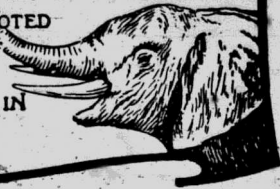


# EAST AFRICA

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



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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The really astonishing story of Colonial Office ineptitude and attempted dragooning of a young East African manufacturing industry **TSARISM IN WHITEHALL.** which we relate in this issue deserves the careful consideration of all our readers. Fortunately for the East African territories, the Secretary of State made the mistake of seeking to impose his will upon a company with strong financial backing, an experienced board, and a managing director who would not ignore such a challenge. This combination of circumstances defeated the Minister's aim, which constituted a grave threat not only to East Africa but to the whole Colonial Empire, for the principle which it was sought to apply to one company and one Dependency might, if the attempt had succeeded, have been extended at any time to any number of products from several or many Colonies. The correspondence shows that Major Walsh, the largest producer amongst East African sisal growers, had a strong case and handled it with wisdom and strength.

to budgeon into submission appear to us to have a clear case for redress in equity, in public policy, and at least in some respects in law. But they will not be driven to seek the protection of the Courts. Public knowledge of the facts will ensure them the fair play to which every Colonial manufacturer has a right.

\*\*\*

East Africans will be justifiably proud that one of their number should be a partner in the magnificent flight of 11,296 miles from England to Melbourne in an hour under three days, and they will heartily congratulate Mr. T. Campbell Black, who was farming in the

### EAST AFRICAN'S MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE.

Kenya Highlands before he became managing director of Wilson Airways, the East African Air transport company which he did so much to develop. What Mr. C. W. A. Scott, his senior partner in this historic enterprise, and he have now achieved as an endurance test is of immense importance to the Empire generally, and to East Africa in particular, for, as we have frequently said, and as Sir John-Wardlaw Milne reiterates in this issue, no part of the Empire stands to benefit more than the East African Dependencies, from the acceleration and multiplication of air services. That there will be a public demand for greater subsidies for Imperial Airways in order that the speed of which modern aircraft are capable may be put at the disposal of the travelling public is surely certain. To-day Nairobi is reached from London in five days. Within five years that period may be cut to less than half, and within ten years the journey may be done in a day. Already East Africa, and especially its young mining industry, is benefiting enormously from the fact that financiers and leading mining engineers, whose time is valuable, can go to Central Africa, complete their business, and be back in their offices in London within a month, or even less. Mr.

How can Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister justify himself for having promised the ropemakers to exclude East African twine imports from the British market without having even heard the Tanganyika Cordage Company's side of the case? Such an act transgresses the most elementary principles of British justice and Ministerial responsibility, and in the days when higher standards ruled in political life would have entailed his immediate resignation. It is unnecessary for us to examine the details of the case. Suffice it to say that the Secretary of State and the Rops, Twine and Net Manufacturers Federation have both blundered badly, even recklessly, and that the interests which they have sought

\* \* \*

Campbell Black did much to eliminate distance in East Africa, where he acted as pilot to the Prince of Wales during one of his safaris. Now his partner and he have smashed all previous aviation records.

\*\* \*\* \*

The last span of the Lower Zambezi Bridge, which gives direct access from Beira to Lake Nyasa, has been put into position. The

**REVOLUTIONISING  
NYASALAND LIFE.**

importance of this undertaking is well emphasised by the speech reported on another page of Mr. Libert Oury, Chairman of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, whose vision and pertinacity have been largely responsible for the construction of the Bridge and of the northern extension of the railway to the Lake. The necessary corollary of these transport developments is greatly increased production for export, and the Nyasaland Government, following the excellent precedent of Tanganyika, is energetically stimulating Native production of bulk products, which can alone provide adequate traffic for the railway and bridge. As Mr. Oury says, these new links in the transport chain should completely revolutionise the outlook of the territories served.

\*\* \*\* \*

For years we have been pleading for the establishment of National Game Parks in each of the East African Dependencies, for only thus can the wonderful fauna of East and

**NATIONAL  
PARKS: WHY  
NOT ACT?**

Central Africa be preserved for posterity. Such Parks can, at the same time, provide a magnet to tourists from all over the world, as well as ideal holiday resorts for residents in the territories themselves. How important they may be from the economic aspect may be gauged from the news that over a thousand motor-cars entered South Africa's great Kruger National Park in the opening month of the current season. There can be no possible doubt that the East African Dependencies could with the greatest ease establish a number of parks far richer in animal life, and could, if they went properly to work, soon offer tourists far better value for their time and money than South Africa now does or ever can. The safety, regularity and speed of the weekly air service to and through British Eastern Africa—and it will soon operate still more swiftly and also more frequently—must inevitably lead to an increase in the number of visitors both from Europe and from South Africa, and that tendency can be greatly strengthened by the creation of National Parks. The authorities who have been pressed in this sense for a long time, have been curiously slow to move, and it is high time that a definite decision should be made, and steps taken to demarcate such parks as permanent game sanctuaries.

\*\* \*\* \*

That the hut tax operates directly to the detriment of the aged members of a tribe is emphasised by Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo in a most interesting and informative article on the Luo contributed to the *Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society*. He declares that "under our régime, and particularly under our system of hut tax, we have driven a wedge into the solidarity of family life which has given a grievous blow to the foundations upon which community life rests. The

old are felt to be a burden as never before in the history of the Luo. It is inevitable that more and more burdens should be placed upon the younger elements in tribal life, but we have added to them in many cases, a certain element of ruthlessness which is very keenly felt and resented. I quote one instance of what I mean. An old couple in the Reserve with two sons, one a ne'er-do-well, a worthless fellow, a jailbird. The other son just rising poll tax age. The old couple lived in a rather tumble-down hut, and were known as having no resources, no cattle, sheep or goats. A few fowls formed their wealth. The old father, while by no means decrepit, was long since past the age when he could cultivate extensively or go out wage-earning. The old mother had indifferent health, and at times could hardly drag herself back from the well with the pot of water. The young son could not find employment and was wandering about trying to scrape together the money for his poll tax.

\* \* \*

Upon the father came the demand for hut tax. He had no money and could not pay. Next year another demand was made, this time for the current year and for that of the previous years. Again he could not pay. The third year

**"A SOLVENT OF  
FILIAL AFFECTION."**

he was dunned for three hut taxes, and as he was unable to pay, his hut was confiscated to Government, the door was sealed up, and his aged wife driven to seek shelter among neighbours. Homeless, the old man made a frantic effort amongst his relations, who were already liable to pay their own dues, and by dint of much supplication managed to get enough to satisfy the tax for the first of the three years, whereupon his hut was unsealed. Is it any wonder that the younger generation regard the aged as a liability as never before? Demands for hut tax upon the penurious aged is one of the greatest solvents of filial affection in the Reserves to-day, for the burden falls largely on the young."

\* \* \*

Two points stand out from this criticism: (a) that the Administration, far from acting with impetuosity and harshness, exercised patience and tolerance throughout two years or more, and (b) that confiscation, when at last the District Officer regards it as necessary, is to the best of our knowledge and belief implemented only very occasionally. In the specific case cited by Archdeacon Owen such a step certainly appears to have been hard—which, of course, does not necessarily mean that the official responsible for it was consciously ungenerous. Perhaps he had not been long enough in the district to know the language; the chiefs, the people and the conditions sufficiently well. We have often argued that District Officers are moved about far too frequently, and though there has been improvement in that respect during the years of depression, there is still great scope for further improvement. The case cited by the Archdeacon may, indeed, be more of an argument against constant transfer of officials than against the maintenance of the hut tax, which it would be extremely difficult to abolish in present circumstances. In some parts of East Africa any aged Native unfit to perform ordinary tasks is invariably granted exemption from hut tax. Is that not the case in Kenya?

## Secretary of State's Blunder Threat to East African Sisal Manufacture.

ILLUMINATING CORRESPONDENCE WITH

SOME weeks ago East Africa was disclosed that a certain East African enterprise was threatened with the imposition of a prohibitive duty if it sought to import its goods into the United Kingdom market.

We took the view that it was both inequitable and absurd (a) to raise higher barriers against a Colonial product than against the same product of Dominion origin, and (b) especially to set out to cripple a Colonial industry with a prohibitive tariff when the same product of foreign manufacture bears a duty of only 15%. With that attitude we presume almost everyone of our readers will agree.

Now we are in a position to give details of the astonishing determination of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to do everything in his power, and to invoke that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to deny the right of entry into the Home market of binder twine, sacks, and other products made in British-East Africa from locally-grown sisal.

Before us are copies of correspondence between the Colonial Office on the one hand and the Tanganyika-Cordage Co., Ltd., and its managing director, Major Conrad L. Walsh, on the other. The letters, printed for circulation in interested quarters, bear the title "Prohibitive Duties on Colonial Empire Products," and are introduced with a note reading:—

"The Secretary of State's proposal amounts to the following: U.K. or Dominion manufacturers with free access to foreign fibre, i.e. 50% Empire product, duty: nil. Foreign twine spun from foreign fibre imported in foreign ships, i.e. 100% foreign product: duty: 75%. Empire fibre, spun on British machinery, provided by British capital, operated by Empire wards, carried in British ships, i.e. 100% Empire product: Prohibition!"

### Minister's Hasty Decision.

First comes a semi-official notification that the Secretary of State has received "very vigorous complaints" from the binder twine manufacturers in this country that about 500 tons of binder twine had been imported from Tanganyika and offered at prices below those at which they themselves sell the 10,000 tons annually which the home market consumes, and the cool suggestion, which the Secretary of State supports, that

"they have no objection to the Tanganyika Cordage Company selling its twine in competition with themselves in any part of America or any other country, but that if twine or cordage of any kind is sent to Great Britain from East Africa, they will put an end to the whole sisal agreement."

The Secretary of State—having incidentally failed to take the obviously correct course of hearing the views of the Tanganyika manufacturers and exporters—hastily announces that he is "quite unable to defend such exports to this country," and couples his ukase with the threat of a prohibitive duty on such commodities imported into this country from the Colonial Empire.

Major Walsh's reply—a model of moderation—reveals that he and his company had not been approached by the Rope-Twine and Net Manufacturers' Federation (some of the members of which have boycotted his company's sisal), and makes the strong points that his company's decision to undertake sisal manufacture was made years before the Federation promised to foster the use of Empire-grown sisal, and that the proposal of the Federation

meant that the company should jettison seven years' work and consent to a large loss of capital. The Secretary of State is also reminded that the Tanganyika Cordage Company was encouraged by him in 1932 to proceed with the manufacture of sisal bags. The letter states:—

### Growing Consumption of Foreign Fibre.

The Rope-Makers' Federation rest their claim for a monopoly of the Home market upon a promise made to them to use a certain proportion of Empire-grown sisal. The question of imports of sisal manufacturers was not discussed at the time the said promise was given, linking the Home market for the manufacturers of the Federation can only be described as an afterthought. I must further observe that the Federation has not been successful in its endeavours to foster the use of Empire sisal, as will be seen from the statistics appended, which reveal increasing resort to manila.

### IMPORTS OF HEMP FOR FOUR MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30 FROM:

	1932 Tons	1933 Tons	1934 Tons
East Africa	3,244	7,045	7,235
Philippines	8,620	7,555	10,770

The problems of Empire sisal growers are not being solved by the Rope-Makers' Federation. The amount of East African sisal taken by British ropemakers is less than 25% of the annual output. I am not contending that there is no value in an arrangement between sisal producers and ropemakers merely that, as East Africa alone is forced to dispose of the greater part of her sisal output elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, British sisal users can exercise only a small effect upon the producers' market.

The attitude of the ropemakers, as so far displayed, would be more understandable if they could guarantee a fixed 75% market for East African sisals. Since they are not in a position to do this, the interests of Empire sisal growers require that the promise of the Rope-Makers' Federation should be supplemented by other aids. Development of a sisal manufacturing industry in East Africa, using no manila whatever, is a clearly marked line of progress.

Probably the Federation would agree that the gradual raising of the standard of living of the Native in Tanganyika and elsewhere is morally incumbent upon the British people. If it does so, then it should make a practical contribution to this end. It should recognise that, as we have invested upwards of £500,000 in Tanganyika, thereby helping to create an export market for British goods and increasing the freights of British shipping companies, I am entitled to a legitimate share of the Home market.

"Our twine machinery is purchased in the United Kingdom, I have been consistently the largest purchaser of sisal machinery in this country, and we are one of the few sisal companies subject to British taxation. After fourteen years of pioneer effort I find the sisal market in a condition where it is impossible to obtain any return on our substantial investments. A vigorous manufacturing policy is an inescapable consequence of this state of affairs.

"I cannot conceive that the Federation's proposal that we should at this early stage of our effort seek to sell our manufactures of twine in foreign countries only will commend itself to the Secretary of State. He will be fully aware of the great difficulties prevailing in the export trade to other countries, and that to ask a new industry to accept the full burden of these difficulties and to deny it the amelioration enjoyed by an old-established industry would be inequitable."

### Rope Manufacturers' Circular.

The next step was the issue of a circular by the Rope Manufacturers' Federation stating that

"as a result of the representations made to the Government in regard to competition instituted by the Tanganyika Cordage Company in respect of cordage made by cheap Native labour, H.M. Government have decided to take steps to ensure that this competition, and any other such competition, will cease henceforth."

The Tanganyika Cordage Company at once made strong representations to the Colonial Office, which replied that:—

"Though the issue of this circular was not authorised by the Secretary of State, it is accurate in substance, since, as you have already been informed semi-officially, H.M. Government will have no alternative, in the absence of

an assurance from the Tanganyika Cordage Company that they will not in future export binder twine or other cordage to this country except with the consent and by agreement with the Rope Manufacturers' Federation but to take action on the lines contemplated."

On the same day the Colonial Office admitted and encouraged the Cordage Company to produce its own manufacture of sisal bags, but declared that the disposal was then simply to manufacture for the local market, which the company replied that neither the correspondence nor the local Sisal Ordinance made any reference to restricting sales to the East African markets, and that the company had no recollection of any statements, oral or written, which suggested that any such limitations were contemplated, either by the company or by H.M. Government.

The Cordage Company protested emphatically against the decision made by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, "the circumstances under which it was taken, and the manner in which it was communicated," pointing out that these combined to "constitute a new departure in the relations of the

Secretary of State for the Colonies and the business interests of the Colonies under his care."

It was noted "that the decision of the Secretary of State does not aim at merely preventing the importation of Colonial Cordage into this country at prices below those charged by the members of the Rope Manufacturers' Federation, using foreign cordage, but at preventing the importation of Colonial cordage altogether," and the company refused to give the desired assurance that it would not import binder twine.

Having attempted to dictate to East African sisal manufacturers, only to discover that they would not be brow-beaten, the Secretary of State has belatedly arranged that the interests concerned shall meet next week at the Colonial Office under the chairmanship of Sir John Maffey.

Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment.

## Sir John Wardlaw-Milne

### On His East African Visit.

SIR JOHN WARDLAW-MILNE, K.B.E., M.P., Chairman of the Parliamentary Delegation recently in East Africa, addressed the East African Group of the Over-Seas League on Thursday last.

Mr. F. S. Joelson, Chairman of the Group, said in welcoming the speaker:—

"Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Imperial Airways have combined to give six Members of Parliament an unforgettable summer holiday. I do not suggest that the motive was purely altruistic. The arrangement was naturally influenced by a sense of favouritism. The territories want more M.P.s to visit them to study local conditions and to hear the views of the people on the spot. If they will do that we have no fear that they will come to wrong decisions or join in unfair criticisms.

"This morning I turned to some of my records, and found that Imperial Airways have already carried fourteen present M.P.s to East Africa. That, I think, is a service of great value (hear, hear), for probably very few of them could have spared the time to travel by surface transport. Then I turned to another record. If I asked you to guess how many present members of the House of Commons had visited East Africa, probably you would all understate the number. I can trace fifty members who have done so, which is 7% of the total. It means that we have far more friends—and instructed friends—in the House than we realise, and I am afraid we are to blame for not utilising them a good deal more. (Hear, hear.)

"Five of the six members of the latest Parliamentary Delegation are unfortunately unable to be present, for two are on the Continent and three in their constituencies, but it is a great pleasure to have with us Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, the Chairman. He went to East Africa with the great advantage of long experience in India, and the Indian communities therefore felt that they could particularly discuss their problems with him."

"Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, an unusually facile speaker, said in the course of his address:—

"I do not address you as an expert on East African problems, and I cannot speak of politics for we have not yet reported to the Empire Parliamentary Association, a body representing all parties in the House of Commons and House of Lords, which sent us out at the direct invitation of the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika and, to the extent of two of us, the Government of Zanzibar. The problems we wish to explore were those put before us by those who invited us.

"First I should pay tribute to the wonderful air mail service of which the Chairman spoke. The generous invitation of Imperial Airways enabled the delegation to go to East Africa, and they provided me with a wonderful eye-opener. It is an amazing service, and I believe the most wonderful air journey in the world must be that between Khartoum and Uganda, passing over vast

swampy lands provided with game of all kinds, particularly in the shape of elephants.

"What an air traveller will mean in the future. While dining at Juba with the Acting Governor I mentioned something which had appeared in *The Times* the day before we left London. 'I shall get that copy in about a month,' he said. 'It will take five days to Cairo, another five to Khartoum, and then fourteen days to reach here.' I had flown that fourteen-day journey in one day.

"Another instance! By steamer a passenger leaves Dar es Salaam about 6 p.m., reaches Zanzibar about midnight, but usually does not land until the next day. Having stayed for some days in Dar es Salaam, we decided to cross to Zanzibar by air. We had tea at Government House at 4.30 p.m., motored three miles to the aerodrome, were flown over the sea, went to the Residency, and were asked by our hostess: 'Have you had tea? It is still on the table.'

"Every one of our values will be entirely altered by the almost incredible speeding up of transport. James Watt, the discoverer of the power of steam, altered the whole conditions of life. Equally an epoch-making occasion is the conquest of the air.

"What I have said is not an unreasonable introduction to East Africa, because I think that *East Africa will benefit by air travel more than any other part of the world*. A mysterious land, surrounded by impenetrable forests, enormous mountains and tremendous rivers, will be a country easily accessible to many people. It was the most mysterious part of the world. It is only sixty years since Speke discovered the source of the Nile.

### A Course of Craming.

"Some of you may wonder what we can know of East Africa after so brief a visit. It is wonderful what a lot you can see when a Government sets out to reach you. Within forty-eight hours of reaching Entebbe we had spent periods varying from half an hour to two hours each with no fewer than twenty heads of Department, all of whom described by maps and plans what they were doing. I think I know more about Uganda and its problems than most of the people who live there. In three weeks we journeyed 3,000 miles by car, and I do not think that there was anybody who mattered in Uganda who did not see us, dine with us, lunch with us, put a memorandum before us, or led a deputation—all of whom spoke. (Laughter.) We had deputations from every imaginable interest, and everywhere we were shown the greatest hospitality. I think we were shown and heard as much as could possibly be seen and heard by human beings in the time.

"After three weeks in Uganda we went to Tanganyika, and after spending a day or two at different places on the Lake, Colonel Sandeman Allen and I went to Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. The deputation did not go to Kenya; there would have been no time to go there. But we were a short time in Kenya—quite unofficially. The problems of Kenya and Tanganyika are totally different from those of Kenya, and I shall not discuss whether Kenya is really a white man's country or not; I do not think Uganda or Tanganyika are white men's countries or ever likely to be. I have much doubt whether any person born at sea-level, as most of us have been, can live permanently on the Equator at a height of four or

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# East African Market Reports.

**Castor Seed.**—Firm at £9 15s. per ton. (1933: £9 5s.; 1932: £11 15s.)

**Cloves.**—Steady, with Zanzibar spot quoted at 6½d. and Oct.-Dec. 5d. per lb. (1933: 5½d.; 1932: 7½d.)

**Coffee.**—Very slow demand, but with little price change. Kenya "A" sizes, 58s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.; Peaberry, 48s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.; "B," 54s.; "C," 47s. 6d. Old crop "A" sizes, 74s.; "B," 54s.; "C," 47s. 6d. Peaberry, 65s. 6d. Tanganyika, London cleaned, second size, 48s. 6d.; third size, 48s. London stocks, 56,020 bags, compared with 66,161 bags last year.

The **Produce Market Report**, commenting on the dull and featureless coffee market, states: "It has been noticeable, however, that when an occasional parcel of Kenya, possessing a little style and flavour, was offered, interest quickened immediately and full prices were realised."

**Copper.**—Steady, with cash sales of standard at £26, and electrolytic at £28 10s. per ton. (1933: std. £33 16s.; elec. £37.)

**Iron.**—Fair sun-dried is slightly higher at £9 1s. 3d. per ton. (1933: £9 5s.; 1032: £14 5s.)

**Cotton.**—Moderate business has passed at from 6½d to 7½d. per lb. according to quality. (1933: 5d.; 1932: 6d.)

**Cotton Seed.**—Steady, with East African quoted at £3 5s. per ton. (1933: £3 15s.; 1932: £5 10s.)

**Wool.**—Again higher at 143s. 1d. per oz. (1933: 128s. 6d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Slightly higher at £11 12s. 6d. per ton. (1933: £9 10s.; 1932: £13 10s.)

**Maize.**—No. 2 white flat East African for Nov.-Dec. has sold at 23s. 6d. per 480 lb. in bags. (1933: £10; 1932: £14 10s.)

**Sisal.**—Steady, with buyers of No. 1 for Oct.-Dec. at £13 15s. and Nov.-Jan. at £13 7s. 6d. No. 2 for Oct.-Dec. is quoted at £13 2s. 6d., and No. 3 at £12 17s. 6d. (No. 1, 1933: £17 2s. 6d.; 1932: £14 15s.)

**Tea.**—80 packages of East-African tea were sold last week at from 10d. to 1½d. according to quality. (1933: 1½d.; 1932: 1½d.)

**Tin.**—Small demand at prices of £231 per ton for standard. (1933: £222 15s.)

## RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following detailed information on rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:—  
 Kenya (Week ended October 2).—Eldama Ravine, 0-04 inch; Kericho, 1-60; Kilifi, 0-11; Kip Marungu, 0-47; Koru, 0-47; Limuru (Mabrouke), 0-77; Mombasa, 0-22; Malindi, 0-10; Mombasa, 0-11; Nanyuki, 0-34; Nanyuki, 0-34; Nandi, 0-12; Nanyuki, 0-24; Nanyuki, 0-73; and Soy, 0-08 inches.  
 Uganda (Week ended September 30).—Butiaba, 0-70 inch; Entebbe, 0-67; Fort Portal, 1-74; Hoima, 2-95; Jinja, 0-48; Kabale, 0-63; Kampala, 1-70; Kololo, 0-63; Lira, 2-07; Masaka, 0-40; Mbale, 0-02; Mbarara, 0-34; Mubende, 1-15; Namasaga, 0-67; Soroti, 0-02; Tororo, 0-70 inches.  
 Tanganyika (Week ended October 1).—Amani, 0-06 inch; Arusha, 0-06; Bagamoyo, 0-04; Biharamulo, 0-24; Bukoba, 0-45; Dar es Salaam, 0-43; Kilwa, 0-62; Lushoto, 0-04; Mahenge, 0-63; Mwanza, 0-57; Njombe, 0-85; Old Shinyanga, 0-18; Songea, 0-43; Tanga, 0-27; Tukuyu, 7-87 inches.

## Kenya Crop Reports.

The latest crop report for European areas in Kenya forecasts increased acreages, this year in maize, wheat and coffee, the acreage under maize being estimated at 122,171, under wheat, 42,576, and under coffee, 104,710. The areas sown and harvested last year were respectively 112,400 and 102,238.

## Mombasa Trade Exhibition.

The closing date for applications for stalls at the Mombasa Trade Exhibition is November 30, and the rental for a stall 20 ft. by 10 ft. is Shs. 60. Applications should be sent to The Mombasa Trade Exhibition, P.O. Box 430, Mombasa, and should indicate in which section it is desired to have a stall, viz., Wholesale merchants and manufacturers; Representatives; Automobile and Machinery; Local Industries; Agricultural Produce; or Shipping and miscellaneous.



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## Late Steamship Movements. Trans-Zambesia Railway.

### BRITISH-INDIA.

"Mantola" psd. Gibraltar homewds., Oct. 14.  
 "Madura" psd. Perim outwds., Oct. 11.  
 "Malda" arr. Beira outwds., Oct. 11.  
 "Kenya" left Zanzibar for Durban, Oct. 10.  
 "Taira" left Bombay for E. Africa, Oct. 17.  
 "Takiwa" left Lourenço Marques for Bombay, Oct. 16.  
 "Karanja" arr. Bombay, Oct. 20.

### CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Counsellor" left Perim outwds., Oct. 12.  
 "Urbino" left Birkenhead outwds., Oct. 13.  
 "Hesperia" leaves Cardiff for E. Africa, Oct. 19.

### HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Springfontein" left Hamburg for S. and E. Africa, Oct. 13.  
 "Randfontein" left Hamburg for E. Africa, Oct. 13.  
 "Vremskerk" left Pt. Sudan outwds., Oct. 7.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Amboise" arr. Djibouti outwds., Oct. 7.  
 "Azay le Rideau" left Mombasa homewds., Oct. 10.  
 "Chantilly" left Marseilles outwds., Oct. 11.  
 "Explorateur Graudidier" arr. Marseilles, Oct. 12.  
 "Jean Laborde" arr. Tamatave homewds., Oct. 11.

### LIBERIAN.

"Giuseppe Mazzini" left Pt. Said outwds., Oct. 11.  
 "Francesco Crispi" left Pt. Sudan homewds., Oct. 11.  
 "Tripolitania" left Zanzibar homewds., Oct. 11.

### UNION-CASTLE.

"Durham-Castle" left Tanga homewds., Oct. 13.  
 "Gloucester Castle" arr. Natal for Beira, Oct. 14.  
 "Llandaff Castle" arr. Natal from E. Africa, Oct. 15.  
 "Llanaber Castle" arr. Southampton, Oct. 15.  
 "Langibby Castle" left Genoa outwds., Oct. 13.

## Passengers for East Africa.

THE S.S. "Chantilly," which left Marseilles for East Africa on October 11, carries the following passengers for—

Mombasa.	Mr. D. F. Etienne
Mr. J. Bracegirdle.	Mr. & Mrs. P. V. Hunt
Mr. J. Dass	Mr. Abdul Wahid

## Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by yesterday's air mail included Mrs. Louvier and Mr. Bourbier, to Juba; Mr. S. L. Terrell, to Entebbe; Mr. Bentley, to Kisumu; Mr. H. B. Sharpe, Lord Francis Scott, Captain Stobart, Captain Dawson Curry, and Mr. Chaldicott, to Nairobi; Lady Young to Mbeza; Miss A. M. Hutton, to Mbeza; and Mr. Hunter, to Salisbury. Inward passengers last week included Mr. L. Currie, Mr. H. Kettles-Roy, and Mr. J. A. Scott, from Nairobi; Ms. MacIlwaine, from Kisumu; Mr. Drummond and Mr. Justice Francis, from Entebbe; and Mr. L. Hawkesworth, from Khartoum.

## East African Mails.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m., on—

October 18 per s.s. "Rannura."  
 October 24 per s.s. "Compiegne."  
 October 25 per s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on October 20 per s.s. Mantua.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10.30 a.m. each Wednesday.

THE Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Ltd., states in its annual report that net receipts of the year 1933 amounted to £6,966, compared with £5,682 in 1932; gross receipts fell from £17,276 to £15,896, and working expenses decreased from £11,666 to £11,210. The revenue account shows that the amount due from the Nyasaland Government under the guarantee is £68,474. Goods traffic carried during the year totalled 85,506 tons, of which 15,757 tons, was general merchandise, 12,584 sugar, 5,832 tobacco, 1,818 tea, 2,509 cotton, and 28,293 tons of construction material for the Northern Extension of the Nyasaland Railways and the Lower Zambezi Bridge. The comparative total of tonnage carried in 1932 was 15,064 tons.

The contractors of the approach line to the Lower Zambezi Bridge, connecting with the existing main line near its terminus at Murraca, state that the extension will be completed by the contract date in May, 1935. The annual meeting of the company will take place in London on October 22.

## Mozambique Company's Year.

THE accounts of the Companhia de Moçambique for 1933 show a profit of 3,120,369 gold escudos, or £28,367, compared with 4,005,614 escudos, or £36,409, for 1932. Including 2,367,300 esc. brought forward, the total sum available is 5,487,669 esc., from which 156,018 esc. is placed to reserve, 78,009 esc. credited to the State, and 1,286,141 esc. allowed for amortisation of assets, the remainder being transferred to a new special reserve account. Funds available on December 31 last totalled 1,196,393 esc. in Europe and 253,315 esc. in Africa.

## Wanted: Pictures of East African Trees.

THE Men of the Trees are holding an International Exhibition of Tree Pictures at Grosvenor House from November 1 to December 1. Although twenty-two countries have already arranged to be represented, the East African territories are still unrepresented. The organisation, the address of which is 17 Park Street, London, W.1, would be glad to hear from any East African artist, or from people in this country possessing suitable pictures of East African trees which they would lend for the period of the exhibition. Men of the Trees was founded by Mr. St. Barbe Baker, at one time a Forestry Officer in Kenya.

## News of Our Advertisers.

A magnificent display of South African flowers is now being shown in the windows of the head offices of the Union-Castle Line in Fenchurch Street. One of the objects of the display is to attract the attention of potential tourists to the fact that it is possible to make tours to South Africa, and also round the Continent, for remarkably small sums. For instance, a tour to South Africa can be made for £30, while to voyage round Africa the cost need be only £40.

Uganda is appreciative of the innovation of the British-India Company in arranging an excursion which gives those availing themselves of it the whole of the Christmas holidays in England—three weeks, if going all the way by sea, five weeks if disembarking and embarking at Marseilles. Coupled with the recent remodelling of the B-1 boats, this is an attractive proposition.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have approved a loan to the Zanzibar Government from the Colonial Development Fund, of £7,500, bearing interest at 3½%, for the purpose of erecting a storage godown in connexion with sugarcures recently undertaken for reorganising the clove industry and providing a copra inspection shed.

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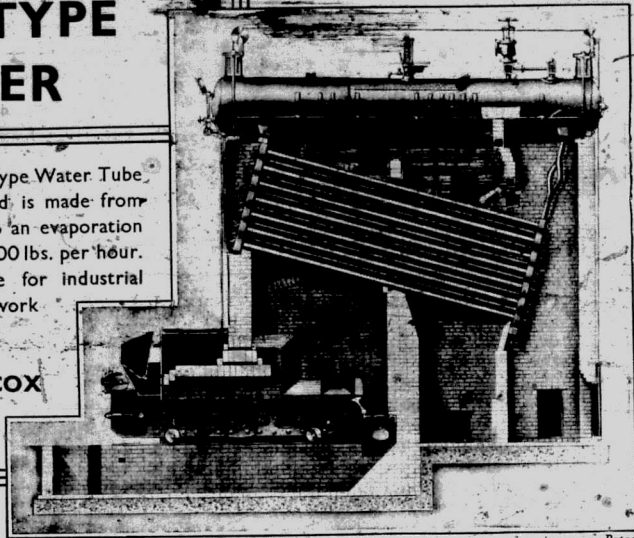
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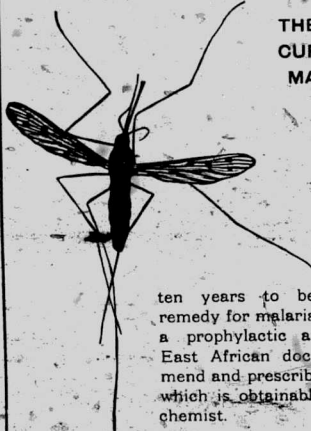
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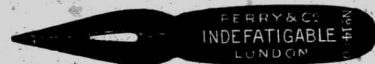
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"Llangibby Castle"	Dec. 27

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- If you want to play golf amid the beauties of the Usambara mountains, spend a week-end at the Magamba Country Club, the only British hotel in the Usambaras—and play on its own private golf course. Four hours run from Tanga. Free garage accommodation for cars. Enlarged and renovated. Terms are 3 gns. (9s. per day) or 3½ gns. (10s. 6d. per day) for stays of a week or more, with 10s. or 12s. for short stays. Special terms to permanent residents. No extras.

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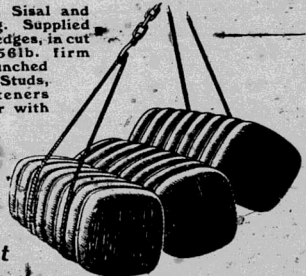
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# EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. II, No. 527.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1934  
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Sixpence

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The really astonishing story of Colonial Office ineptitude and attempted dragooning of a young

**TSARISM IN WHITEHALL.** East African manufacturing industry which we relate in this issue deserves the careful consideration of all our readers. Fortunately for the East African territories, the Secretary of State made the mistake of seeking to impose his will upon a company with strong financial backing, an experienced board, and a managing director who would not ignore such a challenge. This combination of circumstances defeated the Minister's aim, which constituted a grave threat not only to East Africa but to the whole Colonial Empire, for the principle which it was sought to apply to one company and one Dependency might, if the attempt had succeeded, have been extended at any time to any number of products from several or many Colonies. The correspondence shows that Major Walsh, the largest producer amongst East African sisal growers, had a strong case and handled it with wisdom and strength.

How can Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister justify himself for having promised East African trade imports from the British market without having even heard the Tanganyika Cordage Company's side of the case? Such an act transgresses the most elementary principles of British justice and Ministerial responsibility, and in the days when higher standards ruled in political life would have entailed his immediate resignation. It is unnecessary for us to examine the details of the case. Suffice it to say that the Secretary of State and the Rope, Twine and Net Manufacturers Federation have both blundered badly, even recklessly, and that the interests which they have sought

to bludgeon into submission appear to us to have a clear case for redress in equity, in public policy, and at least in some respects in law. But they will not be driven to seek the protection of the Courts. Public knowledge of the facts will ensure them the fair play to which every Colonial manufacturer has a right.

\*\*\*

East Africans will be justifiably proud that one of their number should be a partner in the magnificent flight of 11,296 miles from England to Melbourne in an hour under three days, and they will heartily congratulate Mr. T. Campbell Black, who was farming in the Kenya Highlands before he became managing director of Wilson Airways, the East African Air transport company which he did so much to develop.

**EAST AFRICA'S MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE.** What Mr. C. W. Scott, his senior partner in this historic enterprise, and he have now achieved as an endurance test is of immense importance to the Empire generally, and to East Africa in particular, for, as we have frequently said, and as Sir John Wardlaw Milne reiterates in this issue, no part of the Empire stands to benefit more than the East African Dependencies from the acceleration and multiplication of air services. That there will be a public demand for greater subsidies for Imperial Airways in order that the speed of which modern aircraft are capable may be put at the disposal of the travelling public is surely certain. To-day Nairobi is reached from London in five days. Within five years that period may be cut to less than half, and within ten years the journey may be done in a day. Already East Africa, and especially its young mining industry, is benefiting enormously from the fact that financiers and leading mining engineers, whose time is valuable, can go to Central Africa, complete their business, and be back in their offices in London within a month, or even less. Mr.

\* \* \*

Campbell Black did much to eliminate distance in East Africa, where he acted as pilot to the Prince of Wales during one of his safaris. Now his partner and he have smashed all previous aviation records.

\*\*      \*\*      \*\*

The last span of the Lower Zambezi Bridge, which gives direct access from Beira to Lake Nyasa, has been put into position.

**REVOLUTIONISING  
NYSALAND LIFE.**

The importance of this undertaking is well emphasised by the speech reported on another page of Mr. Libert Oury, Chairman of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, whose vision and pertinacity have been largely responsible for the construction of the Bridge and of the northern extension of the railway to the lake. The necessary corollary of these transport developments is greatly increased production for export, and the Nyasaland Government, following the excellent precedent of Tanganyika, is energetically stimulating Native production of bulk products, which can alone provide adequate traffic for the railway and bridge. As Mr. Oury says, these new links in the transport chain should completely revolutionise the outlook of the territories served.

\*\*      \*\*      \*\*

For years we have been pleading for the establishment of National Game Parks in each of the East African Dependencies, for only thus can the wonderful fauna of East and Central Africa be preserved for posterity. Such Parks can, at the same time, provide a magnet to tourists from all over the world, as well as ideal holiday resorts for residents in the territories themselves. How important they may be from the economic aspect may be gauged from the news that over a thousand motor-cars entered South Africa's great Kruger National Park in the opening month of the current season. There can be no possible doubt that the East African Dependencies could with the greatest ease establish a number of parks far richer in animal life, and could, if they went properly to work, soon offer tourists far better value for their time and money than South Africa now does or ever can. The safety, regularity and speed of the weekly air service to and through British Eastern Africa—and it will soon operate still more swiftly and also more frequently—must inevitably lead to an increase in the number of visitors both from Europe and from South Africa, and that tendency can be greatly strengthened by the creation of National Parks. The authorities, who have been pressed in this sense for a long time, have been curiously slow to move, and it is high time that a definite decision should be made, and steps taken to demarcate such parks as permanent game sanctuaries.

\*\*      \*\*      \*\*

That the hut tax operates directly to the detriment of the aged members of a tribe is emphasised by Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo. **HUT TAX AND FAMILY LIFE.** A most interesting and informative article on the Luo contributed to the *Journal* of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society. He declares that "under our régime, and particularly under our system of hut tax, we have driven a wedge into the solidarity of family life which has given a grievous blow to the foundations upon which community life rests. The

old are felt to be a burden as never before in the history of the Luo. It is inevitable that more and more burdens should be placed upon the younger elements in tribal life, but we have added to them certain elements of ruthlessness which are very keenly felt and resented. I quote one of the old men I mean. An old couple in the Reserves, the wife, one a ne'er-do-well, a worthless fellow, a jabbard. The other son just rising poll tax age. The old couple lived in a rather tumble-down hut, and were known as having no resources, no cattle, sheep or goats. A few fowls formed their wealth. The old father, while by no means decrepit, was long since past the age when he could cultivate extensively or go out wage-earning. The old mother had indifferent health, and at times could hardly drag herself back from the well with the pot of water. The young son could not find employment and was wandering about trying to scrape together the money for his poll tax.

\*      \*      \*

Upon the first year came the demand for hut tax. He had no money and could not pay. Next year another demand was made, this

**"A SOLVENT OF FILIAL AFFECTION."** time for the current year and for that of the previous years. Again he could not pay. The third year he was dunned for three hut taxes, and as he was unable to pay, his hut was confiscated to Government, the door was sealed up, and his aged wife driven to seek shelter among neighbours. Homeless, the old man made a frantic effort amongst his relations, who were already liable to pay their own dues, and by dint of much supplication managed to get enough to satisfy the tax for the first of the three years, whereupon his hut was unsealed. Is it any wonder that the younger generation regard the aged as a liability as never before? Demands for hut tax upon the penurious aged is one of the greatest solvents of filial affection in the Reserves to-day, for the burden falls largely on the young."

\*      \*      \*

Two points stand out from this criticism: (a) that the Administration, far from acting with impetuosity and harshness, exercised patience and tolerance throughout too frequently. years or more, and (b) that confiscation, when at last the District Officer regards it as necessary, is, to the best of our knowledge and belief, implemented only very occasionally. In the specific case cited by Archdeacon Owen such a step certainly appears to have been hard—which, of course, does not necessarily mean that the official responsible for it was consciously ungenerous. Perhaps he had not been long enough in the district to know the language, the chiefs, the people and the conditions sufficiently well. We have often argued that District Officers are moved about far too frequently, and though there has been improvement in that respect during the years of depression, there is still great scope for further improvement. The case cited by the Archdeacon may, indeed, be more of an argument against constant transfer of officials than against the maintenance of the hut tax, which it would be extremely difficult to abolish in present circumstances. In some parts of East Africa any aged Native unfit to perform ordinary tasks is invariably granted exemption from hut tax. Is that not the case in Kenya?

## Secretary of State's Blunder. Threat to East African Sisal Manufacture.

ILLUMINATING CORRESPONDENCE WITH COLONIAL OFFICE.

SOME weeks ago *East Africa* made the exclusive disclosure that a certain East African enterprise had been threatened with the imposition of a prohibitive duty if it sought to import its goods into the United Kingdom market.

We took the view that it was both inequitable and absurd (a) to raise higher barriers against a Colonial product than against the same product of Dominion origin; and (b) especially to set out to cripple a Colonial industry with a prohibitive tariff when the same product of foreign manufacture bears a duty of only 15%. With that attitude we presume almost everyone of our readers will agree.

Now we are in a position to give details of the astonishing determination of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to do everything in his power, and to invoke that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to deny the right of entry into the Home market to binder twine, sacks, and other products made in British East Africa from locally-grown sisal.

Before us are copies of correspondence between the Colonial Office on the one hand and the Tanganyika-Cordage Co., Ltd., and its managing director, Major Conrad L. Walsh, on the other. The letters, printed for circulation in interested quarters, bear the title "Prohibitive Duties on Colonial Empire Products," and are introduced with a note reading:—

"The Secretary of State's proposal amounts to the following:—U.K. or Dominion manufacturers with free access to foreign fibre, i.e. 50% Empire product, duty: *nil*. Foreign twine spun from foreign fibre imported in foreign ships, i.e. 40% foreign product: duty: 15%. Empire fibre, spun on British machinery, provided by British capital, operated by Empire wards, carried in British ships, i.e. 100% Empire product: *Prohibition!*"

### Minister's Hasty Decision.

First comes a semi-official notification that the Secretary of State has received "very vigorous complaints" from the binder twine manufacturers in this country that about 500 tons of binder twine had been imported from Tanganyika and offered at prices below those at which they themselves sell the 10,000 tons annually which the home market consumes, and the cool suggestion—which the Secretary of State supports, that

"they have no objection to the Tanganyika Cordage Company selling its twine in competition with themselves in any part of America or any other country, provided that if twine of cordage of any kind continues to be sent to Great Britain from East Africa, they will put an end to the whole sisal agreement."

The Secretary of State—having incidentally failed to take the obviously correct course of hearing the views of the Tanganyika manufacturers and exporters—hastily announces that he is "quite unable to defend such exports to this country," and couples his *ukase* with the threat of a prohibitive duty on such commodities imported into this country from the Colonial Empire.

Major Walsh's reply—a model of moderation—reveals that he and his company had not been approached by the Rope, Twine and Net Manufacturers Federation (some of the members of which have boycotted his company's sisal), and makes the strong points that his company's decision to undertake sisal manufacture was made years before the Federation promised to foster the use of Empire-grown sisal, and that the proposal of the Federation

meant that the company should jettison seven years' work and consent to a large loss of capital. The Secretary of State is also reminded that the Tanganyika Cordage Company was encouraged by him in 1927 to enter into the manufacture of sisal-bags. The latter states:—

### Consumption of Foreign Fibre.

"The Rope Makers' Federation rest their claim for a monopoly of the Home market upon a promise made to them to use a certain proportion of Empire-grown sisal. The question of imports of sisal manufacturers was not discussed at the time the said promise was given; linking up of the use of Empire sisal with the reserving of the Home market for the manufactures of the Federation can only be described as an afterthought. I must further observe that the Federation has not been successful in its endeavours to foster the use of Empire sisal, as will be seen from the statistics appended, which reveal increasing resort to manila.

IMPORTS OF HEMP FOR FOUR MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30 FROM:

	1932	1933	1934
	Tons	Tons	Tons
East Africa	3,244	7,045	7,235
Philippines	8,020	7,555	10,770

"There are 100,000 tons of Empire sisal growers are not being solved by the Rope Makers' Federation. The amount of East African sisal taken by British ropemakers is less than 25% of the annual output. I am not contending that there is no value in an arrangement between sisal producers and ropemakers; merely that, as East Africa alone is forced to dispose of the greater part of her sisal output elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, British sisal users can exercise only a small effect upon the producers' market.

"The attitude of the ropemakers, as so far displayed, would be more understandable if they could guarantee a fixed 75% market for East African sisal. Since they are not in a position to do this, the interests of Empire sisal growers require that the promise of the Rope Makers' Federation should be supplemented by other aids. Development of a sisal manufacturing industry in East Africa, using no manila whatever, is a clearly marked line of progress.

"Probably the Federation would agree that the gradual raising of the standard of living of the natives in Tanganyika and elsewhere is morally incumbent upon the British people. If they do so, then it should make a practical contribution to this end. It should recognise that, as we have invested upwards of £500,000 in Tanganyika, thereby helping to create an export market for British goods and increasing the freights of British shipping companies, I am entitled to a legitimate share of the Home market. "Our twine machinery is purchased in the United Kingdom. I have been consistently the largest purchaser of sisal machinery in this country, and we are one of the few sisal companies subject to British taxation. After fourteen years of pioneer effort I find the sisal market in a condition where it is impossible to obtain any return on our substantial investments. A vigorous manufacturing policy is an inevitable consequence of this state of affairs. "I cannot guarantee that the Federation's proposal that we should at this early stage of our effort seek to sell our manufactures of twine in foreign countries only will commend itself to the Secretary of State. He will be fully aware of the great difficulties prevailing in the export trade to foreign countries, and that to ask a new industry to accept the full burden of these difficulties and to deny it the amelioration enjoyed by an old-established industry would be inequitable."

### Rope Manufacturers' Circular.

The next step was the issue of a circular by the Rope Manufacturers' Federation stating that

"as a result of the representations made to the Government in regard to competition instituted by the Tanganyika Cordage Company in respect of cordage made by cheap Native labour, H.M. Government have decided to take steps to ensure that this competition, and any other such competition, will cease henceforth."

The Tanganyika Cordage Company at once made strong representations to the Colonial Office, which replied that:—

"Though the issue of this circular was not authorised by the Secretary of State, it is accurate in substance, since, as you have already been informed semi-officially, H.M. Government will have no alternative, in the absence of

an assurance from the Tanganyika Cordage Company that they will not in future export binder twine or other cordage to this country except with the consent and by agreement with the Rope Manufacturers' Federation but to take action on the lines contemplated.

On the same day the Colonial Office admitted having encouraged the Cordage Company to proceed with the manufacture of sisal bags, but declared that the proposal was then simply to manufacture for the local market, to which the company replied that neither the correspondence nor the local Sisal Ordinance made any reference to restricting sales to the East African markets, and that the company had no recollection of any statements, oral or written, which suggested that such limitations were contemplated, either by the company or by H.M. Government.

The Cordage Company protested emphatically against the decision made by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, "the circumstances under which it was taken, and the manner in which it was communicated, pointing out that these combined to constitute a new departure in the relations of the

Secretary of State for the Colonies and the business interests of the Colonies under his care."

It was noted that the decision of the Secretary of State had in aim at merely preventing the importation of Colonial Cordage into this country and the charges now charged by the members of the Rope Manufacturers' Federation, using foreign produce, but of preventing the importation of Colonial cordage altogether," and the company refused to give the desired assurance that it would not import binder twine.

Having attempted to dictate to East African sisal manufacturers, only to discover that they would not be brow-beaten, the Secretary of State has belatedly arranged that the interests concerned shall meet next week at the Colonial Office under the chairmanship of Sir John Maffey.

Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment.

## Sir John Wardlaw-Milne

### On His East African Visit.

SIR JOHN WARDLAW-MILNE, K.B.E., M.P., Chairman of the Parliamentary Delegation recently in East Africa, addressed the East African Group of the Over-Seas League on Thursday last.

Mr. F. S. Jackson, Chairman of the Group, said in welcoming the speaker:—

"Uganda, Tanganyika, Zaïzibar and Imperial Airways have combined to give six Members of Parliament an unforgettable summer holiday. I do not suggest that the motive was purely altruistic. The arrangement was naturally influenced by a sense of favours-to-come. The territories want more M.P.'s to visit them to study local conditions and to hear the views of the people on the spot. If they will do that we have no fear that they will come to wrong decisions or join in unfair criticisms.

"This morning I turned to some of my records, and found that Imperial Airways have already carried fourteen present M.P.'s to East Africa. That, I think, is a service of great value (hear, hear), for probably very few of them could have spared the time to travel by surface transport. Then I turned to another record. If I asked you to guess how many present members of the House of Commons had visited East Africa, probably you would all understate the number. I can trace fifty members who have done so, which is 7% of the total. It means that we have far more friends—and instructed friends—in the House than we realise, and I am afraid we are to blame for not utilising them a good deal more. (Heag, hear.)

"Five of the six members of the latest Parliamentary Delegation were unfortunately unable to be present for two are on the Continent and three in their constituencies, but it is a great pleasure to have with us Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, the Chairman. He went to East Africa with the great advantage of long experience in India, and the Indian communities therefore felt that they could particularly discuss their problems with him."

"Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, an unusually facile speaker, said in the course of his address:—

"I do not address you as an expert on East African problems, and I cannot speak of politics, for we have not yet reported to the Empire Parliamentary Association, a body representing all parties in the House of Commons and House of Lords, which sent us out at the direct invitation of the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika and, to the extent of two of us, the Government of Zanzibar. The problems we went to explore were those put before us by those who invited us.

"First I should pay tribute to the wonderful air mail service of which the Chairman spoke. The generous invitation of Imperial Airways enabled the delegation to go to East Africa, and they provided me with a wonderful eye-opener. It is an amazing service, and I believe the most wonderful air journey in the world must be that between Khartoum and Uganda, passing over vast

swamps, crossing a game of all kinds, particularly immense herds of elephants.

"Think what air travel will mean in the future. While dining at Juba with the Acting Governor, I mentioned something which had appeared in *The Times* the day before we left London. 'I shall get that copy in about a month,' he said. 'It will take five days to Cairo, another five to Khartoum, and then fourteen days to reach here.' I had flown that fourteen-day journey in one day!

"Another instance! By steamer a passenger leaves Dar es Salaam about 6 p.m., reaches Zanzibar about midnight, but usually does not land until the next day. Having stayed for some days in Dar es Salaam, we decided to cross to Zanzibar by air. We had tea at Government House at 4.30 p.m., motored three miles to the aerodrome, were flown over the sea, went to the Residency, and were asked by our hostess: 'Have you had tea? It is still on the table.'

"Every one of our values will be entirely altered by the almost incredible speeding up of transport. James Watt, the discoverer of the power of steam, altered the whole conditions of life. Equally an epoch-making occasion is the conquest of the air.

"What I have said is not an unreasonable introduction to East Africa, because I think that *East Africa will benefit by air travel more than any other part of the world*. A mysterious land, surrounded by impenetrable forests, enormous mountains and tremendous rivers, will be a country easily accessible to many people. It was the most mysterious part of the world. It is only sixty years since Speke discovered the source of the Nile.

### A Course of Crammering.

"Some of you may wonder what we can know of East Africa after so brief a visit. It is wonderful what a lot you can learn when a German sets out to teach you. Within forty-eight hours of reaching Entebbe we had spent periods varying from half an hour to two hours each with no fewer than twenty heads of Department, all of whom described by maps and plans what they were doing. I think I know more about Uganda and its problems than most of the people who live there. In three weeks we journeyed 3,000 miles by car, and I do not think that there was anybody who mattered in Uganda who did not see us, dine with us, lunch with us, put a memorandum before us, or led a deputation—all of whom spoke. (Laughter.) We had deputations from every imaginable interest, and everywhere we were shown the greatest hospitality. I think we were shown and heard as much as could possibly be seen and heard by human beings in the time.

"After three weeks in Uganda we went to Tanganyika, and after spending a day or two at different places on the Lake, Colonel Sandeman Allen and I went to Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. The deputation did not go to Kenya; there would have been no time to go there. But we were a short time in Kenya—quite unofficially. The problems of Uganda and Tanganyika are totally different from those of Kenya, and I shall not discuss whether Kenya is really a white man's country or not. I do not think Uganda or Tanganyika are white men's countries or ever likely to be. I very much doubt whether any person born at sea-level, as most of us have been, can live permanently on the Equator at a height of four or

five thousand feet without suffering in health or nerves. There is no doubt whatever that too long residence is not only definitely harmful to Europeans in Uganda and Tanganyika, but without continuous leave will have very rapid effects, but there are, of course, exceptions to the parts of which I speak.

#### Native Self-Government in Uganda.

"Uganda is prosperous and has a credit balance—and there are few countries in that fortunate position. But that credit balance is very largely due to the sale of one grade of cotton, most of which is sold to Ahmedabad; so long as that city requires Uganda cotton and is prepared to pay the price which that cotton deserves, all will be well. The Government of Uganda, aware that it is dangerous for any country to depend on one crop, has pushed on Native cultivation of coffee and other crops. I was amazed at the remarkable work being done in connexion with the grading of cotton. The Government control of grading is excellent; I think it one of the most important things they can do. Uganda has now coast-to-coast cotton has to be carried hundreds, perhaps thousands, of miles to the coast through another country and down that marvellous railway to Mombasa.

"The prosperity of Uganda means the prosperity of the Native. It was very well put to me by one of my colleagues, who said: 'Well, I never expected to come to a British Colony and see a Socialist State doing such good work.' The history of our time in Uganda is one of sacrifice. The advancement of the country is due to the early explorers who were all missionaries and to the missionaries of the past and present. They have done wonderful work in East Africa.

"The Natives of Uganda are now largely managing their own affairs. A very large proportion of the taxation is collected by the Native Administrations, and there is very little work administratively that they do not carry out themselves. All except the main trunk roads are entirely under Native control, built and maintained by Natives—all local cases which originate between Natives and which Indians or Europeans are not concerned are heard in the Native courts. The whole system of administration, taxation, road maintenance and public services is, roughly speaking, that the Natives govern themselves, though we exercise a parental control; so I am not very wrong when I say we are carrying out a system of super-government for the benefit of the Native.

"There is an old story of the boy who said to his father: 'If we are here to do good to others, what are the others here for?' Occasionally that thought struck me in Uganda.

#### Tribute to Missionaries.

"I said we owe a tremendous debt in Uganda to the missionaries. There is practically no education except that of the missions, Protestant and Roman Catholic, which are doing remarkable work; but it is unfortunate—and I am not casting any aspersions—that a great many of these teachers are not British. Please do not think I am suggesting that they teach the least thing to which we could object, but that does not alter the fact that a great deal of the teaching is in the hands of men, very devoted men, of other nations.

"If I have a criticism of missionary effort it is the wish that they would not insist on Natives wearing European clothes. It is one of the things I think a mistake. (Heard hear.) In Uganda the Native is buying a very valuable crop, selling it at good prices, and living on next to nothing. In the old days slave drives and disease decimated the population. To-day it is growing apace.

"In Uganda the Natives are all riding bicycles: I am sorry that to-day they are generally Japanese, bought at prices against which Great Britain cannot compete—which leads to the forbidden question of the Congo Basin Treaties. Much of what the Native is buying are cheap goods from abroad, but he is buying and spending more than \$500 of them recently paid a shilling a head to see a football cup tie.

"Before leaving Uganda we visited the Murchison Falls. It was the most marvellous trip I have ever made in my life, and I think it may be the most wonderful in the world. The journey is done in a flat-bottomed steamer: the river on both sides teems with game, and a week before we got through a party of visitors could not go up to the Falls because the path was crowded with elephants. There were crocodiles, 38 to 40 ft. long, hippo, elephant and antelope, and we had the unique experience—which even the Game Warden had not seen before—of seeing an elephant swimming across the Nile. At first there was only a kind of person showing above

the water, but when he bobbed his head up to look round, and sank again to breathe through his trunk.

"I must mention a hotel in Uganda which is 100% British." The proprietor, a real character, was once sent some goods from Kenya; when he found they were not for them, carriage forward, saying that they were going to the German staff.

"Which reminds me of the story of a hotel-keeper who put up a counter for the night. Next morning when he pressed the counter for his, each they pointed out that the hotel tariff was 7s. 6d. for bed, breakfast and bath. 'Yes,' was the reply, 'but as you've had only bed and breakfast the charge is 10s.'

#### Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

"Tanganyika is much more backward. I surmise it is fair to say that this is partly due to the fact that the Territory was German East Africa. I did not meet anybody Native or European, British or German, who wanted the German's back. The soil of Tanganyika is not nearly so rich as in Uganda, and there is an absence of water; moreover, the country has not had the devoted labours of missionaries to the same extent. Tanganyika is struggling against adversity, and it is difficult to see how the Territory can pull through economically. It is a Mandated Territory, and in my experience only one nation in the world pays attention to the terms of its Mandate, and that is Great Britain. In Tanganyika, which we have as a Mandated Territory, there are no privileges for goods.

"However, a marvellous amount is being done. One of the difficulties is the tsetse fly, and taking Africa as a whole, I think it is still gaining upon us. Any strenuous measures will have to be taken to meet any advance against the fly—and one of the troubles is that no two medical men or scientists agree as to the methods to be employed. Nevertheless a great work is being done, especially in Tanganyika and in parts of Uganda bordering on Lake Victoria.

"At one place in the Lake Province I saw a perfectly marvellous sight. An area which was dense forest had had a lane driven through it and the forest cleared on either side of the lane, with the result that where no cattle could be seen eighteen months ago, they were that day watering 6,000 head from one well sunk by the Native administration. (Applause.)

"In Zanzibar we tried to find out a little about the great problems that face the population there. Zanzibar is practically the clove producer of the world; cloves pay the taxes of the Government, and everybody there. Now other countries are successfully making synthetic vanilla, which is largely taking the place of cloves. That is one problem of Zanzibar. A little light in the darkness is that the people of Java now put cloves into cigarettes, thus helping Zanzibar.

"Zanzibar is a most interesting place; Arabs, Indians, and Europeans all have different aspects of views, which require briefly. Despite present difficulties Zanzibar will pull through. It is an extraordinarily fertile island, and I think that the 'synthetic gentleness can be ousted.' (Applause.)

Commissioner Lamb, who had expected to hear something about economics, said it had been a delightful address, in which they had been given instances of practical Christianity. Major Hirtzel said he had lived in Kenya for ten years without coming away, and had improved in health, while he had a sister who had lived in perfect health in the Colony at over 6,000 ft. altitude for twenty years without coming home. Sir John replied that he had not referred to Kenya when remarking that Europeans should have continuous leave.

Invited by Mr. Anantani, Sir John Wardlaw Milne spoke briefly of the standard of Indian education in Zanzibar, mentioning the Girls' School at which girls of all nationalities were being educated together, an experiment without a counterpart anywhere in Eastern Africa. Councillor Beaven, J.P., who had flown 350 miles to the meeting, said that the address had vividly recalled his own long tour of the territories, and the Chairman proposed the vote of thanks.

"One of the reasons why the Luo denude the land of trees is because they give harbourage to their bird enemies."—Archdeacon W. E. Owen, of Kavirondo, writing to the Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society.

\* In reply to an inquiry from the Chairman, Sir John revealed at a later stage of the proceedings that Mr. H. H. Wilby, of Tororo, was the hotel proprietor in question.

## Early Man in East Africa.

### Further Authoritative Investigations.

East Africa is able to state that the Council of the Royal Society has deputed Professor P. G. H. Boswell, O.B.E., D.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., F.R.S., M.Inst.M.M., Sec. G.S., who holds the Chair of Geology at the Royal School of Mines, to go to East Africa to examine the discoveries made by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, who will accompany him during his examination of the site. Dr. Leakey, we understand, has already left for Kenya, and Professor Boswell will leave London by air for Kisumu next month.

We can also state that Mr. E. J. Wayland, Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, who has been working so hard to get the pre-history of East Africa adequately examined, will fly back at the completion of his leave in order to join Professor Boswell and Dr. Leakey on the ground.

Behind these decisions is the controversy which raged for a considerable time among scientific men in consequence of Dr. Leakey's support (after study of the remains in Berlin and prolonged examination of the site in Tanganyika) of certain claims with regard to the age of the famous skeleton known as Olduvai Man which was discovered by Professor Hans Reck, of Berlin, before the War. Dr. Leakey fought tooth and nail to maintain the vast antiquity of the relic. Though he was supported by the scientists who accompanied him, others in this country could not accept his conclusions and flew to the opposite extreme, maintaining that Olduvai Man was really quite modern. Mr. Wayland was brought in to examine the geology of the area, and showed that Dr. Leakey's opponents were right in denying the vast antiquity of the human relic, but that they were wrong in declaring it to be a recent burial.

Then Dr. Leakey made his discovery of Kanan and Kangera remains of humans of modern type, claiming the one as old as and the other older than Olduvai Man. When he brought his fossils home their great antiquity was accepted after much discussion.

#### Scientists Want Confirmation.

Now, we understand, the scientific world desires confirmation, and it is for that purpose that the Royal Society is acting. We have heard from an excellent source that the President himself went to the Colonial Office to ask that Mr. Wayland might be lent to join Professor Boswell and Dr. Leakey and give an independent opinion—a high compliment to the latter's Director of Geological Survey—who has long argued that the cradle of certain of the Stone Age cultures in East Africa is to be sought not so much in Kenya or Tanganyika, where search has hitherto been made with such remarkably interesting and valuable results, but rather in Uganda.

His argument is that the basin of the Victoria Nyanza, the essentials of whose history have now been worked out in Uganda, must have been extremely important in the early history of Africa as a culture centre; indeed, he goes so far as to assert that in very early days it was probably the most important centre in the whole of Africa. During the pilgrimage of men volcanoes has been frequent at certain times, particularly to the east of Lake Victoria, but not to anything like the same extent in Uganda. That is why Mr. Wayland insists that Uganda is the best place to search for missing links in the cultural chain.

All who know him and his work are aware that

he has given a great deal of his leisure and more than a little of his own money to investigations from which these deductions have been drawn. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the foundation of a pre-history, as a science, in East Africa is now to be started by the African Prehistoric Research Expedition, which is financed by private means and certain societies, and as we recorded at the time, Mr. T. P. O'Brien, Mr. Drummond and Mrs. Hastings recently went to Uganda to engage in work on the spot. Most unfortunately Mr. Drummond has been compelled to return to England on account of illness. Their examination of the collection of stone tools and other artifacts made by Mr. Wayland is already arousing keen interest in scientific circles. Among them, it may be mentioned, are the most primitive and ancient tools yet known in Africa.

## A Magnificent Flight.

### Mr. Tom Campbell Black's Share.

MR. C. W. A. SCOTT, the Londoner, and Mr. T. Campbell Black, the former East African farmer and aviator, flying in a D.H. Comet, reached Melbourne on Tuesday exactly 2 days 23 hours 58 seconds after they had taken off from Mildenhall Aerodrome, Suffolk, 11,296 miles away. Thus they finished first in the great air race to Australia, winning the first prize of £10,000 offered by Sir Macpherson Robertson, and the many other sums which come the way of the victors.

It was a magnificent effort, equally a tribute to the men and their machine. Every possible preparation had been made with meticulous care, and months ago Mr. Black told us that they would cross the finishing line in less than three days from the time of departure, or lose the race.

The most troublesome part of the journey was after Singapore had been passed. Over the Timor Sea one of their engines seized, and after a dangerous crossing the plane reached Darwin with only one motor running. The situation seemed so desperate over the water that they donned their lifebelts, fearing a crash at any moment. The aviators had no sleep during their flight and ate very little food. The last stage of the journey was completed with only one engine running perfectly.

East Africans will join with us in congratulating Tom Black on being co-pilot of the winning machine in the greatest air race in history. Editorial comment on the feat is made in this issue.

#### Flying Fish.

A tanginishment of fresh-caught fish from Lake Nyasa was flown to Salisbury and placed in a refrigerator there before 11.30 a.m. The fish were eaten the next day at the Rotary Club luncheon.

#### Lusaka Methodist Church.

The new Methodist Church in Lusaka has been opened, with a debt on the opening day of only £380. This was made possible by generous support from all denominations. Captain G. Cameron-Smith was the architect, and Messrs. Thomson the contractors. The furniture was made by Lusaka Sawmills.





# East African Share Prices.

## London Mining Market Movements.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Bushbuck Mines (10s.)	9s. 9d.	9s. 6d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	67s. 6d.	65s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	40s. 9d.	40s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 4 1/2d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	30s. 0d.	28s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	14s. 0d.	13s. 10 1/2d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	9s. 3d.	9s. 6d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 1 1/2d.
Kenian (10s.)	13s. 3d.	13s. 3d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	—	10s. 0d.
Kimberley (10s.)	17s. 0d.	16s. 6d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 2 1/2d.	2s. 3d.
Lomah (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Luri Gold Areas	7s. 1 1/2d.	7s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 1 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	6s. 1 1/2d.	6s. 1 1/2d.
Mishaha (1s.)	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 4 1/2d.
Rezende (11s.)	58s. 9d.	60s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga	9s. 9d.	9s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 10 1/2d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 4 1/2d.	8s. 1 1/2d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 3d.
Rhokana (£1)	23s. 3d.	23s. 1 1/2d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr	8s. 3d.	8s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (£1)	13s. 0d.	12s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	—	27s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	—	8s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	4s. 6 1/2d.	4s. 7 1/2d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	£103 7s. 6d.	£103 10s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	20s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Walden (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 7 1/2d.
Zambesia Exploring	18s. 9d.	18s. 0d.
GENERAL		
British South Africa (15s.)	20s. 9d.	20s. 6d.
Dalgety (£20, £5 paid)	£7 1s. 10 1/2d.	£7 1s. 10 1/2d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 6d.	34s. 6d.
Imperial Airways	40s. 3d.	40s. 6d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Manbre and Garton	56s. 3d.	53s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 3d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Sudan Plantations	32s. 6d.	31s. 9d.
Victoria Falls Power	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 7 1/2d.
Pref.	43s. 0d.	43s. 9d.

### Nairobi Quotations.

We have received the following prices by air mail from Major Charles Gaitskell, the Nairobi stockbroker:—

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	18s.	19s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	45s.	60s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	10s.	9s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	10s.	10s.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	17s. 50cts.	18s. 50cts.
Koa-Mulimu	42s. 50cts.	45s.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	2s. 75cts.	3s. 75cts.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	7s. 50cts.	7s. 75cts.

## A Tropical Dawn

The paling stars shine coldly down on mists—  
 Damp, ghostly sheets enfolding plain and dell;  
 Grey, gauzy scarves toyed by the gentle breeze  
 Define the streams, their every twist and turn.  
 Then, spreading, change the landscape to a sea  
 Where hill-tops are just islands and one sails  
 In fancy o'er the silvery waves to seek  
 What lies beyond the soft, mysterious veil.  
 The Spirit of the Mist beholds her Lord;  
 She blushes pink, she hesitates—is gone!  
 And rolling hills, wide swamps and forests dim,  
 Thatched dwellings, gardens, blooming cotton  
 fields,  
 Birds, beasts and men come forth to greet the  
 Sun  
 With one voice witnessing Day has begun.

F. M. COLE.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

# WHO'S WHO

John Merle Davis, M.A.,  
 B.D.



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Mr. Merle Davis first made himself known to East Africans in 1931, when, at the request of British and American missionary societies, he undertook an inquiry into the effect upon Native life of the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo. But his preparation for such a task had been considerable, educated at Oberlin College, Hartford Theological Seminary, and the Universities of Gottingen, Leipzig and Munich, he spent years in social work in Hawaii before his appointment in 1930 as Director of the Department of Social and Industrial Research with headquarters in Geneva.

Thence he went to Africa, and the result of the work of the team he so ably led is to be found in its published report, "Modern Industry and the African," a book which stamps Mr. Davis as a level-headed thinker. All who know him are aware of the unassuming modesty with which he carries his deep knowledge; the quiet confidence with which he speaks of his convictions is impressive, and dispels any idea that is a busy body or self-seeker. His desire is merely to give service, using his knowledge and training for that purpose, and sinking himself in his work.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. R. G. Bailey has been appointed editor of the *Tanganyika Gazette*.

Mr. I. G. C. Squire, manager of the Government plantations in Zanzibar, is on leave.

Bro. W. C. McLagan has been installed Master of the Nkana Lodge, No. 1378, S.C.

The Rev. C. E. G. Markby, of St. Paul's, Salisbury (England), is to join the C.M.S. in Uganda.

Mr. G. Reece has been appointed H.B.M. Consul for Southern Abyssinia, with headquarters in Mecca.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon reached Entebbe on October 15, and resumed the Governorship of Uganda.

Miss Ladds won the Livingstone ladies singles championship in the recent tournament, and Mr. C. A. Haselau the men's.

Mr. Arthur Hornby, the well-known Nairobi accountant, recently returned to Kenya from three months' holiday in South Africa.

Yesterday Sir Ronald Storrs opened an exhibition of photographs of "Life Among the Bedouins" at the Ilford Galleries, High Holborn.

The Rev. P. B. Clayton, founder Padre of Toc H, who recently passed through East Africa, is now on his way from South Africa to Iraq.

Mr. F. J. ("Mopani") Clarke, the Northern Rhodesian pioneer settler and business man, and Mrs. Clarke have arrived in England.

Captain H. E. Long, District Officer in Somaliland, and Mr. H. O. Cain, of the Police Department, are now on leave in this country.

The Commission appointing the Hon. Kennedy E. W. Harris, M.L.C., to be a Justice of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia has been revoked.

Mr. H. G. Peake, Director of Public Works and Electricity in Zanzibar, has been appointed an official member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. W. Cleland Scott, the Nanyuki settler, who has been undergoing treatment in London for eye trouble, is considerably improved in health.

Mr. L. R. Ulyate is leaving Ndola for Johannesburg, and will be much missed in golfing circles, as he has won all the copperbelt championships.

Paymaster Captain George H. A. Willis, who died in London last week, served in the naval and military operations in the Eastern Sudan in 1884.

Mr. W. Adams, a former manager, has succeeded as manager of the Standard Bank branch in Tabora Mr. Clement, who has been transferred to Kenya.

The younger daughter of the Acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Dr. Isobel Russell, B.A., M.B., is engaged to be married to Mr. Donald Robertson, B.Sc.

Father Kirk, O.F.E., one of the White Fathers in Uganda, who is spending a holiday in this country, first went to Kampala twenty-five years ago.

Patrick Muir, M.P., gave some reminiscences of his in the Sudan when he addressed an Unemployed Club in his constituency at Barry last week.

Mr. William Henry Wood, M.C., of Kabete, and Miss Hilda Edith Murray Hampson, daughter of Major and Mrs. Hampson, of Gilgil, have been married in Kenya.

The Hon. Sir Robert Shaw, Bt., M.L.C., and Mr. R. S. Wollen, Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, have addressed a meeting of the Thika District Association.

Mr. George W. Campion, of Laughton, Sussex, and Mrs. Alice Campion, widow of the late Mr. J. T. Gosling, former Postmaster-General of Kenya, were married last week.

Messrs. I. J. W. Crawford, of Nairobi, and J. H. Pashen and C. E. Gordon Russell, of Dar es Salaam, are among the newly-elected Fellows of the Royal Empire Society.

Father Roy has been consecrated Bishop of the new Bängweulu Vicariat of the White Fathers; the ceremony being performed at Chilubula Mission by Bishop Trudell of Tabora.

Mr. H. M. Windsor-Aubrey has been gazetted District Magistrate and District Judge, Kampala, and Mr. M. Wilson, Senior Magistrate in Uganda, is acting as a Puisne Judge.

Mrs. L. F. Moore has once again done splendidly with her annual collection in Livingstone for St. Dunstan's. With a loyal band of helpers she collected £44-10s. 3d. this year.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. (Tottie) Hay have returned from their honeymoon in Scotland to London. They will leave for Rhodesia by the "Carnarvon Castle" at the end of November.

Major A. H. Symes-Thompson, the Kiambu coffee planter, returns to Kenya next week by the "Llandovery Castle." Mrs. Symes-Thompson will remain in England until after Christmas.

Surgeon Specialist Lieutenant S. R. G. Pimm, who served with the South African Forces in the East African Campaign, has been granted a diploma in radiology at London University.

Sir James Currie, a former Director of Education in the Sudan, is to lecture before the Geographical Association in Manchester on November 12 on the Economic and Racial Problems of the Sudan.

Professor Leo Frobenius has left Frankfurt to visit the area between Ethiopia and Lake Chad, for the purpose of concluding his investigations from the prehistoric period to that beginning about 3000 B.C.

Mr. G. A. Contomichalos, Chairman of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, and managing director of Messrs. Contomichalos, Darke & Co. (1922), Ltd., left London on Saturday on his way back to Khartoum.

Mr. N. C. Drury, the former Government Printer in Dar es Salaam, is shortly going to Gibraltar, where he has been appointed secretary of the Garrison Library and editor of the *Gibraltar Chronicle and Official Gazette*.

Mr. Galton Fenzi, who had for a couple of months been seriously unwell in Mombasa with a tired heart caused by asthma, has his numerous friends will be glad to hear, derived great benefit from a new asthma cure, and is now in much better health.

We greatly regret to learn by air mail of the death from pneumonia in Nairobi of Mr. Charles Eadie, who had been in the Colony since before the War, and was well known as a progressive business man, a keen Freemason, and a supporter of all good causes.

Mr. B. S. Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore, of Chiddingfold, and Miss I. C. Deane, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Johnson Deane, of Cleveland Square, W.2, and of Mopea, P.E.A., are to be married at St. George's, Hanover Square, on November 9.

Dr. A. E. Church and the Rev. H. S. Jackson have added a new chapter to the East African history of mountaineering by reaching the summit of Mount Sabini, one of the volcanoes on the Ruanda border, which is nearly 12,000 ft., and had not previously been climbed.

Major the Hon. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, and Messrs. E. Ruben, G. A. Tyson, J. G. Aronson, and D. D. Puri are representing the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce at the annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa in Mombasa from October 24 to 26.

We learn by air mail that Mr. David Paterson Honeyman has been found dead in bed in Nairobi from heart failure. An engineer who made a fortune in jute in India during and after the War, he reached Kenya about 1927, invested heavily in land, engaged in farming on a large scale, and secured control of the Swift Press. He was about fifty-seven years of age.

Mr. Shirley Eales, C.B.E., Administrative Secretary to the High Commissioner for South Africa, has been appointed Bechuanaland Protectorate member of the Rhodesia Railway Commission, a post vacant through the death of Mr. A. Warren. Mr. Eales served in the South African War of 1899-1902 and entered the Transvaal Civil Service in 1902. He acted as Imperial Secretary in 1931-32.

### Capt. T. I. Farrar's Sudden Death.

WITH deep regret we learn by cable of the sudden death in Kenya of Captain Thomas Innes Farrar, M.C.

After serving throughout the War as a Regular officer in France, partly with the Machine Gun Corps and partly on the staff, he settled in East Africa in 1923, taking up land at Mau, and engaging in wheat farming and horse breeding. He did his full share of public work, being a member of several local committees, and, a keen Freemason, was a member of District Grand Lodge, held high rank in the Grand Arch, and was a P.M. of two Kenya Lodges. While just before his passing he was actively engaged in the formation of a new Lodge in Kakamega.

He was one of the first on the Kakamega Goldfield, establishing Kakamega Hotels, Ltd., which company owns the Eldorado and Golden Hope Hotels. Latterly he had been interested in No. 2 Area, and had great faith in the future of Kenya as a gold producer.

He was liked and trusted by all, and a friend to whom we communicated the news of his death well summed up his character by quoting: "On his heart is indelibly imprinted the sacred dictates of truth, of honour, and of virtue."

Captain Farrar married Lady Sidney, daughter of the then Duke, and sister of the present Duke of Buckinghamshire.

### Death of Judge Haythorne Reed.

WE regret to have to announce the death at the end of last week in South Africa, where he had intended to settle on an orange plantation which his son was managing for him, of Judge Haythorne Reed, who retired only a month ago from the position of Judge of the High Court of Nyasaland. He had held that office since 1927, and the news of his death will be received there and in many other parts of Africa with real regret, for he was of a friendly disposition, ever anxious to help others.

Educated at Bath College and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1897, and first went to East Africa in 1909 as Second Magistrate, Zanzibar, becoming in rapid succession First Magistrate, Assistant Judge, and Acting Chief Judge in that Protectorate, until he was transferred to Tanganyika in 1925 as Puisne Judge. In that post and as Acting Chief Justice he remained until 1927, when the transfer to Nyasaland took place. He was President of the North Nyasa Land Commission of 1929, but his latest, and possibly his greatest, service to that Protectorate was the work to which he devoted the last months of his life, namely the revision of the laws of Nyasaland.

Judge Reed, who was sixty-one years of age, was especially interested in Native education and evolution generally, and he told *East Africa* a few weeks ago that he intended to devote much of his leisure to the attempt to improve relations between white and black in South Africa.

# RIGBY

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# RIFLES

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

**Natives who "Won't Work."****Merely a Matter of Management.***To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—Many European settlers resent the fact that certain Native tribes "won't work"—that is, that they will not plod on unceasingly with a hoe. Some tribes like *jembe* work; others like it no more than you or I should. In such cases we must find a variety of things which they do like doing.

I happen to be settled among a tribe which is said to be no good for estate work, yet the whole of the work on my estate is done by members of that tribe, and without anger, without upbraiding, and almost without punishments of any kind. Let I should be thought to be boasting of my "cleverness," I shall ask to be excused from signing this letter, or even stating the locality from which I write. I am convinced that if it can be done so easily in one place, there is every prospect of success with the whole tribe, and with other tribes with similar reputations if only suitable methods are adopted. It is not I alone who have made the experiment a success, but the 150 people or so I employ and have about me. They all take a hand.

Yours faithfully,

Somewhere in East Africa. "MWINGEREZA."

**Knots Tied in Grass****As a Trap for Swallows.***To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—In your issue of August 30 Mr. Orchardson refers to the Native practices of tying knots in grass. Possibly the following may be of interest.

In parts of Kavirondo, especially amongst the Bantu, it is common to see the tops of the oat-like grass tied into knots. This is done by the boys as part of the technique of catching swallows for food, especially, when the white ants are flying.

Stage 1. A firm knot is tied in the head of a bunch of grass.

Stage 2. A stiff spike of the same oat grass is then fixed in the centre of the knot, the point of the spike, which is very sharp, projecting some six inches or more above the knot.

Stage 3. A running loop of hair from a cow's tail is then fixed to the grass spike, so that the point of the spike is central in the loop of hair. The loop is, of course, vertical.

Stage 4. A flying ant is then caught and impaled on the point of the grass spike. The ant continues to flutter its wings while impaled for a longish time, at least twenty minutes. Naturally I have never experimented to see how long they will go on flapping their wings.

Stage 5. Swallows swooping through the air see the humming ant, sweep towards it, and are trapped by it.

Stage 6. The captive is removed and the trap set again by impaling another ant on the spike.

The number of knots tied within a given area, say ten yards by ten, depends upon the number of boys so occupied, and the number of swallows flying around. I have seen them when they numbered under half-a-dozen, and when there were about two score.

Yours faithfully,

W. E. OWEN,

Archdeacon of Kavirondo.

Stocks Green,  
Tonbridge.**Quashed on a Technicality.****Natives Cannot Understand Such Justice.***Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR,—We have all read your editorial comments on the recommendations made by the Bushe Commission, but it is not everybody who has had the benefit of the Native's views on it. I can tell you what was overheard by the camp fire: a Native hawker was sitting by the fire and told the following to his listeners and friends, without mentioning any names:—

"The District Commissioner caught me bringing goods in from Kasanga (Tanganyika Territory) without paying Customs duty, and he fined me and confiscated the trade goods I had smuggled in, but a few days ago he sent for me and returned the fine and gave me back my goods." Of course, I am very glad, but it is strange behaviour, as I had broken the white man's law and was guilty. What is behind it?"

On gently inquiring I learnt that the judgment was quashed from a high judicial quarter because it was not proved in court that the articles smuggled were not made in the country—though they could not possibly have been made here. The incident further shows how little confidence is placed in the man on the spot, and pedantic armchair rulings of this kind are going to cause trouble.

If the man on the spot cannot be trusted, he should be replaced, but steps should not be taken which break down his prestige; it would be better still not to appoint any judge to an African Dependency until he had done a term as District Officer.

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Government would also be wise to encourage their District Officers to be in closer touch with the settlers, so that they might learn that the Native when working for a *bona official* is a different person from the one working for the private individual.

Abercorn,  
Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,  
H. O.G.

### Trade with Japan.

#### Uganda's Error in an Official Report.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir, In your issue of October 18 you castigated the authorities for camouflaging the Uganda cotton figures as exports to the Empire, whereas the ultimate destination of much that is listed as going to India is in reality Japan.

You did not, however, make the point that this camouflage was not only misleading but also foolish. Uganda imports large quantities of Japanese goods, and as it is better to pay for these with produce than with cash, the actual destination of a large proportion of her cotton might have been boldly recorded. Other parts of East Africa are less fortunate, and have mostly a one-way traffic with Japan, though I believe Kenya sends her considerable quantities of Magadi soda. Mr. W. H. McLean, M.P., quoted by you in the same issue, has emphasized how undesirable one-way trade is.

Streatham,  
London, S.W.

Yours faithfully,  
JNO. B. EVANS.

### Remembrance Day Festival.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—As you are no doubt aware, the British Legion will again hold its Annual Remembrance Festival at the Albert Hall on November 11.

The British Empire Service League has in the past co-operated with the British Legion as regards ex-members of the Overseas Forces now in England.

It has been decided, however, that all applications for seats must, in future, be sent through the local Branches of the British Legion.

As there are many ex-Service men of the Dominion and Colonial Forces who will wish to attend the Festival, I should very much appreciate your valuable help in giving publicity to the fact that all applications must be sent through the local Branch of the British Legion. Early application is essential.

Yours faithfully,  
DONALD SIMSON,  
Hon. Secretary,  
BRITISH E.S.L.

Empire House,  
King St., W.1.

#### POINTS FROM LETTERS.

##### Mining Share Quotations.

"Congratulations on having succeeded in your plea that the Committee of the London Stock Exchange should bring East African and Rhodesian mining shares under one heading in the official quotation list. As you have said, it was a complete anachronism that most of them should have still been listed as South African. Everyone interested in East African mines ought to be grateful to East Africa for its suggestion in this connexion. Not often does a Press campaign succeed so rapidly."—From an East African business man in London.

##### The Bushé Commission.

"Why is East Africa like good wine? Because it needs no Bushé!"—A riddle and answer sent by a Kenya settler.

##### Dubious Mining Flotations.

"It is a pity that a word of praise for the splendid way in which the Government is dealing with the dubious company flotations is not more starting to interest the East African goldfields? It is a pity that the Government is not more interested to these gentlemen (who are a people more interested than the certainty that they will be caustically criticised in a paper of wide local circulation)."—From a subscriber in Tanganyika.

##### Asphalt Strips on Motor Roads.

"East Africa has repeatedly called attention to Southern Rhodesia's experiments with asphalt strips on the roads, and you now report the decision of the Government to put down a further 1,125 miles in the next three years. The strips are, of course, a great boon to motorists, but there is one drawback which I do not recall having seen mentioned in the Press anywhere: namely, that the strain of keeping the car on the strip for mile after mile is very considerable, with the consequence that the motorist tires much more and much more quickly than when traversing a good normal surface. That, however, is only a minor disadvantage."—From a Southern Rhodesian subscriber.

##### Pakanusi.

"Everyone is glad to know that the Pakanusi Company, after its disastrous start, has been given a square mile in No. 2 Area on a reef found by Sir Albert Kitching. That sentiment is caused by the wish that local investors, who had seen their 55 shares go down to a 1s. and stay for a long time at 4s. 6d., should have an opportunity of getting their money back. It is to be hoped that most of them have been able to hang on to their holdings, and not been forced to sell. Those who have managed to do so may now still hope that their early confidence will bring its reward. There has been very considerable buying on London account, especially by an important mining house which has been actively interested in Kakamega almost from the outset."—From an East African investor.

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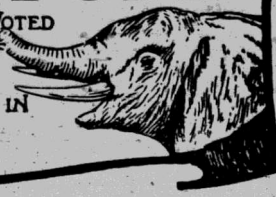
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

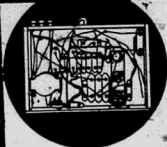
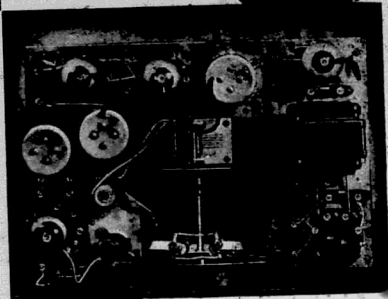
Curiously enough, it has, so far as we know, never yet been pointed out in the Press or on the public platform that the East African territories promise to produce the most accessible goldfields within the Empire. As recently as three years ago mining and finance houses in London were to our knowledge using the argument that though the Lupa, the only East African goldfield then known to hold out any prospects of importance, might perhaps eventually justify the enthusiasm which it aroused in the minds of those who championed it, it was nevertheless too inaccessible to attract them, for six or eight weeks, according to the season, were required to reach it from London, and, since motor roads were then practically non-existent on the field, the task of examining and reporting upon a property might well entail an absence of six or eight months for a highly qualified mining engineer—who to-day, thanks to the weekly air-mail service, can accomplish the same task much more efficiently and comfortably in less than the same number of weeks.

Air travel to and within the territories will soon be greatly expedited. At present it is not unusual for an intending passenger in either direction to have to wait three or four weeks before he can obtain a seat in one of the regular mail planes. In the immediate future there will be two departures weekly in each direction, thus further accelerating and facilitating transit to and from the goldfields. It may surely be assumed, moreover, that public opinion, impressed not only by the magnificent flight from England to Melbourne in less than three days of Messrs. C. W. A. Scott and T. Campbell Black, but by the equally startling performance of the Royal Dutch Air Line machine

which finished second, will demand increased subsidies in order that Imperial Airways may use much speedier aircraft. Air lines are being regularly operated in America at twice the speed maintained by our Empire services, not because American machines or pilots are better than British, but solely because successive British Governments have short-sightedly insisted that civil aviation must fly by itself, thereby ignoring the recommendations of the unusually representative Civil Aerial Transport Committee of 1918 that a liberal scale of subsidy was highly desirable in the interests of the Empire as a whole. With that demand each of the Dominions and most of the main Government Departments in Whitehall were associated, but a decade and a half have sped without action having been taken to implement a finding for which there would unquestionably be not merely acceptance, but enthusiasm.

The London-Australia air race, designed primarily as an endurance test for men and machines, should have the very valuable result of arousing the Imperial Government to the urgent requirements of the day. What was good enough in air travel five, or even three, years ago, is emphatically not good enough to-day; neither the Mother Country nor the Empire generally should be satisfied with air lines operated at less speed than those of Holland, Germany or the United States, all of which out-distance us easily at present. That disparity must and will, be redressed. In Imperial Airways the nation possesses, we believe, a service which need fear no competition if only the necessary measure of Government financial support be given. Then the time will not be far ahead when East Africa will be reached in three, or even two, days; and within the next decade it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Nairobi

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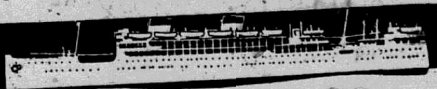
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"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## The Prince on Safari. An Unsympathetic Record.

RATHER dreaded reviewing "Sport and Travel in East Africa," the book compiled from the private diaries of the Prince of Wales by Mr. Patrick R. Chalmers (Philip Allan, 12s. 6d.), for I thought it was bound to be obsequious and sympathetic, which would have made it nauseating. It has been my privilege to see something of H.R.H. in Africa, and so I know how natural and human he is; anything that tried to present him as a superman and wonder-sportsman would have rung untrue, and though expecting that an effort would have been made to avoid this, I did not believe that it would prove in practice possible to achieve complete success. Mr. Chalmers has managed to do so, and is to be warmly congratulated. No sportsman need fear that the book will make him squirm; on the contrary, he will enjoy it even more than the reader at home.

The impression above all others will probably be one of appreciation of the way in which the men who looked after the Heir to the Throne carried out their tremendous responsibility. If they had a bit of luck at times, they needed it and deserved it, for they did their job of allowing the Prince to face danger, and yet keeping him safe. In another part of Africa, H.R.H., once taken to a game reserve for some shooting, refused to fire a shot, saying that he did not shoot cattle. In this book can be seen how genuine was the inspiration behind that statement.

Now let the book speak for itself. I have not picked out plums; I have tried merely to select a few passages illustrative of the claim which I make for the book.

There was an elephant, a one-tusk bull. H.R.H. and Mr. A. F. Lascelles had some discussion as to who should shoot, and the elephant made off. Not expecting to come up with it, but on the off-chance, they followed; the late Piet Pearson, Captain ("Samaki") Salmon and H.R.H. in front, then Sir William Gowers and Mr. Lascelles.

"What happened was over almost before it began. There was a thumping, scuffling crash of thorns on the right, not ten yards away, and a terrific scream . . . the elephant, up and doing, was upon them. Of the subsequent proceedings H.R.H. said afterwards that his chief impression had been the single tusk he had nooped. There was also the uplifted trunk—it looked as long as the boom of a yacht. . . . Then—but there, as far as least as H.R.H. was concerned, the matter ended. For Pearson, with some presence of mind, pushed his main responsibility, with a terrific push of his right, out of danger and, backwards into the heart of a thorn-bush. As H.R.H. took the timber he heard the rifles rap—three shots that sounded as one."

By the tape, the elephant was eight feet off when they fired. There is a very human sequel to the incident. After it was all over, and they were having tea, H.R.H. handed a cup to Captain Salmon, and asked if such a happening was a usual occurrence in the latter's daily round. "No, sir," came the reply, "we don't usually go assing about arguing who is going to shoot the elephant."

One more elephant tale: they were taking movies this time, and a big bull came for them:—

"He was on top of the cameras almost at once, and it seemed certain that one or other of the artists would be his meat. Here were four men, one of them the Heir to the Throne, running for their lives with an irritated elephant rapidly over-taking them. Lascelles seemed the selected sacrifice. The elephant, squealing with rage, thundered after him. Lascelles pulled out a final and

futile sprint. Denys Finch-Hatton whipped up his rifle . . . and the next moment the elephant was gone—gone into the blue—melted clean out of the picture. The four fugitives stopped and tried to look as if they had not been running, had not been badly scared. They walked, with dignity, to the cars, and sat down to lunch."

Just one about lion:—

"The lion turned rapidly and retreated into the bush. 'Shoo,' said Bliven, 'not to deny it.' The lion clapped his hands. Out bounded the lion. . . . He really looked rather fine. Broadside on he galloped across the front. H.R.H. was shooting with a .350 double-barrel express lent him by Grigg. With the first barrel he missed the lion cleanly and cleverly. A little rattled at that, he took more time to his second shot. The left-hand barrel was fired when the lion was 140 yards away. The grass was tallish, and the big yellow beast went bounding through it in great leaps. It was a difficult shot because of the grass, and a long one. But it was a lucky one, also, for it knocked the lion over and over. H.R.H. re-loaded and went up to where it lay."

H.R.H. had the experience most of us have had with waterfowl. We are told that they found Nabati Lake swarming with duck and water-fowl, but the fowl were a sophisticated lot which knew the range of a twelve-bore to an inch, and knew that if they kept on the water, and in the middle of the lake, they would be out of harm's way. To the clap of hands and loud shouts they remained unmoved. One teal was all that was obtained out of ten thousand!

But the book is not all sport, though most of it is. We get a picture of the Prince shaking hands with old Matthew Wellington, Livingstone's faithful servant, who had been a bit worried before the presentation. After the handshake "he looked happier." We are shown, intimately, the meeting between the Prince and the Kabaka of Buganda, who

"received his fellow ruler with some dignity; he read him an address, he gave him ceremonial gifts, while, without, the band played. This tunefulness was not in any special honour of H.R.H., since music, provided by drummers, flautists and xylophonists, is a daily delight, at morning and at evening, before the Kabaka's house. The musicians, it was learned, are selected by custom and rotation from certain regiments. 'A sort of changing of the guard,' said H.R.H., who was enjoying himself."

Finally, there is the moving tale of the Prince receiving the news of the King's illness, and the hurried journey home—the train only stopping on its way to the coast to pick up cables, when at any moment he might have learnt "that he was no longer Prince of Wales." This chapter is real and poignant history.

There I must leave the book. Get it for yourselves and enjoy it all. Treasure it and keep it, and see that when you lend it, it is returned. Most of the numerous illustrations are stills from the Prince's own films, and they are good.

## A Tropical Sunset.

ACROSS the level surface of our lake  
An unseen hand has laid a cloth of gold,  
And just beyond that selfsame skilful touch  
His spread a couch with richest draperies  
Of crimson, purple, green and turquoise blue,  
And dowry pillows cased in palest rose  
Whereon the Day now spent may rest at ease  
Till kissed to wakefulness by Morning Breeze.

The Handmaids of the Queen of Night are here,  
With fingers deft they roll the golden rug,  
And draw across the windows of the sky  
Soft hangings grey and black, lest earthly eye  
Outrage the modesty of her at rest  
Enfolded in the Glory of the West.

F. M. COLE.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## Punishing the African.

*Is the Gaoling System Wrong?*

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Are you not struck with one thing in particular in our legal system, *viz.*, that there is practically only one form of punishment for every sort of crime and misdemeanour, from killing or wholesale swindling to begging or travelling without a *kipande*? For them all the punishment is gaol!

What is the object—vindictive, deterrent or corrective? Is the effect of gaol held to be the same in England and in Africa? "Primitive" societies have no gaols. Poor backward people, but one is not aware that crime is greater in those societies despite the fact that there are no police.

Kericho,

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony.

I. Q. ORCHARDSON.

## Licensing Witch-Doctors.

*The Kind of Registration Proposed.*

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—May I correct a misapprehension expressed in your issue of November 1 by "Kenya Settler," in case it gets currency? I do this because he is obviously referring to the suggestion made by me at the Anthropological Congress that witch-doctors should be registered and licensed by the State.

Neither I nor anyone else suggested that the State should pay them. Under my scheme they would be paid by their patients, the same as now, and the same as any other doctor, but their practice would be controlled instead of unchecked, and they would be made our allies instead of working against us. I admit that there may be groups of such men in some parts of Africa who are beyond the pale. Well, then, we would not register or licence such men.

Caterham Valley,

Yours faithfully,

Surrey.

F. H. MELLAND.

## A Plea for Information

*About East African Snakes.*

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Will Mr. Loveridge please enlighten your readers upon one pertinent point about the snakes we meet in East Africa? When a non-poisonous snake is attacked, does it bite with the same insertion of a pair of movable fangs as with the venomous ones? Has a harmless snake these curious folding fangs in the upper jaw?

One often hears good stories of brave men who have cut off shake-bitten fingers with hunting knives or axes. Some are said to have blown them off with guns—sound effects help sensational stories from the wilds. Then the dismal *dénoûment* completes the drama with determination of the snake as harmless.

Do harmless snakes leave two pin-like punctures where they bite the human skin? It will save me much worry and *dawa* to hear from our world snake authority. I know he is not prejudiced.

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.

"RUFII."

## Early Motors in East Africa.

*Recollections of Mr. Whitehouse.*

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—A four-seater motor-car belonging to Mr. W. Griess, of the Uganda Railway, was in Kaniemi in 1904, but there seems to be no doubt that the first motor-car came into British East Africa in 1897 or 1898.

Mr. T. A. White, then Chief Storekeeper of the Uganda Railway, informed me recently in London that in 1897 or 1898 His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar sent over a motor-car to Mr. George Whitehouse, the Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railway at Kilindini, asking that it might be put in order for him. It was turned over to Mr. White for treatment, who remembers that it was an old forward two-cylinder car with tube ignition which looked very dangerous to run. It was repaired by him, and after running for about two months was returned to His Highness.

Mr. White also built a motor rail trolley about the same time.

The motor launch "Humming Bird" was sent out from England about June, 1903, for work in the survey of Victoria-Nyanza. She ran on kerosene and also had tube ignition; considering the time and place, that kind of ignition was probably better than any other kind. She developed 10 b.h.p., could run in good weather from 9 to 10 m.p.h., and tow a loaded whaler at about 5 knots. The three ignition tubes were heated by placing under them a Primus stove of the kind and size with which I now make an early cup of tea! She ran some thousands of miles with me up to the latter part of 1906, and was later given an improved motor. As her name was mentioned in a paper lately, she may be running still. Can that be so?

Tangier,

Morocco.

Yours faithfully,

B. WHITEHOUSE.

## Portuguese and Swahili.

*Suggested Corrections and an Addition.*

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Your Zanzibar correspondents are surely in error in giving *mbegu*, "seed," as a word derived from the Portuguese *bago*. It is a word common to many Bantu languages: Zulu *imbeu*, Nyanja *mbeu*, Giryama and Zigula *mbeuyu*, Yao *mbeju*, Sesuto *beo*, and many more, probably going back, according to Meinhof, to an original *begnu*. (This spelling is departed from, owing to typographical difficulties.)

*Mboleo*, too, is more likely to be connected with the verb *bola* (Zulu, Sesuto and Kongo), *ola* (Nyanja), etc.—whence Swahili—*boru*. In Swahili this verb would become *oa*, but as this is already in use with the "meaning" "marry" (originally *lola*), there is also an obsolete verb *oa* "write," derived from *loba*), it has been disused, and the causative, *oza*, has taken its place.

One Portuguese word which might have been added to the list as *kanderinya* (*caldeirinha*): "a kettle," which, however, I have never heard used in Kenya. The word there was always the universally useful *birika*.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.A.

B. Y.

## Captain Louis Bowler.

### The Passing of a Pioneer.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—You have recorded the death at the age of eighty-five of Captain Louis P. Bowler, whom many of the older generation of East Africans will remember.

He was in Lobengula's country before the arrival of the first Pioneer Column, and as he then had German partners, was one of those whom Rhodes and his associates had to fight to secure the country for Great Britain. Bowler never knew when he was beaten, and by keeping a stiff upper lip, he and the interests he represented eventually got quite a favourable settlement.

Then he roamed for years through central Africa, prospecting, trading, hunting, and never missing any military adventure in which it was possible to join. At one time and another he travelled widely in both Rhodesias, Portuguese East Africa, German East Africa, the Belgian and French Congos, Angola, Uganda, the Sudan, and, I think, all the British West African territories, living for quite a time in Sierra Leone. Kenya was one of the few parts of Africa of which I believe he had no personal experience beyond that of touching at Mombasa once or twice on his way up and down the coast.

A hard fighter all his life, Bowler could not be beaten even by failing health and failing sight. I well remember going to see him some few years ago at a hotel in Paddington at which he was staying, and the immense enthusiasm with which he produced maps and reports, to convince me of the soundness of an African project for which he was then trying to find capital. The sight of one eye had completely gone, and that of the other was so poor that even when using a powerful glass he had to hold a paper within an inch or so of his face. "They tell me I must expect to go blind," he said in a brave, off-hand way, "but I cannot complain. God has given me nearly eighty years of wonderful life. Let's have a look at these papers."

He could be wonderfully patient, and explosively impatient; and he was a good raconteur, with a wonderful fund of astonishing incidents to relate. A few years ago he published many of them in the form of a book, which, I have always thought, did him less than justice. He must either have written at white heat and not troubled to correct the proofs, or, because of his failing sight, told the story to someone entirely unacquainted with Africa, who, in transcribing it, committed Bowler to some statements which surprised his friends. He had written novels and travel books before, and at one time was a frequent contributor to the Press.

May he rest in peace!

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1.

"AN OLD FRIEND."

[We first met Captain Bowler at the end of the War, and having seen him frequently thereafter, can bear out much of what our correspondent says. Captain Bowler was an occasional contributor to our columns and was from its first issue a regular reader of this paper, which he said repeatedly, enabled him to live over again his life in Africa, since the mention of persons and places so frequently recalled episodes on which he looked back with pleasure. On the last occasion on which we saw him his sight had almost gone, but he declared that when it failed him completely he would have almost the whole of *East Africa* read to him every week. Then, at the age of eighty, he might have passed as a man of fifty, and his enthusiasm was that of a man in the forties or fifties.—Ed. "E.A."]

## Cheetahs and Eland.

### Cattle and Crop Raiders in Africa.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Your correspondent H.O.G. writes from Northern Rhodesia, accuses cheetahs and eland of being cattle and crop raiders: I very much doubt if a single eland would pull down and kill a heifer, and they certainly do not hunt in packs.

As to eland demolishing a field of oats, all herbivorous animals are likely to do this. The most audacious crop raiders in Africa are wild pigs and baboons; next to these are elephant, and, if the cultivation is near a large river, hippos. With the exception of pigs, all these animals can easily be scared away; a few shots or even snifouts are sufficient.

Would H.O.G. supply further details? Exactly how and when (whether in daylight or at night) were the heifer and calves killed?

If the animals were killed during the day, then the farmer seems to me to be to blame for not having had them properly guarded. If at night, leopards may well have been the culprits.

Vaughan. Yours faithfully,

FRANCE. — ZAMBESIA

## Chromosome Numbers.

### A Request for Information.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—What is the chromosome number of the African races?

The reason for asking is that the following reference is the only one I can find on this subject. It occurs in an article by Professor Pantham (1921):—

"In the Negro, according to Guyer and Montgomery, there is only half the number of chromosomes found in the white race."

Perhaps some informed reader can enlighten us as to whether this is still true?

Luchena. Yours faithfully,

Nyasaland. — L. S. NORMAN.

### POINT FROM LETTERS.

#### Coffee Growing at Mbozi.

"If anyone were to come to this country now to plant coffee, I should unhesitatingly advise him to go to Mbozi and pay the current price of land, providing he gets the right type of soil. I think that coffee in Mbozi is now a proved success on certain soils and with certain methods of management. For tea, I have been more impressed with Takuu than with any other area, with the improved steamer services on Lake Nyasa which are now assured, tea growing there should as safe an investment as plant- ever offers."—From a well-known Tanganyikan.

#### Mixed Games.

"What seems to me a pleasing innovation has just happened in Northern Rhodesia. A team of tennis players from the Robert Codrington Boys' School in Mazabuka visited and played the Girls' School in Choma and incidentally just beat them. They also fraternised, danced together, and had a thoroughly good time. I understand that there will be a return visit the other way. This seems to me extraordinarily sane, and helpful, and I wonder if such things ever occur in Kenya or elsewhere. If not, why not?"—From "Lubombo."

#### Casara.

"You reported some time ago that Natives in various parts of East Africa were being encouraged to increase their areas under cassava, because it is immune to locust attack. I have just read a report in the local paper of an address by an M.P. who recently returned from East Africa and who is alleged to have declared to his audience that for the above reason Natives were increasing their plantations of casara! I do not know whether the M.P. or the reporter was the unconscious humorist."—From an East African planter.

## Affairs in Zanzibar.

Dr. Charlesworth's Views.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir.—There will, I am afraid, be considerable misgivings amongst those whose acquaintance with Zanzibar and its affairs is not confined to the last three or four years and who have read your remarks on the recent report compiled by Messrs. Bartlett and Last and your unqualified adoption of statements made in the report and the remedial measures proposed in it. I have not seen that report, and my remarks are necessarily based on what I have read in *East Africa* about it.

First, then it would appear that the grounds for the inquiry and report was at least in part the embarrassed financial position of the Zanzibar Government as that of the indebted and impoverished clove growers, on whom that Government now largely and principally relies for revenue.

It is a little difficult to present the story within the compass of a letter of reasonable length, but I may briefly state that the former great prosperity of Zanzibar was founded largely on its practical monopoly of the *entrepôt* trade with the mainland of East Africa, from Gardafui to Beira. That trade was created and developed mostly by the enterprise and intelligence of the Indian community of Zanzibar. The clove industry, which brought wealth, and was also practically a monopoly, was created by the Sultans, and developed by the Arab planters, but was not originally a main source of Government revenue.

By the foresight of Seyyid Barghash, inspired by Sir John Kirk, the Arab planters were persuaded to agree to a voluntary tax of 30% of the clove crop for certain specific purposes, viz., the introduction to the town of a good water supply (after the terrible cholera epidemic of the 'seventies) and the purchase of ships for the purposes of the trade with Bombay. That tax, meant to be temporary and for those specific purposes, has never been removed, though in recent years there have been some modifications, perhaps ameliorations. This origin of the tax has been practically entirely forgotten—and I doubt if there is anyone either in the Zanzibar Government service or amongst the Arabs who knows anything about it to-day. The tax has come to be regarded as a permanent, indisputable right of the Government, and my first point is: Is it conceivable that any agricultural industry in the world can be permanently prosperous under such a crushing impost as this, prolonged indefinitely? In former years, with wealth coming to the country from other sources, e.g., a very lucrative trade, cheaper production costs, and perhaps better prices, the effect of that tax was partly disguised.

The building of railways on the mainland and development of ports feeding them has practically destroyed the *entrepôt* trade of Zanzibar. Whilst this, with its diminishing revenue, has been going on, the staffing of the Administration has been continuously increased—new offices and hosts of officials created, to an extent that must be almost unique for a country of its size and population. These extravagances have become more and more burdensome by the year, and have become a heavy burden on the officials and the revenue—and by the early age of retirement and consequently swollen pension liabilities. The recent reduction of 30% in the budget expenditure strikingly emphasises the amount of these extravagances, but entailing as it must compensations and earlier pensions, can do very little in the meantime to relieve the finances. It is under these circumstances that the Government turns once more to the clove industry—if it can be made more prosperous it may produce more revenue. What are the facts on that point?

If there were a real monopoly for Zanzibar cloves and an unlimited demand—there is, practically, at a proper price—the Zanzibar industry could perhaps bear the tax and be prosperous. But cloves have been produced in Madagascar and other places in increasing quantities—and so far from being crushingly taxed are in French colonies encouraged and subsidised. Then there is the artificial production of clove oil and its most important derivative, vanillin. It is possible that the real importance of this, on account of cost, has been exaggerated; but it has been used to frighten the Zanzibar Government into making a rebate of duty to clove oil distillers—mostly American. I think this rebate has been stopped, but the substantial sum of money it cost was simply thrown away.

It is in these circumstances of "monopoly" that the

Indian dealers are accused of nefariously "cutting" the price of cloves apparently for the purpose of ruining the Arab planters, and getting as little as possible for an article they have had to buy and must sell again in order to live! The charge is childish.

The price of cloves in London to-day is 10s. per lb., a price which before the War was a growing tendency considered fairly remunerative. To suggest a comparison can be drawn between the artificial price of cloves immediately after the War and those of to-day is either dishonest or a mark of ignorance. Does any sane person suppose that if the merchants of Zanzibar (Indian and European) could get a better price they would not? The price of cloves is not governed by "monopoly" and unlimited demand advantages; it is fixed in London, and determined by supply and demand.

In recent years there have arrived in Zanzibar a series of new officials with no previous experience of cloves, who have not hesitated within a few months to pose as "experts" on the subject, and to "interfere in every possible way with the production, preparation and marketing of cloves—an industry established over a hundred years in which the real experts spend a lifetime, and on the prosperity of which their prosperity depends; almost invariably these interferences are based on attacks on the Indian community, which is the backbone of the commerce of the country. No one will deny that there are black sheep amongst the Indians, as in every other community, but there is a growing tendency to regard Indians with the same unjustified prejudices and intense dislike that certain "Confidential" countries show to Jews. It is a pity that the more enlightened attitude of the late Sir John Kirk, who backed up the Indian community in every possible way, is not remembered and copied. In this report it seems that one of the ways in which Indians have ruined the clove industry is by fabulously extortionate usury. Assuming the facts to be as stated, the question at once arises: What has the Zanzibar Government been doing all these years to allow it?

Anyone who knows well smile at the picture of the robbery of the "unsophisticated" Arab and Swahili. But as a matter of fact, it is many years since the Zanzibar Government made all interest charges above a certain reasonable rate illegal. Why, then, do they not enforce their law and protect their subjects?

The Zanzibar Government itself owns some of the finest clove plantations in the country. It pays no duty, and yet it has never been able to make these plantations pay. How can the private Arab planters be expected to do so in the face of crushing taxation? They are forced to borrow in order to carry on at all, and they can have no means with which to improve their plantations. The Zanzibar Government is driven to advertise to the general public to make suggestions for dealing with the mortgage debts of the Arab planters. It will be surprising if any new and just way of doing so will be found other than those founded on the immemorial ones of paying if you can, and if you cannot pay, making reasonable and equitable terms with your creditor.

Further, the business community, Indian and European alike, I suppose, is to be "disciplined" by being made to pay a licence fee of 5,000 rupees per annum for permission to export cloves; and if they do not respond to this by getting better prices for the article, an Export Board is to be created having a monopoly of the export. It would be difficult to conceive anything more calculated to complete the ruin of the business community concerned, and ultimately of the industry itself. But an Export Board would, of course, require a staff of officials to run it. If the Indian community has started a *hartal* in protest against all these proposals, it is entitled to every sympathy and support.

That there are measures and activities by which the Zanzibar Government could properly and without extra great expenditure assist the clove industry and remove abuses is, I think, certain.

There is a practically unlimited market for cloves amongst Eastern peoples at a price which they can afford to pay, and one which does not require roving commissions to create a heavy propaganda.

So far as I am aware, no systematic measures of an obvious character have been undertaken to increase the production and so to diminish its cost, to a price that these peoples can afford.

This letter is already too long, and it is perhaps superfluous to refer to the further "drastic" remedies mentioned, and which are largely reminiscent of the usual catchwords and nostrums. Under any circumstances, as you say, there are now no funds available for these further ill-considered and vague "drastic" remedies.

Yours faithfully,

F. CHARLESWORTH.

London, S.W. 5.

**Some Statements Worth Noting.**

"The shoes worn by the Abyssinians are invariably of patent leather."—*Mr. L. M. Nesbitt, in "Desert and Forest."*

"Next to a wounded monkey, a wounded elephant is the saddest thing in all vengry."—*From "Sport and Travel in East Africa."*

"All indications point to returning prosperity."—*Mr. R. S. Jeffreys, speaking at the Annual Dinner of the Ndola Chamber of Commerce.*

"Altogether to-day's newspaper is cheerful reading for everybody interested in the South and Central Africa."—*From a leading article in "The Times" on October 31.*

"I have no hesitation in saying that I have not yet seen a single attempt at making farmyard manure in this territory."—*The Assistant Veterinary Research Officer in Northern Rhodesia.*

"It is a mistake to say the camel can go for a very long period without water. He needs as much water as any other animal, but he does not drink so frequently."—*Major A. Radcliffe Dugmore, speaking in Bechill-on-Sea.*

"If the scholarship of my teachers is not of degree standard, their method of imparting what they know is in many cases worthy of a teaching diploma."—*Mrs. G. R. Johnson, Superintendent of Female Education, in the Annual Report on Education in Zanzibar.*

"Better buildings at times actually lead to more illness by harbouring ticks in doors and walls. The drier and thicker these are, the better for the ticks and the worse for the inhabitants."—*Professor D. B. Blacklock, in a lecture on Sanitation at the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine.*

"An examination of the bones of the oldest known human jaw, which we found at Kanam, in East Africa, showed that the individual had suffered from a growth of the side of the jaw. The idea that prehistoric man was free from ills was thus far from true."—*Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, speaking in Birmingham.*

"Quite paradoxically the more civilised a British African Native becomes the farther is he removed socially from the British Colonial class. The Natives' vengeer of education has not brought social and political advantages."—*Mr. Walter Fitzgerald in "Africa—A Social, Economic and Political Geography."*

"No hero can be called William Jones or John Perkins. I think 'Beggars' Horses' wins with 'Major Maecus Harrington-Spens,' but Major Robert Foran's 'The Path of Ivory' upholds the tradition with 'Neil Stanforth' and 'Gerry Tremaine,' both good names."—*Miss Enid Hill, writing by new books in "The African Observer."*

"The collection is being taken up in church, and a man (of the Luo tribe) finds himself without any cash. He crosses over to the women's side, whispers a few words to his wife, whereupon she gives him a cent for the collection. Like many a wife in other lands, she holds the purse strings."—*Archdeacon W. E. Owen, of Kavirondo, writing in the Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

**WHO'S WHO**

**226.—Mr. John William Bridgen**



Copyright "East Africa."

All those who were closely associated with the establishment of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London will remember the zeal and assiduity with which Mr. Bridgen discharged his duties as Deputy Commissioner during much of the first critical year, or so, for a good deal of which time he was Acting Commissioner. That gave him opportunities which he seized so quickly that confidence in the Office grew markedly. Then, in January, 1927, the Department of Overseas Trade—from which he had been seconded—promoted him to be H.M. Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg. Now his area has been extended to include the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in addition to the northern half of the Union.

While serving in France with the Queen's Regiment he was severely wounded, and on recovery was posted to East Africa, where he served on the staff for fifteen months, most of the time at Mafkatu and Dar es Salaam. After demobilisation he was given charge of the East African section at the Department of Overseas Trade, and it was thus natural that he should be lent to the East African Office in London when it was created in 1924 under the control of that Department's Trade Commissioner in East Africa.

In his various capacities Mr. Bridgen has helped many an East African, and has been the means of interesting many British business men in the trade of the Dependencies.

## PERSONALIA.

The King of Italy is now visiting Eritrea.

Sir Morris Carter has returned to London.

Mrs. L. Swynnerton has left for East Africa.

Mr. R. T. Foster is on his way home from Mombasa.

Mr. D. Storrs Fox has been appointed District Commissioner at Machakos.

We regret to hear of the death in Nairobi of Mr. Paterson Donaldson.

Major A. H. Symes-Thompson has left to return to his coffee estate in Kiambu.

Lady Cunliffe-Lister has returned to London from Swinton, Masham, Yorkshire.

Bishop Campling has arrived back in Kampala much benefited by his long leave.

Mr. R. Napier Clark, the Dar es Salaam advocate, and Mrs. Clark have just arrived in London.

Mr. R. Gray, the local manager of the Standard Bank, is back in Nakuru after his home leave.

Mr. Arthur James Hartell, late of the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has died at sea.

Prince Heinrich of Hanau-Schaumberg and Baron Otto Rosenvahn-Lehn are outward-bound for Kenya.

The Very Rev. W. J. Wright, Dean of Nairobi, has left Kenya to spend a holiday in this country.

Mr. J. E. S. Merrick, Deputy Chief Secretary of Uganda, will spend a good deal of his leave in Dorset.

Mrs. Annie Bridget Cooke, wife of Mr. Austin Cooke, has died in the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital.

Dr. and Mrs. H. S. de Boer, of Entebbe, and lately of Northern Rhodesia, have been visiting the Ankole district.

Mr. J. W. Downie, the retiring High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, has left England for South America.

Mr. Daniel Broad, Assistant to H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, has been paying his first visit to Uganda.

Mr. J. B. H. Nihill has been sworn in as Acting Chief Justice of Uganda. Mr. J. B. Griffin is acting as Attorney-General.

Sir Arnold Hodson, formerly of East Africa, has left Sierra Leone for the Gold Coast to take up his appointment as Governor.

Mr. Justice W. K. Horne, Judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya, and Miss Marjorie Franklin have been married in Mombasa.

Congratulations to William Edward of the Nakuru School, on getting a foundation scholarship at Christ's Hospital School.

Sir Montague and Lady Barlow have taken Knapp Orchard, Painswick, Glos., which will be their principal residence, until Easter.

M. Pierre Ryckmans, the recently-appointed Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has left Europe to take up his new office.

Mr. A. E. Forrest, Uganda's new Treasurer, won the last monthly golf competition in Entebbe with the remarkably low score of 67 net.

The Autumn Handicap at Nairobi Races was won by Captain S. Tryon's "King's Company," ridden by Barrow, and trained by the owner.

Mr. John Covey, of Ngong, is engaged to Miss Betty Bromhead, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bromhead, formerly of Mbagathi, Nairobi.

After a tie with Captain D. B. Petrie, Mr. W. Allan has won the President's Prize of the Nakuru Golf Club. The Captain's Prize was won by Mrs. Lodge.

The Acting Judge and Mrs. Fitzgerald, the daughter of Mr. "Mopani" Clarke, were guests at the annual dinner of the Ndola Chamber of Commerce.

Captain Conyers Lang, who recently visited East Africa, lost his house by fire last week. The building, an old-structure, was situated at Nether Wallop, Hampshire.

Mr. E. G. Morris, latterly Director of Education in Uganda, and recently appointed Director of Education in Kenya, left London on Tuesday en route for Nairobi.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Alan Kerr, of the Kabete Broadcasting Station, Kenya, to Miss Dorothea Joy, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Holmes Joy, of Sidcup, Kent.

Mr. A. E. Dawes scored 122 in the annual cricket match between the Kenya officials and settlers. For the latter Mr. A. H. Kiellner missed his century by only one run. The settlers won.

Mr. Murray Robert Gale, of the Kenya Tea Company, Kericho, has been married in London to Miss Sylvia Newman, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Walter Storey, of Leicester.

Mr. A. G. Hamilton, who has been killed in an air crash, is said to have been about to launch a company which was to market a new motor fuel, discovered by an Italian in Uganda.

Mr. Charles L. Root-Gaitskill has been married in the Cathedral, Nairobi, to Miss Helen McLaren Rabagliati, daughter of Mrs. Rabagliati, of Nairobi, and of Greenways, Bingham, Surrey.

Mr. Gordon Bax, whose forthcoming marriage to Dr. Margaret Cook we announced recently, has been transferred from Nairobi to Kampala by the Shell Company, of whose staff he is a member.

The engagement is announced between Mr. John Coryndon, eldest son of the late Sir Robert Coryndon and Lady Coryndon, and Miss N. A. Gascoigne, daughter of Mrs. Lionel Gascoigne, of Nanyuki.

Mr. Kenneth B. G. Allen, of Barakat, Sudan, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Honeywood Allen, of Oxford, has been married to Miss Mary Castellain, daughter of Dr. H. G. P. Castellain and the late Mrs. Castellain.

Mr. Stanhope White, who has accompanied Dr. L. S. B. Leakey to Kenya as a member of the British East African Archaeological Expedition, has during the current year made investigations in Egypt and Iceland.

Mr. T. P. O'Brien, who recently arrived in the country as Leader of the Uganda Prehistoric Research Expedition, has addressed the Uganda Literary and Scientific Society on the prehistory of the Protectorate.

Mr. van Rees, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission, died in Montreaux last week. He had spent his life as a Civil servant in the Netherlands East Indies, and became a member of the Commission in 1921.

The engagement is announced between Captain E. A. S. Evans, of Nyeri, and Miss Eirene K. Joy Smith, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis Smith, of Sun Cottage, Folkestone, and late of Walden House, Watford.

Miss Margaret Read, a trained anthropologist, sails this week for Northern Rhodesia to carry out intensive studies of the Kaonde tribe, on somewhat similar lines to the work done among the Wemba by Dr. Audrey Richards.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Stephen Lloyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Z. Lloyd, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Miss Dorothy Chamberlain, daughter of the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain.

Mr. L. S. Amery last week broadcast a talk on the building of the Lower Zambezi Bridge.

The engagement is announced between Mr. and Mrs. Sheila Marie Figgis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Figgis, K.C., and Mrs. Figgis, of Nairobi, and Mr. Ian Chisholm Horton, only son of Mrs. M. Horton, of Auckland, New Zealand.

We regret to hear of the death in Bulawayo Hospital of Mr. E. Jocelyn, of the Mount Elgon Sawmills. Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn were motoring from Kenya to South Africa when the former collapsed in his car, and died on arrival at the hospital.

The following Executive Committee has been appointed by the Coffee Board of Kenya for the year ending June 30, 1935: Mr. R. S. Wollen, Chairman; Mr. H. Wolfe, Vice-Chairman; Mr. P. J. H. Coldham, Mr. R. E. Naughton, and Major C. E. Taylor.

General Smuts will return to South Africa by the air mail due to leave London on November 14. On Tuesday evening, when he was the guest of honour at a dinner given at the Savoy Hotel by the South Africa Club, he urged the incorporation in the Union of the South African Protectorates.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Uganda, last week opened the first sisal factory in Uganda. It is situated at Masindi Port, and is owned by Mr. Nanji Kalidas Mehta, who was a pioneer of the sugar growing industry in Uganda. The latest British machinery has been installed in the sisal factory.

Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, indulged in some very straight speaking during his tour through the Kamasia, Njemps, Suk, Turkana, and Samburu country. He warned the Natives that Government would not hesitate to take even stronger measures than it had recently done if crime and lack of discipline were unabated.

Mr. C. D. Gee, of Leicester, who owns the Ambangulu Tea Estate, Tanganyika Territory, has presented his valuable collection of Sudan postage stamps to be sold in aid of the funds of the Cambridge Farm Schools established in Australia. The collection, arranged on historical lines in seven volumes, is recognised as the most complete of its kind in existence. It is valued at about £1,000, and will be sold by Frank Godden, Ltd., the London philatelic experts, at whose premises the collection may be inspected. Mr. Gee is a member of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Four of the candidates in the forthcoming General Election in Southern Rhodesia are known personally to many East Africans. Mr. G. M. Huggins, the Prime Minister, and Leader of the United Party, is to be opposed in Salisbury by Colonel T. Nangle, and Mr. A. R. Thomson and Major L. M. Hastings, both of the United Party, are to be opposed respectively in Wankie and Lomagundi. It is expected locally that the United Party candidates will win in each constituency.



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## The Men of the Trees.

### Interesting Exhibition in London.

A MOVEMENT which has become world-wide had its modest origin in Kenya after the War—although it must be admitted that it was then taken seriously only by its originator and some of the Kikuyu among whom he worked. Now, as "Men of the Trees," it is holding at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, an exhibition of paintings and photographs of trees in which thirty-seven States are collaborating.

This Society exists primarily to foster tree sense and to encourage re-afforestation. Perhaps its greatest triumph is to possess Mr. Roosevelt's written acknowledgment that from it came his inspiration for the huge afforestation scheme which he has inaugurated in the United States for the relief of unemployment. Mr. St. Barbe, one of the founder of the movement, is now trying to get support for the planting of trees in the distressed areas of Great Britain, and particularly of the slag heaps in the Black Country.

While he was a junior forest officer in Kenya, Mr. Baker told a representative of *East Africa*, he discovered how to overcome the difficulty previously experienced in getting the seed of the Kenya pencil cedar tree to germinate. He noticed that the natural seedlings appeared only under olive trees, and that pigeons used those trees for roosting; it was the seeds which they had eaten and evacuated which germinated, and that process he reproduced chemically, obtaining a 90% germination.

Next he determined to inspire the Kikuyu with the desire to plant—no easy matter, for they considered that tree growing was essentially God's business, not man's. But progress was made by working on their traditional habits, starting with a dance, and proceeding with an elaborate initiation ceremony, with password, grip, signs and a badge. The password, "*Twananiwe*," meaning "Let's all pull together," is now the motto of the Society. Psychologically this ceremonial was a clever move, in keeping with Native ideas, and it prospered because it was made to appear as if it were not a foreign idea; indeed, at each stage decisions were made in consultation with the Kikuyu.

There was a setback when, in Mr. Baker's absence, the original nursery was converted into a tennis court; but good came even out of that, for he was thereby led on his return to persuade Chief Josiah to start a nursery near his own village. Friendly rivalry caused others to emulate him, until there were over a million seedlings planted out.

## A Wonderful Health Record.

THE really splendid health record among the Europeans engaged in the construction of the Lower Zambezi Bridge has already been mentioned in these columns, and now that the last span of that great work has been completed, the contractors, the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., can congratulate themselves on a wonderfully clean bill of health.

That amongst the Europeans sent out from this country there has been only one suspected case of malaria, and a few cases of dysentery and colitis, is a tribute to the medical and hygienic arrangements of the camp, and since it was situated in country which no one would describe as naturally salubrious, Africa has been given a valuable indication as to what can be done, even in not very favourable conditions, by wise planning and persistent care.

### Sad School Fatality.

Last week we reported that after drinking shark oil instead of castor-oil, thirty-three girls had died and twenty-five were seriously ill at the Government African girls' school at Malangali, and that among those who had been taken ill was Mrs. Wellington, the headmistress, who is also a doctor. The Chief Secretary has since stated in the Legislative Council that the quid issued as a disinfectant was practically identical with shark oil in appearance. Considerable local resentment was caused in the district towards the headmaster and European staff, who have been removed from the area. Compensation will be paid by Government in respect of all the deaths.

## The Lupa Goldfield.

### Address to East Africans in London.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. LLEWELLYNS, who until recently an Unofficial Member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, and Chairman of the Lupa Diggers' Association, will address the East African Group in London on Thursday, November 15, on "The Lupa Goldfield." All interested in Eastern Africa, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend.

The meeting will be held at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W. 1, tea being served from 3.45 and the address beginning at 4.15 o'clock. It would be a convenience if those who hope to be present would notify the fact by postcard to the Hon. Secretary of the Group at the above address.

### Kenya's Population.

The estimated, non-Native population of Kenya at the end of August was 16,289 Europeans, 38,840 Indians, 12,007 Arabs, 3,320 Goans and 7,411 others, making a total of 67,957.

### Monetary Reform.

Mr. A. de V. Leigh, Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, is to address the South African Section of the Chamber on Wednesday, November 14, at 2.30, on "The Chamber's Proposals for a Reform of the Existing Monetary System, both Nationally and Internationally." Members with East African interests are particularly invited to be present.

### Cured by Snake Venom.

Snake venom is now being used to alleviate hæmophilia, hitherto regarded as an incurable disability. To the sufferer the slightest cut or abrasion may be death; extraction of a tooth meant almost certain death, for the flow of blood, once started, could not be stemmed. Now, as a result of investigations made by Dr. Burgess Barnet, Curator of Reptiles at the London Zoo, and Dr. R. G. Macfarlane of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a cure has been found. Details have been published in the current issue of the *Lancet*.

### Mentioned in Dispatches.

"No. 480, Third Class Constable Ramazani, who, when on outpost duty at Kamuli, in the Eastern Province, hearing of a riot at Namwendwa, proceeded there immediately, and found over 200 Natives in the act of storming the bazaar. By tactful and courageous conduct he was able to restore order and effect the arrest of the six ringleaders, five of whom were subsequently convicted. The magistrate spoke most highly of this constable's behaviour in such difficult circumstances."—From the *Annual Report for 1933 of the Uganda Police*.

### The Writing on the Wall.

In Zanzibar township—that last word is important—the Arab and African population is estimated at 32,032, and based upon this figure the birth rate for these races was 6.62 and the death rate 23.23. The Acting Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, in his annual report for 1933, makes the following comment—

"Thus the death rate greatly exceeds the birth rate among these races, and unless this state of affairs is altered, and the rates reversed, before a long time these people will be replaced by other more vigorous races."

### Yacht Rescue on Victoria Nyanza.

When Dr. H. H. Hunter, of Kampala, was cruising on Lake Victoria last week with a party which included two of the public school boys now visiting East Africa, they picked up the four occupants of a sailing canoe which had been swamped some distance from the shore. The Kampala correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs that the rescued party, who had been in the water for more than two hours, were Mr. Bateman (Jr.), Miss Turner, and a visiting schoolboy named Pymon, of Repton, with an African, who, being a non-swimmer, was given the only lifebuoy and was the first saved. The party were exhausted, but have now recovered. Luckily the accident took place in deep water, where there were no crocodiles. Had the swimmers approached the shore they would have been in danger.

# East African Timbers. East Africa in the House.

RECENT investigations by the Forest Products Research Board, whose Report for 1933 has just been issued by H.M. Stationery Office (1s. 3d.), include those on Kenya, olive, *maniyama* from Uganda, East African camphor, *musi*, and *muha* from Uganda, two varieties of podocarp from Kenya and one from Tanganyika, and East African pencil cedar from Kenya. Various pieces of office furniture have been made from the *maniyama*, and a laboratory wood case from podocarp. Apart from the purely local aspect, it should be recorded that the laboratory wood collection now contains 6,535 catalogued specimens, representing 2,353 species.

Besides the actual study and classification of timbers, the work done includes research on shrinkage, moisture retention, seasoning, mechanical tests, fire-resisting tests, and various experiments with preservatives. Damages caused by insects and wood-destroying fungi figure in the programme, and considerable attention is also given to the lack of which has hitherto hampered the trade in Empire timbers.

Following the publication of tentative grading rules an attempt has been made to apply them to consignments of Empire timbers received for major scale investigations. Such a course, it is hoped, will enable the various Forest Departments of the Empire to estimate the proportion of each of the various grades in each consignment, and also the amount of degrade, if any, which occurs in transit. Several Colonial forestry officers have been seconded to the laboratory for instruction in these matters.

### Lawn Tennis in Kenya.

By the courtesy of Mr. H. Vialou Clark, Hon. Secretary, we have received by air mail an account of the annual meeting of the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association, at which Mr. W. F. Pineo presided. Appreciation was expressed to Mr. P. W. Roodman, and Mr. A. Rawlins for their help in obtaining the election of the Association to the International Lawn Tennis Federation.

The following titles were won during the 1934 Championships were distributed: *Men's Singles*: Mr. D. Duncan; *Men's Doubles*: Messrs. D. Duncan and R. Brader; *Mixed Doubles*: Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Haywood; *Ladies' Doubles*: Mrs. Mateer and Miss M. C. Fletcher; *Ladies' Singles*: Mrs. Roberts; *Gilts Cup*: Mrs. Haywood and Mrs. Pineo; *Wood Cup*: Messrs. Stannah and England; *Boys' Junior Championship*: Mr. G. Krauss; and *Girls' Junior Championship*: Miss B. Moulton.

Mr. R. D. England was elected President of the Association, with Messrs. J. Davies, F. Taylor, and R. C. M. Wood as Vice-Presidents; Messrs. P. de V. Allen, D. Duncan, G. L. H. Dusart, W. J. Saffield, and General Sir G. D. Rhodes were elected unofficial members of the Council; Mr. E. J. Petric was elected Hon. Auditor; and Messrs. E. B. Sece and H. Vialou Clark were re-elected Hon. Treasurer and Secretary respectively.

### Joint Board Meeting.

(Continued from p. 165.)

that he was the sole author and begetter of the tax— suggested that the actual figures of revenue should be obtained before a decision was made by the Board, but agreed that nothing could be said in favour of maintaining the tax if no more than £760 had been realised in the first half of the present year.

Mr. Moses stated that it was very unpopular in Uganda, upon which it had been imposed solely for the purpose of coming into line with Kenya. It was mentioned that original estimate in Kenya was of an annual revenue of £10,000.

Those present included Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. (Chairman); Major Elick Alexander, Major H. Blake-Taylor, Mr. H. C. H. Bull, Sir Theodore Chambers, Mr. F. P. Chandler, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Sir Sydney Henn, Mr. Alex. Holm, Mr. C. Kemp, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. H. J. Lowe, Mr. Michael Moses, Mr. G. J. Pettipiece, Colonel C. E. Passonby, Sir Philip Richardson, Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.P., Captain H. E. Schwartz, Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, M.P., Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Miss R. B. Harvey (Secretary).

The first meteorite to be recorded in Rhodesia, a stone weighing 481 lb. 11 oz., which fell last March in the Mangwendi Native Reserve, forty miles east of Salisbury, has been presented to the Natural History Museum by the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. O'Donovan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the nature of the report of the Kenya Government on the suggested scientific research on the subject, and the attitude of his Department to the subject.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the Government had no doubt that the institution of research on the lines foreshadowed by Dr. Gordon would assist in the solution of many of the administrative, social and political problems of the Colony, though he (Sir Joseph Byrne) added that the state of the Colony's finances was still such as to make it impossible for the Colonial Government to find the necessary funds. He (Sir Philip) was considering whether there were any means by which the question could be further investigated.

Mr. Oswald Lewis asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies was in a position to make an announcement regarding the ratification by this country of the convention concluded at the International Conference in November last for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa. The Minister replied that the Government intended to take early steps to ascertain the intentions of subsequently they proposed to ascertain the intentions of the other participating Governments, none of whom had yet ratified.

### Subject Races in Africa.

"Our Responsibilities to Subject Peoples in Africa" is the subject of a Women's International League conference to be held at the Y.W.C.A., Great Russell Street, on Tuesday, November 20. At the morning session, from 10.30 to 1 o'clock, Mr. McGregor Ross, Major Orde Browne and Mr. W. G. Ballinger will speak, and in the afternoon, from 2.15 to 5, Sir Robert Hamilton will be Chairman and addresses will be given by the Rev. T. Cullen Young, Archdeacon Owen, Dr. Drummond Shiels, and Miss Una Marson. There will be questions and discussion at the end of each session. Admission: 1s. per session. Tickets from the League, 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

## Sisal Case: Inquiry Demand.

"THE SISAL COMEDY" was the title given by *The Financial News* to its leading article on Saturday last.

That so important a financial journal should devote such prominence to an issue which has incensed East Africans is a clear indication that the City is far from satisfied with the way in which the whole affair has been handled. Our contemporary said *inter alia*:—

"What promised to be an extremely important controversy has ended in almost comical anti-climax. The history of the controversy has been outlandish throughout: it is made more bizarre by the fact that an issue of paramount importance has been at stake—whether or not prohibitive tariffs or other restrictions should be placed on products of the Colonial Empire.

"Apart from the Rope Manufacturers' Federation, which represents the British manufacturers of the products with which the Tanganyika Company was and is competing, the protagonists were Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Major Conrad Walsh, managing director of the Tanganyika Cordage Company. That company began the manufacture of binder twine from East African sisal and its export to this country as long ago as 1927; other manufactures, including bags, were also undertaken in order to achieve what, in recent correspondence, was termed 'maximum versatility of manufacturing' with a view to distributing overheads more widely. This binder twine was sold at lower prices than that manufactured in England. In August Major Walsh received a letter from the Colonial Office saying there were complaints about these imports, that the Secretary of State would be glad to have his assurance that the company would not sell twine or other cordage in this country except with the consent of the Rope Manufacturers' Federation, and that otherwise he would have no alternative but to inform the Chancellor that he would not oppose the imposition of a prohibitive duty on such commodities imported into this country from the Colonial Empire."

"As the Federation had apparently said with grim irony that it would 'have no objection to the company's selling its twine in any part of America or in other foreign countries,' the Tanganyika Company was naturally not greatly tempted by the suggestion that it should submit to the Federation's jurisdiction, and said so. Then the Chairman of the Rope Manufacturers' Federation sent a circular letter to his members saying: 'I write to inform you that as a result of representations made by the Government in regard to competition instituted by the Tanganyika Company in respect of cordage made by cheap Native labour, H.M. Government have decided to take steps to ensure that this competition, and any other such competition, will cease henceforth.' As such a sweeping statement was naturally damaging to the company's business, Major Walsh immediately inquired at the Colonial Office, and was officially informed (five days later) that 'though the issue of this circular was not authorised by the Secretary of State, it is accurate in substance, since, as you have already been informed semi-officially, H.M. Government will have no alternative but to take action on the lines contemplated.

"This thoughtfully-worded note gave rise to a further exchange of views, and the final upshot was that a meeting between representatives of the Rope Manufacturers' Federation and of the Tanganyika Company was arranged at the Colonial Office with a view to reaching agreement. But, when the time came, the Federation apparently had nothing to say, and after an assurance that it would seek the Colonial Office's general view on the matter, Colonial produce disappeared again.

"So far the Tanganyika Company has not lost its elementary equitable rights. But there are a number of questions which need asking.

"First and foremost, why was official approval given enabling the Federation to say in a circular that the company's products would be excluded from the British market? It was not in the power of the Colonial Office to impose such restrictions without legislation, and to give sanction to a private body sending out such a circular (which was capable of doing untold harm to the company's business) certainly amounts ethically to a flagrant violation of the private trader's ordinary rights.

"Further, we would have thought that it was the part of the Colonial Office to look after the interests of the Colonies sympathetically—nobody else is likely to do so if they do not—and not to take up a hostile position."

"To state that prohibitive duties on Colonial products would be a serious (and in our view disastrous) step to contemplate in any case; and certainly the issue should never have been raised in such a hole-in-the-corner fashion. Colonial settlers and Colonial businesses are already becoming sufficiently incensed in many instances at the unsympathetic hand of the Colonial Office bureaucracy in its present mood; such expedients as this are liable to cause serious trouble. Why Colonies should not seek to improve their position by engaging in manufacture, if they wish, we do not know. And certainly attempts to stifle them by back-door methods are inexcusable.

"An adequate inquiry into the whole affair, and more particularly the position and powers of the Secretary of State in such a matter, would not come amiss."

## Don't Kill the White Stork.

COLONEL A. ESSEX CAPELL, President of the Wild Life Protection Society, Southern Rhodesia, writes to the *Field* protesting against the spraying of arsenic for locust destruction, as, he says, it is leading to the extermination of former regular visitors to the Colony, the white stork (*Ciconia alba*) and the white-bellied stork (*Ciconia abdumii*). He states:—

"Supposing 5,000,000 storks (a figure which should be nearer 10,000,000) visit Southern Africa each year, and that each bird eats 30 locusts a day (probably under-estimated), that would amount to the death of 150,000,000 locusts *per diem*, whereas our killing by arsenic would be a mere fraction of this toll." Asserting that the storks have been poisoned, he adds: "It would appear that we are deliberately protecting the locust by killing off its worst enemies."

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# The African Air Service.

## Sir Eric Geddes on the Future.

IMPORTANT statements of policy in connexion with the development of Empire-air mail services were made by Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of Imperial Airways on Monday. He said:

"During the year the traffic on the whole of the Africa route increased by more than 40% over the previous year. The traffic still shows a steady rate of growth, and the board intends to increase the frequency to twice weekly. There will thus be two services each way a week between London and Johannesburg. Our traffic on the route has grown to a point when the board considers that these changes must be undertaken, but considerably increased expenditure is involved, and it is probable that this will not at first be covered by increased receipts. We have high hopes that the ultimate result will be satisfactory."

"Two years ago I outlined the board's policy in regard to feeder lines, and explained that while we thought that these were best developed by local enterprise we were prepared to co-operate in every way and give such assistance as we could in their development. Under that policy we acquired last year an interest in the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways; this year we have acquired an interest in Wilson Airways, a company which has developed local air services in Kenya and Tanganyika under the leadership of that enterprising lady, Mrs. F. K. Wilson, O.B.E., whose name deserves a prominent place among the pioneers of air transport in the Empire. Our policy is not to get an octopus grip on the territories over which we pass. We prefer that they should be developed by their own feeder lines; it is only when the Government of the territory invites us and is fully aware of the action we are taking, and approves of it, that we undertake that work. It is still suggested in some quarters that the mails should be carried by very fast aircraft to a high-speed schedule and that the passengers should be carried in a

different class of aircraft at a slower speed. The board has given continuous consideration to that principle, and so far we have been unable to find a way of meeting it that does not mean considerably increased cost. We do not find that postal administrations are as anxious as many of their critics would like them to be to increase the rate of increase in speed. On the contrary, the postal authorities to-day is to reduce the rates. To separate the postal and passenger services would merely mean that instead of three classes of traffic getting the benefit of increased frequency, neither of them would, and we believe that the passenger services are as important as mail services.

"I have looked at this problem from three angles—from the company's domestic point of view; from the point of view of an industrialist with widespread connexions all over the world; and from the purely detached standpoint of what is best for the country and the Empire, and all three bring me to the same conclusion, a conclusion shared unanimously by the board—that a really first-class service of high frequency and high speed catering for passengers and mails together is best. Any separation seems inevitably to spoil one or more features of both."

"I venture to suggest that without going so far as the United States have gone, our Government could wisely spend a considerable larger sum annually on civil aviation. Until then, until our fleet is replaced, the desire for higher speeds can be met in two ways—first, by increasing the hours flown per day as soon as ground equipment permits, and secondly, by an increase in the frequency which, in effect, is even better than an increase in speed alone. Increases in speed obtained in this way do not necessitate increase in subsidies, postal rates or fares."

"The development of night flying is an urgent and essential line of future development, and it requires, of course, a large expenditure in equipment. High air speed is costly, and it seems extravagant to provide it while, for so many hours per day, the fleet is immobilised through lack of night flying equipment on the ground. There is no technical difficulty in providing aircraft with adequate sleeping accommodation to a standard of comfort which would make flying twenty hours a day no more fatiguing than ten hours a day in present-day aircraft."

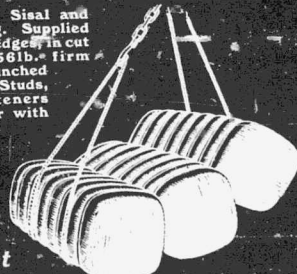
"I have constantly urged that the Post Office should share some of our risks on the air mails and bring the charges down to a level which will give the benefit of the service to a far greater number of users."

*"This statement confirms the exclusive announcement made by 'East Africa' a fortnight ago."*

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## Latest Mining News.

### The Future of Gold.

ADDRESSING a general meeting of the Wiluna Gold Corporation, Mr. John A. Agnew, the Chairman, said:—

"The recent rise in the price of gold to a figure over 140s. would appear to have caused in certain quarters some uneasiness as to whether the price was likely ultimately to mount to a figure beyond reason. In our opinion the rise is a perfectly natural one, being based, with the exception of a premium of a few pence per ounce, on the exchange existing between sterling on the one hand and the United States dollar or the French franc on the other.

"Speculation is rife as to what may happen to the price of gold in the event of France leaving the gold standard or of any increase in terms of gold of the value of the American dollar. In the former case it is reasonably certain that other countries in the gold bloc would follow suit, and while this would be calculated to cause a certain temporary dislocation of exchanges, in our opinion the effect would be more likely ultimately to increase rather than diminish the price of gold. It is scarcely reasonable to expect, concurrent with any such happening to countries at present on the gold standard as that just referred to, that any attempt would be made to increase the present value of the American dollar in terms of gold; indeed, so far as it is possible for us to judge, the tendency would be rather the other way.

"If this reasoning is correct it follows that we have nothing to fear by way of any marked decrease, even temporarily, in the value of our product. We are at any rate advising the directors of our Australian company that they should pursue such a policy in respect of mine operations as a continuance of the receipt of a price for gold of certainly not less than 130s. per fine ounce would permit. I am sure we can lay no claim to omniscience in these matters, and we are content to express our reasons, inadequate though they may be, for our confidence that we shall see a substantial premium on the old price of gold for many years to come."

### Pakaneusi's New Share Issue.

The Pakaneusi Prospecting and Development Company, Ltd., which recently obtained an exclusive prospecting licence from the Kenya Government over an area of approximately one square mile in No. 2 Area, Kavirondo, has decided to issue a further 104,000 shares of 5s. each, and to offer them to the present shareholders at par at the rate of one share for every two shares now held.

A statement says: "All that the directors are able to say at the moment is that if the surface indications are borne out at depth, there is a possibility of the reef turning into a very large and valuable mining proposition. The additional capital thus raised will allow the directors to investigate and develop other propositions over which the company holds agreements, or which may be offered to them in the future."

The issue of 104,000 shares has been underwritten by the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., for whom Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Company are consulting engineers and mine managers. The necessary forms of application for the new issue, which will be made to those shareholders whose names are in the share register on November 15, are in course of preparation and will be posted on November 15. Two shillings will be payable on application, and the balance on a date that will be stated in the circular.

Mr. C. A. Moreing, senior partner of Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co., has been elected a director of the Pakaneusi Company.

### Rhodesian Returns.

Mineral exports from Northern Rhodesia during September included: Gold, 30.92; copper, 12,261 tons; zinc, 1,640 tons; manganese ore, 186 tons; mica, 306 lb.; cobalt, 135,445 lb. October returns: 25,800 tons milled yielding 8,834 oz. fine gold, of an estimated value of approximately £62,280 at 941s. per fine oz.

*Sherwood Star*.—October returns: 5,800 tons milled yielding 1,356 oz. fine gold, of estimated value of £9,566 at 141s. per fine oz.

The three copper mines operating in Northern Rhodesia are spending £2,650,000 annually, of which approximately £1,335,000 is spent in the territory.

### Kenya Gold Production in August.

THE August returns for the Kenya goldfields, with values based on 80% of the average price of the gold during the month, are as follows:—

LODE.	Yield	Value
<i>Kakamega.</i>	02.	
Blue Reefs, Ltd. ....	.....	.....
A. R. Dresser .....	.....	.....
Kakamega Ore Reduction Co. ....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	117	760
Rosterman Mining Syndicate .....	15-00	.....
<i>No. 2 Area.</i>		
Button & Ralph Syndicate .....	17-17	80
<i>Gori River (S. Kap.).</i>		
C.C. Syndicate .....	10-00	50
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate .....	204-00	1,470
B. F. Webbs .....	140-00	745
<i>Lolgorien (Masai Province).</i>		
Magher Mines' .....	15-00	75
Oban Syndicate .....	40-00	155
Lode Totals .....	850-42	4,230

### ALLUVIAL.

<i>Kakamega.</i>		
D. J. Bosman .....	28-00	140
Gilnack Alluvial Gold Co. ....	16-12	83
Miscellaneous .....	6-15	310

### No. 3 Area.

Miscellaneous .....	6-00	80
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Alluvial Totals .....

Grand Totals .....

### Tanganyika Outputs.

The total mineral output from Tanganyika for August was £28,108, of which gold accounted for £23,710. The total gold output for the first eight months of the year was £202,154, and the total export of minerals for the period £24,831.

The following are the August details: Mbeya, alluvial: £14,029; Musoma, reef: £8,113; Mwanza, reef: £230; Mkalama, reef: £1,312; Morogoro, alluvial: £17. Diamonds: £78; mica, £156; tin ore, £2,800; salt, £1,364.

The exports for 1934 to the end of August were as follows: Mbeya, alluvial: £130,005; Musoma, reef: £30,222; Mwanza, reef: £1,374; Mkalama, reef: £30,920; Mkalama, alluvial: £380; Morogoro, alluvial: £44. Diamonds, £4,018; mica, £1,347; tin ore, £15,050; salt, £11,362.

### Kenya E.P.L's.

The following, exclusive prospecting licences have been gazetted in Kenya:—

*Golden Bend Syndicate*.—Approximately 2 sq. miles starting from the centre of the Yala River at Abbomb Bridge, and proceeding in a northerly direction.

*E.L. Syndicate*.—Approximately 1 sq. mile, commencing in the Yala River about 2 miles down stream from the Abbomb Bridge, and proceeding northerly.

*Mr. L. A. Johnson, for Major F. Starnes*.—Commencing in the Yala River at Abbomb Bridge, and thence going in a southerly direction.

*Anglo-Continental Mines Co.*, commencing in the Yala River 3 miles down stream from the Abbomb Bridge, and proceeding in a northerly direction.

*Pan Yan*

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## Kimingini Gold Mining.

### Active Development in Progress.

THE statutory meeting of the Kimingini Gold Mining Company, Ltd., was held on Friday at River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

Sir Robert Williams, B.T., the Chairman, who presided, said, in the course of his address—

"The Kimingini Mine is being opened up over a length of 1,250 ft. to be in readiness to supply ore to the mill of 100 tons per day capacity, which should be running by the middle of next year. Two three-compartment main shafts are being sunk, and the first of these reached 68 ft. at the end of September. Two of the existing shafts are being equipped with head frames and ore bins for haulage purposes, and one of them is being deepened and has reached 166 ft. at the end of September.

"Winzes at 100 ft. intervals are being sunk to the existing development adit level, and two of these were completed at the end of September, while five others are then in progress. Levels will be opened up at vertical intervals of 150 ft. below the adit level. The assays from all the work done since the formation of the company have confirmed previous values.

"The plant for supplying power to the mill and for the development of the Kimingini Mine and Musgrave Reef is ordered and now under construction, and shipments of parts of this plant have begun. Excavations of the powerhouse site and designs for power transmission lines are in hand.

#### Milling Plant Designs Complete.

"The milling plant designs, based on the tests made on the ores, are complete, and tenders for the plant are now under consideration and orders should be placed shortly. This is designed to treat 100 tons of ore per day, and provision has been made for treating additional ore as may be found necessary. General offices, workshops, assay office, drawing office, stores, dispensary, etc., are either completed or under construction. Staff houses and workmen's residential quarters are also under construction.

"There are now about 32 white men and 700 Natives at work on the mine. The Native compound is being extended to accommodate the additional Native labour required.

"The sawmill in the forest concession is supplying a large proportion of the constructional and mining timber requirements. Road making to connect with the main transport roads is in progress. About 150,000 sq. yards of ground in the mine area has been cleared of bush and undergrowth, and some 1,800 trees planted. Systematic mosquito control is being carried out.

"With regard to the Musgrave Reef, a series of boreholes have proved the reef over a length of more than 900 ft. at various depths down to 151 ft., showing values varying from 3.3 dwt. to 37 dwt. Active development is now in progress, and two shafts are being sunk to the first working level at 150 ft. depth, and at the end of September had reached 30 ft. Power will be available for development purposes from the Kimingini power plant.

"Work on the Walelea exclusive prospecting licences is in progress, and a scheme for the working of the alluvial ground is being designed. Work on the other alluvial areas has been held up owing to the pressure of work on the Kimingini Mine, but it is hoped to begin operations on them shortly.

"Work on the other properties is progressing, but there is at present nothing further to add to the statements already published regarding them."

#### Anglo-Continental E.P.L.

The Anglo-Continental Mines Company, Ltd., has been granted an E.P.L. over approximately 62 sq. miles in the Digo district of the Coast Province of Kenya.

#### Details, Please!

Why is it that the Tanganyika Government, when announcing the grant of an E.P.L., fails to make public the name of the applicant, as is done in Kenya and Uganda?

#### Rapid Share Advances.

The 5s. shares of the Pakaneusi Prospecting & Mining Company, which throughout the summer stood at about 1s. 6d., are reported from Nairobi to be firm at 8s., and are talked higher. The 3s. shares of Nyanza Goldfields, which were likewise around 1s. 6d. for a long time, have in recent weeks recovered to 2s. odd 3s. od., and now 4s. on the expectation of favourable developments.

#### Mining Personalities.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer has been appointed a director of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.

Mr. J. M. Edmonds has been appointed geologist on the staff of the Geological Survey Department of the Sudan.

Major Ewan Tulloch, of the Mining Department of the Department of the Southern Rhodesian Government, has been appointed resident engineer to the Gold Fields Rhodesia Development Company, Ltd.

Mr. Strange-Nailson Muus, of the Kakamega staff of the Anglo-Continental Mining Company, and Miss Katherine Pentreath, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Pentreath, of Kaimosi, have been married in Kenya.

Mr. J. Norman Wynne, the well-known consulting engineer, who recently revisited Kakamega by air to report on behalf of a London group, left England on Saturday for Canada. He expects to arrive back in this country just before Christmas, and may revisit Kenya early in the New Year.

#### The Chairman Said.

"The price of gold may be £8 an ounce to-morrow, or when stabilisation comes."—Mr. Norbert S. Erleigh, Chairman of the Anglo-African Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd.

"I look forward to the prospects of this company being fully borne out by the results of the prospecting."—Mr. L. E. B. Homay, Chairman of Walelea Mines (Kenya), Ltd.

"Kimingini Mine is being opened up over a length of 1,250 feet to be in readiness to supply ore to the mills of 100 tons per day capacity, which should be running by the middle of next year."—Sir Robert Williams, B.T., Chairman of Kimingini Gold Mines Co., Ltd.

#### Wanderer Profits.

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., which has interests in Southern Rhodesia, announce a profit of £79,864 for the twelve months ended June 30 last.

#### Bechuanaland Exploration.

The Bechuanaland Exploration Co. reports a net profit of £14,501 for the year ended March 31, compared with £19,222 last year. A dividend of 5% is to be recommended.

#### Rhomines Interim Dividend.

Rhomines, Ltd., announce a gross profit of £8,713 for the year to August at last; after deducting Rhodesian and London expenses and charging depreciation the net profit is £6,006. In view of the results obtained and the present profits of approximately £1,300 monthly, the directors have decided to pay an interim dividend of 5% on account of 1934-35.

#### Kenya Coast Mineralised Belt.

"The attention of reliable companies is being attracted to the great mineralised belt in the Coast Province of Kenya," said the Governor in a recent address to the Legislative Council.

#### Kenya Claim Registrations.

In September Kenya had the record number of 20,630 lode claims alive, while the alluvial totalled 3,411. During the month the registrations were 502 lode and 2 alluvial. Renewals were 123 lode and 45 alluvial. Forfeited, 16 lode.

#### Government's Tribute to Miners.

"Too much cannot be said for the unflinching courtesy and help received from individual miners and prospectors, and from the representatives of the larger companies."—Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, Government Geologist, in the Annual Report of the Kenya Mines Department.

#### Kassala (Sudan) Gold Mines.

Presiding at the statutory meeting of Kassala (Sudan) Gold Mines, Ltd., Mr. D. McDermott said that in spite of difficulties on the Wado Owo mine, it had been possible to start driving from the bottom of the winze and the ore from this development work (which assays about 38 dwt.) had been treated for the production of 180 oz. of bullion. Mr. McDermott also gave details of progress made on the Raqas Hindib mine.

#### Kenya and Uganda Minerals.

Kenya and Uganda Minerals Exploration, Ltd., won 13,604 oz. of gold in the week ended September 22. Rain interfered with sluicing.

# Wankie Colliery Company. East African Share Prices.

## Sir Edmund Davis's Review.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the Wankie Colliery Company, Ltd., was held last week. Sir Edmund Davis, Chairman and managing director, who presided, said, *inter alia*—

"The authorised capital remains as at August 31, 1933, but the issued capital has been increased from £995,568 to £997,500. Reserve and depreciation account previously stood at £455,803. We have added depreciation previously written off for the year amounting to £49,811 and also £1,600, being the amount received in respect of premiums on 3,864 shares issued during the year, bringing the figure to £597,223. We have written out of this account expenditure in connexion with the temporary closing down of No. 2 Colliery, cost of machinery dismantled, etc., less value of obsolete stores sold, previously written off, and amounting in all to £44,425, leaving a balance of the credit of this account at August 31 of £552,798. Of this £502,798 standing to the credit of this account, £454,120 is in respect of depreciation which has been reserved on the fixed assets of the company, which stand in the balance sheet at a cost of £998,799.

"The sale of coal, coke, and other products amounted to £342,016, an increase of £100,037, the improvement being due to the following increases in the sales of the company's products during the year: coal, £95,681; coke, £31,185; and brickworks, £3,171.

"Two interim dividends of 5% each were paid on April 16 and August 17, and we propose to recommend a further dividend of 2%, less income tax, making 12%. There will then be a balance of £9,111 to be carried forward.

"During the year I visited the colliery, and was impressed with the improvements made since I was last on the property. Some time back I referred to the happy state of the Native population, which is voluntary labour, and which spends most of its life on the mines. The women are developing a taste for bright and somewhat expensive materials, and on a visit made to the Native section of one of the stores I was surprised to learn that everything they were buying, which was of British make, was paid for in cash.

"So far as the men are concerned, our old friend, Mr. A. R. Thomson, who is now resident director of the company, after being general manager for twenty-six years, is naturally the one and only person the Natives consider to be up-to-date, so they copy him whenever they can. A number of Native dances were organised in my honour by the different tribes, and at the largest, in the initial procession, the leading twenty Natives wore plus-fours, elegant stockings, boots, as well as felt hats, and as Mr. Thomson also wears horn-rimmed spectacles, they all did the same, whether requiring them or not. (Laughter.) I wonder whether on my next visit I shall find that they have copied me, and will turn out in white and a topie.

"The water supply at certain times was so unsatisfactory that for nearly four months this year it could not even be used in the so-called swimming bath. I authorised the installation of a water-purifying plant, and, for the benefit of the white population, the construction of a proper swimming pool. We have always done everything we can to make all at Wankie a happy and healthy population, and have encouraged everything in the way of sport, and the addition of a swimming bath should add to the many attractions already provided.

"As to the future I cannot do more than say that there is every reason to expect that the results of our current year's operations should prove as satisfactory as those shown in our previous accounts, and to draw your particular attention to the increased consumption of coal by the Northern Rhodesia copper mines. Their total supplies during the year under review were 387,226 tons, comparing with 166,665 in the previous twelve-months."

"In reply to a question as to the reasons for continuing to finance the North Zambezi Coal Syndicate, the Chairman said that many years ago coal was discovered in Northern Rhodesia, and it was thought a wise precaution—and it had proved to be so—to secure these areas for the Wankie Colliery Company. Had this not been done, these areas might have been opened up and coal supplied from them to the Northern Rhodesian copper mines. It was really a matter of insurance, equivalent to a premium on an insurance policy. Meanwhile long-dated contracts had been made with the copper companies which had eleven years to run from October 1 of this year; they were bound to take the whole of their supplies from the Wankie Colliery at fixed prices.

## London Mining Market Movements.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	68 1/2	68 1/2
Bushick Mines (10s.)	98 1/2	98 1/2
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	63 1/2	63 1/2
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	40s. 0d.	41s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	11s. 9d.	11s. 0d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 7 1/2d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 0d.	27s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	13s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields		9s. 6d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 10 1/2d.
Kentan (10s.)	12s. 0d.	11s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 7 1/2d.	9s. 0d.
Kimingini (10s.)	15s. 0d.	14s. 6d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Lomah (5s.)	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Lairi Gold Areas	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 1 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 6d.
Mashaba (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rezende (11s.)	57s. 6d.	57s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga		8s. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	11s. 0d.	10s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	9s. 7 1/2d.	9s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	9s. 1 1/2d.	9s. 3d.
Rhokana (41s.)	91s. 3d.	88s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	25s. 0d.	23s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	11s. 1 1/2d.	10s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr		7s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (51)	12s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	27s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)		8s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	4s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Union du Haut Katanga-6% Bds.	£103 10s.	£103 10s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	20s. 6d.	20s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	7s. 9d.	6s. 3d.
Zambesia Exploring	17s. 9d.	15s. 9d.

### GENERAL.

British South Africa (15s.)	20s. 9d.	19s. 6d.
Dalgely (20. 45 paid-up)	£7 0s. 0d.	£7 0s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 1 1/2d.	34s. 0d.
Imperial Airways	40s. 3d.	39s. 6d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Manbre and Garton	55s. 6d.	56s. 0d.
Mozambique (Beagar) (10s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Sudan Plantations	31s. 6d.	33s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 8s. 3d.
" " " Pref.	44s. 0d.	44s. 6d.

### Nairobi Quotations.

We have received the following prices by air mail from Major Charles Gatskill, the Nairobi stockbroker:—

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	20s.	25s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	60s.	59s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	9s.	10s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 50cts.	9s. 50cts.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	19s.	25s.
Koa-Mululu	45s.	45s.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s.	4s.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	8s. 25cts.	8s.

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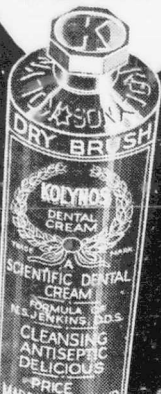
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# WHITER TEETH



★ Kolynos Dental Cream—the proved antiseptic, germicidal and cleansing Tooth Paste, contains abso-  
lutely no gritty abrasive and is entirely free from harmful bleaching action. Yet it is unsurpassed as a cleansing and whitening agent by reason of its unfailing power to remove unsightly stain and wash away the germ-laden “bacteria-plaque” covering from the teeth

★ Because of its antiseptic properties, Kolynos actually kills harmful germs in a few seconds and keeps the teeth and mouth thoroughly clean and healthy.

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Twelve fire alarm boxes have been installed in Kampala, and a like number in Jinja.

During July 218 Europeans entered Nyasaland, six of whom have now settled in the country.

Three estates in Kyagwe, Uganda, have been disposed of by private treaty. They totalled 470 acres.

The purchase or sale of dry wattle bark in the Central Province of Kenya is prohibited between October 20 to December 20.

As foreshadowed in *East Africa*, but sooner than we anticipated, a twenty-four hour telephone service has been established in Kampala.

Cotton tax in Uganda for the first eight months of this year amounted to £96,355. Exports of cotton lint were 272,000 bales, and 26,000 tons of cotton seed have been shipped.

The Mombasa Municipal Council has decided to ask the Overseas Motor Transport Company, which is operating the Nairobi bus service, to start a similar service in Mombasa.

Tanganyika exported 704 cwt. of cordage during September. The Tanganyika Cordage Company, which until recently was operating only five days a week, is now running day and night.

Exports from Tanganyika during the first eight months of this year totalled £1,550,312, compared with £1,427,365 for the corresponding period of 1933. Imports amounted to £1,470,935, against £1,228,547 last year.

A comprehensive survey of conditions in the Katanga and Angola is contained in a special number issued by *The African World*. Copies, price 2s. 6d., may be obtained from the publishers at 801 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2.

That 32.51% of the children of school age in Uganda now attend school of one grade or other is evidence of remarkable progress, as is the growth in output of trained teachers registered from 21 in 1926 to 685 in 1933. At the end of the year the total was no less than 2,172.

The domestic exports of Tanganyika for August dropped from £288,175 in 1933 to £237,709 in 1934, but imports increased by £20,513, or 14.5%, to £233,700. Over the first eight months of the year both showed increases, exports being up by £122,047, or 8.6%, and imports by £242,388, or 19.7%.

The motor census of Uganda for 1933 showed that private cars numbered 1,470, omnibuses 139, commercial vehicles 1,572, motor-cycles 782, and trailers 23. The total was thus 3,995. All these figures showed an increase on the preceding year except motor omnibuses, which had dropped from 163, and from 188 in 1931. What is the cause of the fall? It is not stated in the Police Report, from which the figures are taken. Of the above, Africans owned 103 cars, 102 lorries, 348 motor-cycles, and 5 omnibuses. Driving licences were held by 1,139 Europeans, 1,245 Asiatics, and 2,294 Africans.

Motor drivers visiting Southern Rhodesia from South Africa now have to deposit duty on their cars at the point of entry, but the deposit will be refunded if the vehicle concerned is re-exported from Southern Rhodesia within six months. The regulation will not apply to imported vehicles of British origin, but will apply to all imported foreign vehicles and vehicles assembled in South Africa.

The 2nd Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, has left Bombay for Khartoum, where they are due for a year's duty.

A Native has been sentenced to seven years' hard labour for "wounding with intent" the house-keeper of a Nairobi Hotel.

The Naivasha Farmers' Association, the oldest such body in Kenya, has reduced its subscription in the hope of restoring its declining membership.

Holders of posts in the East African Meteorological Service will in future come under the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance.

The Kenya Angling Association announces that the northern Mathoya River is providing wonderful fishing. Splendid baskets of trout have been taken with fish averaging 14 lb.

St. Christopher's Church, Nakuru, has brought the pipe organ at present installed in the Cathedral of All Saints, Nairobi, and is making an appeal to defray the cost of purchase and installation.

Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, M.L.C., is reported to have said at a meeting in Kitale that, although there are 114 vacancies in Government schools in the Colony, there are 300 white children growing up illiterate.

In order not to clash with sittings of the Kenya and Tanganyika Legislative Councils, the annual session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, announced to take place in Mombasa from October 24 to 26, has been postponed until November 21-23.

Lectures and demonstrations on tropical hygiene, intended for men and women outside the medical profession, are to be given by Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. F. Stammers at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine from December 10 to 14. Particulars may be obtained from the Ross Institute, Keppel Street, W.1.

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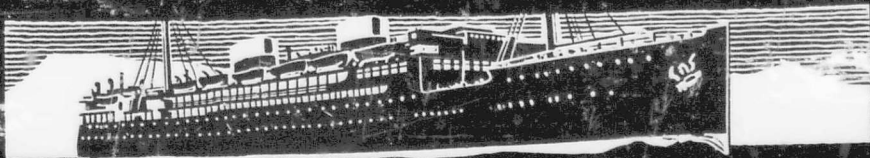
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The order of the Government of Kenya that warriors of the Samburu tribe are not to carry weapons was clearly overdone, for the ritual blooding of spears had become far too common a practice. Prohibition of arms was necessary, but it is not enough. Here is a clear occasion for statesmanship of a high order. Merely to repeat: "We do not allow it; we will punish you if you disobey our wishes" will be ineffective, or only partly effective, in Kenya, as elsewhere in the world; witness the evasion of the liquor laws in the U.S.A., and the prevalence of street betting in England. Only the other day His Excellency the Governor visited the Samburu, and spoke sternly to them of their trespasses. They listened with exemplary attention, and the day after his departure a party went forth and killed a man on a white settler's farm. Only the totally blind could fail to see that behind an act so seemingly contemptuous lies something serious.

should be a "round table conference" between one or two capable administrative officers, who should be sound psychologists, and the chiefs and elders—and possibly the witch-doctors. The tribe must be made to understand that the killing has to stop, but its leaders might be asked to help by devising some substitutable, or evolutionary, rite which will be acceptable to the tribe, and the acceptance of which they would be willing to enforce. If some such step is not attempted and, after much patient collaboration, brought to fruition, there is a danger that even the execution of convicted murderers may act in a way that has not been envisaged, by increasing the credit for killing because the risks attendant have been multiplied. Masai blood-lust has been diverted from homicide to the organised spearing of lion. Can something of the kind be achieved among the Samburu?

This "blooding" rite is part of the custom-structure of the tribe. Any reader who doubts the hold which human killing can exercise on a tribe should read Mr. Nesbitt's "Desert and Forest," in which splendid book occurs an admirable description of the technique of such killings and the views sincerely held concerning it, among a race—the Danakil—without outside check of any kind. It is, indeed, a revelation. As recently as Monday last, Mr. Thesiger, in a paper read to the Royal Geographical Society, gave the fullest confirmation, and added further illuminating details. For some three decades British rule has prohibited this pleasant rite among the Samburu, but apparently with almost negligible result. It is therefore necessary to look deeper. Besides, and following, severe retribution, there

Nothing except the expansion of mining can, in the opinion of the General Manager, whose report is reviewed on another page, make the **MINING IN TANGANYIKA** Tanganyika Railways pay their way; the loss of the "rich hinterland" of the Congo copperfields was a severe blow, and although the local Government has done everything in its power to stimulate Native production for export—and with remarkably good results—Colonel Maxwell has evidently convinced himself that the Territory cannot in anything like the measurable future provide adequate tonnage of export crops to cover the running costs, loan charges, and depreciation of the railways. We have written more than once in the past, and repeat, that the value of a railway in a developing country cannot be fairly judged solely on its earnings; the true criterion is what the country gains from the line. If the Central Railway did not exist, Tanganyika's present source of wealth, her agricultural

production, could not be sent to the markets of the world, the producers would be without purchasing power, and imports and Government revenue would be practically non-existent. That being the obvious truth, the Railways are in actual fact not the real drain upon the country which the financial statement suggests. To hold that conviction is not to view with equanimity an unfavourable budgetary position. Much has been done to cut down the extravagancies of which the Railways were unquestionably guilty in the past—and we are repeatedly told by Tanganyikans that the drastic staff retrenchments have not interfered with the efficiency of the system.

Airways—which will probably find at a not distant date that a spur service from Kisumu southwards can justify itself economically. For the sake of Tanganyika we trust that her developing mining industry may contribute substantially to the solution of her railway problems, but it would be foolish to ignore such considerations as the above. Blind and unjustified confidence was the root cause of the Territory losing her share of the copper exports from the eastern Congo. She will similarly sacrifice much of the traffic to her own mining areas unless a policy of persistent enterprise be initiated and maintained.



That there will be immense developments in mining in Tanganyika in the early future are convinced, but that certainty does not, in our view, necessarily mean, as the General Manager appears to assume, that the economic position of the Railways will be automatically transformed. Unfortunately for the territory, her known gold areas, with the exception of the Sekenke—Iramba fields right in the centre of the country, lie close to her northern and southern borders, within easy distance of Lakes Victoria and Nyasa. Machinery for the Lupa goldfield; for instance, must at present be carried nearly 300 miles by road from Tabora or 400 miles from Dodoma, those being the most accessible points on the Central Railway. Though the Tanganyika Government has done much in the last year or two, and means to do more in the immediate future, to improve road communications, it would be very rash to assume that the traffic will continue to come *via* Dar es Salaam. Our readers are aware that the Nyasaland Railways are definitely interested in the traffic possibilities; indeed, they have under construction at this moment a 300-ton motor barge for service on Lake Nyasa, thus offering the Lupa field an alternative line of communications, with a short road haul from the mines to the Lake shore, water transport to railhead, and an unbroken journey across the Zambezi Bridge to the Indian Ocean at Beira. Prospectors of experience have told us that the Lupa reefs will in their opinion be found to extend into Nyasaland territory to the north-west of the Lake, and if that should prove to be the case the tendency to ship *via* Beira and Nyasaland will be naturally increased. It may, moreover, be taken for granted that the Nyasaland Railway interests, anxious to attract traffic in order to justify the expenditure on the Lower Zambezi Bridge and the Northern Extension of their railway, will do everything in their power to quote attractive rates for the heavy machinery and other necessities of the goldfield, just as they are already offering to carry export crops at development rates.



So far as can be foreseen the second most important goldfields of Tanganyika will be those to the west and to the north-east of Mwanza, namely the Salagura and Musoma areas. Again it would be unduly optimistic, in our view, to count upon them to provide heavy traffic for the Tanganyika Railways, for, lying near the shores of Lake Victoria, they are more likely to utilise the Kenya-Uganda Railways and the steamers operated by that system. For passenger purposes and for the dispatch to London of their gold winnings the Lupa, Salagura, and Musoma fields will all use Imperial

Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and Leader of the United Party, appealed to his fellow countrymen for a working majority, declaring that if the general election which he had invoked proved inconclusive, he "would chuck it." He outlined a sober and constructive policy, and he denied that when he was in England he had acted or spoken irresponsibly. Last week the electorate gave him an overwhelming vote of confidence by returning twenty-four of his supporters, against five seats held by the Labour Party (with greatly reduced majorities) and a solitary one by the body of malcontents in the old Reform Party. Thus for five years Mr. Huggins is given a free hand; and he has a fairly clean slate whereon to write. Sir Cecil Rodwell, until recently Governor of the Colony, said in London last week: "There is still room for another Rhodes." The great men of this world are never duplicated, but there is room in Rhodesia for a man capable of big vision and of guiding and inspiring his fellow men. Rhodesians have always liked a man who is a man, even if he "treated them rough." Mr. Huggins has a great chance, the magnitude of which may be partly measured by the difficulties in his path. East Africans will wish him well and rejoice in his continuance at the helm, knowing that he has definitely undertaken to lose no opportunity of co-operating with the other British States in Eastern Africa.



We commend attention to the official statement which appears in this issue that the annual cost of maintenance of roads of all classes in Uganda is £18.66 per mile. (The cost of first-class roads is not given, but is obviously much higher.) When recently reporting the road programme of Southern Rhodesia, where a further 1.125 miles of the successful asphalt strips are to be laid down, we mentioned cases in which this method had brought down maintenance costs on first-class roads from £125 5s. to £8 5s. and from £86 to £6 per mile. Climate and soil conditions in Uganda are very different from those prevailing in Southern Rhodesia, but a similar policy would no doubt substantially reduce the present maintenance costs. The same inference can be made elsewhere. Northern Rhodesia looks as if its roads would in three years present a still more unfavourable contrast to those of its sister State than they do at present; while the Kenya Highlands, which in many ways resemble parts of Southern Rhodesia more than any part of East Africa, might certainly emulate the self-governing Colony. Once more we say that East and Central Africa needs a road policy.

## Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow.

Forty-Five Experts on their Special Subjects.

Anonymous: that is the adjective most appropriate to "Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow" (published to-day by *East Africa* at 7s. 6d., or 8s. 6d. post free). If, in common with all other ambitious projects, it fails to achieve absolute perfection, it is due to two causes: that Mr. F. S. Joolson, the compiler and editor of the book, has aimed so high, and that a dead level of achievement was obviously impossible. The inevitable result is that one or two of the contributions, if good in their class, are not in the highest class—and it is a very high class which the book as a whole sets.

The first chapter, entitled "Dark no Longer" and, incidentally, the only anonymous one—sets a tremendous standard. It is obviously written by a writer saturated with Africa, blessed by far-flung experience, and wielding a gilt-edged pen. His introduction of the gerenuk delights and intrigues. Elephant and lion we know, but show us a gerenuk! There is much insight in this contribution.

"The Englishman—and with him is included the lesser species," says the author; and no Scot or Welshman will mind this playful railery—"takes his insular prejudice with him to his new home overseas, but it does not thrive." Once I helped a German off the ice in Switzerland; in thanking me, he said: "But I thought you were English." When I had confirmed the suspicion, he commented: "Impossible: an Englishman would not help a man, and a foreigner, to whom he had not been introduced!" I explained that I came from Africa, and he said: "Ach! That explains it." "Dark no Longer" is written in such a way that it conjures up that twenty-year-old reminiscence.

### Sheer Delight.

Its many vignettes of Africa, often within the compass of a score of words, are a sheer delight. After describing a possible two weeks' tour by air to the wonder-sights of East Africa, we get this:—

"And now I come to think of it, I really do believe that were I the man to be given this holiday, I should use the machine only to take me to my kicking-off place. Let others go careering from one grand spectacle to another! My machine would drop me at some convenient spot within easy reach of my porters, and off I should go, perhaps down the banks of the Senaliki River from Lake Albert to Lake Edward; or to Marsabit and

\*[The editor of "East Africa," being the compiler and editor of the book which is here reviewed, found himself faced with the delicate problem of selecting a reviewer who would be absolutely honest in his criticism or praise. He handed the book to an experienced writer and critic, who has lived long in Eastern Africa, and travelled widely in all the British territories between the Sudan in the north and Southern Rhodesia in the south inclusive, excepting only Somaliland. The reviewer was given complete freedom to deal with "Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow" in any way which it seemed to him to demand; and his opinions are printed exactly as received.]

This explanation is necessitated by the all too kind terms in which the compiler's services are described. The editor's temptation to delete those passages was strong, but as he could not then have claimed that the critic was allowed absolute liberty of expression, it has been resisted. If constructive criticisms of the book are received from readers, they shall certainly be published in these columns.—Ed. "E.A."

thence to probe the mysteries of Lake Rudolf. To get a clear fortnight of such a life would equip me to fight the crowded problems of European cities for a year."

And again:—

"For us who know Africa there is a grander, greater than the Victoria Falls, the great mountains, the lakes. . . . It is to stay with our friends in the country where they have bravely built their homesteads, and have laid out English gardens and lawns; to be shown with obvious pride the latest imported Red Poll bulls and Tamworth pigs; to take a hand in setting out a new plantation of cedar trees, to help in the making of a great dam, to catch trout for breakfast. . . . There is something intangible, built up of incommunicable memories, of golden friendships, of numberless trivialities which make these lands so dear to us."

Presumably the editor of *East Africa* asked me to review this amazing book because I have first-hand acquaintance with all the territories of which it treats, save only British Somaliland. I could write pages, but I have not unlimited space, and so must pick and choose; and my choice will not be everyone's, though I shall do my best to give a clue to the infinite variety and wealth of information between the brown covers of this volume.

### Mr. Amery's Powerful Pen.

We all know Mr. Amery's powerful pen, driven by his great Imperial outlook. In "The Underlying Issues" he gives of his best. It is to be doubted if any other living man could have supplied quite this fare. He quotes from the Joint Committee on Closer Union our "more positive obligation to afford the Natives both time and opportunity to develop to their latent capacities," and, enlarging on this theme, he states unequivocally that "it is a wholly fallacious idea that the development of Africa by the presence of the white man, in any other capacity than that of Government official or missionary, is opposed to Native interests."

This is a virile and constructive chapter, which the ex-Secretary of State concludes by favouring a three-fold division—the Union, a Greater Rhodesia, and an East African Federation (which last, he asserts, is not ruled out by the Mandate for Tanganyika)—but he also dreams of the ultimate achievement of a Dominion of British States—a goal, however remote, worthy to be envisaged by British and South African Statesmen. It is, I think, apposite to remark that in 1910 when he was Acting Colonial Secretary—Lord Milner being on special duty in Egypt—he spoke to me on identical lines, so this is a mature opinion, not an ephemeral ebullition.

Other general articles to which attention may be particularly called include "Imperial Dilemma," by Mr. Gullen Young, who is eloquent and very plain in earnest, but a trifle vague; Mr. Libert Oury's contribution on "Transport Developments in Beira's Hinterland," which has a wider significance than is conveyed in its title; and Mr. Merle Davis's on the important problem of "Native Life in Towns." Captain Keith Caldwell is original and thoughtful in "The Future of Big Game," and Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes writes compellingly on "The Place of the Film."

### A Wonderful Mining Team.

In the specialised departments pride of place must be allotted to mining. What a wonderful team the compiler has got together! Sir Albert Kitson, Dr. E. O. Teale, and Mr. E. J. Wayland. Between them they give an authoritative and complete picture to date of mining in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. There has been nothing to touch this three-fold survey ever printed. The great Rhodesian mining interests are not described in detail, though they are referred to in the territorial articles.

Agriculture and the allied interests are dealt with by equally competent exponents—Sir Ian Macpherson, Colonel G. C. Griffiths, Professor R. S. Troup, Dr. W. Small, Dr. J. D. Tothill, Major C. L. Walsh, and Messrs. H. C. H. Bull, E. W. Bovill, E. Harrison, G. R. Morrison, W. Nowell, and Major F. Finney—while everything else seems included, such as electricity, architecture, education, aviation, air-photographic survey, broadcasting, co-operation, sociological research, trade prospects, tsetse, fishing, an encyclopaedic list.

Territorially—and it is to these sections that many readers may turn first—we are given a perspective to view each geographical division from the Sudan and Somaliland right down to the borders of the Union. In my opinion, the compiler has done right to "star" Mr. Huggins's chapter on Southern Rhodesia. His survey of the Colony is well become a miniature classic; and it will be no surprise to readers of *East Africa* to know that he has the courage of his convictions:—

"There are earnest people," he says, "who believe that the shorter catechism, the multiplication table, and possibly a pair of braces, are the only steps between barbarism and civilisation. Civilisation acquired by such means is a hot-house product, and quickly dies if left to its own devices."

#### Prime Minister and Southern Rhodesia.

The Prime Minister expands his ideas, fearlessly and hopefully, not shirking great issues, such as whether Rhodesia can be called a white man's country, and what is meant by the race problem. The reader is advised to study his actual words: they are arresting, and never dull. Mr. Melland writes with experience of Northern Rhodesia, and is definitely optimistic: there is no mistaking his faith in the land in which he served so long. His forecasts may not please everyone, but, at least, they show vision.

Mr. Contomichalos is wonderfully informative

## African Society Dinner To Leaders of Commerce and Industry.

LEADERS of African commerce and industry were entertained to dinner by the African Society on Monday night at Grosvenor House, Park Lane.

Major-General the Earl of Athlone, President of the Society, who took the chair for the first time since his election to office, paid a warm tribute to his predecessor, the late Earl Buxton; congratulated Sir William Clark, with whom he was in Eton, on his appointment as High Commissioner in South Africa; and said, *inter alia*:—

"Sir Robert Williams was a pioneer in African railway and mining development and work for 20 years in conjunction with Rhodes, with whom he formed the Zambesi Exploring Company and Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. Realising the necessity for communication from Central Africa to the western seaboard, he financed the Benguela Railway."

"Mr. J. H. Batty has been largely responsible for the development of gold mining in West Africa; Mr. D'Arcy Cooper is Chairman of Lever Brothers; Lord Elbank, President of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, was once in the Native Affairs Department of the Transvaal; Colonel J. Colville is Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade; and Mr. Woods Humphrey is managing director of Imperial Airways—which General Smuts now uses for his Saturday-to-Monday visits to this country. (Laughter.) General Herzog will no doubt use that service when he comes next year for our family gathering, the King's jubilee. (Applause.)"

#### Sir Robert Williams's Speech.

Sir Robert Williams said in reply: "I am deeply sensible of the great honour you have conferred upon

about the Sudan in so short a space; this is, indeed, one of the best of the territorial studies, and close up are Sir Richard Rankine's faithful treatment of Zanzibar, and Sir Arthur Lawrance's survey of little-known Somaliland. Uganda is dealt with by Mr. W. Tyson and Mr. W. Robertson respectively; Sir Eric Reid describes Tanganyika; Sir Alfred Sharpe, her first Governor, has been lured to write, as only he can, of Nyasaland; and Mr. Hess is unusually interesting about Portuguese East Africa; of which many are lamentably ignorant. There are forty-five contributors in all, and it is no exaggeration to say that each one can be accepted as an authority on his allotted subject.

#### A Book of Immense Value.

Mr. Joelson himself appears only in the Foreword, which he has modestly kept short—too short—but no one can read this book without appreciating the guiding hand and inspiration that must have come from him. The volume is no hotch-potch; all the contributions fit, and in their proper places, into the general scheme. It is a very real achievement, for it has resulted in a work which must be of immense value to the East African lands to which Mr. Joelson has dedicated his life. No review could honestly omit this tribute.

The illustrations are numerous, and mostly good; the maps, though necessarily small, since none exceeds page size, are up-to-date and have been carefully drawn; there is a wonderfully complete index (an essential in a book of this nature); a useful table of areas, populations and trade statistics, covering ten years, most handy for reference; and a Buyers' and Service Guide which should prove of real value. These finishing touches add enormously to the value of a really great production.

"VIATOR."

Lady Williams and myself by inviting us to this dinner as your guests, and I have to express the great regret of my wife that she is not well enough to be present. I sincerely thank you, Lord Athlone, for the charming way in which you have referred to my presence here this evening and my work in Africa.

"A great part of my early career in that continent was in association with Cecil Rhodes, particularly in extending northwards the sphere of his industrial activities. In these early days there were many sceptics both in South Africa and in this country as to the value of the aims that Rhodes was pursuing, people who since his death have no words of praise sufficiently lavish to extol his enterprise.

"Particularly is this the case with the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, which, when first projected, was frowned upon in many quarters, commercial and official. Only an tireless energy could have overcome his early difficulties and discouragement.

"From the beginning I was a firm believer in the practicability of his scheme, and in 1891, following the satisfactory outcome of my work for him in Kimberley and on the Rand, he requested me to make a tour of inspection in Rhodesia and report on its mining possibilities. His idea was that if payable mineral wealth could be found in those regions, this would bring about the extension of his railway northward, as it had already done at Kimberley. Needless to say, his hopes were amply fulfilled, and in contributing to the development of Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo and Angola, I am only continuing further northward the policy he initiated in the south.

"I am thankful to have lived to see the completion of many of our projects, particularly the completion of vast railway extensions to the north-east and west, and I am hopeful that it will not be long before the Central African railway system will be linked up with that of the Sudan (Hear, hear), and thus bring about the literal fulfilment of Rhodes's Cape-to-Cairo Railway.

"Like Rhodes, I always appreciated that in order to make the main trunk line a commercial success, it must be fed by branches both east and west, and I told him in 1891 that Southern Rhodesia required a railway to Beira

on the east coast; and I walked over that route to satisfy myself as to its possibility and probable cost.

The first important western branch was realized by the completion of the Benguela Railway, built under the concession I obtained from the Portuguese Government. Even in the depressed state of the copper market which now obtains, this line is already playing a great part in the economic development of Angola and the hinterland, particularly the Belgian Congo, and as time goes on it will play a great part in the development of our Central African possessions.

Further north I have for years continued my search for mineral wealth in the Sudan and Uganda with the object of completing the Rhodesia great scheme, and the discovery of the important Kilembe copper mine in the Ruwenzori Mountains, which I visited last March, should again lead to the extension of what will one day be another branch of the main trunk line, and link up that mine with the port of Mombasa. It was while operations were in progress at Kilembe mine that my attention was drawn to the possibilities of Kenya as a gold mining area, and about two and a half years ago I sent out a geologist to report on the prospect.

This report was most favourable, and led me to enter into operations there; after a great deal of work had been done on one or two of the mines I decided to visit Kenya in order to check the assays by large practical crushings before embarking on any extensive development programme. As a result of this visit I have now undertaken a comprehensive scheme of development, and have little hesitation in saying *there is every likelihood that the gold mining industry in that Colony has an important future before it.* (Hear, hear.) Similarly, in Tanganyika Territory there are distinctly encouraging indications that a gold industry will be developed.

These gold mining areas will in turn require their own branch lines. This will entail for the railway construction, together with more work for British workshops, which have already benefited to the extent of many millions of pounds through the efforts of Rhodes and myself. (Applause.)

"I have been working in Africa for more than fifty years, and some of my schemes, such as the Benguela Railway, have now been completed. But there is still much work ahead for the younger generation to carry out, and I hope that they will derive the same great pleasure and satisfaction that my work in Africa has brought me. From the earliest days of my travels there, from the Cape to Cairo, by all methods of transport, from bullock wagon to railway, I have always received the greatest kindness and hospitality from the humblest to the highest, both white and black, and I always leave Africa with regret, and the feeling that I am leaving my heart behind." (Loud applause.)

#### Other Speeches.

Mr. Woods Humphrey said that Imperial Airways, which was carrying on the great conception of Rhodes, was greatly indebted to the Beit Trustees for building aerodromes, runways, and wireless stations. Twenty years ago the Union-Castle Line had run a steamer to South Africa in 14 days to-day the time was 12 days (laughter) compared with 8 days by air. Since Imperial Airways' magnificent fleet could not be scrapped every three years, they could not take immediate advantage of the latest aeronautical developments.

The company was now carrying between 5% and 10% of the total letter mail of its Empire routes, but a much lower percentage for the passengers. In his view they should seek not the highest possible speed, but to make the services of the greatest value to the maximum number of people. Tenpence was too much to pay for a letter to South Africa; that was why only 5% of the mail was sent by air. The company was convinced that the decision to run two services weekly to and from the Cape would be of much greater public utility than an immediate increase in speed.

Colonel Colville said that Southern Rhodesia was holding its own, chiefly through gold exports; that Northern Rhodesia, if hampered by the present price of copper, had a tremendous asset in her copper deposits, and by building a new capital was proving her progressive outlook; that the completion of the Zambezi Bridge would give Nyasaland a new place in the sun; that Zanzibar had maintained her balance of trade; and that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika had managed to increase their favourable trade balances during the past year, and were getting down to the development of their gold resources. Though to develop inter-Imperial trade was essential, it was untrue that that policy implied the ruination of international trade; on the contrary, Great Britain was to-day the best customer of 21 foreign countries, taking from them between 20% and 60% of their total output.

Lord Elibank pleaded for the stabilisation of Empire exchanges and currencies; and Mr. D'Arcy Cooper said that West Africa's main trouble was that of two of her large customers Germany was willing to buy but unwilling to pay, whereas the U.S.A. had imposed duties on African produce which made it practically impossible to sell to the States.

The health of the Chairman was proposed by Sandeman Allen. In reply, the Earl of Athlone said that not having become air-minded, he still preferred his old friend the Union-Castle Line (Applause) to Imperial Airways (Laughter).

#### East Africans Present.

Among those present with East African interests were:—Major Ulick Alexander, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, the Earl of Athlone, Miss Balfour, Mr. H. G. Balfour, Major J. Blake-Taylor, Lady Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Calder, Mr. F. B. Castellani, Sir John Cullcutt, Mr. A. A. Cowan, Major C. H. Dale, Sir Edward and Lady Davson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Foa, Colonel and Mrs. F. B. Follett, Mr. F. D. Fox, Mr. H. R. Fraser, Sir Henry and Lady Galway, Mr. and Mrs. F. Robertson Gibb, Lady Edward Gleichen, Lady Gook-Adams, Colonel H. Greenwood, V.C., Miss Greenwood, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard Horder, Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, Mr. G. E. Woods Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hutchinson, the Earl and Countess of Iddeleigh.

Sir A. Weston Jarvis, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Knaggs, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Mr. W. McHardy, Mr. F. H. Melland, Mrs. Patrick Ness, Mr. R. Nicholson, Colonel C. E. Ponsoby, Fl.-Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Quiney, Capt. H. T. Birch Reynardson, Major W. E. Simey, Mr. L. A. Smart, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Melville Tritton, Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wayland, Mr. E. S. Welch, Sir Robert Williams, Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. J. Wilson-Fox, Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Major J. Wynnter.

## Latest on Locusts.

The two previous surveys by Mr. B. P. Uvarov, Senior Assistant at the Imperial Institute of Entomology, covered respectively the years 1925-31 and 1932. The latest report to be issued by the Economic Advisory Council's Committee on Locust Control deals with the outbreaks in 1933, and is therefore the most up-to-date report available on the subject—though only a few weeks ago an International Locust Congress was held in London, and its proceedings reported in *East Africa*.

The current report can consequently shed no fresh light on the incidence or problems of locusts, but it is nevertheless invaluable, and deserves close study by all interested in the problems concerned with locusts in Africa; and who is not?

One point which has not yet attracted attention is how far, if at all, infestations of locusts may be dependent on cultivation. Locusts can and do feed on bush, but do cultivations attract them particularly, rendering the more densely populated and better cultivated areas particularly susceptible to attack? The query is suggested by the statement that the most immune area is the Kasempa Province of Northern Rhodesia, which is one of the most sparsely populated in the whole of East Central Africa.

Another point is that the investigators, really seem at last to be getting some reliable data on migrations, and that is of immense value. There is also considerable detail about the breeding of locusts to the eleventh and twelfth generations, which is illustrative of the steady work which has been carried out in the past few years.

Mr. Uvarov being as usual extraordinarily economic with words, the report is compressed into a small compass, but it is always readable and clear, as well as concise. Nine admirable maps illustrate the text of a remarkably cheap Stationery Office production (2s.).

## Tanganyika Railway Progress

### Hopes Built on Mining Development.

It is difficult to see how the country can produce enough agricultural produce to make the railway pay. It has not the rich hinterland of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, with its long-haul traffic untapped by competition. It must, therefore, be a hope that mineral deposits will prove really valuable, as the settlements they entail and the general wealth engendered would go far to put the railway on its feet. The railway has not even a large town inland to create traffic.

With these words the General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways sums up his view of the position at the end of 1933, supporting the pessimistic outlook, relieved by hopes from the mines, with figures which are certainly not encouraging. For instance, on the total estimated cost of the system of £10,211,190, the gross revenue gives a return of only 1.75%, while on the total estimated cost to Great Britain (which, of course, inherited expenditures incurred by the Germans) of £5,317,149, the return is 3.36%. Debt charges have been steadily mounting, and in 1933 amounted to the serious total of £201,399.

The difficulties of the Tanganyika Railways have been greatly aggravated by the loss of traffic to and from the Belgian Congo, which, prior to the slump in copper and the opening of the Benguela Railway, promised to be a rich hinterland for the Tanganyika Central Railway. Reduced rates on selected imported articles for the Congo were introduced halfway through the year in an endeavour to increase this traffic, but seven months later the position had not materially altered. The tonnage carried in 1933 was 120,335 tons below that of the peak year 1930-31, the receipts showing a decrease of £284,264—or almost exactly equivalent to the current debt charges.

### Seeking Belgian Traffic.

In an endeavour to counter such a situation the General Manager visited the north end of Lake Tanganyika and, in the presence of the Governor of Ruanda-Urundi, interviewed the Usimbara Chamber of Commerce, while in the Kivu region he met the Belgian Commissioner, the Coffee Planters' Association and the local commercial community. Although no increase in revenue has resulted from those interviews, it is recorded that traffic which might otherwise have been lost has been retained, and Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell has little doubt that traffic from those regions will return to the Dar es Salaam route when conditions become normal, though of copper tonnage from the Congo he has little present or future hope.

Local tonnage has also fallen by 65,000 tons; and it is that, apparently, which makes him so pessimistic as to the future.

On road traffic competition the General Manager holds decided views:—

"I will reiterate the remarks contained in my report for the period April to December, 1932, with the addition that it is now proposed to introduce legislation entirely preventing carriage of goods for profit between points which compete with the railways. The class of road transport which it is desired not only to control but to eliminate is the motor transport which is able to select high valued goods which should normally pass over the railway system and contribute to revenue as an offset to the low export rates in force as part of the economic structure of the Territory.

The average receipt earned by the railway is about 2d. per ton mile, but road transport can only operate profitably at 6d. to 10d. per ton mile and cannot replace or assist the railway in the conveyance of bulk low-rated exports. It is inequitable, therefore, that motor transport

should share the revenue to be derived from imports if it does not share the burden of carrying the exports which create the imports.

The objections to the existing legislation are:—

(a) A licence may not be refused by the Road Transport Control Board solely on the ground that existing road facilities between the places proposed to be served are adequate to carry merchandise.

(b) The profit made (if any) is for the benefit of a few individuals at the expense of the community, as the lower cost of transport is rarely passed on to the consumer.

The only good reason for the parallel roads in question to operate between towns on a Government railway serving the interests of the community as a whole, but this one reason is barred in the legislation. The Ordinance as it stands affords inadequate protection to the Railway.

The Railway Administration could supply a solution by increasing export and low class rates and reducing import rates, but it is considered that the results would be injurious to the trade of the country.

In the interests of the transport of merchandise by road between scheduled points, such points to be regulated from time to time by the Governor-in-Council with the advice of the Railway Advisory Council.

Editorial reference to this report is made under Matters of Moment.

## Roads in Uganda.

ACCORDING to the Colonial Office Report on Uganda, from which we quoted last week, there are now 1,024 miles of first-class road for four-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres up to 7 tons, or six-wheeled vehicles on pneumatic tyres up to 9 tons. There are also 574 miles of second-class roads, and 284 of third-class. The average cost of maintenance is £1.96 per-mile. In addition there are 5,260 miles of road built and maintained by the Native Administrations, such thoroughfares carrying a gross load of 2½ tons on pneumatic tyres.

It is possible to travel by motor omnibus from Kampala to most of the principal towns in the country. These omnibuses are almost entirely owned by Asiatics and Natives, and exist primarily for their convenience, although also carrying on a parcels carrying trade. The average charge is 5 cents a mile.

Editorial reference to the maintenance of these roads appears as a Matter of Moment.

## The Lupa Goldfield.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. LLEWELLYN, C.B.E., will this afternoon address the East African Group in London at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1, on "The Lupa Goldfield." Tea will be served from 3.45 p.m. and the address begin at 4.15 o'clock. All interested in East Africa, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend.

### Okapi Captured Alive.

Native game hunters in the Belgian Congo are reported to have succeeded in capturing alive a male adult okapi.

### The Death Penalty.

Two measures to be submitted to the Legislative Council of Nyasaaland are the Sentence of Death (Expectant Mothers) Bill and the Infanticide Bill. By the latter the court is empowered in certain cases to find the accused guilty of manslaughter or guilty but insane; the former vests the power to commute in the trial court instead of in the Governor.

### Accommodating the Sambaru.

As an alternative to the recommendation of the Morris Carter Commission that the Sambaru tribe should be allowed to remain in the Leroki Plateau, Mr. E. H. Wright, one of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, has suggested that they should be removed to an area of about 100 square miles in the North-Nyeri-Isiolo district. This alternative proposal was first made, he says, by Mr. R. W. Hemstedt, a member of the Commission, when he was a Provincial Commissioner.

## Outsides in Crocodiles.

### Experts Discuss the Question.

SIR JOHN WARDLAW-MILNE, K.B.E., M.P., when recently addressing the East African Group in London, declared that at the Murchison Falls "there were crocodiles 38 to 40 ft. long."

That statement, of course, struck us as extraordinary, and in the endeavour to establish what may be regarded as an outside in African crocodiles, we invited the opinions of some of the best authorities in this country. We can now quote the following replies:—

Sir Alfred Sharpe: "There never was such a thing as a 40 ft. croc. M.P.'s on personally conducted tours to Central Africa sometimes may fancy tales told them by settlers with a sense of humour. I should look on 20 ft. as a good outside for a croc."

Sir William Gowers: "I have seen a vast number of crocodiles, on all the big rivers of Africa, but I have not shot many and have measured very few. I don't think I have ever shot one more than 15 ft. I have often seen bigger ones, but I doubt whether I have ever seen one over 20 ft."

"The crocodiles between Lake Albert and the Murchison Falls—undisturbed for many years and very well fed—are certainly very big, but what always impressed me most was their girth of body and their height from the ground when walking. Perhaps for this reason one may underestimate their length; nevertheless, I should not like to see that any crocodiles I have seen on this stretch of river would measure 20 ft. If you divide Sir John Wardlaw-Milne's figure by two, you still get an exceptionally long crocodile—for Africa at any rate."

#### 26 ft. Croc. Recorded.

Captain Keith Caldwell, first Game Warden of Uganda, thinks that—

"a croc. of even 30 ft. comes in the same category as an 11 ft. Vice-regal tiger! No one can state accurately the length of a live croc. The only way to measure a beast is after it is dead and between pegs. I once killed a croc. just under 16 ft. and thought this a very large one, but I have definite knowledge of one of 18 ft., and have heard of one killed in Lake Kioga of over 20 ft. I will credit the 38 ft. croc. when I see it, and the 40 ft. croc. never!"

Mr. J. B. Burlace, managing director of Messrs. Rowland Ward, Ltd., is not impressed with the news of forty-footers, recalling Selous's mention of "a large 13 ft. specimen" and that Mr. A. Blayney Percival considered a 15 ft. specimen large. The biggest crocodiles from East Africa of which his company has knowledge were recorded by Mr. C. W. Hobley as varying from 21 to 26 ft.

Mr. H. W. Parks, of the British Museum (Natural History), writes that the largest Nile crocodile that seems to have been recorded in the literature is about 19 ft. 6 in.

"So far as I know, no work has been done on differences in size in different parts of Africa, though I believe there is some relation between size and the conditions under which the animal lives, notably, the size of the stream it inhabits. In the larger rivers of Uganda with an ample food supply there seems to be no reason why crocodiles of 16 ft. or more should not occur."

Dr. Burgess Barnett, Curator of Reptiles at the Zoological Gardens of London, can find in the records of the Society no definite data of crocodiles on the mainland of Africa exceeding 15 ft. "though that is not to say that stories of specimens twice that length are to be disbelieved." He reminds us that the catalogue of the British Museum credits the Robust Crocodile of the Interior of Madagascar with reaching 10 metres.

#### 25 ft. Croc. a Very Large One.

Mr. Denis Lyell, whose "Wild Life in Central Africa" contains some notes on the length of crocs., and who initiated correspondence on the

subject in *The Field* some years ago, is convinced that the African crocodile seldom reaches 25 ft., but believes he once hit on the Zambezi a giant specimen of about that length.

In the course of the correspondence above named Dr. G. A. Boulenger wrote that Dr. John Murray in his "Reptiles of Egypt," concluded that there was no record of the actual measurements of any Nile crocodile over 17 ft., while Mr. F. Lydekker pointed out that although the Indian crocodile often attains a length of from 15 to 20 ft., and may sometimes reach 30 ft., there is no evidence that the African crocodile grows to anything approaching such dimensions. Indeed, at a time when the British Museum possessed a skull of *C. porosus* which was stated by the donor to have belonged to a reptile measuring 33 ft., the largest specimen in the Museum of a Nile crocodile was just under 15 ft.

In his letter to *East Africa* Mr. Lyell says: "In certain states of the light in Africa, always where there has been a heavy mist, creatures may look twice as large as they really are: I have seen a warthog appear as big as a bull buffalo, and a stork like an oversize ostrich. I would certainly credit a croc. reaching 25 ft. if the measurement were authenticated by trustworthy and experienced men, but for anyone to state that he saw crocs. (plural) running to 38 or 40 ft. is absurd and simply guesswork. Doubtless the largest crocodiles in Africa are found in the Nile, and I believe the Murchison Falls to be a favourite haunt of these saurians."

#### "Zambesia's" Experience.

"Zambesia," a big-game shot of great experience, writes:—

"The largest dead crocodile I have ever seen measured a few inches over 16 ft. in length, with a girth of exactly 6 ft. round its thickest part. This reptile was killed in most unorthodox manner."

I was hunting on the Zambezi side of the Gorongosa Mountains, P.E.A., at the time with Gorongosa Natives as carriers, who often regaled me with stories about this particular brute. It had swallowed whole families, they said. I told them that I would try to shoot the monster if they would guide me to its habitat. None would volunteer, however, such was their dread of it.

Eventually I persuaded an old Native not in my employ to take me to its home, a very small but deep waterhole, situated in the centre of a large *Zambesia*. It had enough, the beast was there, when we arrived. It had been sunning itself at the edge of the pool, but slithered into its element before I could get in a shot.

That evening I went over and told a prospecting friend named Elkington, who was sinking a prospecting shaft about two miles from my camp, that I had seen the monster, for he too had heard stories about this reptile. Elkington was interested and proposed that we go very early the next morning and endeavour to shoot it, and if we were successful, try to blow it up with dynamite. The following morning all we saw of the reptile was a momentary glimpse of its eye knobs and the ridge of its spine an inch or two above the surface of the water; then it quickly submerged.

My friend then prepared a charge of about 10 lb. of dynamite, fixed a large stone to it as a sinker, and the fuse, and heaved it into the centre of the pool. A few seconds later there was a muffled boom, followed by a upheaval of mud and water, like a miniature Vesuvius in eruption. Four hours later the croc. was floating on the surface, belly up, and dead as a doornail. When we manoeuvred it to the edge of the water, Elkington measured it with his steel tape.

"The average length of the many crocs I have shot would be about 12 ft. I know nothing about live ones. Measuring live crocodiles is a form of sport that never appealed to me."

Having been told that there was a big crocodile in the Castle Museum, Norwich, we wrote Mr. Frank Leney, the Curator, for particulars. He has kindly replied that the exceptionally large beast was killed in Borneo in 1827, and was stated by the Dutch Resident, De Groot, to measure nearly 30 ft. The overall length of the skull (which is all that the Museum possess) is 32 inches, the greatest width 17 in., the greatest depth 10 in., and Mr. Leney suggests that 16 ft. would be a truer estimate of the length of the animal.

Would any reader of *East Africa* with the opportunity care to make careful observations at the Murchison Falls and give others the benefit of his conclusions?



## Mr. Thesiger's Great Journey

### Young Explorer Addresses R.G.S.

ON the return of Mr. Wilfred Thesiger from his six months' journey in the Aussa Sultanate of Danakil, Ethiopia, during which he traced the whole course of the Hawash River, *East Africa* outlined what was obviously one of the most notable of recent explorations. On Monday evening the young explorer enthralled the Royal Geographical Society with a more detailed account. But as these columns have already summarised the geographical results, that part of his address is omitted from the present report.

Part of the ground had been covered once before, by Mr. Nesbitt in 1928, but a large proportion of the route had never previously been trodden by a white man, and Mr. Thesiger's restrained account made it clear that he owed his success primarily to the dogged perseverance with which he pursued his purpose, undeterred by obstacles, and even, on one occasion, by frustration and retreat. This was an even greater achievement than the remarkable skill displayed in bringing the journey itself to a successful conclusion.

In one particular he fills in the most obvious gap in Mr. Nesbitt's story. Mr. Nesbitt was no zoologist; Mr. Thesiger's secondary objective was zoology—he collected 880 specimens of birds, comprising 187 varieties—and in his paper he gave clear details of the interesting fauna of this unknown land. His anthropology also appeared to be the result of careful investigation, and the following extracts from the lecture will show the interesting nature of his researches. He calls the country Danakil, and the people Danakili, divided into two main, and warring, groups: the Asaeimara and the Aadaeimara.

#### Human Trophies.

"The great ambition of every Danakili is to collect more (human) trophies than his neighbour, and they invariably celebrate the dead and dying, and most usually their prisoners. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance attached by them to this custom, and many raids are undertaken solely with the object of collecting trophies. For a man's standing in the tribe depends on the number of his trophies, and ten will give him the right to wear a coveted iron bracelet, and an elaborate system of decorations displays his prowess to his contemporaries, and a line of stones upright before his memorial hands down his fame to posterity. . . . There is an incorrect belief that a Danakili may not marry until he has killed, but no woman other than his wife would submit to his embraces. 'You are a woman, and I am a woman, so why do you come to me?' she is reputed to exclaim."

The lecturer gave the following description of an oracle dance, or the dance of the *jeniti*:

"I saw this dance on three occasions, once by the light of the moon when the *jeniti* was a woman, and the scene was most impressive. Unlike the Somalis, the Danakili have but few dances, and these are generally a monotonous drumming and hand-clapping with very little movement. In the dance of the *jeniti* the men form a close circle, shoulder to shoulder. They chant and clap their hands, summoning the *jeniti* who is seated close by. At last the *jeniti* joins them, entering the circle, where he stands on a sheepskin or pile of grass covered with a *shamma*. The dancers bend *niwa* and move forward, but they never move their feet, while the clapping and the chanting grows faster and faster.

"Suddenly the *jeniti* prophesies and the dancers straighten up and listen, chanting back each time the words he has just spoken to the refrain 'Asaeimara.' Sometimes one of them will ask a question, and the *jeniti* is eagerly awaited, for they have implicit faith in the *jeniti*. Curiously enough, the *jeniti* have not utilised their powers to assume any special position in the tribe. They remain ordinary men and women possessed of the alleged gift of foreseeing the future."

"In Danakil," we were told, "the dollar is almost valueless, and I was interested to find that the Sultan (of Aussa) is far from anxious that its use should become more widespread, believing that this would weaken his

hold over the tribesmen." The lecturer had stressed the point that the Aussa Sultanate—a full-blooded, or despotic, autocracy—as the only part of Danakil which can boast of law and order, and, as it has so often been stated that the introduction of money has been one of the most revolutionary acts of our European incursion into Africa, this struck the present writer as a particularly instructive comment.

In conclusion, he recorded that, like most of the travellers, Mr. Thesiger learnt to love his long-suffering camels, and, when he and his expedition were nearly killed by drought and starvation, he felt most for them. The ordinary African traveller can hardly picture the heat in such latitudes at three hundred feet *below* sea-level.

"Throughout the valley's course there was a succession of hot springs, but the water, though crystal clear, was flat and brackish. We had the great good fortune to find two mimosa bushes in full leaf, and this scanty feed saved sufficient of my camels to enable us to reach Tanjura, but fourteen died of starvation before we reached the sea. It was heart-breaking, for I knew them all so well: little Farur, Elmi, Hawiya, and the great-hearted Negadras."

Little wonder that the members of the Royal Geographical Society acclaimed this young explorer, who, in his twenties, faced all these hazards in a cruel and hostile land "where nothing could shelter us from the scorching wind, which drove before it a stinging cloud of sand."

## East African War Graves.

GENERAL SMUTS, who introduced the special Armistice Day programme, broadcast by the B.B.C. from all stations on Sunday evening,

"I have in my mind a picture of a rude War graveyard somewhere in East Africa, such a place as so many of you can still remember in Flanders or on Gallipoli. To me, remembering as I do its bareness and the desolation in which it stood, the quiet cemetery which has taken its place is a miracle of devoted craftsmanship, a perfect craftsmanship, a perfect garden of remembrance. In it and in many hundreds like it in all the countries of the earth rest the mortal remains of men who came not only from these islands but from all the Dominions overseas—from India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, and the remotest Colonies—witnesses that our common idealism and our common love of liberty form the strong cords which still bind the nations of the Commonwealth together."

"The ideal for which they died has been put into our sacred trust, to carry out and see through to eventual victory. Opinions may differ as to how that ideal could best be expressed. But I think we come nearest to their simple faith if we say that they fought for freedom, for a world of free men, for a world which would not be dominated by alien force and compulsions. Their duty to their country was to resist this alien world which threatened to overwhelm the world of ordered liberty into which they had been born. It was then called Prussianism. To-day it is called by several other names. But the thing remains the same."

## A Tropical Noon-Tide.

The early morning mists have long since fled  
And brazen skies proclaim the noontide hour;  
The cornfields on the plains and forests deep  
Are sleeping 'neath the shimmering atmosphere.  
A black-skinned traveller with heavy load  
Espies ahead a tiny glistening lake,  
He senses cooling waters on his limbs,  
A song arises in his parched throat.

Oh cruel treachery of burning sand!  
Sweet hope is dead—and, like the listless dogs  
And panting hens stretched sideways in the dust,  
He seeks a shelter from the pitiless sun.  
No moving thing is seen in field or kraal  
But mocking surage, quiv'ring heat and glare.

F. M. COLE.

## Some Statements Worth Noting.

"The sundowner is synonymous with the two jolliest hours in the twenty-four."—From *"Sport and Travel in East Africa."*

"When people say that they don't believe in missions, I always say: 'Read the history of the Church in Uganda.'"—*The Rev. Dr. J. Morgan, speaking in Hastings.*

"Here in England there is, if not as good, at least very nearly as good a chance as we have in Kenya of finding the remains of the most ancient man."—*Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, in a recent broadcast talk.*

"It should be some consolation to the population of tropical Africa that there are no more pest species in the continent which are expected to swarm."—*Mr. B. P. Uvarov, in the Report of the Committee on Locust Control, 1933.*

"Most of the agitation against mining in the Native Reserves has been caused by politically-minded persons, and mainly by those who have little connexion with, or real experience of, the real state of affairs."—*From the Kenya Mining and Geological Report.*

"The African has the idea that education means the acquisition of the three R's and the mastery of a typewriter, so that he can wear a white suit and pass his time in semi-ease in a Government office."—*Mr. J. Smith, formerly Secretary for Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia.*

"Balfour said that the whole field (of Cabinet appointments) was open to me. I again said I should prefer the Colonies—in the hope of furthering closer union between them and the United Kingdom."—*The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, from his Life, by J. L. Garvin.*

"The Native-owned pigs in the Fort Jameson district are long-legged, multi-coloured, narrow-bodied animals, and are built for speed rather than for meat or lard production. They are most powerful runners."—*From the Annual Veterinary Report for Northern Rhodesia for 1933.*

"If it be true that girls are sometimes given in marriage without their wishes being consulted in the matter, it is also true that many a young man is provided with a wife without his wishes being consulted either."—*Archdeacon W. E. Owen, of Kavirondo, writing to the Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society.*

"Your pioneer is intolerant of restraint or cautionary delay. He has the sporting rather than the business instinct, and prefers to gamble for his chance of success. Science may later have its say, though in our present unregulated state the foundation of a profitable farm or plantation is more usually the sunken capital of previous owners."—*The Director of Amami in his Annual Report for 1933-34.*

"The policy of opening up our African territories to productive development by the creation of an effective system of railways was one of the first matters to which I had to address myself when I was in charge of the Colonial Office. In 1926 I secured a guaranteed loan from Parliament for £10,000,000 for that purpose. This made it possible to take up the often discussed project of affording Nyasaland railway access to the sea."—*The Rt. Hon. J. S. Amery, M.P., in a broadcast talk.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

## WHO'S WHO

227—Mr. Marthinus Christiaan Petrus Mostert.



Copyright "East Africa."

Many East Africans bear ready testimony to the flying ability of Mr. M. C. P. Mostert, now manager of Wilson Airways, Ltd., the first local air transport company to be established in East Africa, the service of which he joined in 1930 as a pilot, soon becoming chief pilot. He has many fine flights to his credit, including what, at the time it was made, was a record for the journey from Cairo to Nairobi in under two days, and another from Nairobi to Johannesburg in thirty hours. For years he could claim to be the only pilot who had flown across Central Africa, either solo or with a passenger, from East to West: it was in 1931 that, with Mrs. Wilson as a passenger, he flew from Zanzibar to Dakar—a very noteworthy feat on account of the fact that for many hours at a time the machine was crossing the heaviest type of forest in which no landing grounds existed.

Born at Malmesbury, in the Western Province of South Africa, Mr. Mostert was educated at the University of South Africa, joined the South African Air Force as a cadet in 1925, was commissioned in the following year, and four years later resigned to go to Kenya. He is an ardent sportsman, being a particularly keen player of golf, tennis and squash rackets.

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## East Africa in the House.

### Public Security in Kenya.

NUMEROUS questions on criminal offences in Kenya were put in the House of Commons last week to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To Sir Alfred Knox, who inquired whether attempted criminal assault on white women by Natives in Kenya had increased during the last twelve months, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that there had been one case of rape, five of indecent assault, and four other assaults. The Governor reported that those crimes were not increasing. Asked if he was satisfied that the sentences given in these cases were sufficient, the Secretary of State stated that it would be improper for him to comment on sentences given by a court.

Replying to Lord Scone, the Minister said that the statistics of the crimes committed against Europeans by Natives in Kenya during the present year showed that there had been one murder, fourteen cases of criminal assault, and seven of common assault. With one single exception no criminal concerned in these offences had escaped detection and apprehension.

Sir George Fox asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware that, prior to the recent outbreak of planned armed robberies and other outrages by the young Lumbwa, fomented by the witch-doctors, warning was given to the Administration of Kenya that such outbreaks were likely to occur, but that no attention was paid to the warnings? The Minister replied that the Kenya Government took all practicable measures to deal with the situation. The outbreak of lawlessness was due to the activities of the *labions*, and an Ordinance had been passed empowering the Government to take the drastic step of departing, those people and their families to an appropriate district remote from the tribal area as a measure for which the Lumbwa tribe themselves petitioned. Lord Scone asked whether, in fact, these ruffians have been removed to a safe distance? Sir Philip replied that they had not yet been removed, but would be.

### Public Executions Proposed and Decried.

On the subject of the death sentences passed on seven Lumbwa for the murder of Mr. Semini, Lord Scone asked if the sentences had been carried out, and, if not, when the executions would take place. Sir Philip replied that appeals had been lodged and were awaiting hearing.

Sir George Fox asked if the Colonial Secretary would consult with the Governor of Kenya as to the desirability of executing the criminals in public, with a view to impressing upon the Native population the serious nature of the crime, and whether, in this connexion, his attention had been called to the existing practice in India, and in particular to the public execution on August 6 at Shahadkot of two dacoits who had previously terrorised the Largana district of Sind. The Secretary of State revealed that if the sentences were upheld on appeal and the law took its course, the Governor proposed to follow the recommendation of the recent Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in East Africa and arrange for representatives of the community to which the condemned men belonged to see them before and after execution, in order that the fact that the death sentences had been carried out might be generally known.

Sir George Fox said that many white settlers in the Colony would like to see a public execution. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he was "honestly very sorry that that question had been put." It had been the consistent policy in the Colonial Empire for some time past not to have public executions.

Captain Guest referred to the "rave" dissatisfaction among Kenya settlers, many of whom were not now prepared to leave their homes and wives. Sir Philip suggested that his answers showed that the Kenya Government was paying the very closest attention to this matter. The Colonial Office was keeping very careful watch on the situation.

### Somaliland and the Seychelles.

Mr. Lunn asked whether the Secretary of State had ascertained whether the right of appeal against the District Commissioners' Courts in cases of sentence of death existed in Somaliland. He was told that a District Officer could try offences punishable with death only if specially empowered by the Commissioner to do so in the absence from the Protectorate of either the Commissioner or the Secretary of State. He was also told that the Commissioner was empowered to hold the Protectorate Court. In such cases a right of appeal lay to the Protectorate Court.

Asked by Mr. Lunn whether he would send a Commission of Inquiry to Somaliland to take evidence from Somali witnesses in regard to grievances concerning

the administration of justice and other questions, Sir Philip suggested that the question evidently referred to a number of memorials submitted by a certain Haji Farah Omar. He had examined them, and was satisfied that they were either untrue or much distorted and exaggerated. He (Sir Philip) had received other memorials from the responsible leaders of many of the tribes in Somaliland, who, upon learning of the action of Haji Farah, had hastened to assure H.M. Government of their confidence in the methods of the present Administration, and to repudiate Haji Farah's claim to speak on behalf of the inhabitants.

"In view of the fact that the expenditure on education in British Somaliland, which numbered 350,000 persons, was £500 per annum, would the Colonial Secretary take steps to increase the educational facilities?" asked Mr. Lunn. The reply was that the financial position at present precluded increased expenditure on education, but the Commissioner had under consideration schemes for the extension of educational facilities to be introduced as soon as the financial situation permitted. Somaliland was at present in receipt of a very large grant-in-aid from this country.

Captain Arthur Evans, who asked whether the recommendations on the financial and trading conditions in the Seychelles Islands received from the Governor had yet been considered, was told that since he took up this appointment last March the Governor had initiated a programme of retrenchment, as a result of which it was hoped to balance the budget for 1935 with a small surplus. The Governor had also submitted several applications for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund with the object of fostering economic development in the Colony; four of these applications had been approved, and the fifth was under consideration. Between £4,000 and £5,000 had been voted by the Fund.

### Morris Carter Commission.

Mr. D. Grenfell asked whether the Secretary of State had considered correspondence from the Kikuyu Central Association requesting that approval of the report of the Kenya Land Commission be suspended pending an appeal by representatives of the Kikuyu on the subject of the transfer of Native lands, and whether he would consider in particular the grievances submitted by the Kikuyu Central Association, the Loyal Kikuyu Patriots, and the Progressive Kikuyu Party in their memorandum of October 1933. Sir Philip replied that certain communications had been sent direct to him, but that representations from local bodies must be made in the prescribed way through the Governor, who in forwarding them would express his views thereon.

The object of setting up the Land Commission as recommended by the Joint Select Committee was to have an authoritative and judicial inquiry into the whole of the claims, legal, equitable, historical and economic, in regard to Native land. He thought that everyone who had read the report of the Land Commission would agree that Sir Morris Carter and his colleagues had conducted the inquiry with the greatest thoroughness and fairness. He was sure the House would appreciate that it would be impossible to reopen particular findings in regard to particular claims without throwing open the whole of the Commission's recommendations in regard to a mass of claims—recommendations which entailed very large additions to the Reserves.

Replying to Mr. Lunn, who inquired about the £50,000 which Government had decided to allot for carrying out the Morris Carter Commission's recommendations with reference to compensation for members of the Carrier Corps, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister stated: "The Hon. Member will recollect that the Commission did not recommend the award of any compensation, but that this sum which was in dispute between the Government of Kenya and H.M. Government, should be paid to Kenya and used to assist in carrying out the Commission's various proposals for the development of Native lands. In the summary of conclusions issued by H.M. Government, and printed as a White Paper, it was stated clearly that the question of this liability had been earnestly challenged but that H.M. Government had decided to ask Parliament to make an *ex gratia* grant of £50,000 to the Government of Kenya. The total cost of carrying out the Commission's recommendations is impossible to estimate at present, but it will undoubtedly be in excess of £50,000, and there can, therefore, be no surplus available for any purpose."

### Zanzibar Currency.

Replying to Colonel Sandeman Allen, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that the future of the currency in Zanzibar had been under discussion for some time, and the adoption of East African currency had been considered with other alternatives. No decision to introduce East African currency had yet been reached, however, and he was unable to say when a decision would be made.

## Economy Demanded in Kenya

### Progressive Movement Started.

MESSRS. A. DAVIS, H. F. BARGMAN, and E. E. BISS are the signatories of a circular letter issued in Kenya under the heading "A Progressive Movement." They write:

"Having regard to the critical state of Kenya's finances, pressing hardly as it does on European, Indian, and African alike, and affecting the State and each individual in it; having regard to the reasoned and written replies from many responsible men in the community to a memorandum issued by Mr. A. Davis; having received the tacit approval of prominent Elected Members of the Legislative Council; and believing that the limits of sound taxation have been passed; the temporary organisers have decided to canvass the country in support of a progressive movement.

- "The immediate objects of the movement are—
- (a) to reduce radically the public Budget expenditure;
  - (b) to advance a policy of 'Recovery' by reducing the existing inflated values which have no basis in reality;
  - (c) to provide a propulsive force behind our elected representatives towards taking action in 'putting our house in order,' as other countries and Dominions have done;
  - (d) to frame an ideal Budget suited to the economic conditions prevailing in the Colony, as a constructive suggestion, and petition the Home Government for its adoption;
  - (e) to hold an early meeting for the formal election of an executive committee.
- "Further objects of the movement are—
- (a) to obtain and secure a fuller local control of the Colony's expenditure, in contrast with the present dictation from overseas, and the appointment there of officials on terms out of relation to the country's capacity to pay;
  - (b) to convene public meetings from time to time in the principal economic centres of Kenya;
  - (c) to make sure that only staunch progressive candidates shall be elected for the constituencies in the future, and, if necessary, to demand the

resignation of any Elected Members who may exhibit weakness in pressing the public cause;

- (d) to consider the enlargement or other amendment of the plan of campaign herein outlined, subject to the maintenance of the essential objects expressed.

"(4) All services on behalf of the movement will be honorary, except those necessary for clerical and administrative purposes."

## Education in Africa.

PROBLEMS of the education of white and black races in Africa, and also of Indians, were discussed last week by the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society, which Mr. G. T. Hankin addressed on the New Era Conference which he had recently attended in South Africa. The discussion embraced the influence of education on racial problems.

Rivers-Smith, formerly Director of Education in Tanganyika, said that the recent innovation whereby teams of debaters from European and Native institutions in South Africa visited each other and exchanged views on a friendly basis signified that the back of the racial problem had been broken. It meant that a way out was for the first time being made possible.

Mr. Hankin considered some educational problems universal, unbounded by colour, race or creed: he referred to the money problem, that of the town and the country child, the problem of examinations, and that of how far bureaucracy crushed the life out of education. He envisaged enormous possibilities for broadcasting in schools, especially in isolated village schools, and said that this was to be started in South Africa in January—at first only in English and Afrikaans, not in any Bantu tongue. The presentation of films, unfortunately, presented greater difficulties.



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## Latest Mining News.

### Nyanza Goldfields Puzzle Auditors.

THE report subject to which Messrs. Dunn, Hony and Cowie, the auditors of the Company, have signed the balance sheet to April 30 last of Nyanza Goldfields, Ltd., is the most astonishing document of the kind which we have ever read; and it would certainly have resulted in a heavy depreciation of the shares but for the fact that the directors are able to report "that the gloomy position envisaged by the accounts no longer exists." The reason is that original shareholders have voluntarily surrendered some 60,000 fully-paid 5s. shares (out of a total of 132,408 Ordinary shares issued), and that about one-third of the surrendered scrip has been sold at prices varying from 1s. 6d. to 4s.—at which latter figure they now stand, primarily on the expectation that one at least of the company's properties, now under option to a London group, will be sold at a very satisfactory price.

The loss for the year is £11,404, out of a total issued capital in Ordinary and 10% Cumulative Preference shares of £35,135. The Forest Reef, which was purchased for £6,050, has been abandoned, but three further blocks of claims are said to be under prospecting with very promising results. During the last ten weeks the mill has been fully supplied with contracts on a basis which covers the prospecting costs on the various groups of claims.

The way in which the company's business has been conducted from the start is apparently a puzzle to the auditors, who say that the three agreements which the company was incorporated to adopt do not identify the assets taken over from the vendors; that inspection of the claim certificates shows that some are not in the name of the company; that a list certified by a director of all the company's properties does not enable them "to establish any link with what appears under 'claims' in the balance sheet"; that no agreement has been produced to show that the company is entitled to a share on "Arnold's" claims in consideration of expenditure thereon, as is said to be the case; that inventories or valuations of assets in the field are not forthcoming to verify their value or existence; that certain assets have not been insured, although such action was required by the debenture deed and a hire purchase agreement; and that the directors contravened both the Companies Ordinance and the company's own Articles of Association by proceeding to a first allotment of shares payable in cash before the minimum of seven shares had been subscribed for on a cash footing.

Then, under the heading of "liabilities," appears this strange passage:

"A copy of the debenture deed dated August 8, 1933, which has been produced to us states that it is a single debenture for 30,000s. in favour of F. C. G. Stratton as the registered holder. Furthermore, it provides that interest of 10% per annum is payable on this sum half-yearly. The figure shown for the debenture in the balance sheet is 23,450s., which represents the total amount received by your company through the registered debenture holder. Interest unpaid has been calculated on increasing amounts up to 23,450s. from August 4, 1933, to April 30, 1934.

"Clause 2 of the conditions governing the debenture provides that in further consideration of the advance to the company by F. C. G. Stratton of the sum of 30,000s. the company shall allot 10% Cumulative Preference shares to him up to his convenience to the nominal value of 30,000s. credited as fully paid up. We have inspected an agreement also dated August 8, 1933, but subsequent and supplemental to the debenture deed, between the company and F. C. G. Stratton for the allotment of 4,520 Preference shares, under authority of the foregoing paragraph. A further 120 Preference shares were allotted at a director's meeting on April 10, 1934, but the agreement in support of this allotment is not dated May 15, 1934. The total number of shares, therefore allotted in this respect is 4,640 at a nominal value of 23,450s. and these have been included in the total of 8,150 issued Preference shares shown in the balance sheet.

"In the event of the balance or part of the balance of 310 Preference shares being issued after April 30, 1934, in accordance with the above-mentioned clause of the debenture to make up a total nominal value of 30,000s. or less, it appears that there would be a contingent

liability at the date of the balance sheet in respect of the value of such shares to be issued."

The auditor's statement—which is at least three times as long as the report of the directors to their shareholders!—concludes with the time-honoured assurance, which in this case seems decidedly ironical, that "subject to the foregoing, we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and in our opinion the balance sheet as April 30, 1934, as signed by us, is a true and correct view of the company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown in the books of the company."

The first ordinary general meeting was to have been held in Nairobi on October 31, when we trust that the board will have been pressed to explain these strange assertions of the auditors, and especially the reason for the extraordinary terms on which the debenture was provided by Mr. Stratton.

According to the notice convening the meeting, "the whole of the board retire from office, but offer themselves for re-election." Except Mr. D. B. Goyder and Mr. C. B. Nicholas, who sign the report, the directors modestly refrain from naming themselves.

### Eldoret Mining Syndicate.

At a special general meeting of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate held in Eldoret resolutions have been passed authorising (a) an increase of the company's capital to £400,000 in 5s. shares, and (b) the issue of bonus shares of five for every one held, thereby increasing the issued capital to just over £150,000. Thanks were expressed by Colonel East-King to Mr. T. J. O'Shea and Mr. W. E. Tyson for their invaluable work in London, the net result of which was that the company now found itself in the position of not only being able to pay a substantial dividend, but also to issue a bonus to existing shareholders. It was announced that the company had secured the whole-time services of Mr. O'Shea as managing director, while Mr. Tyson had accepted the London representation of the company.

### Kenya Development, Ltd.

We frequently receive inquiries with regard to Kenya Development, Ltd., which is generally known to have surrendered much of the ground at Kakamega over which it had obtained options. According to a statement published by the company a few days ago, the present capital is £200,000, and the "area under the company's control" is 6,400 acres.

### Thistle-Etna Mines.

Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd., announce that it will probably not be necessary to make a call of 1s. per share on the shares before May or June, 1935, as the company has sufficient funds in hand for the purpose of opening up the mines to that date.

### To Attract British Miners.

A scheme for assisting the migration of British miners to Rhodesia is outlined by the Prime Minister of the Colony. The suggestion is that the plan would be financed jointly by Great Britain and Southern Rhodesia.

### Union Minière Production.

The Union Minière now has a copper output of 120,000 tons a year.

### Miner Personalia.

Major Hudson, who recently returned to Tanganyika from leave of absence in Europe, is back on his property near Shinyanga.

Mr. Dalby Jones, of the staff of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., who had been in Kampala Hospital suffering from typhoid fever, has convalesced sufficiently to return to the Kileleshwa mine.

Mr. Richard Harris, who died recently in London; was one of the most successful early Rhodesian miners. Having developed the Claremont Mine in the Insiza District, he finally sold the property for £45,000, and retired to carry on a business in England.

Mr. Frank Cameron, who has been engaged as general manager of East African Goldfields, Ltd., left England last week by air to take up his appointment. He has previously held managerial positions with Braden Copper, Patina Mines, and Lautaro Nitrate, the largest underground mines in the world in copper, tin, and nitrate. Mr. Bennett R. Bates has been engaged as assistant manager of East African Goldfields, and is already on the Lupa.

**Territorial Outputs.**

Uganda produced 160,030 oz. of fine gold during September, and 104,67 oz. of unrefined gold. 12,252 long tons of tin ore were also produced.

The output of gold from Kenya for September amounted to 1,476 oz., an increase of 410 oz. over August. The increase was largely due to the increased output from No. 7 area in North Kavirondo.

Towards the end of August the total mineral exports from Northern Rhodesia from the beginning of mining amounted to £17,863,780. Copper accounted for £10,000,905, and Lead came next with £3,070,830.

Mineral output for Southern Rhodesia during September included: Gold, 58,850 oz.; silver, 10,676 oz.; coal, 56,020 tons; chrome ore, 16,065 tons; asbestos, 3,000 tons; iron pyrites, 884 tons; tungsten, 24 tons; and barytes, 15 tons.

**Progress Reports.**

**Rhodesia Broken Hill.**—October output, 1,700 long tons of zinc.

**Gabaai Gold.**—During October 305 tons were crushed yielding (including cyaniding) 405 oz. of fine gold. Mine working expenditure, £1,600.

**Globe and Phoenix.**—September output: Mill yield, 4,002.01 oz.; slimes yield, 289.37 oz.; sands yield, 676.35. Total value at 85s. per fine oz., £21,200 12s. 6d.

**Revende Mines.**—October returns: total fine ounces gold recovered, 1,455; estimated revenue, £10,287.

**Wanderer.**—7,920 fine oz.; estimated value, £20,504, both based on an estimate value of 141s. per fine oz.

**Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.**—October: 320 tons crushed, yielding 60 oz. bullion; 675 tons cyanided (September and October), yielding 114 oz. Shortage of water seriously affected operations. Development, 138 ft. of Blackhall's Reef; main shaft sunk to 162 ft. Steel's Reef; 'C' shaft winze sunk to 60 ft. below 60 ft. level. Average assay value for 55 ft., 4.8 dwt. over 41 in. I.A. winze started below 100 ft. level and sunk 10 ft., assaying 38 dwt. over 22 in. M.K. reef: 100 ft. level drive east from No. 2 shaft advanced 26 ft. to 273 ft. Average assay value from 202 ft. to 262 ft., 31 dwt. over 5.8 in. No. 6 Day winze sunk to 81 ft. Average assay value of winze 6.7 dwt. over 12 in. Kisumu Reef: Vertical shaft drive west at 80 ft. level advanced 22 ft. Average assay value to 12 ft., 3.6 dwt. over 38 in. Drive east delayed. No. 9 shaft: The old tributors shaft located 30 ft. west of the vertical shaft on plane of the reef sunk from 66 ft. to 82 ft. and will be continued to connect with the 80 ft. level. At 60 ft. a band of reef was found in the footwall, assaying 6.4 dwt. over 40 in. The work done so far points to the reef being patchy, but it is anticipated that the high values passed through in the vertical shaft will be struck when driving east.

**East African Goldfields, Ltd.**—Two main shafts on Saza reefs were sunk by hand-drilling as 3-compartment shafts to bed rock at 56 ft. and 57 ft. Shaft on Saza No. 11 reef was continued to 100 ft. incline depth, and a crosscut was driven at that level to intersect the reef, which rolled into the hanging wall at an incline depth of 85 ft. Sampling at 5 ft. intervals in this shaft from 25 ft. to 85 ft. yielded results averaging 6.6 dwts. over 45 in. In the crosscut at 100 ft. the reef averaged 4.4 dwts over 47 in.

**Saza Shear Zone.**—Surface prospecting work was carried out east and west of the main 4,000 ft. Saza reef section.

West: Two parallel veins forming a western extension of the main 4,000 ft. section on Saza reefs yielded the following results: Saza No. 6 reef, north vein; this vein was sampled in surface trenches at 25 ft. interval over a width of 300 ft., of which 215 ft. averages 7.0 dwts. over 48 in. South vein sampled over a length of 350 ft., of which two shoots were revealed averaging 5.4 dwts. over 35 in. for 60 ft. and 4.4 dwts. over 36 in. for 125 ft. East: Two veins forming an extension of the main 4,000 ft. section on Saza reefs yielded on the Saza Main Reef eastern extension an average of 8.3 dwts. and 6.2 dwts. over 36 ins. and 38 ins. respectively.

**Razorback Eastern Section.**—The adit advanced 71 ft. west to a total of 440 ft.; a new incline shaft was commenced to connect with the adit at 600 ft. west. Razorback Section 'C'.—The east drive advanced 78 ft. to a total of 247 ft. In addition crosscuts Nos. 1 and 2 were started and driven a total of 23 ft. Luika. Adit advanced 81 ft. south in low-grade ore to a total of 686 ft. In both the Luika drives sampling of the crosscuts has been deferred pending exposure of the full width of the reef.

During the quarter ended September 30 a total of 172,000 underground development footage was completed by hand-drilling operations. In addition three wells were sunk to obtain the necessary water supply.

**Nigel Van Ryn.**

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd., who have shareholders in East Africa, announce a realised profit of £8,683 for the period to June 30, 1934. The directors have decided to recommend a dividend of 7½% as the result of operations from January to June. Cash stands in the balance sheet at £201,990, and shares in other companies at £40,424.

**Cam and Motor's Year.**

The Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company (1916) Ltd., milled 307,600 tons during the year ended June 30. Owing to the increased price of gold a considerable amount of low-grade ore was mined. The total yield fell from £402,212 to £38,812, and the working profit from £98,587 to £150,284.

**Rhodesia Anglo-American Finance.**

An issue of £750,000 5% twenty-year sterling debentures of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., has been privately placed at par. Subscribers received (*pro rata*) options on 100,000 10s. shares at 20s. until July 1, 1938. Repayment will be made at par on June 30, 1954, but the company reserves the right to repay on June 30, 1930, at a premium of 2%, or on June 30, 1944, at a premium of 1%. Interest is payable half-yearly, the first payment for a full six months being due on December 31.

**Lupa Coal Discoveries.**

Discoveries of extensive coal beds in an area approximately 25 miles south of Saza have been made by East African Goldfields, Ltd., the beds have been traced on the strike for a length of some 12,000 ft., and it is anticipated that by selective mining 6 to 8 ft. of good quality coal with an ash content of not more than 15% could be obtained. The main block is thought to contain 2,200,000 tons of coal. Development work is also being done on two smaller blocks, each of which should contain 250,000 tons of coal. Samples have been sent to the East African Gold and Lignite Company's plant in Mombasa and to the Tanganyika Railways Department.

Nkana mine is spending £150,000 annually in Native wages, and three times that amount in European wages.

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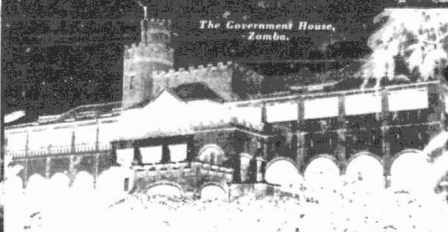
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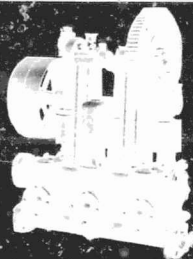
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## Sudan Plantations Syndicate.

### Mr. A. MacIntyre on the Outlook.

#### ISSUE OF NEW SHARES.

The twenty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Limited, was held on Monday at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. Alexander MacIntyre, the Chairman and managing director of the company, presided.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, you have all had the directors' report and annual statement of accounts, but you may wish me to give you a brief outline where items show substantial variations.

"On the assets side the additional capital expenditure of £15,800 comprises £2,900 spent on development in the Gezira and at Zeidab, the balance of £12,900 being amount written back to heavy implements account, as the terms of our agreement are such that the original cost of the plant must be shown in our books and the depreciation provided for in the Gezira sinking and depreciation funds.

"Stocks of cotton and cotton seed have been valued at prices which are below those ruling to-day, and stand in the accounts at £2,202,174, from which has to be deducted the contra entry of £608,040 in arriving at the amount which has to be realised for the Syndicate.

#### Financial Position.

"British Government securities and cash total £831,800—a decrease of £239,200. This is due to the larger stocks of cotton and cotton seed held at the date of the balance sheet. To-day our British Government securities amount to approximately £830,000, and cash to approximately £350,000, which together total £1,180,000.

"The gross profit for the year amounts to £351,967, and, after deducting all expenses, amounts written off, and the sum of £30,000 placed to Gezira reserve, there remains a net profit of £137,584. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6% for the year ended June 30, 1934. This will absorb the sum of £135,000, leaving a balance of £2,584 to be added to the carry-forward from last year.

"From the circular accompanying the accounts you will see that it has been decided to issue to shareholders 225,000 shares out of the 35,000 unissued share capital of the Syndicate, at a price of 21s. per share and in the proportion of one new share for every ten now held. At to-day's price this should be attractive to you. This issue, together with the Syndicate's other resources, will place us in a position to pay back the loan of £400,000 which is secured by a debenture, unless the money can be more profitably utilised in a large extension of area or otherwise. It will also provide capital for the development and financing of the proposed extensions in the Gezira.

"The extension of 20,000 feddans mentioned in the circular of November 2 is situated in the northern section of our concession, and work there has already begun, and we hope to have the area ready for next season's crop. A similar or rather larger extension is contemplated at the extreme southern end of the concession, which could be developed in time for the 1935-36 crop, but so far this extension has not been definitely agreed.

#### Cotton Sales and Prices.

"Regarding sales, all our cotton seed stocks have been disposed of. The prices were lower than those obtained for the previous year, but we were compensated to the extent of concessions obtained for lower sea freights.

"Cotton prices have not been so low in the previous year, but owing to the difficulties of the cotton producing countries have been compelled to adopt a policy of immediate requirements from day to day and are averse to entering into any large commitments. This is a great handicap to effecting sales of cotton stocks in any large quantities, and entails the producer having to carry cotton stocks which in the past used to be carried by the mills. Notwithstanding this, our cotton has been selling fairly well. The whole of last season's Zeidab crop and the remainder of the Gezira 1931-32 stocks have been disposed of, and the greater part of the 1932-33 and 1933-34 crops have been either sold or covered.

#### Crop Results.

"The past season's cotton yield in the Gezira of 2.3 kantars per feddan, although better than the previous year's yield of 1.91, was below the average which we may expect to obtain under normal conditions, but with late and heavy rains black-arm took a toll of the crop, and seem to be having a cycle of wet years in the Sudan for no more apparent reason than the dry seasons of the last two years experienced in this country, in America, and in other parts of the world.

"You will be glad to know that the effect of the pulling out by the roots of the entire crop resulted in a negligible amount of leaf-curl appearing in time to affect the crop. At Zeidab, which is situated much farther north and in a drier belt, we had the record high yield of 5.18 kantars per feddan.

"In the Gezira an area of 773 feddans was planted in the new strain of Sakellarides cotton referred to in my speech of last year, and the good average yield obtained of 4.465 kantars per feddan was so encouraging that an area of over 11,000 feddans has been planted this season. This cotton, which was selected originally from the main Gezira Sakel crop, is very resistant to leaf-curl and produces a sturdy plant, well branched, and appears to be well suited to Sudan conditions.

"For identification purposes this cotton has been marked 'L' as against the 'S' mark of our old main Sakel crop. Spinning tests indicate that while there is no difference between the 'S' and the 'L' mark up to counts of 90 to 100, the 'S' mark is superior when higher counts are spun. The extent to which the area of the 'L' mark can be increased must depend on how far there is a ready market for this cotton.

#### Prospects for Current Year.

"With regard to this year's Gezira crop, the area planted in cotton is about 156,000 feddans. Although rains did not start as early as last year, they have been above average, with several light rains in October and one light shower this morning. It is now being told you that late rains encouraged any latent black-arm present but a cable from our manager received on Friday indicates that, although there is a good deal of black-arm evident in many places, the prospects are better than at this time last year, and that the amount of leaf-curl present is negligible, which is very satisfactory.

"The cotton crop planted at Zeidab this season is about 5,800 feddans, and we are confident that we cannot expect to have a bumper crop such as we had last year. The indications are that the yield will be about 3 kantars per feddan.

"All our services, including ploughing engines, ginning factories, light railways, and workshops were efficiently run and maintained.

#### Kassala Cotton Company.

"With regard to the companies in which you are interested, the Kassala Cotton Company's annual meeting is being held to-day, and as a report of the proceedings will be published in the Press it is unnecessary for me to comment any further. With regard to Parana Plantations, Limited, and Sudan Selt, Limited, there is nothing to

# East African Share Prices.

## London Mining Market Movements.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	5s. 10d.	5s. 10d.
Bushstik Mines (10s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	41s. 3d.	43s. 11d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	11s. 0d.	10s. 3d.
Globe Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 7 1/2d.	6s. 3d.
Globe and Phenix (5s.)	27s. 9d.	27s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 0d.
Kagera (Uganda) Timbels	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 10 1/2d.	3s. 10 1/2d.
Kentana (10s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Kenya-Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 0d.	8s. 7 1/2d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 9d.	9s. 0d.
Kimingini (10s.)	14s. 6d.	13s. 9d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	3s. 0d.	1s. 10 1/2d.
Lairi Gold Area	6s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
London Australasian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	3s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 7 1/2d.
Mashaba (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 4 1/2d.
Rezende (11s.)	57s. 6d.	58s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 4 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga	8s. 9d.	8s. 3d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	9s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 3d.
Rhokana (1s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	23s. 9d.	23s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr	7s. 6d.	8s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	4103 10s.	4103 15s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	20s. 0d.	21s. 3d.
Watende (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 0d.
Zimbabwe Exploring	15s. 9d.	16s. 0d.

GENERAL.

British South Africa (15s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
Dalgely (20. 45 paid)	47 0s. 0d.	47 0s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 0d.	34s. 9d.
Imperial Airways	39s. 6d.	42s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Månbre and Garton	56s. 0d.	58s. 0d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Sudan Plantations	33s. 0d.	31s. 3d.
Victoria Falls Power	46 8s. 3d.	46 7s. 6d.
"	44s. 6d.	45s. 9d.

Nairobi Quotations.

WE have received the following prices by air mail from Major Charles Gaitkell, the Nairobi stockbroker:—

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	25s.	25s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	59s.	57s. 50cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	10s.	9s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 50cts.	9s. 50cts.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	25s.	25s.
Koa-Mulimbi	45s.	45s.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	8s.	4s.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	8s.	9s.

add to the information given in the report which you have already had, except that I consider that both concerns have made good progress within the year. I am still of the opinion that prosperity in trade is dependent entirely upon commodity prices being such as to give the producer a fair return upon his labour.

"With regard to the coming year, if present cotton prices hold and an average crop is obtained we should be in even a better position than we are to-day. The restoration of cuts which I foreshadowed last year was only carried out as from January 1, 1934.

"On your behalf, and on that of my colleagues, I should like to thank our manager, Mr. H. Poyntz-Wright, and our assistant manager, Mr. W. P. Archdale, and all the members of our staff in the Sudan and in London for the efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties."

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Hon. Arthur M. Asquith, D.S.O., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the dividend recommended was declared.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and the auditors were reappointed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors and staff, on the motion of Sir William Himbury, concluded the proceedings.

**Samburu Murders.**

Five young Samburu warriors have been committed for trial in Kenya on a charge of murdering Mr. Theodore Powys, who was engaged on Lady Eleanor Cole's sheep farm in Laikipia. For some months after the discovery of the headless body of Mr. Powys in October, 1931, it was thought that he had been killed by lions.

**New Mozambique Convention.**

Negotiations for a new Mozambique Convention have been concluded successfully in Pretoria, and the Convention is to be signed in Lourenço-Marques on Saturday. The chief points concern the recruitment of Portuguese East African labour for the Rand Mines and the share of Lourenço Marques in the trade of the "competitive area" of the Eastern Transvaal.

**New Attempt on Cape Flight Record.**

Mr. Cathcart Jones, who flew through East Africa some years ago with Commander Glen Kidston, and Mr. F. H. Waller, are making arrangements for an attempt on the air record from England to Cape Town, at present held by Mrs. Mollison. They propose to start from Lympne at dawn next Sunday. The airmen are flying the Gomet machine they used in creating the record for the flight from England to Melbourne and back.

**Kassala Cotton Company.**

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., was held in London on Monday, the Hon. Arthur M. Asquith, the Chairman, presiding. He reported a net profit for the year of £1,398; emphasised that the extension of the company's area under cotton was badly needed in order to give prospects of a fair return on the capital invested; and indicated that when Mr. MacIntyre and he visit the Sudan during the coming winter, renewed application for an extension of the company's concessions would be made.

**Locusts.**

Mr. R. W. Jack, Chief Entomologist and Government of Southern Rhodesia, states that reports from territories to the north of the Colony, which is the direction from which pre-breeding invasions of locusts are most likely to occur, indicate a serious menace. These States, he says, have reported very large and dense swarms, and there is every prospect of a serious invasion of the Colony by breeding swarms, probably in November; the ensuing outbreak of hoppers may equal or exceed that experienced last season.

Information from Elisabethville, in the Belgian Congo, records a heavy swarm which passed overhead and took four hours to clear the capital of Katanga.

Invasion of the north-western parts of Northern Rhodesia by locusts is very bad, swarms being generally of great size. The southerly flight of swarms over the Luangwa, Kafue and Batoka Provinces also continues, and large masses have passed over Mazabuka and Livingstone.

The s.s. "Lugard" has been docked in Butiaba. The s.s. "Livingstone" is still on the slips, and so the s.s. "Samuel Baker" is taking over the excursion trip to the Murchison Falls.

# RIGDY

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HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

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**LONDON W.1.**

# RIFLES

## BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

A new hangar is under construction at the aerodrome in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Box shooks to the value of £16,793 were imported into Kenya during 1933; 77% came from Japan.

There is a proposal to form an Industrial Workers' Federation in Northern Rhodesia, with headquarters in Ndola.

Customs receipts of the Port of Beisa during September amounted to £24,204, compared with £23,482 for September, 1933.

Mr. R. H. Keatinge, LL.B., having been admitted to the Kenya Bar, has joined the firm of Ralston and Kaplan, solicitors.

The annual session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa will be held in Mombasa on November 21, 22 and 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Georgiadis, of the East African Tobacco Company, have settled in Kampala, where the company has installed a new factory.

Locally produced pyrethrum powder is now being sold in Kenya in packings ranging from 5-oz. tins at Shs. 2 to 1-ton lots at Shs. 1.34 per lb.

The Portuguese Colonial Minister has authorised the issue for the Colony of Mozambique of coins to the value of 16,850,000 escudos (about £140,000).

The postponed Customs Conference between Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa will now be held in Cape Town in January.

Model millinery sent by air from London to Southern Rhodesia was exhibited in a store in Salisbury within eight days of its creation in England.

46,010 cubic feet of cedar pencil slats, valued at £12,476, and 41,777 cubic feet of other timber, valued at £6,275, were exported from Kenya during 1933.

Customs receipts in Southern Rhodesia during the period March-June of this year were £16,000 more than those collected during the corresponding period of 1933.

The building of the bridge over the Kafue between Ndola and Nkana, which is being paid for by the Beit Trust, has been begun. It is expected to be completed by March.

When the two sides of the new 24-mile bridge across the Zambezi were brought together recently, their alignment was so accurate that they were less than one-eighth of an inch out.

The many East Africans who have long dealt with Messrs. Durant, Radford & Co., Ltd., the London produce and general merchants, will regret to learn that they have gone into liquidation.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways are using less and less wood fuel, the figures for the last three years being: 1931: 134 million cubic feet; 1932: 114 million c. ft.; and 1933: 97 million c. ft.

A special sub-committee of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee is considering an application for financial assistance for a company which proposes to manufacture paper pulp in Kenya from bamboos.

Neill's Bacon, a factory in Southern Rhodesia, which is capable of slaughtering 1,000 pigs a month, also turns out monthly about five tons of sausages and large quantities of ham which is put up in tins manufactured in Bulawayo.

A resolution urging upon H.M. Government the importance of restoring at the earliest possible date an Empire Penny Postage as a stimulus to Empire trade" was passed unanimously last week by the Council of the British Empire League.

The actual revenue for Northern Rhodesia for the six months ending June 30 was £275,720, as against £263,365 the preceding year. The expenditure was £340,089, as against £391,599. Both figures exclude an entry of £240,000 connected with the Rhokana loan.

Revenue earnings on the Tanganyika Railways for the first eight months of this year totalled £304,250, compared with £284,742 for the corresponding period of 1933. There is thus an increase of 6.9% over last year, and 8.3% over the estimated revenue for the current year.

The Committee appointed in Kenya to inquire into the incidence of the Licensing Ordinance consists of the Treasurer (Chairman), the Chief Native Commissioner, the Solicitor-General, Major the Hon. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, the Hon. J. B. Pandya, and Messrs. E. B. Gill and T. A. Wood.

That the British Government has agreed to grant a temporary and provisional remission of interest upon the Exchequer loans to Tanganyika Territory has been announced in the Legislative Council by the Governor, Sir Harold MacMichael. Altogether the amount involved is £100,000. After this charge has been remitted the Budget for 1935 will show a surplus of £6,000. In regard to the 1934 Budget, Sir Harold announced that there had been an increase of £20,000 over the estimated revenue of the Tanganyika Railways.

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## East African Market Reports.

### COFFEE.

THERE was slow demand at last week's auctions, but values remained steady.

Kenya:—		53s. od.	
" B " size	46s. od.	48s. od.	
Peaberry	63s. od.	60s. 6d.	
Old crop:—			
" A " sizes	50s. od.	to 75s. od.	
" B "	47s. od.	to 52s. 6d.	
" C "	44s. od.	to 47s. od.	
Peaberry	58s. 6d.		
Tanganyika:			
" A " size	62s. od.		
" B "	43s. od.		
London cleaned:—			
Smalls	45s. od.		
Mbeya:—			
London cleaned:—			
First size good green	06s. od.		
Second size	58s. od.		
Third size	44s. od.		
Peaberry	112s. 6d.		
Arusha:—			
" A " size	67s. 6d.		
" B " size	54s. 6d.		
" C "	45s. 6d.		
Peaberry	80s. 6d.		
London stocks: 50,743 bags. (1933: 73,927 bags.)			

### OTHER MARKETS.

**Beeswax.**—Firm, but quiet; sellers quoting Dar es Salaam for shipment at 97s. (1933: 88s.)

**Custard Seed.**—Steady at £9 10s. per ton. (1933: £9 12s. 6d.; 1932: £11 10s.)

**Chilies.**—Steady, with Mombasa for Nov.-Dec. selling at 47s. 6d. Spot is steady at 10s. higher. (1933: 38s.)

**Cloves.**—Zanzibar spot steady at 61d. and Nov.-Dec. sellers at 51d. per lb. (Spot: 1933: 51d.; 1932: 71d.)

**Copper.**—Dearer, standard for cash selling at £27 6s. 3d. and electrolytic at £30. (1933: std. £31 43s. od., elect. £32.)

**Cotton.**—Moderate business has been done at from 61d. to 7d. per lb., according to quality. (1933: 5d.; 1932: 61d.)

**Cotton Seed.**—Firm at £3 10s. per ton. (1933: £4 5s.; 1932: £5 5s.)

**Gold.**—Steady at 139s. 6d. per oz. (1933: 120s. 11d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Slow at £10 5s. per ton. (1933: £9 10s.; 1932: £13 5s.)

**Girres.**—Unchanged quiet at 41d. per lb. landed. (1933: 51d.)

**Maize.**—East African No. 2 white flat is unchanged at 25s. per 480-lb. in bags.

**Simsim.**—Dull at £11 5s. per ton. (1933: £11 10s.; 1932: £14.)

**Sisal.**—East African is firm, with No. 1 for Nov.-Jan., selling at £14 2s. 6d. per ton. Dec.-Feb. sold from £14 2s. 6d. to £14 5s.; Jan.-March from £14 5s. to £14 7s. 6d.; No. 2, Nov.-Jan., quoted £13 7s. 6d.; buyers, Dec.-Feb., £13 10s.; buyers; Jan.-March, £13 12s. 8d.; No. 3, Nov.-Jan., £13 2s. 6d.; buyers; Jan.-Feb., £13 5s.; buyers, c.i.f. one port. (Nov. 1, 1933: £10 7s. 6d.; 1932: £14 7s. 6d.)

Tanganyika exported 7,721 tons of sisal during October, 2,692 tons to Great Britain, 1,640 to Belgium, and 1,333 to Germany.

**Tea.**—Sales of Nyasaland and Kenya have been made at from 101d. to 111d. per lb. according to quality. (1933: 11d.; 1932: 51d.)

**Tin.**—Slow, £228 10s. being quoted for standard for cash. (1933: £220 17s. 6d.)

## Sisal Sub-Section Meeting.

MR. CAMPBELL HAUSBURG has been re-elected Chairman of the Sisal Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth as Deputy Chairman. Mr. G. C. Anderson and Messrs. Chadwick and Hollebone have been elected members.

The definitions of sisal grading now in operation in Kenya were approved at the last meeting; it was reported that Dominion and Colonial Governments had been invited to make trials of sisal ropes and cords; and it was agreed that the Sisal Associations in East Africa should

be asked to advise their members to insure sisal from the time it left the estates, and not merely for marine risks.

Messrs. Dalgety's suggestion that statistics should be periodically compiled and issued of approximate stocks in warehouses at various European ports was not adopted, on the ground that the trade is now fairly well supplied with statistics, and that there was a danger of over-statistics being prepared. It was urged that no accurate information could be obtained as to stocks in European warehouses and in transit.

## New East African Freight Rates.

THE East African Steamship Conference has withdrawn the surcharge of 10% on outward and homeward rates of freight, but the lines regret that, owing to the paucity of outward cargo and the consequent reduction of their freight earnings for the round voyage and the continued high level of expenditure, it is impracticable for them to cancel the surcharge without at the same time making adjustments in some rates of freight, particulars of which may be obtained from the lines by anyone interested. In a number of cases there is no change in the basic rates on outward cargo, on which the whole of the surcharge has thus been remitted; other rates show an approximate increase of 7%.

The East African Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has been advised that the new tariff rates for sisal will be as follows:—

Sisal	39s. per ton
Sisal low	30s. "
Sisal waste and clippings	25s. "

from the usual berth ports, subject to 10% deferred commission and usual Conference conditions. No change, apart from the cancellation of the surcharge, has been made in the through rates for sisal to American destinations or in the additional rates to or from outports. The new net rate on sisal is thus 20s. 0d. or 3d. less than previously. The Sisal Sub-Section is urging the lines to amend the basic rates.

### RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

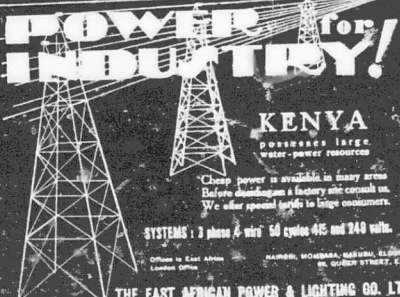
H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details concerning rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:—

**Kenya** (Week ended October 30)—Eldama, 0.59 inch; Eldoret, 0.08; Fort Hall, 4.14; Kabete, 1.70; Kaimosi, 0.60; Kericho, 1.10; Kiambu, 1.03; Kilifi, 0.37; Kipkaseu, 0.17; Kisumu, 0.40; Kitale, 1.75; Koru, 1.22; Lamu, 0.07; Limuru, 2.30; Lumbwa, 1.03; Machakos, 0.53; Makuyu, 1.17; Malindi, 0.81; Maragua, 1.09; Meru, 0.95; Moiben, 0.73; Mombasa, 0.15; Nairobi, 0.82; Narivasha, 2.12; Nakuru, 0.22; Nandi, 0.80; Nanyuki, 1.65; Narok, 0.95; Ngong, 0.77; Njoro, 0.15; Nyeri, 1.00; Rumuruti, 0.58; Ruiru, 1.30; Simba, 0.95; Songhor, 1.18; Soy, 0.23; and Thika, 3.86 inches.

**Uganda** (Week ended October 24)—Butiaba, 0.43 inch; Entebbe, 1.31; Fort Portal, 1.17; Hoima, 1.45; Jinja, 0.21; Kabale, 0.42; Kampala, 0.85; Kofoto, 0.60; Lira, 2.72; Masaka, 1.18; Mbale, 0.31; Mbarara, 0.63; Mbende, 2.45; Namasagali, 0.90; Soroti, 2.36; and Tororo, 0.92 inch.

**Tanganyika** (Week ended October 29)—Amani, 0.74 inch; Amshu, 0.33; Bagamoyo, 0.30; Biharamulo, 3.20; Bokohe, 0.02; Dar es Salaam, 1.70; Kilogram, 0.43; Kilosa, 0.68; Lushoto, 0.13; Moshi, 0.70; Mwanza, 0.50; Old Shinyanga, 0.03; Tabora, 0.09; and Tanga, 0.70 inch.

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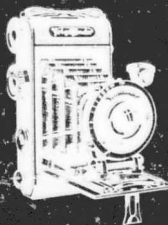
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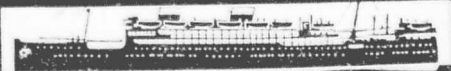
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