted and aided the development of Zanzibar when it was the centre of its popularity, was political and commercially the metropolis and emporium of East Africa, and was the market and distributing centre of the slave trade.

It is necessary to recall the difficulties existing half a century ago in order to realise the work expected of, and performed by, the very few officials employed, still less that of one marvellous, unassuming, lovable Parsee.

Zanzibar made its reputation under the iron rule, energy, and resources of Sultan Sayyid Bargash. His two steamers, "Victoria" and "Nyanza," trading to India, brought thousands of Indians to East Africa, while smaller vessels, such as the "Kiwa" and "Sura," commanded the trade of the Benue coast, the Comoros, and Madagascar, while Indian-owned steamers engaged in business between the Persian Gulf and East Africa. Sultan Bargash had decided views as a shipowner. To the suggestion that his steamers were not earning money, according to American and English ideas, he replied that they brought Indians, and that Indians brought wealth. Hence Mr. Romaji found himself in Zanzibar.

Zanzibar's Fresh Water.

One of the most remarkable features of Zanzibar is the presence of an abundant supply of excellent fresh water, no other supply being known on the western shores of the Indian Ocean between the Persian Gulf and Madagascar. To Sultan Bargash must be given the credit of having established the best East African watering place for ships. But who was behind the scenes? When Sultan Bargash ordered a thing to be done, it was done, and promptly. There would be no argument over details, no quibbling about cost, and no excuses for a less-than-successful result. To bring the water to the wharves and subsequently to the houses of Romaji may have over-ordered, indeed, but it was done, and a huge water tank was imported and put into use, though it found a ready sale for the mainland. Nevertheless, some credit is due to Romaji for the development of Zanzibar as a valuable asset.

The construction of the railway of Zanzibar's railway, which is the mainline railway, truly with its one passenger train, known as the Bububu

express, though it was at times an hour or two out of its scheduled time, no one wrote letters of complaint to him.

The loads were Romaji's work and care, and herein is another story. For years some fine English made-to-measure clothes ordered by the Sultan lay derelict in different parts of the island, the brass buttons disintegrated, piece-meal, and eventually so did the clothes. The electric light plant at the palace was acknowledged him as their father.

Always willing to help others.

Young men, if any, were better known in Zanzibar, and no one could have been more frequently appealed to for advice even from the island and seafarers, than Romaji. At the Sultan's workshops there were few men nearer than Romaji. The mills at Pangani on the mainland utilised his professional knowledge. When the ship, loaded with machinery was ordered to India, she was salvaged, brought into Zanzibar, and patched up, though probably not so effectively as it could be done today, there being neither dry-dock nor gadiron large enough for such a sea-worthy condition. Certificate was not granted to enable her to sail under her British flag, but that did not prove an insuperable obstacle, for when another engine she made a second passage to the Persian Gulf.

The sugar mills in Zanzibar (an industry now defunct) claimed attention. No kind of work in which Romaji could assist others was turned down. Among other things, he made experiments with machinery imported to treat the coconut oil, but this was found unusable, the water not being suitable. One of his later engineering efforts was an attempt to get the first motor car (1 h.p.) to arrive in East Africa to function. After others had failed he succeeded in getting it to run on the level for a short distance, but it met a rubbish heap and its fate.

A Remarkable Man.

As an engineer from the Bombay workshops, he was a remarkable man, as an official, exceptional. Under Arab rule with Arab surroundings—usually synonymous with bribery and corruption—Romaji stood out as one apart. He assisted others without thought of personal reward, and did not shirk his best when opportunities offered themselves. In fact, on his retirement, to be succeeded by British officials galore, he found his small pension barely adequate.

His last days were spent in Bombay, where among his neighbours were some old East African Indians, of whom may be noted Mr. J. P. Bhagwar, another Indian African who has left his mark in some notable specimens of architecture, the best known of which is the Zanzibar residence.

ESTATE MANAGER REQUIRED

EXPERIENCED accountant, preferably a local Manager of small estates in East Africa, to take charge of the estate of a deceased gentleman residing in East Africa. For Box 179, please forward particulars to the Editor, East Africa, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, W. 1.

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PERSONALIA.

Earl and Constance Buxton have returned to London from the Continent.

Mr. P. A. Molteni is on his way back to his country from his South African visit.

The Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Shaw have returned to England from the South of France.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. D. Stichel have returned to the Cape from Tanganyika via the Cape.

Mr. R. Pelham of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, has returned to Africa from leave.

Mr. C. I. Todd has arrived in Tanganyika Territory as Assistant Auditor on transfer from Nyasa.

The late Mr. H. L. Lytleton Arbuthnot, a director of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham & Co., left £167,384.

Mr. J. I. Tweedy, Assistant Magistrate, Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Kasemba to Solwezi.

Genl. Osborne has arrived in England on furlough after spending twenty-three years in the Kenya Administrative Service.

Mr. J. Swamy has been posted to Tanganyika on first appointment as Secretary, Department of Revenue and Customs.

On his return to Tanganyika, H.E. Sir Donald Cameron was greeted by the Territory's first aeroplane, "Tanganyika," which, piloted by Mr. P. J. Guthrie, flew low over the "Azania."

Mr. R. S. Campbell, the well-known Mombasa business man, died at a recent meeting of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce that a Deputy Trade Commissioner should be stationed at the coast.

The Church Missionary Society has opened a Ruanda Famine Relief Fund. Contributions may be sent to the Rev. W. Wilson-Carr, General Secretary of the C.M.S., Salisbury Square, E.C.4.

Lieutenant Commander J. H. Perriek, Assistant Port Officer, of Zanzibar, has recently left that island for Singapore to be Deputy District Officer. His appointment was presented with a silver jubilee by his friends.

The marriage took place recently in Mombasa of Philip Roper, eldest son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Stearns of the East India Company, and the elder twin daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Elliot, of 107, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

Six nuns from St. Joseph's College, Patricroft, Manchester, left England last Saturday to take up mission work in Kenya. Can the statement be true that these ladies are the first British nuns to enter the Colony?

The East African Campaign is recalled by the publication of an obituary notice of the death in action in East Africa on April 29, 1916, of Flight Sub-Lieutenant Cecil Roy Terranceau, R.N., aged twenty-one years.

The marriage arranged between Sir Henry Burrows Shiffner and Margaret Mary, daughter of Sir Ernest and Lady Gowers, will take place at the Church of St. Martin in the Fields on Wednesday, May 8, at 2.15 p.m.

Mr. C. O. Whyllie, of the Beira Agency of the Union-Castle Line, who has passed away in Beira at the age of forty-two, was one of the best athletes in Portuguese East Africa, having on three occasions won the Governor's Cup at the annual sports.

Archdeacon Mathers, of Elgon, who has spent the past twenty-five years in East Africa, and returns to the Upper Nile District in October, recently addressed a missionary meeting in Belfast and pleaded for Irishmen to volunteer for work in his district.

Lady (Frederick) Jackson owing to her illness, has been unable to answer personally all the many kind letters she has received both from England and Eastern Africa in her great sorrow. She trusts her friends will accept this expression of her appreciation and gratitude.

The Kenya Polo Association has nominated Sir John Ramsden and the Egypt, Sudan, and Palestine Polo Association, Brigadier-General, J. Blakiston Houston and Lieutenant Colonel S. Howes as their representatives on the Imperial Club Polo Committee for 1929.

Major C. B. Walsh last week entertained to luncheon at the Savoy Hotel Major E. A. S. Dutton, Mr. T. Robertson-Gibb, Mr. J. V. Gray, Sir Sydney Henn, Mr. J. H. Hotelmayr, Mr. L. N. Leafe, Mr. D. J. Malcolm, Mr. P. Fisher, Mr. W. A. M. Shi, and Colonel H. Walker.

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Mr. E. J. Tweedy, Assistant Magistrate, Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Kasempa to Solwezi.

Mrs. G. H. Osborne has arrived in England on retirement after spending twenty-five years in the Kenya Administrative Service.

Mr. W. H. Baird has been appointed Mpswapwa on arrival in Tanganyika on first appointment as entomologist to the Veterinary Department.

On his return to Tanganyika H. E. Sir Donald Cameron was greeted by the Territory's first aeroplane, "Tanganyika," which piloted by Mr. J. L. Getchin flew low over the Azania.

Mr. R. S. Campbell, the well-known Mombasa business man, presided at a recent meeting of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce that a Deputy Trade Commissioner should be stationed at the coast.

The Church Missionary Society has opened a Ruanda Famine Relief Fund. Contributions may be sent to the Rev. W. Wilson-Carr, General Secretary of the C.M.S., Salisbury Square, E.C.4.

The commanding officer, J. C. Derrick, Assistant Port Officer, of Zanzibar, who recently left that island for Singapore, to be deputy district officer of shipping, was presented with a silver snuff-box by his friends.

The marriage took place recently in Mombasa of Mr. Philip Rory ... the late Dr. and Mrs. Heard, of the Usain Gishu, and Susie, elder twin daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Elliot of the Queen's Gate, S.W.

Six nuns from St. Joseph's College, Patricron, Manchester, left England last Saturday to take up mission work in Kenya. Can the statement be true that these ladies are the first British nuns to enter the Colony?

The East African Campaign is recalled by the publication of an in memoriam notice of the death in action in East Africa on April 29, 1916, of Flight Sub-Lieutenant Cecil Roy Branceau, R.N., aged twenty-one years.

The marriage arranged between Sir Henry Barrows Shiffner and Margaret Mary, daughter of Sir Ernest and Lady Gowers, will take place at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Wednesday, May 8, at 2.15 p.m.

Mr. C. O. Wylie, of the Beira Agency of the Union-Castle Line, who has passed away in Beira at the age of thirty-two, was one of the best athletes in Portuguese East Africa, having on three occasions won the Governor's prize at the annual sports.

Archdeacon ... of Elgon, who has spent the past twenty-five years in East Africa, and who returns to the Upper Nile Diocese in October, recently addressed a missionary meeting in Belfast and headed for Irishmen to volunteer for work in his district.

Lady (Frederick) Jackson, owing to her illness, has been unable to answer personally all the many kind letters she has received both from England and Eastern Africa in her great sorrow. She hopes her friends will accept this expression of her appreciation and gratitude.

The Kenya Polo Association has nominated Sir John Ramsden and the Egypt, Sudan, and Palestine Polo Association Brigadier-General J. Blakiston, Houston and Lieutenant-Colonel S. Howes as their representatives on the Hurlingham Club Polo Committee for 1926.

Major ... Walsh has been entertained to luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, Major ... Dutton, Mr. ... Robert Long Gibb, Mr. ... Gray, Sir Sydney ... Mr. ... J. H. Hofmayr, Mr. ... L. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. W. A. ... and Colonel H. Walkers.

TABLOID QUININE. Exceptionally pure and soluble. Accurate dosage. Can be relied upon to act promptly. BURROUGHS WELLS & CO. LONDON

Camp Fire Comments.

African Native Generosity.

Two stories have come our way illustrating in very pleasant fashion the innate generosity of the African Native. One relates the sending of no less a sum than £16 to the Miners' Relief Fund in Scotland by the Native Church at Livingston, and the other tells of an old African who never failed to subscribe monthly to what he calls his "peejee," a benevolent deity living far away but for whose services he was duly grateful. It was the S.P.C.

Prince and African Game Preservation.

All true sportsmen will rejoice that the Prince of Wales has become Patron of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire. His Royal Highness has had personal experience of the fauna of the Empire, and particularly of East African wild game, and has expressed his admiration for the superb assortments of wild creatures which Africa still possesses. It is fitting, therefore, that she should have become patron of a society which has done so much good work during the past twenty-five years.

Africans and Egyptian Civilization.

Your correspondent may be right, suggests a regular contributor, in saying that Africans came into contact with Egyptian civilisation in very early days, but Professor Schwarz is to be believed that contact had its ups and downs which would encourage them to keep up the combination. Even from the first Dynasties (as the Professor of these difficult people suggests) were great demands. On the other hand they were sacrificed, as their custom raised the powers of the underworld, who then let through the Pharaoh's light.

The Scotsman's Home from Home.

A true home is to be found in the Tweed, writes to London a correspondent of his journey through the sunny area of the Nile. We might have been in Scotland. There were Scotch hills and Scottish lakes and sunsets which threw purple shadows such as a half acre of waterweed. And of course the only agent we heard in our own language was Scottish. If the world over, the first to greet a traveller in a British back of beyond will be a Scotsman. And, says the critic, the first person you meet in the Colonies will be an Irishman and the predominant accent in the backblocks of Glasgow is the Hibernian brogue!

The Man With Good in East Africa.

Detractors of our East African Dependencies and they are many and numerous—will be annoyed

by a paragraph which appeared last week in *The Morning Mail*. Three weeks ago, says that paper, an unemployed workman of Halesowen, Worcestershire, went away leaving his wife and family destitute. As a result they were given poor law relief. Last week the man returned from East Africa, where he had made good, and he paid to the relieving officer the whole sum expended by the guardians in the maintenance of his wife and family. If the successful settlers in East Africa made as big a noise as the few grouching, failing people at home would get a fairer picture of conditions out there.

Bush Fires in Britain.

It is not often, writes a retired East African official, that East African conditions are reproduced in England, but last week I had an experience which was to me unique. I read in the paper that only 1.28 inches of rain had fallen in the last three months—which must be a record for the time year, and as a result bush fires have been frequent and destructive all over the country. I was in a train crossing a wide heath and was passed right through the midst of these fires, which were in full blast at right angles to the railway line. The brilliant sunshine for it was a remarkable fine day, the blazing bush, the crackling curl of smoke and fire (as Bobe Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton puts it) and the sudden overpowering heat, gave me the impression for the moment that I was once more back in Africa in the hot season at the time of *Shamba-burning*. It was a curious and wonderful feeling.

African Rain in the Motherland.

A country correspondent is responsible for the following suggestion:

In view of the prolonged and most unseasonable drought which has prevailed in England for the last two months and the urgent need for rain, I propose that the advertisement appended should be inserted in your widely-read paper, which circulates just where it will do most good:

WANTED for England, especially London, Districts of South and East Counties, AFRICAN RAIN-MAKERS or Wind-doctors qualified as such: able to produce warm showers with south-east winds; no thunderstorm experts need apply. First-class references required, with details of previous experience. Payment on Scale A, with bonus if sunny days can be guaranteed. Travelling and incidental expenses will be paid to accepted candidates. Apply, with copies of testimonials in triplicate (which will be returned to the Meteorological Office, Kingway, London, W.C.2).

We can only undertake to forward to the appropriate authorities applications which appear to be worthy of investigation.

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

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER

Underneath are listed the hotels in East Africa which have undertaken to endeavour to make their comfortable and satisfactory.

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CLAREMONT HOTEL
 100, Victoria Road, Claremont
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ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL
 10, St. George's Road, St. George's
 Telephone 1000
LONDON
THE PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL
 100, Victoria Road, Claremont
 Telephone 1000

LONDON
THE HOTEL DE QUEEN'S GATE
 100, Victoria Road, Claremont
 Telephone 1000
THE HOTEL DE QUEEN'S GATE
 100, Victoria Road, Claremont
 Telephone 1000
THE HOTEL DE QUEEN'S GATE
 100, Victoria Road, Claremont
 Telephone 1000

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THE HOTEL DE QUEEN'S GATE
 100, Victoria Road, Claremont
 Telephone 1000
THE HOTEL DE QUEEN'S GATE
 100, Victoria Road, Claremont
 Telephone 1000
THE HOTEL DE QUEEN'S GATE
 100, Victoria Road, Claremont
 Telephone 1000

East Africa is to be seen week by week at all Hotels marked with asterisk.

A YOUNG MAN'S ODYSSEY

Sir Michael Bruce in Africa.

SIR MICHAEL WILLIAM SLIM BRUCE, eleven-year-old baronet of a creation which dates back to 1629, was born on March 27, 1894, and as he lately wrote in "Sails and Saddles" from the Cape, "I only came to hand precisely on my thirty-first anniversary of his birth, compliments and best wishes are clearly due to the author."

Like Odysseus himself, Sir William has seen many men and cities. He started young, with a severe "go-fever," and the urge has never left him. A trooper of the British South African Police at the age of fifteen, he shared the duties, perils and pleasures of that fine force in Rhodesia.

"They patrol the borders, report on the movements of the Natives and their cattle, repair telegraph wires, dispense justice, act as referees of the peace, position and value of land, and attend to the sick. They are mostly public school boys and are hard boiled, but firm in traditions and ideals about their job. They are as fine as any fellows in the world."

As soon as the War broke out, Sir Michael volunteered, but on his first expedition he was shot by one of our own Nerve troops and lamed. He was wounded again in Gallipoli and on the French front, and when he was not being wounded he was breaking his limbs. His right arm was broken six times, but he is not the sort which is easily killed. After the War he returned to Africa, went on to the Argentine, rounded the Horn as a sailor, crossed the Andes in a storm, had yellow fever at Ceara, explored the Amazon to the upper reaches where Indians are really wild, and came home safely. And throughout all he is a boy, telling his tale simply with the freshness and charm of a boy. This is a book with a thrill.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Meeting of East African Section

Report of the meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday afternoon at the Fishmongers' Hall, and is expected to appear next week.

The afternoon of the first Wednesday of the month would have been chosen for the meeting is distinctly unfortunate, for, since the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board meets on the morning of the first Wednesday, it means that several of the most occupied East African business men in London are forced to miss one of these important meetings, or to be absent from their office practically the whole day. They willingly give their time to public affairs, but that they should be penalised in this way appears an unnecessary increase of their burdens.

Moreover, the fixing of Wednesday afternoons of this week for the Chamber meeting precluded any of those who wished to attend it from congregating with other members of the East African Dinner Club at the informal monthly reunion.

The East African Section of the Chamber has more than once recently arranged a meeting for the afternoon of mail day, another obviously unsatisfactory occasion, and it seems time for some protest to be made.

A school of cannibals has been seen by the British Press to the north-west of the passenger liner of the Canadian Pacific, liner "Eschschsch," which died on the homeward voyage. The ship visited East African ports some few weeks ago, and the four deaths are attributed to malignant malaria contracted not in East Africa, but by a number of passengers who visited the Kruger National Park, South Africa.

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HIGH-SPEED DIESEL OIL ENGINES

SIMPLEX CONTROL



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FUEL COSTS ONE-FIFTH THAT OF PETROL OR PARAFFIN

THE MOTOR RAIL & TRAM CAR COMPANY, LTD.
SIMPLEX WORKS, BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

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MOTRAL BEDFORD

Codes
A.B.C. Eng. & Equip. & B.

The Ideal Spraying and Limewashing Machines

The sound construction, up-to-date design, scientific principles and exceptional economy of

Martineau & Smith
Sprayers

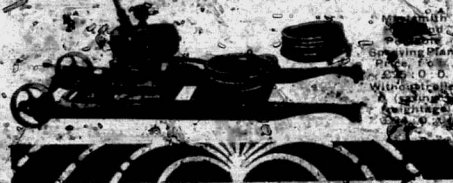


is particularly suitable for use on plantations and for general colonial requirements.

Martineau & Smith, S.25, A. with patent mechanical agitator. Price 24/10/0

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East Africa Representatives: Mr. J. W. Young, Kenya Agency, Ltd., Union Buildings, Nairobi, Kenya



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MALARIA



Through-
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Esanofele
has proved
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remedy for malaria, is both
a prophylactic and a cure.
East African doctors recom-
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Sole Distributor for East Africa

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NAIROBI MOMBASA AND ELDORET.

SPORTS EQUIPMENT

- CRICKET HOCKEY
- TENNIS BOXING
- FOOTBALL SWIMMING
- Etc. Etc.

CAMP EQUIPMENT

- TENTS CAMP BEDS AND
- CAMP FURNITURE
- of all kinds

PAGET'S SPORTS LTD.

18, St. Martin's Lane, London, England

AN IDEAL TROPICAL SHOE.



STYLE
12/6

U.K. Post Free.
OVERSEAS Post Extra.

This popular model is made of fine White Canvas with toe cap facing and quarter in brown leather. The soles and heels are of light-weight grey chrome leather ensuring coolness, comfort and extreme durability.

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BRITAIN'S BEST FOOTWEAR
Overseas Dept. BRISTOL, ENGL.

Write for 1929 Post Free Catalogue and price list.

East Africa in the South

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA

ANOTHER interesting article on the matter of African development has been contributed to *The Economist*, whose correspondent says the

Left to himself, the African is, to European habits of thought, not a consistent worker, and his habits of living, bearing in mind his undoubtedly intellectual and physical capacity, has been deplorable. The satisfaction of his material needs is easily achieved, and a contentment with him has never even reached such early stages of expression as is implied in the use of such words as "idiot" and "savage." Those primitive articles which spring from the earliest attempts in the arts of civilisation, as the same writer says, the African is an intelligent observer with surprising powers of adaptability, and his awakening to a genuine hygiene, and at this, they may mean to Africa, comes at a time when Europe itself has hardly got over the splendour of its own scientific development and new mechanisms, and even within our own borders has not yet had time to exploit them to the full.

Other great continents, America and Australia, bear witness to the slowest and most unimpeded development until modern perfection of communications in all things possible and brought with it progress in material development unimagined of before thirty years ago. In the United States, Middle West farmers and their wives were still content to visit their nearest town, when roads permitted, in waggons drawn by a team of farm horses. That newer production, the Gold Coast Native cocoa plant, began to visit this town in a motor car.

African development so long delayed, but with ceased advantages as the result, may therefore be expected to go forward with unprecedented rapidity on the wings of modern means of communication. In this so, it is likely to present many anomalies, and progress may well be patchy in pace and accomplishment. But the outstanding fact is that the isolation of the past has gone for ever. The impact has begun to have telling effects, and the younger generation of Africans, aided by the enlightened attitude of Europe towards their needs and aspirations, is driving itself not slow in appreciating what the future may hold.

SELLING TO EAST AFRICA

In the course of an article on "Salesmanship in Africa" in *The Empire*, written by Mr. C. J. Maughan writes:

Over and over again during half a lifetime spent in the service of the Indian Government in Africa has the writer witnessed the *coups* successfully brought off by salesmen, representatives, but never of British nationality. They are to commercial undertakings largely what travelling inspectors of goods are to the trade, with the difference that their field is a wider one and the results to their principals or directors are of a much greater value. Mr. Maughan, speaking from a lifetime of experience, has a word to say on the subject of "selling" and "remodelling" of British methods.

There exists among the British a very strong preference amounting to a positive repugnance to goods made in his own country. For that reason, and also in consideration of its isolation, the trade should receive greater attention than a customer being at home. This attention should take the form of individual treatment. Letters should not be of a stereotyped nature, they should be personal, and convey an impression that the goods are understood and have been studied. In this particular American firms take surprising pains.

Catalogues must be priced. More business is probably lost by the omission to price a firm's catalogue than by any other. If prices are liable to fluctuation, the fact may be stated, but some idea, no matter how approximate, should in all cases be afforded. Catalogues, moreover, should always be followed up if necessary by more than one letter of inquiry, and the utmost care should be observed to address the applicant correctly both as regards his name and address. In the case of machinery the most meticulous attention should be paid to the importance of furnishing the fullest possible directions for its assembly and erection, as well in the interests of the supplier, as the purchaser. No one should be lost sight of in the difficulties experienced in the wilds by the non-mechanical mind in grasping the meaning of too-technical discussions. Illustrations should never be omitted from the instructions sent.

We must advertise more, selecting for the purpose publications which circulate in the countries in the business we are interested. It should be borne in mind that in England newspaper advertisements, unless they are extremely prominent and correspondingly costly, seldom exercise a controlling influence on the public eye. In Africa it is otherwise. There, newspapers and periodicals come but seldom—it may be at long intervals. Before the arrival of the next mail they have been read and read again, and cover not only the letter-press, but the advertisements also. Advertisements, therefore, well displayed and conveying, where possible, some approximate idea of price, would go far to stimulate inquiry and finally result in important business transactions. The illustrations are, of course, very elementary, and their very simplicity may be the cause of their almost unvariable success.

When the expected contributor is finally won, British manufacturers possess sufficient vision and enterprise to enable them to claim their fair share of the markets of the world. East and Central Africa offer opportunities which a few of our very best British manufacturers are adequately exploiting. One of *East Africa's* aims is to co-operate in the development of British trade with the territories, such it is our privilege to have, and any assistance which we can give is most gladly

COLOURED IRISH LINEN

THIS season with ranges of Coloured Linens, we have entered the field of Coloured Linens, which are complete with all the latest fashions and designs and are being put on the market in a most successful manner.

IRISH LINEN
 1/9
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ROBINSON & CLEARER, LTD.
 The Linen Hall, Regent Street, London, W. 1

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

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NAIROBI, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM,
ZANZIBAR, TANGA, LAMU, LINDI

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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CONSIGN YOUR GOODS AND BAGGAGE TO
BONDED WAREHOUSE PROPRIETORS
BAGGAGE CLEARED AND STORED
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THE African Marine & General Engineering

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Ship Repairing, Sail Making and Repairing
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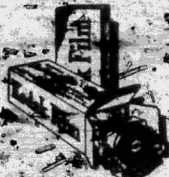
Another well-equipped Craftsmen Shop, at Kilindini
House and Office, Kilindini, are made and repaired
Estates requiring repairs in machinery, implements, etc.,
invited to communicate

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Telephone 36 Telegram "AMGCO" Mombasa
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What does "KODAK" mean?

"Kodak" means Experience



EXPERIENCE TEACHES
BILLIONS USE
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"Kodak" Roll Film was the original roll film, the father of modern snapshot photography, and of cinematography, also. The first camera to take roll film was "Kodak". That was nearly 40 years ago. The experience of forty years spent in research and experiment, the largest and best equipped photographic manufacturing plant in the world, and all the resources of the "Kodak" Company are behind all "Kodak" products.

The best known products are—

- "Kodak" Film—the world's standard roll film
- "Kodak" the world's standard folding camera
- "Brownie"—the world's standard pocket camera
- "Velox"—the world's standard safety printing paper

Kodak (East Africa) Limited (Inc. Howse & McGeorge, Ltd.) Zebra House, Nairobi

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Established 1904 London Office CHASEL STREET Established 1904

The Established Engineering and Agricultural House of Kenya

Through honest endeavour and
Meritorious Service, have
gained the enviable reputation
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BRANCHES: NAKURU, ELDORET, JINJA, KAMPALA AND DAR ES SALAAM

When writing to Advertiser mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention

LABOUR FROM THE NATIVE RESERVES.

...we quoted Lord Olivier's attack on Kenya for being drawn from the Native Reserves by what he calls pressure on undue percentage of the adult male population. Sir George Laidlaw has replied in *The Times*—

I differ entirely from the writers and politicians who think it is a simple matter to fix the percentage of men who can be withdrawn from Native territories for labour. I have seen a large portion of my life in the administration of Native affairs, and my experience, which I know to be that of most other administrators, is that it is impracticable to determine in any arbitrary manner what that percentage should be. In attempting to do so there are several factors to be considered of which I will name a few.

Much depends upon the extent of land available for cultivation within the territory. If the men have large holdings on which they can grow crops for their own food, and additional crops for marketing from which they derive the money they require for taxes and household wants, they must remain on the land most of their time and cannot conveniently be withdrawn for labour. And if, in addition to the land cultivated by the present occupiers, there is plenty to spare for allotment to the young men when they get married, those young men will be in the same category. If, on the other hand, the cultivatable land is mostly taken up by the young men, they get adequate allotments they must go away and earn money for their subsistence; in which case they would swell considerably the proportion of men who could be positively spared for foreign labour.

Other important factors which govern the question of withdrawal of Natives from their homes for labour are their conditions of life and outlook. If, for instance, they are backward and are satisfied to live from hand to mouth on the product of their land through their seasons and good, they are hard to get away and cannot be spared in large numbers from that kind of existence. But if again, on the other hand, they have once felt the attractions of European clothing and furniture and comforts, they must earn a lot of money to gratify those tastes, and for that purpose must, and do, go out in large numbers to labour, which they seek in the best market for wages.

I have said enough to show that no general rule of percentages can be made. The question is one which adjusts itself to the conditions under which the Natives are living and their standards of life. As soon as the standard is raised to a certain level the men, women and children all acquire new

habits, which call for money, and they naturally all the able-bodied men go in search of it with the present result.

Mr. J. de G. Denteghe writes:—
No, doubt Sir Geoffrey Laidlaw is right in stating that the percentage of men who can be withdrawn for labour from Native territories cannot be arbitrarily determined. But even the vital stipulation that the integrity of the tribal society must be maintained, there cannot be little hesitation as to which estimate is the more nearly correct, the 5% calculation of the Belgian authorities or the figure of from 32% to 63% regarded as "not unsatisfactory" by a recent Kenya Labour Commission.

The conditions to which he refers—namely, where in such a Native territory the cultivatable land is mostly taken up and the young men cannot get adequate allotments, and so must go away and earn money for their subsistence; and again where the Natives are backward and are satisfied to live from hand to mouth on the product of their land—are precisely those which every administrator is striving to eliminate in the all-galling circumstance of Eastern Africa. The Hilton Young Report proposes to effect this by accumulating a permanent reserve as a fund sufficient for the existing population plus a reasonable margin for future expansion, and so to enable the Natives to develop on their own lines in a process of continuous evolution; secondly, by raising the standard of tribal cultivation to develop to the utmost the economic opportunities of the inhabitants. Whatever the method, the aim is to write with some twenty years' experience of local administration—is that no Native should be obliged to leave his home in order to secure the wherewithal to satisfy his obligations and reasonable desires. If he does go to do so, it will be because, as a free agent, external conditions are such as to appeal to him. There should be no compulsion, economic or political.

AN INDISPENSABLE WORK OF REFERENCE.

The Empire and *Evening Review* says of "Eastern Africa"—
This book is of a kind which has long been wanted. It gives a description of every district in East Africa (Colony by Colony), written (usually) by someone long resident there. The descriptions include location, elevation, climate, cultivation, European element in the population, hotels, garages, etc. The whole book thus becomes an indispensable work of reference for anyone who has anything to do with East Africa, whether for trade, sport, settlement, or other purpose.

Telegrams & Cables
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Telephone 106.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Edition,
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Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Co., Ltd.

General Shipping, Forwarding, Customs Clearing,
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LARGEST BOND & FREE STORAGE IN AFRICA.

Ships from Kilindini Station to Godowns.

Forward your Bills of Lading to us for careful and prompt attention.

RAIL YOUR EXPORT PRODUCE TO US.

Very Predetermined Weight scale cuts unproductive labour costs.

At the same time the Avery Predetermined Weight Scale adds to your profits. One Avery Predetermined Weight Scale, occupying the attention of ONE operator, can often do the work of TWO inferior or out-of-date machines.

Accurate reliable
all parts made to order
for easy replacement
These qualities make
the Avery Predetermined Weight
truly profitable
investment.



THE INDICATOR

The Predetermined Scale uses by means of weight clips in the cabinet, which are locked to prevent tampering. No skilled labourer is required in weighing the variation from the Predetermined weight is indicated down on the clearly marked chart, facing the operator.

SEND A POSTCARD FOR DESCRIPTIVE SHEET No. 110.
W. & T. AVERY, Ltd.
Overseas Dept., Sole Foundry,
BIRMINGHAM.

IN EVERY WEIGH A PROFIT

MARSHALL Concrete Mixers

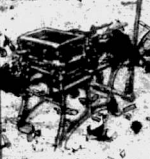


RIGHT SUPERB MODELS
are available to meet your needs
Built with that characteristic design and finish
which qualifies all "Marshall" machinery, the
Mixers are notable for their large output capacity,
convenience of operation, and reliability.
NOW USED BY MANY LEADING CONTRACTORS
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Ask for Lists and Prices. Inquiries solicited.

MARSHALL, SONS & COMPANY, Ltd.
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ROSA COMETTA BLOCK AND BRICK PRESSES

HAND which can be converted into motor presses even after years of use. Blocks of 1,500 bricks a day.



GIVES 25 YEARS OF BEST

Thousands of consignments of these presses are used in all parts of the world in warehouses, farms, etc. (see page 110) for the production of concrete blocks, etc. executed with Rosa Cometta blocks at a saving of 30% of the cost and 50% of the time.



The manufacture of concrete blocks is being done in a simple and rapid manner.



Two different moulds for new face blocks.



CONSIGNEE: ROSA COMETTA, MILANO (110) ITALIA
Sole Foundry: BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

Kenya Franchise.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether Sir Samuel Wilson had instructions to consult with Mr. Kenyasa Sastri in Kenya, and whether Sir Samuel is instructed that the question of communal representation is fixed and immovable so long as the franchise instrument remains in force in this country.

Mr. A. S. Wood: "Sir Samuel Wilson has received no instructions other than those which were communicated to the House on March 27. They cover the first part of his question. As regards the second part, it is obvious that any change in the basis of the franchise in Kenya could only come about by agreement."

Colonel Wedgwood: "Do I understand that Mr. Sastri will be in the Colony at the same time as Sir Samuel Wilson, and do I understand the right hon. gentleman to bind all Governments of this country never to alter the franchise in Kenya except with the consent of the three elements in the population?"

Mr. A. S. Wood: "Mr. Sastri is going in order to lay the case of the Indian community before Sir Samuel Wilson and will certainly have occasion for meeting him and consulting him. I am not bidding the Government, but I think the obvious facts of the case bind them all."

Colonel Wedgwood: "Are we to understand that the Government rule out of practical politics any possibility of modifying the franchise without the consent of the white settlers, the Indians and the Natives, and if so, does that apply to modifications required by the Government for the benefit of the whites?"

Mr. A. S. Wood: "No, on that basis. I am not discussing details, but I lay down in the White Paper issued in the time of the Duke of Devonshire in view of all the circumstances of this case, my own conclusions, and I think that the basis should be there, except by consent."

Colonel Wedgwood: "The right hon. gentleman says that, in the future, that no modification of the franchise in any direction which the Natives or Indians will be brought about without the consent of the white settlers, and I think that the same view of the intention of the Government is brought out clearly with the consent of the Indian community."

Mr. A. S. Wood: "The right hon. gentleman says that he has read more than my answer, but I give him my own view, and I think that the franchise is not to be altered in any direction without the consent of the white settlers, and I think that the same view of the intention of the Government is brought out clearly with the consent of the Indian community."

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Slave-Trading in the Red Sea.

Mr. A. S. Wood: "The right hon. gentleman says that he has read more than my answer, but I give him my own view, and I think that the franchise is not to be altered in any direction without the consent of the white settlers, and I think that the same view of the intention of the Government is brought out clearly with the consent of the Indian community."

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DEPLOABLE POLITICAL SPEECH

Bicycles for Territorial Niggers

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BETTER RAINFALL NEWS RECEIVED.

Satisfactory rains in Kenya and Tanganyika.

Many people in this country with financial interests in the East Africa trade have been very concerned during the past fortnight on account of telegraphic reports that the rains seemed likely to fail. We have had now, however, to state that earlier news received in this column during the past few days is more than sufficient to show...

Messrs. J. K. Gillman and Company announce that satisfactory rains, varying from two to five inches, are general, but that distribution is irregular, the latter being least favoured. Good rains continue in Tanganyika.

The M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received cable news giving the following rainfall in Kenya for the past week: Mt. Kenya, Nakuru, Kericho, and Meru, 1.0 inch; the Coast area, 0.5 inches; Kericho, 0.5 inches; Sonchor and Kitale, 1.0 inch. No rain was reported in the Kyambaa and Thika districts. Anxiety is felt about dry planting at Nakuru. A later message says that useful partial rains have fallen and that there is every indication of rain becoming general.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"I believe that the dairy industry will become one of the major industries of Kenya."
D. Chater, *Kenya Mail*.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are the most incompetent buyers in London."
Major P. S. Cochrane, D.S.O., M.L.C., at a public meeting in Nairobi.

"This is said to be an autocratic Government, but we have not yet been able to discover any means to control the rainfall."
Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, in the Legislative Council.

"If all the Labour Party resembled Mr. H. Thomas I should have little fear for the Empire, but many of them belong to the Independent Labour Party, one of whose aims is the break-up of the Empire."
Mr. A. V. Bonar Law, M.P., in the House of Commons.

OCEAN FREIGHTS TO BEIRA.

Rhodesian Complaint.

Correspondent.

Protests are being made in Southern Rhodesia against the ocean freight rates to the port of Beira, which it is contended, are out of proportion to those charged to South African ports. As an example, it is stated that the rate on certain classes of goods from London to Port Elizabeth is 30s. for a distance of 6,000 miles, whereas an additional 2s. 6d. is charged for the further 2,000 miles from Port Elizabeth to Beira, both of which are lighterage ports, and it is well known that the facilities at Beira have been augmented and delays to shipping reduced, the former excuse for the high rates in Southern Rhodesia is no longer applicable.

Southern Rhodesian merchants are anxious to obtain some benefit from the shorter rail haul to Beira. But in present circumstances this is restricted to a considerable extent, so far as Matabeland is concerned, by the high ocean rates to Beira as compared with the Cape route. It is stated that when there is an agitation for reductions in rates to South African ports, the shipping companies claim that Beira is not a South African port, and if the agitation originates in East Africa Beira is excluded from the list of East African ports. The economic importance of the greater proximity of Beira should be considerable, but it is materially lessened by the present scale of ocean rates. The Rhodesian Railway would also benefit from a reduction of the disparity, which puts a premium on the longer haul to Matabeland from the south and gives the South African Railway the advantage of the greater part of the trade.

The matter is being taken up by the Associated Chambers of Commerce Congress and a resolution has been drafted asking the assistance of the Colonial Government for an attempt to secure lower ocean freight rates on the coastwise section of the route from Durban to Beira.

The R.M.S. Edinburgh, which leaves Southampton on May 31, is carrying summer tourists to South Africa, and the rates of the ocean fares to Capetown by the Port of London and the British second and third class are 20s. 6d. Further particulars can be obtained from the British Cable Company.

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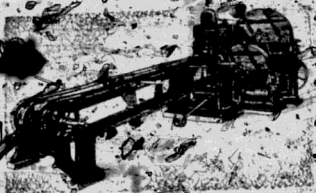
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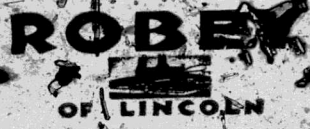
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- Sports goods
- Canvas shoes
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- Sewing machinery
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- Stoves for cooking
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- Free-felling apparatus
- Concrete mixers
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- Cameras
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- Chain saws
- Sewing machines
- Motor cars and trucks
- Sewing machines
- Family tin driers
- Plasticine
- Tractors
- Penicillin
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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

A big copper strike is reported from the Coppershire of Lake Tanganyika.

Passports and visas are now required by all persons wishing to visit Abyssinia.

Several European planters in the Mubende district of Northern Rhodesia have recently begun the cultivation of rubber.

The Unga Bacon Factory built on the Uletti Estate at the cost of over £1,000, has begun operations.

Belgian officials have decided on the construction of a railway from the Tanganyika to Lake Tanganyika.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies advertise for an architectural draftsman for the Public Works Department of Uganda.

The Little Owners' Association of Northern Rhodesia has applied to the Government for loans to assist in fencing its farms and the erecting of dipping pens.

The Uga Rifle Club now in full swing with a membership of six hundred. It evidently owes much to the work of its enthusiastic Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. Redfern.

Imports into Northern Rhodesia during December in 1928 amount to 2,517 tons, iron and steel mainly, 700 tons, and machines and machinery valued at £14,057.

The recent publication of the annual report of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry an excellent summary of the trade of the East African continent.

Satisfaction is expressed in both British and German country at the decision of the Government to award to Kenya and Uganda to limit their territorial separation in the north.

The Legislative Council of Madagascar has adopted a resolution in favour of total or partial exemption from Customs duty of motor-cars, machinery and articles for the development of the Colony.

The consumption of sugar is one of the best indices of Native prosperity in the Sudan, and the official statement that consumption increased by about 32% last year is an encouraging indication of the favourable trade position.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the four weeks ended March 23 included: Batter, 547 cases; coffee, 20,210 lbs.; iron and steel, 1,511 lbs.; and skins, 1,202 skins.

It is generally reported from Kenya that local interests in the colony are examining the possibilities of local manufacture of ropes, cables, and iron posts also of local bases for use in connection with the export of produce.

The accounts of Messrs. Macaway, Lushay and Company for the period February 28 show a profit of £92,158, against £139,247 for the preceding year. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 2% making 10% free of tax, for the year, against 15%.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the four weeks ended March 23 included: Agricultural implements, 5,070 packages; cement, 22,790 casks; cotton pieces goods, 9,162 packages; iron and steel manufactures, 19,650 packages; and lamps and lanterns, 1,100 packages.

Can southern Rhodesia grow coffee and tea? Mr. K. H. Cunningham, who has returned to the Colony from a tour of the East and South America, regards the eastern border of Southern Rhodesia as an excellent coffee growing area and the Melssetter and Chingwa districts as suitable for both tea and coffee.

A circular issued by Messrs. (Uganda) Tinners Ltd. states that since the annual meeting of the company in July last the directors have appointed Mr. J. A. Popham to be General manager in place of Mr. John C. Mance, and that Mr. Popham has removed his headquarters from Kisumu to the Mwanasandu mine where the installation of additional plant is expected to lead to a largely increased output. Another rich lead vein has been located about 2 1/2 miles from the mine, and about two tons of cassite have already been picked up on the surface. The output from Mwanasandu for the first quarter of this year was 71 tons, compared with 41 tons during the corresponding period of last year. The company has ample financial resources.

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ROSEHAUGH'S TANGANYIKA INTERESTS.

It was reported at last week's annual meeting of the Rosehaugh Company Ltd. that during the year one of their sisal estates in Tanganyika... The Chairman, Mr. C. H. A. Rosehaugh... said, however, that the two companies in question had suffered a dilution from the issue of new capital... and that when a suitable offer of purchase reached the directors... they decided to... goodly deliberation to... there was anything wrong with the prospectus... because their attention in the... further capital was going to be a... would probably involve... of return from the...

PANAMA-BO NYASSA'S CHARTER.

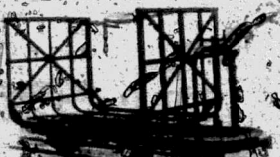
The Government of Tanganyika... April 10, 1920... Panama-Bo Nyassa... constitute... Mozambique... 1920... the Portuguese... company will be absorbed into the... African administration... The company was incorporated by charter in 1895... 100,000 square miles... It was recently stated that... with the Portuguese... put the burden... such as... development... a new... The major... of nominal... by Nyassa...

DWA PLANTATIONS REPORT.

The Dwa Plantations Ltd. report a profit of £2,417... of 1919... and a... 1917... making... 1918... 1917 tons of sisal and 28 tons... increase of 350 tons over the previous year... while the average price realised for all grades... of a decrease of... The company's coffee crop totalled 72 tons... 1920 crop some... been shipped... 1,470 acres... Dwa Estate at... coffee on... extended... tea areas have been... By the absorption of... the... have been... to...

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

At last week's public auctions demand for East African coffees was irregular, prices were, however, steady.

Kenya	1015. 6d. to 1125. 6d.	1015. 6d. to 1125. 6d.
London graded	1015. 6d. to 1125. 6d.	1015. 6d. to 1125. 6d.
First sizes	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
Second sizes	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.
Third sizes	85. 6d. to 1145. 6d.	85. 6d. to 1145. 6d.
Peaberry	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.
Ungraded	705. 6d. to 855. 6d.	705. 6d. to 855. 6d.
Tanganika	925. 6d. to 1035. 6d.	925. 6d. to 1035. 6d.
London cleaned	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
First sizes	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
Second sizes	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.
Third sizes	85. 6d. to 1145. 6d.	85. 6d. to 1145. 6d.
Peaberry	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.
Arusha	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
Brown	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
Mixed	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
Peaberry	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
London cleaned	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
First sizes	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
Second sizes	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.
Third sizes	85. 6d. to 1145. 6d.	85. 6d. to 1145. 6d.
Peaberry	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.
Kilimbaro	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
London cleaned	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
First sizes	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
Second sizes	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.
Third sizes	85. 6d. to 1145. 6d.	85. 6d. to 1145. 6d.
Peaberry	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.
Samburu	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
Palish and brown	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
Mixed and triad	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
London cleaned	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
First sizes	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.	1025. 6d. to 1135. 6d.
Second sizes	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.	1055. 6d. to 1165. 6d.
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At last week's public auctions demand for East African coffees was irregular, prices were, however, steady.

Kenya—The market is chiefly active, the value being about 18,475 bags, compared with 18,475 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Tanganika—The market is chiefly active, the value being about 18,475 bags, compared with 18,475 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Arusha—The market is chiefly active, the value being about 18,475 bags, compared with 18,475 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Kilimbaro—The market is chiefly active, the value being about 18,475 bags, compared with 18,475 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Samburu—The market is chiefly active, the value being about 18,475 bags, compared with 18,475 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Tea—At last week's public auctions 600 packages of Assam tea were sold at an average price of 12 6/10 per lb. The offerings included 425 packages from Lauder Estate, which treated 12 7/10 per lb., and 175 packages from Mr. Minto Estate, which treated 12 6/10 per lb.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The S.S. "Francesco Crispi" has brought the following homeward passengers from East Africa—

- Mr. M. J. M. M.
- Mr. B. Mitchell
- Mr. R. Morgan
- Mrs. V. J. Nosworthy
- Mr. J. Ramsden
- Mrs. Ramsden
- Mr. H. Mumford
- Mr. G. H. Bradleigh
- Mr. Van de J. B. Weyer
- Mrs. J. M. M.
- Mrs. K. E. M.
- Mrs. W. J. M.
- Mrs. P. M. M.
- Mrs. S. M. M.
- Mrs. L. M. M.
- Mrs. H. M. M.
- Mrs. R. M. M.
- Mrs. J. M. M.
- Mrs. M. M. M.
- Mrs. N. M. M.
- Mrs. O. M. M.
- Mrs. P. M. M.
- Mrs. Q. M. M.
- Mrs. R. M. M.
- Mrs. S. M. M.
- Mrs. T. M. M.
- Mrs. U. M. M.
- Mrs. V. M. M.
- Mrs. W. M. M.
- Mrs. X. M. M.
- Mrs. Y. M. M.
- Mrs. Z. M. M.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

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BRITISH INDIA.
 Madras to Beira said to leave April 20
 Madras to Beira homeward, April 23
 Madras to Beira homeward, April 24
 Madras to Beira homeward, April 25
 Madras to Beira homeward, April 26
 Madras to Beira homeward, April 27
 Madras to Beira homeward, April 28
 Madras to Beira homeward, April 29
 Madras to Beira homeward, April 30
ITALY LINE.
 Francesco Crispi leaves Genoa for East Africa, May 1
 Giuseppe Mazzini left Hakun, April 19
 Gasparelli arrived Genoa, April 20
 Cattani left Beira homeward, April 24
CLAN FERDINAND HARRIS.
 Astronomer arrived Mombasa outward, April 21
 City of Cardiff left Suez outwards, April 28
 Esperanza left Beira homeward outwards, May 4
HOLLAND AFRICA.
 Rietbroein arrived Dunkirk homeward, April 24
 Nykerk left Durbanco, Marqu for South Africa, April 25
 Rietbroein left Port Sudan for South Africa, April 26
 Melville arrived Amsterdam for East Africa, April 15
 Rietbroein left Durbanco for East Africa, April 24
 Rietbroein left Port Sudan for East Africa, April 25
 Rietbroein left Port Sudan for East Africa, April 26
 Rietbroein left Port Sudan for East Africa, April 27
 Rietbroein left Port Sudan for East Africa, April 28
 Rietbroein left Port Sudan for East Africa, April 29
 Rietbroein left Port Sudan for East Africa, April 30
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 La Cote de Ivoire left Beira homeward, April 27
 Chambord left Réunion homeward, April 27
 General Voyron left Zanzibar homeward, April 27
 Avicteur left Gantos left Marsailles for East Africa, April 28
 Benatidip de St. Pierre left Diego Suarez outwards, April 24
 Explorateur Grandidier left Diego Suarez outwards, April 22
 Cadow left Beira Port for East Africa, April 27
 Dundrum Castle arrived New York homeward, April 22
 Dundrum Castle left Las Palmas for London, April 27
 Dundrum Castle arrived Alca Bay for Beira, April 28
 Gloucester Castle arrived Beira Bay for London, April 28
 Grantully Castle left Las Palmas for Lourenco Marques, April 24
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 Lanstephan Castle left London for East Africa, April 25
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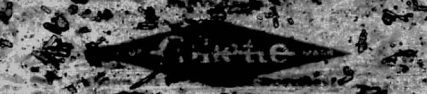
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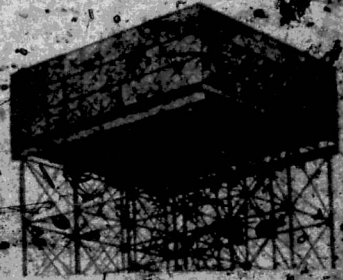
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