

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

VOLUME XI.
LONDON: EAST AFRICA LTD., 1930.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1930.

Annual Subscription
30/- post free.

SUBSCRIPTION



BRITISH INDIA LINE

REGULAR SERVICES, LONDON AND YORKSHIRE, TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA
EVERY TWO WEEKS. TO SOLO, KARACHI, MUMBAI, COLOMBO, PORT ELIZABETH,
CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, PORT ST. LOUIS, ZANZIBAR, Mombasa, Lamu, Mombasa, Lamu,
Mombasa, Lamu, Mombasa, Lamu, Mombasa, Lamu, Mombasa, Lamu, Mombasa, Lamu,

PASST MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE, LONDON - KATHMANDU, KORRAGA
Portsmouth - East African Chartered Trade calling at Mombasa, Lamu, Mombasa, Lamu,

ASIAN AIR SERVICES

REGULAR SERVICES, LONDON AND KARACHI "DWYER"
REGULAR SERVICES, LONDON AND KARACHI "DWYER"
REGULAR SERVICES, LONDON AND KARACHI "DWYER"

For all information Books

100 HOUSES, GROSVENOR STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
100 HOUSES, GROSVENOR STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

Tanganyika Territory

ESTATE AGENTS,
MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES.

Independent Institutions and
Reporters of properties anywhere in Tanganyika.

Registration of Properties for Sale.

THE TANGANYIKA ESTATE OFFICE

GATES, KILAMBI

MANY YEARS EAST AFRICAN EXPERIENCE

Telephone - Estate, 242222
Cables - Kilambi (Rehbein), Kilambi, Kilambi
Post Box - 100, Dar es Salaam

TAILORMADE EQUIPMENT

FOR ALL

MOTOR CARS

SOLD OR RE-PURCHASE TERMS

SPORTS EQUIPMENT

MOTOR CARS COLLECTED

SARAH AND SHIP

MOTOR CARS REPAIRS

SPARES, TYRES, ETC.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR PAYMENTS

JACOBSEN IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

GRIFFITHS, HALISTER, LTD.

11, WARWICK STREET

LIVERPOOL

LONDON, W.C.1

J. H. THOMAS AND EAST AFRICA

Those Early Morning Hours

THE East African Settler, accustomed to rising with the sun, finds it difficult when at home or leave to stay abed till morning. This Country regards as a suitable hour to get up. At Brooklands, we cater for the East African's desire to get up and out in the freshness of the morning and the ideal flying time.

Of course, we do what we can to make his visit congenial in every other way. The accommodation and food are good, the company cheery, a club lounge and garage are available. Nowhere can flying be more pleasantly learnt.

AVRO AND MOTH AIRCRAFT EMPLOYED

For further information write for booklet

BROOKLANDS' SCHOOL OF FLYING LTD.



BROOKLANDS AERODROME, BYFLEET, SURREY.

Telephone BYFLEET 1111

Nearest Station: WEST WEAVERIDGE

SMOKE

B.C.A.



CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

BRITISH GROWN
BRITISH MADE by BRITISH CAPITAL
BRITISH LABOUR

Made from finest Nyasaland leaf.

LARGE CIGARETTES
100s and 50s
per 100

STANDARD SIZE
100s and 50s
per 100

PIPE TOBACCO
per 100g

Support the
Tobacco Planting
Industry of the
Empire

The
BRITISH CENTRAL
AFRICA CO. LTD.
THAMES HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET,
LONDON E.C. 4
WEIGHTS
carriage
free

Then ask your Tobacconist for
B.C.A. EMPIRE'S

EAST AFRICA

BRITAIN'S BEST.

Use the radio valves that are acknowledged to be Britain's best—use Mullard. The reason for the supremacy of Mullard Valves is in the wonderful Mullard P.M. Filament. This filament has such an enormous emission surface that the maximum possible efficiency is gained from every Mullard Valve in your set. No other valve has the Mullard P.M. Filament. No other valve has the Mullard P.M. Performance. Prices from 12/-.



For speakers too, Mullard are unequalled. Though its price is very reasonable, the Mullard C1 model speaker gives such mellow tone and majestic volume as but many a more expensive speaker can share. A tone control also is incorporated in its design so that two variations of tone can be obtained at will. This is an absolutely unique feature so low in cost.

Mullard radio equipment is of a guaranteed design, and unequalled performance. It is safe, reliable, tractable.

Mullard "store" C1 65

Mullard

MASTER-RADIO

W. G. REID

P.O. Box 362 MOMBASA

P.O. Box 913 NAIROBI

Buy only approved goods—only good quality can stand advertising.

BROADCASTING IN EAST AFRICA.

Progress of the First Year's Working.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By Commander L. Mansfield Robinson.

Agent for the British East African Broadcasting Company.

BROADCASTING in East Africa commenced on August 1, 1923, since when it has continued uninterruptedly.

The development of the Mother Country broadcasting has become a commonplace, a regular feature in the daily life of everyone, and the broadcast service has also come to be known as a rational and a great power not only for entertainment, but for adult education and information, in case of emergency, news and other information, recently as three different ways of broadcasting were being used—an educational, a public and a mediocre form of entertainment.

Reference to the numbers of licences in Great Britain suggests beginnings of broadcasting will show that at no time has there been any very sudden or explosive increase in the number of wireless sets, but that the growth of the wireless service has rather been steady and regular. Similarly, comparing itself with the establishment of a similar service in East Africa, one can similarly guess numbers of the European public to have no greater or little knowledge of the possibilities of broadcasting. Looking back over the first year of work, however, it is impossible to say for the growth of the number of receivers has been rapid, steady, and the rate of increase has been showing a steady increase, even in the most rural districts, and increasing rapidly, which is encouraging.

Difficulties Overcome.

The British East African Broadcasting Company has, I think, been faced with greater difficulties than any other broadcasting company. First, the population available to be served by broadcasting is almost entirely concentrated in the Highlands, never less than 80 miles from the coast, rendering it necessary to provide stations of exception at all distances up to 500 miles from Nairobi. Nairobi was chosen for the centre of operations of the company because it is reasonably centrally the most populated portion of Kenya, highly cultivated, is also the principal centre of activity in the Colony. The actual site of the station, however, was not necessarily the best, as it is situated in front of a hill, and the position of the station, though good, was not ideal.

In order to obtain the best possible results, however, the station had to be placed in a short wave band, and for this reason the power level of the transmitter is 250 watts, a power output which, notwithstanding the reasonable success of the station, has not been able to cover a distance of over 100 miles, and distance has always impeded in the use of short wave bands. Missions are also situated on the short wave band in order to facilitate their reception in the Colony, and to do this the telephone system of stations is unable to provide the necessary amount of power. This has had the result of limiting the range of the stations, which is generally about 100 miles, and in some cases, less than 50 miles, and the stations are unable to cover the whole of Nairobi.

Programme Features.

It is difficult to know how to describe our programme, but it is based on our audience.

Employing such limited facilities as is available, we have, with visiting artists, in the main, been successful, but necessary as has been, to limit the breadth of the work, so as to a fairly large proportion of the programme consists of music, but the rest is to a considerable extent a mixture of educational, literary, charitable, and other well-appealing features.

The programmes are still regularly from 10 p.m. to midnight, and include concerts, dance music, children's shows, weather reports, road reports, which are followed by local news, police messages, SOS messages, and, Sundays, the live service from the Cathedral in the Highlands in Nairobi followed by an intermission.

There are, as yet, no stations, but there are still frequent posts buses in Nairobi, and, indeed, in East Africa as its size is so great, making various parts of the country more or less isolated, and the elements of transport difficult, the extreme length of the lines. You will find the broadcast services of great demands for funds, and means, and many of the southward portions of the Colony possess, for lighting, heating, water, outside work, no comparable equipment.

The Importance of the Service.

On one point I wish to lay particular stress, namely, that the European population of Kenya is extremely small compared with other races, and dominions, and as it seems likely to remain so, it is important to concentrate力量 in Nairobi to make perfect the service in order that the service itself may provide them with the best possible certain and reliable means of communication. Considering the character of the present programme, I think it reasonable to say that the service is well worth maintaining, but after broadcast, it is also necessary to consider the importance to an average person who has perhaps an average income, of more services, even at the cost of a considerable amount of money.

Indeed, nothing like the facilities which are reported, in addition to the radio, are available to gramophone, and they have been given a considerable part of the award, the company having been of service in introducing public address systems through the medium of our own transmissions.



JACOBS
BISCUITS

ROBEY ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT. FOR EAST AFRICAN INDUSTRIES

ROBEY'S Self-Boiling Testing Plant is acknowledged the most efficient on the market, and the same high standard is maintained throughout the extensive range of engineering tools for use in East Africa. The Robey organization is able to undertake the complete equipment of factories and mines, including whatever type of engine is best suited to local conditions. Enquiries of any nature or magnitude are cordially invited.

STEAM FACTORY EQUIPMENT
OIL ENGINES - STEAM ENGINES - WINDING ENGINES
JELLS AND VALVES
STEAM WAGONS & TRACTORS
RAILWAY - TRACK & WAGONS
IRON MAKING MACHINERY
ROAD ROLLERS, ETC.

ROBEY.

OF LINCOLN.

ROBEY & CO., LTD., GLOBE WORKS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

LONDON OFFICE, 54 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

General Agents, Lincoln Engineering Co. Ltd.; A.G.C. M. Bentley & Sons.

General Agents, DALGETY & CO., LTD., NAIROBI, MOMBASA & ENDERBEE.

Spares parts stocked.

MECHANICAL DRYING OF SISAL FIBRE

Old and New Methods Contrasted

Specially written for East Africa.

By a SISAL ENGINEER.

In sisal engineering, the term "mechanical drying" may be taken to mean the removal of moisture from sisal fibre by means other than the sun. The main principle upon which the mechanical drier operates is as follows:

In drying, the sisal fibre is loaded with approximately 3 lb./lb. moisture per lb. of fibre. A large proportion of this moisture is removed prior to drying by passing the fibre through a squeezing press consisting of a pair of rollers working at approximately 40 feet per minute and applying under pressure of 5 tons per square inch. This squeezing reduces the moisture content so that only 1 lb. of moisture remains per evaporated pound of fibre.

The fibre is then laid on the drying machine lattice and trays are automatically thrust into the machine during which the drying is effected by the constant circulation of a large volume of air at a temperature approximately 10° F. The air as it circulates passes over steam-heated coils at a pressure of 50 lb./per square inch. At each circulation a small quantity of moisture-laden air at 5% relative humidity is discharged and is replaced by dry air of a relative humidity of 1%, the air being maintained continuously at a temperature and humidity suitable for drying the fibre down to its hydroscopic moisture content. The substrate is driven by means of a variable speed gear which enables the speed of the drying to be controlled as desired; a further form of control is by regulating the steam pressure on the heating coils.

The normal speed at which the machine is run carries the fibre through approximately 20 minutes, and the trays are capable of holding 800 lb. of dry fibre per hour maximum rate. The water required for the machine is 150 g.p.s. and is obtained by condensation in the region of 80% of the steam of dry fibre.

The steam for heating the coils can be generated from wood, holes and poles or oil. When burning wood fuel about 3 lbs. of steam can be raised per lb. of fuel, if holes and poles are used it has been ascertained that 40 lbs. of steam can be raised from 1 hole and pole, with an added benefit of 1 lb. of steam will be raised per lb. of holes and poles obtained from dry fibre. For example approximately 50 lbs. of wood fuel, or 15 lbs. of holes and poles will suffice fuel oil.

Comparative Mechanical Drying

Another advantage to be derived from mechanical drying as compared with sun-drying is as follows:

(1) Considerable reduction in time of drying.
(2) Considerable reduction in cost of labour and bracing.

(3) The dried fibre is lighter.
(4) The fibre is more stable.
(5) The fibre is more uniform.
(6) The fibre is more durable.
(7) The fibre is more resistant to the action of the fibres to which it is subjected.
(8) The fibre is more hygienic.

(9) Increased selling value.
Some of the above claims are supported by the following figures:



Some early claims of the construction was held in the opinion that in East Africa better results were gathered by sun-drying. The mechanical drier is an example of the new and superior to all previous ones in the high-grade market, and it was therefore the opinion that the claims were in favour of mechanical drying were in practice fully substantiated. The general summary on the above said claims are as follows:

(1) Reduction of cost of labour. Labouring cost will be reduced considerably, but the many factors can indicate this leading that it is impossible to say whether.

(2) Considerable reduction in time of sun-drying and brushing. Under the present methods of sun-drying a certain length of time is always required for drying. An estimate of 10 days would be the time required for a 100 ft. long field of sisal to be dried.

(3) Reduced heat. The heat loss is reduced to a great extent by the use of steam coils which require very little fuel. The heat loss is also reduced by the use of steam which leaves very little moisture in the air which contains most of the hydroscopic moisture. The heat loss is less than the heat loss of sun-drying, and the use of steam is a saving of fuel, light and poles.

No Twisting of the Fibre

Another advantage of the mechanical drier is that the fibre is not twisted. The fibre is dried in a straight line, and the fibre is not twisted.

The fibre is dried in a straight line, and by the use of steam coils the fibre is dried in a straight line. The fibre is dried in a straight line, and by the use of steam coils the fibre is dried in a straight line.

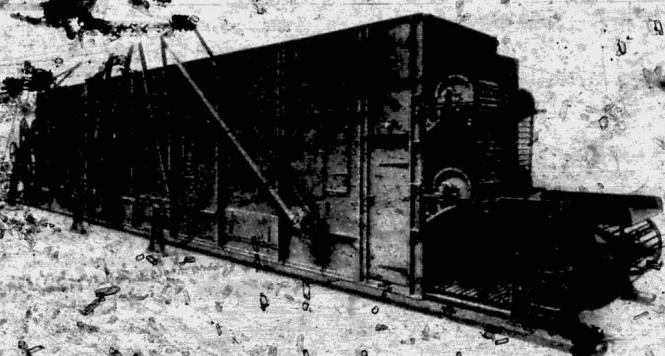
The fibre is dried in a straight line, and by the use of steam coils the fibre is dried in a straight line.

The fibre is dried in a straight line, and by the use of steam coils the fibre is dried in a straight line.

The fibre is dried in a straight line, and by the use of steam coils the fibre is dried in a straight line.

The fibre is dried in a straight line, and by the use of steam coils the fibre is dried in a straight line.

MECHANICAL DRYING PLANT FOR SISAL FIBRE



Effects a considerable reduction in factory costs.

Fibre dried by this method is whiter in colour than sun-dried fibre, brighter and neater in appearance, softer to handle, and free from roughed ends.

Apply for further particulars to

PETRIE & McNAUGHEY Ltd.

St. George's Ironworks, ROCHDALE, ENGLAND

Graphic Art Co., Ltd., London, U.K.

Tell your friends you saw it in "East Africa".

and afford other large-scale inquiries as to when it will become available to the market. The present limited supply of mechanical dried fibre is, I understand, taken privately, and the tests have proved it far superior to the standard fibre.

Comparative Costs.

Cost production costs very so widely on various estates, or even on the same estate under different managements that to give any standard figures on the cost of producing the fibre is out of the question; for by some the fibre would be considered too high and by others too low. I have, however, prepared the following average figures as a fair example of the cost of sun-drying and brash drying versus mechanical drying for an estate producing 1,000 tons per annum.

Cost Production of Sun-dried and Brash-dried Sisal Fibre.

Labour of cutting, cleaning, and

Squeezing collecting, carrying in brush state,

brushing, grading, and packing

Plant: Depreciation rates on £2,000 (the capital value of brashening plant)

Maintenance of plant

Maintenance of drying-ground

Powers

Loss of fibre from drying-ground

Collected from drying-ground and sold as tow—losses due to deterioration

A loss of 10% on the fibre collected

100 sold in bales in weight of 100 ton

allowing for discoloration of fibre in rainy weather, causing a reduction in the price per ton

Cost Production of Mechanical Dried Sisal Fibre.

Labour: Drying, grading, and packing

Plant: Depreciation rates on the capital value of drying plant

Maintenance of plant

Powers

Loss of fibre: In heating after

as low as £10 per ton reduced

Fibre: An estimated saving of 10% per ton due to the bales being smaller owing to the fibre being dried down to its hygroscopic moisture content

Cost per ton of fibre.

Sisal Fibre: Mechanical Drying versus Mechanical Drying

Labour: Drying, grading, and packing

Plant: Depreciation rates on the capital value of drying plant

Maintenance of plant

Powers

Loss of fibre: The savings referred to in the previous section

allowing for a saving of 10% per ton for an estate producing 1,000 tons per annum, and saving 10% on the factory

What Demonstration has Proved.

The results of the demonstration on the sisal estate definitely proved that the mechanical drier was capable of producing dry fibre unequalled in colour and appearance except by lava fibre. The capacity of the drier was equal to the delivery of the dectoctorate equivalent approximately to three tons of dry fibre per ten hours. Insulation of drier to prevent radiation will increase the drying capacity to approximately four tons of dry fibre per ten hours if required, and I am of opinion that a drier capable of producing between 6 and 7 tons per ten hours would meet with the general approval of sisal manufacturers. It is essential that the drier should be capable of drying at the peak load during new dectoctorates, which is in the region of five tons per ten hours. The great fire above-mentioned caused a check, but if necessary and expeditious, are now being carried out to this effect. The drier is subjected to a spray of water and ordinary bleaching powder used at a strength of 5% N just before N enters the second pair of squeezing rollers (as two sets of squeezing rollers were required if the fibre has to be bleached). It has been estimated that 10 lb. of bleaching powder and 200 gallons of water would be required to get satisfactory results. Too much emphasis need not be laid on this green stage, for after careful consideration of all data I am of the opinion that it does not call for any special treatment by chemicals. Tests upon the waste chamber to eliminate this defect and careful readjustment of the dectoctorate, an increase in the volume of water in the drums with the foot speed per minute of the rollers increased—one of these factors or a combination of all three will remove the whole of the salt cake layer and thus leave the clean fibre without any greening.

The use of oil fuel for heating the air in the drier possesses all the advantages of convenience, cleanliness, easy control, thus saving an absence of dirt and dust, no times of good and bad weather for heat and a marked economy in capital outlay. Of course, suction gas produced from sisal waste is equally good for heating the air, but it can only be produced without extra labour and an considerable capital outlay in plant and apparatus. However, it would draw the attention of manufacturers to the possibility of drying sisal fibre without artificial heat, i.e., by the ambient air under suitable mechanical control.

The Importance of Moisture Content.

The most important point to consider regarding sisal fibre is its hygroscopicity or moisture content, which is not a matter of chance, but definite equilibrium between the concentration of the water in the fibre and that in the ambient air.

Two factors control the drying of sisal fibre:



the humidity and the temperature of the ambient air. The amount of water vapour in the atmosphere is a fixed and definite quantity, under any given conditions. At every temperature there is a maximum amount of water vapour which the air can hold per cubic foot, and any increase at once leads to condensation and deposition in the form of water particles. A bank of sisal left in contact with the air will dry off to a definite moisture content no matter how long it so remains. In other words, equilibrium conditions are reached, and will persist so long as the temperature and humidity of the air remain unchanged.

Having studied the temperatures and relative humidity of the ambient air in East Africa, and having ascertained the time most suitable for drying the fibre by the ambient air is when the temperature is 75° F. and the relative humidity is 60%, and as these set conditions are only recorded once or twice a year, so much attention should not be given to them, although it is essential that a drier should be designed to cope with them.

Assuming that the ambient air or atmosphere in East Africa is a constant factor at 75° F. and 60% relative humidity, and that the fibre is loaded with 100% moisture per cubic foot, and further that the maximum amount of moisture to be evaporated per hour will not exceed 1.0 lb., this allows for a drier to deliver six tons of wet fibre per ton hours. Then six tons, or approximately 1,000 lbs. of moisture must be evaporated per hour, the quantity of air required to absorb this moisture can be derived by suitable tests through the fibre, the 100 feet per minute passed, and the feet per minute travelled, determined beforehand from the given relative humidity, as the amount of moisture absorbed by 1 cubic foot of air at 75° F. is a set factor.

REDUCED COST OF PRODUCTION

It is the opinion that a mechanical drier can be designed on the lines suggested and at a figure within easy reach of all sisal growers, and if present indications hold good, the drying of sisal fibre by the ambient air must inevitably come into practice, with a further marked reduction in the production cost per ton of fibre. A close and comprehensive consideration of mechanical drying versus sun-drying shows clearly that the former will effect a great revolution in the production of sisal fibre in East Africa. The fact that even under the present primitive methods of production sisal is holding its own is a remarkable guarantee of its future prospects; under modern mechanical methods of production sisal will return larger profits in the near future.

This Review is based on extensive sisal engineering practice and research. The author having come from so many sources, the detailed acknowledgment is impossible.

FRANCIS THEARSTON, LTD.

DON, CREWE, BRISTOL



LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK, WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES

FOR SISAL, COTTON, SUGAR, ESTATES.

Head Office: 60, TUFTON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.
Kenya Agents: DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD., NAIROBI.

Brook, Buttell & Co., Ltd.
Import & Export Merchants.

London.

London,
Agents of

EAST AFRICA

THE HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED 1874.

CHESTER

ENGLAND

London Offices: 39, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1.

MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS BALING PLANTS
FOR COTTON, SISAL, JUTE, ETC.

Specialists in High-Speed Revolving Presses for making Cotton Bales of 400 to 800 lb. weight and any required density.

Hydraulic pressing plants have been supplied with capacities ranging from 10 to 60 Bales per hour.

Specially designed Sisal Presses, hydraulically operated, for making 4 cwt. Bales, with 4 ft. 6 in. box to allow Sisal to be put in without doubling. Finished Bales 60 cwt. to the ton. Supplied to Sugar Estates, Hare Craven Estates, Kakazi, Misfu Estates, and Swift Rutherford, Punda Milia, etc.



ALL HIGH-SPEED
PRESSES FITTED
WITH AUTOMATIC
APPLIANCES FOR
PREVENTING
DAMAGE



MEAT RATIONS Ltd.

Registered in Tanganyika Territory

Manufacturers of all Meat Products:

Beef, Pure Beef Dripping

Feeding Meat, Meat and Bone

Fertiliser, Marrow Fat

Pickled, Preserved, Chilled and Frozen Beef
for dispatch by rail and steamer to

KENYA, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, ZANZIBAR
and the BELGIAN CONGO.

Meat Rations and Cooking Fat for Native
Labour on Mines, Estates and Institutions
very reduced rates.

MEAT RATIONS Ltd., P.O. Box 8, Mombasa, Tanganyika.

COLLECTIONS OF A MEMORABLE SAFARI

Aids, Curios, Serengeti Plain

Poulet-Wetherley

I proposed a march across the Serengeti Plain to Arusha was strongly opposed—this was in 1913 by the German Provincial Commissioner at Mwanza, Mr. Lohmann. The Washashai were absolutely worthless. They would not come to a day's work from Ikoma and you can die of thirst in them I cannot keep them from deserting me on the spot. At this season the Serengetis practically waterless, only the Massai and Warereb have the water hole. Yes you will die and all that is terrible with their government.

After many days, arduous I had my way, another having seen the signs of danger we took Lake Sebiti and I made my way I left Mwanza on 24th day.

When I reached Iloma with the furthest German support, the officer in charge begged me to abandon my mad idea, but I made for a wild camp of mine in the infinitely wooded park beyond the Serengeti, on the 25th day at the edge of the Serengeti about three days' march from the fort. The lions, however, were too numerous to suit the Washashai porters and I delayed at Iloma, so one night the tally-ho drivers were stranded with Brinya, a young lion cub, bear cub, and a small Mwanza youngster. Brinya, and me, left the latter back to Mwanza. I was left with the small of the two—a score of about fourteen years old and a goodly coat and general factrumus.

The only self-sacrifice to the camp was the silk mace which was woven like marlins over a twisted hair rotten egg; when used to make tea the addition of a little sugar or lime-juice made it pass over the tongue just as did the water off the back of a snake. I still have a length of it, and it is the home for an ant's nest as the creatures have been three months and not have it done. The raving may have been caused by the quantities of lime-stone in the bed of the river, but I do not remember any on the lake.

Lions and Leopards

Before Brinya and the Washashai left I had the luck to shoot a lioness—one male and two females—two females—one early morning and my favorites as they emerged from the other, from the ravings without a couple of yards of the camp. They had semi-darkness, a little light and the whole voice as well as I knew how to use caused to call them. I followed as best I could and between before they saw me, was a shot and between the two used a single barreled gun, the same as used by W. W. Greer, and loaded same and soft-nosed bullets, and have the best record ever seen in Africa. I saw a lioness on the ground, marksmanship was required, took a shot and the thirty yards, a longish glass shot, and edge of the ravine disappeared. A bit guesswork as I could only see the top of the hills, but as I could only see the top of the hills, but as I was lucky, I got her looking towards the camp for the first time of her frame, and the bones I faced her only twenty yards away. I could see the shape of her head above the crest, I fired, and the lioness ran immediately and shot her in the heart, a shot of course.

There was no blood and the bullet hit pure flesh, and was according the rules, thick in fat, and I could see only the skin and the bone, we used the gun of course.

and I had shot through the heart, for I had thought that she not been killed outright would certainly have got me. There when proceeding to the spot I all but fainted. After which I really missed going to the music concerts and almost wished I had not shot the lion.

What they *toto* and I kept house awaiting Brinya's return nothing disturbed our peaceful existence excepting that one dark night a leopard growled sharply, ran up against the "fly" (I had left the door of Mwanza.)

Short of Provisions.

I was short of provisions and knew that the lack of sugar affected me in innumerable ways. It became a perfectly insatiable appetite and causing me to wolf three meals a day (in normal times I never took more than two). The sole trade of me, I am up with a little Native boy, yet I could not walk a hundred yards without being obliged to rest. I seemed to have no energy or strength but otherwise was in perfect health. I thought of sugar and sweetened milk all day long and even dreamed of that.

One lovely afternoon three months later, whilst I was making a water-color sketch of the camp as it stood at the moment, I wrote down I heard voices in the woods round, saw Brinya and the staff who were accompanying him leading a string of porters with boxes of provisions which meant farewell to Banja camp. I confess that I made a bee line for the box containing the comestible milk and simply got it over in one.

With the arrival of previous fresh supplies I was ever to an invariable parasite, but could not delay my departure and risk running short again, so on the returning trip I took a side route to the town of Begonia along the ravine porters. A week or two later twelve additional porters arrived after the worst of tempests and in absolute strength to a start the tall town where the information at once was that we should all die of thirst or starvation. The Commandant said in his letter that he could not be sending only a sentinel, and that as far as the soldiers, which he promised would not be far, he was certain they could not find the mouth they could? Up to a point he was right, I added that I could succeed in getting through the faces the Massai country which he considered impossible in the extreme. He would hardly stick me as far as Arusha as I would be in position of a towering bank of class.

Trouble with porters.

Trouble! There was no end to it. I could have made light of the loads, which all porters carried each day, but the grunting pig was incessant as he collected well-couried parrots in which to carry over in an emergency, but no parrot was for them to fly after, a mere chance of death from the heat and the weight of their loads. I could not get rid of them, and demanded that I was to pay for the next pack-horse and every time I came to pay for them, I found them gone. Often they would go start in the sun, was well up though whether they got it or not I knew for I had not had a march before, and the weather of course whether there was a shower, to be sure. Some simply lay down in the shade and would not move, and I had to pay for them. When I got the direction and that was all right, I had to wait at a great distance to meet a wild bull who was on the road, and when I got him I paid him what I could.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL MERCHANTS & AGENTS

SHIPPING

Agents BRITISH INDIA and PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.
Passages and Freight to any part of the World.

INSURANCE

MARINE, LIFE, MOTOR, LIFE, and all other classes
of Insurance undertaken.

PETROL & OILS

Agents SHELL COMPANY OF EAST AFRICA LTD.
Shell, Smith, Lubricants and Kerosene.

EXPORT AGENTS

All Branches Export Agency work at lowest rates.

CLEARING & FORWARDING

Efficiently and cheaply executed.
Passengers met on arrival and baggage cleared.

PRODUCE

All classes of Produce purchased for cash.

IMPORTS

Large stocks of all goods held.

TIMBER & BUILDING MATERIALS

Large stocks all sizes.

COAL

Stocks held Wharf Screened Steam Coal.

LAND & ESTATE AGENTS

A large number of Estates for disposal always on our
Registers.
We manage and act as Agents for Securities to
Estates.

General Managers THE AFRICAN WHARFAGE COMPANY LTD.
Wharfingers, Stevedores THE AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL
ENGINEERING CO LTD.

Agents LLOYDS, and REUTER LTD.

KILINDINI, MOMBASA

and at Nairobi, Kampala, Lamu, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam and Lindi.

With some difficulty, what was of inestimable value in getting the services of a young Masai about fifteen years old, he could act as guide to us.

The burden of direction was now off my shoulders, for the Masai would know where we must direct our steps. After a short rest we made an early start, our guide declaring that we might find water by digging in any told us had later on, but that it was a long way off. It was all true, however, that since the arrival of the sun the sweltering heat had completely regained my strength and energy and was as fit as the proverbial hellebore as hard as nails. We did, however, find the old riverbed after 1 p.m., and then only found that no water was to be obtained, so after much unsuccessful digging in all directions, decided to stop for an hour and then push on, as I put it off till the morning I felt certain my porters would be as impatient and as hot as we were.

My Carriers Strike

I was away on the march, making for Lake Natron, which, according to my guide, was about half way off. He was, as usual. Early this morning we got properly entangled in very thick leafless bush, as the sun climbed the heat became torrid there, except a patch of shade for a break of air. To my master's wonder, the guide, who had led himself into a trap, and admitted doubt whether we were on our road.

In this slight struggle my old gentleman informed me that they had got into a trap because when they retired a short distance, sending word that they were discussing the advisability of continuing their journey, and that he would communicate his decision in due course. My guide suggested shooting "Scampe" (*Acacia xanthophloea*) which, knowing it to be helpless, was the most of it. The situation really advised giving me a very friendly fire as a warning to those who knew the serengeti and who had a trap prepared there. For a full salvo is needed to cross the serengeti during the dry season. Here we were trying to do it.

After a short time, having been summoned by the guides, returned with a grain of his usual self. "I am sorry," he said, coming on the side of the mount, "but I have come to the bush and made the best of the best. I am sorry, overlooking the safety of the master, possibly to have led us to me." I was a never so glad to see him, and his patches of comb black hair, though not quite so fine as before, were still good.

A Surprising Law Attraction

At the foot of the mountain we gained a small stream of melt water, which, falling, scattered in the sand, took its course in the winter's course. In the space of a few days, but the size of a rainbow, came to the mountain, but the size of rainbow was small. A thin stream of melt water from my bags and the Masai to S.A. and the W. had a different content. What a surprise to see the water, which was so mattered, suddenly change to a rainbow. What a glow of color! How bright! How well it became the contrast between the great saddle and face of the mountain. It must be extremely easy to walk across it, as far as I have ever walked, but from my position as a man of narrow gauge, and from the fact that I am a little and very supine, the world marks with wonder at the other with Magedi, the world would be in a state of continual regeneration, come the day when reflected rays of sunlight will make the earth more or less dead the simple way.

Approaching the volcano, we passed at the southern end of Lake Natron, which contains water which bore evidence of the salt water, showing interruptions and continuous salt precipitations, and the pressures extending for miles or more in every direction, a depth of a hundred yards.

Passing over the south down-slope of Olonyo Lengai, of which we had no sight for some days before reaching it, we came to the thickly wooded slopes of Olonyo and camped for the night by a delightful little stream. On the way we passed some of the quadrangular, open holes, and the lake of Kitumbi, the nearest Volcano to the soda lake, was some extraordinary perfectly rounded domes covered with green grass. They may have been from twenty to thirty feet high, but from water, I was possibly a mile and a half away, my estimate may be very much out. Anyhow, they were a complete mystery to me, as I had never seen anything like them before. They resembled cinder cones instead of snow.

Olonyo Lengai.

On sight Olonyo Lengai for the first time of the day, a German actually volunteered a bit of information. That, he said, pointing to the mountain, "is Kilimanjaro!" I do not think—although I may be greatly mistaken—that from the base to the summit (not from sea-level) Olonyo Lengai is more than 3,000 feet. But appearances are deceptive. Lake Natron, instance, Meru, which does not look its height and Kilimanjaro, which certainly looked to me a good deal short of 19,000 feet as regards elevation, Lengai, it did not seem anything like the height of Vesuvius, which is only 4,500 feet.

Some time after passing Olonyo we arrived at the foot of what looked like a segment of the great bulk of lava volcano, which may possibly be a continuation of what appear to be crater walls near Olonyo Lengai, which latter, it is not highly improbable, may at one time have been thrown up together with Olonyo Lengai, so that the latter is probably the Ceremasi within the crater of the great volcano. Occasionally we crossed broad shallow washings streams coming from the direction of the crater walls as I suppose can be seen in Olonyo Lengai. The German thinks it is not possible to tell all the part was marked "S" and "S" and "S" to me it always means, and was still be a subject of ascertaining whether the same is indeed so, as perched high up hills does not seem to be.

A Strange Mountain.

Olonyo Lengai, our door neighbor, is used by my Masai guide, Chato, to Lengai, which is the name, on account of the extraordinarily eroded appearance of its slopes. I doubt if another mountain like it is to be found anywhere. From summit to base are straight traces, on either side of which is a fence. These, like a stalk from the summit like the ribs of an open umbrella. There is nothing for which I can compare them, except perhaps corrugated iron with extremely broad ridges and indentations, allow were they to be ten feet tall, I could easily cross, not lava flows. Had I had a decent lot of rope, I could have bound each volcano and selected each of the little craters seat to a mouthful of plants and on the mountain sides, and the same ramifications, and the same fence, and the same stones, and the same trees in the same places. Having passed the house-like mounds little stone walls, where I bought a few onions for myself, and the same stone walls, camped for the foot of the ridge, a hill composed largely of these boulders,

from which a great heat radiated, but a hill spread its tree canopy around shade. Here I reluctantly bade all the world adieu and so, as he declined to escort me, I made my camp as an honored guest until we left.

Walking half way up the low range I called on a party of cinematographers, who were camped close to a most beautiful series of little waterfalls and cascades, but picturesque though the camp was I did not consider it exact a sanatorium on account of the continual beats radiating from the rocks at night.

Among South African Dutch Settlers.

Leaving them, we wandered on top within a few miles of Arusha and camped on the windy, sandy evening near the top of a new range of hills lying across our path. There was no moon and it was very unpleasant. My compass, a small compass, was disappointed since leaving Cape Town. We had had bad service in this, and I had been able to take latitude, but with sand south stars were very much over the horizon on the long and steep descent. Taking tripod prismatic compasses, setting them every hour, and day, march, I could never get a person compass, and dividing the result by the number of bearings taken, gave me my approximate direction, and where this lay on the line of latitude, I had roughly the position of my night's camp. On reaching Arusha I was exceedingly surprised to find that I was not far out, and although the result would probably not have given a sure or unerring joy, it was good enough for my purpose.

Arriving next morning at a good-sized stream with steep banks, I decided to camp for a couple of days before entering the township, as I was not a liker on sampling town life, knew that I should have enough to pass there later on. While there many Boers, and their wives and families visited us, all bringing presents, and I was glad to say that they came back, many even to camp, in addition to which several ladies presented us with bunches of violettes and other flowers.

It was great fun to be told by an old Boer that bearing an old English officer was camped there, they had come to greet him in the hope that he bore no grudge against him because of the Boer War. They objected strongly to German rule and hoped that one day this part of Africa would belong to England, indicating that if necessary they would gladly fight on our side, but I took it all as a form of diplomatic politeness.

The chief pleasure seemed to be that the Germans objected to their shooting big game, or four legs in the same line, and they always shot elephants. The old boy found exceedingly terrible the condition of the sick of stones, not suitable for growing them peach trees. The yellow variety from which they make their brandy. One old Boer said he could dig down a hundred feet and find a stone. The nests of our avian friends were like iron stones, and when broken, he said, the British Government would supply them.

Memory of Arusha.

An added affliction will be the inaccustomed heat. Two weeks later I hardened myself to the heat by a short walk from the station to a simple hotel, and in the whole course of the stay, except after a brief respite, finding that the thermometer was about during the day, and about 70° at night. I slept in Arusha, however, and as the weather deteriorated me from the two first a week, his family and I started for the continent again. My life of contemplation

succeded to a degree, a soft dream, mixture of the loss he must have suffered through the War.

The residents of the township declared that I was the last Englishman to go through by that route from Arusha, but they may have been mistaken. I claim nothing on that score. After all, it is not been for my porters, it might have been a most interesting and enjoyable walk, but to me it was a rather sad time, for I was looking behind the life I loved.

When I paid off my Washash the two Mwanza totas chose to return with them, but Banja, as I knew he would, refused to part from me, while and I remained together.

The tent fly was open back and front at Arusha, and one night, just as I was falling into sleep, I felt something touch my cheek, and saw it was a mouse. I thought, and did not worry, a moment or two later I felt that a spring-like

mouse, a Nasai bending over me. My head was against a low line of boxes across the back of the fly, but he was already crouching in a cordon sprint. He had evidently been roaming under my pillow for what he could find. Next morning my washash was gone, but was found about fifty yards away, the only thing stolen being the small insulating plate on the lid.

The German commandant at the *boma*, on whom I relied, I had a fair knowledge of English, so we chatted this over. We were both very anxious about political over the sunset of the day, the snowy summit of Kilimanjaro as seen from the Taveta. During our conversation I suddenly said, "You have made a great Reserve just here. I hope to shoot some day and so closed it to me." "Not at all," he replied. "We know you by reputation that you are a sportsman and not game slaughter. You are welcome in the Reserve as often as you like." Which was extremely nice of him, though I would not care to take advantage of his permission.

Delightful Settlement.

Arusha appeared to me a Mecca for all weary travelers, a land of rest, and I envied and pitied those who are lucky enough to lie there. Delightfully situated, with an abundance of good water, and a climate such that will grow anything, except the petroses, which, though, trees which a tropical climate can grow, are now within reach of the cold, and which would be reasonably comfortable. It is a better African paradise.

However the local Natives are good workers, but I am not proud of myself, though, of course, the fine-blooded Masai seem about. A perfect specimen of the real article stood leaning on his spear looking at me for a day, as though sizing me up. To hear him I asked, "Want to join my safari?" "Yes, but you carry a load." He does himself up in his full foliage and thoughtfully.

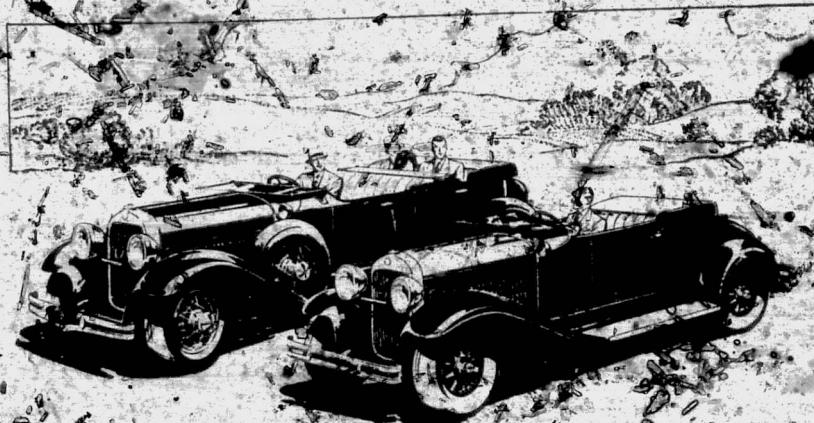
I was about to send him away, the picture of intentness.

I had the day previous to my regretful departure from Arusha, and all I can say is not be pleased with the Masai, but, but I will risk his displeasure, and asked the amanuensis my servant to bring me a board, having a sharp knife and a piece of leather. I then told him I have had a hard day, and have to shave, and that I have forgotten my razor. So he brought me a straight razor. I have not

been to South Africa, but I have heard that South Africa has more than a few good straight razors.

EAST AFRICA

Those who KNOW values ACCLAIM the Greater HUDSON and ESSEX the Challenger



MOTORISTS have acclaimed Essex the Challenger and the Greater Hudson the outstanding values in all motordom. In both cars they have found challenging performance, surprising dependability and economy. They have unique beauty, ease of control, roominess and luxurious appointments.

This surprising popularity is world-wide. Hudson-Essex dealers

are enjoying the most successful year in all the 21 years of Hudson-Essex history. There may be a leadership still available in your locality. Ask the nearest Hudson-Essex distributor, post or cable the factory direct for full details.

HUDSON MOTOR CO., LTD.

111, 113 & 115 JAGUAR

Address: KENYA CAR

CARR, LAWSON & CO. LTD.
SIXTH AVENUE NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY



Buy only advertised goods. Buy quality cars and advertising.

EAST AFRICA

JULY 4, 1929

Established 1825

General Ltd. Agents KARIMJEE

KARIMJEE JIVANJEE AND CO.

Head Office: ZANZIBAR P.O. BOX No. 91

Busha, MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM, SINGAPUR, MIKELENT

General Exporters, Importers, Shipping,
Insurance and Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS AND MANAGING AGENTS FOR

The Alavi Sisal
Estates
(Mark "Soga")

The Fatemi Sisal
Estate
(Mark "Klunga")

The Gama Sisal
Estates
(Mark "Gambi")

The Hassan Sisal
Estates
(Mark "Mahamya")

The Ngomeni Sisal
Estate
(Mark "Tayab")

The Mikindini Sisal
Estates
(Mark "Bembu")

The Matwara Sisal
Estate

The Khamativi Sisal
Estate
(Mark "Khamativi")

The Marumby Sisal
Estate

ALSO OWNERS OF COFFEE, KAPOK,
RUBBER AND COCONUT ESTATES.

IMPORTERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
MERCHANDISE FROM ALL PARTS OF
THE WORLD

Cotton Goods, Building Materials, Hardware, Agricultural Implements,
Motor Cars and Trucks, Roskopf, Genuine Rubber, Matches, Primus
Stoves, Oils, Paints, Chemicals, etc.

You haven't read all the News till you've read the Advertisements.

A SETTLER IN THE IRINGA DISTRICT.

Facing Handicaps and Difficulties.

especially suitable for East Africa.

By Brigadier-General Harry Barnard, M.C., D.S.O.

18 November 1919.—Arrived in Tanganyika Territory by train, a circuitous route through gorges, scenes with wonderful views, game, which in places became so common as hardly to attract notice.

Dodoma Town is comfortably built, the time Iringa is reached "the best of an English summer" is revealed in all its pleasing freshness. The township, in which there is the whole administration staff of the Province of Iringa, has a hotel.

I had come to take up a pastoral lease, and had failed to have my name put down on the previous June 1st, as one's name down, summons means that in course subject to the Government finding it did not injure Native rights, the lease comes into action, and I had naturally neglected to do after all this lapse of time the action would soon be noticed. But I found that there was no lease between the supposed acreage and the amount Government would grant; for it was under 5,000 acres it would not be permitted, only by accident did I discover that the sum was of that amount, and for £3,800 per annum.

I suppose that there would be no further trouble, but in this I was mistaken, for I was informed that the whole Province had been closed. Local officials were very good and sympathetic and eventually, after some trouble and expense, which I had to put this man and two others who were put up for sale.

New Farms are Auctioned.

It is a point of honour amongst settlers, who are principally Germans and English, not to bid against each other at these auctions, but there is always a little nervousness lest Indians should join in. Such competition has not actually occurred in Iringa, though attempts and intentions have been wanting. Land is difficult and costly, the maximum rate for pasture lease of ten shillings per acre per year for a ninety-nine year lease, subject to numerous restrictions.

Most of the farms are suited to general farming, and for them to cover a shilling has been paid, and for those to cover a shilling has been paid. This latter sum capitalised amounts to 50 sh. an acre, plus a great many liabilities—presumably framed by some strong Socialists—designed to increase the value of Government property and to retain for the last vestige control by the Colonial Office through its Governor. For instance, if a railway is built within sixty miles of your property, your rent can be raised to whatever the Government thinks fit, you cannot part with your lease without permission, if you have a holding of 300 acres, you must put up modern buildings of the value of £1000, with a five-year lease, without a host of other restrictions.

The farm I took was a most delightful place, like a place studded all over with trees, and I discovered that although the soil was not greatest possibilities lies in the valley. Wheat, tobacco, barley, maize, beans, pumpkins, trees, etc., all grow well, and in the absence of any irrigation, I have practically created the Central Line, the only irrigation in that district.

There is a flourishing school at Ugea, and farmers



INDIAN TRADE IN THE IRINGA DISTRICT.

are producing for the fair type of pig. But the main crops, tobacco, coffee and tea are the ones which will stand the transport, and the former has been a great disappointment. The Southern Highlands stand the best, and are the best farming, but this is already being taken up, and is let. If I may, further south, I am interested in stock and trying goats sheep.

Labour and the Cost of Living.

Labour is a great problem, and has not satisfactory, largely owing to the fact there is no administration system and there is no practical way in which casual labour offers itself for employment. I am afraid Government is almost entirely to blame for this state of affairs and that they will never do anything to rectify until they are suddenly forced to use forced labour. The moment the most vulgar meanness on the same terms as other Europeans they will see the necessity of amending the labour laws.

At present boys turn up, take a month's ticket, receive £1000 money (say, 6 sh.) and can desert the next day. No one can be sure for the administrative officer is probably fifteen miles away, despatched to non-cognisance of the spot, and in such cases the Native authorities are not of the slightest use. In spite of these drawbacks many of us are anxious to remain in this delightful country, only we get some sensible land at land prices and a railway. We all feel that these vast open spaces utilised by no one cannot for ever be closed to Europeans, especially to Englishmen, we did so much to win for the Empire.

All machinery and groceries are very expensive, but good-sized chickens cost 50 cents (far), and eggs are five-a-penny. For six months in the year milk is £1.00 a quart, and beef which is in demand sells at 10/- a pound, the bad beef is obviously cut and here imported all kinds of English vegetables with great success, though the cold months of fine and frosty weather, to be guarded against, make frost a highway killer, but just sufficient to kill growing vegetables at this time of year. In general the weather is pleasant in the evenings.

The Settlement not Encouraged.

It is nearly twelve years since the opening of the railway south, West and north East, and the State of this Territory is far behind by and standards. There is no any real approach to the south, and the road must take many years to complete. I should like to inquire directly on the part of the Government of East and West, what interest does the only ten thousand acre model type of settlement have? No education scheme will supply the answer.

A good snapshot— every time!

If you are a photographer it will interest you to know that more pictures are taken on "Kodak" Film than on any other film in the world. This is because amateur photographers have learned from experience that they can rely upon "Kodak" Film in all climates and in all weathers. They rely upon its uniformity, its speed, and its keeping quality and also upon its wonderful latitude. And "Kodak" Film is the most important of all, as it makes a generous allowance for errors of exposure. You get a good picture every time on "Kodak" Film, because whatever aperture may be used, the latitude of the film will correct it. "Kodak" Film is known

"The dependable film
in the yellow jacket"



Ask your dealer
for "Kodak" Film.

KODAK EAST AFRICA LIMITED

7th House, Nairobi

There is an undoubted feeling amongst the officers that the Government is most reluctant to encourage European settlement, but while suggesting that this is not a white man's country—which statement no resident conversant with the highlands will support—some small concessions are gradually given to a sop to public opinion. Without some help and sympathy from the public at Home the many difficulties put in the way will undoubtedly result in discouraging settlers.

The Hikima Vombe Commission, for example, never even visited this part of the country, though it contains the largest area suitable for Europeans in East Africa and over vast areas is almost uninhabited; my 5,000 acres was taken up without a single claim for the grazing of an ox, let alone displacing one of the nomad Natives who move every few years from place to place. Thus there is no question of dispossessing Natives of their land.

A great point has been made that this is not a country in which the white man can work. My experience is the exact contrary for the highlands, in which I have spent nearly two years, have given me the best climate I have ever lived in, and horses and dogs, two animals which mean so much to many Englishmen, are here. Moreover many Europeans here are working far harder than they would at home, and by that standard I mean manual labour.

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA

Government Statement on the Subject.

In the session of the Tanganyika Congress of 1925, held at the end of last year, it was resolved:

That this Congress is of the opinion that the methods now adopted by Government to attract settlement in this Territory are insufficient and unsatisfactory, and urges the immediate formation of a Land Settlement Board, on which non-official residents of the Colony should be included. The Congress is of the opinion that such a Board or Department should be entirely a separate entity and in no way under the control of the Economic Department.

The Government's reply, which has now been communicated to the Congress, for publication states:

The policy of the Government is to sell land which is apparently suitable and available to a number known to the Congress as recommended by the Closer Union Commission, i.e., after survey by a senior Administrative Officer and an Agricultural Officer, another to advertise for sale on leasehold after it has been broken up into suitable blocks as advised by the Agricultural Department. The Government then recommends any applicant not in the country himself to come and see the land and to fit himself with the local conditions, or employ agents such as Mr. G. M. Limited, to advise him; the course being adopted as Government is not in a position to give advice in regard to the suitability of land. Nor is the Government in a position to hold out any inducements to land who do not reside in Tanganyika myself or committee or protocol of 1925. The above point is of great importance, as the country is not yet sufficiently settled to attract the investment of capital in this manner.

Process of Selecting Suitable Land

The process of selecting apparently suitable and available land in this way is as follows:

1. The first stage is to be registered as the survey must be in charge of a senior and experienced Administrative Officer, and a second officer with these qualifications cannot be spared from his substantive duties at the present time, but having in view the condition the land should not be alienated unless there are adequate means of evicting it if necessary, having due regard, as in the case of Mombasa to the value of the economic crop, it is impossible that there is no difficulty in finding what can be alienated within the next few years as new railways are constructed.

2. The policy of the Government is to decide the manner of selecting land is thus generally in accord with the recommendations of the Closer Union Commission, but if all the measures the Government had been advised in 1925 the lands in the Tanganyika Province alienated since the middle of that year would still be locked up. The Commissioners indeed clearly reflected in its report the view that during the last few years the Government has been in too great a hurry to dispose of land.

3. The work of settling families with wives and setting them upon the land when suitable land is made available and men can be found with sufficient capital to start. His Excellency believes, his first advice by a non-official organisation working in co-operation with the Government, to review all the recommendations pointed out, and make a suggestion concerning Union and he reiterates that he is willing and ready to extend that co-operation so far as it can properly go.

Amongst the considerations which must be borne in mind is the highly important question of the supply of labour which is likely to be available and of attracting labour away from the sisal plantations and other established agricultural undertakings, taking due regard for the advisability of the cultivation of economic crops, not proceeding in Native areas from which labour is at present drawn. In 1920 the value of all the exports of Native produce rose to £180,000, and the same may expect rapidly to increase within the next five years.

The Question of Funds.

It would be well to mention also that the Government has no funds at its disposal from which directly to assist such European settlement, or to help settlers in educating their children and providing means of abundance and other amenities until the white community is in a position to provide these for themselves. Members of the Territory Council, or similar bodies in other countries have in the former case suggested settlement and although a white community is specifically if it enacts responsible legislation, taxes all its members to settle on white people on the land and provide their children with educational facilities, less than these facilities could not well readily be accepted. His Excellency suggests that a mixed scheme, Tanganyika cannot pay all its members, including Indians and others, to obtain funds for European settlement, and the following table is made from estimates of the cost of the scheme and £100,000.

Estimated expenditure per acre for services rendered, costs and charges, fees of Court Officer, etc.

Estimated expenditure per acre for services rendered, costs and charges, fees of Court Officer, etc.

EAST AFRICA

~~Reimbursements~~ interest, market, and other fees; Widows' and Orphans' Scheme contributions to, etc.)

307.400

1,505,638

The sum of £1,505,000 had therefore to be raised by taxation to pay for the common services. Upon a liberal computation it is estimated that the contribution from the European community in the form of taxation amounted to no more than £225,000. The European official community, it may be added, contributed a considerable portion of this sum, and it is not improbable that these requests cover increased expenditure on European services. It is clear, therefore, that there is no money available for the purposes mentioned in the preceding paragraph from the proceeds of the existing taxation paid by the European countries if the community tax is imposed or such impositions cannot be obtained from the source the only alternative would appear to be Imperial assistance.

Selection of Settlers.

His Excellency would be glad to have the views of the Congress Executive as to whether it is the intention that all applicants for a mercantile leave should be selected. . . . Before being granted a lease, inasmuch as the case of residents in the country Indians and Europeans, who apply for land to make their farms has to be considered, this connection might cause embarrassments and anomalies. Such a system would also be difficult to reconcile with the policy advocated in his resolution concerning the freedom of disposal of rights to land. On this point also His Excellency would like to have a further expression of views.

Resolution No. 28 read:

That this Congress recommends to Government the inauguration of a system of grants of freehold, and conversion of rights of occupancy and leasehold after development conditions have been completed, and that rights of occupancy

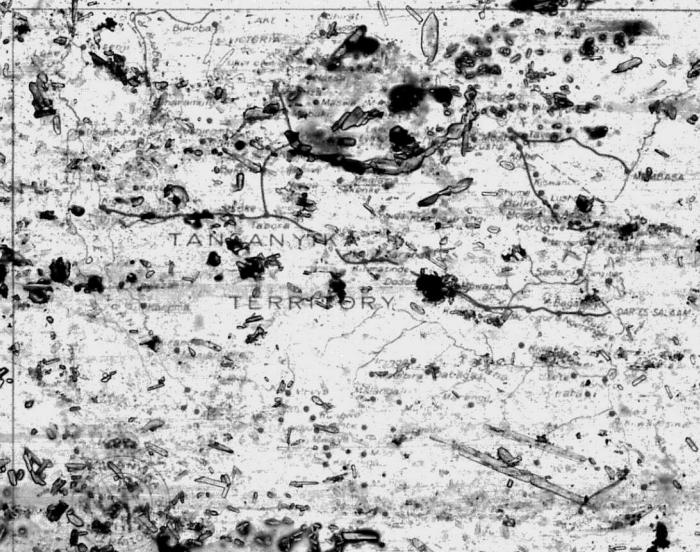
...the frequency of double after the development of conditions have been completed.

The system formed part of the general policy of the Colonial Office in East Africa and elsewhere. His Excellency personally belongs to the school of thought that believes that taking everything into consideration, and particularly the general public interest, the State will wise that retain by ownership of its land. Moreover, he has no inclination that the leasehold system of other countries applying for land in Tanganyika, and in these circumstances he can conceive it to be his duty to recommend to the Secretary of State that the law should be altered in the manner desired by your Congress. If, however, the Executive desire to make a personal visit to the Secretary of State, the attachment of the law will, of course, be His Excellency's duty to forward.

Transfer of a Right Occupancy

"His Excellency is inclined on general principle to agree with the view [of] that the funding or development conditions of a debt of occupancy have been fulfilled if it should be possible for the holder to transfer it or deal with it without having to obtain the permission of Government, except so far as subdivision may be required by law again the principles of the world's freedom; and His Excellency would like the Committee to consider this aspect of the question."

Before giving the subject of land the Government must lose no time in recognizing the views expressed in the Congress that the Native has the moral right to the land which he occupies; that the person who has the moral right to the land is the one who makes the best economic use of it. This conception is contrary to the terms of the Mandate, and under the laws of the Territory the Native has a legal as well as a moral right to the land which he occupies. The Congress must be aware that a great deal of land is held by Europeans which is not beneficially occupied."



EAST AFRICA

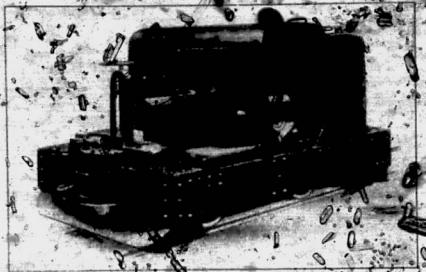
LOCOMOTIVES SIMPLEX LOCOMOTIVES

WITH

HIGH-SPEED DIESEL OIL ENGINES

SIMPLEX
CONTROL

ELECTRIC
STARTER



FUEL COSTS ONE-FIFTH THAT OF PETROL OR PARAFFIN

Sole Manufacturers and Importers

THE MOTOR RAIL & TRAM CAR COMPANY LTD.

SIMPLEX WORKS, BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

Cables and Telegrams
SIMPLEX, BEDFORD

Codes
A.B.C. Eng. Tel. London, Bentley

DURANT, RADFORD & CO.

LIMITED

Commission Produce Merchants

GOVERNMENT TEROAD, NAIROBI

MANAGERS, DURANT, RADFORD & CO.

1. Liberal advances made against Coffee,
Tea, and other Kenya Produce.

2. Best current prices and prompt settle-
ments by means of the firm's methods.

3. Agents for Coffee Machinery and spare
parts; also Agents for General Mer-
chandise, taken upon favourable terms.

DURANT, RADFORD & Co., Ltd.

BILLITER BUILDINGS, BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

Agents DURANT, RADFORD & CO., LTD.

BURLINGTON HOUSE
JOHANNESBURG

CHAMBERS

You haven't read all the news till you've read this advertisement.

BURGOYNE'S DISINFECTING FLUID

The Most Powerful
Disinfectant

For Hospitals, Ships, Farmers,
Stockbreeders and
General
Disinfecting
Purposes

Especially Recommended

for the Extermination
of Insects on Cocos-nut
Rubber, Coffee and other
Plantations

Miscible in Water
Pleasant and Safe to Use

Sole Manufacturers

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO. LTD.,
EAST AFRICA, LONDON, E.C. 4

MENGO PLANTERS LTD. KAMPALA.

Registered Office, 100, Great Marlborough Street, London, W.C. 1.
General Agents for Uganda, Kenya, Somaliland and Edwardian Stocks of
all articles for Farmers, Gardeners, Decorators, Glass Engineers, Specialists
in Furniture and Tools, of every description, Confectioners and Church Furniture Makers,
Upholsterers, Wagon Body and Cart work.
Telegrams: "Recovery", 100, Great Marlborough Street, London, W.C. 1, by our agents.
All wireless
services included.



The Uganda Coffee Planters' Ltd., the Country's
Coco-cola at Kampala and Entebbe. Famous suppliers of dried fruits, dried pulses,
Lemons, Lemons, Pears, Peaches, Sultanas, London-preserved Butter and London Office
and General Supplies. Agents for all the African countries for the following:-

Sole Agents for numerous manufacturers.

BRANCHES EVERYWHERE.

Agents for UGANDA, URUNDI, SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT.

MEMORIES OF THE ENTEBBE CLUB

Incidents of Earlier Days

Specially written for "African Life."

By "Nzizi."

The Entebbe Club was always crowded on Monday evenings, owing to the arrival that day of the wood ship "Clement Hill," which brought passengers and mails and so on, and thus afforded an opportunity to crowd the bar and sampleiced drinks on the only day in which it was bearable to drink, and join in the general *bonhomie*. The ladies, of course, did not visit the ladies' room, though the latest吸烟室.

Among the crowd of *white* boys outside, it was always easy to spot the Scott Government House livery, the red coat with the blue S.C.C.A. chevrons and uniform of the three drivers, Evans, and the yellow and white of the Principal Judge.

The ladies' room contains a gathering of the women who are playing bridge, or just sipping *hlinu*, and perusing the fashion papers. Mrs. Par, Lady Minnie, and Mrs. Duggie, seated over their cards, are beamed with the looks of laughter and merry banter coming from Mrs. MacAndrew, Miss Malone, and Miss Evor. Mrs. Duggie is discussing cards with Mrs. Hayes, while Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Shattock, and Miss Bell over *injera*. At the moment they only give split. In the hot cotton room is sitting at his door with a policeman's mate, whom we left to wave the ladies to their rotations.

Stretched on a sofa in one of the alcoves was a two-proted Nanda. He was the sort of old-timer who had seen it all, and was the most experienced, peering out of his spectacles, with a smile of uttermost gravity. He had just finished his approach at the seventh hole, and had commented by telling how he drove round the walls of Derby Bunker, and another golf-maniac, as he were, *thus* came to grief. Mr. O., is discussing monte medals with the few commanding officers of the Indian Contingent, whose long lean form is equally devoted to golf and big game; while in the bridge room A.C.K. is sardonic and witty as ever, and Miss Cindy, "Aberdeen," are putting it across to him, obviously assigned D.C. and in a H.N.T. beret and his pipe, like a Zorro, increasingly excited as the cards and play go against him, chew cigarette after cigarette in his fury.

In the billiard-room a hawk-faced Captain Adey, who is liable to be put on his score at the

highest point, smell, or movement, is none the less putting up a good score against an imperturbable and officer from Cork's own city, whilst at the next table some fireworks are being put up by little Eddie of the Dudus and Captain W.T. whose sharp pen has scored in many a red ticketed account at poker. Watching them is T.S., just back from leave and on his way to Lunderonky; at the moment he is hearing from "Ratty Adams" all about the latter's last buffalo. Puske Smith indefinitely, has a long moustache and listens to tales as he hangs from the rose and lime trees where the birds sing on leave. (Two of these good birds have been shot, the climate whilst

they are a camp of fever on the verandah, and your well-tempered wine passes on to the bar. Jimmy Marimba, the waiter, is nowred for his chuckle, his usual song (singing onions) Bwana Porrigi, of the B.E.A. Corporation, and his rumbling laugh at the tales they both tell of pioneer days in B.E.A., Mombasa, and Uganda—and the two partners of the M. Company. If only they would relate their reminiscences of ivory caravans and real property sales!—but what are these who have helped to make Kenya great in Africa?

Let us follow him into the bar. Along a settle studded with more joy to Sapper Mac's dry Scots will it allow of soldiers in Colonel "Gum" of the Guards, later to fall gallantly and universally mourned in the First African Campaign; his second in command, Captain Fenton, who was later to succumb to a bullet at Arusha, Mombasa whose hard fighting services were thus lost to the Old Contemptibles; Tom, the Quartermaster, that rather odd character, a son of Bowes, all of us with the R.A.R., mother of a sapper, a son of the late W. and, lastly, those obstreperous South Down Militiamen, Redmond and Freely.

The other settle is a quiet, simple set of seniors in the "old boys" in "scratches" and "Corinthian flannel," who had safely weathered the Busoga campaign with the 13th & 14th I.M.C. (Who said Kenya was safe?)—D.S., the genial Treasurer and President of the St. Andrew's Society, the Principal Judge, Mr. Macalister with shirt and tie, popular Puske Smith, "Zanzibar," the worthy Deputy Commissioner and Major B., the elderly Pleader, and Captain of the Surveyor, but not least, J. H. with his shorts well below his knees, running lively cursing porters, motor, and other Mombasa part V.

Supporting the bar is another stalwart, Captain H. G. Admiral of the Marine, with his usual



GOVERNMENT HOTEL, ENTEBBE.

EAST AFRICA

JULY 1, 1920

RELIABLE & EFFICIENT REFILL CELLS ECONOMICAL & CONVENIENT
FOR PORTABLE ELECTRIC SPOTLIGHTS & SEARCHLIGHTS



No. 2005.

Searchlight Lamp
with a Cell Battery
Price 10/-
Complete.



EVER READY

REGD.
BRITAIN'S BEST BATTERIES

Agents for Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda
Kenya Agents, Limited, Union Building, P.O. Box 781, Nairobi.

The Uganda Company, Ltd.

REGISTERED OFFICES

Portland House, 73, Brangford Street, London, E.C.

GENERAL OFFICES

KAMPALA, UGANDA

Cotton Ginnery

Importers and Exporters General Merchants

Major Agents Insurance Agents

Departmental Stores

Major Repairing Works and Garages

Kampala, Jinja, Fort Portal, Mbale

Agents for Ford Cars, Dunlop Tyres, B.A.W. Cycles, A.T.S. Cycles, Wakefield
Castrol Oils, Columbia Gramophones, etc., etc.

and I believe he means to do it. The "White
face" who has been induced to come to bend on
his desert home, I am told, is a man from Penn-
sylvania; the father and his sons engaged in the & Clement
Ditch business, and into stock raising. A very
curious & his wife, discussing their life and the ways of
passenger and Bill + the latter recovering from a
scorpion bite, active where the "Narrows" put into
the river.

that the world had never crowded. That hearty fellow, the "Bull of a broth or a boy," is warning us now from Bury St Edmunds, where R. H. Steepleton, for a week ago in the Crocodile River. With them is Mr. J. C. MacAndrews, of the Survey, who, as we all know, has a most opposite cricket temperament. Mr. J. C. MacAndrews in his dove-blazer, green Hardiboy of the Army Corps, I, of course, a representative of Westward Master Arthur, of course, I, most of them rather broad-shouldered, dark as deer-cells to keep up the boys' morale, were at the Barron's. At a distance in the rear, and apparently a trifle behind, stood crooked bow and wire-yated in full position.

is still there, and the site of the old camp is now a cluster of wattle boys' huts, and the old camp has gone as surely as the tall trees of the Currumbin Valley. The tall brushwood remains, and the dapper little trees have come up in discussing the sharp corners of the old camp, and the young ones pass through the bushes in and around the camp, and the old camp is still there, and the old camp is still there.

Scattered here and there now those meery souls,
Some that have lost their children, their fathers, for



The War Department have removed all of them some
are transferred to the State retired pension system
the Entitled Officers to receive their
thruaged and gratified.

UGANDA
PROTECTORATE



SOCIETE DU HAUT UELÉ ET DU NIL

Formerly METAKAS and MACRIS.

Société Congolaise à Responsabilité limitée
Capital France 25,000,000.00 Fully Paid

Siege Social ABA (Congo Belge).

Siege Administratif 56 Rue de Commerce, Bruxelles.

FARADJE
WATSA Moto Mines
DUNGU
NIANGARA
TOMU
KILLO MINES
BUNIA
DUGU

BALIANS
NGO

BRANCHES

GAMBELA
SAYO
GOREI
BUREI

ABYSSINIA

KHARTOUM P.O. Box 28
REJAF
MONGALLA
XEI
LOKA

SUDAN

PORT SUDAN AGENTS MESSRS. LORENZATO BROS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS CONGONLOC KHARTOUM, REJAF & MONGALLA
CODES: A.B.C. SEE EASY and LAGAGNE.

Box 19

IMPORTS - African and Fancy Prints, Cabots, Haberdashery, European and Native Requisites, Linen, Provisions, &c., &c.

EXPORTS - Ivory, Rhin, Horn, Rubber and Cotton.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT - Transport by the Firm's own Motor Cars and Lorries of Merchandise, Luggage and Passengers between Rejaf and Kilo and on any roads in the Province Orientale of the Belgian Congo.

FORWARDING - Direct shipments of Luggage and Merchandise from Port Sudan to any part of the Belgian Congo and the Southern Sudan.

PASSENGERS AND LOCOMOTIVES - General Agents in Rejaf for The Cook & Son, Ltd., Issue of Tickets, accommodation reserved for direct shipment of luggage from Rejaf to any part of the world.

GENERAL AGENTS IN THE SUDAN

The Government of the Belgian Congo.

The Ministry of Posts of Belgium.

La Société des Affaires de Kilo Moto,

Compagnie Générale Belge.

Société Belge du Négo.

The Société Technicale Forestière et Minière du Congo.

The Société Africaine de la Savane.

The Nieuwe Afrikaansche Handels Vereniging.

LEWIS & PEAT

LIMITED

OLD-ESTABLISHED

6, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. 3.

Also Members of the Baltic Exchange

GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS

Specialties COFFEE

Kenya (Nairobi), Uganda, Toro, Tanganyika, Kilimanjaro,
Mang'anya, Arusha, Meru, Amagio, Bokoba, etc.

See our Special Report

Ivory, Cocoa, Rubber, Ground Nuts,
Gingellyseed and Cottonseed, Sisal

Sapra, Palm Kernels, Sisal, Hene, M.
Spices, Beeswax, Mimosa Bark, Tortoiseshell

Head Office Address
MERCHANTS' FER.
LONDON

Telephone
ROYAL 7001
(Inner)

the introduction of elaborate tools, records, and there is even talk in selling an electric milking machine, and of a hand rearing observatory. Part of the farm, however, is under coffee and tea, fine £20 an acre.

It is no longer a Farm in the Olden Days

The new shed and cattle yard with Hay and Horse and Game packing case furniture which we displayed at the Uganda International modelled after ingenuity has given us a solid, comfortable, with electric bath, real tiled floor, with pipes that actually produce hot and cold water, a large stone sink to prevent the boy throwing the water in the basin out of the window, but who is becoming so sophisticated? However, if you recall the days when the boy had to exercise for half an hour in the sun endeavouring to understand the workings of a clock fitted with a long handle, or when he replaced his pictures on the wall with your boats as being more valuable and therefore dangerous possessions.

These days, am I not, being occupied in making my own (alas! evidently the same as remark on first viewing him)—finished unenclosed, the gramophone and even learnt to change the records. But one day the *bwana* started to eat at pieces and he fled into the bush talking with him the cook who then at *toto* his wife lighted from the devils which her matronousness was casting loose on the world.

It is no longer a Farm in the Olden Days, but perhaps after all, it simplifies life for the bank manager. And that the open fireplace and log fire are an improvement on the charcoal brazier which constantly plagued the safety of our thatched huts.

TORORO HOTEL UGANDA

ON MAIN KENYA-UGANDA ROAD

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

BATHROOM ATTACHED

BED ROOMS

Parties conducted by car from Tororo Station on all weather roads throughout Uganda at special rates, thus saving time and ensuring an opportunity of seeing the splendid scenery of Uganda at most reasonable rates.

CAR ATTACHED TO HOTEL

KENYA
COLONY



JULY 1, 1929

EAST AFRICA



The man
had to give
up beaten
by the

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

It takes something to beat an African man in a race, and so through the city, the Raleigh will always be first. It's built swift and safely, a bicycle you can rely upon every time you ride it. The Raleigh is built of the best materials, all steel construction, silent bearings, diamond frame, chain and bracket, bullet fork crown, silken running bearings and many other unique features give it strength and durability far ahead of ordinary bicycles. And even Raleigh is guaranteed for two years against the usual.

THE RALEIGH CYCLE CO., LTD., NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND
Agents for Africa

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

FROM
MARSEILLES

EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam,
also to Madagascar and Mauritius,

Frequent Services of fast Passenger Steamers operating between Marseilles and
Egypt, Palestine and Syria, the Far East and Australian Ports.

Transhipment may be effected at
any port en route, connecting with the destinations.

DIRECT STEAMERS TO SHANTUNG, CHINA AND JAPAN

London Head Office 275, Fenchurch St., E.C.3. Sub Agency 14, Pall Mall
S.W.1. also to any Passenger or Freight Agent.

Only the best quality can stand advertising.
Only the best quality can stand advertising.

EAST AFRICA

ROSACOMETTA BLOCK AND BRICK PRESSES

Patented and used all over the world.

HANEX willite can be converted into motor presses even after walls of rice - 300 blocks or 1,500 bricks a day - 30% saved on any masonry work.

KIFOR motor power 3.4 H.P. - 800 blocks or 3,500 bricks a day.

The manufacturer could trade in smaller blocks as to day an excellent business proposition. The machine is practically unbreakable and pays for itself in less than months. Shipped, forwarded ready assembled, it can withstand all degrees of weather. See that anyone

immediate delivery of
100 blocks for
trial units.



Mineral Molds for
making blocks.



Motor power 1.1 H.P.

GIVES 20 YEARS OF BEST WORK



Sectional Building erected in Tropical Africa.

COMPAGNIA ROSA COMETTA & C. MILANO (126) ITALY

Cable address Rosacometta, Milano

Tell your friends you are in "East Africa"

THE LIFE OF A DISTRICT OFFICER.

Daily Round of a JACK OF all TRADES.

Specially written for "The Times" by

By "Mameromango."

PROCESS and collection of all trades, was the unexpected feature of my round and the other occupations coming in the bus season.

I visited an American who runs the country hotel and selected my district. In this his objective was to have had his station in the head of the valley.

In this part of Africa a District Commissioner is a sort of all tradesman. He has no office, no staff, no administrative banded mail and that is to say one comprising about one square mile of 10000 acres, nearly 10000 Welsh, containing 10000 natives with a population of 10000 Native inhabitants, 400 Indian traders, and 20000 cattle for up to only a dozen or so of European traders. All are at present in the respective ways.

Multitude of Duties.

Part from being a Commissioner, I am also a Recuperant Title Register, a Health Officer, Preventive Officer, Commissioner of Fisheries and Forests, a Land Surveyor, Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and in addition to all this, anything and everything else that I can find, and a Justice of the Peace. I am the only magistrate in the district and I have to perform the duties of a Collector, Auditor, Master, and Chief of Customs. These responsibilities receive a salary of a salary of £600 per annum.

My American friend seems interested and asked me to sketch a general idea of how my days were usually spent.

The police staff I found him consisted of a sergeant and two Native. The former addressed us as "Boss," the latter as "Help" with the cashiers, and generally made himself useful, the latter was a great deal of use and were thrust upon me by the Internal Government, so as to carry on the clerical work.

The outside staff was made up of a series of offices which worked for the Native, and an Indian sub-assistant surgeon, also in Native dress for the Native hospital. With the exception of my clerks and the Indian Doctor, the rest were literate natives.

Starting the Day.

I started the day, I said at 6 a.m., sending a parade of 10000 soldiers, 10000 cattle, and 10000 Indians wearing for the most part uniform consisting of cloth tunics and shorts or moccasins or what if the user prefers, "ceremonial" was constituted of a waist cloth in my helmet and a belt, constituted of full cloth. The hills were covered as much as possible, keeping them interested. Some times we had company drill, sometimes target practice, sometimes physical fitness. The duties occupied about an hour and half after which I reported to the Quarter Guard who was always on duty, outside my office. Many of the men I called them over, I returned to my house, having first a fast and a smoke.

Thus was the first "duty" of the officer, the gramophone, when the incoming's letters, both official and otherwise had to be dealt with, as well as the same and went daily to the non-officials, such as the local hills, and the general import and reminders from such big wigs as the Chief Native Commissioner, the Director of Public Works, and the like, and the *ad infinitum et ad nauseam*, all of whom sent me various forms of reports on their various subjects.

Troubles with the High Court.

The next decided and most troublesome return came to me in my capacity as local Judge. I had to stand to the High Court. Who isn't afraid of the Supreme Court? Many were the case that I had to stand to my master, another, but one of the calamities due to my memory. The Chief Justice commented rapidly. The learned Magistrate does not seem to have the slightest knowledge of the law of evidence, bordering however on profound statecraft, I accounted why I had been called, "learned," however, I generally polished the post off by 10 a.m. My main business was to keep a full complement of very difficult magistrates, who were used for general work in the stations, they were useful in keeping the roads round the *huts* free of vermin, destruction of plants and attending generally to the sanitation of the place. Unfortunately, I was missing a discourse and terms court.

On inspection over, I returned to the office to deal with a court case, which might be of the Probate and Divorce division, criminal or civil. The cases were simple but not so the offenders, any man who has had any contact with Native divorce will appreciate the difficulty. Native may own half a dozen or even more and when divorce proceedings do come along, it is a difficult task to see that one can find out on whose cattle really fired; in fact after the examination and cross examination, the *hut* changes hands and when a paternal property have each been paid so many head of cattle at each wedding and of course a good deal of strife, one has to take up before the rightful owner can be found as the cattle paid for the legitimate wife to be bestowed to the spurious wife. As the grown up debt takes place as to the number of bulls won back, as by this time they have not only increased and multiplied, some have been eaten. This sort of monumental value to the wife from the father's point of view has considerably decreased. Infinite patience on the magistrate's part is essential, especially no Native ever says the same twice.

Keen Litigants.

Such keen litigants are they, that they will go to considerable lengths to win their case. I have known many instances where a sum of money costing half a crown has been given over for the last 1000 miles, to see whether they win or lose. Their case is always left to the last, to say there are no other litigants that can make it will cause them to do something as great even in the eyes of the law, as the law has been broken, the law officer is bound to do his duty.

Country boys, results the greater the addition which other litigants appear to be winning, as those of whom are sufficient to kill a ram. I think the Indian magistrate need to take up their cause and I am bound to do the same for the former, as it is a very astonishing sight to see what they gain obtaining from these methods, and as the law is not yet very organized, the Indian magistrate for example, is lost in the intricacies of the law, he could not possibly understand the subtlety of the law, as he could not even realize the meaning of the words.

As the law is not yet very organized, the Indian magistrate for example, is lost in the intricacies of the law, he could not possibly understand the subtlety of the law, as he could not even realize the meaning of the words. The Police collected the information and the Indian magistrate for example, is lost in the intricacies of the law, he could not possibly understand the subtlety of the law, as he could not even realize the meaning of the words.

the charge of the Native regiment. At one point several Natives and a German soldier was surrounded in a mud and sand hole.

What's the officer? Sergeant. "Bwana" (so pronounced) pronounced number two, now north. This is how the Germans was told in parade; I measured that he was about a whisker/karanda.

It's time to Private your

Yours sincerely, the author, in case you need extra guard or punishment.

With much more about the Sergeant.

The American front foretold a few or less secluded intervals unless interrupted by letters from the more desirous of the Europeans who will be devilish cunning generally managed to get this news to all their petty enemies.

Afternoon Labours.

By 1.30 I was back in the office. A few but fatigues would then appear, involving laborious search through much fingered lists to find their correct name and address, which was not supplied by the African, lack of name, change almost annually and entirely forgetting what it was the previous year!

These matters finished, I settled down to check the petty cash entries on the ledgers, complete a few returns, start a financial report, or even draw up a scheme for a census of the entire population of the district. No sooner am I well dug in on one of these subjects than the German click quickly and firmly announces that a Christian woman has to be summoned at 3.30 to speak to the whole village, hoping that the contractor partners will accept the day. Lines destined to be dashed in the air as a most astounding speechless gesture.

Hundreds of Natives of high and low degree, arrayed in Humming hats, ties of all colours, little rainbow summer suits, bangles, pectorals and lace turbans, present themselves at the door. The bride and bridegroom, who are kept at a distance from the others, are elegantly dressed. With the exception that the former wears a piece of his colonized mosquito netting draped over the greater part of his sumo figure, minds ached silence they enter and he goes into a state of mortification to me. I have only to read out certain sections of the Statute Book relating to the human couple, and the crowd does a wild dance away from the scene of woe and misery all the

I return from my checkings, getting home at 4.30. There is nothing to do till noon as disturbed by a short, squat, and burly German who, as an African comedian is bony, baying evaded the usually watchful eye of the other orderly, and as they have and do get half-a-dozen live lizards of back on the floor. A lizard does his best to keep cool so that I can restart the longish process of counting soldiers and guns. At 4.45 I walk the weary way to the bunglow where I have a room. Such a room but there are a few minor difficulties to perform.

Otherwise I am necessary, I take it by walk round to home to see what work is required for the morrow. Such matters as remarks, verbiage, road cleaning, grass cutting, that kind of thing, white wash, etc., the printing, tea, coffee, & victuals.

Sixty seconds before six o'clock I attend the changing of the guard and go to the office and as the hour strikes I stand in position while the guard presents arms and the bugler sounds. Below, as the bag is sounded down.

The Sergeant of Police and the Head Warden then make their report for the day. The first tells me the number of men under his charge, the number of rifles and rounds of ammunition, details which I know by heart as all the locality is good for bushrifles. The Warden also in his sparkling eyes around, looks for a covering place in the lock-up. Since the average size of a gun station varies by distinct teams about six or eight. Then with a bang the office safe pocket the key and set off again.



ONE OF THE SPENDING THE NIGHT IN SAFARI

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

EAST AFRICAN BRANCHES.

MOMBASA, NAIROBI, NAKURU, KAMPALA, JINJA, MWANZA,
BUKOBIA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, IDALES SALAAM, etc.

Import and Export Merchants Steamship Agents.

AGENTS FOR

THE EAST AFRICAN AND AFRICAN TRADES
THE EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY LTD.
THE EAST AFRICAN AND AFRICAN TRADING CO LTD.
THE EAST AFRICAN AND AFRICAN TRADING CO LTD.
THE EAST AFRICAN AND AFRICAN TRADING CO LTD.

DEPOSITAIRE FOR

THE CHURCH OF HEBREES

VALUE!

FOR THE BEST VALUE ON THE MARKET GET A GOODWIN CONCRETE MIXER. IT'S SURE TO PAY ITS WAY! A SMALL MIXER WITH A BIG CAPACITY AND

BIG PROFITS!



This Illustration shows a Goodwin Open Drum Mixer in operation.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET NO. 2020.

Agents Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika
W. LLOYD JONES, P.O. Box 68, Nairobi, Kenya Colony
F. MILTON COLE, P.O. Box 68, Bulawayo.

GOODWIN, BARSBY & CO., Ltd., LEICESTER, ENG.



PEARSON'S DISINFECTANTS AND DIPS.

(NON-POISONOUS AND NON-IRRITANT IN USE)

For Governments, Railways, Mines, Plantations, Farms
and General Household Use.

HYCOL No. 1. A highly refined and concentrated antiseptic disinfectant. It is stable milk-white emulsion with water. Germicidal value 18 to 20 times greater than Carbolic Acid. For general disinfection in sweepings dilutions up to 100,000 parts. Product is also a brilliant "Deep Dip" in dilution 1:100 to 1:300. The finest form of disinfectant for household and farm use. Prevents Foot and Mouth Disease.

Putten dipper and half pint tins, and cans, 1, 5, 10 and 20 lbs.

HYCOL No. 2. Similar to above but slightly concentrated. For medical treatment.

This is the most germicidal value of carbolic acid.

SAL-HYCOL. Germicidal value 18 to 20 times greater than Carbolic Acid. It is a strong antiseptic especially prepared for use in medicine. It is packed in bottles filled with sterilized water with which it remains stable while in use. It is a brilliant white emulsion.

Fifteen drops of No. 2 to 10 drops of Sal-Hycol.

Packed in 1, 5 and 10 gallon drums.

IODINE-MEDOL UNGUENTUM. An iodine ointment for skin troubles such as boils, sores, ulcers, wounds, cuts, scratches, abrasions, burns, insect bites, etc. It is a powerful antiseptic and insecticide. Prevents and cures scrofulous sores. Sold in handy sizes, 1 oz. which keeps perfectly dry.

Apply for literature and price sheet on application.

ALUM. A highly efficient Alum Pre-Boilant. It stops the formation of scum and foam and prevents loss from the death of beetles. When used in the washing of laundry it removes dirt and stains.

Representative at Kildare and Dublin.

THE KENYA AGENCY LTD., P.O. Box 781, NAIROBI.

PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC COMPANY LTD., 11, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3



EAST AFRICA

JULY 1, 1929

HENRY PORTLOCK & CO. (East Africa) Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: TANGA.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND GENERAL AGENTS

REPRESENTING

Commerce Union Assurance Co. Ltd.
Burgoyne Buildings & Co.

Insurances of every description
Medical and Domestic and Veterinary
and Plateau

General Company

Medical and Veterinary

George Cheviot Ltd.

Leather Building Board

Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Export Co.

Quartzite, Lime, White Oil

Ozone Chemical Co. Ltd. Products

Bromine and Sulphur-phosphate solution, insect repellent, Butanil, Disinfectant

Reynolds Ltd.

Bromine, Sulphur, Conservatives, Insecticide and Disinfectant

Woolmer & Newlinette Underwear

Lawn Tennis, Golf and Tennis requisites

Spadlings

Mortgages on property, and insurance of crops or produce arranged

Estates conveniently managed and reported on. Mortgages on property, and insurance of crops or produce arranged

Intending settlers advised.

Company and Secretarial work undertaken

Machinery and Plantation requisites purchased and shipped on Commission terms.

Commission terms.

DIRECTORS

HENRY PORTLOCK, Chairman Major W. C. LEAD, M.C., D.O.T., D.T., Tanga.

Capt. B. GORDON SMALL, M.C., D.S.O., D.A.B., Tanga. R.A.B. & SMITH, J.P., KILWELL, Kenya Colony.

London Agency: 186, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2. Tanga Office: P.O. Box 6

Cables: Clamborough, London. Cables: Portlockco, Tanga.

Codes: Broomball, Tenterden, Kent.

DWA PLANTATIONS LTD.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY PORTLOCK, Chairman S. GINN, W. de SELINCOURT, M.C., D.S.O., Tanga.

W. W. C. LEAD, M.C., D.S.O., D.A.B., Tanga. Major W. C. LEAD, M.C., D.S.O., Tanga.

SECRETARIES: HENRY PORTLOCK & CO. 186, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

SISAL. The Company has 20,000 acres of land at Kilwelu, Kenya, of which 15,570 acres are effective, 3,570 acres are under sisal. This Estate is situated in the area of 12,420 acres last year output being 1,750 tons of sisal per acre. 11 and 12 acre plots of land are situated in Mafinga, Tanga. These comprise 11,000 acres of which 10,000 acres are under sisal.

MISINGA ESTATE. Development of this Estate was started in 1927. 850 acres were planted with sisal of the latest being planted.

COFFEE. In 1929 the Company purchased the well-known Sakarré Estate comprising 1,000 acres, in the Maibolo district of Tanganyika. The soil and rainfall conditions are excellent. The quality of the coffee is exceptionally good and the first shipment made in 1928 realised a record price at London auction. Per cent of bird sizes - a record price for East African coffee for years past. Some 937 tons are planted with coffee and as these come into bearing the Estate will be one of the largest, if not the largest, coffee producing in Africa.

TEA. Experimental areas planted in 1928 and 1929. In view of the progress the Company is developing and extending them.

DIVIDENDS

1922/3 10%; 1923/4 15%; 1924/5 17%; 1925/6 16%; 1926/7 12%; 1927/8 15%.

USUMBARA PLANTATIONS LTD.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY PORTLOCK, Chairman M. C. STEUART, M.C., D.S.O., Tanga.

SIR LIONEL FLETCHER, B.E., D. G. GINN, Tanga.

Major W. C. LEAD, M.C., D.S.O., D.A.B., Tanga. Major W. C. LEAD, M.C., D.S.O., Tanga.

SECRETARIES: HENRY PORTLOCK & CO. 186, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

The Company was formed in 1927 and owns the Old Muthesa, New Muthesa, Tanga, Mwiria, Kawasunga, and Makavuni Estates, situated on the Usumbara Railway, Tanga, Kenya, covering 15,293 acres.

THE MUTHESA ESTATE, which is one of the largest in East Africa, is expected to produce 20,000 tons of sugar, grade A, in 1930. The estate is conveniently situated on the railway 25 miles from Tanga. Soil and rainfall conditions are exceptionally favourable, and the cane produced is larger and stronger than the average East African cane. The Estate is equipped with the most modern plant and is very highly regarded. The plantation is situated in the vicinity of the celebrated Muthesa Institute, and is one of the most interesting estates in the Territory. Cane is exported in bags.

London Office: 186, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2. Tanga Office: P.O. Box 6

Cables: Clamborough, London. Cables: Portlockco, Tanga. Codes: Broomball, Tenterden.

Newspaper Advertisements Columns. Read them

DEVELOPING THE STOCK INDUSTRY.

African First Meat Factory.
A Special to "East Africa".

It is frequently forgotten that British Eastern Africa possesses over eight million head of cattle, the vast majority of which are the Zebu type and are Native-bred. Over three-quarters of the area occupied by these animals is naturally grazing, superior to that obtainable in other parts of the world. Add to this the knowledge gained in two generations. An imported bull will produce progeny of size and quality nearly equal to himself, and the opportunities for an increased supply within the Empire are even in the same degree as London as is the Argentine, made apparent by the following:

"Cattle conditions" are such that the African countries cannot wait until all these have been eradicated and until sufficient imported stock have been introduced to effect physical improvement rather, as in the case of the Bushmen, Natives and as at present the country's outputing ports, crazily insist the stars be made to mark the products of the more primitive stock and so create a steady and regular industry which itself is an inspiration and a stimulus for the improvement of quality.

As a railway precedes, inevitable agricultural roads follow, and meat factories need to be built in connection with the development of the industry, the surprise which the future affords.

The Afwanza Packing House.

Therefore Meat Rations Limited of Fife are to be congratulated on their enterprise and foresight in establishing an Afwanza in the centre of nearly two million cattle, a moderate number of which are now packing houses for dealing with these animals and to the Government of the Territory is due great credit for the evidence of a desire to foster this industry at its inception.

Designed to handle fifty cattle daily at the moment, the layout of the factory is such that expansion can be made to cope with the numbers which the central population of the area is capable of providing. Oldernonge's Centres market area has a population roughly in figure of 1,000,000. Each of Messrs. M. & J. would afford more than an hundred cattle and, in the interests of the restricted numbers of grazing grounds in the area, it is difficult to see no doubt that the removal of thousands of the males and steriles would react most favourably upon the productive remainder.

Again following the stages of development, etc., where the first step is to ensure a reliable supply of a ready transportable product, the preservation of meat and bacon, together with the provision of suitable packing facilities, frozen, beef, mutton, ham, bacon, the result of feasibility.

Although Africa is, perhaps, a "modern" country, shows that animal protein is very necessary to a fairer. This is the Meat Rations Limited, the result with one product, viz., mutton, bacon, ham, poultry and fish, in quantities to meet the needs of man like man.

Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, form the Pioneering Colony and the first contact with the outside world from Afwanza came since 1918, the first printed recording to Mombasa under law resulted in the Sultan's Legation, and from thence the colonial is followed is not denied, as far as I am aware, other packing units.

The managing director is Mr. W. H. G.



whose wide experience, in his editions from South Africa, whose wide experience in African live stock conditions from every standpoint is of the greatest value. In Mr. T. Bancroft they care greatly in possessing, with the assistance of the most successfully filled a similar post in Australia, the same time, and M. J. L. Among their directors are Lord De La Warr, Mr. C. N. M. Harrison, and Mr. Gillian Colville. The Union respectfully assure Messrs. M. & J. that Australia have considerably increased their trade with New Zealand and South Africa, and it is anticipated the shipping tonnage of 110,000 bushels.

With such a beginning and lacking any reason to believe how far greater developments in the future may be, it is difficult to conceive what the future may hold in store for the company which controls the way.

Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL

VIROL is the best alternative food which can be easily digested and absorbed, containing the essential vitamins and it has been serving the needs of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS

Aspirin and Milk is a combination of Virol with one full grain of Aspirin Milk. It is the most successful Nerve Food set aside for the treatment of Nervousness, fits, fits of dementia, bad dreams, & sleeplessness. Nerve food, milk, sugar, maple syrup and water to the Golden Powder.

VIROL AND MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

LONDON, ENGLAND

FERRY BRAND

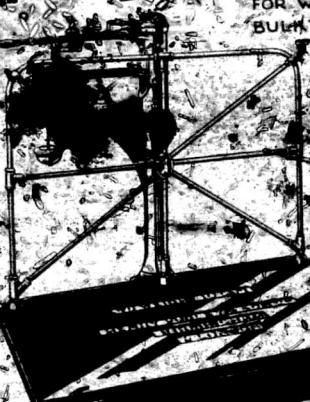
Trade Mark

FERTILISERS

for

SISAL and MAIZE
FLAX and HEMP
RICE, TOBACCO
CEREALS, etc.The Use of "FERRY" Fertilisers
ensures the Highest Possible Yields.**FERRY****RAT DESTROYER**deadly in effect and non-poisonous to
domestic animals.The Briton Farm Chemical
and Manuf. Co., Ltd.
Dept. Q 519, Queen's Place**BUILT FOR SERVICE
AND ACCURACY**

No. 102
PORTABLE PLATFORM
WEIGHING MACHINE
WITH SPECIALLY
LARGE PLATFORM
FOR WEIGHING
BULKY BALES

**TEA GROWERS!**

Should you require any

TEA LEAD

for making your Chests

CHESTS

with fittings complete,

Send your enquiries to us, stating sizes

and quantities required.

We are ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS

Quink, Barron & Co., Ltd.,

THAMES HOUSE

11, New Broad Street, LONDON, E.C.

ENGLAND

POOLEY

The arduous conditions
under which this scale has to
work have been borne in mind
by the manufacturers of this
machine and the result is an
weighing instrument that,
whilst essentially robust, will
give accurate service over a
long period of years.

The platform has been
designed with a large platform
for weighing bulky packages
and 50 cwt. canins with the
strenuous work of the country.

By K. J. L. LTD., 11, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

HENRY POOLEY & SON LTD.
11, NEW BROAD STREET
BIRMINGHAM
ENGLAND

Camp Fire Committee

Comments in English

~~Reinsto Alberto P. Ro a Crocer~~

There is something typically British about the journey from Repulse Bay to the borders of Africa, successfully accomplished by Captain C. M. Crofton and Mr. G. D. Brown, who have made the trans-Atlantic crossing in a launch, leaving from New York to Beira, the first across crossing of the Atlantic. Captain Crofton and his companion stopped off from time to time at what they describe as a "steamer station," an ocean liner can wait for a special advance notice given here to make for special advantage of the currents of the route. They probably took a week's time in their long journey which took them through the Suez Canal, round the Horn, up the coast of South America, round the Cape, and down the coast of Africa, along the French Riviera, through Port Lyautey in Morocco, and finally to the port of Bro. Gaogao, Chaokiang in Southern China. The order of (Navy) steamer began on the southern border of Algeria, about 5,000 miles from home, and behaved beautifully, though old roads, both the title jets intended to be found elsewhere exclusively, were British. Steamer was well received, especially in the freshening and cool air, admirably with the cold preparation which had seemingly been made in American 3-potash ventures, though the African shore is far from being a place where

Snake bats Snake

Owing to the curved shape of its teeth, as soon as it has started swallowing its prey, it goes on and on until it comes to the end of its dietetic morsels; however long it may be, this has been fully demonstrated at the Zoo, where a snake swallowed its prey in whole pieces shorter than itself. The insect only a few inches shorter than itself, and should be both seized and seizing the cause of death.

TELEGRAMS & CABLES
STORAGE
MOMBASA

Telephone 106

A.B.C. 5th Edition

Bentley's

P.O. Box 82
Montgomery

Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Co. Ltd

General Shipping, Forwarding, Customs Clearing,
Insurance and Passenger Agents

LARGEST BOND & FREE STORAGE IN AFRICA

Sidings from Kilindini Station to Godown
Forward your Bills of Lading to us for careful and prompt attention.
THE EXPORT TRADE TO K.S.

EAST AFRICA

JULY 1, 1929

HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN

JOINT SERVICE

HOLLAND-ZUID-AFRIKA LIJN HOLLAND-OOST-AFRIKA LIJN

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Fortnightly Sailings WEST COAST to

CAPE TOWN, MOSEL BAY if sufficient inducement offered, ALGOA BAY for Elizabeth, EAST LONDON,
PORT ELIZABETH, Durban, LOURENCO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, BEIRA, MOZAMBIQUE (by direct or with
transhipments), WALFISH BAY to LUDERITZ BAY, with transhipment to CAPE TOWN.

and Homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Antwerp
Hamburg
Sailed
July 1
21 July
26 July
28 July
Westerland

From
Antwerp
Hamburg
Sailed
15 July
20 July
25 July
28 July
Westerland

From
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Sailed
6 July
17 July
22 July
29 July
Westerland

From
Rotterdam
8 July
19 July
2 Aug
Westerland

Three Weekly Sailings

SURZ. Different sailing arrangements at Suez or Port Said, PORT ST. VINCENT, BAIA, MASSOWAH, MIDEIDA,
Aden with transhipment to SOMASAK, KILIMANJARO, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI direct,
or via Zanzibar ports to PORT AMELIA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, LOURENCO MARQUES, DRAKE BAY

and PORT NATAL, Durban

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

Closing for
Cargo at
Rotterdam

17 July
1 Aug
15 Aug
22 Aug
29 Aug
5 Sept

From
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Sailed
22 July
18 Aug
15 Sept
22 Sept
29 Sept

From
Rotterdam
8 Aug
25 Aug
22 Sept
29 Sept

Hamburg
17 July
1 Aug
15 Aug
22 Aug
29 Aug
5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

1 Aug

15 Aug

22 Aug

29 Aug

5 Sept

and homeward via SUEZ CANAL

From
Rotterdam

17 July

Hamburg

THE SUDAN DINNER CLUB

Last Week's Annual Dinner.

The Sudan Dinner Club dinner took place last Friday evening. Guests present were Mr. G. R. H. St. John, Mr. J. C. M. A. T. Hartshorn, Mr. W. E. Bowes-Lyon, Mr. W. F. Fisher, Brigadier-General Sir H. L. G. B. Balfour, General Sir H. G. Brinkworth, Mr. G. P. Bridgeman, Mr. John J. B. Baker, Captain A. H. Buxton, Dr. W. G. G. Me. E. G. Hampson, Mr. W. H. Green, Mr. B. Christensen, Major-General Sir H. C. G. Brinkworth, Mr. S. P. Coote, Mr. J. N. Corby, Sir K. Cornwallis, Mr. R. Couldry, Mr. J. D. Craven, Dr. P. D. C. Gurney, Major-General Sir H. G. Hawker, Mr. James Finch, Mr. G. G. Haydon, Major-General A. V. Deane, Mr. R. H. Dunn, Mr. A. E. Ewart, Mr. W. H. Gill, Mr. R. E. F. Fawkes, Major Field, Dr. G. R. Foster, Mr. G. V. Frazer, M.D., Mr. G. G. Gurney, Dr. J. C. H. Harris, Mr. W. Howorth, Mr. H. Hawkins, Mr. H. P. Hewins, Mr. R. Lewis, Mr. G. H. Littleton, Mr. H. H. Lumsden, Mr. J. E. R. Hussey, Mr. H. Kitchen, Mr. A. J. Lamont, Mr. J. W. Lee, Colonel M. H. Logan, Colonel W. E. Longfield, Mr. C. E. Lyall, Major W. S. Macarthur, Mr. G. E. Mason, Major G. E. Maurice, Captain C. Mayon, Captain W. H. McCowan, Captain F. McKay, Major R. Mrs. S. P. C. Midwinter, Colonel E. R. Moir, Major F. Winter, Mr. E. Valder, Major T. S. Vercoe, Captain F. W. Walker, R.N., the Hon. G. G. Polkham, Mr. C. E. Piercy, Mr. F. G. A. Piney, Mr. G. F. Routh, Mr. H. Sawyer, Engineer-Ryan-Admiral W. Scott-Smith, Mr. A. W. Skinner, Mr. G. R. Spottiswoode, Mr. H. Verdale, Major D. H. Warner, Dr. S. F. Watkin, Colonel J. K. Watson, Major M. Whigham, Major G. Whithead, Colonel R. S. Wilson, General Sir M. Wimborne, and Mr. H. Wynne.

BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE

The Prince's Visit to Kenya.

From Kenya Colony, one of the parts of the Empire which my most recently visited, will be one of the early recruitments to the League, which I regard as one of the most important institutions within the Empire," said the Prince of Wales at last week's dinner at the Hotel Cecil in honour of the delegates attending the fourth annual conference of the British Empire Service League.

His Royal Highness' Patron of the League was in the chair and promised the health of the delegates, who, amongst whom Major-General Sir Andrew Russell replied. Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe gave the toast of "The Visitors" and General Charles Dawes, the American Ambassador, responded:

"Among those present with English and African interests were—

The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. J. H. Blake, General Sir Joseph Bardsley, Sir Edward Denman, General Sir William Birdwood, Mr. H. C. G. Gurney, Sir Edward Grindall, Lieutenant-General Marshall, Major-General Sir J. G. Kinnaird, Sir Hastings Macindoe, Mr. G. G. Gurney, Mr. G. H. Littleton, Mr. H. H. Lumsden, Mr. J. D. Craven, Mr. G. P. Bridgeman,

A NEW CATHEDRAL FOR NAIROBI.

An Appeal for £5,000.

The East Africa Standard.

Kenya people are grateful to you all for giving us through your columns the opportunity of making known our desire to help in the building of a cathedral in Nairobi, the capital of the highland colony. All saints in Nairobi are invited.

The present cathedral is unfinished and inadequate for its purpose, and its minuscule size has caused my companion with his friends here to decide that our congregation will build a handsome church, our members together having freely elected for their own worship not far away.

Kenya highlanders and natives are the focus of many of the greatest problems which face our Empire at the moment. It is right, and indeed essential, that the Cathedral Church should become the centre of that faith which is at once the source of all that is good and holy which we bring to Africa, and that the power of the Word of God may be lessened among us than among the native peoples of Kenya, which are easily drawn to them.

The appropriate sum for the building is £5,000, to provide a congregation of one thousand.

Estimated cost of the building is £15,000, £10,000 of which will be contributed by the Royal Naval Auxiliary Church, which has kindly consented to give £1,000. The remainder will be raised in England and Specie may be sent to him at Barclays Bank, Dominick, Colonial and Overseas, 21, Queen's Place, London, W.C.2, or the Rev. Mr. G. G. Gurney, Vicar of the Nairobi Cathedral Building Fund, who will receive payment of the Bank's International 10 per cent. office.

Yours faithfully,

M. G. Gurney, Vicar of the Nairobi Cathedral Building Fund.

Kenya Colony.

MR. Lunn SUCCEEDS MR. OMSBY-GORE.

Chairmanship of Colonial Office Committee.

Mr. Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. William Lunn, a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, to go to colonies to succeed Mr. G. G. Gurney, who has been Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Association of the Royal Colonial and Indian Service, and to take his place as Secretary of State for the Colonies in connection with the Colonial Conference. He succeeds Mr. W. N. V. Omsby-Gore, M.P., who has been Chairman of the Royal Colonial and Indian Service Committee.

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER.

The undermentioned Hotels welcome East African visitors and have undertaken to make their comfort and satisfaction.

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL.
Exclusive charge £3 per day.

FAIRBANKS HOTEL. Anne Fort
Hotel. Moderate. Books
and Record.

LONDON.
BRAMPTON HOTEL 17-19, PRINCES STREET,
Sing. fr. £1.50. Dbl. fr. £1.50, according to room.

KENYA HOTEL. 29, Queen's Gate, Kensington.
Tours £3.00. 15 guineas
Overseas visitors, moderately, very comfortable.

KINGFISHER HOTEL. Bloomsbury St., E.C.M.
Bedroom and breakfast £1.50.

PORTMAN HOTEL. 10, Portman Square, W.1.
Rooms £1.50. Bed and breakfast £1.50. Pensioners £1.00.

LONDON.
REAR KENSINGTON GARDENS. 6, Portland
Gardens, W.1. Just outside former residence
of Sir Winston Churchill. Bed and breakfast
£1.50. Bed and breakfast £1.50. Pensioners £1.00.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. Carlton Mansions,
Kensington, W.8. Bed and breakfast £1.50.
Pensioners £1.00.

REGENT'S PARK. Regent's Park, N.W.1.
Rooms £1.50. Bed and breakfast £1.50. Pensioners £1.00.

The Victoria Nyanza Sugar Co., Ltd.

is producing best quality sugar at Miwani-Estate,
Kenya Colony.

The definite policy of the Company is to purchase within the Empire, and in the first five years of its existence it spent over £262,159 on overseas purchases within the Empire and over £199,266 on purchases in Kenya; disbursed in salaries and wages £128,743 to Europeans, £101,216 to natives, and £25,752 to Indian artisans purchased cane from planters to the value of £89,492, and paid £100,000 in freight to the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

Directors:

MELBOURNE
F. LANOTT (Chairman)
C. H. PALMER
S. B. BAGLEY
H. G. LEWIS
J. E. S. MANSFIELD
R. W. BARRETT

LONDON
G. W. V. MANNION
A. G. CHRISTIE

KENYA
S. R. MAYERS (Chairman and Managing Director)
R. C. MAYERS

Registers Office:

108 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.

East African Coffee Plantations, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £500,000

Subscribed Capital £150,000

Owns the Kikuyu Estate, Nyamburi, and the Kiambu, Kiambu and Savan Estates, situated in the Nairobi district, Kenya. The chief objects of the company are to grow coffee, tea, maize, and other Agricultural products in East Africa.

Directors:

R. MAYERS, Managing Director
S. B. BAGLEY
W. H. BAYLES
B. McCUTCHEON
C. H. PALMER

J. FERDINAND
G. R. MAYERS
R. W. BARRETT
S. C. MAYER
W. D. MAYER

Registers Office:

108 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.

There is something to interest you in the advertisement page.

EAST AFRICA

GERMANY AND PANGANYIKA

ström's *Outlines of closer Union*.
For all these reasons, the author was warned by
him that the time had come to make a move.
In the course of the following month he got an interview
with the Secretary of State, and when the Foreign Minister
had heard of the existence of an instruction, it was his
immediate desire to have it suppressed. When he was
reminded that the author had no right to withdraw
the document, he said that the Spanish Foreign Minister
had once misquoted him by stating in
the House last week that Germany holds full
and claim to sources of coal and minerals in
Africa other than her own administration.
He then turned to the Foreign Office and asked
whether the author could not be compelled to withdraw
the document. The Foreign Office replied that
Government must not allow itself to be put in a
position of being compelled to do what it had
not done. The recommendations of the
International Commission on the Gold Coast
of West Africa, as a political division of the British
Empire, and their execution were to be
made without the recommendation of the
African Council, with which it is now to be
controlled by the associated provinces. The North
was to be under strict control, binding the attention
of political and military authorities; the South
was to be international, its non-territorial and
time-limits would disappear.

Tāṇḍayīka

Article 6 of the Constitutional Ordinance
declared that the boundaries of the Province
for no mention was made therein of the Province
of the umification of China. The
admission of the Province of the umification
swallows the proposed province of Taiwan.

Wilson, the Under Secretary of State,
and the majority of all those who have
listened to the Altitudes system
have been led to believe that
the Chinese Government has
been deceived publicly as to the
affairs of the Island of Yen-kiang that
must now be taken back. It is regrettable
that the Chinese Government has been
deceived publicly as to the underlying
policy of the Government of Nanking
with respect to the Island of Taiwan.

KENYA CHURCH AID SOCIATION

► in Touch

[Redacted] None of the letter to Dr. A. M. Yerkes
and the letter to Dr. J. C. Biering at Berlin
mention Dr. K. H. Müller, only those will care keep
the secret of the experiment, contrary to his
wishes, he has been promoted to professorship
of medicine at the University of Bonn on Tuesday
the 1st of January 1903.

and English literature. In the last year Channing taught glyptic art history, and, though he was deeply interested in the subject, he was scarcely adequately prepared for the problem of teaching it.

The second portion of the letter has been most
likely forged. Wycliffe's claim that he was
engaged on writing his new translation by divine
providence is contradicted by the fact that it
was written under the influence of the Devil.
The author of the letter knew nothing about the
Author of the New Testament, but he had
forged the name of Wycliffe.

longer to be seen in the sky, and who were to furnish the resources with small arms and horses.

The 1950s saw a number of short-terming out
of the country for the first time as a means to
be a man in the India-Makkyu.

disrael and who said he was a good man in
particular, mentioned me as a boy, and I
presumed the connection that he had a way to cure
the employment is to develop the culture, and as a
local member of the British Empire and of the
Kingdom of Great Britain, it would be his best to
see him in Britain. It was done, the best estimate
and with the best work. While living in Arizona he
had a very large family, and it made him a
strong man. The last time I saw him was in 1915. A
few years ago he was still living in Arizona, but
now he is in California. He urged that he
wrote down all the essential things he
had they were kept in his chart
to help him see them again, so as not to forget
anything he intended to meet with others
and to present new ideas.

THE
improved
GLAXO

with added Osteall. vitamin D

<u>MAKES</u>	<u>PREVENTS</u>
firm flesh	rickets
strong bone	scurvy
sound teeth	malnutrition

AVOIDS constipation

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

EAST AFRICA

JULY 1929.

REO

Speed Wagons for 93% of all Hauling Needs



Reo's new and greater Speed Wagon chassis range provides a rugged dependable chassis for

93% of all transportation requirements for both men and materials.

Reo Speed Wagons are built in 17 wheelbase sizes with load capacities of $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 1 ton, 1½ tons, 2 tons and 3 tons.

A wide variety of bodies and

various bus types and special designs to fit practically every business.

Products of one of the oldest and most successful manufacturers in the industry, these latest improved Reo bus and truck chassis are proving their ability to haul more loads per day—with more profit per load, due to the exceptionally low operating costs.

I*REO are the initials of Ransom E. Olds, a pioneer in the motor car industry, one of the founders of the REO Motor Car Company and at present Chairman of the Board of Directors.



CARR, LAWSON & CO LTD
SIXTH AVENUE, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

Africa in the Press.

THE KARL PETERS EPISODE.

The *Deutsche Afrika Post*, a German newspaper published in South Africa, is very annoyed with East Africa for publishing the statement of a correspondent that Dr Frederick Jackson's correspondent, who was killed by Karl Peters, German correspondent, wrote:

In your obituary notice of the late Sir Frederick Jackson you mention that Karl Peters, the German explorer, crossed Jackson's trail in Kaviriro, but you did not say that Peters, finding the Englishman absent from his camp, took the opportunity of a general search and reading his private correspondence. As Peters' force was fully armed, Jackson's men could not resist. This very unpleasant incident should not be forgotten, for it is an example of the kind of opposition the British had to combat in those days, and illustrates the unscrupulous methods employed by the Germans."

The *Deutsche Afrika Post* states at the repetition of this well-known historical fact "condemns its castigation with the remark that decent people do not publish such allegations without proof. That, of course, is admitted; and that proof we are happy to give."

Sir Fred Jackson, who read the original statement at the time of publication, and whose attention it has since been recalled, writes to *East Africa* that it is perfectly correct, and adds that these able statements were made in the "Reminiscences" of Dr Karl Peters, which was published in book form in the German South African newspaper now called the decent *South African*.

COFFEE GROWING IN NYASALAND.

The *Nyasaland Times* said in a recent leading article:

"Our experience points to the uselessness of investing large sums of money in coffee cultivation in this country. Each one has a different idea as to what will be the failure of coffee in the early years of this century, but the solid fact remains that, unless for two exceptions, every attempt to sustain coffee cultivation has failed. It is possible that varieties, carefully planted and properly cultivated and manured, may give a fair return on the money invested, but anyone who relies upon it as a main crop is likely to be disappointed. The chief reason, in our opinion, is the variability of the rainfall. While the total rainfall may be the same as of old, the incidence seems to be changing, due to the clearing out of the forest, wet meadows, tracts of swamps, etc., which have been created, which is a serious matter, and the problems of irrigation would be considerable. In addition, there is the difficulty due to the erratic rainfall, and otherwise we think coffee is not likely to be a permanent and profitable crop in this country, hand cultivation, as say most planters, can hardly be expected to yield these small returns, and care must be taken to see that these small returns are looked after and the growing and marketing of dry season coffee labour is usually scarce, so they must have attention to weeding, which means that the labour and labour just when it may be all needed for a major cultivation. Our whole advice to any one who wants to grow coffee is to avoid it, or to grow it in the drier highland areas."

THE TRANS-NZOIA AND UASIN GISHU.

The current issue of *The Kenya and East African Medical Journal* contains a most interesting article on malaria in the Uasin Gishu and Trans-Nzoia by Dr J. McP. Campbell, who defines the areas in the following way:

The Trans-Nzoia and Uasin Gishu districts together form a rough triangle, with its base to the north and the apex south. From apex to base is about 60 miles and the base itself 60 miles broad. The whole area (27,31 square miles) lies between the Equator and 11 deg. N. Mount Elgon is at the north-west angle, the Cherangani Hills at the northern angle, and the Timboroa hills at the southern angle. The western boundary is all high land over 6,000 feet; the base of the triangle is the basin of the Nzoia river, and the western boundary is broken through by the broad valley of this river. The great river rises in the Cherangani Hills and runs in a westerly direction, and receives numerous tributaries from the Elgogo hills, the Timboroa hills, the Nandi hills, and the slopes of Mount Elgon. The altitude varies from 5,000 feet in the Nzoia basin to over 8,000 feet in the surrounding hills.

The railway line runs from Kipkabius in the south to Kisumu in the north and practically bisects the area. There is a well developed road system throughout the area. For administrative purposes the land south of the Nzoia has been named Trans-Nzoia, and that stretch of the river basin situated in this part of the whole area is called the Plateau. The European population was approximately 2,000 in 1920. The two districts are mainly surrounded by native Reserves—the English, Gikuyu, West Sis and Marakwet on the north; the Elgovo on the east, and the Naibei and North Nandi on the west; the extreme southern portion of the Uasin Gishu district is in contact with other settled areas.

Most interesting particulars are given of the health conditions of the district from the days of early European settlement, it being incidentally mentioned that mosquito nets were not used in Eldoret before 1928. Malaria will, the writer believes, recede as development progresses, and when it does not disappear entirely, should diminish to the importance of, say, typhus, in England.

"The country is alright," says the writer, "and as a result of the pioneer work done by early farmers, facts are now known which should enable anyone with sufficient capital and a sufficient training in learning to make a healthy home and a comfortable living in the Uasin Gishu or Trans-Nzoia. Energy, capital and training are essential and should be insisted on in prospective settlers. Newcomers should not be obliged to adopt a lower standard than that of European civilisation."

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER

at 1/- per Dozen Bottles
in the
FLUGEL JUNIOR
Only
25/- complete
for
families
(London), Ltd.

22, CAXTON LANE, LONDON, W.4.

FLUGEL & CO.

AN ECHO OF THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

While the Prince of Wales was in Delagoa, the special correspondent of *The Daily Mail* called

the Prince to the city principal chief of Paua, 60 miles on the outskirts of Delagoa. He stood in a large hall decked with palms with the Governor of Delagoa, European and local officials and other Britishers, a gathering at the hands of a wide variety of the tribes members of the strong Delagoa tribe capitals. Others content with their stools. Behind the pavilion their great tents were a gayly girt serpent. Above such tent-tops the banners of the chief, bearing his heraldry, and an array of bright banners, embazoned with such brave designs as the Black Bull of Selima and the Red Zebra of Tabora gave the camp the appearance of a gathering of mediæval kings.

The chiefs were particularly gratified when the Prince said he would have dinner with them during the coming months. Then the chiefs came into a long, low, tiled hall, their obeisance one by one. Gabriele of Mwanza, chief of the Kavanga, who is a Mohammedan, deserved the attention he created by reason of the skilful blending of European and African modes in his ceremonial attire. Over black slacks and tunic he wore a long red skin in the form of a coat, with the sleeves tucked carefully between his legs. On his head was a shawl of colobus hair fastened under the chin by pairs of coloured beads.

One interesting chief was Sapu of the Vahiga in southern Tanganyika. The skull of his father, Makawayo, signed in the Treaty of Versailles, he rebelled against the German authority many years ago, became an outlaw, finally committed suicide in dramatic circumstances in 1888. The Germans took his head and sent it to Berlin to be placed in a museum. The first request made by his son after the war was the return of his father's skull. Two leftnesses passed before the Prince and their side-adversers, Ngale of Kigoma, the Woman, in a red cloth headdress and some robe, and Ntj, from the Sanies district who were a group of gayly appearance. They are the sole survivors of members of the ancient royal family of the Malaga tribe.

Sir Donald Cameron said the Prince to accept a brilliant diamond from the fields of Shinyanga (Lake Victoria) which, he said, had been selected by a South African expert as the best stone found in a field that may well become famous. Donald described the stone as "a little bit of the African country in crystal form."

PROPERTY PRICES IN KENYA.

This writes a correspondent to the *EAST AFRICA* from Nairobi. A friend recently back from Kenya tells me that development of residential property on the outskirts of Nairobi is proceeding at such a pace that the holders of coffee plantations and ranches are beginning to sell their real estate shooom such as Eldoradon removed, and Eldoradon still enjoys this following and rapid improvement of roads in Kenya. The extension of railroads, and the opening of a broad countrywide with such centers as the Kithanga, Nairobi, My Meli, etc., story about a year ago, shows in the centre of Nairobi which did not reach there for many years. It was reported to be the most important town in Africa, two years later. Shambani hills and mud walls, and a few simple houses, same scattered here and there, now a large, modern, well-constructed city.

KHARTOUM AND OMDURMAN.

As I write in *The Daily Mail*

In Khartoum the capital of the Sudan is a European city with a winter season, and in the centre of the city the English Club, the Sudan Club, and the Grand Hotel, a vast four-story building 100 feet above the Nile. This is surrounded by a garden and a terrace, and all the buildings are almost identical. There are many features of interest from the mud walls of old huts to the fine trees in the English gardens which are planted and which will always find the palms to the more modern as well as colonial Gothic and

Across the Nile on the right bank of the river, with light and sound of khartoum stands one of greatest Native cities in all Africa. This is Gashirmam, mud-walled buildings, the home of 100,000 people of almost all the races of Africa, with scarcely a white face or European dwelling to be seen in its miles of camel-choked streets and tortuous alleys, or bazaars. Here is the east square where all turned their faces towards Mecca when the Mahdi called his faithful to prayer with the setting of each fury desert sun less than half a century ago.

There is the old palace of the Khalifa, the coach used by Gordon, the prison of Sultan Paşa, Kitchener's headquarters after the battle which broke the Dervish power far away on the sand-dotted desert field of Omdurman with its monument to Macmillan, 1st Lancers, volume could be written about this Native metropolis, which is known far and wide over the length and breadth of the Dark Continent.

'Tiger' Brand Cheese

Genuine Swiss Gruyere

THE BODY-BUILDER

In Boxes or Tins of 250 grams. Whole sale, retail portions.



The most popular brand in overseas markets owing to its keeping qualities and general excellence.

Obtainable through all leading Export Merchants, Greengrocers, Supermarkets, and Importers throughout the world.

LONDON EXPORT AGENTS

Parker & Co., Ltd., 17, Lime St., E.C. 3.

DAY -



Expend your whole energy
on the job of hand, make
a full day of every day.
But before, and let a full
and deep restore you
to your strength for the
next morning cup of

HORLICKS
THE ORIGINAL
MALTLED MILK

and you rest
the night in another.

Made in a moment
with hot or cold water.

In 4 sizes
of all Chemists & Stores.

Send 4d. in stamps for sample to:

A. H. WARDLE & CO., LTD., P.O. Box 403, SALOBRA

and

NIGHT



TURBAN DATES

The finest quality of the world's best Dates
are packed in dust-proof cartons.

OBAYO REAL SARDINES

THE FATE OF THE SEA
A special sardine can pure Olio
Can be had from the firm in
all parts of the world.

FIELD & CO., LTD., 15, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4, ENGLAND.

G. W. VAUGHAN & SONS,

Limited,
Wolverhampton, England.
Manufacturers & Importers
Established 1862.

EAST AFRICA

CAGFO, SMITHER & Co. Ltd.

(EST. 1895)

ARE OPEN TO RECEIVE
CONSIGNMENTS OF EAST
AFRICAN PRODUCE AND
TO MAKE ADVANCES
ON SAME

THEY INVITE INQUIRIES
FOR THE SUPPLY OF
PLANTERS' ENGINEERING
REQUIREMENTS

Head Office

LLOYD'S AVENUE,
LONDON, E.C. 3.

Cables: Weldless, London.

Also at Liverpool. The Albatross
Cables: Catto, Liverpool.

DUX BLACK CANVAS

Proved by Government trials to
be the best waterproof material
in Tropical Countries.

Durability twice other canvas.

Very waterproof.

Other varieties: Brown, Green, White,
suitable for all requirements, and
with same properties.

For further information apply to
The DUX CHEMICAL COMBINATIONS CO. LTD.,
BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E. 3.

Quality English Steel Trunks

Made for the EAST AFRICAN Markets.

~~LAND AND LABOUR~~ POLICY IN KENYA.

Annual Meeting of Anti-Slavery Society,

The 'land' and 'labour' policies of Keppler and Southern Rhodesia are to be discussed at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Working Men's Protection Society, to be held in the Tabernacle Hall, Broadwater, Westminster (opposite St. James's Park Station), on Saturday evening, June 1st, at 8 p.m. Robert Thompson, M.P., will take the chair, and Mr. Robert Hamilton, Colenso, Mr. Westwood, Mr. G. R. Jones, Preston, will speak.

AN ABYSSINIAN MINING VENTURE

"East- African" Warning Endorsed.

As its issue of *Financial Times*, East Africa counselled its readers to be cautious if approached to invest in an Abyssinian mining venture which has recently been much touted by a certain *Financial Times* journal.

Indications are being made concerning a company called the Mphalanga West (Rhodesia) Parent Company, which is to deal with the Abyssinian Gold and Platinum Syndicate. This scheme according to the circular, "is to exploit the wealth in the gold and platinum deposits of Abyssinia." The statements made are very extravagant and no directors' names or mention of any technical information are given or given for the mining engineers on the strength of which they can be relied upon. We advise all the readers who have applied to us for information as to whether they should buy shares, to keep their money in the bank, and to ignore this circular until definite and conclusive information from first-class mining authorities is forthcoming. There have been many cases of shares in mining companies being touted, and the price put up in order to tempt the public, who have found, after sending up their money, that the shares were unmarketable. This warning holds good until the position is cleared up, and anyone who has bought shares should endeavour to get rid of them."

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

During his visit to Nottingham, the Sultan of
Camaran was shown over the works of the Raleigh
cycle Company, where his son, Seead Aliullah,
selected a cycle which at his request is to be
adorned with gold morsels. His Highness' re-
quest was drawn to a large consignment
of cycles ready for despatch to the company's agent in
London.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an advertisement of the Tororo Hotel, Tororo, which township it will be remembered, was visited by the Prince of Wales during his tour of Uganda. Tororo is 11 miles over the Kenya border and is just one hundred miles from Juba, Elgeet, Kitale, and Soroti, and thus in a strategic "commercial position", where accounts for the fact that many business representatives have in the last couple of years made it their headquarters. The management of the hotel can arrange for the conveyance of passengers to and from the Protectorate at competitive rates.

This issue contains an announcement announcing the entry into the East African market by Messrs. Gatto, Mathew & Co. Ltd., who will have appropriate representatives in the Dependencies. They are anxious to accept consignments from American firms making advances against payment to the Company, which has a board of directors possessed of practical knowledge of various branches of overseas trade, invites inquiries for general engineering supplies and is open to contract for constructional work in East and Central Africa.

Last week's rains in Kenya were: Kisumu, 1 inch; Lumbwana, 1 inch; Njoro, 1 inch; Emurin, Rumurithi, Thika, and Mombasa, 1 inch; Kitale, and Songhor, ½ inch; Eldama Ravine and Kericho, 1 inch; Ituri, 1½ inches; Naivasha, Kimbu, Kotu, and Eldoret, 1½ inches.

SCANDINAVIAN — EAST AFRICA

Telephone: Royal 0-7000 Telex: 221411 BACON LONDON

REGULAR SAILINGS from NORWAY, SWEDEN,
DENMARK, LIVERPOOL, ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, RED SEA,
BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA,
MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, and REUNION.

~~Freight and Insurance apply to~~ H. CLARKSON & CO., LTD., 60, Fenchurch Street, E.

MUSTAD FISH HOOKS

O. MUSTAD & SON
OSLO NORWAY

www.ijerph.org

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, LTD.

Registered Office: LONDON HOUSE, CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3
East African Branches: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Karatina, Jinja, Bukeba, Arusha, Tabora

Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, Africa
Passenger ship bound to British Port Said and destinations, and to Africa, Canada

EAST AFRICA

July 1929

TANGANYIKA EXHIBITION

To be held at
DAR ES SALAAM,
September 2nd to 6th, 1929.

The First AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
to be held in TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Visitors and Exhibits are expected from the
United Kingdom, South Africa, India, Kenya,
Uganda, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, etc.

SECTIONS

MINING and MINERALS
LIVESTOCK
HIDES and SKINS
FARM PRODUCE
PLANTATION PRODUCE
HORTICULTURE
LOCAL MANUFACTURES

FORESTRY and FOREST PRODUCTS
HANDICRAFTS (Native and non-native)
MACHINERY (Agricultural, Mining and
Industrial)
TRANSPORT and TRACTION
IMPORTED TRADE EXHIBITS
FAIR and NATURAL HISTORY

The largest area of the East African territories, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, big
fair to become the largest trader in imports and exports. Compare the almost phenomenal increase
within five years:

	1921	1922
Imports	£1,426,125	£3,750,000
Exports	£1,246,870	£4,050,000
Transit	£142,764	£2,061,078
Total	£2,815,759	£9,849,030

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS would do well to consider on the importance of advertising their products through the medium of the Exhibition. The tariff for space for exhibits is as follows: per cover in temporary buildings provided by the Committee, 5/- per square yard.

Temporary structures may be erected by exhibitors at their own expense subject to the approval of the Committee.

FOR VISITORS a programme of recreations including Tennis, Football, Hockey, Aquatic Sports, Badminton, etc. Concerts and Dances are being arranged.

Special Rail and Land excursions in Kenya and Tanganyika at reduced rates will be available for visitors who desire to see the beauties of these countries.

Further particulars may be obtained from

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR EASTERN AFRICA,

Royal Mail Building, 100 Newgate Street, LONDON, S.W.1.

The Secretary, P.O. Box 320, DAR ES SALAAM.

VISIT TANGANYIKA

R. J. ROUSE & CO. Ltd.

Established 1862

COFFEE BROKERS,

38a, Mining Lane, London, E.C.3

Telephone Royal 6755 (5 lines)

Cable Address ROUSE, London

CITRA LINE

(Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica)

PASSENGER SERVICE DE LUXE TO AND FROM EAST AFRICA

Regular monthly sailing from Genoa, sailing at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Aden, Massawa, Asmara, Mogadishu, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Zanzibar, via the Cape, W. coast, via
FRANCESCO CRISPI GIUSEPPE MAZZINI

The last word in Comfort. All outside rooms, cabins, salons, all compartments and with fresh running water. The most up-to-date system throughout the ship. Wireless news, sports, deck games, dancing, cinema, swimming pool, orchestra, etc.

CARGO SERVICE from Italy to SOUTH AFRICA and vice versa. Sardines every two months from Genoa to Leghorn, Naples, Catania, Messina, Palermo, Trapani, Marsala, Massawa, Aden, Japan, Macassar, Casmayu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban, with optional calls at Capo d'Orlando, Alexandria, Port Said, Salalah, Colombo, Madras.

Passenger Mail Services to SARDINIA, TUNIS, TRIPOLI, CYRENAICA, MALTA and vice versa. From Genoa every Monday, to SICILY, MALTA, TRIPOLI and BENGASL every Monday from Naples.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND BOOKINGS: THE EAST AFRICA TRAVEL BUREAU LTD., 10, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1, G. R. 6-1000. G. COLE & SON LTD., 10, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1, G. R. 6-1000. For details concerning freight and carriage of heavy baggage, consult your local agent or the agents of ALIMOND & CO., LTD., FENWICK STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

DALE
GOLD MEDAL
DRIBBLE

BOOKS
AKASS
TAFFEE

DALE'S
DRIBBLE
GOLD MEDAL
DRIBBLE

WHITE & COTTELL'S MALT VINEGAR

THE VINEGAR WITH THE DELICIOUS
FLAVOUR AND SPICEDNESS

It is a strong, good for premium quality, and has the
flavor guaranteed full strength and stable under
all climatic conditions.

In the U.S.A. at the Local Export Vintners
Ask us for sample and literature.

WHITE & COTTELL LTD.
LONDON E.C. 2
Manufacturers of Malt Vinegar, Wine, Beer, Mustard, etc.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS

Illustrations throughout
NORTH AMERICA, MEXICO, CANADA AND GOWA
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND & GAMBIA, ETC.
THE UNITED STATES, THE CANADA, THE TERRITORIES
THE MEXICO, THE REPUBLICS OF ECUADOR, COLOMBIA,
AND ECUADOR, THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, AND NICARAGUA
THE REPUBLICS OF COSTA RICA, HONDURAS, EL SALVADOR,
AND GUATEMALA, THE ITALIAN RIVERS,
THE RIVER DANUBE, AND THE RIVER VOLGA
Illustrations, Maps,
CITY PLANS, ROAD MAPS, ST. JOHN'S, DAVIS & PORTUGAL,
THE OCEAN LINERS AND THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD, &c., &c.
Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World.

Lancaster - Darlington - London - Simplicity
Paris - Hatchette
Berlin - Booksellers and all Booksellers

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

THE EDITOR, "EAST AFRICA".

10, Gt. Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Please enter my subscription for **EAST AFRICA**,
one year \$5.00, remitted in advance, with your bill,
and will countermand it if notice of discontinuance
is not given.

Address and Name

In Block

Capital

Plates

THE POPULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

With the British Flag by

the finest New Vessels and

G.I.T. LINE

COMPAGNIE INTERNATIONALE TRANSMARITIME

Sailing out the 5th of every month

Great Nonstop - pleasure cruises - swimming - pleasure

hunting - tennis - wireless telegraph service, etc.

For information apply to

ITALIAN TOURIST OFFICE, C.I.T.

16, Waterloo Place, Regent St., LONDON, S.W.1.

Or Principal Agents

TRIDENT

SALMON & SHRIMP

THE SUPREME SANDWICH-MAKER

Established 1870 - London

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

Formerly
THE COLONIAL BANK

with which are amalgamated

The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd.

Branches in East Africa

KENYA—

MOMBASA, NAIROBI, NAKURU
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY—AR ES SALAAM, IRINGA, TANGA

UGANDA—JINJA, KAMPALA

NYASALAND—BLANTYRE, LIMBE

Over 200 Branches in Africa.

MAURITIUS, BRITISH WEST INDIES, PALESTINE, GIBRALTAR, MALTA

THE BANK'S WORLD-WIDE ORGANISATION
IS AT THE DISPOSAL OF
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, SETTLERS AND

Head Office

54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

ESANOFELÉ

THE SOLE
CURE FOR
MALARIA

Throughout
out the
tropic
Esanofelé
as produced
is regarded
as the best

ten years as the
remedy for malaria. It
is a prophylactic and in our
East African waters most
reliable and powerful
which is obtained
chemically.

Sale Distributors for East Africa

A. H. WAROLE & CO.
NATROSE, NOMISAMA AND

EAST AFRICA

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PORTS OF CALLING FROM
THE VISEUSS.

Explorateur Grandidier	10 July
Amitteur Roland Grégoire	1st Aug.
Général Duchesne	15 Aug. 1909
Leconte de Lisle	29 Aug.
Général Veyron	12 Sept. 1909

London Office: 79/80, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.
Sub-agency: 1, Newgate St., London, E.C. 2.
All passenger and cargo services.

GARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS

Information, Maps & Plans, 2000 on EAST AFRICA,
including ZAMBIA, CHITRALA, TANZANIA,
UGANDA, KENYA, SOUTHERN AFRICA, GABON, EQUATORIAL
AFRICA, CONGO, ANGOLA, MADA
and the whole of the Indian Sub-continent.
Also, THE EAST AFRICAN COLONIES,
THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN REPUBLICS,
THE PORTUGUESE DOMINION OF MOZAMBIQUE,
THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE, THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA,
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, SWAZILAND,
LESOTHO, and THE ISLANDS OF THE WORLD.
Illustrations, Maps, and Descriptions of
the Countries, Cities, Towns, and Townships
of the Colonies, and the Islands of the World.

LONDON: 22, Pall Mall, W.C. 2.
1909. Price 10/- per volume.
Delivery by Post, £1 10/- per volume.

PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANTS
FOR
MOTOR TRANSPORT AND TRACTOR WORK
(BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT)

FORDSON TRACTOR PLANTS

PARKER - CYLINDER HEADS
LOSS IN POWER ELECTRIC IGNITION

CORRECT SPARKS
WELL ADJUSTED

PRODUCER
GAS
PLANTS

THESE CYLINDER HEADS ARE
MANUFACTURED BY THE
FORDSON MOTOR COMPANY
AND WILL ENSURE APPROPRIATE
POWER.

WELL ADJUSTED
Mounting of the Fordson cylinder
heads is the same as the
original cylinder heads.

EASILY ADJUSTED AND OPERATED
EXPERTLY MANUFACTURED
HIGHLY EFFICIENT SCOURING

PARKER PRODUCER GAS PLANT

MR. THOMAS PARKER, London, W.1.

GENERAL AGENTS: J. C. COOPER & CO., LTD., LONDON, E.C. 2.

THE POPULAR LINE

TO PORTSMOUTH, BRIGHTON,
NEWCASTLE, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER,

SCITELLA LINE

Concrete Italian Transports

Baths, Bedding, Laundry, Linen, Furniture, Books, Pictures, Household Goods, &c.

ALL SERVICES AND SERVICES

ITALIAN TOURIST OFFICE, E.C. 1.

Waterloo Place, Regent St., LONDON, E.C. 2.

Or Printed Address

BEIRAH-ZAMBIA, CHITRALA, TANZANIA

SHIRE RAILWAYS

LINE BETWEEN BEIRAH AND NYASALA

Trains leave Beira every Monday

completing the journey to Blantyre

in thirty-five hours. The downward

train leaves Blantyre for the Coast

each Thursday.

All particulars of rates, fares, and freight rates from the

Agents' Office, The Standard, Queen St., Finsbury, E.C. 2.

"A good return"—even from native laundering!

FROM the first time you put on a Vivella shirt you'll quickly recognise that your sports needs have been specially studied.

The light, finely-woven Vivella material never feels "stodgy" or "and better still it is never cold and clammy as you cool down after a hard race. It is the hygienically sound next-to-the-skin article because it not only absorbs excess body moisture but radiates it, keeping the skin in a dry, healthful state, and thus obviating chills.

A Vivella shirt looks as good as it feels. The fine, soft texture of Vivella never alters; the heaviest wear it will never run, shrink or fade, nor even with twice native washing.

Be sure to buy Vivella shirts with the name "Vivella" on the label. Don't buy any shirt which has any other name on it.

Vivella



Lightweight "Shirts can be packed in a bag and go to Tennis, golf, motor racing, fly-fishing, and in service cases with breast pockets and detachable game pads, for big-game hunting and on safari. There are also Vivella Pyjamas in various weights.

For cool foot comfort wear Vivella plus four cam Hosiery. He stuck to the name "Vivella" on the socks.

From fine class Shirt-makers, Tailors, Cutters and Stores in East Africa.

Vivella-Tennis Shirts

BRITISH AND GUARANTEED

Regd. Trade Mark



The "Different" Tyre!

DUNLOP

— founders of the pneumatic tyre industry — produced the "FORT" DUNLOP TYRE after years of patient research and experience. It is a tyre — different, special, standing in a class by itself — which expresses Dunlop individuality. It is for those particularly severe conditions of service where an extra reserve of strength is desirable. An inspection of this different tyre is convincing. To see its to realize how it embodies the wealth of Dunlop experience and knowledge is to buy it.

'FORT' DUNLOP in a class by itself

DUNLOP RUBBER CO. LTD.

St. James's House, St. James's St.

London, S.W.1.

Branches throughout the World.



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

His Majesty's
Eastern African Dependencies
 Trade and Information Office

Royal Mail Building
 (Entrance in Spring Gardens)
 Cockspur Street, London S.W. 1

All interested in
 Handicraft, Trades, Touring,
 Big Game Hunting or Prospecting in
KENYA, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA,
ZANZIBAR, NYASALAND, or
NORTHERN RHODESIA

are invited to apply to the above address for the latest information.
 The Commissioners will always be glad to give any assistance in his power to anyone interested in Eastern Africa.

Telephones Regent 5701-2

Teleg. "Eamatters", Victoria

THE
KENYA and UGANDA
 RAILWAYS and HARBOURS
 is a wonderful country which appeals to the
TOURIST SPORTSMAN SETTLER

ENTRANCING
 SCENERY and
 VELVET HIGHLANDS

The Great
 RIVER VALLEYS
 LAKE District

OUNT KENYA
 MOUNT ELGIN
 MOUNT ELGON and
 RUIWE MIRE

LAKE VICTORIA
 and the Shire

Small Plantations

A variety of vegetation is available regardless of every degree of temperature, climate and even form of produce, cannot but prove interesting and worthy of close inspection.

For information concerning the above and other matters relating to the Eastern African Dependencies, the Trade and Information Office, 1 Cockspur Street, London S.W. 1, General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya.

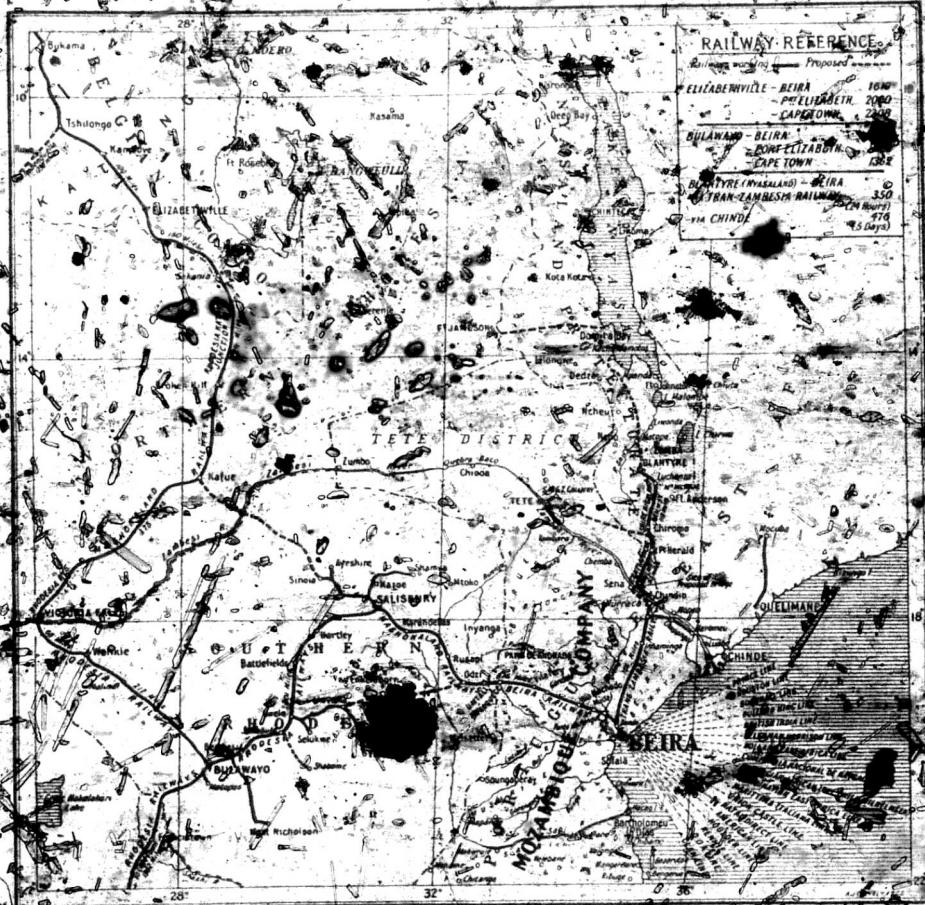
Published every Thursday in time to go to the sailing East African mail.

COMPAGNIA DE MACAMBIQUE

Head Office
London
Paris

LARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA, LISBON
THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, E.C.4
53, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

1655



MANICA AND SOFALA

The proportion of railway mileage constructed to total land area in square miles in the Mozambique Company's Territory of Manica and Sofala and in the British East African Dependencies is as follows:

Territory	Ratio of Railways to Area	Territory	Ratio of Railways to Area
Manica and Sofala	1 to 150	Nyasaland	1 to 300
Kenya Colony	1 to 480	Uganda	1 to 750
Tananyika Territory	1 to 260	Southern Rhodesia	1 to 566

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

BANKERS TO THE
Imperial Government of South Africa and to the Governments of
Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Transvaal.

Head Office:

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

Canton Wall Branch - 83, CANTON WALL, E.C. 2.
West End Branch - 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

New York Agency - 47, Wall Street.

Hanbury Agency - 49, Moorgate, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 49, Moorgate, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
Over 100 Branches, Sub-Branches, and Agencies throughout
and East Africa.

BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA

Arusha

Morogoro

Bukoba

Moshi

Dar es Salaam

Mwanza

Sindouet

Nairobi

Jibja

Nakuru

Kampala

Nanyuki

Kisumu

Meru

Kitale

Tehuani

Lindi

Boma

Mombasa

Zanzibar

PRODUCE OF THE KINDS FROM EAST AFRICA

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD.
handles Exports from EAST AFRICA, and being in
close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES, with the
IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES, is able to offer
EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES.

THE STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW is sent
on application. It gives the latest information on
all African and East African matters of Trade and Commercial interest.

— BERTRAM LOWNDES, London Manager.

THE READY-TO-SERVE FOODS
AND DAIRY PRODUCE OF

St. Ivel



MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS CHEDDAR CHEESE

Applications invited.

John & Barrett & the Western Counties Creameries Ltd.
Head Office: YEOVIL, Somerset, England.
Agents: Dept. Stores, 20, Finsbury St., LONDON, E.C. 2.

Please mention "East Africa" when writing to Advertisers.

FORTNUM & MASON

FOR TROPICAL CLOTHING & STORM

It is the RIGHT kit, at the RIGHT
price, and backed by Fortnum &
Mason's 200 years' experience of
caring patrons overseas.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR

BODYS & SHOES

TROPICAL TENNIS RACQUETS

HELMS

MOSQUITO NETS

WRITE FOR OUR EXPORT CATALOGUE

152, PICCADILLY, LONDON

Telephone: Bayswater 4040

Post Office: London

The Ideal Spraying and Limewashing Machines

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

Martsmith

Sprayers

makes them particularly suitable
for use on plantations and for
general colonial require-
ments.



Martsmith S.25.A
with patent mechanical
agitator. Price £25.10.0

Martineau & Smith;
Holloway Head, Birmingham, Eng.

East Africa Representatives: Kenya Agency, Ltd.
Union Buildings, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Martsmith
Scotland
Portable
Sprayer
Price £25.10.0
Without Agi-
tator
£20.10.0

