

1936
No. 38032/5

Kenya

SUBJECT

CO 533/464

Legislative Council

Interviews with members
on visits to UK

Previous

1935

Subsequent

nominal

4/ Mr. Isher Dass — 2.1.36

Requests an interview to discuss matters in hand before he returns to Kenya on the 15th Jan'y 36.

5 to 2/10/36

I am a hardly well regarding
Mr. Isher Dass and the points which
he wishes to discuss

The best elected member of the
Kenya Legislative Council who worked the
best was Mr. Hoey and the
best one worked with very
much appreciation by East Africa
in the election of the 7th March
(City Council)

Mr. Isher Dass is a very different
type of individual

Chambers with
1/1/36

Mr. Isher Dass is not altogether a
desirable person and he was the subject of an enquiry
from Scotland Yard (soon after his recent arrival in
this country). I gather that he has been in touch
with some of the more undesirable Indian people in
London and they wanted to know about him. We didn't
know much except that he was a politically active
Indian in Kenya, an Elected Member of Council, and
generally a champion of Indian interests. All that
of course, is nothing against him.

The late Secretary of State did receive a
European Elected Member, Mr. A. C. Hoey, and it may
be contended that it would be bad tactics not to

receive

receive an Indian Member also. The suggestion to see Mr. Hoey, however, came from the Secretary of State, and it is quite another thing for the idea to get abroad that any Unofficial has the right to see the Secretary of State by simply writing in and asking for an interview at which, be it noted, he wishes to discuss various controversial points in connection with the general policy of Kenya, but not the affairs of the country as a whole. Mr. Grossmith has put up a brief note on the questions raised, and all I can say about them is that I do not think it would be right to discuss the proposed Order in Council, as recommended by the Urban Land Commission, otherwise than to say that the policy has been accepted by H.M.G. and will be implemented.

With regard to the Native Marketing Bill, since Mr. Isher Dass walked out of the Council he may fairly be regarded as completely estopped from discussing it. If he had wanted to, he could have stayed in the Kenya Council and made his views known. Since he didn't choose to do that, I think it would be a mistake to let him air his opinions to the Secretary of State.

As regards the third point, the arson case, I read through the police report upon it and came to the conclusion that the evidence of corruption and intimidation of witnesses by or on behalf of the defendants was almost overwhelming, though they have not been charged with offences of that nature. There was every

justification

justification for bringing the arson charge and the fact that it is resented by the Indian community shows what their commercial morality is worth.

The appointment of an Indian Member on the Nairobi Council is a matter of "parish pump" politics with which the Secretary of State would not expect to be troubled and cannot have any information.

Mr. Dass is leaving soon and I think that the best thing to do will be - if it is true, as it may well be - to express regret that the Secretary of State's engagements at the present time will not give him a chance of granting an interview to Mr. Isher Dass. It might be added that the decision of His Majesty's Government in regard to the Order in Council as recommended by the Land Commission holds, that the Native Marketing Bill has been duly enacted, and that no doubt Mr. Isher Dass took part in the debate upon it in the Legislative Council (we know he didn't) and that the other matters are questions of local concern with which the Secretary of State would not trouble himself.

*It will be the general principle that
a good thing for H.M.G. to see
unofficial members of the Kenya Council
where there is any evidence that matters
on the local government are involved.*

*Kindly I agree with Mr. Hoey
If Mr. Hoey desires to see Mr. Hoey, the
meeting should be arranged for 2.30 on
even 6th 16th or 17th, so that Mr. Hoey
may have time to prepare notes on the
various points. - C. G. 11. 16*

1/1/36
6/1

Mr Thomas discussed this with
S. John Maffey today & evidently
decided that he would give his statement
an interview.

Please return home. I
will try to get with Mr. Darr. I will find
out later what the Dept. have written
the T. S. will not have anyone
with him during the interview.

Estabroed
7/1/36

John Darr
John Darr
That is, I saw Mr. Darr today

explained that it was purely a matter
of internal security to discuss
any of the information which comes in
Kenya and he has had a number of
papers prepared for publication. This should
be given to the Government to be very careful
over and he has left a good sketch.

Estabroed
10/1/36

Put by
10/1

R30 20th 447

Trade change of up to

of 275

Amund, O/S/Janik

Amund, O/S/Janik

Amund, O/S/Janik

B. 11/3/32
Mr. Flood
18022/3

Williamstown
West of Kenya
a few years ago.

Mr. Flood
The Private Secretary to the Chancellor of
the Exchequer rang up this morning to say that
Mr. Chamberlain has had a letter from ^{Capl.} Mr. Schwarz
who has apparently just arrived in England. On the
strength of having met Mr. Chamberlain some years ago,
Mr. Schwarz was asking for an interview with the
Chancellor at which he might discuss loan matters etc.

At first sight the Chancellor is not disposed to
accord Mr. Schwarz an interview but before answering
his letter, he would like to know whether there is
any prospect of ^{Capl.} Mr. Schwarz seeing the Secretary of
State or anyone in the Colonial Office, so in that
event he would be afforded convenient material for a
reply.

P. D. Jones

8.2.36.

Remo. by Mr. Flood

This is rather awkward. Captain Schwartz
is a particularly vicious specimen of a Kenya elected
member, and is probably full of his own importance.

In the case of Major Grogan, Lord Swinton,
when Secretary of State at the Colonial Office,
arranged the interview which he had with the
Chancellor of the Exchequer and had intended to be
present himself, but was unfortunately called away.
Captain Schwartz now comes home on holiday from
Kenya and, having met the Chancellor, proposes to
discuss Kenya's finances with him without going
through the formality of approaching this Department.

It might be well, if it can be done, to
impress on Captain Schwartz the fact that His

Majesty's

C.O. 533 / 464

page 1

Majesty's Government does not live in a state of ^{parental} anxiety as to what is happening in Kenya and that the relative importance of (a) Kenya, (b) the Europeans in Kenya, and (c) the elected representatives of the Europeans in the Kenya Council are not matters of any real importance in the scheme of things as a whole. However, to do this might cause much annoyance and give offence where none is really meant.

On the other hand there is no reason why Captain Schwartze should not be asked to come and see the Secretary of State or even such a person as myself. We have had interviews with Kenya unofficials before now, and got on quite pleasantly with them. Unfortunately, before leaving Kenya, Captain Schwartze's last effort was to be exceedingly insulting to the Governor, in writing an epistle to the 'East African Standard' to the effect that a ruling on procedure given by the Governor when presiding over the Council was "quite absurd and contrary to fact". It is true that Lord Francis Scott has since apologised in the Council on behalf of Captain Schwartze, and that the Governor has said that he regards the affair as closed, so perhaps we can leave it there.

I think that it might be suggested to Mr. Ferguson that he should reply saying

that

that the Chancellor's engagements do not permit, and that in any case Kenya's finances should be discussed with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the officials at the Colonial Office, and that it has been ascertained that if Captain Schwartze comes to this Department, he will be gladly accorded an interview. Then if he doesn't choose to come along, it's his affair.

V.T. 2/29
He is a pleasant enough man & I think in favourable circumstances but as he stands his ground, his relations will not improve. He is now the character of a man who is a useful ground bait for our own politicians approach to the Treasury. On the other hand, a courteous reception, without detailed discussion of difficulties, might perhaps be a rod for our own back (& the Government) if hopes around were disappointed later.

I should prefer that the Government P.S. should simply reply on the lines "Too busy, they will try C.O.?" etc. without any indication either of the propriety or of the wisdom that we have been consulted. The former would have little effect on Captain Schwartze's type. The latter would I think be a mistake.

W.L.S. 4.2.56

Sir Cecil Bottomley.

Sir Grettan Bushe brought Captain Schwartze along to me this morning with a letter of introduction

to

B.U. 27/2

to Sir John Maffey from Lord Francis Scott.
At Captain Schwartz's request I then took him
long to Mr. Boyd who has, I understand,
arranged an appointment with the Secretary of
State for 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, 13th February.
In view of this later development Mr. Chamberlain's
Private Secretary should now be advised to reply
simply "too busy", but he (the P.S.) might be
told that an interview has already been arranged
for Captain Schwartz with the Secretary of State.

Lynne
4.2.36.

Mr. Maffey

As the S.P.S. is all being side-tracked
I have not much time for instructions, &
I can leave it to the P.S. to deal with.

Yours etc

Mr. Boyd

Then I tell the Chamberlain P.S.
that the S.P.S. has arranged to see
Capt Schwartz, so suggest that you
tell him in no time, but seems no
reason to be Chamberlain should
be involved in the matter.

12.5.4/2/36

with smaller P.S. so ring up
the morning arrangements
P.D. 5/2

Lord Plymouth

At Captain Schwartz's
request I send a copy of the
scheme for a meeting Kenya
trustees which he mentioned
to you and the S.P.S. last week
with his suggestion that we
should send a copy of the
scheme to the P.S. I have now
written that it is referred to in
the "Scheme".

We shall not (unless you
wish it) comment on the scheme
until we get it from the Governor.
The Agricultural Department
is recommending short-term
advances, and we should
scheme without any other

Yours etc 20.2.36

(P. Chamberlain will see B)

Patry
J. M. Chamberlain
C. Maffey

9 To Sir S. Byrnes S.O. - 27.2.36
Draft on 38216/1/36

✓ Capt. H.E. Schwartz - 26.2.36
Requests further interview.
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

✓ To Capt. Schwartz - 27.2.36
10 mins

✓ Capt. H.E. Schwartz - 28.2.36
Weds (11)

14 Note of an interview between Capt. Schwartz
and Lord Plymouth on 5.3.36

Copy sent
on 38216/1/36 (and
Scheme)

✓ Copy on
38216/1/6 (100 pages)

✓ Extract from "Daily Mail" of 3.3.36

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Part by
C. Brown on 5.3.36

180 copies 10.3.36
1205 Berlin 11.

16. Extract from minute by Sir J. Maffey recording discussion between the Secretary of State and Major Cuvendish Bentinck on the 9th October, 1936.

This has just come to light in a book

gff.

Part 2.

J. P. C. 26/2/37

at

E

8
16

Extract from Minute by Sir John Caffey
recording discussion between the
Secretary of State and Major Cavendish-Bentinck
on 9th October, 1936.

(Original on 38173/6/36. Secret).

X

X

X

In regard to opening the door for the further
co-operation of the unofficial community in framing
Government policy, the Secretary of State also told
Major Cavendish-Bentinck in response to his enquiries
that he had every intention of introducing changes in
the Executive Council which would have that effect.
Major Cavendish-Bentinck expressed great pleasure at
hearing this.

X

X

5th March

Captain Schwartz called on Lord Plymouth

this morning and I was present.

1. Highlands Order-in-Council.

He asked whether the Order-in-Council would be laid before the Legislative Council, and whether it would be in the form recommended by the Carter Commission. I said that it would not be laid before the Legislative Council or Parliament but that no doubt, if any point arose requiring discussion, they would be discussed. I also said that the Order-in-Council would carry out the terms of the White Paper - that is to say it would define the White Highlands. Captain Schwartz said that there would be a fuss, but that he quite understood our difficulties. He volunteered the statement that our difficulties consisted of (a) India and (b) Japan. He said that he hoped that arrangements would be made to get the Order-in-Council through as quickly as possible, and I undertook to see what could be done to expedite it. *He promised for every committee the purpose of which was*

The Bond Scheme

He said he was also aware that the scheme was now being considered by the Committee. *He mentioned that* I said that we had heard from Mr. Wade and that we should do nothing further until we had the report from the Committee. There was some conversation on the terms of the scheme. In particular, he said that the point about preventing foreclosure was intended to cover the case where there were several creditors and one might stand out when others were willing to come into the scheme. He saw no *need for* question of any loan. Bonds would simply be issued as occasion arose. He agreed that the tendency would be for bonds to accumulate in the hands of the Banks, who would thus have.

have unrealizable securities on their hands (just as they now have mortgages on their hands), but they would at all events bring in a reasonable rate of interest.

(With an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for amortization)

He spoke of a mortgage of £5000 at 8 per cent being marked down to £3000 at ^{4.5% to 5%} 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and he said that on such a basis he saw no reason to suppose that an estimate of 10 per cent default was unduly small. He did not agree that there were any considerable number of cases in which the debtor was paying nothing at all. The figure of £5,000,000 was put in for illustration and to be on the liberal side. He thought that the total would not be more than £3,000,000, from which must be deducted the first class debts ~~and the latter had debts.~~

3. Political

2. Captain Schwartz urged that much could be done to ease the position between the Government and the unofficial Europeans if they could be given an active responsibility in the administration, for example, by the appointment of one of them as a Minister of Agriculture. Lord Plymouth said that a political question of this magnitude could not be dealt with without very full consideration, but he said if it was put up in definite form it would certainly be considered. Captain Schwartz contrasted the position of Kenya with "stick-in-the-mud places like Jamaica" where very large ^{amounts} had been given to the unofficial element and he said that it should be realised that the ultimate aspirations of the European community should be led up to in some way now. I suggested that, except where the way could be seen clearly to responsible government, half way stages were liable to be extremely uncomfortable. ^{He replied} The reply to that was "refer to what Ormsby Gore said".

There is no necessity for present action

This point

(initials) 7.3.36

E

Communicated by Mr Schwitzer

13 Feb 1950

THE SCHEME.

1. In general outline the scheme would be as follows:-

Government would appoint Trustees, charged with the general task of issuing the Bonds against transfer of security from the present creditors to the Trust; investigations would be carried out by local Boards presided over by the District Commissioner or Magistrate; parties needing remedy would tabulate their position differentiating between secured and unsecured debts. The local Board would first decide whether the case was the result of the price-level factor or had been brought about by personal or land reasons not worth communal support; composition of amount (where required) would be achieved as far as possible by agreement and submitted as a recommendation to the Trustees: decision as to whether legislative intervention was required by the equity of the particular case would be vested in the Trustees.

2. In regard to ad hoc legislation adumbrated in Clause 10 of the Preamble, it must be clearly understood there is no suggestion of arbitrarily forcing the Lender to accept a lower rate of interest, nor of arbitrarily forcing the secured Creditor to accept: anything less than the value of his security: the legislative machinery necessary to achieve the scheme could be defined broadly to obtaining:-

- (a) powers compelling the creditor to accept bonds in lieu of cash.
- (b) powers (much on the lines of the Bankruptcy Ordinance) compelling unsecured creditors to fall into line with a scheme of composition.

(c) possibly powers prohibiting foreclosure.

3. The Bonds should be as long dated as possible and Government must reserve the right to buy these Bonds in the open market.

4. Assuming that (for the first three or four difficult years) 10% of the Borrower's commitment is in default and therefore some 10% of the Government Guarantee becomes operative (and on a rising commodity price level this should be sufficient) a credit balance of 217,500 in the Colony's Budget would cover the obligation of a Bond issue (bearing 3 1/2% annual interest) of $(217,500 \times 10 \times 200) = 25,000,000$.

5. The Borrower, that is the party subject to the Bonds, should have the option of paying his sinking fund annuity either in cash or Bonds - to give him the advantage of any further rise in interest rates which would have the effect of sending the market value of 3 1/2% paper to a discount.

The Borrower should also have the right to pay off his indebtedness at any time at short notice.

Letter 3 216/36 C. 11.

39

DOWNING STREET.

February, 1936.

My dear Agnes,

Schwartz has called here and has seen, first, the Secretary of State and Lord Plymouth and, later, Flood and me. In both cases he referred to the Bonds scheme which the Agricultural Indebtedness Committee mentioned (pages 4 and 17) as having been made but not yet examined.

He borrowed his copy of the scheme and made copies, one of which I have sent to Lord Plymouth. Schwartz will call again - about March 10th, I think, before he returns to Kenya and he is likely to ask what about it.

There are a good many things I could say about the scheme, without expert assistance,

BRIGADIER GENERAL,

Sir JOSEPH BIRCH, G.C. Star., K.C.B., C.B.

but it would be a great help if you could let
me know by the first air mail whether anything
is being done about it locally.

We are hoping to hear from the Treasury
very soon about the Loan scheme, including the
short date advances. We have made good progress
with them in discussion.

Yr

Yours

10/10/41

Mr. Boyd
11/2/36

Captain H. E. Schwartz has been a European Elected Member of Council in Kenya for twelve years past. He is not a farmer but is a lawyer and represents one of the Nairobi constituencies. He has been mentioned to me before now as the real brains of the European Unofficials as far, at any rate, as their Council representatives are concerned, and he is undoubtedly a good debater and a keen lawyer with a very sharp eye for points. At times his remarks on Ordinances and so forth have been quite useful.

I understand that he has made quite a good thing out of his practice in Nairobi and he is now here on a holiday.

He was, till quite recently, the second man in the European Elected Members' organization but I think he has now been replaced by Major Cavendish-Bentinck. Before he left Nairobi, Captain Schwartz addressed a particularly offensive letter to the "East African Standard" in the course of which he said that the Governor's ruling as President of the Council was entirely wrong and the reason given "completely irrelevant." Lord Francis Scott eventually offered an apology on behalf of Captain Schwartz.

x
I hear he still
is vice chairman
S.

(380.02/6, 55)

J. E. H. Ford

NOTE.

Mr. Isher Dass is one of the five Indian Elected Members of the Legislative Council elected at the last General Election in March, 1934. He is a very active member as will be seen from the printed volumes of the debates. (The volumes are indexed).

As regards the points which he wishes to discuss -

(i) The Highlands Order-in-Council.

This is the subject of a memorandum to the Cabinet.

(ii) Native Marketing Bill. "Marketing of Native Produce Ordinance, 1935." No. 2B of 1935.

The objects of the legislation are -

(a) to advance and improve the cultivation of native produce;

(b) to promote the organized marketing of such produce.

This Ordinance empowers the Governor to declare any district or part thereof to be a "declared area" within which the purchase and sale of native produce may be controlled and regulated. In such areas the purchase of specified classes of native produce may be restricted to holders of licences issued by the District Commissioner. Power is also given to the Governor-in-Council to grant exclusive trading licences for the purchase of any particular

kind of native produce in declared areas.

Licences and exclusive trading licences are to be issued subject to such conditions as may be necessary and including in certain cases compulsory cash payments, for all purchases made thereunder.

It will be remembered that the Indian Members with the exception of Mr. Pandya walked out of Legislative Council during the discussion of the Bill. The Indian Associations in Kenya made representations to the Government of India and there has been protracted correspondence with the India Office. In the passage of the Bill through the Legislative Council several amendments were made to meet the wishes of the Government of India. The last message from India, dated 1st December, 1935, says "We are grateful for the amendments made and for the opportunity given to us to express our views before the Ordinance is brought into force." The Ordinance having been passed we do not wish to press the suggestions made in our telegram No. 1729 of the 15th July. We reserve to ourselves the right to make representations which may be found necessary in the light of the actual working of the Ordinance. We hope that its provisions will operate to the satisfaction of all concerned".

- (iii) Inquiry Committee to enquire into the circumstances which led the Police to bring the arson case against the Honourable Mr. M.S. Mangat, a Member of the Legislative Council, and four others.

This case was tried at Nairobi on the 5th November, 1934, and all the accused were acquitted.

A full report of the case is to be found on 38110/35, No. 8.

The following is a brief extract from a report by the Commissioner of Police:-

"From the moment enquiries commenced into the origin of the fire in River Road in September, 1934, until last July when the 'arson case' was the subject of a debate in the Legislative Council, the Police have been exposed to constant attacks with accusations of malpractices against individuals and of illegal methods adopted by the force in general. The leading spirits in this campaign of vilification were M.S. Mangat and Isher Dass, another Member of the Legislative Council who remained a fervid supporter of the former throughout the investigation and trial These charges again failed in their object and evoked from the Chief Justice a tribute to the Police on their conduct of the investigation and a complete repudiation of the allegations on the part of the Defending Counsel."

A resolution was passed at a mass meeting of Indian citizens at Nairobi on the 5th May last in which Government was urged to hold a public enquiry into the circumstances leading to the institution of the arson case (criminal case No. 159 of 1934). The Governor replied to the resolution that no useful purpose would be served by holding a public enquiry.

(iv) Appointment of an Indian Member on the Nairobi District Council.

The following are extracts from the debates:-

11th May, 1934.

The Honourable Isher Dass asked:- Has the Government received any representations from the Indian Association, Nairobi, on behalf of the Indians in the Taita, Ruira and Kiunga Districts for the nomination of an Indian member on the Nairobi District Council. If the answer be in the affirmative will the Government please state what action is being taken.

The Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement replied:- The answer is in the affirmative. It is proposed to nominate one Indian member of the Nairobi District Council in due course.

20th November, 1934.

The Honourable Isher Dass asked:- With reference to my question No. 38 of 1934 and reply given by the Honourable the Commissioner of Local Government, Lands and Settlement in the affirmative, will the Government please state the date by which the appointment will be made.

The Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement replied:- Government is unable to give any indication at present when an Indian member will be nominated to the Nairobi District Council.

INDIAN ELECTED MEMBERS ORGANIZATION
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, KENYA COLONY.

410

Telephone No

2, Woodside Lane,
North Finchley,
London, N.12.

2nd January 1936.

Rt Hon. J.H. Thomas P.C. M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street,
Whitehall, S.W.

Sir,

I have the honour to request you to grant me an interview to enable me to place before you, the view point of my community whom I have the honour to represent on the Legislative Council of Kenya as an elected member on the following matters which concern them.

1. The question of Order in Council to safeguard the Highlands for the European community, recommended by the Carter Land Commission.
2. Native marketing Bill, recently enacted.
3. Re Enquiry Committee to enquire into the circumstances which led the police to bring the arson case against Hon. Mr N.S. Mangat a member of the Legislative Council, and four others.
4. Appointment of an Indian Member on the Nairobi District Council
5. Any other point with your permission.

As I am leaving shortly for Kenya on or about the 15th Inst, I shall be obliged if the interview is granted earlier.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Yours Obediently,

Ishar Dass

(Ishar Dass. M.L.C.)

"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER

The undermentioned hotels welcome East African visitors and have undertaken to make every effort to make them comfortable and satisfied.

GERWELL - HOTEL GERWELL, Less. Facing sea. H.C. and hot water in bedrooms. 310-43 pm. GERWELL - ARINGTON (Private Hotel) Bungalow. GERWELL - ERA WELDK, Pva Sande. Fu. Hies...

NORTH WALES - THE GRAIS-VA-DON. Llandodna. Pweraoda. Tumpococo. Accommodation see... SHERWAY - SHLADON PARK HOTEL, Harrogate. SHERWAY - WHITEFRIARS HOTEL, Harrogate. SHERWAY - NEWTONS COURT PRIVATE HOTEL, Harrogate.

* KINGDALEY, Hart St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.O.I. Bedroom and Breakfast from 8/6. HENR HEDINGTON - GARDNER & FENNINGER GARDNER, W.A. Larrimburgh (G.P.). In the Annex...

SCANDINAVIAN - EAST AFRICA LINE. REDDING & SAILING FROM NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK... H. MALCOLM ROSS, FALSA, F.Z.S. Address: 7, King's Road, Tanga. Codes: A.C.C. East African...

HOLLAND-AFRICA LIJN. PASSENGERS - CARGO. CAPE SERVICE. DIRECT SERVICE. HOLLAND-AFRICA LIJN, AMSTERDAM. HOLLAND-AFRICA LIJN, AMSTERDAM. HOLLAND-AFRICA LIJN, AMSTERDAM.

A FREE SERVICE TO SAVE OUR READERS TIME, TRUBLE, AND MONEY. East Africa will gladly have catalogues and other information sent to you concerning any of the following. Tick the items that especially interest you. Agricultural implements, Gramophones, City, razors & blades, Animal traps, Guns, Bicycles...

CLEARING FORWARDING PASSAGES FREIGHT AIR TRAVEL IMPORTS EXPORTS INSURANCE SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. MOMBASA DAR ES SALAAM ZANZIBAR TANGA NAIROBI LINDI and LAMU. A CATECHISM OF AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS BY NORMAN HAMMER, M.R.C.S. Price 1/- net, post 2d.

SENSATIONAL RECOVERY

thanks to Glaxo



RONNIE had a terrible childhood. His mother was ill in hospital when he was born. Weighing 13 lb., he had to be wrapped in cotton wool, and for a long time could not be washed. His mother was too ill to feed him, so the hospital doctors ordered Glaxo. Here he is again, at 12 months, weighing 20 lb. His mother will always be grateful to Glaxo—the food that saved his life.



Agents Boustead and Clarke, Ltd.
P.O. Box '30
Mombasa.
T. B. Sheth, Dar es Salaam.

KENYA

BRITAIN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY

Kenya offers unlimited scope for the settler, and those with moderate means who are contemplating home-making should carefully consider the many exceptional advantages offered:

- Healthy climate
- Congenial surroundings
- Light taxation according to English standards
- Reasonable living costs
- Good social amenities
- Good schools
- Excellent fishing and sport generally

The man who is retiring from any profession or business with an assured income or pension, and who is interested in public and social work, will find in Kenya an opportunity of enjoying his retirement, either in a private or in participating in public affairs. Inquiries are invited. Illustrated handbook can be obtained from:

THE KENYA AGENT

THE EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES OFFICE
GRAND BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQ., LONDON, W.C.2.
OR THE SECRETARY, KENYA ASSOCIATION (1932),
P.O. BOX 625, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY.

READ IN COMFORT

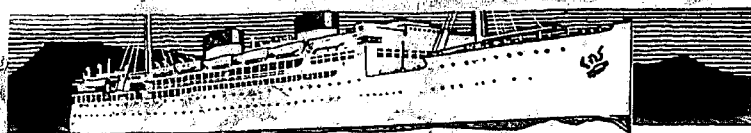


Whether you are in bed, in your garden, in your favourite armchair, or on deck, your spare time is devoted to reading. The "SPAN" book supports you in all cases. This beautiful picture frame has one in fact. It is a G.D. that you know. It is for the recreation, comfort and ease, and the joy of reading. The "SPAN" weighs little, folds flat, is available in a variety of colours. Models Collapsed 9/6 and 10/6. Aladdin model 42/-. All models post free. Cash with order.

HUBERT STEPHEN & CO.
83, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

The **SPAN**
the best for rest

When writing to Advertisers mention "East Africa" and ensure Special Attention.



SOUTH AFRICA EAST & WEST AFRICA

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION, ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS
Royal Mail Service

REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

via TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, PALMA (MAJORCA), MARSEILLES, GENOA AND PORT SAID.—

Vessel	From London
"Llandaff Castle"	October 31
"Langibby Castle"	November 20
"Llandovery Castle"	December 28

and thereafter every four weeks in the same rotation:
(Subject to alterations without notice.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

TOURS to SOUTH AFRICA and ROUND AFRICA TOURS

ALSO CHRISTMAS TOURS TO MADEIRA
At Greatly Reduced Return Fares

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 3, Cannon Street, London, E.C.3

West End Agency: 115, Pall Mall, S.W. 1

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and Glasgow

and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lawrence Marquies, Beira, Mombasa and Johannesburg

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



RAILS, BEARING WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED

MALETUX HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LANE

Representatives and Agents Throughout the World
WORKS AT LEEDS, BURBAN AND CALCUTTA
London Office: 21, Totten St., Westminster, S.W. 1

GREENER GUNS

are famous throughout the world for hard hitting, far shooting and lasting wear
Greener's Hammerless Guns from 17 guineas; Ejector Guns from 25 guineas; Sporting Rifles 5 guineas; Sporting Magazine Rifles from 14 guineas.
Send for Catalogue 260, post free.

W. W. GREENER, LTD.
GUN AND RIFLE MAKERS
ST. MARY'S BOW, BIRMINGHAM. 40, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

EAST AFRICAN ENGINEERING AND TRADING CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM : MWANZA

Consulting Mining Engineers and Contractors

Investigations and Reports by Experienced and Qualified Men
Mining tools and other requisites stocked

Telegrams: "MASDO," Mwanza and Dar es Salaam
Code: Bentley
LONDON OFFICE: 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1

EXPORTERS

9, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
Exporters of Wattlebark, Native-Grown Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves, Hides, Goatkins, etc.

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Importers of Hardware and Building Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits, Specialize in Cotton piece goods for Native trade.

IMPORTERS



Vol. 12, No. 578. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1935
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper. Annual Subscription 30/- post free. Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON.		PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.	
EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.			
97, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1. Tel.: Museum 7170 & 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."			
Matters of Moment	115	Rhodesian Group in London	124
Italo-Ethiopian War	117	N. Rhodesia's New M.L.C.s	126
Letters to the Editor	119	Latest Mining News	127
East Africa's Who's Who	121	Tanganyika Railways Annual Report	130
Mr. L. Speakman	122	Personalia	130

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

WHEN our last issue was on the machines and the actual printing about to start, we meant, and could therefore merely chronicle the briefest form, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had invited Mr. A. C. Hoey, one of the Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council, to call upon him for an informal discussion of the affairs of the Colony. The initiative thus taken by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald will certainly be appreciated, not only in Kenya, but throughout Eastern Africa, and we trust that it means that the Minister in charge of the Colonial Empire is determined to invite the frank confidence of the leading men in the different Colonies when they come to London on leave or business. Many of the troubles which have arisen between officials and Governments in East Africa, and between the Colonial Office and those domiciled in East Africa, whether as officials or as unofficials, are the result of the failure of one party to understand the real cause and full force of the other's anxiety or dissatisfaction. Where friendly candour prevails, problems can usually be settled in their early stages, and rancour seldom develops.

always considered it the duty of elected and nominated unofficial members of East African Legislative Councils to lay the unofficial view not only before the local Legislature, but, when they come to England, before the senior permanent officials and political chiefs of the Colonial Office. We have repeatedly proposed such a course to unofficial members, some of whom have accepted the suggestion and asked for an appointment; in every single case it has been granted, usually more promptly than expected, and we do not recall one M.L.C. who did not tell us afterwards that he had been heard with sympathy, and that he felt the visit had done good.

Yet, surprisingly enough, quite a number of well-known public men in the different territories to whom we have suggested that they should frankly state the unofficial case to the Colonial Office have rejected the idea on no better grounds than the ingrained conviction that the Colonial Office does not want to see me. Often that may not be the case, but even if it is, it is not necessarily a good reason for allowing such a mistaken attitude to prevail. Representations have constantly to be made to all Governments when they would wish to escape them. By persistence, however, well-justified complaints secure attention and redress. It is curious that men who complain that East Africa is too much governed from Downing Street do not more frequently seek the opportunity of telling the officials there what they and their fellows think and desire.

It is natural that the Colonial Office should tend to judge mainly on official information, first, because it is the clearing house for reports from the officials which it has itself appointed, and, secondly, because it has statement of the unofficial case in a given matter often no complete. For that latter reason we have

COLONIAL OFFICE NEEDS TO BE TOLD.

line 20 miles nearer Addis Ababa. Near the Sudan border 20,000 Ethiopians threatened the Eritrean frontiers. An Italian *avanguardia* reported a surprise night attack. A large force was assembled without resistance.

The building of first-class motor roads proceeds swiftly, and 25 miles of road traversable by lorries in any weather and day week. As a consequence, sufficient supplies will shortly be concentrated on the new Adowa base to re-equip the troops for a further advance, in which it is recognised that they might meet strong resistance and entrenchment difficulties in the mountain gullies which guard the broad valley to the Takaze. By taking a mountain ridge of great strategic value to miles south of Adigrat, a force under General Santoro has eased the situation.

Italian attacks from the north, south and east will be methodically destroyed, as attempts from Rome, with a view to linking up the three fronts on the great Ethiopian plateau, are being frustrated. The southern front, which is reported to consist of three white columns of Italian divisions, and to be equipped with bombing planes and 100 tanks, is said to be within 20 miles of Harar, from which the Addis Ababa front, which is said to be more vulnerable if the Italians cut the line, may be expected to be worked from Harar. It is probably, however, that the Ethiopians would cut the line in order to prevent the Italian use of its in their advance on Harar.

General Santoro's advances from near Mount Mussa in the direction of Harar have been obstructed by the Ethiopians, and he has been obliged to fall back. In contrast, General Santoro's advance from the Eritrean front has been unopposed.

British East African Shipments.

South Africa, which will support the League in all measures, short of military sanctions, designed to end the war, has at stake a substantial meat contract with Italy and the exports of wool in the face of economic sanctions. The Government for which Italian shipping is subsidised to the extent of £250,000 annually. Mr. N. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance, has stated that contacts with Italy will be cancelled if sanctions against Italy are imposed. The S.E.A. is originally slated to have sold 23,400 tons of wool in August 1935 to the value of £340,000, compared with £272 in the same month of 1934. Major shipments of sugar, the chief items, are wheat and petrol. The Japanese M.V. S. shipping line will no longer call at Genoa.

Italian shipping resources have been severely strained as a result of the increased movement of troops and material to East Africa. Even vessels used formerly only on the Italian coastal trade have been pressed into service, and of the ships calling at Aden a large number of foreign owners have been prepared, and are being used as transports. Hungarian authorities have named an Egyptian ship as having been interned as propaganda in favour of Ethiopia.

Help from Many Countries.

An appeal for funds for a British Ambulance Service in Ethiopia appears in our correspondence pages. Dr. Lumine, Ethiopian doctor, in the Sudan, later Missions have been offered for motor assistants, and Mr. G. Stirling, of Southampton, Mr. A. Webb, of Bradford, and Mr. H. Glover, of Ashton-under-Lyme, have at once left London to join him in Addis Ababa. The Government of Sweden, King Erik XIV. has given permission for a Swedish Red Cross unit to proceed to Ethiopia, the expenses being met by a national collection.

Protest Against Italian Aggression.

At a public meeting in Chelsea on Saturday 2,000 people gathered to the Ethiopian League to present a petition to the Minister and to assist him in their struggle against Italian aggression. The Ethiopian Government is appealing to "black" and "white" alike for £2,000,000 worth of help. This is the largest sum ever to be placed at the disposal of any Government for many years, and is being handled by the British, London and Manchester merchant banks. The contract will provide three months' work for 1,000 men, and will be completed by the end of the year. A crowd of 3,000 on Sunday in Hyde Park, and a resolution demanding the end of war was passed and presented to the Italian Ambassador. Members of the hotel and catering trades in London have organised demonstrations against the employment of Italian labour in hotels and restaurants. In Addis Ababa, the League for the Rights of Man and denounced Italian acts of political adventure which must inevitably lead to war. The Italian people, a manifesto declares, do not desire war with Ethiopia, and they are not responsible, morally or politically, for the war, as Italy has no freely elected Parliament.

A flag inscribed "Hands off Ethiopia" was fixed secretly at the local office of the Italian Consulate in Melbourne, and copies of Italian leaflets were damaged. The Australian Prime Minister has appealed to his people to treat Italian athletes in the Olympic sports as "enemies of the British Empire."

At a meeting of Kikuyu passed a resolution of sympathy with their "Ethiopian" brethren. The British Government to give facilities for Kikuyu to go to Ethiopia to work. The resolution also urged coloured workers to take no part in the supply of goods to Italy.

The Committee of the French National Railwaymen's Union has issued a warning to members to be ready to respond to any appeal for action against the Italian aggression of Ethiopia, and instructing them henceforth to refuse to transport any war supplies for Italy. The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution in favour of the International Brotherhood of Transport Workers, has called for a boycott of all Italian ships, and has urged the Government to take steps to prevent the export of goods to Italy. The Dutch R.M. Company has reported from Rangoon that the Government of Burma has issued a ban on the export of goods to Italy, and has been making urgent calls for cotton, oil, and other supplies, but exporters are refusing to supply without advance payment.

Transport of Heavy Plant.

Valuable Lessons from Iraq. To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—The development of the mineral wealth of a country, where there are no railway facilities and few roads, the question of the transportation of plant and machinery and general stores, the workings is of great importance, and no one and money can be lost if a wrong decision is made in regard to the type of transport to be employed. My experience of pioneering for oil in undeveloped and hill country has led me to certain conclusions, which I feel may be applicable to the problem of mining those who seek to develop the gold resources of Tanganyika.

The heavy cost of individual vehicles and the expense of their maintenance bills is a serious consideration. It would be well if plants and machinery capable of high speed continuous travel on the primitive maintenance bills were to be employed. The following maximum speeds should be borne in mind when selecting vehicles to be put into service in the field:

25 m.p.h. for heavy trucks
10-15 m.p.h. for light trucks
15 m.p.h. for six-wheeler carrying 7 tons travelling at 25 m.p.h. with the greatest ease and pulling up within an incredible short distance by means of an exclusively designed pneumatic tyre. The same exclusive design tyre was fit only for the scrap lorry three times cost a large sum in broken springs, twisted chassis members, burst tires and brake repairs, and more important still, loss of time. High speed travel and heavy loads cannot go together. Ordinary metal and rubber will not stand up to the terrific stresses set up. Stomies fly beyond the pneumatic brake pipes, and the whole weight

Kenya's Local Civil Service.

Why Young Kenyans Hesitate to Join.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—The paragraph in your issue of August 20 under Matters of Moment on the subject of the Kenya Local Civil Service leads me to suggest that the reason for the dearth of suitable candidates is the unfortunate antagonism that has existed, more or less, during the past two or three decades towards Government and its officials as a class.

It is surprising that young men among the present generation of settler families hesitate to select as a career one that requires men to throw in their lot with the official community, which they have learnt to regard as antipathetic to the welfare of themselves and their families.

Yours faithfully,
E. SMITH.
Captain Smith served as an official in Kenya, Zanzibar and Tanganyika for 24 years.—Ed "E.A."

Transport of Heavy Plant.

Valuable Lessons from Iraq.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—In the development of the mineral wealth of a country, where there are no railway facilities and few roads, the question of the transportation of plant and machinery and general stores, the workings is of great importance, and no one and money can be lost if a wrong decision is made in regard to the type of transport to be employed. My experience of pioneering for oil in undeveloped and hill country has led me to certain conclusions, which I feel may be applicable to the problem of mining those who seek to develop the gold resources of Tanganyika.

The heavy cost of individual vehicles and the expense of their maintenance bills is a serious consideration. It would be well if plants and machinery capable of high speed continuous travel on the primitive maintenance bills were to be employed. The following maximum speeds should be borne in mind when selecting vehicles to be put into service in the field:

25 m.p.h. for heavy trucks
10-15 m.p.h. for light trucks
15 m.p.h. for six-wheeler carrying 7 tons travelling at 25 m.p.h. with the greatest ease and pulling up within an incredible short distance by means of an exclusively designed pneumatic tyre. The same exclusive design tyre was fit only for the scrap lorry three times cost a large sum in broken springs, twisted chassis members, burst tires and brake repairs, and more important still, loss of time. High speed travel and heavy loads cannot go together. Ordinary metal and rubber will not stand up to the terrific stresses set up. Stomies fly beyond the pneumatic brake pipes, and the whole weight

of 7 tons travelling at high speed is transferred to the springs and tires as the lorry hurtles helplessly into an irrigation ditch. Enough has been said to show the danger of high speed.

The total tonnage to be carried is a known quantity, and can be analysed to determine the maximum individual weight which is likely to require to be moved. Mining plant can be dismantled so as to limit the weight of individual pieces, and such items as boilers, bed plates, cranes, jacks, etc., which cannot be dismantled, must be treated under the heading of exceptional loads and catered for separately.

At the present stage of development of the motor vehicle it is impracticable to attempt to transport more than 5 tons on any one set of pneumatic tires. Tires are limit to carry far greater loads than this, but so far as I know nothing has yet been made that will satisfactorily transmit from the engine to the road the driving effort required to propel such greater loads up severe gradients and through rough country.

The modern lorry, with its double reduction gear box and ample horse power, can negotiate any gradient. In fact, it will climb the side of a house. This is not, unfortunately, the end of the problem, and it is necessary to examine the train of mechanical processes through which this terrific driving effort is transmitted. From the engine to the rim of the driving wheels there is a positive mechanical drive, which can give little or no trouble, but it is when we come to consider the link between the rim of the driving wheels to the road surface that we find a weakness which has not yet been eliminated.

The best illustration of this weakness can be given by quoting a personal experience. A six-wheeler lorry and trailer carrying 12 tons was being tested on a famous testing ground. Before the test I marked the rim and tire of the driving wheels so that I could see the marks on the tires and rims coincided. I did this as I felt quite certain that what had happened in the fields in Iraq, and was the cause of great expense and loss of time, would again happen in this case.

The lorry cut out on its tests perfectly, taking its 17-ton load up and down incredibly steep gradients. After the test I examined the marks and, sure enough, they were all of them out of alignment, indicating quite clearly that the outer covers had slipped on the rims in transmitting the driving effort to the road. Another 10 miles of such going would have caused the inner tubes to burst, as the valves were torn off of them. Security belts and such like devices do not seem to remedy this defect, and the only way to eliminate this risk is to limit the load to 5 tons.

Road trains, carrying 17 tons or more on pneumatic tires, can possibly be used in flat country such as the Arabian desert, but in country where the use of the double reduction gear box is necessary, the maximum load should not exceed 5 tons and the transport fleet designed accordingly.

Generally speaking, I have found that a fleet of 30 or 40 lorries is far more useful than one or two very expensive six-wheelers, capable of carrying 12 to 17 tons. Exceptional loads of the type I have mentioned should be carried by a well-designed trailer drawn by a tractor with caterpillar tracks. When it is remembered that one 5-ton lorry will put a lorry out of action for a week or so of waiting the transport fleet and the number of animals can be appreciated. The wheels of a lorry will be struggling to jack up a heavy lorry and its load, and change a wheel will be a very difficult and costly job. It is a sight not easily forgotten by the transport manager responsible for the time schedule.

Two pneumatic tires on one rim are also a source of trouble. The routes followed by lorries are often Native cart tracks, and in the course of negotiating these tracks it will be found that at times the greater part of the weight of the lorry and its load is borne by one of the twin tires, the other being suspended over a deep wheel-track which is too narrow to accommodate the width of the twin tires. Results of this, which in a number of cases is unknown to the driver, who continues his journey quite oblivious to the fact that he is running a set of very expensive tires.

A great deal more could be said of the weaknesses inherent in the heavy lorry when working in undeveloped country, but enough has been said to indicate the care with which the whole question should be examined before a decision is made.

Yours faithfully,
H. C. H. BULL

The Ethiopian War

Mr. Seton-Karr's Comments

To the Editor of "East Africa"

It is a mistake to suppose that Ethiopia is a backward country, except in a few isolated localities which are slightly malarious and malaria is not so serious as that to have therapeutic doses which are both effective and curative. The Empire has a high percentage of the population which is said to be small and to which the only medical expedition ever wintered in the high mountains of the Great Rift Valley, but the population is not so backward. Water is scarce in places, and the soil is generally too hard to till. It is easy to make motor tracks on the plains, but not in the hilly country. Good quantities of water are "shining" and the country is not so backward as most people think. The Italians will have to face but two dangers at that game.

Recently I obtained permission from the Government to participate again into certain parts in pursuit of my archaeological investigations, but I think it would be rather counting unpleasantness to set about it in present circumstances. Many years ago our journeys in the Ogaden were purely for lion hunting, but there have been so many prolonged dry periods that the game has shifted. Now for years I have never shot at all.

The Ethiopians have always seemed to me the most neglected race or races in Africa—and as all black men are conceded, this is saying a good deal. A point which I have not seen mentioned in the Press is that the transport of water will in places be the most serious difficulty. How they will have to carry it, I shall not say, but I shall say that transport animals, principally from the north, that will be a serious matter.

As to the prehistoric inhabitants of the country, the stone tools which I was the first to find in the Africa about half a century ago—are similar to those which the British Archaeological Excursions to Kenya have been able to date as early as two or three periods and perhaps of date as between one and two million years. Their great age makes them particularly interesting. They come from certain spots where the ancient inhabitants lived.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. SETON-KARR

Funds Wanted for Ethiopia.

British Ambulance Service Appeal.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—Since the Foreign Office has now withdrawn its objection and authorised an appeal in the Press, we lose no time in asking for funds for the purpose of equipping a Red Cross Unit to afford medical aid to the wounded in the war in Ethiopia. Though small at the service of any Italian wounded or prisoners it will be primarily needed by the Ethiopians, who have no field ambulance and practically no medical aid at all.

The "British Ambulance Service in Ethiopia" has been accorded formal recognition by the Ethiopian Government and by H.M. Government under Articles 10 and 11 of the Geneva Convention, and H.M. Minister at Addis Ababa has been so informed. It is working in consultation with the International Red Cross at Geneva, and the British National Red Cross has given an assurance that any steps which they may take to help the Ethiopian Red Cross will be taken in conjunction with the "British Ambulance Service in Ethiopia," which would be glad to be absorbed in any such National movement.

The Executive Committee has already made preliminary arrangements so far as funds privately subscribed have permitted. It has secured a tentative panel of medical men, though further applications are invited. An officer has been dispatched to recruit Native personnel in Kenya and Uganda, for which the Colonial Office has given every facility. Another has gone to Addis Ababa to open communications with Harrar and Berbera. The Committee is represented at the capital by a mission with some 20 years' standing, who is understood to have the complete confidence of the Negus.

It is estimated that the cost of a properly equipped Ambulance Unit consisting of a Casualty Clearing Station and one Heavy Transport, with seven medical men and the necessary Native dressers, etc., including vehicles, fuel, transport and maintenance for a period of three months in the field, will cost about £25,000. Each additional Casualty Clearing Station will cost a further £10,000. There is no need to emphasise the extreme urgency now that war has actually broken out.

Funds will be under the control of British Committees in England and Ethiopia. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Captain Townsend Stephens, 33 Alfred Place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Cheques should be drawn in favour of the "British Ambulance Service in Ethiopia," and sent to A. W. Tuick, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer), Barclays Bank, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE COCHRAN,
GEORGE LANTHIER,
LUTHER,
LUCARD

South Kensington,
London, S.W.7.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"I find East Africa exceedingly interesting."—From the senior retired Northern Rhodesian official, now in England.

Colonial Government by Tradition.

"Colonial Government by tradition is not farcical, it is criminal! These offices should no longer be the spoils of party politicians."—From an old Northern Rhodesian settler.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"To preserve a balance in the wild life of this Territory is the concern of my Department."—Mr. S. P. Teare, Game Warden of Tanganyika.

"I have never known Tanganyika as financially sound as she is to-day."—Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Acting Governor, speaking in Dar es Salaam.

"Tobacco has always been grown on the coast mainly for purposes of barter."—Mr. X. Humphreys, Coast Agricultural Officer, Kenya.

"Well over three-quarters of all failures of agricultural enterprise in the tropics are due mainly if not entirely, to wrong choice of land."—Dr. P. Vageler.

"In some cases sections exceeding 200 miles are in charge of a single road foreman."—From the Annual Report of the Tanganyika Public Works Department.

"Some of the Native clerks of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union handle as much as £5,000 a year."—Mr. A. L. B. Bennett, Manager of the Union.

"Where else in the world is agriculture prospering except by subsidy?"—Lord Francis Scott, Chairman of the European Elected Members' Organisation, Kenya.

"The gold mining industry has been the main stay of the economic stability of the Colony through out the period of the world depression."—Southern Rhodesia Trade Report for 1934.

"At the mouth of the Kagera River there is evidently a strong submergence, currents for jillions killed in the water and never resurface."—From the Annual Report of the Tanganyika Game Dept.

"Sir Joseph Byrne, Kenya, has not honesty and sincere Government, even if it lacks a guaranteed and a polished political record and the status of the international community."—The Daily Guardian.

"Europeans in the colony are retiring for spite. Natives are busy while many to sleep as he does, to play the game and read his books, but most of all to wear his clothes."—Mrs. Audrey Richards.

"How can there be a better distribution of Empire population with there is a better distribution of Empire trade?"—Mr. S. M. Langan O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia.

"Sir Alan Fin's previous record in missions of this kind suggests that he will act with expedition and the facts themselves have so long been in evidence as to require little further elucidation."

"The Times" referring to Sir Alan's inquiry into Kenya finances and fiscal policy.

"The future prosperity of Kenya lies in the fortunes of the agriculturists, Native and foreign, and everyone should take off their hats to those people, and to the banks for so generously assisting them through the most awful time in our history."—Mr. F. J. Hemster, M.L.C., Kenya.

"I cannot understand why the permanent settler who has made his home here and sunk his all in this country should not have a greater claim to be regarded as the trustee of the Native than an officer of the Government who is here to-day and gone to-morrow."—Captain J. Brown, speaking in Northern Rhodesia.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

274.—Mr. Lionel Speakman, M.Inst.T.



Copyright East Africa

General manager of the great Australian and New Zealand merchant house of Messrs. Dalgety & Company, Ltd., who have branches in Kenya Colony, where they acquired the interests of the pioneer firm of Messrs. W. C. Hunter & Company. Mr. Lionel Speakman is closely in touch with East African developments, and consequently well known to many of the leading producers in the Colony and the neighbouring Dependencies, who are aware that they have in him one genuinely anxious to assist in the creation of markets at Home for East African exports and in increased sales of British manufactures in the East African territories.

He is a native of Cheshire, and after leaving Cheltenham College and the University of London, he served in the Royal West African Frontier Force, specialising in goods management, and being from 1918 to 1922 general manager of the East African Railway. In the following year he was invited to join Messrs. Dalgety & Company as London office manager, and in 1925 was appointed general manager. Two years later he paid a visit to East Africa.

He is a director of the British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Ltd., and of the East African Investment Company, Ltd. His main hobby is described as jogging about on a back.

PERSONALIA.

Major G. H. ("Andy") Anderson left London on Sunday for Nairobi.

The Rev. Farnworth and Mrs. Anderson are outward-bound for Kenya.

A son was born in Nairobi last week to Mrs. Helen Gaitskell, wife of Mr. C. L. Foot Gaitskell.

Mr. C. H. Bird has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be able to leave Uganda for Dar es Salaam.

Brigadier-General A. C. Lewin leaves England on Sunday by air to return to Kenya. He is flying via Istanbul.

Mr. A. R. ("Wankie") Thomson, M.P., and Mrs. Thomson are outward-bound for Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. J. Glassford has been appointed to the Nairobi District Council, as representative of the Ruiru Ward.

Mr. P. E. W. Williams, of the Tanganyika Education Department, is on his way home on leave from Tabora.

Dr. H. H. Hunter has been appointed first Captain of the recently formed Victoria Nyanza Sailing Club.

Sir Edward Davson, Bt., K.C.M.G., has been elected as Vice-Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

New members of Nakuru Municipal Board are Mr. A. D. Charters, Dr. N. M. Shah and Mr. W. W. Cresswell.

Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton, Director of Tsetse Research in Tanganyika, has been visiting Nyasaland and the Rhodesias.

Lord Delamere is a director of a London advertising agency which has just incorporated a leading firm of Liverpool agents.

Sir John Maffey, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will visit the West Indian Colonies early next year.

During a recent visit to Tabora, Mr. P. E. Mitchell laid the foundation stone of the Oriental Sports Club new pavilion.

Mr. M. D. Lyon, who has been transferred from the Gambia to become Police Magistrate in Tanganyika, is the well-known English county cricketer.

Mr. E. C. Platt, manager of the Nevia Estate, near Hoey's Bridge, has been fatally injured in a shooting accident on the farm.

Mr. R. A. Snoxall, of the Uganda Education Department, has arrived home, accompanied by Mrs. Snoxall and their two sons.

During the absence on leave of Mr. H. G. Duncaill, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, Mr. R. C. Bucquet will act in that capacity.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, formerly Governor of Uganda, and Governor-Designate of Nigeria, left this country yesterday for Lagos.

Mr. A. S. Richardson, Senior Agricultural Officer in the north-western circle of Tanganyika, has been visiting Uganda with Mrs. Richardson.

Mr. J. P. Moffett, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred to Nzeza. He recently returned to the Territory from leave.

Miss Marjorie Smith, of South Croydon, training at Carey Hall, Birmingham, before going out to Central Africa for the Baptist Missionary Society.

Mr. H. M. Robertson has taken over the management of the Beira branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) from Mr. R. T. Taylor, who is now on leave.

Mr. B. Barton-Eckett, librarian of the McMillan Memorial Library, Nairobi, has been investigating the possibility of a chain of rural libraries in Uganda.

Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, and Lady Baden-Powell will leave London on Saturday for South Africa, after which they will proceed to the Rhodesias, Kenya and Uganda.

We regret to learn of the death in Edinburgh, at the age of 76 of Mr. James McNaught, late joint manager of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, from which he retired in 1927.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Turner has been appointed to the Dar es Salaam Cinematograph Licensing Board, and Mr. C. F. Callender has been appointed to the Dar es Salaam Licensing Board.

Mr. Ivan Mitford Bartherton, the well-known East African sculptor, is revisiting Kenya and the Belgian Congo to complete his groups of East African Native types for exhibition in London.

Kenya residents are raising a fund with which to buy a wedding present for Lady Alice Scott, the niece of Lord Francis Scott, whose marriage to the Duke of Gloucester takes place on November 6.

Mr. W. F. Poulton, Director of Uganda's Veterinary Services, is on overseas leave, as is Mr. D. H. Shackles, Registrar of the Judicial Department, who was formerly in Tanganyika.

Mr. A. M. Champion, formerly of the Kenya Administrative Service, will address the Bristol Branch of the Royal Empire Society on November 5 on "Administrative Frontiers Province in Kenya."

Mr. John W. Downie, formerly High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, left Southampton last week in the "Carnarvon Castle" for South Africa. Mrs. Downie and Miss Downie will follow in about six weeks.

Viscount Cobham, a director of East African Estates, Ltd., presided at a dinner of the Worcestershire Association last week. Sir John Wardlaw Milne, M.P., who recently visited East Africa, proposed the toast of the county.

It is officially announced that Mr. G. J. Letham, C.M.G., Governor of the Seychelles, is to succeed Sir Reginald Johnston as Governor of the Leeward Islands. Comment upon Mr. Letham's promotion is made under Matters of Moment.

Mr. F. S. Gray, of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Service, has been badly mauled by a leopard near Nyakanyasi port, Uganda. He was taken by Mr. Kargaratos to Mbarara, where his wounds were dressed, and then to Kampala Hospital.

Mr. G. C. Ismael of Uganda, who we are glad to learn, progressing favourably since his recent operation in the Royal Masonic Hospital, and Mr. J. C. Hayter, formerly of Nyasaland, successfully underwent an operation for appendicitis on Tuesday.

Wisnott Gormaston, whose coming-of-age will be celebrated this year, is studying farming and tobacco growing in Southern Rhodesia. His younger brother is employed at the works in Nottingham of the Imperial Tobacco Company.

H. E. Colonel Jose Cabral, C.M.G., Governor-General of Portuguese East Africa, has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Portuguese Colonial Empire, in recognition of his work in revising the Mozambique Convention last year.

The Rev. H. C. Bullen, who was recently appointed Assistant Bishop to the Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan, is to be consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral at 10.30 a.m. on October 18. The consecration will be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Rt. Rev. Dennis Victor, who has been appointed Bishop of Lchombo, Portuguese East Africa, has spent 27 years in missionary work in Africa, and has been Archdeacon of Nyasaland since 1932. He succeeds Bishop B. W. Peacey, who has resigned.

When Mr. Roger J. A. Courtney, the Kenya white hunter, appeared for his public examination in bankruptcy in Nairobi, it was stated that he had been prospector, hunter, author, film actor and assayer. He attributed his failure to unemployment and to too much optimism.

Miss Phyllis Powell, daughter of Mr. J. A. Powell, one of the earliest residents in Northern Rhodesia, was married in London last week to Mr. Gordon Bebbington of the Empire Cotton Growers Corporation. The marriage took place on Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Powell's golden wedding day.

The wedding recently took place in the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, of Mr. R. Mansel-Edwards, branch manager in Mombasa of the Insurance Co. to Miss Helen Ellis, who had been staying in Nairobi with Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Biss. Mr. and Mrs. Mansel-Edwards are spending their honeymoon in England.

Colonel C. L. Carbutt, who is shortly retiring from the Chief Native Commissionership of Southern Rhodesia, has been presented with a cheque and a silver cigarette box by the Prime Minister on behalf of the C.N.C.'s colleagues in the Native Affairs and other Departments. Mr. Huggins paid high tribute to Colonel Carbutt's services to Southern Rhodesia.

Miss Phyllis Louise Parfitt, daughter of Mr. F. J. Parfitt, a popular member of the staff of the Survey Department, now in the Amalgamated Department of Lands, Mines, Surveys and Geological Survey, and Mrs. Parfitt, and Mr. D. S. Troup, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, and son of Professor and Mrs. R. S. Troup, of Oxford, were recently married in Dar es Salaam. At the reception at Government House, Mr. P. E. Mitchell, the Acting Governor, referred to the fact that the bride's parents had just celebrated their silver wedding in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. J. W. F. Marriott of the Uganda Civil Service, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Marriott of Edinger, and Miss Margaret Elsie Gordon, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Matthews, of Beckenham, were married last week in Beckenham. Among the guests from Uganda were Mrs. and Miss Boyell, Captain and Mrs. Bazman, Mrs. Geo. Dr. and Mrs. Martha, Hon. Mr. Campbell Morgan and Miss Campbell Morgan, Miss Wanny, Miss Gayer, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Marriotts, spending their honeymoon in Devon and Cornwall, and will leave for East Africa early next month.

East African Service Appointments.

The following appointments to the East African public services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of September—

KENYA COLONY.—Nursing Sisters, Miss C. D. Beardmore and Miss V. U. Walters.

UGANDA.—Nursing Sister, Miss C. L. Storey.

ZANZIBAR.—Medical Officer, Mr. A. C. Pillington.

Recent transfers and promotions include—

Mr. F. Birkitt, Postmaster-General, Tanganyika Territory, to be Chief Accountant, Kenya-Uganda Postal Service.

Captain B. W. D. Cochrane, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be Superintendent of Police, Kenya Colony.

Mr. A. J. Booth, Attorney-General, Zanzibar, to be Puisne Judge, Gold Coast.

Mr. F. C. Gamble, Resident Magistrate, Kenya Colony, to be Puisne Judge, Uganda.

Mr. W. L. Heape, late Assistant Secretary, Tanganyika Territory, to be Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, Grenada.

Mr. H. Jordan, Sanitary Inspector, Kenya Colony, to be Instructor of Hygiene, Medical Department, Uganda.

Mr. A. D. Lyon, Police Magistrate, Gambia, to be Magistrate, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. S. Marjant, District Officer, Kenya Colony, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Assistant Secretary, Zanzibar.

Mr. C. H. Matthews, Magistrate, Uganda, to be Chief Magistrate, Palestine.

Mr. E. H. D. Spink, District Officer, to be Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. F. Bobbin, Registrar of Titles, to be Principal Registrar of Titles, Local Government, Lands & Settlement Department, Kenya Colony.

Mr. J. R. Roberts, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, to be Traffic Superintendent, Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. G. R. Sandford, Deputy Treasurer, Kenya Colony, to be Treasurer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. F. M. Smith, late Survey Probationer, Nigeria, to be Surveyor, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H. J. Taylor, late Agricultural Officer, Kenya Colony, to be Produce Inspector, Nigeria.

N. Rhodesia's New M.L.C.'s

Results of the General Election.

The results of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council election have now reached London, and are as follows—

Livingstone.—Mr. J. F. Moore, unopposed.
Devon Hill.—Colonel S. Gore-Brown, 233; Mr. A. Davidson, 11.
Nkana.—Mrs. Olds, 207; Rev. F. Webb, 170.
Fort Jameson.—Mr. J. L. Bruce, 80; Mr. T. S. Page, 69.

Manchito.—Mr. Charles S. Knight, 95; Captain Tom Brown, 95.
Chibambao.—Captain John Brown, 135; Mr. C. C. L. Williams, 124; Mr. E. H. Cholmeley, 86.
Georgetown.—Colonel A. Stephenson, 243; Mr. D. A. Burnet, 191; Mr. J. R. Kemp, 170.

In a three-cornered contest at Lusaka Capt. John Brown retained his seat by only one vote, and in another triangular fight at Ndola, Colonel Stephenson was thirteen votes ahead of his nearest rival. The return of Mrs. Olds and of Messrs. J. E. Moore, J. L. Bruce and C. S. Knight to the M.L.C. was expected, and the defeat of Capt. T. H. Curry, who has been in ill-health for a considerable time, had been freely predicted. Colonel Gore-Brown's election brings to the unofficial side of the House a man on whom great hopes are built.

Big Game in Slow Motion.

Captain Ritchie's Fine Films.

The Belgian Government has ratified the International Convention for Wild Life Protection in Africa, ratified the Earl of Onslow at Monday's meeting in London of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.

Great Britain was the first country to ratify the Convention, Egypt followed, and the Government is about to do likewise, while a Bill having the same effect is to be submitted to the French Parliament. When four Powers have ratified the Convention complete force will be given to the Convention. A particularly interesting feature of the meeting was an exhibition by Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, the Game Warden of cinematograph films of the bird and animal life of Kenya. His cine camera has captured many striking studies, including photographs of Mau Mau, Kilimanjaro and Kenya, scenes of the Negroes, Galla and pictures of big game of many kinds.

A point worth mentioning is that those who go in search of big game with a camera should be careful. Ritchie has had a number of accidents, and his films are mostly of the animals in their natural haunts. He is most particular to get the photographs in their natural haunts, and instructive to those who wish to learn more about game in its natural

Quick Air Transport.

An Imperial Airways mail machine left Dodoma at 10.15 on the day last week and reached Germination, near Johannesburg, 277 miles away, at 10.20 p.m. The pilot was Captain J. S. Sherrin, who the day before had flown from London to Dodoma in a distance of 7,000 miles. According to *The Times* Johannesburg correspondent, the machine, which was of the Atlanta class, had been sent to Europe to pick up the passengers and mail from the London office, and to deliver the mail to London. It is reported that the Atlanta machine was able to take both passengers and mail at the same time, and that the equipment was such that it was possible to land in less than a week's period, by which operations were accelerated.

Confessions of Crime.

Legislation was recommended by the Bushe Commission to limit the admission of confessions to police officers. The East African Magistrates' Conference agreed that the admissibility of confessions should be limited to commissioned police officers, and that providing for the immediate recording of confessions will shortly be submitted to the Uganda Legislature.

Snake Venom in Surgery.

Snake venom is now being used to allay the hitherto incurable malady of hemophilia (continuous hemorrhage), the researches of Dr. Burgess Barnett, Curator of Reptiles at the London Zoological Gardens, and Dr. R. G. Macfarlane having now reached an advanced stage. Professor Boulenger, writing in *The Observer*, says that many recent operations on hemophilic patients have owed their success to snake venom; especially is this so in the case of dental operations where serious extractions have had to be performed. Parallel with the discovery, Dr. Barnett has had remarkable results in allaying epilepsy by doses of snake venom.

Missions Overseas.

The annual combined Sale for Missions Overseas is to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on October 29 and 30. The organisations interested in East Africa which will have stands are the Central Tanganyika Diocese, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Kenya Church Aid Association, Parcels of gifts for sale at the sale should be sent to Mrs. Chambers, 35 St. Mark's Mansions, S.W.11, in the case of the Central Tanganyika Diocese, to Miss Kelham, 146 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and to Mrs. Skington, 2, Elyfield Road, W.3, for the Kenya Church Aid Association.

Attaching Labels.

Addressing the autonomy conference in London of the Missionary League last week, Dr. Ernest Murray, Medical Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, said that the home of tuberculosis was the great industrial towns, so the home of leprosy was the villages. Doctors and missionaries might keep on for centuries treating those who attended the leprosy homes and dispensaries, but the disease would never lend to diminish, because its real source would remain in the villages.

Threatened Famine.

A shortage of Native foodstuffs is threatened in the Lilongwe district of Nyasaland, and the Governor has accordingly prohibited the purchase of maize of quantity from Natives in the area unless the District Commissioner's permission is first obtained. Orders applying to Native foodstuffs generally has been made in respect of Kasungu district, where a shortage is threatened.

Don't be vague

ASK FOR Haig

No finer whisky goes into any bottle



LATEST MINING NEWS.

East African Goldfields.

Damages Obtained from Mr. Nutting.

In the King's Bench Division last week, before Mr. Justice Goddard and a special jury, East African Goldfields, Ltd., Colonel A. M. Grenfell, Chairman of the Trans-European Company, and his son, Mr. Harry S. L. Grenfell, Chairman of East African Goldfields, Ltd., claimed damages for alleged libel from Mr. G. H. Nutting, of the Uppa Goldfield, Tanganyika Territory, and of the Cumberland Hotel, London. Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs, damages of £25,000 being awarded to the company and £100 each to Colonel A. M. Grenfell and Mr. Harry Grenfell.

The action arose out of agreements signed by Mr. Nutting in Dar es Salaam on February 12, 1934, by which he transferred his rights in certain gold mining properties in Tanganyika to a company called Nutting Co., Ltd., and also to the Uppa Goldfield, Ltd., which was to be owned by the company, at the same time giving East African Goldfields an option until November 1, 1935, to purchase the 71,000 shares for £25,000.

The plaintiffs complained that after the date of the agreement of the Longwe Stock Exchange on the course of which Mr. Nutting wrote:

"I note by this morning's papers that a prospectus of the East African Goldfield, Ltd. has been issued, and I am assigned my rights, etc." It has also been pointed out that until three days ago I had never seen a prospectus of the said 70% of this concern, which bears the signature of Mr. Nutting, the production of the original agreement, and my signature appears on the other page. As I am accustomed to sign agreements, I will admit that this letter has been forwarded to Messrs. Grenfell and to the East African Goldfield, and I am taking further action in this matter."

Mr. Nutting admitted publication of the letter, but denied that it constituted a libel on the plaintiffs. He further pleaded that the letter was not intended to injure the plaintiffs, and that the words complained of were true.

The Plaintiffs' Case.

Opening the plaintiffs' case, Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., said that Colonel Grenfell and his son were promoters of the plaintiffs' company, which had acquired gold-bearing properties in the Uppa Goldfield. One of those properties belonged to Mr. Nutting, the terms of the agreement were that property should not be transferred direct to East African Goldfields, Ltd., but to a smaller company called Nutting Co., Ltd., and Mr. Nutting should be allowed to purchase the shares of the smaller company. The plaintiffs' company was to have a capital of 200,000 shares, and for his rights Mr. Nutting was to hold 71,000 shares, the remaining 129,000 being held by East African Goldfields, Ltd. On or about June 1934, Mr. Nutting signed two agreements in Dar es Salaam, the first transferring his rights in the Nutting Company for £500 and 71,000 shares, and the other giving an option to buy his 71,000 shares for £25,000, November 1, 1935.

In May and June, 1934, Colonel Grenfell and his son entered into negotiations with the Stock Exchange Committee for permission to deal in the shares of East African Goldfields. On June 13 they made the necessary publication of particulars of the company, which stated, inter alia, that East African Goldfields had obtained an option to acquire Mr. Nutting's 71,000 shares, and referred to the transfer dated February 12 of Mr. Nutting's rights. On the same day Mr. Nutting addressed the letter quoted above to the Secretary of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London.

The plaintiffs submitted that the letter was understood to mean that they had deceived the public, and that they had been parties to the fraud of constituting the plaintiffs' company, signed by the defendant, whose name was not mentioned in the letter.

Mr. Oliver suggested that the letter was part of a campaign by Mr. Nutting to get a higher purchase consideration from East African Goldfields. He added that it had been written after Mr. Amor Keene's report—a very favourable one—had been received and seen by Mr.

Nutting. As a result of the letter, permission to deal in the shares on the Stock Exchange was refused. In giving evidence, Mr. Harry Grenfell said that when he met Mr. Nutting in Dar es Salaam in February, 1934, to carry through the transfer of the property, Mr. Nutting read the agreement through before signing it, and no suggestion was made to him that Grenfell had been tricked into signing the agreements or that he did not understand them. Later he met Mr. Nutting in London, and terms were discussed for the immediate acquisition of his 71,000 shares. Negotiations were held on how every pending the receipt of Mr. Keene's report, which came in May. Mr. Nutting saw the report, and on May 27 Mr. Nutting, Colonel Grenfell, and a witness met at the Uppa Goldfield, and Mr. Grenfell and his son agreed to buy Mr. Nutting's 71,000 shares through the Uppa Goldfield for £25,000 cash and £25,000 in shares of East African Goldfields. At that meeting Mr. Nutting intimated that he was prepared to accept the offer, but that it was necessary for him to consult his two partners.

Mr. J. R. Leslie, a director of East African Goldfields and of the Nutting Company, said he was present when Mr. Nutting signed the agreements. He made no objection to signing them, and in his opinion Mr. Nutting understood what he was signing.

After Mr. Nutting had given evidence and been examined by his Lordship, summing up, said the jury must ask themselves what impression Mr. Nutting's letter would make upon any reasonable person sitting on the Stock Exchange Committee. Would he take it to mean that the plaintiffs were putting forward a false document? As stated above, judgment was given for the plaintiffs.

Northern Rhodesian Notes.

Some Share Comparisons.

Loangwa Concessions.—Work is being continued on the Rhino Mine near Murchison, so presumably the option period has been extended. Additional pumping plant will be installed to give an output of 200,000 gallons per day for the present plant was only just capable of handling the inflow at the end of the dry season.

Rhodania Mine Concessions.—A prominent local citizen who recently visited Elizabethan has reported that the Rhodesia gold fields are being developed to extend from just south of the farm Murchison to the border of the farm Fintree, which latter is on the Loangwa Concessions reserve. The estate was transferred was approximately 40 miles long, and the Assays as high as 70 dwts. have been obtained. The prospector and some 70 Natives are employed.

Dr. J. Aulien Bancroft returned to Broken Hill at the end of September after a five-day tour of the prospects of the two concession companies, and it is anticipated that a full progress report will soon be issued.

Broken Hill Mine.—With the increased price of copper, silver and larger outputs of vanadium, the company's interest in the output. It is hoped that lead production may be started on a large scale about 1936.

Rhodania Corporation.—Mr. Withner, the General manager at Nkana, will be retiring at the end of this year. Mr. J. Dekeyer, the acting manager, is leaving immediately, and Mr. Dekeyer's vice-secretary may retire at the end of the year.

With regard to the potential gold producers of Northern Rhodesia, it is interesting to note the following:

(a) **Uppa Goldfields** has an authorised capital of £200,000 shares of 5s. standing in the market at 25s. 25 per cent. It is rapidly approaching the production stage. The company has two developing mines and issues regular progress reports.

(b) **Loangwa Concessions** has an authorised capital of £100,000 shares of 5s. standing in the market at 25s. 50 per cent. It has issued no progress reports since March, and although it has many promising prospects, it will take at least 12 months to start the first-rate production stage.

(c) **Rhodania Mines** concession has an authorised capital of £200,000 shares of 25s. 6d. standing in the market at 5s. 50 per cent. It has issued no progress reports since April, although it has at least two good prospects being developed. It is unlikely that the company could reach production in less than a year.

From the above it would appear obvious that Luo North Areas have the best speculative possibilities at present, and that they are the most likely to yield a return within a reasonable period.

BUSINESS POINTERS

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa. "East Africa" is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to put merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

Fishing nets to the value of £10,000 were imported by Uganda last year.

The telephone number of the London Chamber of Commerce has been changed to City 4444.

Motor vehicles registered in Tanganyika during 1934 totalled 3,241, compared with 2,906 during 1933.

Damage believed to be in the region of £3,000 has been caused by fire in a ginney near Musoma, Tanganyika.

Tanganyika spent £29,551 on road construction last year, and £42,855 was expended on road maintenance.

The Teso district of Uganda increased its production of shelled groundnuts from 55 tons in 1933 to 102 tons in 1934.

The construction of new High Court buildings has been begun in Bulawayo. They will cost between £2,000,000 and £4,000,000.

Uganda exported 236,668 bales of cotton between January 1 and August 31. Cotton tax collected amounted to £88,675.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during August amounted to £27,342, compared with £27,305 for August, 1934.

The Tanganyika Government imported 2,208 tons of British cement last year, an increase of 46% over the imports of the previous 12 months.

The direct revenue derived by Tanganyika from the mining industry during 1934 amounted to £26,957, compared with £17,068 in the previous year.

All increasing number of Tanganyika officials is travelling by air, the number of passages booked last year increasing by 14% over the figures for the previous 12 months.

The Coffee Board of Kenya is to submit to the Kenya and Uganda Railway Council a memorandum stating the case for more favourable freight rates on coffee and tin supplies essential for the coffee industry.

A Dar es Salaam Hotel and Retail Liquor Licensed Trade Association has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. L. D. Vynne, of the New Africa Hotel. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. John Drossopoulos (Splendid Hotel).

Southern Rhodesia has decided to reduce by one-half the existing duty on British cotton piece goods, and provision to that effect has been made in an agreement between Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. The duty on Lancashire goods will therefore be reduced from 10% to 5%.

News Notes in Brief

During June 25 British non-official immigrants entered Tanganyika.

A party of 8 French tourists has been on a fortnight's visit to Kenya and Tanganyika.

The nine R.A.F. machines which have arrived in Nairobi from Egypt have a personnel of 600 officers and other ranks.

A new Arab Muslim school has been opened in Mombasa, Sir Ali bin Salim performing the opening ceremony.

The site on which Nanyuki's Jubilee celebrations were held has been given to the township, and will be known as Jubilee Park.

African pupils of St. Andrew's College, Minaki, Dar es Salaam, recently gave a splendid performance in the life of Dr. Livingstone.

Thirty-six appeals, including one from East Africa, await hearing by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which resumed its sittings on Thursday, October 10.

During the first half of this year 24 people were killed on the roads in Uganda, and 380 were injured. This compares with 30 people killed and 312 injured during the corresponding period of last year.

An appeal has been issued for funds for a General Wheatley Memorial, with the intention of acquiring the Nanyuki Cottage Hospital, of which General Wheatley was first secretary, and in which he always took the keenest interest.

Tanganyika Railways

The 1934 estimates for the Tanganyika Railways estimated that the lines on the year would be 2,176,855, and that the excess of liabilities over assets at the end of the year would be £59,071. The actual loss, excluding depreciation but including debt charges, was £100,000, the excess of liabilities over assets at December 31 was £200,125, being the annual report.

The expenditure of British capital on the Railway in December 31, 1934, was £5,016,807, and the Railway liability to the Territory was £204,481. The physical value of the Central and Tanganyika lines, since April 1, 1910, has been assessed at £1,809,000, but the actual amount paid for the acquisition of the lines was £253,904.

Debt charges on account of capital works have grown from £60,000 in 1910 to £48,400 in 1934, and attention is drawn to the large amount of capital expenditure, and consequently of debt charges for which the Railway are liable, incurred by the development of the Territory.

During the depression expenditure on the maintenance of railway property has been sufficient only to prevent its serious deterioration. The general manager states that the policy cannot be rigidly maintained, and that expenditure must shortly be faced by several trunks of maintenance and renewals.

The import tonnage handled by the wharves in Dar es Salaam was 5,726 and 39,003 respectively, and 4,109 tons were also handled at the wharves in Dar es Salaam. Export tonnage amounted to 68,000 and 72,988 tons respectively in Dar es Salaam and Tanga. The report states that the landing jetty in Mwanza will not stand much longer, and a replacement is being planned.

A record clearing at Tanga wharf occurred in November, when a consignment of 5,378 tons of coal arrived, the ship anchored at 9.30 on Friday, November 4, and sailed on Saturday, November 10, having worked for seven days (Sunday excluded) and clearing an average of 768 long tons per day, against 500 tons allowed by the charter done by night, so as to leave it free to deal with ordinary traffic during the day.

Of 41 engine drivers employed, 22 are Africans. Coal is used on the Central line from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma and throughout the Tanga line, but wood is burnt on the section from Dodoma to Kilimanjaro. In the workshops electric plating in nickel and chromium, of carriage fittings was carried out for the first time.

East African Market Reports. The Italo-Ethiopian War.

Spot Sisal Steady at £27.

South of the East African coffee met with competition and a fall in full prices last week's auctions, but low grades and old crop were mostly retired.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Kenya (A sizes, B sizes, C sizes, Peakari, Old Crop) and Tanganyika (B sizes, C sizes, D sizes, E sizes).

London, October 16. - The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton. The market for sisal was steady at £27 per ton.

Mr. Hunsley, Archbishop of Westminster, and former Apostolic Delegate in East Africa, preaching in London on Sunday evening, said "The Pope is a helpless old man. What can he do to prevent this or any other war? Can he denounce a neighbouring Power, armed with every instrument of force?"

A French force of 1,000 Senegalese sharpshooters and officers has taken up positions along the French-Somaliland frontier with Kenya and Ethiopia. A military detachment has gone to Dire Dawa to protect the French railway employees and other tribes who had fled to the highlands during the fighting.

Large numbers of Arab families are flocking to Aden for the purchase of war material and munitions, the supplies to be made in England. Time-expired Egyptian soldiers are being repatriated to their homes.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

Colonel Guillon, the French military attaché, and Mr. de la Roche, the French Consul-General in Aden for the interior, and British leaders are leaving for Bombay.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. 7 See Page 120 October 17, 1935

DAVIDSON & CO. LTD. BELFAST NORTHERN IRELAND. MACHINERY. Write for Catalogues to: DAVIDSON & CO. LTD. BELFAST NORTHERN IRELAND.

Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

THE s.s. "Gloucester Castle," which left London on October 11 for South Africa, carries the following passengers to—

- Beira.** Mr. & Mrs. H. D. McAuslan
- Bermath.** Miss R. Neill
- Dr. & Mrs. W. S. Turner
- Mr. K. M. Warren
- Lieut. G. R. Watton
- Major F. G. B. Wetherell

THE "Watussi," which left Southampton on September 13, carries the following passengers from Southampton to—

- Tanga.** Mrs. D. H. Corbin
- Mr. & Mrs. G. von Dippe
- Mr. J. A. Hutchison
- Dr. & Mrs. M. Melrose
- Miss E. E. Melrose
- Beita.** Mr. K. A. Melrose
- Mrs. D. Roberson
- Mrs. D. Robertson
- Mrs. G. F. Baker
- Mr. J. E. Corbin

Passengers from East Africa.

THE s.s. "Chautilly," which reached Marseilles from East Africa on October 5, brought the following passengers from—

- Dar el Salaam.** Mr. Deforia
- Mr. A. F. E. Modere
- Mr. J. M. G. Miltchett
- Mr. & Mrs. J. Orr
- Mr. S. Santambrogio
- Rev. F. J. Gray
- Mr. F. Bridoux
- Mrs. C. de Vairoger
- Mrs. Farkas
- Mr. & Mrs. Hochstrasse
- Mr. & Mrs. Spawa
- Mr. N. V. Joseph
- Mr. P. G. Harrio
- Mr. H. D. Dixon

Air Mail Passengers.

ODD WALK passengers to the air mail which left Gordon on October 15, included Mr. & Mrs. Miss Britton, George for Khartoum, Mr. Durrin, and Mr. Stephen, Lord Brindley to Khartoum, Mr. Butler, Mr. Scahill, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Reade, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Scott, from Khartoum to Entebbe, Mr. Nielsen, Mr. Jeffery, Mr. Foulds, and Mr. G. H. Vassell, London to Kisumu, and Barbara Wilson, Nairobi to Salisbury.

Passengers on the machine which left Crichdon yesterday included Mr. Yates and Miss Crawford Brown, London to Khartoum, Mr. Reed, Mr. O'Dell, and Mr. Couch, Khartoum to Entebbe, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Cull, London to Nairobi, Mrs. Briscoe, George, Khartoum to Nairobi, Mr. Norman, London to Mbeya, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Johnson and Mrs. Freer, London to Salisbury. Inward passengers who arrived on October 16 included Mrs. J. H. Holman to London, Mr. Anderson from Kenya to London, Nairobi to London, and Mr. Mills and Mr. Blanchard, Khartoum to London.

The machine which arrived on October 13 brought Mr. Burnett and Mr. Atwell from Salisbury, Mr. Reece from Nairobi, and Mr. O'Shea from Kisumu.

No Locust Damage Likely

There is no reason, states the latest bulletin from Kenya, to change the view that there is no prospect during the next few months of locusts.

News of the Advertiser

The telephone number in the head office of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company has been changed to 4748. The company is now known as the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. The company is now taking over the goods, trade marks and assets of the laboratory departments of Messrs. J. B. Nathan & Co. The registered capital is £1,000,000 in ordinary shares of £1, the whole of which are held in favor on behalf of the vendor company, which will appoint the board of the new company.

BRITISH INDIA.

- "Tairea" left Durban for Bombay, Oct. 14.
- "Kenya" left Mombasa for Bombay, Oct. 10.
- "Karanja" left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Oct. 15.
- "Takiwa" left Bombay for Durban, Oct. 16.
- "Mantola" leaves Durban outwards, Oct. 16.
- "Malda" arr. Rymouth homevds., Oct. 18.
- "Madura" leaves Mombasa homevds., Oct. 19.
- "Matiana" left Aden outwards, Oct. 13.

CRAN-EILERMAN-HARRISON.

- "Halesius" left Aden outwards, Oct. 10.
- "Colonial" left Liverpool outwards, Oct. 5.
- "City of Hankow" arr. Liverpool homevds., Oct. 21.
- "Clan MacIver" psd. Perth homevds., Oct. 10.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

- "Nijkerk" left Durban homevds., Oct. 13.
- "Randfontein" left Amsterdam outwards, Oct. 8.
- "Bloemfontein" left Antwerp outwards, Oct. 8.
- "Meliskerk" left Beira outwards, Oct. 8.

INDIAN-AFRICA.

- "Dharmapala" left Colombo for Mombasa, Oct. 10.
- "Arghama" arr. Rangoon from Calcutta, Oct. 10.
- "Matsral" left Lourenco Marques for Colombo, Oct. 10.

MARITIME.

- "Marseilles" left Marseilles outwards, Oct. 10.
- "Exploitier" left Marseilles outwards, Oct. 10.
- "Explorier" left Marseilles outwards, Oct. 10.
- "General" left Marseilles outwards, Oct. 10.
- "Perthuis" left Marseilles outwards, Oct. 10.

UNION-CASTLE.

- "Dunlop Castle" left Beira outwards, Oct. 13.
- "Dunlop Castle" left Beira outwards, Oct. 13.
- "Gambier Castle" left Beira outwards, Oct. 13.
- "Gloucester Castle" left London outwards, Oct. 13.
- "Granville Castle" left Las Palmas homevds., Oct. 13.
- "Holland Castle" left Beira homevds., Oct. 10.
- "Hudson Castle" left Beira outwards, Oct. 13.
- "Crested Castle" left Lourenco Marques for Natal, Oct. 13.
- "Sandown Castle" arr. Natal for Beira, Oct. 13.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Survey and Information Office in Dar-es-Salaam has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

Week ended October 2	Cherangani	Cherangani	Cherangani
1935	0.15	0.15	0.15
1934	0.15	0.15	0.15
1933	0.15	0.15	0.15
1932	0.15	0.15	0.15
1931	0.15	0.15	0.15
1930	0.15	0.15	0.15
1929	0.15	0.15	0.15
1928	0.15	0.15	0.15
1927	0.15	0.15	0.15
1926	0.15	0.15	0.15
1925	0.15	0.15	0.15
1924	0.15	0.15	0.15
1923	0.15	0.15	0.15
1922	0.15	0.15	0.15
1921	0.15	0.15	0.15
1920	0.15	0.15	0.15
1919	0.15	0.15	0.15
1918	0.15	0.15	0.15
1917	0.15	0.15	0.15
1916	0.15	0.15	0.15
1915	0.15	0.15	0.15
1914	0.15	0.15	0.15
1913	0.15	0.15	0.15
1912	0.15	0.15	0.15
1911	0.15	0.15	0.15
1910	0.15	0.15	0.15
1909	0.15	0.15	0.15
1908	0.15	0.15	0.15
1907	0.15	0.15	0.15
1906	0.15	0.15	0.15
1905	0.15	0.15	0.15
1904	0.15	0.15	0.15
1903	0.15	0.15	0.15
1902	0.15	0.15	0.15
1901	0.15	0.15	0.15
1900	0.15	0.15	0.15

ESTATE MANAGER AVAILABLE.
 WANTED: ESTATE MANAGER with many years experience in the Metropolitan and India, a similar position in East Africa. Specialist in acquisition, administration, knowledge of Kenya and East Africa and West Africa. Inquiries to Messrs. J. B. Nathan & Co. and Group, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. All branches of estate management, including bookkeeping and auditing. Apply to Box 978, Showers' Advertising Offices, 120, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

powerful! kills all insects

Extra strength makes Tanglefoot Spray the most powerful insecticide that can safely be used for all general household purposes. It is equal in effectiveness for flies, mosquito, moths, bedbugs, roaches, and fleas. If you use Tanglefoot Spray you need nothing else.



For all other Tanglefoot Fly, Mosquito, Flea, and Bedbug Sprays. The most satisfactory and economical insecticide.

TANGLEFOOT SPRAY

A. H. WADDELL & CO. LTD.
Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam

NOV 11



PLEASE GIVE
A LITTLE MORE
REMEMBRANCE
DAY

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

EAST AFRICA
21, Great Marlborough St.,
London, W.1.

Place your order for EAST AFRICA NOW
free for one year (52 issues), commencing
with issue dated and until
countermanded. I enclose 3/6 for first
year's subscription.

NAME AND TITLE
In block capitals please

RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

PUMPS

AND
PUMPING MACHINERY
FOR
EVERY SERVICE



TREBLE RAN PUMP
with Ball or Plastic Drive
Apply for List No. 38A

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS
(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.
Culwell Works, Wolverhampton, England
Cable: Evans, Wolverhampton
LONDON OFFICE: 105, KINGSWAY, W.C.2

SANDYCROFT LTD.

4, BROAD ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C. 2

MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL CLASSES OF
● MACHINERY
AND PLANT
FOR CRUSHING AND TREATING
METALLIFEROUS ORES

- REPRESENTATIVES
- LEHMANN'S (Africa) LTD.
P.O. Box 163 EDAR ES SALAM
 - HORTIBOY'S & CO.
P.O. Box 412 NAIROBI
 - C. E. G. CUMINGS LTD.
P.O. Box 345 BULAWAYO
(Ramp, Blastier, Searer and Sundries)
 - J. E. STONE & CO. LTD.
P.O. Box 335 SALISBURY
(Ball Mills and Classifiers)

CATALOGUES and ESTIMATES ON REQUEST