

EAST AFRICA

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



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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Very powerful support for East Africa's criticism of the present "retarded" State for the colonies is to be found in the editorial notes of the July *National Review*, its plain spoken and patriotic organ, as shown in the paragraph in question which reads: "The British Government wishes to force a ready-made form of self-government on Indians, 97 per cent of whom would not know what to do with it, but they are a minority of living power to the continent, the million who have made their homes in Kenya, and the white settlers, including the colonists and a family unit. We seem to have heard of something very like it in the American Colonies, just before they quarrelled with us. They changed balls, but people do it here and where, but are uneducated and snubbed, and called 'niggers' for the sake of their work and while they are not allowed to pick up their own things and move. They are not allowed to go to school, and it is not until they have started public opinion in the Colonial Office that their case is raised. It is not until the advent of the case of the *Kwana* that the ups and downs of the income tax business since 1914 have been brought to the attention of the public, and it is not until the Government's fiscal policy is shown to be a failure and retreats will occur. The Governor of Kenya has been let down by his chief. He was encouraged to feel the colonies and instructed to be guided with a straight line to the future collection of income tax, and then he was apparently snatched from a very high position, and is not a strong man, nor one who could put a Colony's feelings and a ruler's still in a case carrying out his orders. As a soldier and a general, can he be guided in the East African Colonies and a great number of other colonies, when there is to be a general conference in Nairobi on July 11. Let us hope that this will end in a meeting of the nature of that of 1911, which was a great day for the colonies. It also marks the return of the settlers to the continent, and the end of the 'retardation' of the colonies in general. It is a full of hope from this time, and the things that will come out of it will be a great help to the colonies in the future." It is a very good article, and one that should be read by all those interested in the colonies.

That passage shows a good deal further in respect than we have gone out in our own minds. It endorses our own plain speaking of "NATIONAL REVIEW". (The *National Review* has handled the case of the colonies very well, and it is a pity that his Government has committed such a palpable blunder) and, as a direct result, has had at last to abandon the promise to introduce income tax (that has been thrown overboard) and the British settlers of Kenya, who are themselves in one street for and their fellow countrymen in Tanganyika. We have always criticized and frequently argued against the decision of Kenya's political leaders to withdraw from the policy of prompt closer union with Tanganyika in order to bind the Mandated Territory so firmly to the Empire that international intrigue and the complacency of some future Imperial Government would be powerless to effect its transfer to a Government more anxious than ever to receive it.

The conference which met in Nairobi this week to consider whether some additional revenue should be raised in Kenya, which property should be taxed, and that decision without consultation with the Colony's representatives, has been a very serious one, and need not worry about the future of the colonies. It is a pity that the Government has not been more satisfied to deal with the colonies in a friendly manner, and to put the things that are in their minds, and to give them a voice in their own affairs, and to give them a say in the management of their own affairs. It is a pity that the Government has not been more satisfied to deal with the colonies in a friendly manner, and to put the things that are in their minds, and to give them a voice in their own affairs, and to give them a say in the management of their own affairs.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND AMALGAMATION

Debate in the Legislature

FULL reports have now reached the end of the debate on the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly of Mr. Dertin's motion that this House approve of the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

The Premier, Mr. Moffat, said that "amalgamation has been the expressed policy of the Government and of the large bulk of the people of Southern Rhodesia for the last seven or eight years. The Government's policy is amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia, and in reply to questions, added: "Africanisation would be entirely in the hands of the Government of the united country. We are quite sure that, if it must be done, if that was not so, of course we would not do it. But what is the use of vain imaginings? There would be no reservations other than those that exist in our own Colony, and it will be on that basis alone that amalgamation will take place." As regards Narves in the Civil Service, he said, "I am saying: 'We would give some other anything of that sort.'"

The Premier stated emphatically that the Government's policy was in unison with the North, and that with the South. This unionist attention has been called to exist three weeks later, some discussions were still in progress in the House with reference to the amalgamation of the Rhodesias by the Minister of Mines and the Minister for Agriculture in Pretoria, where they had interviews with the various British and other Union ministers.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

More questions about the Suez Canal

CAPTAIN MACDONALD asked the approximate annual cost of refunding to British shareholders that part of the Suez Canal tolls paid for them which represents profits as opposed to expenses and expenses. Mr. Horne Belisha replied that the new scheme of the canal, the British share of which he said that such a refund would absorb the whole of the amount now received by the British Exchequer. A second question was asked by Mr. Samuel, "Is it not now plain to the House that the main object of the canal is not to increase the profits of the owners of British commercial interests?"

Mr. Samuel received a reply to his request that the official directors should formally request a reduction in the management expenses so that the canal does not British shipping might be benefited.

Mr. Horne Belisha told Mr. Burnett that the expenditure of the Suez Canal Company was kept under constant review by the finance committee of the company, and that two of the official British directors were members of the committee. He said that it would be impossible to submit to Parliament a detailed examination of the canal and its management costs, but the official British directors would be able to give the importance of securing economy in the management of the canal. The three British directors were not members of the Imperial Government, and the three official directors were not so responsible, and were appointed to represent the interests of British shipping and commerce. He said that there was no intention of giving a money if the amount of the canal was reduced.

Mr. Moffat Jones asked whether it was the policy of the Chief Yusufu Kalawa had been the only Native member of the Local Advisory Council in the South Kavirondo, and was a native of the area. He said that the members of the Council were not to be increased in number by the nomination of Africans, not in the Imperial Government. Mr. Jones said that he had referred to the subject of the Native Lands Trust. He said that the Government was already giving some, except in special circumstances, to the African member of the Kavirondo Council, and had been selected by the Kavirondo Council. He said that the Kavirondo Council had been selected by the Kavirondo Council, and had been selected by the Kavirondo Council.

Mr. Jones asked the members of the Kavirondo Council whether they were present in the House of Commons, and whether they were present in the House of Commons. He said that the Government was already giving some, except in special circumstances, to the African member of the Kavirondo Council, and had been selected by the Kavirondo Council. He said that the Kavirondo Council had been selected by the Kavirondo Council, and had been selected by the Kavirondo Council.

MR. T. J. O'SHEA'S POLITICAL CREED

Blunt Criticisms of Irish Politics

A most interesting and able political statement of his political creed was made in Dublin a few days ago by Mr. T. J. O'Shea.



He said that the political situation in Ireland was a most serious one, and that the only way to solve it was by a complete re-organisation of the political system.

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SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. K. K. HELLABY.

We deeply regret to report the sudden death from an aneurysm on Sunday at his home at Sandford

Edward Hellaby, head of the East Africa Department of Messrs. Guthrie & Co.,



London, who was a most successful and energetic business man, and whose death is a great loss to the East Africa Department.

Mr. Hellaby was a most successful and energetic business man, and whose death is a great loss to the East Africa Department. He was a most successful and energetic business man, and whose death is a great loss to the East Africa Department.

NAIROBI ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Continuing Views among Settlers

The Nairobian Round Table Conference, in which the general public are invited to discuss the subject of the "Round Table" Conference, has been held at the Nairobian Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya, on the 12th and 13th of the month.

The conference was held in the afternoon of the 12th, and was attended by a large number of the general public, including many of the leading business and professional men of Nairobi.

The subject of the conference was the "Round Table" Conference, which was held in London in 1911, and was attended by the representatives of the various imperial powers.

The conference was held in the afternoon of the 12th, and was attended by a large number of the general public, including many of the leading business and professional men of Nairobi.

WHO'S WHO

Mr. Charles Erasmus Massy
Wyndham



TERRITORIES COUNTERACT DURING

New Customs Duties and Tariffs

We have recently heard of the various modifications adopted that week by the various territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to meet the needs of those territories, and it is interesting to note that those modifications have been made in such a way as to counteract the effect of the new duties and tariffs imposed by the British Government.

The various territories have adopted different measures to meet the needs of their respective territories, and it is interesting to note that those modifications have been made in such a way as to counteract the effect of the new duties and tariffs imposed by the British Government.

At Nombi Works

Mr. Fisher, Director of the Nairobian Nairobian, is a member of the Nairobian Nairobian, and is a member of the Nairobian Nairobian.

Different Views of Justice

The Nairobian Nairobian, in which the general public are invited to discuss the subject of the "Round Table" Conference, has been held at the Nairobian Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya, on the 12th and 13th of the month.

Copyright East Africa

Having first gone to Southern Rhodesia in 1907, Mr. Wyndham was afterwards occupied for a few years in the Nairobian Nairobian, and was afterwards occupied for a few years in the Nairobian Nairobian.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. A. J. Lawley has arrived home from Beira.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sheringham are outward bound for Durban.

Mr. E. G. Seals, of the Texas Oil Company in East Africa, has arrived home.

Mr. J. C. Coverdale has been elected a member of the Mombasa Municipal Board.

Mrs. L. A. Cooke and Mr. J. Campbell have been elected to the Eldoret Municipal Board.

Mr. Basil Blackett has arrived back in England from his flight to South and East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Trimmer, of Beira Works Ltd., recently flew home for a holiday in Europe.

Mr. W. Nowell, Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Mombasa, has arrived home.

Mr. R. B. Allnut, District Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave from Masasi.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Langdon Renwick, with their son and daughter, arrived home last week from Zambiar.

Mr. J. R. Dyer has won the Waterloo Cup of the Mombasa Branch of the Tanganyika Territory Rifle Association.

Lieutenant Commander Greenville Wells, editor of The Rhodesian, is spending a six months' holiday in South Africa.

Miss J. Campbell has arrived home from Uganda, and is staying at the Mill Hill Society's college at Liverpool.

Congratulations to the B. K. Dr. Jewell, Bishop of Sierra Leone and the Sultan, on celebrating his seventieth birthday.

Mr. F. J. Gosden, Chief Computer in the Kenya Survey Department, is now on leave pending retirement, after twenty years' service.

Mr. Arnold Hodson, Governor of Sierra Leone and formerly British Consul in South-Western Abyssinia, has reached England on leave from West Africa.

Captain Walter P. Dick, Kirtom, was recently installed W.M. of Lodge Donat Sabu, Bahr-Nagar. Walter Kirtom, his uncle, was the installing Master.

Mr. R. J. Davidson won his second successive victory at the Uganda Open amateur golf championship during last week. The runner-up was Mr. Hunter. In the competition for the title of Uganda Cup, Mr. R. F. Pinder was the winner out of a total of forty-two entries.

A general account of the recent death in Kampala from double pneumonia of Mr. C. W. Kinton, who had been a resident in the district for some time.

Mr. C. W. Preston, O.B.E., who has served in the Uganda Administration since 1920, and is now District Commissioner of Karamoja, is on leave.

The Hon. R. W. Bamfylde is now in charge of the 22nd district of Tanganyika, and Mr. M. A. Callaghan has assumed charge of the Usambar district.

Messrs. B. T. Bailey, O.S. Hopkin, and W. B. Tunc, Assistant District Officers in Tanganyika, have been transferred to Moshi, Masasi and Tanga respectively.

Mr. J. Dennis, manager of the Eldoret branch of the Kenya Farmers' Association, died recently in the local hospital as the result of an accidental petrol explosion in his car.

Mr. J. Dennis, wife of Sir J. Dennis, Governor of the island, suffered her own death when recently in a motor car on the road from A.F. to the island.

The East African and South African has completed its account of Mr. A. G. B. B. The Chairmen of the two clubs back to England, and of the Rhodesian and South Africa.

Mr. J. R. Dyer has accepted an invitation to attend the International Empire Advertising and Marketing Conference at Olympia on Business Administration, London, 1930.

The Mombasa Municipal Board has accepted the offer of the British and Foreign Bible Society of an English Bible for the members of the Marial to Dr. Kraff, the only C.M.S. missionary in the district.

Mr. J. R. Dyer has obtained permission in the name of the Government to work to introduce a Bill in the House of Representatives, foreign trade to be held in the district.

Mr. J. R. Dyer has been elected President of the Institution of Engineers, and is a member of the Institution of Engineers, and is a member of the Institution of Engineers.

Everyday there's a use for

Brown & Polson's
Corn Flour

Blancmange, Souffles, Soups

Among those who have arrived home from Kenya are Mrs. A. J. ... and Mr. ...

Mr. Frank Taylor, who arrived home from Nairobi last week, has for the past four years represented an advertising British insurance company in the Kenya capital ...

Joseph Irvine is expected to reach London from Kenya at the end of the week ...

Recently reported the marriage in Bebera, British Somaliland, of Mr. B. H. Horsley to Miss Blanche Grey ...

Their many friends will condole with Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Cook whose missionary work in West Africa of their son, Dr. Norman Cook, who was born in Uganda, and three years ago went out to the Northern Nigeria Mission ...

Among those now on leave from Uganda are Justice A. P. Laidlaw, Captain W. S. ...

Dr. F. J. Graham, Secretary of the International Institute of Agriculture, and a member of the Hilton Commission which visited East Africa some time ago, addressed the delegates of the European Missionary Festival in Wolf ...

Colonel G. ... Maxwell, General Manager of the Uganda Railway, recently visited the ...

Mr. R. ... Echton has been elected President and Mr. R. ... Treasurer of the ...

... and ... Mr. ...

Major Devas Jones, who has been engaged in business and journalism, and has played a prominent part in amateur theatricals in Nairobi for some years ...

The Kenya Government has appointed a Committee to inquire into the financial position of the agricultural industry in the Colony ...

Edward ... by yesterday's ... Mr. and Mrs. ...

EAST AFRICAN LUCIFER COMPETITORS.

Among East Africans who are to play in the Lucifer Golfing Competition on Tuesday and Wednesday next are:

- Major G. H. Anderson, Mr. J. L. W. Wood, Dr. A. J. Howell, Mr. J. D. Anderson, Mr. G. Simpson, Mr. V. Findlay, Mr. C. B. ...

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- July 12, 1932, Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society Show, ...
- July 13, 1932, ...
- July 14, 1932, ...

SOME OF THESE

That make a Note of these dates ...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER'S BLUNDERS.

Tactless Impertinence
To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, I have read Mr. Geoffrey Potts's letter published in your issue of June 20, and I observe that he has resigned his position as Vice-Chairman of the Joint East African Board because he prefers income tax to a graduated poll tax for Kenya. In my view both his letter and resignation spring from a mistaken idea as to the attitude of Kenya towards income tax.

There is, I think, a general failure in this country to appreciate the local atmosphere in Kenya in regard to this vexed question. I was in Kenya from November, 1932, to May of this year, and I was able to appreciate the almost daily reactions of the white population, official and unofficial, to the policy of Government in regard to the matter. If your readers will turn again to page 940 of your issue of June 2, under the sub-title "A Record of Impertinence," they will understand the kind of thing that was happening and making everybody's blood boil.

It was regarded as a piece of tactless impertinence to institute an Income Tax Department at heavy expense, including a three years' contract for the chief income tax assessor at a high salary and free passages for wife and children, before even an Income Tax Bill had been introduced into the Legislature.

It showed an intention to force income tax upon the Colony, whatever the Legislative Council might think or propose as an alternative. I do not think that it was so much income tax as such for which everyone objected, but to the tactless way in which the white population was treated and the exercise of "that essential parliamentary prerogative" to which the Secretary of State for the Colonies again referred in Parliament a few days ago.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister really ought to be learned by now that the responsibility for amounting to a shoo-in Kenya. But then, some people never learn by experience.

I have lived in Kenya long enough to know that the white population are, and indeed most of the Indian population are, very loyal subjects of the Crown, willing to pay the Crown in any way they can to meet the needs of this territory, and to have a development with the Crown which is fair to them when the Ministers and representatives of the Government are like dogs. I heard many men say that they would rather give voluntarily the amount of the tax than be forced to pay by a collection man, as these are called.

I would not regard my letter as regarding your call for more dealings with Kenya. But the necessity for extra taxes to the population in any other manner, and Government will find that the white and Indian population will rise as one man to the occasion, because they love their Kenya and will give their aid to secure the position of one of the mightiest nations in the Commonwealth of England. It is in these best interests of Government to clearly show that they are not to be treated as a possible emergency compatible with the requirements of the demand for financial control by the British representative of the Legislature. It will be dealt with as a normal

...that this has resulted in the... and being given this foolish gradual poll tax. Now that I see so long a Vice-Chairman of the Joint East African Board can and shall protest against it with a great freedom. Neither my question to the Secretary of State for the Colonies nor my letters to the "East Africa" have so far elicited a single argument in its favour.

"EAST AFRICA'S" ATTITUDE CRITICISED

Our Reply to a Correspondent

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, - The fact that you have received no adverse comment from your readers on your "criticism" of the Secretary of State for the Colonies hardly entitles you to translate their aloofness from your views to one of general agreement with their own writings. There are, I am confident, quite a number of East Africans who are not only in disagreement with you but also with your action.

Those of us who are familiar with local conditions elsewhere can only detect the first symptoms of these unwholesome symptoms appearing with commendable regularity. In the weeks of April and May I had been left to your editor's discretion as to what the correspondence rate in regard must be as far as possible to the summer solstice about June 21. It was careless of you, therefore, to have misquoted by one day your "criticism" number of page 22.

Yours faithfully,
London, E.C.3.

If our correspondent had ever been a journalist he would now have a lot of many readers are. X-ray's dissent from the editorial opinions of a newspaper. As a writer readers do not rush to give their agreement, but they lose no time in registering their dissent. The public is so constituted that it is very valuable to receive an alternative newspaper, which is frequently subject to immediate criticism if it is found to err in its views. Therefore it is essential to be living

An English Car for Kenya Colony



VAUXHALL "VX" 20.5 H.P.
The Vauxhall "VX" Special export chassis, with 20.5 h.p. engine fitted with special Saloon type Box Body, makes the ideal complete car for the Kenya Motoring Public by the Kenya Motoring Specialists.

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Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Dar es Salaam

itself too unjustly. Though I have received no criticism of our leading articles, and the subject except the above letter, we are still entitled to regret the above. This is especially true in regard to the illustrations, which are contained on which everyone who has read the introduction and paragraphs of the above letter is preshable to understand. I suggest that the "silly season" of the last year and that of the preceding article of the following day is considered as the "silly season" of the following day. I suggest that the "silly season" of the following day is considered as the "silly season" of the following day. I suggest that the "silly season" of the following day is considered as the "silly season" of the following day.

all were taken by himself. It is not possible for the number of the photographs to be as large as the number of the photographs. It is not possible for the number of the photographs to be as large as the number of the photographs. It is not possible for the number of the photographs to be as large as the number of the photographs.

WORK FOR THE BLIND IN AFRICA

By the Editor of East Africa

AUTHOR OBJECTS TO A REVIEW

Commander W. H. Lister, F.R.S.

To the Editor of East Africa

My attention has been called to the review of my last book on "Blind Africa" which appeared in your issue of June 1st. As far as the contents of my book are concerned, I have no objection to discuss the points of your review. But there are two other points which I take exception to they are absolutely unfair. The first is the unjust accusation of carelessness on the part of the reviewer of my English. The second is the unjust accusation of carelessness on the part of the reviewer of my English. The second is the unjust accusation of carelessness on the part of the reviewer of my English.

It is not generally known that work for the blind in Africa has been in progress for many years. The number of blind people has even begun to fall. The number of blind people has even begun to fall. The number of blind people has even begun to fall.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Mr. Hodges writes to the Editor of East Africa, D.D., regarding his article on the "Blind in Africa". He writes to the Editor of East Africa, D.D., regarding his article on the "Blind in Africa". He writes to the Editor of East Africa, D.D., regarding his article on the "Blind in Africa".

Babies in East Africa

—always thrive on COW & GATE. The most nourishing Food made from milk. The most nourishing Food made from milk. The most nourishing Food made from milk.



KENYA - Study in Black and White

Cow & Gate Milk Food

KILL OR BE KILLED

Many remarkable illustrations
18
The book on...
It may well be that...
which is all too quickly passing...

HUTCHINSON & CO. (Publishers) LTD, London, E.C.4

RETRENCHED OFFICIALS

SILVER FOX highly lucrative and admirably suited to those who have an...
WHERDING But it is VITAL...
...with good stock and to secure...
...Fisher's...
...anything relating to...
...Silver-Fox Farming.

MOTOR THROUGH AFRICA

MOTOR TOURS AND SHOOTING SAFARIS ANYWHERE ANY DAY ANY TIME BY
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P.O. BOX 50, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY
...Tomb...
...MOTOR TOURS...

SISA & SIVAR TRUCKS
MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES
WALLS, BEARING WHEELS & AXLES



Hudson
Railway Material
Street Leeds



Due to lack of protection, the destructive power of White Ants was so certain in this structure as to render it useless in an incredibly short time.

The Penalty of not protecting Timber

If the trifling cost of Solignum had been included in the cost of the structure, the destruction caused by White Ants could not have happened.

The cost of Solignum is but a fraction of the value of the timber protected and to shirk this small expenditure is not economy, but must lead to definite and heavy loss.



THE WOOD PRESERVATIVE
IF YOUR LOCAL STOREKEEPER DOES NOT STOCK SOLIGNUM WRITE FOR NAME OF NEAREST STOCKIST TO THE SOLIGNUM TRADING PROPRIETORS SOLIGNUM LIMITED 25, BRISTOL STREET, BRISTOL

EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORTS.

KAGERA (UGANDA) MINING LIMITED.

The market is quiet, with medium and lower qualities most active.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Kenya (A, B, C, Peaberry), Uganda (A, B, Peaberry), and Tanganyika (A, B, Peaberry) with their respective prices in shillings and pence.

OTHER MARKET REPORTS.

Castor Seed.—Steady, and nominal. (1032: £10 5s.; 1031: £10 5s.; 1030: £10 5s.)
Cloves.—Quiet, with market steady. (1032: 40s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.)
Copper.—Much firmer, with upward for cash counts higher at £7 18s. and electrolytic at £7 10s.
Cotton.—Demand is steady for all standard grades, which are £11 7s. 6d. to £11 10s.
Cotton.—Quiet and slightly lower at 10s. to 10s. 6d. according to quality. (1032: 41s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.)
Cotton Seed.—Quiet, with quotations from £5 5s. to £5 7s.
Gold.—The market has been steady at £11 10s. to £11 10s.
Groundnuts.—Steady at £11 10s. to £11 10s.
Hides.—Slightly better, with market steady at £11 10s.
Mosses.—Offered at £11 10s. to £11 10s.
Sisal.—Steady with East African No. 1 for July Sept. 1932 at £11 10s.
Tea.—320 packages of Kenya tea sold at £11 10s. and 1,037 of Nyasaland at £11 10s.
Tin.—The price of standard for cash is now £223 7s. 6d.

EMPIRE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS.

East African Delegates.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, now sitting at the Guildhall, is considering a motion which there can be no doubt is a solution of the problem of acceleration of air mail to East and South Africa until it is operated on a twenty-four hour schedule, even if this involves the separation of passengers from mails, and the equipment of routes for night flying.

Among the three hundred delegates to the Congress several with long experience in aviation, among them being Sir John Sanderson, M.P., Alderman A. R. Anderson, M.P., and Mr. J. P. B. ...

FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY. Last Week's Statement.

The sixth annual meeting of Kagera (Uganda) Minerals Ltd. was held in London last week, at which Mr. ...

The Deputy Chairman ... The results for 1932 were ... The financial position ...

Outlook for the Company.

The future outlook for the Company is ... The management ...

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

The s.s. "Hampden" which arrived home from East and South Africa on June 30, brought the following passengers from

- Mombasa.**
- Miss U. S. Birch
 - Mr. Aray Cole
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Recently in these columns we pointed out the danger of yielding to clamour, as opposed to having way to them, and we also pointed out the example which the Secretary of State for Kenya would be set, if he yielded, but we certainly did not expect the Northern Rhodesian would be prompt to follow suit, however the Government's examination of the Legislative Council yielded these words from Mr. F. Moore, who said unequivocally that they were the direct result of Sir Philip Gurnea's surrender to clamour. "We have tried a submissive attitude, the consummation of business. We have come to the conclusion from what we have seen elsewhere—and it will occur to everybody what I mean elsewhere—that the only way to get Government to take any notice is to kick up a row."

THE TREE AND ITS FRUIT.

If we find that the Government, both local and in Downing Street, opposes our proposal, the Government is going to encounter a very considerable amount of bitterness and difficulty in administering the country. Things are going to get a great deal worse. I do not want to threaten, but we do know how to make things uncomfortable, and it may be a very unpleasant period before us if we are going to be forced into the kind of opposition that we should very strongly deplore. As the tree is known by its fruit, so the responsibility for this action by the spokesmen of the unofficial members of the Northern Rhodesian Council must rest with the Secretary of State. Can he undo the mischief that he has wrought—or will he make way for another? Lest any of our readers should be in doubt on the point, we say in all sincerity that our criticisms of the Secretary of State for the Colonies spring simply and solely from the conviction that he has recently committed blunder after blunder in his handling of East African matters. The territories sorely tried by a succession of economic troubles

is the suggestion made by the Empire Committee of the Federation of British Chambers of Commerce that if the World Economic Conference breaks down, advantage should be taken of the presence in London of accredited representatives of the Empire to hold an Imperial Economic Conference. Some such meeting has been considered in any case, for such has happened in Ottawa, in particular, the availability of low priced Japanese goods into Dominion and Colonial markets threaten the very existence of British trade, unless prompt measures be instituted in the interests of the Empire as a whole. The problem is extremely difficult, and can best be approached by general agreement and simultaneous action. East Africa has to do something by amendment of the Customs duties on much more will have to be done. An important city shipper left us a few days ago. "If Japan's dumping was stopped, there would be a boom in British exports, for in the great majority of lines our manufactures are now sold at a loss, competition with the Japanese primary and other goods."

JAPAN'S TRADE THREAT TO THE EMPIRE.

The threat to the Imperial Institute and the Empire Marketing Board emerged from an Imperial Committee dominated by two valuable Dominion politicians. As a consequence, the Empire Marketing Board is now in London for the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and remind the world that the politicians themselves resolved at the Economic Committee of the Imperial Conference of 1921 that the Imperial Institute constitutes an essential part of the Empire elsewhere. An important

TWO VALUABLE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

delegates, the same might be done with the whole of the Empire, and to be entered with one Government, public houses, houses and private individuals have made a list of the Imperial Parliament and the F.M.S. being official, the native voluntary services of leading experts, some salaried and some others, members of voluntary committees, whose advice the perplexed has been given, and partially disinterested guidance is most valuable, especially, and even Government officials. The Colonies will accept standards proposed by the Imperial Parliament, when they do not accept the recommendations of the special officers of those individual Governments.

The merging of the colonies has been suggested in various quarters, and the idea is worth consideration. It is a time when so many short-sighted organizations and individuals in almost every part of the Empire are engaged in fostering inter-Imperial trade, two bodies which have done so much in that direction must be allowed to go. To kill them at the behest of short-sighted politicians is unthinkable. If, as is so often declared, Great Britain is the best of the Crown Colonies, she must maintain these services, or something like them, for the non-self-governing dependencies, whether or not the Dominions can do so. Representative bodies in the Colonies should speak out boldly on this subject while there is yet time. If they procrastinate they may suddenly find themselves bereft of the services of proved ability and of even greater resources.

Recognition of the value of the assistance being given by the Natives, and the fact that if once their minds are finally relieved of the burden of alienation, they will be ready to alienate by leaps and bounds, is a matter which is of the moment and of the greatest importance. Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Nyasaland, made this important statement to the present ordinary session of the Legislative Council summoned to initiate local Native claims under the Indirect Rule. The attempt has been made to divide unalienated land in the Nyasaland into two categories, that required for Native uses, and that available for alienation to the Natives, he described as unworkable in practice, and obtainable in theory, saying that his land would be that of a true mixed State, with the Natives, native communities co-operating in a spirit of mutual tolerance and friendliness, each responsible for considerable extent for the conduct of its own domestic affairs, and each possessing that of its own property, and that the Natives are wholly dependent on the Government of the other.

That there has been some discussion in non-official circles in Nyasaland, I do not believe through misunderstanding of the real facts, could be denied, and the KENYA SYSTEM has been mentioned.

The thing with the Government in a measure, which subject, perhaps to minor amendments, should be submitted to a majority of the representatives of the constituent of these respective territories of the Nyasaland Convention. A similar declaration of the Nyasaland areas as a basis for joint development. The other words, they are not the least, and in the cooperation in Nyasaland, the Natives, though they are not in Nyasaland, are much more akin to that of the two countries, the European residents of which consider themselves to be of the same race, they would be if native reserves were created. Kenya, of course, is in a special category, but we believe that the interests of European settlement in Nyasaland will best be served by the present plan. To those who have been exercised and who we commend the following statement made by the Governor in the course of the debate.

It seems to me perfectly clear that if you attempt, however carefully, to divide a territory of this kind into land for Native and for Natives development, you are bound eventually to come up against some case where a mistake has been made. It is to my mind obvious, better to make the whole portion fluid and encourage all communities to work together. I was interested to read the Hon. Mr. Young say that the country north of Kasimuts is not economically alive. The one thing that is that they have not had the assistance of a person in developing their country, and I think the Natives or certainly will realize it as communication to the north. We have never seen the effect of alienation of the Native lands, growing industry and European influence in the country to the south west of the river, and I am personally extremely hopeful that the development will under the policy which has been proposed, not only not be prevented, but actively aided in the areas which are in the north.

We have published two lengthy letters from Northern Rhodesian settlers on factors affecting the future of colonization of the territory, but it seems to us that the basic trouble lies neither in dumping, nor in Native claims, nor in Native development, as Mr. Cholmondeley suggests, but rather in the failure of the settlers to co-operate and organize. This is no new charge, but it has recently received emphatic endorsement by Captain John Brown, the Elected Member of the Legislature for the Midlands constituency. The collapse of the boom, aided by foot and mouth disease across the Zambezi, has given us some breathing time, in which advantage has apparently not been taken. If something definite is not done, the return to prosperity will find the farmers once more unready and unable to profit by their own success, which once again will strain and strain, and made to get these producers to co-operate and to trade as one body, each contributing to the common good, has been made.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE PRODUCTION.

a challenge to "East Africa."

The Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—On April 13 you reported a speech by Sir Cecil Rodwell to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of S. Rhodesia and gave us your unqualified approval of it. I am amazed at East Africa.

His main theme was the Native population as consumers and he preached the importance of stimulating the production of maize by Native producers. He painted a picture of a greatly increased prosperity as the result to be expected from following his advice. Why the speech has not attracted more attention—unless it is because S. Rhodesia has already abandoned hope of ever developing into a prosperous British Colony—I cannot understand. What would the advocated policy lead? The speaker reveals it himself. "The loss to the European producer who finds he can no longer produce maize at a profit will be outweighed many times over by the increase of maize and the added opportunities for livestock." That is to say, for there can be no other logical outcome, the European maize grower is to disappear in favour of the Native grower. If the maize grower disappears, so also must the grower of wheat, tobacco and practically all other crops, so no civilised person can compete with a rival whose living need cost him nothing at all.

The Colony would then in time be inhabited by the Native population, a handful of traders catering for and fostering their wants—and the mines. A portion of the trading profits would be European to begin with, but these would in course of time give way to rivals of a lower standard of living, such as Indians, and perhaps Natives themselves. Cattle owners might hold on a little longer but general conditions would become so that Native that they too would sooner or later follow.

After alluding to the standard of living attained by the African Negro in the West Indies, and anticipating a time when perhaps 10% of the Natives of S. Rhodesia will be living in much higher conditions, which will mean not only greater happiness and greater self-respect for themselves, but an enormous increase in the trade and prosperity of the country. Sir Cecil Rodwell concluded by saying, "It is a native production of the Colony has a great commercial asset and it is impossible when one contemplates the development of that asset, to take a despondent view of the economic future of S. Rhodesia. In this respect, it is to be gained at the expense of the men and women who have made their homes in the country and are endeavouring to make it home for generations to come."

The complacency with which the doomed settler is invited to abuse over and work for his own fate, is almost incredible. But it is to be noted that the audience which received these remarks with applause was not of the doomed class—at least not the first and best of the prospectors. Sir Cecil did not go quite so far as to suggest that the Native population was a great asset to those who were to be displaced and depressed by its development, nor did he let us know whether he believed that Cecil Rhodes intended that the day when he used a similar ex-

inferiority of the superior race. An inferiority complex, the obsession by the idea that one is unable to do things that one actually can do, that Sir Cecil Rodwell himself realises that the inevitable competition will drive the European grower out of business, is of course he must. It is no complex of any kind. It is a matter of hard fact, the realisation of which is at the back of the attitude of New Zealand, Australia, the U.S.A., South Africa and, I believe, Canada. When a few years ago they explained their reasons for checking immigration of people of a lower living standard than their own, such as Indians and Japanese, in order to compete successfully with such a standard of living must be lowered, to the very other way, we must go under. And the encouragement of production by the Native of crops that have hitherto provided the living of the European settler will encompass the ruin of European settlement.

It is made that the advocates of altruistic theories and a paternal humanitarianism should be so much more vocal than their prospective victims, the people of their own race who are to be sacrificed in the fulfilment of their dream? Let us, before it is too late, shed our diffidence, show a little courage and do some work in the cause of self-preservation.

The policy of encouraging and educating the Native to compete with his is simply suicidal. It should be prohibited by all means in our power. It is quite incorrect to suggest that it has always been contemplated. It is a noxious weed of quite recent growth. It is expensive; it has not been asked for by the people about the prosperity of a section of the population is inapplicable.

Let us examine a few salient facts.—

(1) A large part of both Southern and Northern Rhodesia is manifestly suitable for European settlement more suitable than the bulk of anyone else. It has been variously estimated that Northern Rhodesia for nearly 50 years, from the border of Tanganyika to the Livingstone, an 81 square miles of land, there is ample land for all the settlers, and many more without any serious displacement of the Natives.

(2) Europeans have been encouraged to settle on their homes in Rhodesia. Some 100,000 have done so.

(3) The vast majority of the Natives are in their own villages, about the best care-free people in the world, with a few notable exceptions. They have not and do not want to be anything but a generationally happy and contented people in which Nature has had its way. They are in the right direction, so Cecil Rodwell himself recently warned a missionary conference in a Rhodesia that there were no short cuts in evolution, and that it was dangerous to make them.

They have never certainly in Northern Rhodesia questioned our title to the country. Where there is any indication to the contrary it is traceable to foolish ideas put into their heads and fostered by people who ought to have known and probably did know better. The general attitude, in spite of relaxed control and pervasive propaganda, has undergone no serious change.

Those who have seen the inequity of attempts to repress the Natives seem to think they have found the answer. They would do well to reflect that civilised human society depends in a very important degree upon judicious repressions and retardations. The wise teacher checks in one child when while he reads on in another. Also, "stimulating aspirations" is capable of a thousand interpretations.

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. A. Gilbert, of Mombasa, is anxious to form a local Angli-

Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, and Lady Byrne have now arrived in London.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Boncham, of Kitale, has arrived home, and is staying in Guildford.

Mr. A. C. Osman, Secretary for Mines in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave pending retirement.

Dr. J. K. Kitchin, M.D., has been promoted Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. Goodhind, director of Messrs. J. G. & Co. Anderson, Ltd., has left London again for Mombasa.

Mr. H. Monck-Mason Mearns is now Acting Governor in Kenya, and Mr. K. L. De la Motte is his deputy.

Hubert Young has presented a cup for competition at the forthcoming Masai and Agricultural Show.

Mr. N. C. Yonge, a Kichea settler, has applied for an executive prospecting licence for minerals on his farms.

Mr. E. K. Lumley, of the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, is on leave pending retirement.

Lieutenant Colonel H. V. de Saeger, who is known to many East Africans, has left London for a short visit to Australia.

Mr. J. R. Martin, partner in the Jamboni house of Messrs. Richardson, Lyster & Martin, Ltd., is staying in Weybridge.

Mr. W. M. Saunders scored 100 runs when playing for the Mombasa Sports Club recently against the Aga Khan Club.

Mrs. Esoph De Vere, who is writing the life of the late Lord De Vere, has arrived here in England by air from Mombasa to Kenya.

Mr. H. W. Bushie, C.B., C.M.G., Chairman of the Justice Commission, and Mrs. Bushie arrived home from East and South Africa on Monday.

Mr. Harry Edgar Dickie, who served as Consul General in Lourenco Marques from 1905 to 1925, died in Cannes at the age of sixty-eight.

Colonel C. R. Hornung, Director of Sea Sugar Estates, is paying another visit of inspection to the plantations in Portuguese East Africa.

We regret to hear of the death in Nairobi of Mr. C. A. Jackson, the Scottish architect and painter, who had lived in the Colony for the past nineteen years.

Captain Collyer Knox, who served for some time in East Africa, and has for some years been in the

Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Jackson M.C., D.S.O., C.B.E., has been appointed Acting Commandant of the Kenya Defence Force while the Hon. A. G. B. M. is on leave.

Commander Charles W. W. G. B. M. is now in the Mozambique Company Territory, and arrived in Lisbon. He is a member of the committee of a recent issue of the "Lion".

Mr. A. G. Howell, who served in Kenya from 1905 to 1920, and has since been Attorney General in Fiji, has been promoted Local Adviser to the Federated Malay States.

Mr. A. M. R. R. W. W. G. B. M. has been promoted Director of Education in Tanganyika, and Mr. A. M. R. W. G. B. M. has been appointed Island Officer.

Mr. C. N. M. Harrison, who first went to East Africa to practise as a solicitor, some thirty years ago, and who recently flew home, will be returning to Nairobi by air at an early date.

Mr. A. J. B. Bennett, Supervising Manager of the Kaimosi Native Cattle Co., Ltd., will shortly be going again for Tanganyika Territory. He is on holiday in the summer.

Mr. Keith Caldwell, who was the first Game Warden in Mombasa and the first man to motor from Nairobi to the Cape of Good Hope, has returned to England from his visit to Kenya.

Mr. Lawrence Scotland has been appointed joint assistant managing director of Tanganyika Commissions, and has also been elected to the Council of the Mombasa Exploration Committee.

Mr. Anthony James Hawking, Anthony H. H., the well known author of "The Story of the East", who died on Saturday, has in recent years devoted himself to the study of anthropology.

Professor D. H. Westermann, Director of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, who visited East Africa last year, will be in London and on his way for Cape Town.

We regret to hear of the sudden death of the late Lady (Wanda) Ethel Wintour, a popular and well known lady in the African community and a well known author.

Mr. W. J. W. G. B. M. is now in the Mozambique Company Territory, and arrived in Lisbon. He is a member of the committee of a recent issue of the "Lion".

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Sir Lionel Smith, J.P., who has coffee growing interests in Tanganyika, was married in Chelsea last week to Miss Adams, Canon, daughter of Captain H. F. Adams, Canon, M.V.O., Chief Constable of the Isle of Wight, and Mrs. Adams, Canon.

Mr. D. G. Hoss, Honorary Director of Publicity for Nyasaland, and until recently editor of *The Nyasaland Times*, received in London last week. He has been elected by the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire as the representative of Nyasaland.

We regret to announce the death of Mother Mary Therine Heenan, Superior of the Loreto Convent, Nairobi. Mother Catherine arrived in Kenya from India in 1921 and first worked at the Loreto convent at Kabete, leaving there four years ago on her appointment to Nairobi.

Sir Donald Bourdillon, the Governor, has announced his intention of establishing a body of enquiry on the lines of the Estate Products Committee in Ceylon which would work in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in matters affecting the welfare of the industry.

The Empire Summer School at Oxford from July 15 to July 22 will be inaugurated by Lord Lloyd and among those with East African interests who will speak are Mr. Abery on "Economics Empire," Dr. Davidson on "Shields on Our Colonial Empires," and Sir Edward Grieg on "Problems of Development in Tropical Africa."

Mr. Eugene Ramsay, B.C., M.C., has visited East Africa some few years ago, and who takes a keen interest in the progress of the territories, is Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Board of Education to consider what further steps could be taken to encourage suitable students to come to the United Kingdom from overseas for education and training.

The report of Sir Alan Pitt-Rivers (who visited Zanzibar last year) on his inquiry into the financial and economic position of Bechuanaland, has been published (Cmd. 438, price 3d.). Mr. S. Milligan, of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, who is well known to our readers in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, was associated with Sir Alan as agricultural and economic adviser.

Mr. J. H. King has been appointed to certain posts in Tanganyika Territory. This is the first such appointment since Mr. W. G. the territory has returned to the province of the German Consul in Nairobi. We congratulate Mr. King, that when he returns to East Africa enjoys a reputation of personal respect from the East African community. The appointment is honorary.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. H. King and Miss Sherwood Peckersley, only daughter of Colonel F. Veldham, late The Buffs (Middlesex Regiment), and Mrs. V. Veldham, of East Oxley, Hampshire, and Dorothy, Mrs. Edith, daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Hawking, now in England, and formerly of Kenya and Nyasaland. The marriage will take place on July 21 in Bedford Square, London, and during the honeymoon at East Africa.

Sir Harold B. Statterman, formerly Governor of British Somaliland, and now Governor of British Honduras, is expected home on leave very shortly.

On Thursday next, July 20, Sir Alfred Sharpe will speak on East Africa to the East African Group at the River-Sea Tavern. All interested in East Africa will be especially welcome. Further particulars of the meeting appear under Forthcoming Engagements.

The many friends in Tanganyika Territory and Kenya of Mr. J. E. Egan, the miners who learn with interest that his latest book, entitled "Secret Hiding Places," has just been published by Messrs. Stanley Paul (P.), and has met with very favourable Press notices.

Mr. George Mitchell, former Minister of Mines and Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, became Prime Minister last week on the re-organisation of Mr. Moffat. The other members of the new Cabinet whose Ministers thus have been changed are Mr. Gynn, Minister of Finance; Mr. Hudson, Minister of Justice and Order; and Mr. Leggate, Minister of Internal Affairs. The Legislative Assembly will henceforth be called Parliament and M.L.A.s known as M.P.s.

Inland passengers by his week's air mail from East Africa include Mr. Grouse, from Germiston; Mr. A. J. Major E. A. Dutton, and Mr. A. V. Major, from Nairobi; Mr. Samuel and Mr. Simons, from Kisumu; Mr. Williams, from Entebbe; and Captain Rose from Khartoum. Yesterday's outward passengers included Mr. Foley to Khartoum; Mr. Suter, Mr. S. G. and Mr. G. G. to Kisumu; Miss Forth to Kampala; Mr. Allen and Mr. Sorbie, to Nairobi; and Mrs. and Miss Bells, from Louis to Ndama.

It is a pleasure to cable at the beginning of the week that a special session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council had been called for July 27, we got into immediate touch with Captain G. H. Murray, M.L.C., whom we found anxious to fly back to Livingstone for what may prove to be a critical session. He has, however, reluctantly been compelled to give way to the strong advice of his doctors, who insist that he should remain under treatment for a few more weeks, that he should in any event not fly back, and that the sea voyage will greatly benefit his health, which has already much improved. Proposals for increased taxation will probably be laid before the Council.

Captain Mrs. Richard Lisher, who were married in Nairobi only on July 20, were killed a few days later when their aeroplane crashed in the mountains near Mwanza, Southern Tanganyika, as they were flying to South Africa for their honeymoon. It is believed that Captain Lisher hit the summit of the mountain which was hidden in the mist. The bodies were brought to Mwanza for burial. Captain Lisher, a former officer of the Life Guards, was well known in Kenya as a gentlemanly soldier and had ridden with the Carabon and British Hussars in the colony. He had travelled widely in East and Central Africa, and was a keen sportsman. His wife formerly Mrs. Lisher, was a daughter of the late

WORK OF EAST AFRICA'S LONDON OFFICE.

100 Offices sent out last year.

Whether Her Majesty's African Dependencies Trade and Information Commission has any existence is a mere subject of discussion in East Africa, where disputes have all too often been the case on questions which had little to do with the facts of the matter.



the work of the Office is given in much detail in a report for the past year, copies of which are available in London and in the different Dependencies. Major C. H. ...

Secretary Commissioner, but Mr. ...

At a striking fact, considering the severe financial stringency everywhere, is that the settlement records of the Office showed an increase up to 101, for instance, to pupils and their dependants received settlers' certificates and letters of introduction to the Kenya Association and sailed for Kenya, the figure showing a decrease over those of the previous year it is perhaps not surprising that two-thirds of the number sailed during the last six months of the year, 1907, twelve out of 17,000. The settlers, pupils and dependants went to Nyasaland, to Northern Rhodesia and one to

Difficulty without placing Pupils.

Just over 300 entries were made in the respective settlement registers, regarding which Major D. writes, "The method of settlement scheme again continues to be the most efficient report on sending out new settlers." It is clear that this scheme is well conceived. There is one point which creates great difficulty for the Government, and that is the dearth of natives of responsible families, and this has been approved by the Government. It was not difficult to get enough for Northern Rhodesia, and in the case of Tanganyika all the responsible planters and farmers' associations were consulted. It would have been thought that some of the more able and energetic in the colonies would have been willing to take pupils (even if they were not themselves) to the colonies. It is a pity that this has not been the case, and that the Government has had to disclose its list from creditable to the Association.

More than 200 entries were made in the settlement registers, and 27 men and one woman sent to the three principal posts, three men to Northern Rhodesia, three men and two women to Tanganyika, and three men to

The supply of official information from all the territories has been the satisfactory. Which is by no means a small thing to be said for. Why should it not be absolutely true that the Government should release their own official and unbiassed information? It is a pity that they do not do this more often. The Government should not be afraid to release their own information, and to let the public know what is really going on in the territories. It is a pity that the Government do not do this more often. The Government should not be afraid to release their own information, and to let the public know what is really going on in the territories. It is a pity that the Government do not do this more often.

the ... (text obscured by ink splatters)

Much more ... (text obscured by ink splatters)

the ... (text obscured by ink splatters)

the ... (text obscured by ink splatters)



Supreme for Health all over the World

DELICIOUS and fine ... (text obscured by ink splatters)

The ... (text obscured by ink splatters)

EAST AFRICA

OF NORTHERN RHODESIA.

John Smith, the Farmers' Tutor.

JOHN SMITH is not a man of more than an ordinary education, but he is called in Northern Rhodesia, where his work has long been appreciated. More and more he is being recognised as a man whose life has been dedicated to the service of his country. This unflinching devotion has estimated his every word and deed, and an proof of his never feared to say what he thought because it would prove unpalatable to the noble gentlemen, to no Governor, to any of his associates, or anyone else.

He had a strong understanding and the brain to use them both in the dual role he so ably filled as head of the Departments of Animal Health and Agriculture. In a real combination of posts for a country fortunate enough to have a man qualified to fill both; for in a farming community, and in such matters as the establishment of the Research Station at Mazalanka, largely due to his persistence and to Sir Herbert Stanley's foresight, the two became closely interwoven.

A Strong Co-operator.

Northern Rhodesia proudly boasts that it is more free from animal disease than any part of Africa. That is largely due to John Smith. The country owes him a particular debt for his strong vigilance of the dangers incident on the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease across its border, but it owes him much more than this. It was largely due to his indefatigable energy, patience, and tenacity of purpose, that the co-operative movement has been firmly established, and that the farmers have secured a sound share of the milk market for maize and beef, and that the dairy business also has had at last to have been put on a sound footing.

All this he has done, and the value of such work is proved by the confidence of the confidence of Administrators and Governors under whom he served. But possibly, more important still, more lasting and far-reaching, is the respect and care and infinite patience with which he acted as the farmers' tutor. He would take as much trouble over an address to a farmer's dinner as he would over a report to the Imperial Conference. He would advise farmers and chastise them—performing the function of theocratic gadfly—and from his advice many of them have learned. John Smith was always right, but what he generally was was unappreciated, so that his fore and more attention to him and profits of his work.

Secrets of His Success.

Having a fundamental faith in the country, he was always an optimist of the right sort, and always anxious to do his best for the country and to be engaged in developing it. That devotion and his persistent acquisition of the latest and best available knowledge were the real secrets of his success. Master of his Departments, long starved by budgetary necessities, he had the satisfaction at last of receiving funds beyond his wildest dreams with which to carry out his schemes. Schemes that a few years ago he could not have dreamed of, and to enable them to be carried out he has been successful. Then, in the course of his Northern Rhodesian career he had to bear the blow of the economic crisis, and see these schemes curtailed and all his hopes postponed. But he still stands, and he still stands when the economic crisis has already the worst is past, and he will stand prepared to carry out his work.

and will come to the territory. He is one of those all too few officials who are prepared to be strenuously for their convictions, moreover, his vision and foresight.

There must be much good work still to be done, and all Northern Rhodesians will wish him success in whatever path he tread. They will not readily forget him, nor will the gaps he has so easily be filled; but the work he has done and what he has done will endure.

A. OLDEN

FORTHCOMING ENGINEERS

- July 15.—Construction of the new main line from Mombasa to Kisumu.
- July 16.—F. S. Johnson addresses the Engineers' and Advertising Convention at Olympia on "Business Opportunities in East Africa."
- July 20.—Sir Alfred Sherrin, to address the African Group of Overseas League at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James' Street, on "Nyasa and Then and Now."
- July 23.—Dominion and Colonial Architectural Society, St. George's Hotel, Windsor.
- July 24-26.—Association of Chambers of Commerce in Eastern Africa. Address in Mombasa.
- August 18-21.—Kenya Amateur Golf Championship, Muthaura.

HOME ON LEAVE?

Then Make a Note of these Dates.

- July 14.—Eton and Harrow Golf, Hurlingham Club.
- July 20.—Royal Garden Party.
- July 22.—England v. West Indies, Manchester.
- July 25-28.—Goodwood Meeting, etc.

It is the best and most interesting address to be given, as the Secretary of State's address at the "Forum Club" Dinner does suggest that the British Colonist in Kenya is not fit to be called a responsible and free man. From a leading article in the "East African Weekly Times" Nairobi.

A NEW DISCOVERY

ONE of the most notable discoveries in the field of oral hygiene was made recently in the laboratory of The Peppodent Company when a new and revolutionary cleansing material was developed. The cleansing material is the part of the toothpaste that does the work. Heretofore the difference between the best toothpaste and inferior brands was that the inferior materials are either hard and abrasive that they scratch the tooth enamel and provide crevices where germs may lodge or else they are so soft that they fail to remove film and stains. To develop a material that would outrank others both in effectiveness and safety required years.

The new discovery is contained in Peppodent Cream Paste exclusively and for use it is twice as soft as the material most commonly used. Peppodent is looked upon as the model standard of safety and efficiency. This new material is unique in its power to cleanse and polish teeth. Today Peppodent is known as the most effective tooth removing tooth paste in the world of foreign countries.

Fighting Leprosy in Tanganyika.

Good work is being done in Tanganyika by the Tanganyika Missionary Society... fighting leprosy work carried out by the missions.

A Canada Deal

East Africa has long reason to be glad that there is a foundation for the... a joint committee... and we wish it well.

Fort Jameson's Exhibition.

A small exhibition was staged at Fort Jameson on the occasion of the recent visit of Sir Roland Stone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia... and made several purchases.

For Service among the Pygmies.

Of the £2,000 required to enable the Church Missionary Society to accept the offer of Archdeacon Lloyd to proceed to Uganda to develop the... service in Uganda to the Pygmies.

London Anthropological Congress.

East Africa is a participant in the London Anthropological Congress... and is also to be the President of the meeting.

Belike Heresy.

Farmers of the Kimbingi district of the Taita... resolved unanimously at a recent meeting... that no proposal with reference to the constitution of Kenya...

Thanks to the Mission.

The Mill Hill Catholic Mission is erecting on the Kisumu road... a small European hospital with four beds... and has secured Dr. C. C. Marshall as resident.

Kenya Anglers.

That the Ruvu River in Kenya is being to be stocked by Captain R. F. Dony, Fish Warden of Kenya... and they should come to the notice of the Government.

Kenya's Gold Mining Company's Troubles

Kenya's Gold Mining Company's troubles... the company's troubles... and the capital was to be increased to £20,000 by the creation of new shares.

To Bring Great-Business to London.

On the understanding that... every effort will be made to bring more business to London... and the situation will be reviewed.

Power Alcohol in P.E.A.

Through the manufacture of power alcohol... the manufacture of power alcohol... and is also being manufactured at Nairobi.

An Engine for Kenya Colonists



Vauxhall "VX" 263 H.P. The Vauxhall "VX" Special export Chassis, with 263 h.p. engine fitted with special saloon type Box Body, makes the ideal complete car for the Kenya Motoring Public by the Kenya Motoring Specialists.

PRICE NAIROBI £267

The Motor Man & Exchange Ltd

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

THE SUDAN.

THE HANDBOOK OF NYASALAND.

The new edition of that splendidly produced and always interesting monthly magazine of travel...

The revised and much improved Handbook of Nyasaland, just published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies...

Such a handbook, however, well planned and completely up to date, is not short of the desirable standard... The new edition is not only up to date with the latest information...

The fact that this is the first of its kind in the East African region is a commendable achievement... The author, Mr. J. H. Johnston, has done a very good job...

The writer from whom we quote also reviewed the book in East Africa some time ago. He writes: "A half of that faint little campaign is still alive and actively interested in the territory..."

"African has parle avec nous, avec l'Afrique noire." "Capital" (Paris).

Overland... visited the Sudan... the Sudanese...

Impressed... Not where... stretches... The men wear... exclusively after years of use...

Along the banks of the Nile are... the roomy houses... the garden and terrace...

At first one has a sensation of... but that is quickly dispersed by the charm... the others lend their services...

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Sir James McDonald, one of the Trustees of the Northern Rhodesian... has just completed a tour of Northern Rhodesia...

The Governor... is fortunate in having Sir Ronald Storer as Governor... he holds everyone more or less in the palm of his hand...

That however... Sir James... the Native is determined at all costs to have education... unless schools are provided on the well equipped...

RTGBY... SHOT GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES... DOUBLE BARREL RIFLES IN .270, .303 & .375 BORES... 43, SACKVILLE ST. - RIFLES

SCPTICAL OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES.

The real reason why many of our African superstitions is often beyond our comprehension... I could not understand it at all. This has made me very sceptical about anthropological theories...

Thus writes Sir Theodor Morrison in the Journal of the African Society.

AFRICANS AND EUROPEAN LYNN TUNES.

That European music is not the best music for Africans is stated by Theodor A. M. Jones in Books for Africa. He gives the following reasons:

(1) It implies in the use of Major and minor at least eight musical scales, the majority of which is foreign to the African. (2) In the case of the majority of tunes, it implies a conception of key and key change which is wholly foreign to the African.

The tone of western harmony is fundamentally un-African. The basic principle of vibration is its own form is mainly a free rhythmic jump by one person followed by a short invariable chorus.

The Rev. J. D. D. K. Kamukama says that Bantu languages are by no means all trochaic. The fact that when you try to make the Bantu accents to a hymn to come with the musical accents...

POINTERS TO PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Production of The Cured Tobacco. Bulletin No. 120 of the Department of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa...
Memories of the Cotton Research Station, Trinidad.
The C. C. Willbanks, S.W. 25, 60.
The Monetary Economic Crisis. By C. J. Whitehead...
The League of Nations and the World.
The League of Nations and the World.
The League of Nations and the World.

ANGLES IN EAST AFRICA.

A most appreciative review of Angles in East Africa has been published by The Sudan Mail.

The reviewer writes with which this book has been allowed and the facility with which it is written, to make the book a delight to all who will accept of the author's love of Africa and his possession of it.

If it is to be of any use to the students in East Africa, the interest and aptitude of the work in hand will be increased one hundredfold if the book is read in conjunction with the book which has met with an extremely cordial reception from East African fishermen...

Theater of Rain.

The Theater of Rain is a book which is a masterpiece of the art of the novel. It is a book which is a masterpiece of the art of the novel. It is a book which is a masterpiece of the art of the novel.

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Apply in strictest confidence with particulars of age, salary expected, recent experience and references.
Box No. 249, East Africa 91 Great

"EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British made throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Belgium imported 2,128 cwts. of sisal from East Africa during March.

Great Britain imported 200,000 lb of binder and reaper twine during April.

The Gilgil Motor Company, Ltd. have transferred their business to Kakamega.

Wireless apparatus entering East Africa at the rate of 200 sets per month.

Imports of motor cars into East Africa are increasing and not many are imported by the Government.

Government has introduced a new tax on tea at a rate not exceeding 1s per 100 lbs of tea produced in the Territory.

H.M.S. "Colombo" is to take the place of H.M.S. "Emerald" in the East Indies Squadron while the latter vessel is undergoing repairs in England.

The new Customs amendments made by Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory a few days ago are estimated to produce £200,000 in Kenya in a full year.

The Amulbar Government requires a dental surgeon for part-time work. He will receive an allowance of £400 per annum and be free to engage in private practice.

The title of the principal Administrative Officer in the Southern and Northern Provinces of Nyeri has been changed from "Assistant Governor" to "Chief Commissioner."

Consular reports from Tanganyika during June amounted to 5,288 tons, of which 1,522 tons came to Great Britain, 1,357 tons went to Germany, 1,002 tons to Belgium and 606 tons to Holland.

The Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co. report a profit of £400,210 for 1930 compared with £385,728 in 1931. The Ordinary shareholders receive a dividend of 15% and a special bonus of 5%.

The new issue of 6% Debenture stock of Royal Antelope Copper Mines at 105% has been fully subscribed. Applications for exchange from holders of 1% debenture stock and by cash application.

Particulars of a new Customs and Excise agreement between the Northern and Southern Rhodesia Governments has been published as a supplement to the Northern Rhodesian Observer of 10th May 31.

Rhodesia Bankers, Ltd. report a profit of £23,100 for 1930 compared with a loss of £41,687 for 1931. After various allocations the sum of £2,768 remains to be carried forward.

The South African Government has forbidden the importation of...

The Sudan Government has decided to abolish the Central Economic Council, an Advisory Committee to be appointed to act in a consultative capacity with the Secretary of State for the development.

The Kenya Legislative Council is expected to assemble on or about 21st May for the consideration of legislation dealing with the administrative reforms necessitated by the withdrawal of the Income Tax Ordinance.

The current issue of *The Tablet* contains a fine set of photographs taken at the recent East Africa Dinner in London. A few of the portraits are good, but most of the "victims" are scarcely likely to be very pleased with the results.

The crest of a bush rat recently brought home from Kenya is now on view at the London Zoo. The animal is a small hedgehog in color and its hair has a perfectly straight parting down its back disclosing a strip of pink skin.

The East Africa Women's League has formed a Red Cross Unit at Nairobi for lectures and demonstrations in home nursing. Mrs. Boyle will be responsible for the theoretical lectures, while Miss Hughes will give the demonstrations.

Messrs. Brooke, Bond & Company, Ltd. who have a growing interest in Kenya, report a profit for the year to March 31st of £10,000 and a dividend at the rate of 10% per cent paid for the last year.

A man from Brussels, a member in the Eastern Province of the Congo, while on his way to his village to visit his wife and child, was waylaid and killed by his father-in-law and two sons, who cut up the body and ate it. They have been arrested.

The total export traffic raised to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda railways during the first four months of this year amounted to 132,434 tons, compared with 101,783 tons during the corresponding period of 1930. The inland traffic hauled from Kisumu was 27,024 tons, compared with 26,001 tons last year.

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 Miss J. ...

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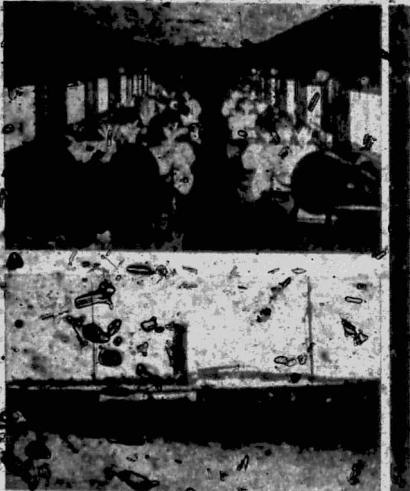
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 5, No. 301

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

Mr. Philip Curzon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was severely criticised by the House of Commons last Friday for his handling of the African Budget. The Colonial Secretary's financial proposals, in fact, lessened the income of his Department. Mr. Curzon, however, was criticised by the House of Commons for his intention to introduce income tax at the beginning of July in last year. An alternative suggestion was put forward for the same date last March, but the first time a budgetary proposal was put forward. The suggestion, however, was put forward in the House of Commons, which was a surprise to many. It was a surprise to many because it had been suggested that an "African Budget" had been suggested. It was a surprise to many because it had been suggested that an "African Budget" had been suggested. It was a surprise to many because it had been suggested that an "African Budget" had been suggested.

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Let us briefly remind you of the main points of Mr. Curzon's Report on the African Budget. The Report is a very interesting one, and it is well worth reading. It is a very interesting one, and it is well worth reading. It is a very interesting one, and it is well worth reading.

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SECRETARY OF STATE'S STRANGE REPLY IN THE HOUSE

TO CHARGE OF SURRENDER ON KENYA INCOME

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, has today given some very blunt criticisms of Ministers who in the Colonial Office have taken the House at its word last Friday when it demanded the surrender of the Kenya Income Tax. He said that the Colonial Empire Statute Book had made no provision for such a course, and that the Government had to consider the implications of such a move. He indicated that the Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system. He said that the Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system.

On the other hand, Sir Philip said that the Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system. He said that the Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system.

The relations between the Government and the Native in the Kenya goldfields have been a subject of concern for some time. A motion was introduced in the House on July 17, 1963, which was supported by 17 Members. The motion was that the Government should be asked to consider the possibility of a new tax system for the goldfields.

STATED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER SECRETARY
 Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that the Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system. He said that the Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system.

again and again with varying degrees of success. The Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system. He said that the Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system.

I agree with the speaker. I do not think it is correct to say that the Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system. He said that the Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system.

Mr. Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that the Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system. He said that the Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system.

STAIN QUEST AGAINST KENYA SELF-GOVERNMENT.
 Mr. Guest, the Colonial Secretary, said that the Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system. He said that the Government would be unable to do so until it had received the views of the Kenya Government, which would be invited to submit proposals for a new tax system.

Colonel Wedgwood, saying that the Secretary of State had been very rude to him because he had expressed his opinion to him on the matter of police matters. He said he was in opposition to the proposal that the Government should have a materialist or even a nationalist, and he criticised the growing and developing habit of the Colonial Office since the War to give to Government ministers by shuffling off the control of the country and of the Colonial Office. The Secretary of State has to be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people. He said that the Government should be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people. He said that the Government should be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people. He said that the Government should be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people. He said that the Government should be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people.

Mr. Edward Gifford considered Kenya's method of increasing production, not cash taxation. Of Kakamega, he said: "I have tried to be a little bit of a peacock in my own way, but I have found that the real difficulty will lie in a different way. It is not the land but the whole question of industrial development close to or in the middle of Native reserves. It is not the land but the whole question of industrial development close to or in the middle of Native reserves. It is not the land but the whole question of industrial development close to or in the middle of Native reserves. It is not the land but the whole question of industrial development close to or in the middle of Native reserves."

Therefore I hope that in the future stages of the Native labour question gentlemen discussing it with the Government will have in mind the conditions which he imposes, he will be able to say at a given moment: "The Native labour is not as yet a white labour in the Government's hands. It is not as yet a white labour in the Government's hands. It is not as yet a white labour in the Government's hands. It is not as yet a white labour in the Government's hands."

Mr. Gifford said that he had written a letter to retired officials to give in the East African Standard, emphasizing the need for closer co-operation with the Government. He said that he had written a letter to retired officials to give in the East African Standard, emphasizing the need for closer co-operation with the Government. He said that he had written a letter to retired officials to give in the East African Standard, emphasizing the need for closer co-operation with the Government.

MR. GREGORY DEPOSITS DRAFTS FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Gregory, an Englishman, had had been returned to support the Government's financial policy in support of the Government. He said that he had written a letter to retired officials to give in the East African Standard, emphasizing the need for closer co-operation with the Government. He said that he had written a letter to retired officials to give in the East African Standard, emphasizing the need for closer co-operation with the Government.

That is what the Moyne report recommends. That is what the Moyne report recommends. That is what the Moyne report recommends. That is what the Moyne report recommends. That is what the Moyne report recommends. That is what the Moyne report recommends. That is what the Moyne report recommends. That is what the Moyne report recommends. That is what the Moyne report recommends. That is what the Moyne report recommends.

imagine a man filled with a sense of duty and a sense of responsibility. Then the Secretary of State said that he was in opposition to the proposal that the Government should have a materialist or even a nationalist, and he criticised the growing and developing habit of the Colonial Office since the War to give to Government ministers by shuffling off the control of the country and of the Colonial Office. The Secretary of State has to be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people. He said that the Government should be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people. He said that the Government should be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people.

What were those alternatives? The Secretary of State says that Lord Moyne approved of their substitution. In his dispatch of June 7 he writes: "I have tried to say that the Secretary of State has to be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people. He said that the Government should be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people. He said that the Government should be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S SURRENDER

It is clear that the Secretary of State's present system of Government to be substituted is a surrender. It is clear that the Secretary of State's present system of Government to be substituted is a surrender. It is clear that the Secretary of State's present system of Government to be substituted is a surrender. It is clear that the Secretary of State's present system of Government to be substituted is a surrender. It is clear that the Secretary of State's present system of Government to be substituted is a surrender.

What are the alternatives? The Secretary of State says that Lord Moyne approved of their substitution. In his dispatch of June 7 he writes: "I have tried to say that the Secretary of State has to be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people. He said that the Government should be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people. He said that the Government should be fair to the interests of the Government and the interests of the people."

There is nothing new about the Secretary of State's surrender. It is clear that the Secretary of State's present system of Government to be substituted is a surrender. It is clear that the Secretary of State's present system of Government to be substituted is a surrender. It is clear that the Secretary of State's present system of Government to be substituted is a surrender. It is clear that the Secretary of State's present system of Government to be substituted is a surrender.

"TANGANYIKA MANIFESTO HAD BETTER BE REMOVED"

The Secretary of State's surrender is a surrender. It is clear that the Secretary of State's present system of Government to be substituted is a surrender. It is clear that the Secretary of State's present system of Government to be substituted is a surrender. It is clear that the Secretary of State's present system of Government to be substituted is a surrender. It is clear that the Secretary of State's present system of Government to be substituted is a surrender.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

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WHO'S WHO

162.—Mr. Charles Norman Lewis.

Five years ago there was not a single motor car in Victoria. Mr. A. E. Gerard, interviewed by the *Daily News*.

The first explorer to walk from Mombasa through the Kenya highlands to Victoria Nyanza was Joseph Thomson, a young Scot. Mr. H. O. Hall, speaking in Nairobi.

It is an extraordinary thing that I have never been able to get a motion picture of Mr. Chad Norris, collector of the province. The Hon. L. J. Moore, speaking in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

We have recently ordained the son of a Uganda clergyman. He is, I believe, the first example of a second generation in the ministry of the country. The Rev. G. E. Stuart, Assistant Bishop of Uganda.

The position of copper mining in Northern Rhodesia has considerably improved. I feel sure we may look for considerable development during the next year or two. Mr. G. Johnson, President of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce.

Il faut que les grandes puissances sachent que nous ne laisserons pas prendre un pouce de notre province congolaise. Si, finalement, des colonies sont vendues aux Allemands, qu'elles prennent ou l'on voudra, mais pas à nous. From "La Meuse" of Liege.

It can be confidently assumed that of the £150,000 worth of gold exported from Tanganyika during 1932, between 80% and 90% of the proceeds remained in local circulation. From a Report of the Tanganyika Trade and Information Advisory Committee.

The invasion of 1,000 Europeans into a crowded Native area has taken place without even an isolated demonstration of hard feeling, in spite of the efforts of political agitators to stir up trouble. Mr. P. J. Lyons of Johannesburg, writing on Kakamega in "The Bulawayo Chronicle".

The paths that brought our missionaries to Labra have long been abandoned, but they might still be traced by unearthing all the fragments of human bones, remains of thousands upon thousands of slaves who fell and died on their way to Delotosa on the coast. H. E. Bishop Guilleme, who first went to Central Africa nearly fifty years ago, writing in the journal of the White Fathers.



Copyright "East Africa."

It was in 1900 that Mr. C. N. Lewis first went to Africa, to serve with the New Zealand Mounted Rifles in the South African War, at the conclusion of which he joined the staff of the old Bank of Africa, remaining with it when it became the National Bank of South Africa and later Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas). He has thus had very wide experience in a large number of countries, including the Dominion of Natal, the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Egypt, the Sudan and Palestine. In 1920 he went to Egypt to serve on the Audit Board, but in the following year returned to East Africa on appointment as local director of the bank in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in which territories he has a wide knowledge of the commercial, agricultural and general economic conditions.

He was a valuable member of the important Kenya Expenditure Inquiry Committee of 1932-33; is a past President and very active supporter of the Kenya Larn Fenix Association; has served for many years as a member of the Committee of the

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PERSONALIA

Mr. F. Roy Bird, M.P., is outward-bound for Beira.

Colonel Charles Pensonby is in camp with his Territorial unit.

Mr. T. E. M. Barthey is now Acting Crown Counsel in Tanganyika.

Major A. Brennan has presented a young leopard to the Dublin Zoological Gardens.

The new Cathedral in Dodoma was consecrated last Saturday by the Bishop of Mombasa.

Mr. J. D. Morse has won the "May" golf competition of the Muthaiga Club, Nairobi.

Messrs. F. C. Baker and B. Leechman, of the Tanganyika District Administration, are on leave.

Mr. A. H. Savile, of the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Colonel H. A. Case, commanding the Southern Brigade of the King's African Rifles, is on leave pending retirement.

Mr. Alan Blyth and Mr. Walter Kay, who recently motored from England to East Africa, have now arrived in Cape Town.

Earl Winterton, M.P., who has considerable interests in Northern Rhodesia, is suffering from a mild attack of paratyphoid.

Mr. G. J. Welsh, now in the Administrative Service of British Somaliland, and formerly of Tanganyika, is in England on leave.

Mrs. Moreton, of Pickenham Hall, Norfolk, will shortly leave England for East Africa by air, piloted by Captain W. J. Hope.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Sharp, R.D.F.A.R., Chief Officer on the Kenya and Uganda Railway-Lake steamers, is on leave.

The Rev. E. W. H. Bullock, of the U.M.C., and the Rev. H. Nicholson, are shortly leaving for Zanzibar and Nyasaland respectively.

Mr. H. Macleod, M.C., Mr. W. W. K. Savage, and Mr. W. J. Donnelly have been appointed members of the Livingstone Municipal Council.

Captain T. H. Murray, M.P., recently spoke on the problems of Northern Rhodesia to the Imperial Affairs Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. J. England recently won a golf competition organised by the Muthaiga Club, Nairobi, and open to all clubs affiliated to the Kenya Golf Union.

Sir James McDonald, B.B., one of the B.I.T. Trustees, has arrived in Kenya this country from his recent tour of Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

While Lieutenant Colonel Pensonby is in this country, Major Blyth is acting as Commandant of the Frans Nzola detachment of the Kenya Defence Force.

Miss Diana Gurney, daughter of Captain the Hon. E. Gurney, M.P., has just returned from a visit to America, and will shortly be leaving for Kenya by Imperial Airways.

Among those expected home shortly from Northern Tanganyika are Mr. and Mrs. Brett, of Kibondo, Mr. E. Pennington, Mr. W. Bonson, and Captain J. E. Radon.

Mr. H. Henslow, padlock, general manager of East Africa of the Uganda Company, has returned to London from the North and will leave again next week by air for Kampala.

His Excellency the Acting Governor of Tanganyika will on Saturday lay the foundation stone of the new secondary school, of which the Rev. W. Wynn Jones is Headmaster.

Major General J. J. Hindlestone, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., who was Commander-in-Chief of the Sudan from 1922 to 1926, has been appointed Colonel of the Durham Regiment.

Miss May Mudge, the well-known cellist, who made a professional tour of East Africa a couple of years ago, is to broadcast in the African zone programme of the Empire Broadcasting Service on Monday, July 24.

Sir Arnold Hudson, who served for years in East Africa, latterly as British Consul in South-Western Abyssinia, is to captain the Sierra Leone team at Bisley. He is the only Colonial Governor who will shoot for his Colony.

Sir Stewart Syme, Governor of Tanganyika, left London earlier this week for Marseilles on his way back to Dar es Salaam, which he is being accompanied by Miss Ingrid Syme. During his leave he engaged to host the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, addressed the East African group of the Over-Seas League, and had many private meetings with people interested in his Territory.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SNAKES NOT DETERRED BY ODOUR.

Mr. FitzSimons's Experiments with Odour.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In your issue of May 25 I am asked whether crushed garlic smeared on a snake will keep away snakes. No, it will not. I have tried it in my Snake Garden and the reptiles crawl over it without hesitation. The odour does not seem to deter them in any way.

The best insurance against snake bite is to be in possession of a complete snake bite outfit, or at least the anti-venomous serum. This can be obtained from us or from a leading chemist in Nairobi and some other places in Kenya and Uganda.

W. A. G. SIMONS, Director

Port Elizabeth Museum and Snake Park, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Last week we published a letter from a correspondent in West Africa asserting that snakes avoid onion and neem trees which have a similar smell.

VICTIMISATION AT KAKAMEGA.

But of the European and the Native.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—May I give you an instance of the ability of the "poor, down-trodden Native" to look after himself?—and even to victimise the European whom some of the Negrophiles in England appear to picture as a harsh, conincering fellow, who always gets the best of the bargain?

I am only a very poor man with a small farm which shows a good crop of sugar cane, 3 ft. on the surface. I am working the neighbouring river, taking out just enough to pay the laborer which is searching for the reef. Along comes a bright Native and starts up-bidding me for running his plantation which was nothing more than a patch of bush near the river, full of snakes. Seeing that the bluff had been called, he said he would be satisfied with thirty cents. I was a little cheery about that, I paid him fifty. Later I found he was not the owner at all, so, of course I had to pay the real owner too. Now I refuse to pay anyone except in the presence of the local headman, who can identify the claimant.

Kakamega, Kenya Colony.

EAST AFRICA'S GREATEST AIR RALLY.

Nyasaland's Splendid Enterprise.

Editorial Note.

ALTHOUGH it is more than two years since the aerodrome at Salisbury was inaugurated, it is hardly a day since the Federated States of Southern Africa, of Commerce of the Empire, I was struck by the fact that the people at home are scarcely aware of the remarkable progress that air-mindedness and civil aviation are making in the East African Colonies.

Perhaps the outstanding example is that of Nyasaland. This little Protectorate, nicknamed the "Cinderella" of the Empire, on account of its obscure geographical position and paucity of communications, had literally never seen a plane until two years ago. Yet, between May 24 and

The arrival some eight months ago of the new Governor, Sir Hubert Young, marked the turning point in the Protectorate's air history. Under his direction work was hastened in the completion of the Mchika Aerodrome—now conceded by airmen to be one of the very best in the African Continent—and other grounds were chosen and prepared. Advantage was taken of the annual southern flight of the R.A.F. (Cairo) command, and for the first time they made Nyasaland their terminus. In addition to the R.A.F. flight, the South African Air Force co-operated willingly and sent up four machines. Imperial Airways diverted the "City of Karachi" from Salisbury and the Aero Club of Nyasaland, a flourishing body under the Presidency of Lady Young (herself an enthusiastic pilot), issued invitations to all private plane owners in Africa. No less than twenty-five arrived for the air gathering and were immediately fixed up for Empire Day.

Nyasaland, without question the scenic gem of East and Central Africa, and literally the tourists' paradise, is now very definitely on the air map, and is likely to become increasingly popular with those intent on a flying holiday. Every point of interest in the territory is reached with an adequate landing ground, and hotel accommodation and other tourist facilities leave nothing to be desired. For those not yet the owner of a light plane, the ideal visit to Nyasaland is nevertheless quite feasible. Imperial Airways trans-African service is utilized as far as Salisbury, and the remainder of the journey (only three hours' flying) made by the local service. During the ensuing years Nyasaland hopes to welcome many visitors from the air.

Yours faithfully,

D. G. HESS.

Hon. Sec., Aero Club of Nyasaland.

London, W.

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The Motor M...

SIR, you have guard more mentioned A. C. 1803 P. Geise's port I think Clarke's Fran Compa stone. her hus were th second beac or two Colone think Hawke (He is Bureau was Co the ins there w and oth cannot days.

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ARCHER Rad

SIR, change Europea tion? My for fert Lake Ny propagat in the n a efficin their hea thing see just not using Our W suppo as it is

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S OLD GUARD.

More Memories of the Pioneers.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, I have read with great interest the letters you have received on the subject of "The Old Guard in Northern Rhodesia." May I add a few more names older than most that have been mentioned?

Alvise, who is now at Wankie, was one of the 1893 Pioneers and discovered the Wankie coal fields. Geise's Drill was the first one used for all the transport in the early days to cross the amber. Later I think it was called Clarke's Drill after "Mr. Cliff" Clarke, who is still in the land of the living.

Frank Sykes, the representative of the Chartered Company, built the first house at the present Livingstone. Mrs. Percy Morton is still at Lusaka and her husband is the late Colonel A. St. J. Gibbons, the second Rhodesian to go through to Geiro, being beaten by Holmeley and Meland by only a month or two but he was handicapped by want of funds. Colonel Stephenson, C.M.G., D.S.O., etc., was the first Postmaster at Kilonjo, and Douglas Howes was there in charge of Mines and Minerals. (He is now the manager of the Native Labour Bureau in Salisbury.) S. M. Lambari (the late Mr. Corson's secretary and is now M.P. for the Insiza District of this part of the country). Then there was Hearty Croft, a Native Commissioner, and others whose names at this distance of time I cannot recall, but all of whom I know well in those days.

Yours faithfully,

Richard

Walter Howard

Southern Rhodesia.

[The writer of the article to whom a proof of this letter was shown, comments: "Once again I would like to make it clear that I made no attempt to record all the pioneers of Northern Rhodesia (those whom I recall) wrote a memorial article about those who were in the country when the Imperial Government took over, and who have since been passing in one way or another. I used the expression 'Old Guard' in the sense that they were the last of the old guard of the company's servants. That is why no reference was made to some of their predecessors."]

ARCHDEACON GLOSSOP ON WITCHCRAFT!

Radical Change in European Attitude Necessary.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, May I record my vote in favour of a radical change in the attitude of Governments and Europeans in general to witchcraft and superstition.

My claim to speak is that I have now worked for forty years among the Bantu tribes round Lake Nyasa. I agree generally with Mr. Bellamy's propaganda on the subject. It is the biggest thing in the minds and lives of most Africans. I have gathered of Natives assembled to say what is their hearts should be told that there is no such thing as to one like to see a person that he must not mind the omens, there is no such thing.

Our Witchcraft Ordinance was published in 1912. I suppose it came from a pamphlet in which I had as it is not in accordance with my views as an experienced administrator in this country.

harvest of souls all through Nyasaland reveals the depths of their superstition. The men are not proper doctors but quacks; clever men who are trading on the superstition they know so well. But the people look on them as delirious and because of their fear of medicine, the habit of the use of medicine is not catching. The good men are not doing their medicine as brotherhood, but the bad medicines.

Yours faithfully,

Yours faithfully,

A. S. B. Gossop

AT CLOSE QUARTERS WITH GAME.

Effect of Drooping the Eyelids.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, I must say the regular reader of "East Africa" must be surprised to see a feature of "Close Quarters with Game" in the world. It should be that if some of the "hukkas" shikaris were to say what a magnificent time they have had in the wild, though not very different to the animals.

On several occasions I have found myself unexpectedly with my face and looking right into the eyes of a wild animal in the bush, and after a few such meetings I found that my drooping the eyelids partially closed my eyes I appeared to mystify the game for at least several seconds. Instead of immediately closing up they then quite likely to be a surprise, which I am keeping my eyes open.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.

J. L. J.

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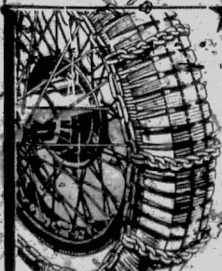
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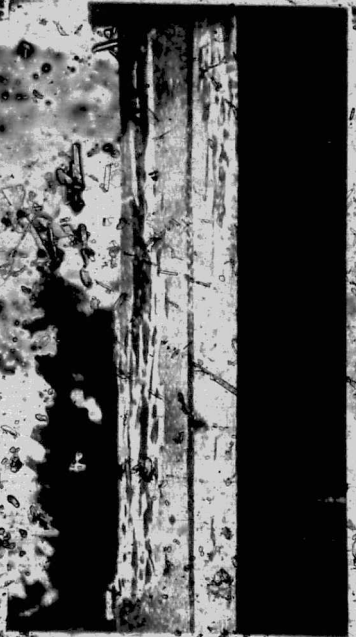
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THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED.

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY'S REVIEW OF THE YEAR.
Thirtieth Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The thirtieth annual general meeting of the Uganda Company Limited, was held last week at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce. Colonel Charles Ponsonby, Chairman of the company, who presided, said that the accounts were presented this year three months earlier than usual, and that the board hoped for still further improvement in the future.

He proceeded to refer in detail to the figures in the balance sheet, including the substantial reserves for depreciation of freehold and leasehold properties and on plant and machinery, and mentioned the very low figures at which the valuable sites of the Kampala ginners, the Stores and Motor Depots stood in the books. Reports received indicated that buildings had been kept in excellent repair and that plant and machinery had been maintained in a thorough state of efficiency.

The profit and loss account showed a debit of £2,985, as against £24,794 during the past year.

Work of the Various Departments.

The company's business in Uganda was departmentalised into Cotton, Stores, Motor Department, Building Department, and so on, each department bearing its own expenses and a share of certain overheads. If the company had a monopoly of trade there would be something to be said for giving the shareholders particulars of the financial results of each department, but circumstances did not make that desirable in a small community with intensive competition. For that reason the profits and losses of the various departments were not given, but the individual items were included in the balance trading account, which totalled £17,236, compared with £12,905 in 1931. It was, however, only fair to the departments which made a profit or only small losses to say that the greater part of the loss was incurred in the company's cotton operations. Intense competition had made it impossible to operate profitably, but it had been necessary to participate in the buying of cotton to some extent in order to cover part of the company's overhead expenses and to keep its name before Native growers.

During the present season the company had bought more cotton than ever before in its history, but Mr. (the Chairman) did not anticipate having made large profits, partly because it was impossible to do so without speculating, and partly because practically all the cotton was sold before the rise in the price of the commodity had occurred. However, the financial result would probably be more satisfactory, and the whole business was becoming

Facing a Difficult Period.

The turning point in the trading department was substantially lower than in the previous year, but it could hardly be said to have been one of great depression in East Africa. The money included had been severely felt, especially among the smaller business men, who were many of whom had either been retrenched or had suffered serious cuts in their salaries. As about a third of the European population of Uganda, some of the

retirement obviously affected the trading department seriously. Moreover, the mining companies in the Belgian Congo, usually good customers, had practically shut down operations during the year. The new Stores manager had been unlucky to meet such a combination of circumstances in his first year, but there had been a large increase in the value of stocks carried, and also an increase in stock had been drastically written down. The Motor Department had done much better and had got its stocks into a very good shape.

There had been considerable cuts in expenses, though owing to outstanding agreements. The company had not reaped the full advantage of the reduction in salaries in the 1932 accounts. The amount saved on the year was a little under £2,000.

Increased Native Cotton Growing.

This season's cotton crop was some 20,000 bales, compared with 207,000 bales last year, but the price had been so low that it was surprising that the Natives had increased their cultivation. Evidently the gradual advance of civilisation had created a desire for commodities in the nature of luxuries which could not be suppressed, and though many Natives had prophesied that the Natives would cease to grow cotton if the price fell, the opposite has been the case; the fall in price had stimulated the Natives, men, women and children, to grow more, so that they could continue to buy the things to which they had become accustomed.

The Uganda Company had a continual battle with competitors, mainly the ginners and traders, but it could be said without fear of contradiction that its name stood high among the Natives and the community generally for honest dealing and integrity.

Mr. (Colonel) Ponsonby had taken over the chairmanship at the end of the year under review, and with the help of his colleagues, and in particular of Mr. A. M. Cameron, who with his knowledge of the country and of the trading side, gave valuable assistance in an executive capacity, a number of changes had been made, and he hoped with the assistance of Mr. Craddock and his loyal staff gradually to get the company into a prosperous condition.

Mr. D. F. Baxton's retirement from the position of chairman and managing director had occurred a month before the close of the year; he had seen the company in prosperity and adversity, and they wished him luck in his retirement. Mr. A. H. Baxton, who, though desirous of retiring, had been coaxed into remaining on the board until Sir Theodore Chambers had returned from Uganda, had retired on June 30, and they were glad to see him present that day. They also welcomed Mr. G. D. Craddock, their general manager in Uganda, who had flown home to give them the fullest possible information and to take a short holiday, also they thanked Sir Theodore Chambers, a member of the board, for having visited Uganda, and made a full inspection of the company's interests.

Sir Theodore Chambers's Views.

Sir Theodore Chambers said that he had been interested in the company for more than a quarter of a century, and when he was invited to join the board last year had stipulated that he should visit Uganda and inspect the business. He had

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers. Defining the Editor's line on any matters. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and this information which readers are willing to pay for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

A new terminal has been opened at Manyuki. It has reported that 80,000 tons of cotton seed will be exported from Uganda this year.

Tanganyika exported 20,000 tons of sisal during May and in March it enjoyed exports some 100,000 tons.

Messrs. A. H. Capalls & Co., Ltd., the Khartoum business house, have gone into voluntary liquidation. The annual conference of Directors of Education of Eastern Africa has just been held in Dar es Salaam.

During March 14 vessels entered Tanganyika. Sixteen of the twenty-two on official immigrants, eighteen were British.

Ordinance to regulate the local supply of electricity has been promulgated as a supplement to the Uganda Official Gazette.

We have received the Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for Tanganyika Territory for 1932. Interesting, but very one of date.

During the first four months of this year the output of gold from Kakamega amounted to 1,908 ozs. and from the rest of Kenya, 1,665 ozs.

An emergency landing ground has been completed on the estate of Mr. Sandilands, midway between Moshi and Ngindo, and near Ngari-Nairobi.

The Tanganyika Agricultural Department has imported ladybirds from South Africa to assist in fighting pests on coffee bushes in the Moshi district.

If the general public using the railway supports the proposal the Kenya and Uganda Railways will adopt the short ton (2,000 lbs.) twenty centals.

The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association has granted £100 to the Africa Inland Mission, Shinyanga, for the erection of buildings for a hundred leper patients.

Improvements in transport between Beira and Ndaba, Northern Rhodesia, have reduced the journey from 120 hours eight years ago to 20 hours. The distance is 1,450 miles.

The south-bound mail for East Africa recently left Khartoum at 2.30 a.m. and arrived at Kisumu at 11 p.m. In the same evening, this morning for time lost owing to strong headwinds.

One of the latest British military flying boats, the Vickers Supermarine Southampton IV biplane, is shortly expected in Sudan from Malta to undergo reliability tests in the Red Sea.

Bill No. 65 of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours contains some interesting information concerning the Nairobi water works which date back to 1897, when Nairobi became the railway terminus.

There has been a recent complaint that Japanese manufacturers tend to copy designs and names of well established firms. The heart of Japanese firms is in Uganda as "Nickelodeon".

Of the home consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first quarter 1933, the value amounted to £1,700,000. Great Britain contributed £457,537, Japan £106,200 and India £87,000.

Exciting proposals are reported on the extension of the Nyasaland Railway to Sourya Bay. Apart from agricultural advantages, the extension is expected to be of great value to the tin industry.

The Victoria Nyasaland Rubber Company is experimenting with disease-resistant soft types of high strength content. An Arab clove variety has been planted and the prospect of success is good.

The latest crop estimates from Tanganyika are: coffee 114,000 cwt., sisal 66,000; groundnuts 7,330; cotton lint 2,200; cotton seed 5,115; maize 5,150; and tobacco.

How communications are being speeded up in Tanganyika is instanced by a news which has reached us from Tabora that Major Scoble and a friend recently motored through from Mwanza in 5 hrs. 20 mins. during the rain.

Longwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia) report that during the past year results of prospecting in their concession, which extends over 10,000 square miles, have been more encouraging than in the past. The expenditure on prospecting was £5,834.

Reports on the Limpopo field are, we hear, very pleased that Mr. H. F. Paying, Acting Commissioner of Mines, has been making an extensive tour of the districts. This is the first occasion on which he had visited the Department as paleo more than a year.

Plans are also to be speeded into six new mines. Potential Commissioners, instead of the one, will be under Government. The new prospecting will be named Leopoldville, Kashe, Kashe, Kethyville, Westmansville, Stumbyville, and Oumhathville, after their capitals.

Two hydro-electric generating plants at Mwanza, privately owned by Sisco, Ltd., and supplying electricity and hot water in the district, have been approved by the East African Power and Light Corporation, Ltd., which will equip the plants with generators, turbines, pumps, and machinery.

The first mail from the Department to C.N.E.R. will be sent during the first few months of the year. The mail will be sent from East Africa to the Department through the Japan Mail Co., Ltd., which will be the first to do so.

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EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORT

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE

Coffee: The market also was small and irregular, but East African prices were generally steady.

Table with columns for commodity names (Cocoa, Rubber, etc.) and prices.

According to an official statement issued by the Kenya Department of Agriculture, this season's coffee crop is expected to reach only 42% of the original estimate of 17,000 tons, at least 7,000 tons of the original estimate of 17,000 tons, but 11,000 tons, however, there are said to be other factors which tend to suggest that the crop must be considerably reduced. The reason adduced for this reduction is mainly due to the drought conditions experienced over the last few months, and the heavy loss of coffee trees to insect infestation.

OTHER MARKETS

Wool: Quiet with a slight rise in price. ... Cotton: Quiet and slightly lower in price. ... Gold: ...

At questions on the subject of the week Mr. Williams asked whether the Secretary of State had discussed proposed constitutional changes in Kenya with Lord Francis Scott. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lyster replied that he made it a regular practice to inform members of the Colonial Office, when they were in this country, but that the value of such conversations would be greatly increased if the Secretary of State had discussed the proposed constitutional changes with Lord Francis Scott. Mr. Williams said: "I am glad to hear that he was in touch with Lord Francis Scott, and that the question was raised. I think that if official and unofficial representations in this regard were made, a statement referring to these constitutional changes should be presented to the House." Mr. Williams asked permission to hand in a statement made by the Kenya leaders. Sir Philip said: "I will know whether this is an allegation made against Lord Francis Scott or not."

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lyster: "Yes, it is. Lord Francis Scott is the leader of this party. ... I will know whether this is an allegation made against Lord Francis Scott or not. ... None has been made and none is intended."

KENYA GOLFERS WIN AT HOME

The Kenya Golfers' Club matches against the Royal Blackheath Golf Club resulted in a win for the former team. Detailed scores, with the names of the players appearing first, were as follows:

- Kenya: K. J. Hallett and H. Markus (17); C. J. T. Worthington and J. C. Goddy (18); R. A. Mallings and Captain K. Gibson (19); T. Eagleton and Captain H. Richmond (20); J. P. Findlay (21); Lieutenant Colonel G. East King (22); W. R. Worthington and W. F. Dyer (23); J. A. Whalley and W. R. Dyer (24); Captain C. S. Long Innes (25); G. F. Watton (26); Royal Blackheath: Captain K. Gibson (17); C. J. T. Worthington (18); R. A. Mallings (19); T. Eagleton (20); Lieutenant Colonel G. East King (21); W. R. Worthington (22); J. P. Findlay (23); J. A. Whalley (24); Dr. A. T. Howey (25); W. F. Dyer (26); Captain C. S. Long Innes (27); A. G. S. Knight (28); Royal Blackheath Golf Society (29).

Standard Bank Report

The annual report of the Standard Bank of South Africa discloses a profit for the year to March 31 of 1934 of 1,100,000. After payment of the ordinary dividend there was a balance of 7,414,000, from which 7,000,000 has been allocated to the various reserves and the balance of 414,000 is to be added to the pension fund, and to pay a dividend of 10% per share, based on the total of 1,100,000 for the year, a dividend of 110,000, leaving 7,000,000 to be added to the various reserves. The annual report is to be held at Southern House, Cannon Street, on May 30 at 2.30 p.m.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

The Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Commerce Office in London has received the following rainfall observations for the period during the week ending July 27. ...

POWER INDUSTRY! KENYA POSSIBLES IN A WATER-POWER RESOURCES. Cheap power is available in many places. ... SYSTEMS: 3 phases, 11 kv, 415 v.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

THE s.s. "London Castle," which left London for East Africa on July 12, carries the following passengers:

- Non-Asian**
 Mr. H. Alfred
 Mr. R. Allen
 Mr. Barton
 Mr. R. J. Barton
 Mr. H. Bennett
 Mr. W. Chorley
 Mr. O. Cotton
 Mr. Dakin
 Mr. Davidson
 Mr. R. Davidson
 Mr. de Batard
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Henry
 Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Godden
 Miss A. Godden
 Miss Godden
 Mr. & Mrs. K. Howard
 Mr. A. Johnston
 Mr. C. Johnston
 Mr. C. R. Kilkell
 Mr. W. R. McGeagh
 Mr. K. Murdoch
 Mr. E. R. Rechie
 Dr. W. St. J. H. Silvester
 Mr. H. G. Smith
 Mr. C. A. Tabbott
 Mr. A. C. A. Wright

- Males to Mombasa**
 Mr. H. Ball
 Mr. B. Benin
 Mr. M. Booth
 Mr. J. R. Shepherd
 Mr. A. Smyth
 Mr. W. Steel

- Genoa to Mombasa**
 Mr. M. Campbell
 Capt. N. Drake

- Genoa to Mombasa**
 Capt. D. H. Wickham

- Major G. W. Bell
 Major A. P. Fiddle
 Miss M. A. Roy

- Zanzibar**
 Miss M. Jones
 Miss M. V. Jones

- South Africa to London**
 Mr. H. O. Mathison

- Dar es Salaam**
 Mrs. S. Bailey
 Miss A. Cowley
 Mr. T. J. C. Dashwood
 Mr. J. D. D. D. D.
 Miss P. E. Harvey
 Miss M. J. Helget
 Mr. H. A. Hildeman
 Mr. D. W. L. Pigeott
 Miss S. Purvis
 Miss R. Purvis

- Males to Dar es Salaam**
 Mr. W. A. F. F. F.
 Mr. A. L. L. L.
 Mr. A. S. S. S.

- Malindi**
 Mrs. M. M. M.

- Genoa to Beira**
 Mr. F. G. G. G.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. C. W.

BRITISH INDIA

- Malden, s.s. Port Said home wards, July 13.
 Malindi, s.s. Port Said home wards, July 13.
 Malindi, s.s. Port Said home wards, July 13.
 Malindi, s.s. Port Said home wards, July 13.
 Malindi, s.s. Port Said home wards, July 13.
 Malindi, s.s. Port Said home wards, July 13.
 Malindi, s.s. Port Said home wards, July 13.
 Malindi, s.s. Port Said home wards, July 13.

CLAS FLORIAN HARRISON

- Clas Florian Harrison, s.s. Dar es Salaam home wards, July 13.
 Clas Florian Harrison, s.s. Dar es Salaam home wards, July 13.
 Clas Florian Harrison, s.s. Dar es Salaam home wards, July 13.
 Clas Florian Harrison, s.s. Dar es Salaam home wards, July 13.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

- Mohr, s.s. Durban for E. Africa, July 13.
 Mohr, s.s. Durban for E. Africa, July 13.
 Mohr, s.s. Durban for E. Africa, July 13.
 Mohr, s.s. Durban for E. Africa, July 13.

MESSAGERIES-MARITIMES

- Chantiers, s.s. Beira home wards, July 16.
 Chantiers, s.s. Beira home wards, July 16.
 Chantiers, s.s. Beira home wards, July 16.
 Chantiers, s.s. Beira home wards, July 16.

AFRICO-ESTRE

- AFRICO-ESTRE, s.s. Beira home wards, July 13.
 AFRICO-ESTRE, s.s. Beira home wards, July 13.
 AFRICO-ESTRE, s.s. Beira home wards, July 13.
 AFRICO-ESTRE, s.s. Beira home wards, July 13.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

RECENT promotions and transfers include the following:
 Mr. J. L. Leitch, Administrator-General, to be Deput. Officer, Tanganyika Territory.
 Mr. G. O. Bulkeley, B.E., Port Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, to be General Manager, Northern Railways.
 Mr. H. S. G. G. G., Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, to be Deputy Director of Medical Services, Northern Railways.
 Mr. E. J. J. J., Inspector of Police, Kenya Colony, to be Local Commissioner of Police, Cyprus.
 Mr. A. M. M. M., B.E., Deputy Director to be Director of Education, Tanganyika.
 Mr. S. M. M. M., Telegraph Inspector, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Telegraph Engineer, Kenya and Tanganyika Postal Service.
 Mr. A. G. G. G., M.D., Deputy Director to be Director of Medical Services, Northern Rhodesia.
 Mr. C. R. R. R., S.A., Telegraph Engineer, Kenya, to be Assistant Telegraph Engineer, Kenya and Tanganyika Postal Service.
 Mr. C. A. G. M. M., B.Sc., to be Inspector of Police, Seychelles.

FINANCIER FOR GDS PROSPECTING

FINANCIERS able to provide funds for prospecting ventures in East Africa, with a view to obtaining licence with No. 214, East Africa, 1923, for prospecting in the Principals only or their collectors or accountants.

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MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 4 p.m. on July 20 per s.s. "Strathaird" for Malindi, Nalderia, Zanzibar, and Beira.
 Mails for Nataland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11 a.m. each Friday.
 Inward mails from East Africa are expected on July 22 by the s.s. "Corfu" and on July 24 by the s.s. "Clean Sweep".
 Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 1.30 p.m. each Wednesday.

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