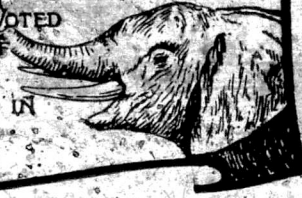


# EAST AFRICA

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



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## THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE AFRICAN.

Two views of the mentality of the African which we reported last week deserve further consideration. The Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser was then quoted as declaring that "there is not a more spiritual people on earth" than the African, and a round dozen of good people signed their names to a common letter asserting that "in their experience" the statement that "there is a fundamental difference of mentality" between Africans and Europeans is "quite untrue."

To take Dr. Fraser's contention first, those who have the deepest knowledge of the African will be prepared to admit that it is no exaggeration to say that such Natives live in a world of spirits; that to many an African the material world is a mere incident, whereas the reality is the ghost-world always surrounding them, ever present to their mind, and influencing all their actions. But was Dr. Fraser wise to use the words "spiritual" and "spirituality"? Once more we plead that the discussion of African affairs shall not be confused by the employment of words with obscure or ambiguous meanings. The uninitiated European might be forgiven for picturing the "spiritual" African as a man whose motives are moral to a superlative degree, though Dr. Fraser would assuredly make no such claim. He knows that the African's consciousness of the spirit world is something very different from the European conception of "spirituality." Why then use terms which an audience in this country must inevitably misconstrue? Lord Olivier and his colleagues declared in their letter that "all the evidence we are aware of supports the view that Africans and Europeans have the same natures and are of the same average intelligence." They say "of the evidence." What is the

clear historical proof of the contention of our epistolary friends? Those who know the African best—and not one of the signatories of that letter would stand the slightest chance of inclusion in a list of a score of Europeans with such a claim—are far less positive in their dogmatism. He would be a bold man who would contend that even physically the African and the European are the same; even if it be granted that when "created" they were "of the same average intelligence," who will dispute that many generations of living in utterly different conditions must have produced a very material divergence? Man is largely the product of his environment. Again, allowing—a big concession—that the African's intelligence has remained "dormant" during the centuries, it will hardly be maintained that a few years' contact with the white man's civilisation—the fine flower of a thousand years of progressive evolution—can bring the African to the same level of advancement.

The more practical mind and the more intimate experience of the European in East Africa, who deals with Native tribes of many different origins, cultures and mentalities, convince him that the African, as the European finds him, is some two thousand years behind European civilisation. The African, says the European who knows and likes him, may have all the potentialities his stay-at-home champions claim for him, but his own welfare clearly demands that meanwhile he shall remain in a state of wisely graduated and beneficent tutelage.

With this issue we send to our readers  
oversea the best of Wishes for

A Merry Christmas and  
A Happy New Year

# MATTERS OF MOMENT

Dr. Heinrich Schnee, the last Governor of German East Africa, and now a member of the Reichstag, is President of the Committee of German Associations, a body which has organised some eleven hundred affiliated societies in Germany to carry on constant propa-

ganda for the revision of the Peace Treaties and the return of the former German Colonies. Recently these activities have been accentuated, and "protest meetings against the organised robbery of German colonies by England" have been held. At one such meeting held last week Dr. Schnee is reported to have said that at the end of the War England failed to realize her aim to seize the German Colonies as war booty, and obtained only a mandatory authority over them, but she now hoped to accomplish the practical annexation of the former German East Africa by uniting this Mandated Territory with her adjoining Colonies; in this way England, though satiated with Colonial possessions, hoped to form a Colonial State twice the size of Germany and illegally to acquire vast possibilities of exploitation. Professor Grimm, of Essen, further declared that Germany must use her last remaining rights over her Colonies, as a signatory of Versailles and a member of the League Mandates Commission, to keep the way open for a resumption of Colonial activities; Germany must protest against Article 10 of the Tanganyika Statute on which Great Britain relied, which was contrary to Article 22 of the League Pact; if necessary, Germans should take the case to the Hague Court. East Africans, we repeat, cannot ignore this sinister propaganda, which is being carried on with typical Teuton persistence and with utter disregard of the real facts of the case. The threat to take the matter to the Hague Court is particularly significant, considering the composition of that Court and the disquieting tendency of our present rulers to submit British interests to international control.

Within an hour of drafting the foregoing paragraph we received through the courtesy of one of our subscribers in the House of

**A MISCHIEVOUS AND UNCONSCIOUS GERMAN DOCUMENT.** Commons, a leaflet issued in Germany under the title

"Threatened Violation of German Rights." A literal translation reads: "By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was robbed of her overseas possessions. The German Colonies were placed under administration by Mandate which by the Covenant of the League was to be carried out as a trusteeship by the Powers entrusted therewith. They must exercise this trusteeship as Mandatories of the League of Nations and in its name. The Mandate system is now most seriously threatened by the intention of the British Government to incorporate German East Africa in the British Empire. This, the largest and most valuable of the German Colonies, was handed over to England as a Mandated Territory. Recently the English Government in a White Paper put forward proposals which amount to the fusion of the East African Mandated Territory with the adjoining English Colonies of Kenya and Uganda. A Committee of the English Parliament is to consider the matter. First the White Paper has been communicated to the League Mandates Commis-

sion in Geneva, so that that body may have an opportunity to consider and express an opinion upon it. The proposed fusion of German East Africa with the neighbouring British Colonies is incompatible with the Covenant of the League. It would mean the first step in the illegal incorporation in the British Empire of German East Africa, a land twice as large as Germany and offering extraordinarily favourable possibilities of development. The sharpest protests against such British action must be made by the German people, protest against the violation of Germany according to the Treaty of Versailles and of its rights as a member of the League of Nations, against the destruction of the Mandates system, in regard to the largest Mandated Territory in Africa, against the illegal annexation of German East Africa by England. The German people must combine in a general defence of their rights and the idea of justice. The undersigned, unanimously determined to do so, the threatened violation of German rights, suitable all groups and sections of the German people to take part in the demonstrations which are to be held shortly in different German towns. Such is the manifesto bearing the names of thirty-two men holding public positions of varying importance. Not a word, be it noted, is said of the express stipulation in the Mandate that the Territory may be administered by Great Britain as part of a union of British East African Dependencies. The suppression of that vital fact stamps the document as unscrupulous.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the need for increased attention to the economic side of white settlement in East Africa, and we are glad that the Board of Kenya's Costs Agriculture of Kenya has lost little time in issuing a memorandum on the costs of production in the Colony. The figures given are somewhat tentative and vary considerably on account of local conditions, different systems of costing, and the difficulty of securing reliable statistics, but making all allowances for such factors, the memorandum deserves the careful study of every producer, to whom it should at least serve as an indication of possible means of effecting economies. The cost of producing maize is shown to fluctuate considerably with districts and individuals, and to range from 5sh. 80 cts. to 13sh. 42 cts. per bag free on rail, and the average cost over all districts for which figures were received to be 6 sh. 80 cts. per bag, in all cases the bag being included. The average yield of the estates under review was the high one of 0.5 bags per acre, or nearly three bags above the average yield for the Colony—perhaps not surprising since the Board's researches are based only on estates with reliable and carefully kept figures, which are likely to be more efficiently run than the average. The Board, which considers an average yield of 0.5 bags not unreasonably high, has been told by many farmers that yields of twelve bags can be maintained, and while individual cases of twenty-five and over thirty bags to the acre, in exceptional seasons are recorded, many estates are declared to show a yield of eleven bags over a period of years. Careful investigation of the comparative costs of ox and tractor ploughing is urged, and some most interesting figures are quoted.



Costs of wheat production in Kenya, if the figures quoted are reliable, compare favourably with those in any other country in the world. The figures cited certainly appear to be a conclusive answer to those who doubt whether wheat is an economic crop in the Colony. The average cost per acre in Kenya is 67s.—on 12 sh. 6d. free on rail, has included—compared with 71s. in the U.S.A., 84s. in South Australia, 94s. in Canada, and 120s. in the United Kingdom. The Memorandum continues: "Moreover, rent and capital value of land are lower items in Kenya than in most other countries. If those were added to costs in the table, the advantage in favour of Kenya would be still greater. In view of the experimental stage of the industry at present, it is reasonable to expect that existing yields will be materially increased, and that in suitable conditions and with a normal cycle of climatic conditions a fair average yield of at least six bags may be anticipated. If so, costs in Kenya—on the economics which may be expected in farm management—will be lower than those of any of the characteristic wheat countries enumerated above, both per acre and per bag. This is a valuable memorandum which can be confidently recommended to our agriculturist readers. It offers timely encouragement to a hard-working, high-spirited community beset by many troubles not of its own making. Incidentally, it can be profitably studied by settlers in other East and Central African territories."

Last week *East Africa* gave certain exclusive details concerning the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It is now officially announced that the members appointed from the Upper House will be the Earl of Onslow, Viscount Mersey, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Langington, Lord Cranworth, Lord Phillimore, Lord Lugard, Lord Passfield, Lord Dickinson, and Lord Ponsonby, while the House of Commons has appointed Sir John Sandeman Allen, Mr. Amery, Mr. C. Roden Buxton, Sir Robert Hamilton, Mr. James Hudson, Mr. Olmsby Gore, Mr. J. A. Parkinson, Dr. Drummond Snell, Lord Stanley, and Mr. W. Woodcock. Neglect by the Socialist Party of the opportunity of nominating Major A. G. Church and Mr. T. Snell is both noticeable and regrettable. As the Labour member of the Inquiry into the Commission, Major Church acquired considerable experience, and Mr. Snell has long shown special interest in African questions. Has their own Party excluded them from membership of the Joint Committee because they are considered too moderate? Amongst the twenty members are several whose past record engenders little confidence, but the majority of the Committee is sufficiently solid to inspire the hope of fair and reasonable consideration of the whole situation. All East Africans demand is to be allowed to place their whole case before a tribunal animated by impartial sympathy and a sense of justice. Then there need be no fear of the result—though even at this stage the *personnel* of the Committee conjures up a vision of majority and minority reports. A cleavage on Party lines would be the worst possible issue from the deliberations of the representatives of both Houses, but it can be avoided only if some of the members of the Joint Committee show a greater spirit of goodwill than they have sometimes evidenced in the past.

The Colonial Office is developing a paternal side to its activities which is very pleasing and disarms effectively the critic inclined to harp on what he calls "bureau KENYA MISSES AN OPPORTUNITY." In Downing Street, the latest manifestation of this official tendency is the publication of a neat little brochure of 187 pages containing "information as to the conditions and cost of living in the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories." It costs only three shillings, and, though intended primarily for the use of prospective and actual Government officers, is a mine of reliable information for anyone living in or thinking of visiting the Colonial Empire. Do you want to know the price of a leg of pork in Northern Rhodesia? Here it is: from 6d. to 1s. 6d. a lb.—with the added hint that such fare is not procurable at all stations. What kind of socks are worn in Uganda? "Plenty of good thin socks, with some thicker pairs for marching." Take comfort too in the knowledge that "there are Government demists in Dar es Salaam and Tanga." Nothing seems too small to be recorded in this valuable booklet. The one lacuna in Kenya, for on looking up that important Colony in the index we find only a star and the curt note: "Not available at time of going to Press." That is unfortunate. Kenya has been regrettably slow on more than one other occasion when she would have benefited from promptitude. She is so often misunderstood that this chance of free publicity of the right kind ought certainly to have been grasped.

In a London evening newspaper the Earl of Denbigh has recalled the part he played thirty-two years ago in advancing the good relations between Great Britain and the then Emperor of Ethiopia, Menelik. Lord Denbigh was the chairman of a company which handled the phonograph, a new and wonderful invention, and it was suggested by Captain Harrington, the British Commissioner in Abyssinia, that if Queen Victoria would send Menelik a message spoken by herself into the phonograph a most beneficial effect would be produced. He was right. Menelik "heard the message with delight through the ear tubes, and then stood up and had an artillery salute fired; then he heard it through the horn and had another salute. This was repeated several times. Then the Empress Tatou had to hear it, and was greatly excited and delighted when she heard her name. That "busted" the record, which was on a wax cylinder. "But it had served its purpose." Captain Harrington was in great favour with Menelik, and British stock stood high.

Our Weekly Cartoonists

Caricatures here, appeared in this weekly series of Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, Mr. D. F. Jardine, Major G. H. Anderson, Major Wynne Davies, Captain H. E. Schwarze, Dr. W. Small, Mr. T. Campbell Black, Mr. G. M. S. Northcote, Mr. F. Harrison, Mr. Henry Vialon, Clark, Lord Dalmeida, Mr. W. Newell, Major A. T. Miles, Mr. T. J. O'Shea, Mr. G. Banks, Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson, Captain Vyvian Ward, The Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers and Mr. A. Menzies. The artists' original sketches, approximately three inches square, as they printed reproductions are for sale at 6s. per copy. Application may be made to The Secretary, *East Africa*, at Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

## MY MOTOR TOUR IN EAST AFRICA

III. ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK.

By Captain H. C. Gruett,

Editorial Secretary of "East Africa."

Though the driver in East Africa is particularly well advised always to keep his eye on the road—immediately he turns his head to admire a piece of enchanting scenery the car is certain to strike a pot-hole—many interesting and often wonderful sights are to be seen. My own first journey outside Nairobi was to Arusha, through a part of a great game reserve, in which wild animals of all descriptions could be seen in their natural haunts. So varied were they that if I attempted to chronicle their names many people in England would certainly not believe me!

Have other motorists, observing a huge animal in the distance, believed it to be an animal? In a gathering of hardened East Africans to admit such a belief would be the confession of a newcomer; but it was an illusion which constantly returned to my mind.

A hint of mystery is suggested when occasionally an abandoned car is seen "in the bush." One such car I saw thirty or forty miles outside Moshi. It was standing at right angles to the road and at first I thought the owner was out for a little shooting trip. On closer inspection, however, I saw that the chariot was minus tires, sparking plugs, and of all other accessories which could be removed. Why was that car abandoned in such a spot? I never learnt.

Tales, well authenticated, of cars meeting with wild animals are legion. One car owner in Arusha will show the dent in the mudguard caused by running into a lion on the Mushi-Moshi road, and he may show you—as he showed me—the actual spot at which it happened. Others will tell you of having waited and watched lions playing in the Namanga Forest on the Nairobi-Arusha road. One man—and I believed him—told me how he once had to "step on it" while a lion galloped alongside. But I did not swallow quite all the big game car yarns I was offered; a journalist grows case-hardened.

### Some Long-Distance Motorists

Contrariwise, some of the most travelled East Africans have motored all over the territories for years and have never seen a lion. Mr. T. Allen Johnson, of Nairobi, for instance, told me that he has motored thousands of miles in East Africa during the past few years, but has never seen the King of Beasts. Incidentally, who among the business-men in the territories not definitely engaged in the motor business travels the longest distance during the year? Mr. E. Belmont, the genial and always helpful general manager in East Africa of the British-American Tobacco Company, might head the list. Of would the palm go to another general manager, who is in charge of estates stretching from Nanyuki in the north to the southern highlands of Tanganyika in the south? Mr. D. Joffe is another Nairobi business man who regards a day's run of 300 miles, such as that from Nairobi to Kisumu, as quite ordinary.

Those concerned with the conducting of tourists naturally cover thousands of miles during the year, and Captain "Peter" Gethin, of Nairobi, happens to mention that he motors over 1,000 miles each year. Captain Gethin, it will be remembered, had the honor of conducting the ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria on his recent East African tour. Mr. A. Vincent and Mr. Lockhart Muir are two other



ONCE AN ELEPHANT PATH—NOW A MOTOR ROAD

motor men whose appetites for road-eating seems insatiable.

### A Curious Snake Story

Books could be written on weird happenings to motorists in East Africa, of hair-breadth escapes from lions, of broken bridges which might have caused fatal accidents but which only need a few bricks to make them safe. Curious, too, was the experience of a girl typist in Nakuru. In company with a friend she had motored down to the shores of the lake and, on the way back, they ran over a huge python lying stretched across the road. Stopping the car a little further on, they gingerly returned to see if the reptile were dead. As it moved slightly, the man seized the jack-handle in the car and gallantly proceeded to slay the snake. A few blows and it lay still. As it was too heavy to fit into the car, they decided to make a hole in its tail and tow it along; in such state did they re-enter the township, causing much alarm and some amusement as they passed through the bazaar. When the car was to be garaged it was discovered that the great reptile was most decidedly *not dead!* shrieks brought the houseboy, who, armed with an axe, beheaded it there and then. Next morning I saw the skin being dried, and heard the story first-hand from the girl, who was singularly nonchalant about the whole affair.

In very few countries can the motorist see wild animals strutting across his path; but everyone driving between Nairobi and Arusha can count on seeing this spectacle. Ostrich, giraffe, wildebeest, and buck are passed in hundreds; lion are seen by practically every other person going through the Namanga Forest; a glance at the trees in the forest shows how the elephants have broken down branches of the trees in their wanderings; a huge footprint on the slopes leading to a water-course discloses the recent presence of a rhino; and skeletons of animals who have died by the wayside can be seen by the score. Though in most cases animals show little interest in a car, it is wise to carry a rifle—but often wiser still not to attempt to use it. One car at Nanyuki had a rifle on each side of the car level with the windscreen, the arms being placed in a leather holster, and so easily accessible to the driver and his passenger.

### Fronting Formalities

There are no frontier formalities to be observed when motoring between Kenya and Uganda, but on entering Tanganyika, the traveller encounters the



usual Customs posts, where certain dutiable articles have to be declared. At Longido the African in charge spoke admirable English, pointed out which forms had to be signed, and without hesitation answered such queries as arose; in short, he showed that little extra common sense which stamped him as definitely above the average Native. Had it been in Uganda I should not have thought the incident worth comment, but it was in Tanganyika; other travellers who had passed through Longido on different occasions also mentioned him to me later as an unusually intelligent Tanganyika Native official.

The speed of the motorist on *serian* varies tremendously according to the condition of the road. In Kenya 30 m.p.h. might be accomplished with ease on some stretches of highway, whereas on others in the same district it would be impossible to exceed 5 m.p.h. I have had to come down to less. If the road be slippery there is an added danger of skidding, and if such a road be on the side of a hill (there are many such roads in Kenya) it is advisable to move very warily and very slowly. To me there is nothing so unnerving as a bad skid, and if the driver has not previously had experience of one, he will quickly learn how to right the car on his four. In Uganda the long and straight stretches of excellently surfaced roads hold out a temptation to race—a temptation which has led to a good deal of dangerous driving on the part of Native drivers, with the operation of the new speed-limit regulations improvement is to be hoped. Though the roads are narrow and in many parts have many dangerous curves, in some areas they are perfectly straight for long distances, one stretch of road between Tororo and Jinja being dead straight for over seven miles.

**A Day's Run.**

The reader without East African knowledge might ask what is an average day's run? With such varied road conditions it is a question difficult to answer. To drive from Tanga to Mombasa, a distance of only 122 miles, in one day demands considerable experience of driving in the territories. Nairobi-Arusha (100 miles) has been done in a day on many occasions, but it means going all out the whole time and an accurate knowledge of the road; on the other hand, from Nairobi to Nyeri, a distance of 67 miles, is constantly covered in about three hours, while Nairobi-Jinja is a day's journey with some drivers. These times, of course, apply only to dry weather conditions, and to drivers who know the road thoroughly well.

(Concluded.)

**BRITISH  
MANUFACTURERS  
AND EXPORTERS**  
anxious to develop trade with  
East and Central Africa  
**ARE INVITED**

to communicate with "East Africa"  
which will be only too glad to assist  
them in any way.

**AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIAS**

The Subject raised in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons last week Earl Winter- ton, M.P., who has been closely connected with Northern Rhodesia for many years, said that he had been asked by the unofficial members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council to express their perturbation at the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa.

Unless the Colonial Office were more tactful, it might precipitate an Imperial crisis of the first magnitude. There seemed to have been discourtesy in delaying a reply to the telegram from those unofficial members asking the Secretary of State in perfectly proper and respectful terms, whether it and when conditions approximating to those which prevailed in Southern Rhodesia at the time of the granting of self-government to that territory prevailed in Northern Rhodesia. His Majesty's Government would accept proposals for the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias emanating from the collective African representatives of the two countries. "What reply was sent and when was the reply sent? I ask the Under Secretary to advise the House that as soon as the Cabinet have had an opportunity of considering the representations sent by the Southern Rhodesian Government, they will make an announcement of their decision in the matter. The matter is obviously of great Imperial importance, and I hope that the Government will publish the despatch in a White Paper, with all the relevant information concerning it."

**General Hertzog's Claim.**

The views of the Prime Minister of South Africa are well worthy of consideration, because they represent the point of view of 1,200,000 Europeans under the British flag in South Central and East Africa. He said: "South Africa is our fatherland. It justifies to be done to the South African and to the South African Native policy. This should never be forgotten, if the Europeans in South Africa are to meet temporary sojourners in a strange land. Adventurers out to exploit what is not theirs. Our hearts and our hearts are equally abidingly wrapped up in the bosom of South Africa as our fatherland. The second point is that we in South Africa own a valid and honourable title to our fatherland as any nation in any country. Does anyone deny that? [Intermission.] Then you deny that the people of the Union of South Africa have any title to their own country."

Mr. Feener Brockway: "What about the Africans?"

Earl Winter-ton: "I am not concerned with the Africans at the moment. [Hon. Members: Oh!] I have asked a question and I would like to have a reply not from hon. Members on the back benches opposite but from a responsible person on the Socialist benches. Do you deny the claim of General Hertzog? General Hertzog went on to say: 'I do not think, therefore, that we can be blamed if we insist upon our country and our civilisation being secured against us.' Those are the views; not only of General Hertzog, but of his opponents, and everybody under the British flag in the Union of South Africa and in Africa."

"The realists affected by this Memorandum have no hostility towards the African races. They must live in amity with them. It is only certain people in this country who suggest that conflict of interest arises. It is deplorable that when it is of the utmost importance, for economic if for no other reasons, that we should be on good terms with Britons in any part of the Empire, the Government should have taken the line of publishing a Memorandum which is not couched in language that was very tactful or very proper to use at that particular moment."

**Northern Rhodesian View.**

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Dr. Drummond Shiels): "The Native Policy Memorandum is only the application in very particular cases of the principles laid down in the 1923 White Paper issued by the Conservative Government. This Paper, like the Memorandum, was in line with the traditional British policy, which I hope will never be departed from. This policy has been consistently carried out by the noble Earl's own Government since Northern Rhodesia was taken over in 1924 from the British South Africa Company, and I do not think that any alteration is necessarily involved by the combination of the present Government's policy."

Landers and the noble Earl to his anxiety to put up as good a case as possible for the strict Native policy of the unofficial members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, but let me give one or two points from the recent memorandum submitted to the Secretary of State on this subject, which I think will show that it will be very difficult for the noble Earl to support that for which they stand. They say, for example—

"The British Empire is primarily concerned with the furtherance of the interests of (1) British subjects of British race; and only thereafter with (2) other British subjects; (3) protected races; and (4) the nationals of other countries, in that order."

Another point they make is this—  
"The assumption of trusteeship by the Imperial Government is uncalled for and undesirable."  
Another point is that *the White Paper of Northern Rhodesia does not accept the White Paper of 1903*, the one which was issued by the Conservative Government, and they call for withdrawal or modification of the Native Policy Memorandum and ask for a conference. I have not time to read the reply, but needless to say no encouragement was given to any suggestion that the policy laid down in our Native Policy Memorandum could be departed from.

Earl Winterston: "I suppose that the Under-Secretary, as he has quoted from this document, will follow the ordinary procedure of the House, and lay it upon the table? I must raise that as a point of order."

Dr. Shiels: "My time is short. The noble Earl has referred also to the opinion expressed by General Herzig. This is not the time to deal with the large issues raised. I think the noble Earl will agree that if South Africa is to take an interest in our Native policy, there would be grounds for our taking a corresponding interest in their Native policy. I say no more than that."

#### Under-Secretary's Report.

"In regard to the future of Northern Rhodesia, the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia consists of seventeen members. Of these ten are officials of the Government and the remaining seven are unofficial European members. Following the reply of the Secretary of State to that memorandum to which I have referred, some of these members—I think the number was five—intimated their desire for immediate amalgamation of Northern with Southern Rhodesia. On September 30 they sent a message through the Governor to the Secretary of State asking that the amalgamation be considered and whether representations would be considered for a joint body of unofficial members. I regret that this message was not, for some reason, acknowledged at once. The Governor had to be consulted before a reply could be sent, but a preliminary acknowledgment should have been sent. I regret this oversight very much. A reply was sent on November 14 to the effect that the reply had been delayed pending the receipt of the Governor's observations, and that these had now been received. They were also informed that a communication from the Government of Southern Rhodesia to His Majesty's Government had been received and was under consideration. It was pointed out to them with regard to the views of any joint body, that we could only receive representations from a joint body of Southern Rhodesia or from persons representing the Protectorate. In regard to Southern Rhodesia, the proposal of the Governor—"

Earl Winterston: "What does the hon. gentleman mean exactly by 'persons representing the Protectorate'? Does he mean representing persons represented by the Assembly?"

Dr. Shiels: "The idea was that we should receive representations from a joint body consisting of unofficial members from Northern Rhodesia with unofficial members from Southern Rhodesia. The proposal of the Government of Southern Rhodesia to His Majesty's Government was received on October 4. It was suggested that the conference should be held in the middle of the year. The Government of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia were never informed by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs on October 17 that their proposal would be considered as soon as possible. As the noble Lord has said, the Imperial Conference has taken up a great deal of the time of the Dominion Office, and it has not been possible to deal with the matter. Besides, I would remind him that probably after the Dominions Office has considered all such consultations with other Departments will be necessary and probably higher authority later on may be consulted."

#### Unofficial Members' Request.

"It would not be fair to convene a conference unless His Majesty's Government felt that they could take part in such a conference with some prospect of agreement.

If a conference were held doubtless it would be a conference of Governments who would decide their own representation. I can assure the noble Lord that no avoidable delay will take place in giving full consideration to the representations which have been made, but I cannot say that there is any very great urgency in the matter. There are very large and important questions with many ramifications awaiting consideration, both political and economic, and we must proceed with caution and care. I would have been very glad to have dealt more fully with these matters, but it has not been possible. I must say, however, that if the elected members of Northern Rhodesia persist in their opposition to this White Paper and complain of the policy, an example of which I have given, I certainly will do all I can do in their efforts to do so, and I should hope and expect to receive the noble Earl's assistance."

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Croft: "In the minute remaining before the House adjourns, may I call attention to the statement of the hon. gentleman that in future it might be necessary to interfere with the labour policy in the Union of South Africa? I wish to enter a caveat."

Dr. Shiels: "I must point out that I never said that. Sir H. Croft: "I am very glad to hear it. Certainly I and those around me thought that that was his statement. We can make no greater blunder in the House than to fail to realize that you cannot alter the position in regard to the Native of the Eastern territories of Africa without taking into consultation the people of the Union of South Africa."

## SIR HERBERT STANLEY'S NEW POST.

Northern Rhodesia's First Governor returning to Africa.

The Dominions Office has issued the following announcement:—

"With a view to the further development of the system of communication and consultation between His Majesty's Governments, the importance of which was emphasised at the Imperial Conference of 1906 and again at the recent Imperial Conference, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have decided to establish the post of High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa (i.e. an appointment comparable to that now held in Canada by Sir William Clark)."

"It has been decided, with His Majesty's approval, to combine this post with the already existing post of High Commissioner for South Africa, which will be relinquished within the next few months by the Earl of Athlone, K.C. The High Commissioner for South Africa is responsible for the administration of the territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Protectorate and Swaziland, and for certain supervisory functions in relation to Native affairs in Southern Rhodesia."

"Sir Herbert Stanley, G.C.M.G., now Governor of Ceylon, has been selected, with His Majesty's approval, to fill the dual post."

#### First Holder of New Appointment.

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had hoped that it would be possible for Sir Herbert Stanley to complete his term of office in Ceylon, and thus be responsible for the administration of the Colony whilst the new Constitution in the framing of which he has been so prominently concerned, was being brought into full operation. It fell, however, that his previous experience of Sir Herbert Stanley in South Africa, where he served from 1896 to 1904, rendered him very specially suitable as the first holder of the combined post in South Africa, and that his services would be even more valuable there than in his present appointment. At his own request, Sir Herbert Stanley has been authorised to remain in Ceylon until February, 1908."

Sir Herbert Stanley, who is fifty-eight years of age, went to South Africa on the establishment of the Union as private secretary to the Governor-General. In 1903 he became the official secretary of the Governor-General, and from 1905 to 1908 was Resident Commissioner for Southern and Northern Rhodesia. In the last-mentioned year he was appointed Imperial Secretary to the Bechuanaland Commission, which post he held until 1904, when on the Crown taking over the administration of Northern Rhodesia he became the first Governor of that territory. In 1907 Sir Herbert Stanley was transferred to Ceylon.





principles that the controlling power is responsible for the material advancement of the native population is affirmed. It says further that Government should be mainly concerned with all primary efforts which are necessary to bring about a policy of development of the country in the nationalistic policy of the provision of educational institutions.

A definite policy.

Education, it is said, should be adapted to the local conditions, aptitudes, occupations and traditions of the people. Steps concerning the improvement of the social and moral elements of the fabric of the native life and helping them to be more self-reliant and self-sufficient are suggested as an agent of national development. Its aim should be to render the individual more efficient in his or her condition of life, which may be, and to promote the advancement of the community as a whole through the improvement of agriculture, the development of native industries, the improvement of health, the training of the people in the management of their own affairs, and the inculcation of true ideas of citizenship and service.

Those in control of education are asked to consider that change made of the vernacular or mother tongue in African schools. Further, contact with the traditional and modern tribal authorities should be necessary for the betterment of the view of the all-prevailing of existing superstitions which affects the whole life of the African. It is essential that what is good in the old beliefs and sanctions should be strengthened and what is defective should be replaced. The greatest importance must therefore be attached to religious teaching and moral instruction.

With a well-defined policy to guide them, the various Governments set themselves to put their schoolhouses in order. Excepting one island where the camel-driving parents still look with more surprise than enthusiasm at the new school, we now have in almost all the territories organized educational departments. Districts of Education are established in their work by Advisory Boards, in which the missionary boards and other Government Departments are represented. Special Language Committees deal with the study and use of local languages and school literature. An increasing number of linguists and ethnologists have turned their special attention to Africa, and the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, established in London in 1906 as a clearing house for all African study and research, is making the results of their study and the views of experts available for those who are in need of them.

Co-operation.

By the greater number of schools are in charge of the various missionary societies, but they form parts of one school system in each territory, serving one policy and one purpose. This close co-operation with the missionary societies makes it possible for the Government to provide the religious and moral basis which we consider a necessity for all education. Great attention is being paid to the training of African teachers, whom we shall acquire in ever increasing numbers for our schools as well as to the proper training of all those people Government employ as well as missionaries. This number of primary institutions are being established in the various territories, branches of our Administration work ever closer cooperation with our Education Departments, so that the occasional training of the children and young people joins on to and follows the education given at the school, and to-day large numbers of African children have been trained and are working as hospital assistants, agricultural inspectors, advisers to the village communities, mechanics, artisans and surveyors in the various territories. One of the fruits of the general regard for and interest taken in native industries and arts and crafts you can see for yourselves in our shop windows, where samples of African basket work and leather work are displayed with their beautiful designs and colours. African pottery and basket work are beginning to show themselves.

I have no time to take you to the Prince of Wales's College at Achimota, the Gordon College at Khartoum, Makerere College in Uganda or all the other training centres all over Africa, or to the thousands of elementary village schools. In the total areas I have referred to we have more than 40,000 primary schools counting their missionary and Government schools. Most schools are unstaffed, and in many places the number of pupils could be doubled had we room for them, and we have a total population of 10 million, we know that there are in all about 3,000,000 children of school age, about

five or six times the number we can possibly hope to take into our schools, and to give you a picture of Africa during the past few years, I have not time to do so. I have not chosen to do a complete picture, as I have not referred to the education of the adult or of our own race, or to the large Indian communities that have made Africa their home.

Africa teaches the Teacher.

Let me say one word of what is going to school to teach the teacher.

One of the first missionaries in Africa some time in the late sixteenth century had great difficulties in translating the Bible into the native languages. The first "holiness" came to him at last in a story of the tribe among whom he lived. He told him a story which evidently expressed that the white man means, being asked for an explanation, he said: "At the end of the dry season, when we expect to rain, when the grass and the leaves of the trees are dried up, when dust covers everything and the cattle stand about lean and hungry, have you ever taken in the morning, after the rains had fallen during the night, the sun shining, and each drop of water on the grass and the leaves, and your cattle leaping about clean and happy? This is the feeling that comes into your soul on looking at a lioness after the many months of drought and heat, that is what I call holiness."

When I learned the Native language in Nigeria, I had to learn a very simple and uncoloured Hausa, and it was arranged that he should not only teach the words and grammar, but also tell me something of the habits and customs of his people. It was an extremely hot afternoon and the dust and heat had been pretty heavy. Wiping my forehead with one hand, and holding down my eyes with the other, I yawned. "Oh, white man, I saw my teeth in my shirt, well brought in my people, always cover their mouths with their hands when they do this!"

WOMEN'S WORK IN AFRICA

In the course of a recent broadcast talk entitled "Black and White: Women's Influence," Mrs. Gurney said:

"It is a question whether European or African culture is to be passed on to the young men and women of the future. It has been possible for the forces have sided with the European civilization, although it is where the African woman has set out for sale in tin stores or by roadside pots and pans of European manufacture, European articles of furniture, foodstuffs, clothing, and ornaments—and this before she has had time to learn the use of the value of the new household goods. An African woman must learn to discern and to choose; otherwise material progress, if it comes, will mean but waste and chaos to them."

How is it that in Africa, we, the wives of English teachers, settlers and officials, have been so far to receive a little shy of the work to be done, not knowing perhaps exactly what was expected of us? We should be every one of us, the ladies, adequate interpreters, of our material as well as of our spiritual civilization. It is the African woman's work to do, to give to the world as it is in Africa, to give to the world as it is in Africa. Women are and quite rightly are curators of so many things about Africa, women, what do they wear; what do they eat, what do they talk about. Let us just question, let us have possible things about them, only, before anything else, let us remember that they are women like ourselves. Let us think and talk about them as being near to us, near day near to us. To laugh at their mistakes, at their blunders, if they show any, is to do a white woman's treachery.

African women assume us to have always been what we are, that the last few days, they ignore the questions that most men do not wish to ask. It is only in the long road we have followed is a path of that has they are just children, to move about as if we stop, talk to them, keep to the path. Is it not the opportunity for us European women to revise in the secret our hearts and make on our own scale of values the white fabric of woman's life? It is essential to us, what is not. What do we mean exactly when we talk of the necessity for the commodities of the luxuries of a woman's life? On the road followed by generations what have we carried, what have we left behind? Of each day of our material civilization, what have we thrown out, what waste, what have we left behind?



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE GERMAN CONSUL'S SPEECH IN TANGA.

Some Questions Still to be Answered.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, I have read your leading article "Some Questions for Herr Speiser" in your issue of August 17, and I must admit that you have taken great pains to make the most of the case. Unfortunately for you your conclusions are based upon reports in which practically every statement about the Tanga incident is either fiction or distortion, whilst—significantly enough—vital facts have been carefully omitted. I have given a full account of what really happened to the Nairobi Standard which was published by them on September 6, and to which I have nothing to add.

I trust that you will give to this letter the same prominent publicity which you accorded to the report of the Daily Mail.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deutsches Konsulat,  
Nairobi.

DR. H. SPEISER.

The Standard of September 6 appears to have no reference whatever to Dr. Speiser, who unfortunately does not attach a copy of his statement to his letter; we reflect the caption of an issue issued by the German Consul who however can scarcely imagine that he has satisfied public opinion.

Even in the absence of Dr. Speiser's own version of the incident, your questions and comments suggest themselves. Did Dr. Speiser see the *Deutsch Ostafrika* in his speech when referring to Tanganyika Territory? Did he in any way allude to the historical glories of the Territory that speak for it? Does he suggest that he went to the convivial meeting with his speech all written out, that he delivered it *àbatim*, and that the typescript which he submitted to the Provincial Commissioner was an absolutely accurate record of the words used by him? It would be exceedingly surprising to be told that his speech was admitted to publication in its original form, no less astonishing to hear that it was set down in shorthand by one of these points was, if I remember aright, touched upon in Dr. Speiser's *apologia*. Will he care to mention in order that the public may have the full story according to his recollection. Finally, it is to be noted that he objects to the report originally published by the *Daily Mail*. In that connection it is interesting to note that the German Press promptly accepted the English newspaper account and joyfully applauded and defended the action of their Consul and the Captain of the *Karlsruhe*. Germany cannot have it both ways.—Ed. "E.A."

THE RUKOKA RHINO SHOOTING CASE.

Natural Game Sanctuaries in the Big Game.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, The incident quoted by Quintus in the letter published in your issue of October 10, presumably refers to the killing of large numbers of rhinos near Buloba. I have personal knowledge that the official report showed that the culprit—who was not a Briton, and who was living on the Uganda side of the border—had accounted for more than one hundred rhinoceros; it is correct that he was fined only 2,000 shs., a compatriot of his, who was convicted at the same time, was reported to have been instrumental in the killing of more than a dozen rhinos. These are plain hard facts as plainly reported for official purposes; the licences were cancelled and no more were to be granted for a period of three years. All rhinos were not culled.

Your correspondent's pretty little story about the late Sultan Karam of Biharamulla is interesting, and I agree quite to the point, but there is no diff-

culty in replying thereto. European Administrations have brought peace to the continent of Africa. In the old days the vast uninhabited tracts separating the various warring tribes acted as sanctuaries for the game, and naturally the Native had little opportunity of exterminating it. It is now in the piping days of peace, with consequent increase of population and expansion of settlement, that the game is threatened with early extinction. The only sanctuaries to which it can turn nowadays are the very few created by man especially for its protection. We should neither ignore nor deliberately close our eyes to the fact that present day conditions generally have altered very materially from those of the past. Any of the books on African exploration will speedily make one realise what vast expanses were uninhabited and non-frequented by man, not so many decades ago.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

GAME LOVER.

Quintus asserted that the footprints of only nine rhinoceros was proved in the case above mentioned, our correspondent has the number at "more than one hundred" and Mr. Lovridge said that the man was "charged" with the possession of rhino horns.—Ed. "E.A."

NATIVES IN THE KALEVA VALLEY.

Looking Back some Twenty Years.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

In your issue of September 17 there is an extract from a letter written to Mr. F. H. Melland to *The Native* regarding the Kaleva Valley in Northern Rhodesia.

I fear that Mr. Melland is very much at fault in stating that "not an acre of this fertile valley has ever occupied by Natives" before the Great War; there were literally scores of Native villages along the valley from Mazabuka right up the valley to the hills of the Zambezi escarpment. After the War hundreds of pounds were paid as compensation to the soldier-settlers and other farmers—Natives who moved.

I entered the valley in 1907 and 1908 and could name a few able headmen who were then living there. Also about 1906 there was a police station at Kaleva, near the head of the valley, this having been placed there on account of the considerable Native population of the valley.

There is abundance of water at all seasons in pools of the Kaleva River from its source to about eight miles east of Mazabuka, and I have caught fish in the Kaleva in October—the time of the lowest water in this stream; there are also numerous springs running off the hillsides, and in many cases these have been dammed off by settler and are used for irrigation purposes.

As the railway reached the vicinity of Mazabuka, the Kaleva Valley was the area in which many tons of native grown foodstuffs were purchased. The Native was then getting more than two blades of grass; Mazabuka itself actually started as a siding for the shipment of grain traded in the valley.

I am sorry to contradict such an authority as Mr. Melland, but I think I know the valley long before he set foot in North-Western Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

Nabla.

N.W. RHODESIA.

North-West Rhodesia.

(Mr. Melland, to whom the above letter was submitted in proof form, replies:—  
"I will look up Mr. Rhodesia's word for it that he knew the Kaleva Valley long before the first Europeans were there in 1905; but what I wrote was based on information given me by Mr. Tom King, whose knowledge of

the valley goes back many years. I also think in some years at any time the Kaleya... I know of it... and I always wondered that... the Kaleya farmers to grow wheat under irrigation... But supposing I am wrong about the Kaleya... it does not affect the argument that throughout Africa in many places European settlers have brought under pro- ductive areas that were uninhabited... perennial streams or rivers.

added to this service... general residents in the dis- trict are commended... with the Nairobi... Young... P.O. Box 93... Nairobi... Kenyan Settlers and Traders' Association.

ATTRactions OF THE KIAMBU DISTRICT.

Embracing Kiambu, Limuru, and Ngong. To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR—Some few years ago the Kiambu, Limuru and Ngong Dagoretti Farmers' Association combined to form the Kikuyu District Settlers' Association. Covering as we do such a large area, with altitudes ranging from 5,400 ft. at Nairobi to over 8,000 ft. in parts of Limuru, our settlers are engaged in great diversity of agricultural activities.

Our main crop is coffee. Kiambu is our show dis- trict for this crop, and some of the oldest established and most successful plantations are situated in this area. Coffee is also grown with success in parts of Limuru and at Ngong, Dagoretti and Kikuyu.

In the higher altitude of Limuru, one to be found splendid herds of dairy cattle, in fact, dairying is carried on all over our area, and we provide a large proportion of the milk supply of Nairobi. Wattle growing is a flourishing industry at Limuru and Kikuyu, and market gardens supplying milk flowers and vegetables are to be found everywhere.

Limuru was the pioneer tea district in Kenya Colony, and in recent years there has been a considerable increase in the area under this crop.

Socially the district is one of the most desirable in Kenya. Many Nairobi business people have hold- ings on which they have built excellent houses from which they can escape from the heat and dust of the town. Some of these holdings are of small acreage and purely residential, others run to quite considerable farms.

Kiambu provides an excellent golf course, also cricket and polo grounds. There is also a golf course at Limuru. Tennis courts, both club and private, abound everywhere.

The district is well supplied with country, game, which are well patronised not only by Kenya people, but also by visitors from the adjoining territories who appreciate a holiday in the bracing air of the highlands. Sporting and shooting are to be had within easy distance of any of the hotels. Horses do well and polo and hunting form further attractions.

All the district is situated within easy distance of Nairobi, with its shops, theatres and other amenities, so that the settler or visitor is in no sense cut off from civilisation.

The Kikuyu Native Reserve borders the district and in many places extends into the white area, in consequence labour is plentiful. The Kikuyu is an agriculturist, by nature and they make some of the best coffee plants to be found in the Colony.

As is to be expected in such an old-established and densely settled area, the climate here is somewhat lively, high barometric can be met or be backed up from time to time, and anyone contemplating settling in Kenya should certainly examine the opportunities offered in this district.

Kiambu, Limuru and Kikuyu are on the telegraphic communication with Nairobi. Limuru has also a telephone exchange with Nairobi, and it is hoped that Limuru and Kikuyu will soon be

In a footnote to a recently published letter from a correspondent who wanted to initiate a discussion con- cerning the water supply in East Africa, we suggested that the use of our space and of the gifts of our corre- spondents would be made by brief letters describing the attractions and prices of the various settlement districts of the Dependencies. If the honorary secretaries of other associations, such as the Major Gaitkell, we shall be pleased to give notice to their letters. In other words, by this means, a free advertisement is provided on a basis that is of sufficient interest to a great publication. Eds. E.A.A.

IN PRAISE OF GILGIL AND DISTRICT

Lines of Defence to the Society. To the Editor of "East Africa".

SIR—If the prosperity of a town is any criterion of the prosperity of the district it serves, then the district served by the township of Gilgil is prosperous. Gilgil is a "self-made" town, that is to say, without any such adventitious aids as railway workshops, Government boma, beautiful scenery and so on, as other towns has sprung up.

Just recently the town has undergone metamor- phosis. The "one long street of smalls" has given place to two streets—one full of corrugated iron but properly built and sanitary, the other a street of stone-built shops. Except in the matter of machinery, it is now self-supporting. One can satisfy all one's requirements at the shops, there are two garages, a butcher, a building contractor; there is an auto at which I can wholeheartedly recommend any one to stop; there are two post offices and a job

shop outside the town there is a nursing home, some people would get ill in heaven itself, there is a preparatory school for boys on a hill, it com- manding a magnificent view down the Rift Valley. Along the road from the schools is the Golf Club, Club, which has the finest nine-hole golf course in the country. The Club also caters for tennis, hockey, cricket and all of which goes to show that one should not allow oneself to be deceived by first impressions.

The district of Gilgil is divided into two parts by the 7,000 ft. contour. Below that line is some of the best grazing land in the country; above it is mixed farming country. In the latter, Upper Gilgil was famous for its flax, which was some of the finest produced in the world. When flax failed the district fell back on wheat and barley. Now that wheat and barley are fetching such poor prices, the district is falling back on its third line of defence, its cattle. These Gilgil is to be the pinch in these hard times. But whose neck? And of how many farming districts in this world can it be said that they offer free lines of defence and a magnificent climate?

Yours faithfully, GILGIL, Kenya Colony. MALAN, Hon. Sec. Kenya Settlers' Association.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- Dec. 3.—Joint East African Board Meeting of the Executive Council; 11 a.m. East Africa Dinner Club. Annual general meeting. Dec. 4.—Mr. F. H. Melland to lecture on Northern Rhodesia at Imperial Institute, 10 a.m.



SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

Kenya coffee is served on all the Pullman cars on British railways. East Africans would like Kenya coffee plants if they could also have a Kenya coffee at restaurants and hotels. — Major Gainskell, Secretary of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa.

The copper belt holds out prizes for the industrial workers and presides a well held for the business. Unfortunately Government officials from business have been filling most of the positions. — The British Mill branch of the British Empire Science League which meets the Empire Parliamentary Delegation.

The best thing about the country is more valuable than its potential wealth and great undeveloped resources is the steady, cheerful, warm-hearted Englishness of Rhodesia. The Rhodesian neither a theatrical cowboy, garrulous with spurs and a shooter, nor a bearded backwoodsman. His language contains no unintelligible terms. He is just an ordinary Englishman who is as much at home on the Thames as on the banks of the Zambezi. — Major G. M. Hastings in an article in The Empire Review.

We find that the anemic malaria, under inebriated, certain motorists, nor yet are we the intrepid, swashbuckling, slave-driving scamps of the Manchester Guardian. We are just plain Englishes, very busy on a worthy object, repeating over again the process of colonisation in which mining has been the main stimulus and which has to be preceded in the territories with gold. And we are made aware to profit from their experience and to avoid their traps. — The Hon. Chad Norris, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.

Not long ago I started with the Protector Commissioner with a Provincial Commissioner, an Assistant District Commissioner, and a District Commissioner in Naivasha. To-day, in spite of the formation of Town and District Councils, which must relieve the administration of a lot of work, there are stationed in Nakuru Provincial Commissioner, a District Commissioner, a Provincial Commissioner, and a District Commissioner, while it is considered necessary to station a Provincial Commissioner and a District Commissioner at Naivasha. — The Nakuru Weekly News.

It is of interest to observe the degree of adaptability of the African in the matter of innovations in food, the very limited character of the usual village diet, is perhaps not generally recognised. It is derived primarily from a restricted source of supply, it is often reinforced by popular prejudice, and it is refusing to eat certain wholesome and valuable articles, such as fish, eggs, various game animals and also unfamiliar vegetables. The normal dietary is thus constantly liable to fall short in certain essential constituents, and any tendency to adopt more varied fare should therefore be welcomed. The experience gained through travel and employment away from home has a valuable educative effect in this direction. — The Labour Commissioner of Tanganyika Territory in a Report for 1929.

"EAST AFRICA"

WHO'S WHO

20—Mr. H. Ferdinand Bargman.



No one in Kenya is better placed than Mr. H. Bargman to gauge the quality of the Colony's coffee. In seven years, for some three-quarters of the output is cleaned and graded in the mills of the Nairobi Coffee Curing Company, Ltd., of which he is the managing director. His opinion on the problems of coffee production and marketing are therefore consistently sought, and he is the only one who proposed a Coffee Board for the Colony. After leaving Dulwich College, he spent five years in London and South Africa, with the Standard Bank of South Africa, and in 1909, he went to Kenya gaining experience in the fibre industry at Kasongoleni, Kibweo, and Gazi. During the early days of the East African Campaign he served at the post and the intelligence department. During it he has worked in Mozambique. Bargman has managed large concerns, making in sisal, rubber, copra, and other commodities. In 1910 he managed the Equator Saw Mills in Kenya. In 1922, in which year he was married, he joined a saw-milling venture at Nairobi, and in 1923 he took over the management, and later purchased the Nairobi Coffee Curing Co., Kenya, interested in public life, he has been a member of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, and is the President of the Nairobi Association.

## PERSONALIA

Sir G. and Lady Colvin are visiting Kenya.

Mr. J. Brebner recently won the Koru open golf championship.

Miss A. E. Ryden is on her way home from Nzega, Tanganyika Territory.

We deeply regret to report the death of Tanga, Nyika of Mrs. Guise-Brown.

Mr. G. F. Bird, of Uplands, Kenya, expects to arrive home on leave at the end of the year.

Mrs. I. S. K. Wells, wife of Major J. S. K. Wells, the Turkana hunter, has arrived home.

Colonel G. B. Selby had the honour of dining with the Prince of Wales on evening last.

We regret to learn of the death of Dedza of Mr. P. C. well known in his circles in Niasa.

Idina Lady Errol, who is not unknown to East Africans, was married a few days ago for the fourth time.

Mr. R. V. King, of Ruth, who was for some time a settler in Njoro, now resides at Knutsford, Cheshire.

Mr. A. Waller has been appointed Superintendent of the Census of Kenya to be held in March of next year.

Mr. A. Ruxton has just arrived home on retirement from the Nyasaland Government Printing Department.

The Rev. J. C. Dunham, Chaplain at Moshi, recently climbed Mount Kilimanjaro in company with Dr. Bunfane.

Mr. W. Woodward, of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, was recently married there to Miss B. Jessop, of Durban.

We regret to learn of the death in Cyprus of Mrs. J. A. Cremer, wife of Mr. F. A. Cremer, formerly auditor in Nyasaland.

The engagement is announced of the youngest son of Sir Alexander Doyle, a director of the Nairobi Coffee Co., Ltd.

Mr. G. G. Kells is on leave from Somaliland, where he has served for the past six years. He is at present staying in Glasgow.

Major G. L. Becroft, D.S.O., of Kilifi, has been appointed to a vacancy on the South Gilgit Wing of the Malaksh District Council.

The town of Caala, in Angola, has been renamed "Robert Williams" in honour of Sir Robert Williams, the Rhodesian pioneer.

Major F. H. Le Breton, who has been spending a holiday at home, left London last week to return to his estate at Soy, Kenya Colony.

Lord Hugh Kennedy, Captain C. B. McMullin, and Mrs. Deakin acted as judges at the recent Championship Dog Show held in Nairobi.

Miss Mair Lloyd Jones, a well-known soprano who visited Kenya a short while ago, was married last week at Henllan Parish Church, Wales.

The Anniversary Day service held in Addis Ababa was attended by the Duke of Gloucester and Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of British Somaliland.

The marriage arranged between Captain Sir Thomas L. H. Roberts, Bt., and Miss Margaret Hall will take place in Nairobi on December 1st.

Mr. D. Epstein, the well-known Nairobi business man, accompanied by Mrs. Epstein and family, left London on Monday for the Continent en route for Kenya.

Mrs. A. E. Davis, who has for the past eight years been in charge of the Native Civil Hospital in Mombasa, has taken up a new position in Zanzibar.

Miss Irene Massiah, well known in musical circles in Kenya, and more recently musical director of the Theatre Royal, Nairobi, died recently in Nairobi.

Messrs. S. Hillier and H. A. Sylvester, of the Northern Rhodesian District Administration, have been transferred to Luwigu and Namibia respectively.

Mrs. C. J. Chuslowitz, the Blantyre, Nyasaland, motor agent, recently flew from Salisbury to Cape, piloted by Mr. Pat. Judson, a Southern Rhodesian aviator.

The Misses M. N. Belcher and C. Budgell, who recently drove a second-hand car from the Cape to Cairo, are on board a boat for South Africa by the "Windsor" steamer.

Mr. M. W. Park, O.B.E., late District Commissioner of the White Nile Province, has been appointed deputy secretary to the Governor General of the Sudan.

The Rev. J. J. Beecher, Principal of the G.M.S. School at Kaballa, Kenya, was recently married at Kabete to Miss C. S. B. Leakey, a young daughter of Canon Harry Leakey.

Bro. David Br. Sachs, who died last week, served as the only part of the East African Campaign, in which he lost the use of his left arm. He was a member in the British Army.

As she was the only official visitor at the coronation, the Emperor of Ethiopia has presented Lady Ravensdale with a magnificent Native costume and the accompanying jewellery.

Over 200 people were present at the recent Ladies Festival of the K. S. G. S. W. Bro. M. M. Green presided and the toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Bro. R. R. Oswald.



Mr. Murray M. Jackson Registrar of the Supreme Court in Nairobi, is starting in London. During his leave he has attended the Royal Courts of Justice in London for a special course of study.

Mr. F. A. Beuster has resigned from the Mombasa Municipal Board as a protest against the decisions of the local Town Planning Authority in connexion with the Nyali estate.

Mr. P. C. Perryman, wife of the Chief Secretary and Acting Governor of Uganda, is on her way home from East Africa, accompanied by her daughter. Mr. Perryman will follow in a few weeks.

The Shell Company chartered an aeroplane from Sausbury in mid week to search for one of its staff, Mr. J. E. S. Clarkson, who had become lost in the bush while hunting just outside Nairobi.

On coming last week Mr. W. G. P. Ormsby Gore, M.P., took on "The Political and Economic Position of the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories" as his Ladies' Colon Club.

Dr. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, preached at the British Church in Geneva on Sunday last, and on the following afternoon met the British community at a reception given by the first chaplain.

Members of the Service of the Mataeleland and Masai and campaigns, 1906-7, is proposed to have a no secret in the above campaigns is asked to communicate with Major T. J. May, at 33, St. James's Street, S.W.

The marriage of Mr. George Gilmour Robinson of the Supreme Court, Mombasa, and Miss Estelle Margaret Fordham, of Steeple Borden, Bedfordshire, will take place at Mombasa Cathedral on January 6.

Letters for the following East Africans are awaiting collection by the address: At H.M. Eastern Africa, Administrative, Trade and Information Office in London, Mr. H. K. Coates, Mr. W. Tunson, Miss Ethel W.

Captain Mearns, one of the furthest dependents of the Addis Ababa to the Farman monopoly presented to the Ethiopian Government by France, made a record flight from Paris to the Belgian Congo in six days a couple of years ago.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Leslie Stairs Fox, of the Kenya Administration, and Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Dr. George Dickson, of Buxton, and of Mrs. Graeme Dickson of Corbar, Roxburghshire.

The engagement is announced between Captain Arthur Leonard William Vicars Miles, M.C., of the Sudan Political Service (late The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), only son of Captain and Mrs. Vicars Miles, of Whitton, Burley, and Park, Glencairn, elder daughter of Sir Edward Miles, M.P., K.C.S.I., K.C.B., and Lady MacLagan.

Mr. J. E. S. Clarkes, who will be well known to our Eastland readers on account of his various visits to the site of the new Zambezi bridge, has been appointed in charge of the Works Branch railway survey to be undertaken jointly by the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, South-West Africa, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Mr. C. H. Grierson, Provincial Commissioner at Nairobi, who has served in on leave, served with the Royal North Lancs Regiment during the early part of the East African Campaign, took part in the Tugela Expedition of 1900, and was appointed an Assistant Hospital Officer in Tanganyika in 1916. He has preceded Deputy Provincial Commissioner four years ago.

Mr. H. P. Hewins, M.C., C.M.F., who has just returned from the Sudan Government service, had since 1914 been Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Royal Economic Board, and had for the past six or seven months been attached to the Sudan Government Office staff in London during the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. He was in charge of the Sudan Court.

The Kenyan Captains E. Guest and Mr. Norman Holden are on their way to Kenya to visit their estate. They will fly from Cairo to Nairobi in their own aeroplanes which left England a few days ago. Mr. Holden's Avian machine will be piloted by Mr. Hornum, while Captain Guest has his two Pommery machines, one of which will be piloted by Squadron Leader Wynne Eaton and the other by Flight Sergeant Price.

Lieutenant Commander J. S. Sharp, R.D.F.M.C., of the Kenya and Marine Service, recently delivered a lecture on "Victoria Nyanza to the Little Ship Club." He described the lake and the three canals surrounding it, traced the history of the service, emphasised the enormous growth of trade during the past few years, and pointed to new channels of trade, referring especially to the opening of the Kagere River for navigation, a long and difficult work which has involved extensive dredging work and breakwater construction in the mouth.

Mr. J. A. Serra, who served with the British Forces during the East African Campaign and has been resident in Kenya since the Armistice, has founded a firm under the style of Kenya Products Ltd. as a consequence of which he will endeavour to develop trade relations between British Eastern Africa and Belgium. Mr. Serra is incorporated in the title because he is so greatly remembered by the public. However, it is the object to develop canals in the East of British Eastern Africa, and not merely with Kenya.

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SUGGESTED AS A BASIS OF DISCUSSION

Memorandum by a friend of East Africa.

With the object of focusing thought on some of the most important aspects of the East African question, I will submit to you some views which I believe are of a nature which would be helpful to the cause.

It is his suggestion that such a study of the East African situation as was set forth in the memorandum would be most helpful to the cause.

"East Africa" would be the privilege of publishing this memorandum.

Use of the word "Paramount"

We fully recognize the vast importance of the subject matter dealt with in the White Paper and the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa, but we venture to think that the considerations which are the subject of the memorandum tend to be confused and that the subject matter is more difficult to understand than it is. The phrases "paramount" and "pre-eminence" are used in the memorandum to denote the interests of the former should be paramount.

We are of the opinion that the phrase "paramount" is not used in the White Paper and the Memorandum in the sense in which it is used in the memorandum. The use of the word "paramount" in the memorandum is not appropriate if it means more than that Native interests are of paramount importance in the minds of the British Government in East Africa. It is not the duty of the British Government to be in the charge of the duties of the trustee, which they were imposed to perform.

It is even in that document and certainly in the White Paper, how before us, we regard the use of the word "paramount" and still more so the use of the words which follow and are cited above as unfortunate because these words are in force and presuppose the proposition, which is contrary to the interests of the Natives and of the white people of East Africa, that there can be no conflict between the two.

Attitude to Trusteeship

We have no quarrel at all with H.M.'s Government doctrine of trusteeship. It is the mission of Great Britain to work continuously for the training and education of the African towards a higher intellectual, moral and economic standard, and which they had reached when they could assume the responsibility for the administration of the territories with which they are concerned. The whole history of the East African continent shows that this mission cannot be adequately fulfilled through the labours of a few white officials and missionaries alone. The example of a civilization set by a European community in a remote African territory is making its mark there, and the realization, and the opportunity of economic and social progress, and the opportunity of a better condition of the Natives, progress desired. That this progress is not being hindered and impeded by the fulfilment of the mission is inevitable. The alternative Native situation.

It results that the position of the British Administration in East Africa is such that those which we represent, like that of the African Union of South Africa itself, is not a body of people concerned with separate bodies of people, black and white, whose interests, which may conflict with one another, but are organic and united. The elements which make up this people are mutually interdependent and mutually indivisible, and there can be no more conflict between their interests, properly considered, than there can be between the interests of the members of the same family. There can be no more conflict between the interests of two members of the same family, than there can be between the interests of the same human body. It may happen, however, that the interests of the two members may from time to time be proposed.

It is the duty of the British Administration to represent the interests of the whole community, and not the interests of the white and of the black. It is the duty of the British Administration to represent the interests of the whole community, and not the interests of the white and of the black. It is the duty of the British Administration to represent the interests of the whole community, and not the interests of the white and of the black.

No Conflict of Interests

We therefore, dissent altogether from the proposition stated at the foot of p. 3 of the White Paper, that "it is not possible to have a conflict of interests between the white and European interests and the interests of the Natives." We understand that the proposition should be "no talk of conflict of paramount interests." The only question of conflict of interests over the whole of the community that can really arise is that which is the ultimate responsibility of the British Government for the whole community.

As things stand to-day, the ultimate responsibility for the best interests of the whole community rests with H.M. Government, and it is the duty of the British Government to represent the interests of the whole community. It is the duty of the British Government to represent the interests of the whole community, and not the interests of the white and of the black. It is the duty of the British Government to represent the interests of the whole community, and not the interests of the white and of the black.

Points of Agreement and Disagreement

But the question of responsibility for the whole community is not the question of the substitution of the present official majority in the Kenya Legislature, does not arise to-day. What is at issue is the question of the political, social and economic interests of the Natives, and we are generally in agreement. If the fallacy which we have ventured to point out is not corrected, the use of the term "conflict" between the interests of the white and of the black, over the whole community, is not only a fallacy, but is a dangerous one. (The framing of each detailed comment is nearly always for the reader leaders.)

DINNER TO SIR JOSEPH BYRNE

To be Entertained by E. A. Diner Club. Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor-designate of Kenya and Lord Byrne will be the chief guests of the East Africa Diner Club at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, January 14, at 9.15 p.m. Members of the Diner Club may obtain tickets for themselves and their guests at 50s each from Major J. Corbett, Ward 34, Cockspur Street, W. 1. (A non-member of the Club is 75s. 6d.)

BROADCAST TALKS ON AFRICA

Descriptive talks on Africa are to be broadcast on the P.M. on Fridays until December. The speakers and their subjects are as follows: Nov. 27 - African Transport, To-day and Tomorrow, Sir Robert Williams. Dec. 4 - "Frictions of Empire." Dec. 11 - Africa and the World Map, the Rt. Hon. W. C. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. Dec. 18 - The Question-Mark of Africa, the Marquis of Lothian.





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AFRICAN COMPANY MEETINGS

DALGETY & COMPANY

RESULTS OF THE YEAR'S DRINKING

Seasonal Prospects

The 10th Annual General Meeting of Dalgety & Company, Limited, was held last night at the offices, 65, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. The Hon. Edmund Selous, Chairman of the Company, presided.

The Secretary, Mr. C. D. Mackintosh, Gov. having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Hon. Edmund Selous's Survey of the Situation

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said:

I have to address you under somewhat clouded skies as far as our interests in Australia and New Zealand are concerned.

On this occasion, however, the happy task that I had last year when addressing you. The months we are fighting with proved very difficult ones for all those whose operations are connected with Australia. We have had to contend against a bad season for most of the period and a phenomenal fall in the price of the primary products of the Dominion. The income derived from wool alone will show a reduction of £20,000,000 or thereabouts, and that is an appalling drop in the resources of a country with a population of about 6,500,000 people, which has to find some £20,000,000 annually in interest on its external debt. In addition to this tremendous fall in wool prices, there came an equally serious slump in the price of the Commonwealth's second most important industry, namely, wheat production. These movements combined in a great measure to the creation of a financial situation which can only be described as very serious.

The Federal Government's Policy

The Federal Government, under Mr. Scullin, are doing their utmost to cope with the situation. I will not dwell on the measures already being taken to alleviate the position, as recently they have been so freely ventilated in the Press, and you are all familiar with them. The visit, on the invitation of the Government, of Mr. Otto Niemöller to Australia has, I hope, borne good fruit, and there seems to be an inclination on the part of his people to face the problems confronting them and to attack them in a more manly and determined manner. The fundamental essential to the rehabilitation of the country's position is a revivification in the cost of production. Under this great problem is laid which, in the opinion of the people of Australia, no substantial progress can be made, the measures already adopted by the Government can only be temporary ones. The reduction of the cost of production is necessary, but the official means adopted to bring this about, namely, to have for any lengthy period without permanent damage to the country's trade. I trust, then, that Mr. Scullin's Government will face the situation with a resolute front and fearlessly take those steps which will restore the credit of the Commonwealth to the high position on which it has rested for so many years.

The economic situation in Australia and New Zealand is causing everyone connected with Australasia considerable anxiety. The over-increase of the Australasian rendered trading very difficult.

The speech of Mr. Scullin's discussion with the Hon. Selous on this subject during his visit and the other matters which are being taken and still require to be

settled in Australia. This exchange position may be checked because, as you all must see, what it lacks is a financial place for those whose mission it is to trade with the Commonwealth.

Financial Aspect of the Situation

I feel as though I have a somewhat brighter aspect of the situation. At the moment it can be said that, excluding a few districts, the season in Australia gives every promise of being exceptionally good. This will greatly assist our efforts to recover some of the losses which we have had owing to the drought. We may again be up against the problem of finance. To establish themselves it will be necessary for them, in many instances, to re-stock, and a good deal of our duty in so far as we are able to do, to assist in this process. You all know the very cooperative powers of Australia, and if we could only see an improvement in prices for our primary products I venture to think that it would not be long before many of those accounts which are causing us anxiety to get would again be in a flourishing condition. I am confident that this must be a desired state of affairs, and it will not be long postponed given good seasons. This is essential.

Recognising that the needs of our clients in Australia would be normally large, your directors thought it prudent to seek more capital by means of a Debenture stock issue, and in April last £200,000 4 1/2 per cent. stock, redeemable from 1930, was offered on subscription. This was taken up in full by one broker at the price of £20 per £100 of stock. The stock has since been taken up by holders all over this country, which only goes to show the esteem in which the securities of your company are still held by the investing public. The funds thus secured are of immense value to us at the present juncture.

Price Slump in New Zealand

New Zealand is suffering, too, from a big slump in the prices of its primary products. We and our produce have shown a great decline, and the situation as regards returns to our clients is much the same as in Australia, and in most cases their accounts have gone up. Dairy returns still remain too high a level, this will probably adjust itself with the fall in commodity prices, but, of course, it will be a painful process. Looking at the national financial situation in so much sounder basis than that of Australia at the moment, as to the exchange position, in sympathy with the Australian exchange has become very difficult.

Our business in the Dominion is a very sound one, and I have no doubt that a very real gain in the cost of production and a return to higher prices will enable us to receive a share in the past share of our contributions to the credit side of the profit and loss account from this source.

So far I appear to have been rather pessimistic in my remarks, but I want you clearly to understand that, although we have, in all probability, a long time before us for some years, I have the finest confidence in Australia's ability to surmount all her difficulties and to return, in a few prosperous times, to the business she has enjoyed in the past, when the business of the company will participate as before. At the same time I must warn you that, unless very little prospect of improvement during the current twelve months, and I am of opinion that we should remarkably well if we are able to pay the same dividend next year.

Concluding Remarks

Although being directed to give you a view of the circumstances which have affected and will affect your opinion as to the necessity of observing our

resources have been, it is advisable to abstain on this occasion from recommending any bonus addition to the usual dividend of 70 per cent. I do not think you can possibly be dissatisfied with the balance sheet which has been presented to you. It discloses a very strong position, and I shall in a few minutes have pleasure in going into a few of the figures in detail.

I will deal with operations in the wool trade and wool marketing. Concerning the latter, Australia and New Zealand secured within the season must be regarded as a success. The carry-over actually amounted to 106,317 bales, as compared with 44,302 bales of the 1929 season. In both totals, however, the 1930 bales dealt in in Brisbane fitfully, so that the actual carry-over was less than the previous season. The New Zealand carry-forward to the 1930-31 season is estimated at 15,000 bales, nearly owners being unwilling to accept the prevailing low prices. With regard to the clip itself, most of the early short wools reflected severe drought conditions during the past season, and have been financially the results of the worst season in the industry since the blow from which it will take to the industry some considerable time to recover. I am anxious to say that we should hold the premier place in the world as a wool-selling nation. In 1929-30 we sold in Australia, New Zealand, and London 541,580 bales against 520,185 bales in 1928-29.

In these days of slump prices there are many plans suggested for the substitution of the market, but I am convinced that any attempt to introduce outside control of the marketing of wool, leading perhaps for the time being to an artificial rise, but most probably also to an accumulation of stocks, would eventually result in a worse position than now. I am sure that we can safely leave the auctioning of the clip in the competent and well-tried hands of those whose business it is to deal with it.

Coming now to wheat, although the 1930-31 crop turned out larger than as one this season, it is wheat has been a most disappointing one in which to deal. As regards the outlook for a bumper crop, been more favourable at this time of the year than at present. Every State has a large area under crop than ever before, and a cable a month ago on October 15, our grain export manager stated that a minimum of 200 million bushels was then realistically assured. What this wheat will fetch we cannot predict and hardly like to think. Crops everywhere are large, and with a surplus of wheat in the world, selling will be difficult.

In regard to frozen meat, the total quantities exported from both the Commonwealth and the Dominion up to the end of September compare very favourably with last year. Exports from New Zealand show a considerable increase relative to those of lamb, while those from Australia were about the average.

Balance Sheet

I will now come up to a few items in the balance sheet. On the credit side there is an increase in cash in hand of £232,000, but if you take into consideration the sale of £2,700,000 Treasury Bonds which were held as security investments, there is an actual decrease in this item of £5,020,108, but nevertheless the position is very strong. The reserve fund remains at £1,000,000, while its actual value at July 30 last was £1,030,013 58 6d.

The net profits show a reduction of £186,043 as compared of last year 0 4 and when I last addressed you that we must be prepared for reduced earnings, and my remarks have been justified by results, but at the same time I think we should have good hopes of everything falling into account.

After very careful consideration your directors are desirous to recommend the payment of a dividend of 70 per cent. for the year, but we have deemed it prudent to discontinue the bonus payment, and I hope you will agree to this conservative policy. It is a safe one, and as Mr. Fairbairn said, given a few good seasons, and the

dividend which I feel must be a source of interest and restoration of confidence in affairs. Australian I hope may be able to secure all extra to some extent to our former distribution, which is somewhat in excess of a distribution of 70 per cent. per share, and I consider that every shareholder will be content with such a satisfactory return on his capital in the interim. We have increased our carry-forward to £2,887,000, but at a sum which is equivalent to over 10 per cent. on the ordinary capital.

Latest Cabled News

I will now read you the latest news received by cable from the other States. Queensland, a highly productive State, throughout the State, crop highly successful. The numbers are rapidly approaching normal figures. In the agricultural districts prospects are good and largely increased crops are expected. The pastoral conditions in New South Wales are also favourable in all districts, and the agricultural and general conditions are excellent, and there is no record of any under crop. In Victoria and there are conditions generally satisfactory, and a crop season is assured. It is indicated that the wheat crop will be double that of last year. As regards South Australia, except in the far west and upper parts, the whole State is now well provided with feed and water for some time to come. Recent shearings have disclosed a heavy loss of sheep. In the agricultural districts a good harvest is assured. In Western Australia, the seasons at Perth, Port Hedland, Robb, and Gascoyne districts is fair. In the Kimberley, East Gascoyne, Murchison, and Goldfields districts the rainfall has been light. Agricultural conditions are excellent. The Australian wool clip is estimated at about 60,000 bales less than last year, the condition of many early short clips is below the average owing to drought last season, but later short clips are much improved in quality and condition. Sheep values are 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. lower than last year. Prices for fat cattle 10 to 30 per cent. lower, toilet prices for stores are unchanged. The wheat production is estimated at about 215,000,000 bushels, of which 10 to 15 per cent. will be available for export. There is no perceptible increase in butter production. Cotton production has more than doubled since the last year, and the anticipated area under crop during the coming season will be almost double this year. The estimated increase in wool, meat and lamb 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. and cotton and wool 50 per cent.

New Zealand. Consistent with New Zealand, the weather is favourable and heavy losses in some districts, especially Hawke Bay. The lambing generally is 15 to 20 per cent. below the average. The wool clip will be lighter than usual and generally tending to an increase in price. A satisfactory lambing season is expected, with an increase in production of 10 per cent. and business is depressed, and a further reduction in price is necessary.

East Africa. In Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, the seasonal conditions are satisfactory. That, I think, on the whole should give us more confidence in the future, especially in regard to Australia.

Profits and Dividend

The results of our operations for the year, and the provisions for bad and doubtful debts, and other business operations, and before interest and taxation are paid, but it is not possible to forecast, the net profit for the year amounts to £245,000. After adding to this sum the balance brought forward of last year £22,000, 50, and charging the 12 million dividend of 20 per cent. on the preference shares, £2,000,000, and the 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, £2,000,000, and the balance of £2,000,000, there remains at the credit of general profit and loss account a balance of £303,000, 108 50, which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—£25,000 in payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares, for the year ended June 30 last, of 2 1/2 per cent. free of British income tax, making, with the retained dividend of above, 10 per cent. per annum, payable on 20th October 21; £225,000 to writing down cost of premises £225,000; the establishment fund £100,000; £125,000 in aid, and leaving £288,000 to be carried forward.

In conclusion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the accounts and accounts. Mr. Fairbairn seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. Sir Newton Moore, M.A., proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the local boards of directors, and



the Chair said that the failure of the Imperial Conference to take the somewhat ill-considered suggestions of some of our politicians into account, the question of the advisability of admitting further additions of Australasia Government securities to the United East Africa Stock under the Colonial Act of 1900 had further had a depressing effect all round. It was very satisfactory to read the reply given by the Financial Secretary to the question. In reply to a question Mr. Pethick-Lawrence said that the Finance Committee, misundersands the position. My right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer is aware that the Government refuse admission to the list of Trustees' Stocks of the Colonial Bank, and that the issue of any securities under the provisions of the Act is a matter which should be decided by the Treasury. He has been less unkind, more especially as we are in a period of reconstruction in African finance, for that play demanded, that criticism be withheld altogether. The motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried, and the Chairman having briefly acknowledged the vote the proceedings terminated.

**BETTER FEELINGS IN UGANDA**

The transfer from Kampala to Entebbe of the headquarters of the Director of Agriculture for Uganda from Kampala to Entebbe, has, as our columns have shown in recent months, engendered bitter feelings in the Protectorate, and the recent intimation that the move would entail the transfer from Kampala of the Secretary of the Local Advisory Committee of the East African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, in London has caused the Uganda Chamber of Commerce to pass a resolution reading: "That in view of the fact that the secretary and office of the Local Advisory Committee are being transferred to Entebbe, no good purpose would be served by sending a representative from this Chamber."

**ROAN ANTELOPE MINE REPORT.**

The report of the Roan Antelope (Copper) Mines, Ltd., states that the issued share capital has been increased to £1,098,000. Shares of £1 each. The issue of the Roan Antelope shares, purchased to facilitate the June 1959 Antelope expansion and expansion of Deventra stock £1,500,000 of 10s. shares, of which £1,000,000, was paid up, and the balance of £500,000, was held in suspense, and the subscription of £1,000,000, was paid up to date. The share premium account, which on June 30, 1959, stood at £2,200,000, has been reduced to £2,150,000, the following amounts having been written off against the account. New issue expenses, £700,000, and writing commission, debenture stock, £200,000, in connection with the issue of stock of £2,200,000, and the issue of debenture stock of £200,000. The expenditure for the year of the further development and equipment of the property amounted to £676,100, which includes administrative charges of £60,000. Cash at bank and hand funds are £1,051,272. The net short term borrowing is £1,000,000, estimated at 6.5% per annum, comprising 3.44% of floating rate and 3.06% of fixed rate. The company has got in total 1,000,000 short tons of free reserves in the Nuanetsi River. The directors state that the development of the property during the period under review has been satisfactory and that excellent progress has been made in construction of the permanent plant and township and in the preparation of the scheme for production. The net profit is £1,000,000, December 8.

We are indebted to a merchant house who has visited Nyasaland en route for the Protectorate, received a gratification by him that the revised Nyasaland Customs Ordinance, which duty to be paid on the cost of goods in transit, including all commission and bank charges. The minimum may be taken at 10% of home cost. The duty on spirits up 25% and green oil 20% per gallon.

**BOOKS TO READ**

**A KENYAN FARM DIARY.** By the Hon. V. M. Carnegie. 7/6 net.  
A cheerfully written record of endless labour and varied adventure by an Englishman living on an African farm. A real romance of the life. — *Morning Post*.

**MISSING.** By John Galsworthy. 7/6 net.  
Every one who enjoys a real and more intricate and more exciting than any novel ever read by Edgar Wallace will appreciate this book. The author, in this, a notable addition to the literature of the day, the reader shares the intense emotions of the animals as the first scene of this novel takes place. — *Morning Post*. Reserved to be the Summer Book of the "League of Nations".

**COOLIDGE BARK.** By H. B. Stewart. 7/6 net.  
A delightful and amusing story. I have enjoyed a number of books by Stewart, but I have never enjoyed this one. It is a fast-paced and calculated to put even the slowest of cynics into the best of good tempers, and is far too good to be missed. — *Sunday Express*.

**THE YEMAH AND AFTER.** By Shailesh. Author of "The Storm and the Storm". 7/6 net.  
A novel which is a triumph of the imagination. It is a story of a man who is a man of the world, and who is a man of the world. — *Daily Sketch*.

**THE SPLENDID SMILE.** By M. Sylvia Gray. 7/6 net.  
A novel which is a triumph of the imagination. It is a story of a man who is a man of the world, and who is a man of the world. — *Daily Sketch*.

**UNION WITNESS.** By Douglas Gwynne. 7/6 net.  
A classic novel from the uneventful and commonplace of the daily round. A pure narrative, and such can be recommended. — *Irish Times*. It is a story which is a triumph of the imagination. It is a story of a man who is a man of the world, and who is a man of the world. — *Daily Sketch*.

**BARRY OF GURE.** By H. E. M. 7/6 net.  
A modern romance by a descendant of the great Macaulay who carries on the tradition of his name. — *Daily Sketch*.

**HIS MAJESTY'S SHIRT-SLEEVES.** By Francis O'Sullivan. 7/6 net.  
Deserves the publisher's description of "Epic and adventure that shines as the sun in the world and that of mere entertainment." — *The Scotsman*. It is a story which is a triumph of the imagination. It is a story of a man who is a man of the world, and who is a man of the world. — *Daily Sketch*.

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Price 10/-

Can be obtained direct from the publishers, or from the African Government Office, Trade Centre, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. In Tanganyika, obtainable from the Government Offices, Dar es Salaam, or from the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London, W.C.2.

# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

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

An aerodrome is being constructed at Mombasa on the Nyalia side of Mombasa.

Mr. Tom Lloyd has taken over the management of the Hotel, near the station.

Wilson Airways, Ltd., Nairobi, have been appointed agents for East Africa for the De Havilland Aircraft Company.

Exports from Kenya from January to June of this year amounted to £1,025,226, compared with £1,233,750 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports of cloves from Zanzibar during the first six months of this year totalled 372 cwt., compared with only 30,563 cwt. during the corresponding period of 1928.

Increased import duties on wines, medicines, glass, enamelled ironware, cutlery, crockery, silk piece goods, and footwear entering the Cameroons are now in operation. The new duties apply only to articles of non-Portuguese origin.

It is anticipated that the exports of coffee from the Bukoba area of Tanganyika will show a considerable increase towards the end of this year. Native coffee growers having held up their supplies in the hope that prices will rise.

The automatic telephone installation now under construction in Nairobi will have an initial capacity of one thousand lines, but can be extended to deal with an unlimited number of subscribers. At present there are some seven hundred telephone subscribers in the Kenya capital.

New buildings of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, in Gordon Street, London, including new wards, laboratories, and the London Colonial lecture theatre, provided at a cost of £25,000, were opened last week. £12,000 of the money has been subscribed, and an appeal is being made for the balance.

The Nyanza Chamber of Commerce urges that the Geological Department should be abolished since the Protectorate is not strong enough financially to support a permanent Department. If however it is maintained, it is felt that the expenditure should be borne by the Imperial Government.

American and Canadian copper producing companies, which provide 60% of the world's output of this metal, are expected to have definitely agreed to curtail production by an aggregate of some 20,000 tons monthly, the African reduction being between 6,000 and 7,000 tons.

Provisional results are being obtained in a vast land from a variety of cotton known as U.G. first bred at the British Cotton Growing Corporation's experimental station in the Transvaal. It is believed that it may be possible by selection to obtain both an early and a late strain of U.G. that will however then meet the requirements of the different parts of the Protectorate in which cotton is cultivated.

Tenders are invited by the Kenya Forestry Department for the right to cut bamboo for the manufacture of paper-pulp in a bamboo forest covering 50,000 acres. The area is between 8,000 and 10,000 feet above sea level and it is estimated that there is an average of not less than 40 tons of air-dry bamboo per acre and that the area will give a continuous annual yield of not less than 40,000 tons of dry unbleached pulp. Tenders must be submitted before January 1 next.

The factory of the new Kakama Sugar Plantation near Jinja is equipped with the latest British sugar machinery and a pumping station capable of delivering 34,000 gallons of water per hour from Victoria Nyanza, one and a half miles distant. The equipment includes two concrete reservoirs of a capacity of 75,000 gallons of water, and sixteen miles of light railway with two locomotives and six trucks. The staff includes three Europeans, fifty Indians, two Mauritanians, fifty skilled Natives, and about two thousand Native labourers.

The Sudan Government have ordered a powerful fire-boat for use in Lake Nyanza. The vessel, named the "Harar", is capable of delivering 20 to 250 gallons per minute, and at the pumping trials water was thrown to a height of about 100 feet. Among those present at the trials were Sir Edward Maund, General Manager of the Sudan Government Railways, and Steamers, Colonel H. Western, Chief Inspector of Engineers to the Sudan Government, Mr. C. G. Hodson, Chief Advisory Engineer to the Sudan Government, and Captain Rear-Admiral George W. Roome, Inspector of Floating Craft for the Sudan Government.

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<p><b>Table Cloths</b>                  24 inch                  28 inch                  30 inch                  36 inch                  42 inch</p>	<p><b>Fluckaback</b>                  18 inch wide per yard, 11/6                  24 inch wide per yard, 14/6                  30 inch wide per yard, 17/6                  36 inch wide per yard, 20/6                  42 inch wide per yard, 23/6</p>	<p><b>1/10</b>                  18 inch wide per yard, 11/6                  24 inch wide per yard, 14/6                  30 inch wide per yard, 17/6                  36 inch wide per yard, 20/6                  42 inch wide per yard, 23/6</p>

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**WRIGHT'S**  
COAL-TAR SOAP  
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brushes and there's your hair  
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the whole day



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double quantity bottles. See  
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POINTS  
BETWEEN  
YOUR TEETH

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**PASTILLES**

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Monsol Pastille prevent irritation and the  
morning cough so dreaded by smokers.

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Sole Agents in East Africa: **IODAK (East Africa) LTD.**



EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

LAND PRICES IN KENYA.

THE demand at last week's auctions was again irregular, and prices in some cases are rather easier.

In a letter dated from Eldoret to The Morning Post, Mr. Kitchener has commented as follows on the contrast between the price of land in Kenya and in New Zealand.

Peaberry	78s. od. to 80s. od.
Ungraded	61s. od. to 63s. od.
London cleaned	62s. od. to 65s. od.
Third size	66s. od. to 68s. od.
Peaberry	64s. od.

In a letter issued by the British National Union recently based in the West, the price of land in New Zealand is said to be between £100 and £200 an acre, the latter being for mountain land. Eldoret last Wednesday afternoon at 600 acres, of which 140 acres are in bearing coffee, together with a house which cost £3800, was sold for £2000 to meet a mortgage. The farm, I think, is better climatically than New Zealand and, with a view to its elevation of 6000 ft. is quite as healthy. It soil has no superior, without manure over ten 200 lb. bags of coffee can be grown to the acre. It is well watered and has a rainfall of 40 inches. It is about nine miles from a station. The cost of a labourer is 10s. a month (in New Zealand it used to be 7s. a day).

London cleaned	76s. od. to 78s. od.
First size	66s. od. to 68s. od.
Second sizes	44s. 7d. to 45s. 6d.
Peaberry	65s. od. to 68s. od.

How can the difference of prices be explained? Can it be because Kenya is governed from Downing Street? Can it be that there is a superabundance of Government officials here to leave and on pension? Can it be because the Government and its personal staff draw £200 a year and motor-cars? It is feared that £200 more will be needed for one-third of the salary of the new High Commissioner. Can it be because Kenya invites her borrowed money in such unremunerative objects as palaces and dry rot peris? Can anyone suggest how the value of land in Kenya can be raised? I will add that household expenses, including the pay of two boys, can be kept as low as £2 10s. per month in Kenya.

London cleaned	72s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.
First size	64s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.
Second sizes	40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.
Peaberry	62s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

London cleaned	72s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.
First size	64s. 6d. to 65s. 6d.
Second sizes	40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.
Peaberry	62s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.

The Eastern Highway is a new dice game issued jointly by the B.K. and P. & O. Companies, due to be given at Christmas to many of our African boys and girls. The game, which can be enjoyed by from two to five players, teaches something of geography and world affairs in a fun way. The game can be obtained for 2s. 6d. from Messrs. Gray, Davis and Co., 60, Whitechapel Street, London, E.C. 3.

London stocks and African coffees of November 27 totalled 2000 bags, compared with 31,217 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seeds.—The market is firmer at 40s. per 100. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were £2 10s. and £17 15s. Cottons are quoted at 45s. per cwt. on a quiet market. The comparative quotation in 1920 was 75s. 6d.

At the Smithfield Club Show at the Agricultural Hall, London, Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co., Ltd. of Gainsborough, are exhibiting their latest 15-hp. diesel oil tractor, and their all-steel frame thrashing machine, equipped with chaff cleansing and bagging apparatus.

Cocoa.—Quiet, with 25s. 6d. at 1s. 3d. per lb. The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 1s. 1d. and 1s. 6d.

Messrs. Petters, Ltd. of York, are showing a representative range of their petrol, paraffin, and diesel engines, electric lighting plants for farms and country houses, pumping plants, etc. at the Smithfield Club Show from December 1 to 12.

Copra.—East African is steady at 21s. 15s. per ton. Cottonseed Oil, with East African slightly lower at from 5d. to 8d. per lb. according to quality. (The comparative quotation in 1920 was 6d.)

The Northern Rhodesia Government is prepared to make loans on mortgage to farmers for the following purposes: (a) boreholes; (b) crops, perennial, citrus, dipping tanks; (c) farm buildings; (d) fences; (e) live stock imported; (f) labour saving machines including tractors. Full particulars have been published in the Official Gazette.

Cotton Seed.—Nominally unchanged at £5 4s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were £5 10s. and £6 6s.)

Groundnuts.—Firm, at 212s. 5s. for November and £11 5s. per ton for January shipment. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were £12 10s. and £13 10s.)

Main.—20 white fine East African has been raised and at 10s. 3d. per 40 lb. bag. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 10s. 2d. and 10s. 6d. per quarter.)

Simons.—White and/or yellow firm at 21s. 5s. in 1920 and 10s. per ton. (The comparative quotation in 1920 and 1928 were £18 10s. and £21.)

Sisal.—The market is easy for good marks. No. 1 for November-January shipment is quoted at 22s. 15s. P.A.G. has sold at 22s. per ton. (The comparative quotations in 1920 and 1928 were 20s. and 20s.)

Tea.—400 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised an average of 6d. per lb. (The comparative quotation in 1928 was 5d.)

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Mr. J. H. McDonald's magnificent new planisphere. Every free grower will find it valuable. The standard work. £1 10 post free from East Africa Co., 81, Great Smithfield Street, London, E.C. 3.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

THE S.S. Lusitania, which left Southampton for East Africa on November 20, carried the following passengers to:

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 Mrs. J. W. Adair  
 Mrs. F. Alcock  
 Mr. H. Ashby  
 Miss Clara Birkin  
 Mrs. D. Birkin  
 Mrs. G. Blower  
 The Rev. Bishop  
 Mr. J. B. Chambers  
 Mr. R. G. Clifton  
 Mr. C. D. Cowper  
 Mrs. Campbell  
 Mrs. J. Davies  
 Miss J. McEaton  
 Mrs. D. Edwards  
 Mrs. E. Egan  
 Mr. & Mrs. English  
 Mr. & Mrs. D. Enstone  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Fookner  
 Capt. Farrar  
 Mr. G. C. Farvie  
 Mrs. C. Feawle  
 Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Gasson  
 Mrs. M. Godwin  
 Mr. T. W. Grunthal  
 Mr. J. D. Greenwood  
 Miss J. Gover  
 Miss Hawks
- Tanganyika*  
 Mr. R. W. Henshall  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Herbert  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Hinchman  
 Mr. C. Hurst  
 Mr. H. de la H. Holland  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. M. King  
 Mrs. & Mrs. G. C. Lillywhite  
 Miss C. G. Mervick  
 Mr. D. Orlow  
 Miss B. Scoble  
 Mrs. M. Scoble  
 Mr. Norman F. Stewart  
 Mr. E. Taaffe  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Traill  
 The Rev. F. Tyrre  
 Mrs. & Miss De Waal  
 Mr. J. Walters  
 Miss F. W. Whitehead  
 Mrs. J. Wilson  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Windbank
- Tanga*  
 Mr. A. Atkinson  
 Mr. J. Thistle
- Dar es Salaam*  
 Mr. H. Pratt  
 Mr. W. C. Fuller

THE S.S. Modasa, which left London on November 21 for East Africa, and is due to leave Marseilles on November 30, carries the following passengers for:

- Mombasa*  
 Dr. R. S. Melroy
- Tanganyika*  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Arnold  
 Mr. G. Adams  
 Mr. G. E. Adams  
 Mrs. C. J. B. Adams  
 Mr. E. T. B. Adams  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Adams
- Tanga*  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Arnold  
 Mr. G. Adams  
 Mr. G. E. Adams  
 Mrs. C. J. B. Adams  
 Mr. E. T. B. Adams  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Adams
- Dar es Salaam*  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Arnold  
 Mr. G. Adams  
 Mr. G. E. Adams  
 Mrs. C. J. B. Adams  
 Mr. E. T. B. Adams  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Adams

- Mr. J. G. Rubie  
 Major J. Renton  
 Mr. C. H. Redhead  
 Captain & Mrs. R. Redhead  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Redhead  
 Mrs. Stocker  
 Mr. & Mrs. D. Spranger  
 Mr. & Mrs. Stebbins  
 Mrs. A. Stalker  
 Mr. D. Stevens  
 Mr. & Mrs. S. Toothill  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Leitch  
 Mr. W. L. Titman  
 Mr. S. H. Tomlinson  
 Mr. G. Tomlinson  
 Mr. A. D. Tasho  
 Rev. A. W. Wheeler  
 Miss W. Wardie  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Walker  
 Miss E. J. Walker  
 Mrs. M. N. Walker  
 Miss K. E. Young
- Tanganyika*  
 Mrs. Flynn  
 Mrs. & Mrs. C. Hawley  
 Mrs. A. M. Lane  
 Mrs. R. V. V. V.
- Tanga*  
 Mrs. Flynn  
 Mrs. & Mrs. C. Hawley  
 Mrs. A. M. Lane  
 Mrs. R. V. V. V.
- Zanzibar*  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Addis  
 Mr. W. Hendry  
 Mr. J. P. Jones  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Jones  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. McComb  
 Mr. J. Parrell
- Passengers marked \* join at Marseilles  
 Passengers marked † join at Port Said  
 Passengers marked ‡ join at Mombasa
- Mombasa*  
 Capt. & Mrs. G. Bowers  
 Mr. & Mrs. B. W. W. W.  
 Mrs. A. S. Adamson  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Brooks  
 Mr. W. Broughton  
 Mr. G. F. Gormack  
 Mr. R. C. Callow  
 Mr. L. V. Cross  
 Mr. H. E. Emson  
 Mr. G. A. Elton  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Gibbe  
 Mr. & Mrs. D. V. G. G. G.  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. L. L. L.  
 Mr. & Mrs. O. Laxford  
 Mr. & Mrs. D. D. L. L. L.  
 Mr. E. Morgan  
 Mr. J. McWilliam  
 Mr. A. Montague  
 Mr. R. M. Maynard  
 Mr. A. A. Menkin  
 Mrs. B. H. Peters  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Purdie  
 Mrs. & Mrs. Sclanders  
 Mrs. J. Thompson  
 Mrs. & Mrs. J. H. White  
 Mrs. J. H. White

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Passengers marked with an asterisk are passengers from Marseilles

Francisco... left London for Dar es Salaam... (Duchep... arrived... Nov 20... left Marseilles... Nov 15...)

Durban... arrived in Durban from... Nov. 18... Blokhout... left Rotterdam to South and East Africa... Nkateke... left Cape Town for East Africa... Heemskerck... left Lourenco Marques for East Africa...

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MAHS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika... at the GPO, London, at 6s. 6d. only... Kaiser-Idaho... Comorin... Rajputana...

General Duchesne... arrived Marseilles... Nov. 22... Decouverte... left Marseilles... Nov. 20... Benarais de St. Pierre... left Marseilles... Nov. 22...

Burton Castle... left Cape Town... Nov. 18... Durban Castle... left Beira... Nov. 22... Gloucester Castle... left Cape Town... Nov. 22... St. Andrew's Castle... passed... Nov. 18... Llangibby Castle... left Port Sudan... Nov. 22... Lansdphan Castle... left... Nov. 18... Sandgate Castle... left East London... Nov. 22...

Christmas... left Northern Rhodesia... Nov. 22... Nataland... left... Nov. 22...

Macro-Lepidoptera of the World... DE A SELTZ... AFRICAN SECTION... Vol. XIII... 50 coloured plates... 11:10...

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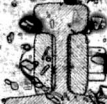


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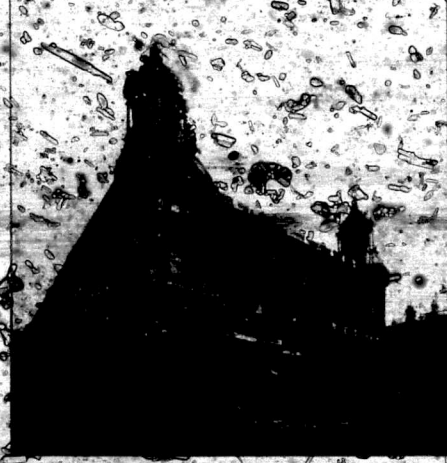
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good taste and judgment.

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# EAST AFRICA

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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
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Official Organ of Great Britain of  
Conventions, Associations of Kenya,  
Congregation of Associations of Nyalandia,  
Association of Planters of East Africa,  
Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa,  
and Planters Association.

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## BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION

THE real issue of the presence in London of settler spokesmen was strikingly demonstrated last week during the debate at the National Liberal Club on "Colonisation in Kenya." The importance of such a meeting is by no means to be judged by the size of the audience, for many, if not most, of the listeners were probably actual or potential platform speakers gathering political ammunition for pioneering purposes on the continent. Almost anyone who had left the meeting with the impression that the Native is doing less than fairly in East Africa would the next day have had a focus, from whence anti-settler feeling would have spread.

Last week's meeting, which began on the evening of the day on which Mr. Macmillan Wilson and Mr. A. A. Metherell left London to return to East Africa and it is safe to say that, but for the enterprise and perspicuity of Mr. C. H. Cummings and Mr. J. de la Roche—who, though both young men, did Kenya very good service—the audience would have gone away with a thoroughly false idea of conditions in Kenya. Those who had heard the "dames" only could scarcely have held the conviction that the opposition of the settlers to Native "paramountcy" was not prejudice, that they stood for "forced labour" and that the only champions of the Natives were anti-tribes and monarchs were the missionaries, and that even the Government had league with the settlers to oppress and exploit the African; but they were quite certain that at the close of the two Tanganyikan had asked their very pertinent questions and made their point but blunt, wood-humoured, and well-informed speeches, the wood-humoured were surprised and pleased.

It is to be said in fairness that Archdeacon Owen himself contributed in no small degree to the clear-

ing of the atmosphere. Although beginning with the declaration that we are sure of the abolition of abiding by it, that he wished the dead past to bury its dead, the temptation was now and then to remember the charge was more than he could resist. The result was far from what the audience expected. Archdeacon Owen had admitted under cross-questioning and he admitted it hand-some that Christian missionaries had been, and were, the greatest employers of forced labour. Further, he announced that he himself would never consent to any African being "paramount" over him or his, and that he was willing to stand on a public platform and reinforce settler opposition to the introduction of the common electoral roll for the British and Indian in Kenya. That after all he desired the friendly consideration of the settler community. It would be most interesting, however, to have the Archdeacon reconcile his opposition to a common roll with his fervent advocacy of Native political development by means which if carried to their logical conclusion, would lead to involve the introduction of the ballot-box and all the paraphernalia of British democratic machinery.

East Africa so conspicuously in the limelight just now, cannot safely allow any misconceptions or misrepresentations to pass unchallenged at this crisis in her history. An eternal vigilance is the price of freedom, so while East Africa is the subject of vigorous political debate and action, the Joint Parliamentary Committee is engaged upon the preparation of a report of vital importance to her future. It is the highest importance that public opinion in this country shall be educated and convinced by the real facts of the case, and that every one-sided presentation, even in a public address, and every vicious attack, whether from Press or platform, shall be refuted, fought and washed—and on the spot.

# MASTERS OF MOMENT

On his arrival in Cape Town Sir James Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has been in the Government of the Cape Province.

**SIR JAMES MAXWELL** has been in the Government of the Cape Province.

opened the affairs with the blunt reminder that the Government of the Cape Province had been in the Government of the Cape Province.

Maxwell's address to the assembly was a study in the art of the statesman.

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But the speaker of the assembly is a man of the highest calibre, and especially of the highest calibre.

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Optimism is an essential quality, particularly in times of depression, for whether it is a sound foundation on which to build or a mere illusion, it may well be worth the effort to try.

**KENYA'S BUDGET.** The Acting Governor and the Acting Colonial Secretary of Kenya introduced and explained the 1931 Estimates.

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**DEFALCATIONS BY NATIVES IN TANGANYIKA.** The Government of Tanganyika has been notified of a number of defalcations by natives.

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OWEN ON KENYA  
ADMISSIONS UNDER CROSS EXAMINATION

ADMISSIONS MUST BE USEFUL FORCES OF LABOUR

Specially Reported for East Africa

The National Liberal Club was to have been... Owen praised on account of a cross-examination... The test was a failure and confirmed...

I could not be so bold as to say that... I could not be so bold as to say that... I could not be so bold as to say that...

What we have to do is to get... What we have to do is to get... What we have to do is to get...

What we have to do is to get... What we have to do is to get... What we have to do is to get...

Forced Labour and Taxation

Let the dead bury its dead as the... Forged labour has been in the past a blot on the... particularly forged labour for private employers...

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Let the dead bury its dead as the... Forged labour has been in the past a blot on the... particularly forged labour for private employers...

Let the dead bury its dead as the... Forged labour has been in the past a blot on the... particularly forged labour for private employers...

The road construction... the general... the road construction...

The road construction... the general... the road construction...

The road construction... the general... the road construction...

Native Political Aspirations

Of political development... the Africans who were... illiterate, were not able to organise...

Of political development... the Africans who were... illiterate, were not able to organise...

Of political development... the Africans who were... illiterate, were not able to organise...

Of political development... the Africans who were... illiterate, were not able to organise...

An Attitude of Repression

When an African... short of his bride price... brother to help him was liable to this fine...

When an African... short of his bride price... brother to help him was liable to this fine...

EAST AFRICA

informed that the Delegation had returned to Kenya in response to an inquiry from the Chair. Mr. de la Motte said that Mr. Beaman had also assisted the Delegation and that Lady Easton, G.O.C., was a member of the Delegation.

Mr. H. H. Beaman said that the Delegation is that of the Delegation which has been paid, but he felt that the name which has not been paid should be mentioned.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Invited by the speaker to question, Mr. de la Motte asked why did the speaker not stress the benefit to the Native from money spent on administrative, medical, agricultural, veterinary and other Government services in the reserves. The Native pays for every service he gets. Sir Edward Goring's recent discovery that the total value of the services to the African is up outside the Reserves in Kenya is that there are at least 2,000,000 shillings annually.

Mr. H. H. Beaman said that the thirty years in Africa divide people into those who can their lives and those who are paid salaries. Does not the term 'forced labour' suggest that the person is chased out with knobkerries? Ten years ago in Kenya, 100,000 Natives were taken from the neck and taken off for work in the private sector. A recently 1,028 Natives in Kenya were taken from their original employers.

Mr. de la Motte said that he has been in Tanganyika for 20 years and has not seen any Natives who have been taken from their original employers. He said that he has seen Natives who have been taken from their original employers and they have been forced to work for the Government.

Archdeacon Owen said that he recommended you to ask the Government for a copy of the report of the Mwanga Labour Commission's report. The report is in the Mwanga Labour Commission's report.

Mr. de la Motte said that he has seen Natives who have been taken from their original employers and they have been forced to work for the Government. He said that he has seen Natives who have been taken from their original employers and they have been forced to work for the Government.

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Asked whether the Government of the Native was so heavy that it must work for employers whether he wished or not, Archdeacon Owen replied that One month ago maize in Kisumu was selling at 250 shillings a bag. At that price the Native cannot afford to live in the Reserve. But there is a condition. When a District Officer is collecting taxes in his area you will find labour recruiting African, Indian, and European, who advance money to the Native so that he may pay his tax and then they sign him up.

Mr. H. J. Davis said that he can give any information on the money spent in developing East Africa. He said that there is no official statistics on the money spent on the roads and other more important works in the reserves than any other area.

Lord Delamere's Land

Archdeacon Owen said that he had been told that he had got the least out of it. Uganda where not anything like so much European capital has been put in it. He said that the moral is that the Government should not allow the African to have the money that is spent on the roads and other more important works in the reserves than any other area.

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but the Government only 2,000,000 for a road system in the Reserves. The fact that they are paying for it is a pity. He said that he had been told that he had got the least out of it. Uganda where not anything like so much European capital has been put in it. He said that the moral is that the Government should not allow the African to have the money that is spent on the roads and other more important works in the reserves than any other area.

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Do you support the principle that in all questions of race between white and black the black must be paramount? He said that he supported the principle that in all questions of race between white and black the black must be paramount.

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MR. AND MRS. MCGREGOR ROSS

Addresses in more moderate vein

Specialty Report on East Africa

Natives that have been some Natives for many years. We do many things that are like in white does and more like a white man than a white woman. He does not like a white man and he does not like a white woman. He does not like a white man and he does not like a white woman. He does not like a white man and he does not like a white woman.

With Mr. and Mrs. McGregor Ross addressed the International Women's League at St. George's Green on Monday afternoon the only women in the audience were Mrs. J. de la Mothe and Mrs. H. H. Beamish besides Jan. Unika, his brother Colonel Beamish's daughter, representative of East Africa.

MR. DE LA MOTHE'S JOSEPH FACTS.

Mr. de la Mothe: We have seen an attack by Archdeacon Owen on the subject of African and private enterprise in Kenya, but he did not say that any white man in Kenya had introduced foreign labor more than settlers or Government. (Archdeacon Owen: "That is true.") Every mission house has been built by foreign labour. (Archdeacon Owen: "Qualifying.")

He said something about Lord Delamere which should not have been said. Lord Delamere went out many years ago when he was a relatively poor man in England. He went out to a game hunting expedition, and Sir Charles Elliot asked him to use his influence to try and get a right kind of settler. Lord Delamere did his best, as he was practically given a large tract of land. He has not remained idle all these years. He is the pioneer of the stock industry, of the horse-breeding industry, of the sheep industry, and of the wheat industry in Kenya. It is because of his efforts that there is a very poor man in Kenya. He has had to sell his property in Kenya, and he has had to sell his property in Kenya. He has had to sell his property in Kenya, and he has had to sell his property in Kenya.

I have been a planter since 1897, and I say that wherever Natives are economically free there can be no talk about abusing them. The employer of Natives has to be unfair once, and once only, to a Native who is economically free to work, and he automatically ruins not only himself but a great many of his neighbors as well.

Mr. H. P. Davis: The Bilton has done his job well in East Africa. The African likes the white man. We cannot possibly measure in money what the white man has done. We have lifted the Native up both through the Church and through private enterprise.

THE ARCHDEACON CONCESSES.

Archdeacon Owen: Here am I on one platform and you on another. Why cannot we reach agreement? We are both against forced labour. Missions have been taken from the African, but we were living in the thought of our day. Three years ago African rights were considered. I marked out land in Kenya, and I took the land as church property. I would not do it to-day. We have such a vast, most grievously oppressed.

All settlers are not good. I married one settler and baptized his child, and when he asked me to send him a station, he returned a year later and said, "I cannot stand the way my master beats his wife." Many of the men maintain the best British traditions, but I do not believe anyone can live in a population with a low standard of civilization and not have been pulled down. I would not have been pulled down for many years.

I would be the last man to attack Lord Delamere behind his back. I did not introduce his name. I did not say anything about him till I would not say to his face.

Regarding forced labour by missions, we have forced labour. The Uganda Catholics have been forced to work. From seven miles away I have seen men who were the slaves of the Government.

No large employer of labour can treat the labour other than well, but do not say that the Natives are not economically free. You cannot maintain that they are free when in Kenya you have two Ordinances saying that the Natives in the Reserves must do twenty-four days unpaid work for the Government, and when the Natives in white employment are employed by the Government is not free to do that work. Mr. de la Mothe: In Kenya there is an absolutely free economy.

As Britons we can indeed be proud of what we have done. We are the best administrators in Africa. And let me say we do not believe in the common fallacy that what would be the best thing to do on a large farm and a small one is to employ the Natives. It is better to employ the Natives than to employ the Natives.

Mrs. Ross's address in "African Women" traced the life of a Kenyan from birth to adulthood, and was marked by research and an vivid imagination with a host of plain facts of the Bantu tribes. She declared that even few Natives would die in captivity from disease, compared with the European women in Africa. She thought that Native marriage is an "absolute necessity" and that the "civilization" of the tribe. Though she said that the Natives are "cruel, they are not so much so without which no one could survive in primitive conditions." Mrs. Ross did not think there was much truth in the statement that thousands of women die each year from the effects of female circumcision among the Kisumu. An African had told her that he had never known a girl die from the operation, and the Natives believe that it helps childbirth.

The Life of the African Woman.

As for marriage, women had a certain amount of choice in the selection of a husband, and a Native woman told Mrs. Ross that she had never known anyone who did not want to marry her. She said that she had many wives as well as many children. There was no such thing as an unmarried woman over twenty-five years of age. On the matter of the price of a wife, she was excellent, insisting that the price should be no way a "bribe" and did not put the woman in the position of a slave. She quoted "compensation" and "seed" as better translations of the word "bride" which really had no equivalent in English.

The women did much work, but by no means all the work in the village. Their recreation came in the evening, when they were the great story-tellers of the tribe, the custodians of its history and customs. A widow was "inherited" by her late husband's brothers, but this meant only protection; no one could force a girl to marry.

Concerning our civilization, he thought about the breaking up of the African population, the separation of the man from the village, the increase of women's work, the decrease of recreation for them which was so pathetic and depressing prostitution. He did not know until the white man came. Large numbers of widows were taxed, though no European women were taxed. Kenya directly unless they drank imported alcoholic drinks when they paid so much on each bottle. An African widow who owned a husband had to pay tax.

Finally, he put in a strong plea that the British missionaries who were in Africa should do some things about the status of the Customs of the African. Anthropological teaching should be insisted upon.

Missments of the Natives.

Mrs. Ross was evidently far from well, so she addressed the audience in a sitting-down manner. Her remarks were less reckless than those of her husband. The subject was "The Claims of the Kenya Natives."

After emphasizing that the individual settler in Kenya was a man of goodwill and kind to Africans, with whom he came into contact, he asked, "How do people of such kindness individually come collectively to be guilty of such extraordinary behaviour to the African community?"

To combat Government policy as expressed in the White Paper, he said that he had been to South Africa and had interviewed Mr. Pienaar, who had been a member of the Government and a member of the Union of South Africa, and who had been in the Union of South Africa. He said that he had been in the Union of South Africa, and that he had been in the Union of South Africa. He said that he had been in the Union of South Africa, and that he had been in the Union of South Africa.





# SIR SYDNEY HEM'S ARRESTING ADDRESS

## CONDITIONS IN TANZANIA TERRITORY.

### Report of the Railway Commission.

The Commission was asked by the Government to go into the subject in view of a recent demand over local Commission appointed by the Governor of Tanganyika Territory. The terms of reference were: To consider the question of railway development in the Territory with a view to a scheme for opening up the Kilimanjaro District and the Mahenge and Iringa Provinces and to advise the Government on the subject. In carrying out this duty the Commission held a series of public hearings, and made a number of journeys to the various parts of the Territory. The Commission's report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the conditions in the Territory, and is a most interesting and instructive study of the railway problem in a developing country.

The report of the Commission concludes with several recommendations. The first is the immediate construction of a branch line from Dar es Salaam to the north, a distance of 124 miles, to a point where it can be connected with the existing road. This line is intended to carry traffic to the north, and to the existing road. The construction of this line is an indispensable preliminary to a more intensive cultivation of the Mahenge and Iringa Provinces. The cost of construction will be some £1,000,000, and the evidence indicates that it will probably pay for itself within five years. It is the most promising of all the railway projects in Tanganyika, because, in addition to serving a fertile area, it will be located on one of the old Native routes of communication from north to south, along which caravans have come up from the Songhaï and towards Mahenge for many years. The Commission also recommends a connecting link between the Kilimanjaro and the Mahenge and Iringa Provinces, and a connecting link between the Kilimanjaro and the Mahenge and Iringa Provinces, and a connecting link between the Kilimanjaro and the Mahenge and Iringa Provinces.

### Connections with neighbouring Governments.

The Commission's recommendations suggest that the Government should negotiate with the Government of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with a view to developing an early and rapid project of railway development of an extent to all three territories. The Commission's evidence on this subject is that a direct connecting link with South Africa was the main underlying motive for setting up the Commission, and that if only the line were carried direct to Broken Hill, the metals produced in Northern Rhodesia would find their way to Dar es Salaam for shipment. The main object sought by the Government of Tanganyika was the selection of the most suitable railway routes for the development of those parts within the Territory which remained without means of transport for their produce; they had equally in view the needs of white settlement in the south-western highlands, and those of the native population in the lowland country stretching away from the base of the eastern African Ocean. Clearly, the prolongation of a railway to the boundary of a neighbouring country should be undertaken except in previous agreement with that country.

The assumption that Rhodesian metals would be sent only by their route to Dar es Salaam is based on a mistaken rather than logical. It is not to be equated, the mining companies operating in British territory might be able to ship their metals through British territory, for shipment at a British port. But what are the facts? Belgian Congo copper is transported to-day by way of Lake Tanganyika to shipment at Dar es Salaam, and by direct rail route for shipment at Beira as well as occasionally at Lourenço Marques and even as far south as Durban. The Lobatse route to the south, which is under construction and will undoubtedly be the main coast ports of some of the territories, while another project to connect the Rhodesian Railways with Walvis Bay is not to be equated with the existing routes. All these considerations lead to the conclusion that the interests and desires of the Government of Rhodesia are not to be taken into account in the selection of a line.

Some of the main points raised in the report are: (1) that the railway should be built from Dar es Salaam to the north, a distance of 124 miles, to a point where it can be connected with the existing road. (2) that the railway should be built from Dar es Salaam to the north, a distance of 124 miles, to a point where it can be connected with the existing road. (3) that the railway should be built from Dar es Salaam to the north, a distance of 124 miles, to a point where it can be connected with the existing road.

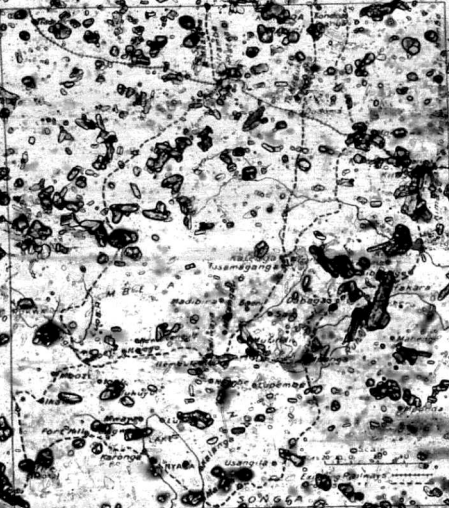
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mission and our tenth recommendations were that these should be closely watched. We cannot see how the railway unit or transport unit will eventually be a more efficient form of transport than transport by motor cars, not only for the cost per ton-mile but also for the carrying capacity and the time taken in getting the goods to the investment centre. It is not clear that the investment in motor transport is any less than that in the investment in railway transport, and it would be very difficult to set up auxiliary services to cover local difficulties but these should be exceptional. In their seventeenth recommendation the Commission advised that the principle of subsidising industrial railway rates as a means of subsidising industrial enterprises. In new countries the difficulty of transport is always strong and general, and it is difficult to set up a subsidy system. In another order to balance the railway running costs was always lent itself to criticism, and it is not clear that the Government arrangements for the transport to the new settlement should be opened up to be justified. It is not clear that the railway under any circumstances should be granted a special rate. In another order, it is agreed as a matter of expediency in the public interest that one class of roads should be carried at uneconomic rates, the loss should be borne by the whole body of users, and not by a selected minority.

attractive than demands to money to be invested in surveys, surveys which may never survive the present examination. Here too some of the best of our engineers engaged in work of this kind may usefully be employed in place of setting up temporary staffs to do the survey under the control of the Railway Administration. The main problem dealt with the problem of roads, which are served by the public lines. Having in mind the excellent services made in road transport during the last quarter of a century, before long we may have to revise our views as to the relative values of railway and road transport. At least the values of competing ourselves to the construction of branch or other lines until we can be quite sure that they are indispensable. For the present we must still have some main lines for heavy traffic, but all the members of the Commission were in agreement that eventually with the survey made for the construction of the railway, our country on both sides of the proposed route should be systematically surveyed for the location and construction of suitable roads to connect the outlying areas with the main line, and so far as may be possible financial provision should be made for simultaneous construction of the main line and roads along with the railway. In the connection it may be of interest to you to know that a day or two ago Dr. Drummond made an expression of his grave doubts as to whether it would be wise to build any more railways in Africa owing to the rapid improvement in road transport. The same doubts were crossed my own mind a few years, but in the case of Tanganyika we cannot afford to wait until the new system comes up the old and puts it out of action.

**Dangerous Criticism**

I think much of the criticism of the condition of the roads in Tanganyika is exaggerated, and some of it unfair. Naturally much more could be done if more money were available both for construction and maintenance. The Commission emphasises the need for the construction of better main roads in those areas which are not at present, and may never be served by railways. In our ninth recommendation we dealt specifically with this point. This resolution must not be taken as evidence that nothing has been done, or is being done, by the Tanganyika Government on the lines we have indicated. I travelled by car over 200 miles along the main road running from Dodoma southwards through Iringa as far as Mufindi, near to the Ubena Junction. Apart from a few fine briers across the River Ruaha, I found the road for the most part in excellent condition, and I was much interested in meeting the engineer who had been specially employed by the Tanganyika Government to carry out the recent survey of the main line, and all the way from Iringa to Old Moshi, in Rhodesia, a distance of over 400 miles. The Government cannot fairly be accused of neglecting its obligations in this regard, but progress is not so high as that of other parts of the world.

The question of road development in various forms of road transport was brought to the notice of the Com-

missionary recommendation deals with specific needs of the Kilombero Valley, and then in I ought to say what reference is made here to the Rufiji Valley, which was included in our terms of reference. This point is explained in the report. One of the proposals put forward since the first occupation by the Germans for the Rufiji Delta railway has been found impracticable, and the Commission has recommended an early investigation into the problems of transport and irrigation in the Kilombero Valley basin, at the junction of the two rivers, navigation is constructed for a considerable distance by fallow, and the lands to be irrigated by river transport on the Rufiji River transport in the Rufiji Delta will have to be dealt with from the sea approach. In the matter of transport on the Kilombero valley it is suggested that an investigation should be undertaken in the first place by an expert in river traffic with experience on the navigability of one of the West African rivers, with a view to establishing a regular service which might eventually be placed in the hands of a concessionaire company controlled and probably subsidised by the Government for a period of years, until the growth of agricultural development in the valley provides it with a sufficient income. As soon as the river transport scheme has been plotted out, an investigation should be made in regard to the local feeder road required to link up the centres of production with river ports, main roads, and the railway, and if any scheme of through transport rates were desirable it might be found advantageous to hand over to the river transport company the responsibility for the maintenance of these feeder roads and give them a charter for handling the road traffic in combination with the river services.

There remains the question of irrigation projects in this area. Large scale irrigation schemes are out of the question, but there is abundant scope for numerous smaller schemes of an attractive character, especially in connexion with the production of rice, a crop presently unutilised any scheme for the development of the Kilombero valley would be confined to Native cultivation, and there would be no place for it either for white settlement or perhaps with some minor exceptions for plantation in the hands of white control.

The evidence furnished by the Agricultural and National Services Departments of the Tanganyika Government shows that the valley contains large stretches of extremely fertile land suitable for the production of rice, cotton, sugar, groundnuts, maize and other grain crops, also certain classes of tobacco, very few of which are raised for Native production. It was impossible to obtain an accurate idea of the amount of produce from the valley, but including what is transported by rail and road to Kilosi, and a not unappreciable quantity conveyed by head portage into the surrounding hills, I should think total daily reaches 5,000 tons. In a recent report Mr. Telford, who was sent by the Sultan Ruler to visit the area to examine the agricultural prospects, in



The writer estimated a possible production of about 50,000 tons of rice apart from other products, given reasonable means of transport and an organised system of maize cultivation under proper control. The population was reported to be about 20,000.

I turned a few general matters outside the immediate scope of the report of my mission. No one who has not so closely interested in East African matters will have in many years past not fail to be aware of the existence of a large body of critics both at home and abroad in regard to the administration of the East African Dependencies. I care not for the opinions of a petty hard criticism which is the prerogative of individualists, always ready to believe that most forms of management can be better administered by private enterprise than by Government Departments (hear, hear). I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction that much of the criticism directed against each of the East African Governments is based upon insufficient appreciation of the facts. Taking Tanganyika as an example, merely because I happen to have so much of it on my mind, I will venture to say that it is more advanced in its development than its neighbours. I was immensely impressed with the all round improvement in the country since I last visited it three years ago. It is presently striking proof of excellent administration.

**The Future of White Settlement**

What is to be the future of white settlement in Tanganyika Territory? The question is of a case of knowledge in Kenya, where the railway preceded settlement. In Tanganyika the problem is more complicated by the physical features of the highland country which tend to the formation of isolated groups of settlers, immensely increasing the problem of providing transport facilities. It is not possible to design an alignment for a main trunk railway which would equal well serve all the interests concerned, that is both Native and European, and while I am quite sure that on this difficult question our Report does not afford such a solution, Tanganyika Government towards a solution. I see that your thing would be gained by going over the difficulties of the Colony, which was wrong in the course of my mission I acquired an impression that the railway to Kilua Wakara, the alternative route for the export of Mpanga tin, would be a better feeder road than could furnish suitable support for the colony, at least what is the main effort for the colony, at least in the subject with its acute controversy, and quite frankly I agree that it is just one of those cases where the problem can only be solved by a close collaboration of the brain by a highly skilled engineer thoroughly versed in technical work of this description. And in the end I hope that a serious attempt will be made to solve one of these lines. I don't wish to dissuade from what is the nature of the problem.

I affirm more that the cause of white settlement in those parts of Eastern and Central Africa suitable for the white race is not a matter of a supporter than any else, such as an occasionally desecrated or some of the present community. I agree with those who believe that under the banner of white settlement the Nation will advance more rapidly than if the white is excluded, and so long as the Natives are given opportunities for their Native development in areas unsuitable for white residence, there is no reason to be against, but every reason in favour of their being treated as workers on the better for reasonable wages.

**Financial Policy**

With regard to the removal of the agricultural office from Kampala to Entebbe, in view of the prospects of those most directly concerned, I do not think that the way in which it has been handled reflects credit on the Government of Uganda. I observe that I can justify a "hot" in the Colonial Office for supporting that Government's action. I think I hope that the Uganda Chamber of Commerce will endorse the proposal of the Uganda Chamber after giving notice of the main meeting of citizens held last month in Kampala. Ever since I first visited Entebbe in 1937 I have always held the view that the decision to provide it of hot houses, and to build a hard world may make it a more suitable for the seat of Government. The Government and a high temper are fatal to activity in Uganda. I attended some of the meetings held in the European community in Kampala on this subject, and in the course of a long visit to Kampala I had opportunities of discussing it with many of my well-known friends in Nairobi and at the coast just

before the delegation left for home. I do not say one word here in regard to the political side of this problem, which I admit has its difficulties, but I welcome this chance of expressing my opinion that from the practical point of view much closer co-operation between the territories cannot be pursued. I think it is premature to the future of East Africa. The exceptional opportunity offered me of coming into the domestic affairs of the territories and to assist in saying that all these activities and varied communications of reports, should come under another delay under a central control operating for the benefit of all.

"When, as happened last August, a case in the Court could be open Court without fear of confiscation that 83% of the bankruptcies in the Colony are insolvent, it is going to be taken by the citizens and their Government, I suspect, on the ground that it has been continually pointed out that complete assimilation of bankruptcies have not been achieved, combined with closer co-operation in such a very serious blot on the East African reputation. And I am aware that efforts have been made in this direction, but I do not believe that this will be effectually dealt with until the reason of the law is handled by one single authority (the speaker). (Latter Union can be no longer delayed." (The applause.)

**Questions and Answers**

Major W. H. H. said Mr. Sydney Henn's views on the situation of the railway gauge between Tanganyika and certain neighbouring States, and the statement that 68% of bankruptcies were referred to any particular community, continued until last year, may some of the reasons for this room could be made the figure of 80%.

Mr. Sydney Henn said that Africa had made a mistake in choosing the gauge that he considered the mistake in choosing the gauge. A good many of the reasons for the failure to make a decision on five systems, and there the weak gauge would not matter. There were few points where the gauge would meet rail over an inter-Colonial boundary, and any with experience of railway traffic on a large scale knew that where the same gauge prevailed throughout an immense territory, there was a grave risk that in some mysterious manner a good deal of the essential rolling stock tended at the harvest season to find its way into a position which enabled some of the bankruptcies. The speaker said, "I have been very impressed with what Mr. Sydney Henn says, but the six British commissioners who proposed his views must have pretty strong reasons, and I hope the report will disclose them."

Mr. Sydney Henn showed himself very concerned, and there is a good deal of it on their side, the decision was a question of precedence. To me a most important matter was the evidence of technical people that the great bulk of the country in Southern Tanganyika suitable for white settlement is south, not north, of the Mpanga tin line, and that as so many people are in the vicinity of Iringa itself."

Mr. Sydney Henn said, "You tell us as a British member of the Chamber where the white settlement in Southern Tanganyika mainly come from?"

Mr. Sydney Henn: "At Mumbasa there are the local planters, and one was a German. As usual enough, they had previously written me a letter that they considered the Hammond combination line best for themselves, and when I reached Mombasa they had altered their minds. They voted for the Doga-Mpanga-Fite line. As they did not intend to leave the settlers in the northern part of the Tanganyika Province."

Mr. Sydney Henn said, "I traversed the whole of that district about 43 months before Sir Sydney, and nothing struck me more than the dependence of railway development in Tanganyika upon the great mineral development in Northern Rhodesia. And elsewhere. Railway building in Tanganyika must depend ultimately on the great through-line to the coast."

Mr. Sydney Henn said, "I agree about the importance of inter-territorial railways, and about mineral development in Tanganyika. There has been a great deal of reference in the Press for the Kariakoo, though the real goal is gold, the quality in that area, the very high quality, and the possibility of Tanganyika's gold, but I do not know whether the Territory will produce gold on a sufficiently large scale to make it a big business proposition. The geological experts told me that while there is always a distinct possibility of something turning up that will transform the law of Tanganyika, it is not a matter of a warrant for the gold in Tanganyika, and the gold in Tanganyika is not a matter of a warrant for the gold in Tanganyika."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**ARCHDEACON OWEN ON KENYA**

An Appeal for Both Sides of the Question.

To the Editor of East Africa.

At the National Liberal Club last week I heard Archdeacon Owen assert that when a District Officer went round to collect the hut and poll tax he was often followed by labour strikers who in order that the poor—this is the word in the financial sense—might be able to pay his tax, offered him an advance of wages and then upon signed him on for work with a new employer.

The Archdeacon hides himself on his fairness, witness his frank admission under cross-examination that missionaries have been the greatest users of forced labour in East Africa. When the raising of tax collection did he not advise the Government of the numerous thousands of pounds to Natives in the districts when owing to bad cross-harvesting Natives have not the wherewithal to pay? In the Tanganyika Territory I took pains just before the Archdeacon left Kenya I find these words:

...The tribute insisted in the 1930 Equates for revenue from the Native hut and poll tax, not now expected to be realised in full conditions in parts of the Nyanza Reserve have made it impossible to contemplate the collection of arrears of 1930 tax in the Kitui district, and the 1930 tax due from the inhabitants of that district has been remitted. This remission has led to a decrease of £2,200 in the estimated revenue from Natives hut and poll tax from the Ukamba Province.

In his future speeches in this country will Archdeacon Owen give his audience both sides of the question? Before he left Kenya he wrote to the Press saying: "I will try in England to give a fair Kenya. I hope his address is distinct from his replies to questions." At his last meeting I got a fair sample of his endeavours to be fair to Kenya. I was then criticised by East Africans who happened to be present, he made some amazingly frank admissions, but the whole tenor of his remarks would have been much less damaging and much fairer to Kenya if he had volunteered those admissions, instead of waiting for them to be dragged out.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

**LORD DELAMERE'S LAND**

Will Archdeacon Owen Please Note

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR—Archdeacon Owen said at the National Liberal Club meeting that Lord Delamere obtained a great extent of land in Kenya at a halfpenny an acre. The Archdeacon ought to know that his lordship has it only on a ninety-nine years' lease at a rental of a halfpenny per acre per annum and that some of it could have been obtained on better terms at the time. Perhaps the padre propagandist will make these vital points clear when next he uses the example of Kenya's pioneer settlers.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

**MORE QUESTIONS FOR HERR SPEISER**

A Correspondent on the Tanganyika Continent.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR—The full story of Herr Speiser's speech at Tanganyika probably never be told, but may I add to the very pertinent questions you yourself appended to his letter in your last issue? Will the German Consul tell us whether he also made a speech after the war graves? Whether he visited the War Graves at Tanganyika, whether there was not then "goose-stepping" or something like it, and

whether the proceedings were not such that a responsible German business man, domiciled in Tanganyika, might representational in his Consul? Is it not also true that, when he got aboard the cruiser "Königsberg" were not in a postcard of the German ship and had a ribbon pinned on their breast? Strange proceedings in a British postcard! And will Herr Speiser deny his use of the term "Deutsch Ostafrika" for Tanganyika Territory?

Incidentally, the so-called gala dinner for the German community was paid by subscriptions raised by a local entertainment committee and was headed by a subscription list to the Provincial Commissioner and other British officials. The dance invitations were extended to them as well as to the German Club when the Provincial Commissioner and his party arrived, nobody met them, as is customary. In fact, the P.C. was ignored when he entered the hotel, and he therefore took the wise and only dignified course of leaving. Yours faithfully,

A MAN FROM THE DISTRICT.

**THE TRANS-NZOIA DISTRICT**

Prairie of a Champion

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR—The invitation in your issue of September 18 is a sporting one, and though others in this district more able than myself will probably avail themselves of it, in case they don't here goes!

The Trans-Nzoia district is situated at the foot of Mount Elgon and is bounded by the Nzoia River and the Cherangani Hills. It is some 700,000 acres in extent, of which about 85,000 acres are under cultivation. The principal crops grown are maize and coffee, while experiments in many other crops are being carried out.

The climate is particularly pleasant. The heat, even in the short dry season, is never oppressive, and the winds are sufficiently chilly to make wood fires and blankets the general routine. The rainfall, which averages 45 inches per annum is evenly distributed. That the district is healthy is an established fact. In early days the malarial mosquito was prevalent, but each year fewer cases are reported and it is obviously rapidly dying out.

Parting conditions to day, in common with agriculture all the world over, are depressed, but we all feel that this is only a temporary setback and that the sun is not due to break through the clouds once more.

Socially we are extremely happy. The district was peopled in the first place by Soldier Settlers after the War, and though none of us have much money, we manage to enjoy ourselves in the usual abundance. Big game and duck shooting, excellent bird shooting, fishing, and mountain climbing can all be obtained, while golf, tennis, cricket, hockey, and Rugby and Association football are played regularly.

Kapsal, the town, is one of the finest of its size in East Africa. It is well laid out, substantially built, and though barely five years old, already possesses a number of which we have every right to be proud. We have an excellent hotel, shops, a rare and a European church, a magnificent European school, a residential club, golf course, and sports ground, and our produce is being prepared.

Our roads are good, and a trip to Nairobi or Kampala is only a matter of a day's journey. We are also, of course, served by the Kisumu branch line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

As a district we are proud to have in Kenya. We are the greatest maize producing area, and the acreage under coffee is increasing by leaps and bounds. For a good life in the open air, a cheery time, and a chance of making an excellent return on capital invested come to the Trans-Nzoia, where you will be assured of a warm welcome.

Yours faithfully,

BARON



### SAW TWENTY-FIVE LIONS IN A DAY

The Cor-Rich-Quick Native

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

SIR, With reference to Captain Druett's paragraph in your interesting encounter with lion Mr. Garner, Chief Engineer of the Magadi Soda Company, tells an amusing story of his own experience. He was engaged in supervising the removal of a stretch of the 40-mile section of pipe lying between Ngong and Kapado of the line which supplies water to Magadi from the Ngong. At some 30 miles away, Native wood-birds parties often excused themselves for "impositions of duty" by declaring that lions had obstructed them. The country was, of course, reputed to be full of lion, but he himself, though travelling over it day by day from dawn to dark and at night, had never seen a lion and was therefore apt to doubt the excuses of his boys. After some little time it dawned upon one of his headmen that his *becana* really displeased him, and so he proposed that he should travel in the car and receive a shilling for every lion pointed out. The first day, on the 25th, he has stopped the experiment. Incidentally, a light is thrown upon the limited field of consciousness" suffered by the roads upon the motoring subject.

Oxford

Yours faithfully,

MWALEMI

### NATIVE MEAN OF COMMUNICATION

Transmitting News by Drums.

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

SIR, I have with much interest the various letters in recent issues on the subject of native modes of communication.

Perhaps the following may prove of interest to some of your readers—

(a) During the Cameroons Campaign messages (as I believe) often transmitted from the camp to the telegraph line to the front lines some miles ahead and vice versa by means of Native drums operated by Native drummers. The message was dictated by the operator at the end of the telegraph line, the drummer, who tapped it out on the drum (Morse was not used); it then came up in the form of the note drumming station and so on till it reached its destination, where it was taken down in the most proper manner as a message. My informant, an officer who served in that theatre of War, stated that although this system was in vogue for some time no European, as far as he was aware was able to read these messages in transit, and that the Native drummers would not disclose the code used.

(b) An old West African resident informed me that the news of the fall of Khartoum, an important event in Native eyes, was known to Europeans on the West Coast of Africa after a few days.

(c) I was also informed that during the late War (to mention one case only) the results of the first battle of Loos was known to Natives in Nigeria some time before the first official reports of the battle were received there. In this case the Native reports came although from the north.

(d) Drumming as a means of communication was formerly extensively used, and is still used by Natives in Nigeria. A special type of drum and drum language were used. The latter is of a very closely guarded secret.

(e) It would appear that the speed of transmission is considerably greater than that mentioned by some of your correspondents. Sound waves at the rate of 1 mile in 5 seconds and can be heard over great distances in Africa. A fax transmitting posts you over many miles apart.

(f) I am not aware whether the drum is much used at all as a means of transmitting news in British East Africa, and I have never heard of its use for this purpose either in Nyassaland or Portuguese East Africa.

Yours faithfully,

A. TANGANYIKA

Per Charles Perkins

### MUHAMMADANISM IN THE SUDAN

British Moslem Supports Mr. E. W. Smith

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

SIR, May I comment on the correspondence on Muhammadanism in the Sudan? I have been in the Northern Sudan for nearly eight years, besides having been in many other countries in which Islam is the principal religion, and I myself am now a Moslem, but I do not, as Mr. Gore does in regard to Muhammadanism, air my views on the Christian religion with such intolerance. Knowing Northern Sudan as I do, it appears to me obvious that the Rev. E. W. Smith has taken the right and the course is rather a difficult situation for him, and I am quite sure that any other Christian living in, or having a knowledge of that part of the Sudan, will agree in this.

I have many friends both ministers in the Christian Church and others engaged in mission work, with whom I have always been on the best of terms although our religious views differ, and I am convinced that they would uphold the views expressed by the Rev. E. W. Smith and not those of Mr. Gore.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES PERKINS, (MOHAMMED SULLIMAN)

### POINTS ON OUR POSTAGE

Matthew Robinson on the postage on their own land beyond the boundaries of the C.M.S. property, foreclosing on Rev. A. J. Ramsey.

East Africa is very popular, and is eagerly read out each month. It is being sent to 4 sets of posts in New York this week.



### Baby is always Healthy and Happy

HEALTHY babies are those who enjoy the great advantage of having the food which Nature has provided for healthy development and sturdy growth. No substitute is equal to a mother safeguarding the child against nutritional diseases, and building a firm foundation for future health. Doctors, nurses and mothers testify to the remarkable qualities of Ovaltine for producing a rich supply of maternal milk. It also assists the mother in maintaining her strength while nursing, and ensures a quick return to normal health. Ovaltine is pure, concentrated nourishment prepared from the barley malt, creamy milk and eggs.

### OVALTINE

TO BE FOOD BEVERAGE

Enables Mothers to Breast feed their babies

Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire  
Manufactured by A. WANDER, Ltd. London, S.W.2



## PIONEER MEMORIES.

## MR. T. A. WOOD LOOKS BACK.

Reflections of Early Days in Nairobi.

KENYA has few men more generally known and more widely respected than Mr. Tommy Wood, of whom a caricature and biographical sketch appear in this issue of *East Africa*.

When he reached Nairobi in 1900 it was merely a tent township, containing two or three administrative officials, two or three business people, and about one hundred other Europeans engaged in constructing and administering the Uganda Railway. The first real house—that for Mr. (now Sir) George Whitehouse, the Chief Engineer—had just been built; the few stores were corrugated iron or wood and iron shanties, and the Government headquarters were housed in a tin shed which still stands and is now a Native laundry.

## The Pioneer Community.

The little European community made the best of the position. Most of its members were cheerful individuals, inured to hardship, quick to find humour in the rude things of life, alert to help one another in sickness or difficulties, and generously eager to stretch out a helping hand to the less fortunate.

There were constant comings and goings of individuals with professional careers; some of them returned to pasture, the great majority, however, here to themselves as though they were leading the most normal life in the world. The country was still far from pacified and the Kikuyu had not yet settled down under the white man's rule.

Prospectors who had roughed it in Klondyke, Australia, and New Guinea, waited for a little while in Nairobi before passing on towards Uganda; there in many cases to surrender the search for minerals to the more arduous and profitable job of the elephant hunter, shop assistants and solicitors, mechanics and mariners, farmers, sons and freebooters, having fought through the South African War, considered the East Africa Protectorate (as it then was) a fruitful field for their restless ambitions, a gentle and level plain and Bore with a sprinkling of Frenchmen, Austrians, New Germans, and more than a sprinkling of Italians and Greeks, came to explore the new promised land.

## Proprietor of the only Hotel.

For those four exceedingly interesting years between 1900 and 1904 Mr. Wood, as the proprietor of the only hotel in the place, met almost all the characters that drifted into Nairobi. Their troubles and their peculiarities he was better able than most men to discern—and some times to check. Independent of course, there were times when he had to take a lone stand; he has won and has retained the affection of the old timers who judged a man worth by his manliness or otherwise in times of difficulty and danger.

Even in those days, as a result of Major Grogan's achievement while still an undergraduate of walking from the Cape to Cairo, the fashion of claiming to want to walk across Africa had begun to show itself. One man who claimed to be a trans-African traveller arrived at Mr. Wood's hotel, and when presented with a bill at the end of a week coolly announced that part of his contract—presumably with himself—was that he was not to spend a penny on food or lodging. In the accomplishment of his project the disclosure of such a convenient condition was naturally omitted, but the all-around business manager was equal to the situation. He had arrived from the coast by rail and left again

for Mombasa by the same means of transport. Yet in and out of his mouth he told all who would listen that he was walking across Africa around the world.

## How the Railway got its Land.

How many people now recall that one of the best known public works contractors in the British Empire, backed by a leading British bank to the extent of one million sterling, offered to construct a railway from the Indian Ocean to Lake Victoria for the round sum of £1,000,000. The offer, made by a contractor of the highest responsibility and respectability, was refused on grounds which Mr. Wood does not recall, and so the railway was built officially at a cost of much more than double the figure privately quoted.

And how many people recollect that for some time a strip of land wide on either side of the railway was reserved for the purpose of sale, the proceeds from which should be applied to repay the money raised for the construction of the line. That the most valuable property passed out of railway control to that of the Crown was due, says Mr. Wood, to the fact that the Railway authorities adopted an obstructive and procrastinating policy in Nairobi in those early days. Determined to reserve in the immediate vicinity of the railway station for their land what they could possibly require at any time for their contemplated expansion from business men, European and Indian, for the allocation of building and residential plots, with the consequence that land had to be obtained at an unnecessarily great distance, they even refused land to the civil authorities for public purposes. Public dissatisfaction grew rapidly, led to general criticism and finally to the surrender by the Railway of some very valuable rights, which if properly marketed would have given satisfaction to all and a splendid revenue to the railway.

## Official Terms of Service.

Mr. Wood, whose public services are briefly mentioned on the opposite page, was the first man to criticise severely the terms of service and leave conditions of East African officials. Twenty years ago he was appointed as a member of the Kenya Council of the burden which the country was bearing, and after the war he lost no opportunity of demanding new terms of service. As a member of the Nairobi South constituency, official votes, if used, could dislodge from the Legislative Council this leader for a new dispensation, though, of course, he always made it clear that contacts with existing officials must be unobtrusively observed. At the general election in 1904 he was defeated unquestionably on that ground. As a result of the activities of an official caucus.

EPENDI.

East Africa learns that the Joint Parliamentary Committee to meet on Thursday afternoon to elect chairman and co-chairman. That evidence will be heard. There will probably be another meeting before the Christmas recess.

An Excellent Christmas Gift!

## COFFEE GROWING

With Special Reference to East Africa.

By J. J. McLeod, an indispensable book for planters. Every coffee grower will find it valuable. The standard work on the subject. 25/6 post free from the Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

The combination of the... duty, plus rail... long haul to Lunja, gives a preference... about 250... Mr. P. H. ...

Missionaries, in other... stakes, and all our... seemed to expect... in this country with... teaching they have had... in this country with...

Campala on a Saturday morning presents an extraordinary... in long distances by... and they are all well dressed... and take a pride in their... Uganda.

It is believed that in five or six years... with 100... little more than five years... tobacco in the United Kingdom was raised from 5,000,000 tons... increase... Rodwell, Governor of... Uganda.

The... general use of the... it is a... to meet... who does not know... smatter... while new... show commendable wisdom in making... Swahili well... Commissioner of... Territory in his... for... Uganda.

For one... or not... five... similar... reason that... in only... experience... have known... with small... and a number... with big ones... I am not prepared to take the size of a man's... as the measure of his intellectual or executive capacity... The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gere, M.P. in a letter to 'The Week-End Review'.

A... country... the... of shadow for the... sharp... contrast between this wide... and the wooded... But pleasant... and... there is nothing there of that... that... Maj. L. M. Hastings in an article in 'The Empire Review'.

We believe... the present term... will have... placed... to overcome... that... agriculture... To build, for instance, huge... to provide... shipping facilities in the nature of... to erect... all over the country, and to allow agriculture... to die out for the want of credit... a height of... in the history of Colonial development... The Times Weekly News

AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

21. — Mr. Thomas Alfred Wood, C.M.G., M.B.E.



Mr. Thomas Alfred Wood, as he is affectionately known, has a fine record of public service. Recognised in 1917 by the M.B.E. for his War work and in 1922 by the C.M.G. for other public services, he never before had a non-official in East Africa received so high a civil distinction.

Born in 1867, in 1900 he reached the railway construction camp which is now Nairobi. Taking over the... he was soon known by everybody and knew everybody. So it has remained ever since. Stepping out on to a continent home and... he established himself as an... and... but his... interests.

In 1907 he was one of the six founders of the Old Colonists' Association, the father of the present Convention of 1930. He was appointed an... member of the... in 1917... he served on the... 1910... 1922... 1921... he was named a member... for... work... of... 1927... of the... Har... 1927... is an... member... and is regarded as... and...



PERSONALIA

Sir J. Keith Bell has left London for his home in the West Indies.

Lord and Mrs. R. J. Meikle are now on their way to the West Indies.

Lord and Mrs. Meikle are to visit South Africa early next year.

Lord and Lady Olivier are visiting the West Indies.

Mr. F. Leslie Oime has arrived in London from Mombasa.

Colonel W. K. Tucker has arrived in London from Kenya.

Sir Geoffrey Archer is now staying at Venice in the South of France.

Sir George and the Hon. Lady Schuster have returned to India.

The Hon. Conway Harvey's house at Keru has been destroyed by fire.

Mr. J. H. S. Todd, of Nairobi, is at present staying in Montana, Switzerland.

Mr. H. P. Kacks, of Kampala, was recently badly mangled by a wounded leopard.

Colonel Frank and Mrs. Johnson have arrived home from Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. A. Holm, wife of the Director of Agriculture of Kenya, has arrived in England.

The Bishop of Mombasa leaves London tomorrow to return to his diocese in Tanganyika.

Mr. A. E. Wilson, of the Uganda Transport Department, has arrived home on leave.

Early in January Sir E. Hilton Young, M.P. is to broadcast a talk on the East African situation.

Lord Cresswell had the honour of dining with the Prince of Wales on the evening last week.

Lord and Lady Blandford are shortly leaving for a big game hunting expedition in East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. M. are leaving for Salsam early in the New Year to settle in Nairobi.

Mr. Walter Zucman, M.P., has been elected Deputy Chairman of the United Africa Company, Ltd.

Mr. A. E. Adams, who has just arrived home from Zanzibar, is now the first part of his leave in Devon.

Sir Edward and Lady Davson have left England for the West Indies, and expect to return at the end of March.

Mr. J. F. Haver, of the London Transport, has been appointed Director of Nairobi (Kenya) Tramways, Ltd.

Professor Bronislaw Malinowski has been awarded the Rivers Memorial Medal of the South African Archaeological Institute.

Mr. Hugh Macpherson has returned to Kampala, where he is manager of the local branch of Barclays Bank (Kenya) Ltd.

Mr. G. W. E. Price, of the Nairobi Branch of the Motor and Exchange, has arrived home accompanied by Mrs. Price.

The consignment of diamonds recently sold on the London market was given in Malawi to the Crown's estate at Mityala.

Mr. J. C. Chamlin, in possession of his business licence at Entebbe, and P. Wras, of Mbarara, and is returning to England.

Captain the Hon. E. Guest has arrived in Nairobi having flown to the Kenya capital from Cairo in his private aeroplane.

Mr. E. R. Curridge, of the Administrative Service in Tanganyika, has been seconded for special duty at the Colonial Office.

Miss Isabella Kitchin is shortly leaving Dorechester to join the Mbereshi section of the London Missionary Society in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Henry Mead, M.P., who has interests in Northern Rhodesia, last week addressed the House of Commons on the subject of Empire trade.

Mr. H. Cronly, of the Home Veterinary Department, is now stationed at Mbarara, where he is investigating a recent outbreak of rinderpest.

Miss R. E. F. Johnson, who has been in charge of the telephone exchange in Nairobi, has just returned home on retirement.

Mr. F. G. Sale, of the London merchant banking house of Messrs. F. G. Sale and Sons, recently visited Mombasa. He has now returned to this country.

Sir Donald Cameron announced in Dar es Salaam a few days ago that he will sail for England at the end of January on retirement from the Colonial Service.

Mr. T. A. Webb and Mr. J. G. La Mothe addressed the Liberal Commonwealth Group in the House of Commons on Monday night. Sir Humphrey Jekett also spoke.

Miss Winifred Spooner, who has just carried out a great deal of work in East Africa, left Croxson on Wednesday on a flight to South Africa. Flying Officer G. T. Edwards accompanies her.



Mr. Prastan Adams, secretary of Wilson Airways, recently visited Mombasa in connection with the development of an air service between the Kenya port and Nairobi.

Mr. Charles H. H. Bentinck, formerly British Minister in Batavia, and now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lima, Peru, has audience with the King King last week.

The way in which the Hon. C. H. Dobie discharged his duties as Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia during the absence on leave of Sir James Maxwell has won wide public confidence.

Lieutenant W. J. M. D. Phillips, of the Northern Rhodesia Police, is on leave from the Protectorate. Captain B. J. Graham, also of the Police, has been transferred from Livingstone to Fort Jackson.

Lord and Lady Cochrane of Glits last week celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Three years ago Lord Cochrane visited East Africa together with his son-in-law Sir R. Fowell Buxton.

Letters for the following East Africans are awaiting collection by the addressees at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London: Mr. W. Tunston (or Sunston), Miss Ethel Ward.

Mr. E. Crewe Read, late Provincial Commissioner in Nakuru, has arrived home pending retirement. He has served in East Africa for the past twenty-three years, and before that had served on the West Coast.

Mr. H. B. Davis, who took part in the discussion at last week's East African meeting at the National Liberal Club, was a journalist in Nairobi before the War. He afterwards took up coffee planting in the Ukha district.

Mr. W. Howard Flanders, who recently arrived in Northern Rhodesia to take up his appointment as Assistant Registrar in the Judicial Department, was previously Attorney-General of the Windward Islands.

Dr. K. Campbell, of the Medical Department in Kenya, has been appointed as Senior Medical Officer in Tanganyika. Since he was appointed to the Trans-Nzeta district, he has devoted much of his time to malaria questions.

Mr. E. J. Hudden, Assistant District Officer in Uganda, who has arrived home on leave, has been in the Protectorate for the past five years. Mr. W. J. Mackintosh, Veterinary Officer in Uganda, has also arrived on leave.

Mr. W. A. C. Goode, son of Sir Richard Goode, C.M.G., C.B.E., formerly Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, and now a member of the Rhodesia Railways Commission, will shortly join the Colonial Civil Service.

Lord Howard de Walden last week showed a large number of zoological and botanical specimens collected by him in East Africa, and certain East African films to the Natural History Museum Staff Association's Scientific Reception.

Mr. Howard D. Archer, of Messrs. Cobb and Archer, has been appointed architect, East Africa for Imperial Airways. He has been in East Africa for the past five years, and recently flew from Nairobi to Kisumu and Entebbe.

We regret to learn of the death in Eldoret Hospital of Mrs. Newton, wife of Captain J. W. Newton, a Turbo settler. Mrs. Newton was very popular in the Kipkarren district, where she was well known for her kindly nature.

Earl Winterton, M.P., who recently returned from Northern Rhodesia, has denied reports published in the Press and in Hansard that he called Mr. Snowden an "insulting dog" during a debate in the House of Commons last week.

Mr. J. W. Wilkinson has been appointed Postmaster in Kampala, in succession to Mr. B. J. Maloney, who recently retired from service. Mr. Wilkinson has for the past four years been in charge of the Mombasa Post Office, previous to which he was in Kampala.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, H.M. Trade Commissioner for East Africa, and Commissioner to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London, arrived home on Monday last from a long tour of the territories. Next week we hope to give his impressions of this most recent visit.

"Although our new Director of Agriculture is unknown to most of us personally," said Mr. John Sinclair, Chairman of the Nyasaland Agricultural Society, at the recent annual general meeting, "we have a nodding acquaintance with Dr. Small through the medium of a pen portrait and caricature in East Africa."

A private telegram received in London, says that Messrs. Lead and Down, the delegates appointed by Tanganyika settlers to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, are to sail for this country as soon as they receive notice of the date on which the Committee will begin to hear evidence.

At last week's annual meeting of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Sir Harry Goschen said that a further income of at least £5,000 a year from Colonial Government resources was necessary, and that Sir Andrew Balfour, when his health permitted, would visit the Colony, and make an appeal on behalf of the school.



**KENYA (continued)**

A Native charged with the murder of Miss Stumpf, the African Inland missionary, has been acquitted. Finger-prints of the accused were discovered on a clock and lamp in Miss Stumpf's bed room, but as the Native had previously entered the room before the arrival of the police, the Court gave him the benefit of the doubt.

The following gentlemen were recently elected to the Committee of the Kenya Chamber of Agriculture and Produce Association: Captain A. C. Ansell, Mr. W. K. Bastard, Mr. R. V. Phillips, Major Halford Walker, Mr. F. C. Pierce-Grove, Mr. J. E. Soames, Mr. L. J. Eochs, Mr. F. E. Aggett, Mr. D. J. Anderson, and Lord Hugh Kennedy.

East Africa learns that the Earl of Athlone will probably pay a private visit to East Africa on his way home from Cape Town, and that he may take the opportunity of proceeding to Egypt and the Nile. It is likely that he will indulge in some big game hunting on his way to Uganda, which is expected to be reached towards the end of January.

We regret to record the death at the age of eighty-six of the Rev. Dr. John Young, former Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland, two of whose sons are members of the Livingstonia Mission, Nyasaland, one having succeeded Dr. Robert Laws as Principal of the Training Institution; and the other being in charge of one of the out-stations.

The film taken by the Prince of Wales during his visit to East Africa was shown privately last Sunday to the Kennington branch of the Post War Brotherhood. Many charitable organisations have approached the Prince with requests that he would show the film, but he had previously refused on the ground that they are not sufficiently long for public exhibition.

East Africans elected to the Royal Empire Society during the past month include: Kenya: Mr. T. G. Benson, Mr. S. Ellis, Mr. B. F. Montgomery, Brigadier-General G. D. Rhodes, Major R. Scott-Little, Mr. T. R. Sobey, Major R. Fakenham Walsh, *Tanganyika Territory*: Mr. F. B. Wade, Mr. A. G. Corey-Leland, Mr. R. A. J. Maguire, *Uganda*: Mr. R. W. M. Mettam, *Zanzibar*: Mr. G. M. N. Jhinda, *Nyasaland*: Mr. W. H. D. Charlton, Mr. P. J. Batey, *Portuguese East Africa*: Mr. S. W. Rutherford.

Mr. S. J. Pybus, M.P., who recently visited Northern Rhodesia as a member of the Empire Parliamentary Association, took many cinematograph pictures during the tour.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the Nairobi District Council: *Kambui-Karee-Kuara* ward: Mr. P. J. H. Colham, Mr. C. N. Day, Mr. F. Rice, William; *Limuru* ward: Lieutenant Colonel P. D. Urban; Mr. W. H. Dickins, Mr. E. P. Gilpin, *Kileleshwa* ward: Mr. J. G. Delap, *Mbakani* ward: Mr. J. C. Clay, Major J. G. Delap, *Mbakani* ward: Mr. J. C. Rutherford, Colonel C. G. Risley. An election is to take place in the *Ngara Kikuyu-Kabete* ward, the candidates being Mr. Bradley, Miss C. E. Collier, Mr. W. Webber, and Mr. D. H. Hocking.

Captain Reginald H. Harris, who is well known to many of our readers, was married in the last week to Cicely Anne Lidington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Parker. The bridegroom first went to East Africa in 1907, and has since travelled in most parts of Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, and Portuguese East Africa. After serving in France with the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, he was seconded in 1916 to the 4th K.A.F. and was awarded the Military Cross and mentioned in dispatches during the Campaign. After the War he entered the Tanganyika Administrative Service, and during his last tour was Acting Administrative Officer in Tabora when the fatal actions of Sultan Saidi bin Fundikira were brought to light. After the sentencing of that chief he was employed on special duty in the Kitunda area.

**BOOKS TO READ**

**A KENYAN FARM DIARY.**

By the Hon. V. M. Carnegie. 7/6 net.

A cheerfully written record of endless labour and varied adventure in an Englishwoman living on an African farm. A real romance of life. — *Morning Post.*

**MISSING.** By Flight-Lieut. T. B. Bruce. 5/6 net.

Anyone who can enjoy a well plot more intricate and more exciting than those devised by Edgar Allan Poe will appreciate this book. The author has the intense emotions of the originals as the grim game of hide-and-seek proceeds. — *Morning Post.* — *Ceres* to the remembrance of the classics of the genre. — *The Spectator.*

**DONNEL DAM.** By J. Stone. 7/6 net.

A delightful and amusing story. — *The Spectator.* I have enjoyed a number of but few as good as *Donnel Dam*. His fairy-like plot is calculated to put even the sceptic of cynics into the best of good humours, and is far too good to be missed. — *Sunday Express.*

**THE YOMAH AND AFTER.** By Shammar, Author of *Across the Horn* and *From Aden*. 7/6 net.

A really novel in which love, mystery, and shipwreck are the principal ingredients. The thrilling scenes, such as Shammar, as well known how to tell. — *Daily Sketch.*

**THE SPENDID SMILE.** By M. Evelyn. 7/6 net.

Above the ordinary, sincere and attractive. It is good to meet the good people here. — *London Press and Journal.* A love story you will like. — *Daily Sketch.*

**UNDERWILLIAMS.** By Douglas B. Brown. 7/6 net.

A pleasing diversion from the more usual forms of non-fiction; the daily routine, pure narrative, and as such, can be recommended. A fresh twist. — Will afford both recreation and interest to all who delight in an intelligent yarn. — *Birmingham Post.*

**BARRY GO-GURS.** By H. E. Macaulay. 7/6 net.

A Modern-Romance by the Edinburgh of the great Lord Macaulay, who carries on the tradition of his name in 'grips from the first to the last page. — *Daily Sketch.*

**HIS MAJESTY'S SHIRT-SLEEVES.** By Fousse. 7/6 net.

Deserves the publisher's description of being, and apart from that element in it, it has a value far beyond that of mere entertainment. — *The Scotsman.* Can be heartily recommended. — *Graphic.* A remarkably fine book. — *Stroud Post.*

**W.M. BLACKWOOD & SONS, LTD.**  
25, GEORGIA STREET, EDINBURGH, and 27, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA

**The Handbook  
of  
Tanganyika**

An indispensable work of reference to all whose business or pursuits bring them in touch with Tanganyika. Over 600 pages, with illustrations and Maps. 10s. net.

*African World:* "The work has been done very thoroughly. With the result is excellent in every way. The contents are most comprehensive and the book is full of exhaustive information on everything related to the Territory."

Copies can be obtained direct through any bookseller, or from the East African Government Office, 32, Colmar St., London, S.W.1. In Tanganyika, copies can be obtained from The Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, or the Provincial Offices.

Macmillan & Co. Ltd. London, W.C.2.



EAST AFRICAN HANDBOOK

AN EXCELLENT TANGANYIKA HANDBOOK

At a surprisingly low price

It would be difficult and perhaps impossible to suggest a better ten shilling worth of printed matter regarding Tanganyika than the new 'Handbook of Tanganyika Territory,' edited by Mr. Gerald Carter of the Secretariat and published under Government auspices, though not as an official document. It is massive, 240 pages, and is illustrated by numerous excellent photographs and an abundance of maps in colour. It can be confidently stated that the book of production of the book is not less than once or four times the outlaying at which it is priced. May the success of the Government be rewarded by a wide circulation among the general public and in libraries! It is an excellent *val de vicium* and its editor merits sincere congratulations on the result of his labours.

This was no easy task. The Directors of the various Departments were presumably requested to draft matter on such subjects as agriculture, livestock, land and settlement, trade and commerce, medical services, and game policy, etc., and the material has been prepared. Mr. Carter had to decide whether to take the general good or to pick about, to reselect the material, and risk the loss of departments. He has done it with a skill that has enabled him to retain sufficient of the original to escape departmental censure, and to suffer the worse fate of a writer in his readers' eyes. Whether he was very fortunate in his official contributors or very firm in his decision to perform the whole duty of an editor, the outside world has no means of discovering, but he has certainly produced a result most creditable to himself and most useful to those who desire information on any aspect of Tanganyika affairs.

The book is all-embracing, and up-to-date, that it is well mentioned. Sir Sydney Henn's Railway Commission. Almost everything which the average reader may want to know is recorded, and is easily found by means of an excellent index.

A Vade Mecum.

Do you want a list of advocates of the Territory, news of Dar es Salaam's Amateur Dramatic and Musical Societies, details of the law, prices of coffee, the locality of dioscoria, the whereabouts of the core of the now-forgotten Elton, the names of Masonic Lodges, a dissertation on the zoology of the Territory, statistics of immigration, licence fees in force, the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance, a hint where thirty-foot fishings are to be found, an explanation of rights of occupancy, ideas about snakes good and bad, a guide to tea-growing progress, information about the Voi-Kahle branch railway, and a vast list of the good and bad points of the Territory? You will find it all in the Handbook. The Handbook is a vade mecum, a pocket guide, a reference at random, and only three was baffled, there appear to be no references to the Sultan Said case, to the cost of building Government House, Dar es Salaam, or to the number of officials employed in the Territory, though a list of Civil servants is included.

The historical sections give a fair picture of the development of the Territory, and describe the keynote of German administrative policy as an unimaginative centralisation; the description of the East African Camo campaign, though necessarily brief, also covered, is good. One point new to me is the statement that the blockade runner 'Rubens,' which entered Manta Bay in April 1918, was a hoarder of bluejackets, who found her timbered in and gutted down. After firing three rounds, the 'Rubens' steamed away on the supposition that her quarry would be herded out. The German returned and saved almost the entire cargo, and a steady increased volume of enemy fire from the 'Maber' destroyed 1308 rifles which the 'Rubens' had brought to the result. During the Campaign I met several Germans who saw the blockade runner enter the bay and helped to discharge her stores, but never before had I heard that she had been boarded by British bluejackets, of which fact, if it be a true one, makes the circumstances of the British capture of the 'Rubens' highly interesting. I have, I think, the Handbook accurate in its account of the incident.

My only quarrel with the volume is on the score of its zoological terms. Why, for instance, is it so high

as to call a 'Kudu' in reference to Kudu's? Why maintain the double in such words as 'Essoke, Usongo, and Kissaki' in Kisumu, not to mention 'Kiluhwa' and 'Muhwa' in Mombasa? And in the next column—and it is good to know that the local Government intend to reissue this Handbook very soon—why not call us 'Lake Victoria-Nyanza' instead of 'Lake Nyanza' in the title of the valuable work of reference so amply illustrated by the photographs of the S. G. S.?

DINNER TO BE GIVEN

to be entertained by the Government of Kenya and Lady Blythe will be the chief guests of the East Africa Dinner Club at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, January 21 at 8 P.M. Members of the Dinner Club may obtain tickets for themselves and their guests at 10s. each from Master J. Corbet, Ltd., 345 Cockspur Street, S.W. Non-members the price is 18s. 6d.

EAST AFRICAN AIR SERVICE OPENING

The first air liner on the new East African air route is now scheduled to leave Cairo on January 21 for Kisumu and Mwanza, and the first bi-weekly journey will begin from Mwanza on January 28. The aircraft will be used on the Cairo-Khartoum section, and the remainder of the journey to Mwanza will be done by flying boats. Passenger lists have not yet been definitely fixed, but an announcement will be made within a fortnight. The ground staff for the Cairo-Mwanza section left London for Cairo last week.

The Rhodesian Herald has published a most interesting special number in memory of the 1800 Column of Pioneers of Southern Rhodesia.

NO COUPONS NO PRESENTS

WILL'S GOLD FLAKE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

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Just Quality

## NATIVE EDUCATION IN KENYA

Reaching away from the Missions.

While it has been a comparatively easy task to organise the education of the small number of European children in Kenya and of the limited Arab and Indian juvenile population, the education of the African has naturally been a much more extensive and difficult problem. The diversity of tribes, the huge expanse of country, and the primitive state of culture of the Natives are formidable factors. The matter is fully and ably discussed by the Director of Education in his Report for 1979 (Government Printer, Nairobi), in which the tendency of the Natives to break away from mission influence, and to turn, and above all, to insist on the recognition of their tribal customs are striking features.

Primarily, the Natives place the education of the missionaries who regard their responsibility as the mental development of the Native. The official British Advisory Committee on Education in the Tropical Colonies, having examined the policy of the education of the Natives, must be satisfied through the agency of Christian missions, the Government of Kenya has insisted on greater aid to missionary bodies. But a new and dominating factor which has arisen quite lately is the demand by the African himself for the provision of educational facilities through other than missionary agencies.

### Danger of Native Dominance

The Native of Kenya, especially of the Kavirondo districts, in the Kisumu Province, has indicated in no uncertain terms his wish to be educated in institutions which are not under the care of missionaries. He has, in fact, indicated that the policy of the Advisory Committee in England is no longer a policy which appeals to him.

If a decision is not speedily reached there will be danger that we may have to choose not between mission schools and Government schools but between these two on the one hand and on the other hand Native schools conducted by Natives.

This danger has been succinctly brought home to the district officers of Kisumu in the last five months. The attitude of these Natives for whom the Church of Scotland Mission and the African Inland Mission have done so much has been clear. They have quarrelled with their churches on a matter of deep spiritual import, and they have refused to send their children to a school conducted by a teacher who does not believe that female circumcision is an essential element in the life of the Kisumu people. They have demanded from Government that Government should assist them by opening non-denominational schools.

The demand of the Native is not a vague yearning, it is a demand supported by a strong feeling of self-respect and reason. The amounts raised by local Native Councils in the last five years have now reached many thousands of pounds.

Enough has been said to show the difficulties which have faced the Department in formulating and securing the adoption of any definite policy in regard to the education of the Native.

### The Jeanes School

There is a further complication in the establishment of the "Jeanes School." In the report 21 out of the 70 pages of reading matter are taken up by the report of the Jeanes School.

It may be instructive, at this point, to glance at the significance of the course at Jeanes School in relation to the whole question of the training of teachers, as a rule, schools. It is not unjust to assert that missions have so far done little in this matter. Mission teachers, as a rule, are simply pupil teachers, with the emphasis on the pupil rather than the teacher; attitudes of normal training, in the proper sense scarcely exists. There is little or no professional training or consciousness.

These Jeanes-trained teachers, when training or engaged in mission schools, find themselves in a position which is sometimes indigenous and nearly always complicated. He comes from societies with

very different attitudes in regard to education, different attitudes to Swahili and English, different standards of training for teachers, and different attitudes to Government policy. The understanding (consequently the teacher) may find that the missionary policy conflicts with ideas he has been accustomed to at the Jeanes School, and he often finds it difficult to secure the means and the moral support of the missionary for activities and interests which are primary in his scheme of values.

From the point of view of Scott's report it is, therefore, that the Native is displaying a deep desire for education as distinguished from mere religion—education which can only be given by missionary authorities if the missionaries, who are known in schools is essential. The introduction of the Jeanes School is, therefore, a new factor which cannot be overlooked. Finally, the attitude of the Kisumu to female circumcision regarded by Scott as a matter of deep spiritual import, raises questions of the vast importance of educating the Natives in Kenya is evidently in the wrong of the ways.

## BROADCAST TALKS ON AFRICA

Programmes of talks are to be broadcast on 20 p.m. on Fridays until December 19. The speaker and their subjects are as follows:

Dec. 5. Trustees of Empire.  
Dec. 12. Africa and the World Market by the Rt. Hon. W. C. C. Gombay, G.C.M.S.  
Dec. 19. The Question-Mark of Africa by the Marquis of Linton.

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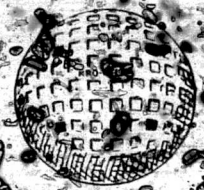


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**Camp Fire Comment**

**Camp-Crashing in Ethiopia**

Harassed hosts and hordes of guests are not with envy the simple and effective means in Ethiopia to deal with the excesses of a correspondent, who avers that the Emperor's State banquet there was not held at the gates, and intruders were expelled by officers armed with hippopotamus-hide whips. "Good job," says "Bobo." That, one can only hearily agree, is more in French-fillicott exclamation to give the brutes!

**The Psychology of Crocodiles**

Reference has several times been made in this column to the remarkable differences which vertically exist in the behaviour of crocodiles in various parts of Africa. In one instance they are dreaded by the local inhabitants, in another their presence is completely disregarded, where they will attack white men, but not Natives, there they do not discriminate between black and white but go for both impartially. The late Sir Frederick Jackson's own opinion, as recorded in his book "Early Days in East Africa," was that crocodiles in shady waters, and therefore in British or salt, are much more to be feared than those further up the river, and as he was a naturalist of very great ability and experience, his conclusion deserves respect. It would be interesting to know whether or not other East Africans have noticed the peculiarity of the crocodile.

**A Leopard takes sanctuary**

A most tantalising story is told by the Kenya Game Warden in his report for 1939.

A leopard, he writes, "was found one day on Lamu Island sheltering within the fine old Shella Mosque. A local shaver borrowed a shotgun and one cartridge, and proceeded to demonstrate to the misguided beast that claims of sanctuary are subject to some limitations."

Now it takes a good man to tackle a leopard in a mosque or out of it, with a shotgun and one solitary cartridge—though the query may arise as to whether the man was brave or only foolish. But one does long to know just what happened: did the gunman kill the leopard, or was the leopard so convinced that he was safe in the sanctuary of the mosque, as he should have been, that he put up no fight at all? Captain Ritchie seems, in telling this story, to have carried artistic restraint too far.

**A Lucky East African Auditor**

The Nyasaland Government Gazette announces the transfer of Mr. C. W. Seed "to be Auditor, Seychelles and British Somaliland." Mr. Seed is to be congratulated. Travel expands the mind and refreshes the energies, and when Mr. Seed has spent his six months—if that be the period—auditing the books of Somaliland, documents perhaps as arid as the country, he will take ship for the island Paradise of the Seychelles, which offers as great and as delightful a contrast to Somaliland in climate and conditions, people and prospects, as the whole tropical world can furnish. Here is the germ of an idea which might be developed with advantage to the Service. Why should a District officer appointed to a particularly strange place, or "smells," as Linsloe poetically called it, not be able to count on transfer to

Lushote, the horns of the great green sea-lark, Kilwa and Tukuyu, the Abyssinian "bees" and Zomba, Kasanga and Amani, offer pleasant alternatives.

**Albinism in Kenya Game**

While melanisms of blackness would appear to be common and does not appear to interfere with their normal life, albinism, on the other hand, is generally accepted as being so abnormal that individuals exhibiting it are called or treated as if they were dead. It is seldom or never seen in the wild, and is therefore, to read in the pages of the Kenya Game Warden that a number of albino animals had disappeared, that there is a fair amount of albino colobus in West Kenya. A white kudu has been under observation for some time, as white impalla has been frequently seen in the bush, and a white reedbuck has been seen in the Masai country. The markings, says the Captain Ritchie, were of a rich ginger colour, giving the skin almost a luminous appearance. This is the first time has had the good fortune to see.

A protest against the alleged intention of Great Britain to cease to regard ex-German territories as a Mandated territory and to annex it to the British Empire was passed at a public meeting in Munich last week, over which the Rector of Munich University presided.

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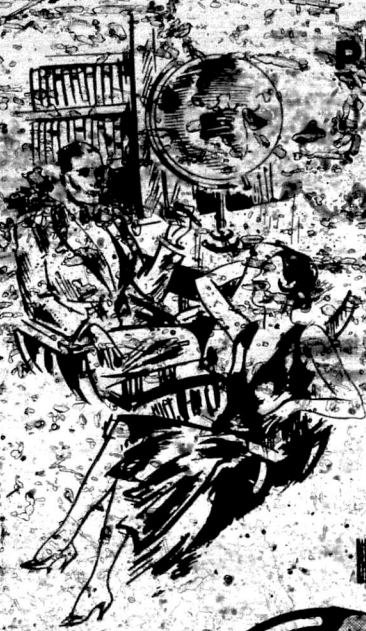
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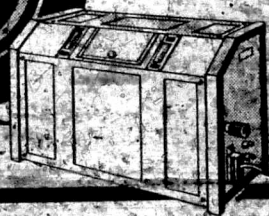
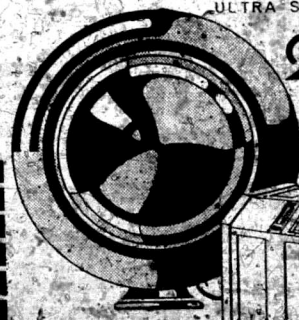
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## DAR ES SALAAM AND TANGA

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* **East Africa in the Press** \*  
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**LORD WINTERTON ON N. RHODESIA.**

LORD WINTERTON, writing in *The Times* of his recent visit to Northern Rhodesia, says—  
 "I travelled by train from Elisabethville to Lusaka. After ten years' absence I found the accommodation and services on the Rhodesian Railways as good as ever. It has always been a marvel to me that on the restaurant cars the European stewards—usually, though not invariably, born in Great Britain—can serve (counting my morning tea and 11 o'clock coffee) as well a day on a continuous journey of 48 or 60 hours in the tropics, without the slightest deterioration of their courteous efficiency or immaculate cleanliness.  
 "Northern Rhodesians at the time of my visit were in a state of mind in which buoyancy and optimism mingled with depression and irritation. The mining development has resulted in an increase of 100% in the European population within a few years. To feed the growing number of European and Native workers at the mines more than Northern Rhodesian farmers can produce in the way of meat, wheat, maize and fruit is required, and supplies to fill the deficiency are coming from Southern Rhodesia. When the new mines reach the producing stage, was they should in two or three years, the demand will be far larger.  
 "There is a considerable quantity of land, outside the Native Reserves, at present unoccupied, and suitable for European settlement and cultivation. Some is in private hands, but much is Crown land. A comprehensive survey of the latter, with a view to a Government scheme of land settlement, is now in progress. In view of the obvious need for more settlers, Northern Rhodesians feel that the Government has been rather slow in this matter. Possibly it has been influenced by the half-share to which, for many years to come, the Chartered Company are entitled when Crown land is sold."

**CONTINUITY IN GOVERNMENT.**

LADY ELIZABETH COLLE has written to the *New Statesman* regarding a statement in that journal that "it is sheer humbug to pretend that all the present policies of the white settlers in Kenya are designed to promote the welfare of the Natives equally with their own." In the course of her letter she says—

"It is the firm belief of the colonists that white settlement is undeniably for the good of that country as a whole—as much for the Native as for the settler. The Hilton Young Report states that the population of Kenya has a Native population is totally unskilled and unfitted to develop the country. White settlement provides a stimulus and example which may in the long run promote and hasten the progress of the Natives."

"The colonists stand for a vigorous policy of white settlement combined with reserves of sufficient land for all present and future needs of the Natives. White settlement has brought and will more and more bring material development to the country as a whole. But before the encouragement of this policy of settlement is possible the colonists maintain that they must have an assurance that the Government of the country is going to remain in the hands of their own race, for they believe with Lord Lugard that under no other rule—be it of his own uncontrolled potentates or of aliens—does the African enjoy such a measure of freedom and of impartial justice, or a more sympathetic treatment. It is because of the constant change of policy that has been put forward by successive Governments in this country that the settlers have pressed for a further voice in the government of their own Colony, as this would seem to offer the only hope of securing that continuity that Lord Lugard says is as essential to African policy as fish is to Christianity."

Good rains have improved the Uganda cotton outlook, and markets are expected to open early in February.

**TO SAVE ZANZIBAR'S CLOVE INDUSTRY.**

MR. R. N. LYNN, formerly Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, says in a letter to *The Times*—  
 "A report that the Government are contemplating measures for the replanting of clove trees prompts me to make a few remarks about the clove industry of Zanzibar and Pemba, which is not only vital for the two islands, but of universal importance to the whole of the world's supply of cloves. I am sure that I know of no similar case in the world being dependent upon one small country for a valuable commercial product.  
 "The clove plantations of Pemba are between eighty and ninety years old; those of Zanzibar about fifty-five. The amount of replanting since these plantations were laid out has been negligible. In the natural course of things the industry must, therefore, decay and perish unless young trees are planted to repair waste to which the danger besides that of ordinary waste to which the industry is exposed. In August, 1892, a hurricane struck Zanzibar, leveling all clove and coconut trees. Pemba escaped; that is why the trees there are older though planted later in the first place. What has happened once may happen again, but the ruin, though widespread, would not be complete if there were a considerable number of young trees coming along, as young trees would not offer the same resistance to wind and might be expected to escape destruction.  
 "If the Zanzibar clove industry is to survive a comprehensive scheme of renovation, under which a definite number of trees would be planted every year, should be adopted. There is no other way. The young tree is very difficult to rear. In the dry months, June to August, also hot, though not the hot season—following planting, mortality is very heavy. Knowing this fact, the traveller, riding through the plantations, marvels at the miles of trees standing evenly in row, showing that mortality must have been very small when the plantations were laid out. The explanation is that there was at that time an abundant supply, and that the young trees were watered frequently afterwards. The task of re-establishing the plantations, if they were destroyed would be utterly beyond the labour strength of the country, to say nothing of the cost.  
 "This watering is the crux of the matter. It is costly, as it must be done by hand from wells. The revenue of the country, derived chiefly from cloves, should, therefore, contribute to the cost. I think the best way of doing this would be to offer a bonus, say, of one or two rupees, for every new tree planted and surviving after two years, by which time the tree might be considered as established. The scheme should be supported by intensive propaganda and by placing upon the Arab governors and the headmen the responsibility for carrying it out."

LOTS for godown and residential purposes at Kagera Port are notified for sale by the District Officer, Bukoba. The upset rental is £6 per acre for residential plots and £6 per 10,000 square feet for godown plots, in each case for a term of thirty-three years, the rent to be subject to revision at the end of twenty years; within two years a residence valued at £400 or a godown at £200 must be erected. Applicants are offered the option of acquiring the plots for five years with a right of occupancy.

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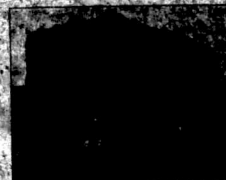


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SPANIARDS' LONG ASCENT OF KIBO

By reaching the recent ascent of Kibonjo, the manfiro by Señor Andres Espinosa, a member of the Spanish Alpine Club, *The Tanganyika* reports says:

Señor Espinosa attempted the feat of conquering Kibonjo without guides, porters, blankets, or impediments of any kind. His only equipment was that he could carry, and that being a matter of the most meagre allowance, and his only stock of provisions consisting of some days on one loaf of bread and a few tins of sardines. He wore the scantiest of garments and was unshod. He wore the scantiest of garments and was unshod. He wore the scantiest of garments and was unshod.

With no carrier or guides, and knowing nothing of the country, Spanish, and thus unable to be directed, he made his lonely ascent, first tackling Mawenzi, the eastern peak. There, however, the snow was too deep in the crevices and ravines, and so he made his chief objective, Kibonjo, spending three days and nights in a cave at the altitude of 18,000 feet before the final assault on the summit.

The ascent was successful, there is no doubt, for Señor Espinosa brought back with him all the evidence to be gathered at the various points. Among the evidence were the records deposited at Kaiser, Wilhelm Point, Stella Point, and the various points searched by Hagen Nielsen, West, Miss McDonald, and Rosch, among which was a badge deposited by Mr. Litham.

The records are now in the possession of Mr. Ungerer, secretary of the Kilimanjaro Mountaineering Club, who will make an early attempt to have them restored. When approached for having removed them, Señor Espinosa said: "Would anyone have believed me if I had not brought down this evidence?"

LADY DOCTORS IN THE TROPICS.

UNDER the title of "New War of Jungle Factors," *The Sunday Express* has drawn a strange picture of the conditions in which lady doctors work in the tropics. From the article no intending candidate for such a post would imagine that she must be prepared to take the rough with the smooth; she is shown all lady medical officers as surrounded with electric food refrigerators and vacuum cleaners.

British women are to invade all the tropical areas of the Empire to fight the growing menace of the "Vitch-nobles." This is revealed by the great strides made by the Colonial Office scheme of sending out British women doctors to such places as the Straits Settlements, the Gold Coast, and the Malay States. A new service of health visitors has been established in Tanganyika, and is to be considerably developed. The first appointments were given to women.

During their period of service these women doctors are volunteers for work in the most perfect modern conditions. They run motor cars, and in their homes have electric lighting, and heat, electric food refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and many other labour saving and hygienic appliances.

Picture a lady medical officer at saw Kahama living under perfect modern conditions.

DISTRIBUTING PRIZES TO NATIVES.

Miss Doris, a native headmistress of the Beit School for Girls at Chonja, Northern Rhodesia, has written an interesting article in *The Salisbury Herald* on a prize-giving ceremony at a near-by mission. After judging the exhibits she was called on to present the prizes.

"Shirts with salt in screw tops which are very valuable. Natives, of course, on whom the Native children were handed out, but the winners invariably tumbled the caps, they wanted something else. The women received flour and a bag full of salt. As I handed them out some looked away shyly, some giggled nervously, some appeared brazenly self-confident.

AN OFFICIAL TURNED SETTLER

An East African settler, who proclaims that it will not be his duty to "settle" in the course of his career, has been appointed to the post of an official in the East African Administration.

An ex-government official, who has spent most of his life in Africa handling accounts of the Government and who has been a member of the Legislative Council, has stated publicly that "He had never been able to do anything substantial for the Native when he was in government service. Since he had become a settler he found that he could do much more for them than he could as a Senior Commissioner."

Many such instances could be quoted and it is all too easy to prove how unfair and absurd the suggestion that a handful of officials in London and Africa should attempt to dictate a policy which the Natives themselves must be carrying out, and definitely states that the same handful of officials is "unable to share or discharge this trust of safeguarding Native interests with hundreds of settlers, many of whom have made a life study of the problem."

MR. FREDERICK H. WRIGHT, who has spent thirty years in East Africa, writing to the *Guardian* newspaper, points out that—

Close settlement does not mean depriving the Native of more of his land. Each Native has at least twelve acres of his share, and very wastefully it is used. There are still nearly 150,000 square miles of land unallotted. The whites have over half a square mile per head, and when you remember that the city of London is only one square mile, you will see that there is plenty of room for closer settlement, without depriving the Native of more of his land.

Compelling the Native to develop his land sounds hard, perhaps, to English ears, but if it means encouraging him to work by cultivating with the plough, instead of his women scratching the surface with a hoe, surely there can be no objection to such a policy.



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Kolyndos does MORE - it stimulates the gums, helping to prevent pyorrhoea. It washes away those cloudy grey coatings that turn the teeth - leaving them luxuriously white. Then there is still the important fact that Kolyndos goes twice as far as any other dentifrice. Only half an inch is required on the brush for a thorough cleansing.

# KOLYNDOS DENTAL CREAM

# HOW TO CONQUER INDIGESTION.

When you swallow your food normally the juices of the stomach are secreted in the proper quantity and the digestive process is carried out smoothly. But when you eat too much, or eat too fast, or eat too richly, the stomach is overloaded and the digestive process is hindered. This leads to indigestion, heartburn, flatulence, and other troubles, and you feel very uncomfortable. The remedy is to take a little Serravallo's Tonic, a few times a day. It is a natural, non-toxic, and safe medicine. It neutralizes the excess acids which are the cause of indigestion. It also soothes the inflamed stomach lining. Because it instantly neutralizes the excess acid and stops fermentation, it also soothes the inflamed stomach lining. Serravallo's Tonic is sold by all chemists, and if you suffer with any form of digestive disorder you will find this remedy will quickly banish your trouble. (ADVT.)

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- Cut-out corners of blade prevent razor-pull.
- To clean turn guard in one direction, retighten, raise, shake dry.
- NEW shape guard channel gives full shaving clearance.
- NEW shape guard teeth meet skin smoothly, naturally.



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- Reinforced razor corners prevent damage if dropped.
- Square blade ends safer to handle.
- Shave easier around mouth, nose.
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- NEW razor, 24K gold-plated, with one NEW blade, in case, 5/-

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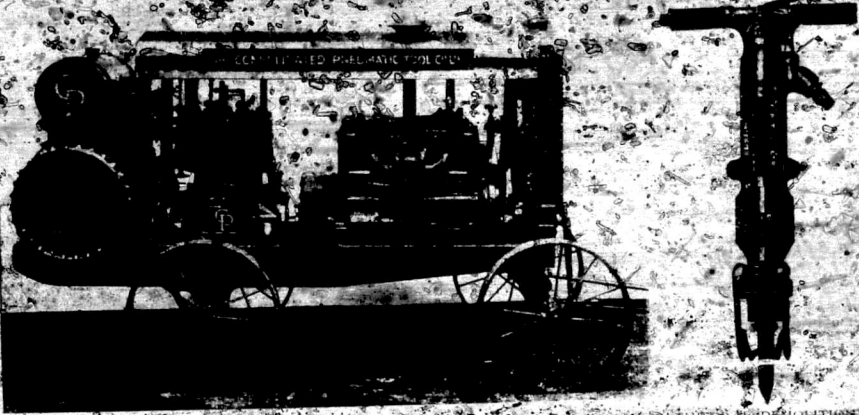
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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Mogore defeated Mombasa by 5 goals to nil in the match for the Girouard Cup.

Kenya's present coffee crop is estimated at 2,500 tons or about 25% below that of last season.

The Kenya Government is shortly to convene a conference on the maize-growing industry in the Colony.

The normal traffic between Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Blantyre, Nyasaland, was recently stated to be six cars a day.

The Standard Bank of South Africa is to pay an interim dividend at the rate of 14% less tax. Warrants will be posted on January 23.

The French Government contemplates a loan to £6,576,000 for railway extensions, port developments, and health services in French Equatorial Africa.

The bridge over the River Kivu on the Moshi-Korogwe road is now being rebuilt. The old bridge—known locally as "the crazy bridge"—represented a real danger to motorists.

A Trades Protection Society has been formed in Dar es Salaam. The Tanganyika Estate Offices have been appointed the first secretaries, at a remuneration of 24% on any debts covered.

An official report issued by H.M. Eastern Africa Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London states that stocks of goods in East Africa are not excessive even in relation to the present restricted consumptive powers.

The Timbuka, Nyayasha, and Nanyuka Creameries have amalgamated, the first and last taking shape in the second. It is expected that this amalgamation will stimulate the export of butter, which now amounts to between 30 and 40 tons monthly.

The Survey of Northern Rhodesia has been completed and maps are now being prepared from the photographs. They will probably be ready in June next or within a month after the war started. A ground survey would have occupied twelve years.

The "Robert Carydon" recently underwent her first trials on Lake Albert, attaining a speed of 14 knots over a measured mile. Some fifty crew were present, including Mr. W. Browning, Lieutenant-Commander Bullock, Mr. L. R. P. Bass, and Mr. H. N. Stafford, and Mr. M. Machu.

Widespread dissatisfaction is felt in the decision of the Kenya Government to scale down recently erected maize conditioning plants. A local writer writes that a drying plant in Kitale would be worth £300 to remove growers in the district who could send their maize away earlier and thus secure the higher prices which prevail early in the year.

Details of an amendment to the Customs Schedule of Nyasaland have just been received in this country. By the amendment motor-cars under 16 h.p., which had previously entered free, are to pay duty. The new scale for non-commercial vehicles is as follows:

Under 10 h.p.	10s.
10 to 15 h.p.	15s.
15 to 20 h.p.	20s.
20 to 25 h.p.	25s.
25 to 30 h.p.	30s.
30 to 35 h.p.	35s.
35 to 40 h.p.	40s.
40 to 45 h.p.	45s.
45 to 50 h.p.	50s.
50 to 55 h.p.	55s.
55 to 60 h.p.	60s.
60 to 65 h.p.	65s.
65 to 70 h.p.	70s.
70 to 75 h.p.	75s.
75 to 80 h.p.	80s.
80 to 85 h.p.	85s.
85 to 90 h.p.	90s.
90 to 95 h.p.	95s.
95 to 100 h.p.	100s.

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This wonderful tribute from a busy mother is echoed in thousands of homes. Your baby, too, can have easy teething if you correct little teething disorders with this gentle, efficient made especially for tender years.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

East African produce mostly consisting of ex-sale lots offered at the weekly auctions. The market is slow of sale, but there is little change in values.

Table listing various produce items such as Peaberry, London graded, First size, and their respective prices in shillings and pence.

London stocks of East African coffees on November 20 totalled 40,170 bags compared with 30,000 bags on the corresponding date of last year. It will be noticed that for the first time for a long period the stocks have fallen below last year's figure.

OTHER PRODUCE

Barley - Quiet and rather easier. ... Cotton Seed - Nominally unchanged at 45/35 per ton. ... Simsim - There has been a slight further decline to 42/00 per ton for 1920 and 1921.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

Arriving - British India ... Departing - British India ... Arriving - Other Lines ... Departing - Other Lines ... Arriving - Messageries Maritimes ... Departing - Messageries Maritimes ... Arriving - Union Castle ... Departing - Union Castle

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on December 10. ... Inward mails from East Africa are expected on December 6 by the s.s. Macedonia.

for irrigation duty.

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Wadi Halfa - Shellal,  
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Shellal - Cairo,  
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Fare, including Steepers,  
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### PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Llandovery Castle," which left Mombasa on November 1, carries the following home-ward passengers:

*To Capen.*  
 Mr. A. A. Barnard  
 Mrs. A. Black  
 Mr. As Borner  
 Mrs. H. Dimes  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Haring  
 Mr. F. Leslie Orme  
 Mr. R. A. Peltier  
 Mr. & Mrs. T. N. Sturgeon  
 Miss K. E. Sturgeon

*To Marseilles.*  
 Mrs. D. L. Bartlett  
 Mr. S. H. Cartel  
 Mr. H. J. Condou  
 Mr. P. J. Curlyan  
 Mr. D. H. Dimes  
 Mrs. M. E. Harris  
 Mrs. V. E. Isaacs  
 Mr. C. A. Kirkpatrick  
 Mr. M. Murphy  
 Mr. W. B. Paterson  
 Mrs. H. Richard  
 Miss S. J. Roberts  
 Mr. C. W. Shaffer  
 Mrs. Hugh Smith  
 Mr. W. Thomson  
 Mr. A. G. Tubbs  
 Col. W. K. Tucker  
 Mr. H. A. Tutnell

*To England.*  
 Dr. & Mrs. K. B. Alexander  
 Miss C. M. Alexander  
 Mrs. J. I. Bartlett  
 Mrs. D. D. Brown  
 Major G. Burton  
 Mr. & Mrs. Beckett  
 Miss A. Burgess  
 Sergt. G. T. Callaghan  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Cheyne  
 Mrs. J. Cheyne  
 Miss R. Cheyne  
 Mr. A. Clough  
 Mr. D. Clifford-Tupper  
 Mrs. T. W. G. Clinton

*To Genoa.*  
 Mr. E. Radbeck  
 Mr. W. M. Craig  
 Mr. F. C. Crawley  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Cunningham  
 Mr. W. Currie  
 Mrs. E. R. S. Davies  
 Mr. W. H. Dye  
 Miss & Mrs. G. Ellison  
 Miss M. F. Ellison  
 Mrs. N. English  
 Mrs. C. B. Farrow  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Gardiner  
 Mrs. A. Holm  
 Mr. & Mrs. I. Jenkins  
 Master R. Jenkinson  
 Miss R. E. E. Johnson  
 Mrs. W. M. Keatinge  
 Mrs. G. Keith  
 Miss L. Killick  
 Mr. R. Lambert  
 Mrs. E. M. Longdon  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Longdon  
 Mr. P. Lacey  
 Mr. R. MacGill  
 Miss M. A. R. Mackay  
 Mr. & Mrs. O. A. Mackie  
 Master Mackie  
 Miss H. A. C. Main  
 Miss M. Magee  
 Mrs. P. V. Perryman  
 Miss R. Perryman  
 Mr. R. D. Phinister  
 Mr. J. B. Pollard  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Sala  
 Miss V. M. Sala  
 Mr. R. H. Sando  
 Mrs. S. Shankland  
 Miss S. Shankland  
 Miss B. Simms  
 Mrs. T. R. Squires  
 Mrs. F. G. Underwood  
 Mrs. A. F. Waldegrave  
 Miss L. H. B. Wallace  
 Mr. S. H. Whitworth  
 Mr. J. W. Williams

The s.s. "Giuseppe Mazzini," which left Mombasa on November 1, carries the following passengers for

*To Genoa.*  
 Mr. H. Huari  
 Mr. H. Monod  
 Mr. M. Mastaglio  
 Mr. E. Sanseludo  
 Mr. F. Thompson  
 Miss M. Wood

*To Naples.*  
 Mrs. E. M. Currvan  
 The Rev. G. A. W. Gilling  
 Mr. C. Jacoby  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Margot  
 Miss M. Margot

*Part Suda.*  
 Mrs. J. Kall Dantziss

*Suez.*  
 Mrs. & Miss Cannolis

*Part Suda.*  
 Capt. J. W. Punter

The s.s. "Wangoni" is bringing the following homeward passengers from East Africa:

*From Mombasa.*  
 Mr. James Rice  
 Capt. A. Forster  
 Mr. Gerald Money

*From Dar es Salaam.*  
 Mr. B. Dumbly  
 Mr. Samuel Green

### PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Explorateur Granditier," which left Marseilles for East Africa on November 28, carries the following passengers for

*Mombasa.*  
 Mr. E. M. Andersen  
 Mrs. C. E. Bastard  
 Mr. S. M. Bax  
 Mrs. E. M. Blackwell  
 Rev. & Mrs. H. Bowyer  
 Miss C. A. M. Bowyer  
 Mr. T. H. Chettle  
 General G. Chesbrough  
 Miss E. A. Horton  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Preston  
 Miss C. Sayer  
 Mrs. R. Sellick

*Dar es Salaam.*  
 Mr. J. P. de Souza

*Zanzibar.*  
 Miss C. Luce

*Dar es Salaam.*  
 Mr. J. P. de Souza

The s.s. "Usambara," which left Hamburg for East Africa on November 22, carries the following passengers for

*Mombasa.*  
 Mrs. D. E. Ann  
 Mrs. P. Greswold  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Williams  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Richardson  
 Mr. W. W. Devitt  
 Mrs. J. Hillman

*Dar es Salaam.*  
 Miss O. Lowe  
 Miss Norton  
 Mrs. A. G. Lillingston  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Temple  
 Boreham

*Beira.*  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Walker  
 Mr. & Mrs. Milker

### REGULAR BRITISH MAIL SERVICES.

Views of the London Chamber.

Last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was attended by Sir Humphrey Loggett on the chair, Mr. D. F. Bastens, Mr. H. H. Beamsall, Mr. E. W. Cowen, Lord Grantham, Major C. H. Dale, Prince de Caraman Chimay, Mr. J. de la Mothe, Mr. H. R. Grant, Mr. C. Hattersley, Mr. C. H. Hausburg, Mr. W. E. Hall, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. C. E. Lane, Mr. G. Lloyd Price, Mr. W. McHardy, Mr. G. Petipierre, Mr. C. Ponsonby, Sir Philip Richardson, Mr. Montague Smythe, Mr. A. B. Viadou, Major C. L. Walsh, and Mr. E. S. Welch.

The text of Sir Sydney Henn's most interesting address on developments in Tanganyika will be found elsewhere.

An interesting memorandum urging the Imperial Government to confer with the British shipping companies with a view to the establishment of an all-British scheduled fortnightly mail service was presented by Major Walsh, who acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Adams. It was stated that mail services to East Africa are subsidised by the French, Dutch, German, Japanese, and Italian Governments, and emphasis was laid on the loss of prestige suffered by British mails being carried by foreign vessels, and on the handicap to the commercial community of irregular mail services. The Section unanimously endorsed the proposal that negotiations should be opened by the Government with British shipping lines.

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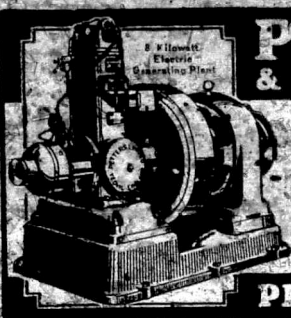
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Shellal—Cairo  
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15s. 6d. per item.  
Khartoum—Shellal  
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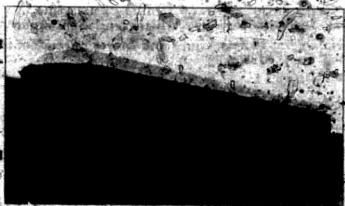
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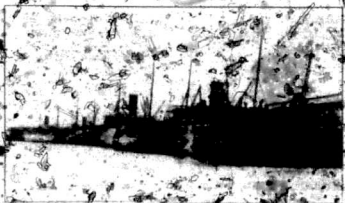
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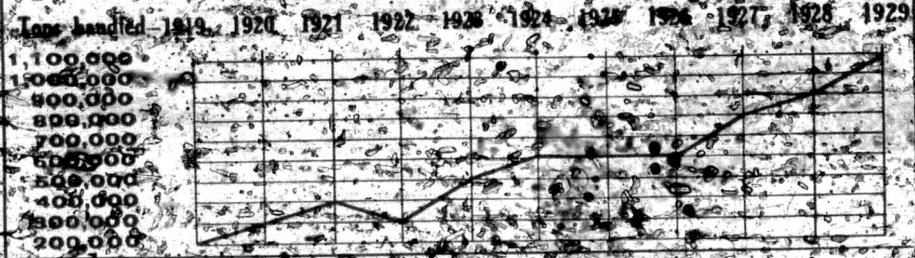
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