

EAST AFRICA

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

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	667	East Africa's Who's Who	675
Southern Rhodesia's Native Policy	669	Mr. S. G. Ghose	675
Nyasaland's Tobacco Future	670	Death of Capt. H. B. Dooner	678
Letters to the Editor	671	East Africa in the Press	680
Joint East-African Board	674	Latest Mining News	682
		Tanganyika Minerals Ltd.	683

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

IT is easy to promise to be generous with what belongs to someone else, but one of the most absurd proposals for disposing of other people's property which we have heard for a long time is that, in order to assuage German Colonial hunger without returning Tanganyika Territory to her, she should be given Portuguese East Africa and Angola! Amazing to relate, that idea has been mooted in London by a business man who apparently nurses the notion that a satisfactory solution might so be achieved. It would, of course, be satisfactory to no one but Germany, who would unquestionably jump at such a chance if it were offered, first, because she would receive two fertile countries of great potentiality instead of one; secondly, because she would be given air and submarine bases on both sides of the continent, instead of on the east only; and thirdly, because the possession of two such territories in approximately the same south latitudes would swiftly nourish the old *Mittelafrika* idea, which, it will be remembered, flourished so fantastically in the Reich during the early stages of the War, when Germans pictured a post-War Africa the whole middle belt of which from east to west would be under German rule.

have to be stationed in the various territories, and the British naval forces, in African waters greatly increased, has probably never occurred to such political strategists. That Portugal would suffer almost any deprivation rather than part with her two great colonies is evidently not thought worthy consideration. We should treat so puerile a suggestion with the contempt which it deserves but for the fact that it is being propagated in quarters from which some politicians may receive inspiration.

The territorial integrity of Portuguese East and West Africa involves British honour, no less than British interests, and it is to be hoped that no more will be heard of a proposal which would sacrifice both. When in pre-War days an expansionist Germany cast covetous eyes on the Belgian Congo—which, incidentally, she had undertaken to preserve—her main anxiety was to create in the mind of the British public the idea that German rule would be a guarantee of greatly improved administration. The ingenious suggestion that world interests would for the same reason be best served by giving Germany free play in the two great African territories of Portugal should be dismissed out of hand as undiscussable. An instructive sidelight is that it is seemingly beneath the dignity of these inept new map-makers to remember the enormously important British interests in Beira and its hinterland, the territory of the Mozambique Company, Nyasaland, and the two Rhodesias. If they will come into the open with their crazy scheme, it will be promptly battered to pieces. Cautiously they prefer not to challenge openly a public opinion which would have nothing to do with the idea of so dishonourable an understanding with Germany.

Little do the unthinking amateur disposers of other people's property reckon of that recent past. They have forgotten everything and learnt nothing. That Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland would then be squeezed on both sides by Germany is not enough to stop their chatter. That those territories, the Union of South Africa, the Belgian Congo, and Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda would all be gravely prejudiced is seemingly ignored. That British air units would

EAST AFRICA is able to state that the Governors of the two-Rhodesias and Nyasaland are to meet the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia in conference in Salisbury at the beginning of next week. The importance of this meeting on the eve of Mr. Huggins's departure for London will be obvious to those who are aware of the constitutional and other main questions which he will certainly seize the opportunity of discussing with the Secretary of State for the Dominions, and probably other Ministers. The Prime Minister has made very clear his conviction that Southern Rhodesia must turn her eyes to the north, not to the south, and that that great self-governing Colony is essentially Eastern African in its problems, a declaration first made to the East African Group in London last summer, and since publicly repeated so often that, especially in view of the failure of the Cape Town Customs Conference, it will, we predict, bulk large in the discussions.

There have been some in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland whose acceptance of the idea of a Greater Rhodesia embracing the three territories has been withheld on account of a feeling that the Native labour of the two less developed States would be drawn too readily to the Southern Rhodesian market. The news which we published exclusively last week that the Nyasaland Government—in consultation, it may be said, with the Southern Rhodesian authorities—has appointed a local agency to enrol and transport labour anxious to secure employment in Southern Rhodesia should, by introducing proper regulation where none existed, ease the situation, to the benefit of the individual Natives concerned, the revenue of Nyasaland, and employers in Southern Rhodesia. If, as we fully expect, the organisation now in process of establishment proves thoroughly satisfactory, one of the last objections to the ultimate union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland may disappear.

ON several occasions we have written that the critics of the efforts of the Zanzibar Government and the Clove Growers Association to protect the interests of clove growers and the Protectorate as a whole have failed badly to enlist the support of those who bring to bear upon the subject a judgment unbiased by personal considerations. A few hours after publication of our last issue, which commented on the extreme weakness of the case put before the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, we received by air cuttings from *The Zanzibar Voice* of March 10, which in both its editorial and news columns made—doubtless in good faith—statements which are not in accordance with the facts, and which reveal the recklessness of some of those who are so anxious to assault the Government. A shrewd guess might easily be made as to the London source, or sources, from which our contemporary received its totally inaccurate information, and we are glad to think that its own representative will probably attend future meetings of the Section at which this topic is discussed. He will be much less likely than some other people to mislead his newspaper, for whatever his own opinions may be, we cannot conceive that a bowdlerised version of the proceedings will be deliberately transmitted to East Africa in order to bolster them up.

Under a streamer heading right across the page, our contemporary chronicled what it described as "the most weighty and important resolution on the Clove Growers Association adopted by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce," and in a leading article on "Mr. Bartlett's Abortive Mission" declared that the secretary-manager of that Association was coldly received in London, that the Chamber "recognised the C.G.A. in its true colours and refused to entertain any pleading in its favour," and that the Director of Agriculture had made a "not very successful attempt to get the support of the Joint East African Board for the C.G.A." Considering regulation of the clove industry is fundamental to the welfare of Zanzibar, *East Africa* has followed developments with particular interest during the past year, and we believe that every one of the above statements is inaccurate. When the matter was first raised before the East African Section, the two members who spoke—both merchants dealing in Zanzibar cloves—were invited to constitute themselves into a sub-committee to collect and report the views of other individuals and bodies interested in the trade. That they did on February 20, when the Section, far from adopting the report, withheld judgment and suggested inquiries in other quarters, including New York. As we recorded last week, a further report was made to the meeting held on March 27, when, although the critics launched another strong attack, they obtained no more than a promise to send forward the correspondence to the Colonial Office without any expression of the views of the Section. So much for the truth. The assertion about the Director of Agriculture's meeting with the Joint East African Board is likewise distorted, as is the declaration that Mr. Bartlett's "reception by those for whom he ostensibly undertook his mission to London was cold." That some of the people upon whom he was to call would be inflexibly opposed to the new plan was obviously anticipated by him and everyone else from the outset, but we can say of our own knowledge that other important interests were definitely cordial. It must be a poor case indeed which needs to be supported by such a series of exaggerations, the only result of which can be to convince the open-minded that there is a heavy balance of wisdom on the side of the Government in this vital issue.

THE Secretary of State's dispatch on railway policy, from which extracts appear on another page, seems to us to give still further evidence of the need for closer, of closer, of closer, union in East Africa. A parallel, carrying with it an unanswerable argument, may be provided by any one Colony, Protectorate or Mandated Territory in which a tourist party arrives, pays Customs dues on its imports, engages a *safari*, takes out licences, and then goes off to shoot in some district in the blue. That district is the attraction, and there the party spends by far the major part of its time, but most of the expenditure, before and after the *safari*, is made at the port or at headquarters, even the wages of the Natives employed being mainly disbursed at the headquarters on completion of the trip. It does not matter one iota to the Colony, Protectorate or Mandated Territory, that the particular district which is the magnet shows next to nothing of the benefit in its own revenue returns.

(Concluded on next page.)

Solving the Native Problem.

Southern Rhodesia's Policy.

"In Mr. Huggins we have a Prime Minister who is determined to face facts as they are, and to move towards them and not away from them," said Mr. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, amid applause on Tuesday when he was entertained to luncheon by the Royal Empire Society.

In the course of his speech he said:—

"I have always had a horror of what I think the two most fatal diseases to which man is prone—swelled head and cold feet. (Laughter.) Cold feet will never be possible in the warm-hearted atmosphere of London, but I am not sure about swelled head after listening to the remarks of your Chairman.

"Upon the correct solution of the Native problem hangs the destiny of Rhodesia. Down the centuries three methods have been adopted when an alien population took possession of lands inhabited by people of lower culture. The first was almost complete annihilation, brought about by massacre, the supply of intoxicating liquor, and other means. The second, and by far the easiest, was a policy of drift—and there certain countries are heading direct for a clash of colour, and in which any other solution is now well-nigh impossible.

The third method, whereby the Native is uplifted out of savagery and taught to become law-abiding, prosperous and contented, is the one which the white settlers of Rhodesia unhesitatingly adopted, and which we claim has been a signal success. But this humane Native policy has brought complicated problems. The Native is extremely imitative, and to-day he is rapidly entering into very serious competition with the white settler. His cost of production and of living are infinitely lower than the white man's, and a position is rapidly being created when Rhodesia will stand at the cross roads.

The Bangers of Drift.

"What are to be the future relations between the two races? To allow them to drift is to see for the inevitable clash. Fortunately Mr. Huggins clearly sees the danger of the lower civilisation, by force of numbers and lower standard of living, ousting or absorbing the higher, and then sinking back into barbarism. Nothing is clearer in history than the inability of the Native to maintain civilisation without the guiding hand of the white race.

"On the other hand, the Prime Minister does not approve of a policy which ensures that the Native must for always be little more than the unskilled labourer of the white man. He sees salvation—may I say, 'so do I'—in a policy whereby two cultures can proceed side by side to the mutual benefit of both. This alternative is, I submit, the only one which is just and worthy of British traditions. But we should go carefully—one step at a time, and our steps must be based on justice and fair play. The Native has not yet an educated mind and is very liable to get confused.

"The land is by far the most important factor in the life of the Native, and if any country can make Native land tenure safe and equitable, it will escape from a common origin of many serious Native problems and disturbances which have taken place in other parts of the world. This I claim we have done by the Land Apportionment Act of 1920, by which we have shown an example to the whole of Africa. The Act provides for certain portions of Rhodesia being set apart solely for Native use and certain portions solely for European use; there are also 17,000,000 acres held in reserve for the needs of both races in the future.

"As to the next steps to be taken, this is a matter for discussion between our Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Dominions."

Buy Empire Produce.

The High Commissioner emphasised Southern Rhodesia's willingness to take many more British settlers if the Mother Country would buy their produce. Why should Great Britain have bought from the United States last year 188,000,000 lb. of tobacco and only take 9,000,000 lb. from Southern Rhodesia? That Colony which spent 75% of her goods last year from Great Britain— which spent 82,000,000 in the United States, though all the U.S.A. bought in return was £17,500,000. The money should be kept in the family. (Applause.)

Sir Archibald Weigall presided, and among those with East African interests present were Sir Henry Birchenoagh, Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Birney, Sir John Chancellor, Mr. F. J. Clarke, Mr. Owen Clough, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Sir William Gowers, Sir Sydney Henn, Colonel H. Marshall Hole, Mrs. G. Martin Huggins, Sir A. Weston Jarvis, Mr. F. S. Joelson.

Mr. H. S. Keigwin, Mr. R. Laing, Commissioner D. C. Lamb, Colonel E. W. Lascelles, Mr. W. London, Mr. Bertram Lowndes, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. Roy Meldrum, Mr. A. H. Milbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Lanigan O'Keefe, Mr. E. G. Parker, Mr. A. T. Penman, Sir Cecil Rodwell, Mr. Edward Salmon, Colonel M. B. Savage, Mr. O. G. Siemssen, Mr. D. Storrar, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Veats, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Sir Trevellyn Wynne.

Amalgamate the Railways.

(Concluded from previous page.)

All that counts is that the country as a whole shall reap the revenue. So it would and should be in a united East Africa. Distances have shrunk in a way which was inconceivable even a few years ago. The railway, then the motor-car, and now the aeroplane have wrought a transformation, and it is, for instance, less difficult to-day to get from Juba to Mbeya than it was not long ago to travel from many a provincial headquarters to some of its out-districts. Taking the broad Imperial view, it matters not at all whether the Kenya-Uganda or the Tanganyika railway system carries certain traffic so long as economic marketing is achieved, but while they have to budget parochially, it is, of course, of immense importance to each of them. The dispatch displays a creditable desire to avoid interference from Downing Street, which nobody will advocate. But a lead in the right direction might be very valuable. A splendid opportunity to amalgamate the railways now presents itself, and it should be grasped. Since Sir Roger Gibb, whose report this dispatch rejects, examined only the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika Railways, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are not mentioned by the Secretary of State, but they are obviously interested. Tanganyika Railway interests, for example, wax indignant at the idea of Nyasaland serving the Lupa, but they gladly accept the traffic offered to themselves by the Abercorn district of Northern Rhodesia. This splitting of hairs is all so futile—and will be recognised as such when a statesmanlike union of the territories has been achieved.

The Governors' Conference.

A communiqué issued on Monday at the conclusion of the Governors' Conference in Entebbe states that it was agreed that the free interchange of goods between the territories under the existing Customs agreements conferred substantial benefits on East Africa, with no marked inequalities in the revenue advantages to the individual Dependencies, but that a careful watch must be kept on the artificial encouragement by tariffs of additional industries. There might be rare cases which would justify a departure from the principle of free trade between the territories, but it was not advisable to oppose the development of a new industry in one territory solely because it threatened an established industry in other territories. The Governors reviewed their duties as an East African Transport Policy Board, and are understood to have agreed that the formation of a central body for the control of civil aviation would soon be necessary.

Nyasaland's Tobacco Future.

Colonial Office Survey of the Position.

PROPOSALS for the organised marketing of Nyasaland flue-cured tobacco are made in a memorandum prepared in the Colonial Office and sent to Nyasaland as a basis for discussion to that Protectorate. Copies have also been sent to the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

We are able to give the following extracts from the document, the conclusions of which are clearly subject to modification in the light of further information:—

As more than three-quarters of the pipe tobacco consumed in this country is Empire-grown, it is to the use of more flue-cured tobacco in cigarettes that Empire producers must look for the chief expansion of their market. In this large field little progress has yet been made.

It is very difficult to ascertain the condition of the tobacco market in the U.K. There are no public auctions, no public quotations of price, no standard grades, and with few exceptions no recognised marks. Buying is solely by sample offered to the manufacturer by the broker.

There has been a certain tendency among growers to imagine that manufacturers are prejudiced against Empire tobacco. There appear to be no real grounds for this belief. Manufacturers are themselves at the mercy of their public, and must provide the public with what they want. Generally speaking, the public prefers the cigarette to which it has become accustomed. A few all-Empire cigarettes have been put on the market, but the consumption of Empire tobacco in cigarettes is mainly for blends. It is alleged that the distinctive flavour of Rhodesian or Nyasaland tobacco comes through a blend when there is more than 5% or 10% of it in the blend. Above all things, manufacturers require that the type and quality of any particular brand should be constant. For this purpose they very often use for it tobacco from four or five different crops as a normal practice.

Selling Nyasaland Tobacco in the U.K.

Virtually all the exports of Nyasaland flue-cured tobacco come to the U.K. The greater part has already been sold by the producer to the Imperial Tobacco Company before it leaves Nyasaland. A few growers do not sell any of their tobacco to the I.T.C., but have established for themselves through brokers in the U.K. connexions with other manufacturers. They send their tobacco to this country at their own expense and the brokers sell it on their behalf, usually to the same manufacturer year after year at a fair price; but only a small quantity is disposed of in this way. The remainder of the crop has established for itself no connexion. It is well known that large stocks of it are unsold. Very little of this balance of the crop is being sent to this country. Of the 1933 crop, while 1,300,000 lb. were sold locally, only 295,000 lb. were exported direct (of which a proportion must have been of the better quality with established connexions), and 610,000 lb. were left on hand in Nyasaland.

What possible remedies are there for this situation?

It is often stated that all Nyasaland tobacco has a tang which comes through all blends, making it considerably less acceptable than its competitors. The quality of tobacco is dependent upon soil and climatic conditions as upon the variety grown, so that growers cannot produce types of tobacco of a higher order. Nevertheless, by research and a closer study of market requirements it would probably be possible to increase the quantity of those types and qualities which are most acceptable. It is by no means certain that this reputation for a special tang is really justified. The Imperial Tobacco Company state that the quality of the tobacco which they buy is improving year by year and that the 1934 crop has been particularly satisfactory. Every attention should therefore be paid (1) to research (though it will probably be slow to give results), and (2) to studying market requirements.

There may be a market for a little low-grade Nyasaland tobacco, but it is quite certain that this market is overstocked at the moment, and it would seem likely that it would pay to prohibit altogether the export of low-grade tobacco to this country.

It is unfortunately not possible to discover the extent of surplus stocks, but they are considerable. It would be most useful if the Nyasaland Tobacco Association could

discover from its members the total quantities of flue-cured tobacco held by them in the U.K. This may be difficult. Selling should be organised. This may be difficult, since growers have become accustomed to existing methods and will not relish any change, but it is the only way to establish a profitable outlet for the balance of the crop not sold to the I.T.C., or, with established connexion, to other manufacturers.

Co-operative Selling Proposed.

It is suggested that a possible scheme of organisation would be as follows:—

A co-operative selling organisation to be set up. The Nyasaland Government to prohibit all export of flue-cured tobacco except (1) by a manufacturer, and (2) by the selling organisation. Each grower who wished to sell his tobacco in the U.K. and not direct to the I.T.C. would be obliged to send it to the organisation for disposal. At the request of the grower his consignment would be kept separate from other grades and brands. Failing such request, it would all be graded, and by amount of each grade contributed by each grower, would be noted.

The organisation would then ship such quantities of each grade as it thought it would dispose of. At the end of the season each grower would receive a proportion of the proceeds of the sales of each grade equivalent to the quantity of tobacco which he had contributed to that grade.

It would be worth considering whether arrangements might not be made for the disposal of existing stocks in the U.K. to be controlled by the organisation. On the one hand, it is undesirable that the organisation should start hampered by having a large quantity of unsaleable tobacco to dispose of. On the other hand, the continued existence of these stocks outside its control might detract from the good effects of its activities.

The organisation would be financed by means of a cess on all growers employing it.

Under this scheme the grower would still be free to sell to the I.T.C. outside the organisation. It would, however, be necessary for the growers who have in the past been able to sell their tobacco satisfactorily to other manufacturers in the U.K. to come into the scheme, because if it would be impracticable to prevent evasion of it, but if they asked that their consignments should be kept separate, there is no reason why the pool system should interfere with them. The organisation would simply ship their tobacco for them and sell it to the same people as they had been accustomed to sell it to in the past.

An organisation of this kind, besides being able to prevent the present competition among sellers in the U.K. would be in a much better position than any existing organisation to press forward the sales of Nyasaland tobacco in other markets.

While the setting up of such an organisation would be a considerable step forward, and appears to be an essential, it would not in itself be enough. It is also necessary that growers in competing countries should themselves have a strong central organisation and that the Nyasaland organisation should co-operate with them in planning its sales.

No doubt the existence of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association would be a help in starting an organisation of the kind suggested, the Association as it stands would not be satisfactory, in that it deals with all grades of tobacco, but the control organisation would no doubt be associated with it.

Further extracts from the memorandum will be published next week.

Are the Congo Basin Treaties to Blame?

The Secretary of State recently gave the following figures for the imports of pottery into the East African territories:—

	Total.	ex U.K.	ex Japan.
Kenya and Uganda	15,874	4,427	4,732
Tanganyika	6,403	2,819	3,241
Nyasaland	1,312	881	140
Zanzibar	1,685	184	1,314
Northern Rhodesia	11,084	6,852	400

In view of the great discrepancy in percentages between Northern Rhodesia, which is to a large extent outside the operation of the Congo Basin Treaties, and, say, Kenya and Uganda, which are wholly within it, it would be interesting to know if these treaties are the main reason for the striking disparity, or if there is some other important contributory cause. Why Great Britain can obtain so substantially greater a share of the one market than the others.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Uganda and Closer Union.

Side-Tracking the Main Issue.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The attempt to convince Uganda that her interests will be best served if she joins in the movement for Closer Union does not appear to meet with much success.

May I offer a few comments arising out of your observations? Uganda is urged to join a Union with her near neighbours on the following grounds:—

(1) Desirability of the creation of an East African outlook and an East African policy;

(2) To promote efficiency, and reduce administrative costs;

(3) The necessity of attaching Tanganyika Territory to its neighbours so as to make its future British status assured.

With Nos. 1 and 3 there should not be much difficulty in obtaining agreement amongst all shades of opinion in Uganda. But when it comes to No. 2 it would seem very necessary for detailed proposals to be submitted for public examination before a clear judgment can be formed on the claim put forward by those who want Closer Union.

Uganda must surely look askance at any proposals from her neighbours that such a scheme is going to promote efficiency and save money.

Neither Kenya nor Tanganyika can show on their past record that they are competent to carry out those intentions, and your endeavour to show that Uganda interests would not be neglected if under control from Nairobi would rather indicate more expensive than economical results, as you consider that air travel would make frequent collaboration and inspection cheap and easy to undertake. Unless this constant collaboration would lead to a saving in the cost of administration by the decrease in the staffs of the unified Departments, the costs must be greater.

In any case, concrete and practical explanations of the financial savings that would accrue under Closer Union should be made public to enable the case to be thrashed out in its entirety.

Yours faithfully,

STANLEY DEARDEN.

London, S.W.1.

The merely monetary consideration is, we suggest, easily the least important of the three, and we do not believe that the cause of Closer Union, which we understand can correspond to support in principle, will be hindered at this stage by public discussion of detailed financial proposals. The danger is that the big issue will then be side-tracked of points that really do not much matter. In our opinion union will save money, promote efficiency, encourage new capital into the country, widen the outlook of officials and unofficials alike, and most important of all, bind Tanganyika so closely to her neighbours that no one but politicians in Whitehall can ever in the future threaten her existence; and even if it could be shown that the first benefit which we mention, but which we regard as least important, namely, that of economy, is by no means to be anticipated, we should still urge prompt union.

And, since the exact nature of that union causes so much anxiety to some public men in Uganda, we suggest that the wise course is for a plan acceptable to the three Dependencies to be settled on the spot by a broad-minded and tactful man of character who would carry confidence in East Africa and at Home. Such a Commissioner could by personal discussions evolve a scheme which would enjoy the support of practically all who matter; and so enable the Imperial Government to take an action already far too long deferred.

No one will object to our correspondent's contention that there was obvious extravagance in Kenya and Tanganyika while Sir Edward Grigg and Sir Donald Cameron were the Governors, and that those two States are still suffering severely as a result. Prodigality in the past,

however, is no proof that the territories are not to-day husbanding their resources with reasonable care, or that the financial policy of a united East Africa would be threatened by Kenya or Tanganyika. The *Moyne*, *Aranitaga*, *Smith*, *Roger Gibb* and *Kenya Economic Reports* all showed how the interests of the three territories are intertwined, and there is every reason to think that recognition that they form one natural economic and financial unit would be to the benefit of the whole without prejudicing any individual interest.—Ed. "E.A."

Acquitted on a Technicality.

Another Case from Northern Rhodesia.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Obviously the law cannot be stretched to cover special cases, and most individuals, once the momentary irritation caused by seeing a guilty man get off over a legal technicality has passed, would endorse the British legal standpoint that it is better that a hundred guilty persons should escape than that one innocent man should suffer.

But it is a little staggering to be told on higher authority that judgments are never quashed on purely legal points. May I quote a personal experience?

In August, 1933, a Native from a distant part of Northern Rhodesia caused a great deal of trouble amongst my own employees. In particular, he endeavoured to abduct the wife of one of my bricklayers, and was caught, making off with the woman, some three miles away. No actual harm had been done, and the case was settled out of court, but as the whole place was in an uproar, and there were threats of murder and suicide by way of revenge on both sides, I warned the stranger that if he so much as set foot on the estate a second time he would be charged with conduct liable to cause a breach of the peace.

Notwithstanding, he re-appeared about a fortnight later, and, according to the injured husband, had preceded his arrival by a letter threatening to murder him. I therefore bound him over in £5 for six months, and as he could not produce the money, I committed him to prison at the local *boma*, 65 miles away, with the entire approval of the District Commissioner to whom the matter had been reported in the first instance.

However, the Judge of the High Court, when the proceedings were forwarded to him, quashed the sentence, and directed that the man should be released, on the grounds that the committal was not made out on the correct blue form (with which I had never been supplied) and in the prescribed manner—though from the tone of his letter it was evident that the Judge thought the sentence was deserved. No doubt no other course was open to him, but surely this was a case of a sentence quashed on purely technical grounds; and I imagine that many such cases are occurring every year in all parts of the African Dependencies.

The remedy probably lies, as Mr. Tagart suggests, in increasing the number of administrative officers with special legal training. But with all respect to a great profession, I would say: "Heaven preserve us from being administered by lawyers pure and simple." The situation is not unlike that which arose in France in the early part of the War, when the findings of the courts martial were continually being quashed by the Judge Advocate General at G.H.Q. on legal technicalities (usually connected with mistakes over the law of evidence). The remedy adopted was to appoint a "technical member," who had generally been a barrister in civil life, to sit on all important courts martial; and it is worth considering whether a trained lawyer might

not with advantage be added to the staff of each Provincial Commissioner in order to fulfil somewhat similar functions.

Yours faithfully,

Army and Navy Club,
London, S.W. 1.

S. GORE-BROWN,
Lieut. Colonel (Retired).

P.S.—Mr. Taggart's quotation from the Nyasaland Native newspaper throws an interesting side-light on one view of Indirect Rule. But surely it is rash to start generalising about the opinions of inarticulate millions. In our own part of Northern Rhodesia the young men attending a rather "advanced" training college were recently asked what they thought of the institution of chiefs' courts. They replied unanimously that they thought them excellent "because now the guilty get punished; in the English courts they get off."

An educated (South African) Native, whose opinion I asked a few weeks ago, hesitated a moment and then gave the rather significant answer: "The chiefs were all right when they were administering their own law in their own way. Now you are, in fact, asking them to administer your law in your way. If you want them to do that, you must first educate the chiefs themselves."

[Colonel Gore-Brown, one of the best-known settlers in Northern Rhodesia, is a Justice of the Peace, a point which should perhaps be made clear.—Ed. "E.A."]

Bushe Report a Menace.

Hostile to Native Law and Custom.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Sir Alison Russell's African experience is such that one does not lightly break a lance with him, but I feel that Sir Resketh Bell was perfectly right when he criticised the Bushe Report as a very serious menace to the systems of Native courts and justice.

It is true that they were officially excluded from the terms of reference. None the less, if you envisage the abolition of the legal functions of the British-born District Officer on the ground that even he is fundamentally incapable of rendering British justice, how is it possible to justify the very considerable powers that are possessed in purely Native courts in Eastern Africa to-day?—powers, moreover, which must be increasingly accorded if you are to remain true to the conception of indirect rule and the development of total autonomy, which is the established basis of our African rule in the twentieth century.

Again, it is sought as a first step to restrict the powers of all District Officers, no matter how experienced, to offences in which a sentence of two years or less is appropriate, and yet, as in Uganda, Native courts are empowered to try any case where death is not involved; and, what is more anomalous still, the necessary supervision is very largely left in the hands of the administrations, whose jurisdiction it is wished so drastically to reduce. Such a position is inherently unstable.

I would also record my support of East Africa's contention that the Carter Commission was hostile to the existence of Native law and custom. If I recall aright, the Commission took the view that the promulgation of the local codes rendered nugatory the clauses of the Orders in Council that preserve its validity. This is all the more remarkable in that the Carter Commission urged that some of its basic recommendations should be enshrined in a special Order in Council so as to render them immune from change by local Ordinances. In truth the matter is obscure. Sir Alison Russell holds that Natives are subject to the Criminal Code which Native custom cannot displace. Sir Robert Hamilton, on the other hand, in a recent letter to *The Times*, wrote of Native tribunals continuing to try cases by Native law and custom.

In conclusion, may I pay tribute to the kindness

and consideration which I invariably received from the legal authorities during my 19 years of service in Uganda? They were always ready with helpful criticism and advice. It is indeed my personal experience that makes me so strongly in favour of the course which I am very glad to see that the Secretary of State has decided to adopt. "Errare est humanum" and if for no other cause, there is, and always will be, good reason for mending the administrative courts, but I can see none for ending them.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1.

J. DE G. DELMEGE.

When Judges Disagree.

Importance of Judicial Decisions.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I know there have been acquittals on mere technicalities, but my memory does not enable me to give you exact details of such cases. On the other hand, of course, a person is sometimes said to have been acquitted on a technicality when closer examination of the evidence would show that the acquittal was due to just that lack of evidence which would turn what was a very serious suspicion into a positive fact.

Judges do not always agree in their interpretation of certain sections of the statute law of a territory. For instance, in connection with the Witchcraft Ordinance of Northern Rhodesia one judge laid down a rule that a person voluntarily undergoing the burning water test was not guilty of contravening the Ordinance, and quashed a conviction. That rule was upset by an acting judge later, but this again was reversed by another judge and the original ruling re-introduced.

There were, at one time, in Northern Rhodesia two Ordinances dealing with Native labour—the Masters and Servants and No. 1 of 1917 (the exact title of which escapes me) which dealt with Native labour and recruiting. Certain sections in those Ordinances rather conflicted, more especially in regard to penal provisions, and one judge gave instructions as to which Ordinance was to be used for certain offences. Whether any conviction was upset because the prisoner was charged under the wrong Ordinance I cannot say, but the judicial circular sent out at the time would show.

Many of the Northern Rhodesian judicial circulars dealt with the technical points in cases which had come up for review by the High Court, and most interesting they were, for they gave the reasons why conviction could or could not be sustained.

Stratminister Newton,

Yours faithfully,

Dorset.

A. W. GRIFFIN.

Many Cases in Uganda.

Ex-Provincial Commissioner's Testimony.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—During my service in Uganda I had experience of more than a few cases of sentences being quashed or reduced as to become entirely inappropriate, simply and solely because the crime or the evidence had been viewed by the revising legal officer from a non-African standpoint.

I cannot attempt to give details of such cases after this lapse of time, but if I were in Uganda, and given access to the court records, there would be no difficulty in providing particulars of many such cases.

Cranleigh,

Yours faithfully,

Surrey.

J. R. P. POSTLETHWAITE.

Final Obsequies of the Roger Gibb Report.

COPIES of a dispatch dated December 1st from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were placed in the libraries of both Houses of Parliament on April 9.

The dispatch, having explained the rejection of Mr. Roger Gibb's proposals for the abolition of the post of High Commissioner for Transport and for the substitution of control by a small board in London, proceeds to detail a fresh scheme for co-ordination which has since given birth to the new Transport Policy Committee of the Governors' Conference, as recently recorded in *East Africa*. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister writes:—

"On the general question of how transport policy in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is to be co-ordinated, my view is clear. Such co-ordination seems to me a natural function of the Governor's Conference; questions of transport policy in East Africa are essentially questions to be settled by joint deliberation and agreement for which the Governors' Conference will—as, indeed, was recommended in the conclusions of the meeting of October, 1933—exercise the functions of an Advisory Transport Board for East Africa.

"It is essential that no new departure in transport policy should be undertaken in any territory without the fullest previous consultation. There will, of course, be no question of the exercise of executive functions by the Conference; no Government can be bound by the conclusions of the Conference, and in the last resort, if there is no agreement as to common policy and one territory wishes to pursue a policy to which another territory takes exception, appeal must be made to the Secretary of State. If, however, transport questions are approached as they should, and without doubt, will be—in a reasonable spirit of give and take, occasions when a particular territory finds it necessary to appeal to the Secretary of State will be infrequent.

"Turning to the difficult question of the division of traffic receipts between the Kenya and Uganda Railway and the Tanganyika Railway, the following are the salient features in the dispatch.

Pooling of Lake Traffic Postponed.

"In the Moshi-Arusha area the recommendations in the Gibb Report that the whole of the traffic should pass via the Voi-Kahia line to Kilindini, the Tanga line between Kahia and Bulko being abandoned and the remainder transferred to private operation, were strongly opposed by the Government of Tanganyika, and the Secretary of State accepts the views of that Government, and notes that the Governors' Conference is of the opinion that a change in the present basis of compensation (i.e. railway clearing-house arrangements) could not be considered until such an increase takes place as to present a more favourable opportunity for consideration.

"As regards Lake Victoria traffic, the Conference was of the opinion that it was not possible, in existing circumstances, to devise any arrangement whereby Tanganyika should receive compensation, and that, therefore, no change can be made in the *status quo* subject to the proviso that (apart from any reopening at the instance of the Governors' Conference) the question should be reopened when the traffic from the Tanganyika lake ports to Kilindini, exclusive of traffic from the Kagera River, reaches a figure of 27,000 tons a year.

"I accept the views of the Conference on these questions, although I trust that in view of the strong opinions in regard to them put forward from time to time in Tanganyika the Conference will keep the matter under close review in order that the possibilities of some alternative arrangements in the future may not be overlooked.

"The Conference endorsed the following resolution passed by the Railway Advisory Council of Tanganyika:

"The two railway systems should as far as possible adopt a similar rating policy and similar classification of commodities, similar mileage scales, etc. Whenever the peculiar circumstances of one territory necessitate divergence, agreement to differ can be reached and the rate be regarded as 'exceptional.' Care must, however, be exercised that any 'exceptional' rates do not interfere with equality of rates at any point of competition, and in such cases a special arrangement must

be made. The management must avoid a "rate war," and if agreement cannot be reached by the Governments an appeal to the Secretary of State should secure an equitable adjustment."

"I also endorse this resolution."

"Finally, the Secretary of State states that he has no objection to the General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways remaining a full member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, and as regards the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways he accepts the recommendation of the Conference that in principle he should be a member of the Legislative Councils of Kenya and of Uganda only for matters affecting railways and harbours, and that he should not be a full member of either Council; but it is realised that it is not feasible at present to remove the General Manager from the Kenya Legislative Council.

Reference to this dispatch is made under Matters of Moment.

Wish Father to the Thought.

Cloves Critics Distort the Facts.

UNDER Matters of Moment we refer to resolutions which are stated by *The Zanzibar Voice* to have been passed by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, which body, as we show, has done nothing of the kind. Since much play is being made in interested quarters with the alleged motion, we record the alleged text as printed by our contemporary, which, it will be seen, has been trapped into publishing a totally inaccurate version of the sub-committee's report, which the Section has certainly not adopted.

The Zanzibar Press report reads:—

"That the London Chamber of Commerce has no complaint to make against the co-operative method as such, provided it can support itself financially without subsidised assistance in any form; but we consider that the Cloves Growers Association of Zanzibar as it is at present organised must increase cost and limit consumption. In particular it questions whether Government funds can legitimately be used to protect the market artificially. (See sections 13 (a), 14 (c), 15 (f) of the C.G.A. Decree.)"

"It recommends that the C.G.A. should allow the selling of cloves through the normal channels as heretofore, in the interests both of Zanzibar and consuming markets."

"From the inquiries it has made it finds that the consuming markets definitely do not want a fixed price as envisaged by the C.G.A., nor does this organisation meet with favour in Zanzibar itself."

"It recommends that the grading scheme be abolished and the cloves sold as customary on the basis of quality as recognised by the different consuming markets; for example, the standard of 'London Fair' which has been found quite satisfactory by both buyers and sellers on the London market. In making this recommendation, it does not wish as interfere with the system of inspection by the Zanzibar Government which was in force prior to the grading schemes. This method of inspection to ensure a minimum quality for export was eminently satisfactory; it should welcome its continuance."

"In its opinion the competition of Madagascar cloves can become a serious competitor to Zanzibar, if the policy envisaged by the C.G.A. is carried out, since an artificial lowering of the price in Zanzibar would tend to encourage further production in Madagascar." It has found that in recent months considerable business has passed in Madagascar cloves at the expense of Zanzibar. These cloves have been traded in on a basis of 1/2d. without the necessity of any grade.

"Finally, it is also strongly of the opinion that the orderly organisation of the C.G.A. must be in a controlled manner to the clove industry in Zanzibar, and the feeling on the trade is that the present uncertainty should be cleared up, and a definite statement of policy by the Colonial Office would be welcomed."

The real facts will be found in our editorial notes.

Eleventh Month's List.

The Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for Tanganyika Territory for 1933 has just reached us—fifteen months late! We shall, of course, not review so out-of-date a compilation.

Germany and Tanganyika.

Claims Opposed by Joint Board.

UNSHAKEABLE opposition to the idea of the surrender of Tanganyika Territory to Germany on any terms was obviously the unanimous view of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, as expressed at the April meeting, when the Chairman reported that he had taken the matter up personally with the Government.

The members were agreed as to the unassailable and inalienable character of the British tenure of the Territory, and it was emphasised that the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Belgium, France and Portugal, among African States, would all fiercely resist any proposal for a transfer of the Mandate. More than one member, speaking in a purely private capacity, urged that the best reply to Germany's unilateral breaches of the Peace Treaties would be outright annexation of Tanganyika by Great Britain.

A memorandum on the co-ordination of the railway services of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika drafted by Mr. Alexander Holm, and published in *East Africa* of March 14, was reported to have been dispatched to affiliated public bodies in East Africa with a request for an expression of their views. The Chairman, Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., hoped that there would be unanimous agreement with the principle of amalgamating the two railway systems, since that would be the most important single step towards co-ordination of common services.

The Mercantile Marine and Sisal.

A new Imperial Institute report on "Empire Fibres for Marine Cordage: Tests of Tarred and Untarred Cordage made from East African Sisal carried out by the Admiralty" was considered, and described by Lord Cranworth as admirable, though he deeply regretted that it seemed to be regarded by the ropemakers with complete scorn. Despite the fact that the Admiralty was using sisal rope so extensively and so successfully, the mercantile marine was still using rope made from foreign fibre, and the ropemakers certainly did not appear to be exerting very great efforts to change that undesirable position.

Major Dale said that the excuse given to him was that merchant seamen, not being under strict naval discipline, objected to the use of tarred ropes; the Chairman promised to approach certain shipowning interests; Mr. Wigglesworth said that Danish ropemakers had shown enthusiastic interest in the results of the tests, and that tarred cordage from Empire fibres, particularly New Zealand hemp, was cheaper than Italian hemp cordage; and Mr. Alex. Holm felt that the value of the experiments could now be properly capitalised only if the appropriate Imperial authorities would encourage bulk purchase of East African sisal which the Admiralty and the Home Office were the first Departments to buy in bulk.

Workmen's Compensation.

The text of a revised model ordinance drafted in the Colonial Office to provide for workmen's compensation in the East and West Africa Colonies, was laid on the table, and, on the proposal of Sir Humphrey Leggett, it was agreed that a joint sub-committee of the Board and of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce should study the draft and make representations to the two bodies. Sir Humphrey Leggett, Colonel Ponsoby, Mr. Bull, Mr. Alex. Holm, and Mr. Wigglesworth were invited to represent the Board upon the sub-committee.

Sir Humphrey Leggett stated that the Joint West Africa Committee had already issued a most interesting report on the subject, and Mr. Holm recalled that a model ordinance had been debated by the Kenya Legislative Council some eight years ago, but had never been put into operation. It was decided to procure a record of the debate on that occasion.

Uganda Department of Agriculture.

A letter was read from Mr. G. C. Ishmael asserting that the whole of the staff of the Department of Agriculture in Kampala was to be transferred to Entebbe, which, he

believed, the authorities were anxious to perpetuate as the Government headquarters, even at the expense of removing from the commercial capital to the one remaining Department with which the general public was in continual touch. The Chairman undertook to inquire as to the accuracy of the report, and stated that the Board had clearly set forth its objections to the transfer of the Department from Kampala to Entebbe.

Kenya's Finances.

The official statement that the Kenya budget for 1954 had resulted in a surplus of £4,000, instead of the deficit of £54,000 anticipated in November, was considered, and the suspicion was expressed that the result might have been obtained in part by writing up the value of gilt-edged securities held by the Government—a practice which was unanimously regarded as wholly wrong in principle.

Other Matters.

A first draft of the Board's annual report was considered, and remitted for revision to a drafting committee, which was instructed to incorporate a survey of the position in all the main lines of agriculture, mining and Government finance, including a table of all outstanding East African loan commitments. It was resolved that the annual general meeting should be held on Friday, July 17, at 11 a.m.

The meeting was attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. (Chairman), Sir Theodore Chambers, Lord Cranworth, Major C. H. Dale, Sir Rodney Hearn, M.C.A., Holm, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. G. I. Pettipiece, Colonel C. Ponsoby, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Miss R. Harvey (Secretary).

The Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

SIR JOHN SIMON told Mr. Mander that the British Government had not exercised any pressure upon Ethiopia not to take her dispute with Italy to the League of Nations. He assured Mr. Mander that the British Government had done everything possible since the problem first arose to influence both sides towards an amicable settlement of their differences, and that those efforts would be continued.

Asked what steps had been taken following the action of an Italian military aeroplane in flying over the British camp at Walwal in November and training a machine gun on the members of the Boundary Commission, the Foreign Secretary replied that the misunderstandings which arose after the arrival of the Anglo-Ethiopian Joint Commission in November were informally discussed in December and January with representatives of the Italian Government. They had explained that the action taken by the Italian forces, and in particular the aerial reconnaissance, had been instituted to ascertain the local situation, and in complete ignorance of the fact that British officers were present. In view of these explanations it was agreed that no useful purpose would be served by further inter-Governmental discussions on the subject. Last week some Italian newspapers stated that the King's African Rifles had been engaged last October against Ethiopian troops on the British frontier between Kenya and Uganda, and that the Ethiopian raid had been "kept secret" by the British Government. It was added that two British officers had been killed, and that as a result the Kenya frontier posts had been reinforced. The Colonial Office spokesman has stated that the report was a complete fiction.

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East African Share Prices.

London Quotations Generally Easier.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	4s. 9d.	4s. 3d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	43s. 9d.	43s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 9d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Embi Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 4 1/2d.	12s. 6d.
Gabalt Goldfields (2s.)	7s. 0d.	6s. 1 1/2d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	32s. 6d.	33s. 0d.
Gold-Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	13s. 6d.	13s. 9d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	3s. 6d.	3s. 3d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	13s. 3d.	12s. 9d.
Kentia (10s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 10 1/2d.	8s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	15s. 6d.	15s. 3d.
Kimintini (10s.)	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 9d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 7 1/2d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Lomish Gold (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 4 1/2d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	14s. 0d.	13s. 3d.
Luit Gold Areas	13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
Mashaba (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Resende (11s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	10s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga	7s. 6d.	7s. 4 1/2d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	97s. 6d.	100s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	26s. 0d.	27s. 0d.
Rhomax (1s.)	5s. 9d.	6s. 4 1/2d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 3 1/2d.
Rusterman	2s. 3d.	2s. 4 1/2d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 3d.
Shelfwood Stars	6s. 0d.	6s. 3d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 3d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	6s. 9d.	7s. 0d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	21s. 3d.	21s. 6d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	8s. 0d.	7s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	13s. 6d.	15s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring		

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	22s. 0d.	21s. 9d.
East African Shea Plantations (Ed)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Masambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 0d.
Sedan Plantations (New)	33s. 6d.	33s. 4 1/2d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Victoria Falls Power	47s. 3d.	47s. 0d.
Pref.	41s. 6d.	42s. 3d.

Special Quotations.

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

Bisa Ridge	10s. 3/4c.	10s.
Kagera Reef (5s.)	35s.	35s.
Kakamega Mining Ventures	10s.	10s.
Eldoret Mining (5s.)	10s. 3/4c.	10s. 3/4c.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 5/8c.	10s.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s.	9s.
Kenya Reefs	43s. 5/8c.	42s. 7/8c.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	40s.	40s.
Kos-Mulim	37s. 5/8c.	37s. 5/8c.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s. 15c.	3s. 15c.
Pananzepi (5s.)	40s.	40s.

* Ex rights. † Ex dividend.

Reporting the fact that "Nairobi already has an embryo Stock Exchange, reminiscent of the very early days in Johannesburg," the diarist of the *Financial Times* says: "A 'call-over' in about a couple of dozen shares most of them as yet unknown to London - takes place every morning in the smoking room of a local hotel. The shares are quoted in shillings and cents." "Last year's gold production by over a dozen lode and alluvial mines in Kenya totalled less than 16,000 oz., but everything must have a beginning. In the Transvaal's first recorded year of gold production, 1884, the output was a mere 2,326 oz. By 1891 the annual total was still below 700,000 oz., and it was not until 1892 that the round 1,000,000 oz. was crossed."

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

247.—Mr. Stanley George Gherzi.



RUNNING OVER
20 0/11

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Known throughout Kenya as 'one of the Colony's greatest gold mining optimists, Mr. Stanley Gherzi bases his faith on very close knowledge of developments, for he was an original member, and is now a director of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, which first discovered gold in the Kakamega area, is a director and general manager of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., and a director of a number of other local companies. An accountant by profession, he is a partner of Messrs. Gherzi, Fenley and Hoy, auditors, of Eldoret, Kitale, and Kakamega.

Having gone from Scotland to South Africa to join the staff of a bank some time before the War, he enlisted in the South African Infantry for service in East Africa, and went through the "German East" Campaign with that regiment and the Divisional Signalling Corps. In 1920 he began business in Kenya, and soon became known as an enthusiast for sport of all kinds. He captained the Eldoret Football Club for ten years, until a cracked knee prevented further active participation, but he is still keen on racing and an ardent member of the Kenya Defence Force, being District Signalling Officer for the Uasin Gishu.

He is also well-known in Masonic circles, holding past rank in the District Grand Lodge of East Africa, and being a foundation member of a number of Lodges in East Africa.

PERSONALIA.

Mrs. W. L. Mathers has returned to Uganda.

Lady Conyers is shortly leaving on a visit to Kenya.

Mr. C. E. Lane, of Dar es Salaam, is on holiday in Kent.

Mr. W. F. G. Campbell has returned to England from Monte Carlo.

Mr. R. W. Foster has been appointed a Game Warden in Kenya.

Mr. G. Bell has left on his return to Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel S. Gore-Browne is making excellent progress after an operation.

Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Fawcus travelled home in the "Bernardin de St. Pierre."

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Arthur is the new President of the East Africa Mountain Club.

Mr. D. N. Stafford, of Hoima, Uganda, and his daughter arrived in London last week.

Dr. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, leaves for his diocese on Tuesday next.

Mr. J. L. Tadman, Assistant Auditor in Uganda, has been transferred to a like post in Mauritius.

Mrs. Harry Vine Gindar has been provisionally appointed Hon. Norwegian Consul in Zanzibar.

Lady Evelyn Malcolm has left England for Italy and Dalmatia and will be away until the end of the month.

We regret to learn of the death in Limuru last week of Mrs. Frances Impey, wife of Mr. A. D. Impey.

A son and heir has been born in Southern Rhodesia to the Marquess and Marchioness of Granam.

Mr. J. J. Rowsell has arrived in Dar es Salaam and has assumed office as Deputy Postmaster-General.

Dr. Hennessy has left Uganda on home leave, and Mr. and Mrs. Potts, of Makerere, are on their way home.

Senor Philip de Fonesca, of the Brazil Entomological Department, is visiting East Africa to study coffee pests.

Mr. K. C. Johnson-Davies, the former Uganda barrister, has been appointed secretary of the Motor Trade Association.

Mr. P. O. C. Ray, aide-de-camp to the Governor of Uganda, has left Entebbe on leave, and is travelling home, via Iraq.

Mr. G. H. Shelswell-White has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner and Assistant Chief Secretary in Zanzibar.

M. van Zeeland, the new Belgian Prime Minister at one time was a Professor of Congo Economy at Louvain University.

Mr. R. Mauchauffee, who has spent most of the past two or three years in Tanganyika, is now living in Johannesburg.

We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Harry Allison, of Gilgil, who was a daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Neylan, of Nakuru.

Mr. J. J. Swanson, Inspector in East Africa of the Standard Bank of South Africa, left England last week on his return to Mombasa.

Wing Commander C. W. Mackey is to command the four troop-carrier aircraft which will leave Cairo on April 24 for the flight to the Cape.

Mr. F. J. Coudrey has been nominated alternate M.L.C. for the Uasin Gishu constituency of Kenya during the absence of Mr. A. C. Hoey.

The Duchess of Redford, who recently left on a flight across North Africa, reached Khartoum on Saturday and left on Sunday for Cairo.

Lord Plymouth, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arrived in England after a three months' tour of West Africa.

Mr. E. F. Peck, who was recently appointed Veterinary and Agricultural Officer in Somaliland, has arrived in Berbera to take up his new duties.

Mr. John M. Lambert, of the staff of the National Bank of India, has been married in Jinja to Miss Janet P. Dewar, of Port William, Wigtownshire.

Mr. Cross-Crosse, of the Uganda Administration, who has latterly been on duty in the Secretariat, came home by the s.s. "General Mazziuni."

We regret to learn of the death in Robertsbridge, Sussex, of Mrs. Elizabeth Mary (Molly) Maxwell, wife of Dr. E. C. W. Maxwell, formerly of Kenya.

General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived back in England last week after his visit to the Sudan and Egypt.

Mr. Gibson has been transferred from the 4th Battalion of the K.A.R. at Bombo, Uganda, to the 3rd Battalion, which is stationed at Meru, Kenya.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, late Director of the Imperial Institute, who recently addressed Nairobi Rotarians, is now Chairman of the East African Group in London.

The unofficial members of the Nairobi Licensing Court are Messrs. T. A. Wood, C.M. Deverell, A. C. Tannahill, Saleh Mohamed, Major W. Kinton, and Dr. A. C. L. D'Souza.

Lord Cranworth has been re-elected President, and Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell and Mr. W. C. Hunter Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, of the Kenya Sisal Association.

Mr. H. L. Gurney, a secretary in the local Government Office in Kenya, has been transferred on promotion to Jamaica, where he will once more serve under Sir Edward Denham.

Mr. W. J. Callaghan has taken the Hon. Secretaryship of the Nyasaland Golf Union, in succession to Mr. A. G. Jaffray, who had been in office since the Union was formed.

Mr. A. H. Kneller has headed the Nairobi Gymkhana batting averages with a total of 684 runs (twice not out) in nine innings, thus having the fine average of 97.86. Congratulations!

That Mr. Baul Charles, Colonial Minister of Belgium in the late Cabinet, continues to serve as Administrator-General of the Colonies gives great satisfaction in Belgian Colonial circles.

Mr. L. K. Carter, a director of Messrs. Campbell, Bros., Carter & Co., Ltd., is again paying a flying visit to the Rhodesias and South Africa. He hopes, however, to be back in London within a month.

As predicted in *East Africa*, Mr. A. R. Welsh has been elected Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. Mr. E. W. L. Noakes has been chosen as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees.

The Prince of Wales will visit Jersey on July 23 to open the new lecture hall at Victoria College and to unveil a portrait of the King, both gifts of Mr. T. B. Davis, who has such extensive East African interests.

Mr. P. W. M. Jeff, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, who has been in indifferent health during the winter, is under medical advice, going into the Hospital for Tropical Diseases for a course of treatment.

Kampala sporting circles will greatly miss Mr. R. Snookall, who, having been awarded a Carnegie Scholarship, has left Uganda for 15 months' research work in Bantu languages at the Universities of the Rand and the Cape.

Mrs. Ralph Turner has been re-elected President of the East African Women's League, from the secretaryship of which Mrs. Beath has been compelled to resign after years of splendid work. She is succeeded by Mrs. H. ...

Mrs. Huggins, accompanied by Master Huggins, arrived in England on Monday by the "Winchester Castle." The Prime Minister is coming by air, and, as already chronicled, will leave Salisbury on April 20. The Hon. P. D. L. Fynn will act as Prime Minister.

Mr. W. F. Jenkins, a partner of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., who, with Mrs. Jenkins, has been re-visiting Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, is making a tour of India before returning to England. They will probably arrive back in London at the beginning of June.

Sir Hilton Young, M.P., is suffering from phlebitis, following a septic throat.

Mr. J. M. Armfield, who was at one time in the Northern Rhodesian Veterinary Department, and afterwards in that of Tanganyika Territory, sailed last Friday in the "Umwoti" for the Cape en route to Lusaka, accompanied by his wife and daughter. They are thinking of settling in that neighbourhood.

Congratulations to Mr. E. J. Wayland, Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, on the award of the Victoria Medal by the Royal Geographical Society for his work on the quaternary geology of Uganda and the Rift Valley of the region to man. It is an honour well merited by patient and enthusiastic work.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who made a *safari* through East Africa three years ago, was the chief guest at last week's annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, held at the Dorchester Hotel under the chairmanship of Sir Stephen Demetriadi, President of the Chamber. Over 800 guests were present.

The Jubilee celebrations and festivities in connexion with the opening of the new Northern Rhodesian capital in Lusaka have been placed in the hands of a Committee, consisting of Mr. H. C. N. Hill, District Commissioner (Chairman), Captain McKee, Captain Wardroper, and Captain Ockendon (secretary).

About 100 members and friends of the Njoro Settlers' Association were present at a meeting in Njoro when Major E. S. Grogan addressed them on "Some London Impressions." Mr. Ernest Wright, M.L.C., was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year, with Colonel Kikelly as Vice-President. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. J. Kinsey.

Vice-Admiral Sir Martin B. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., K.C.B., who visited East Africa several times during his tenure of office as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, has been appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, and Chief of Naval Personnel. Sir Martin will be the youngest Second Sea Lord for many years. He is now 53 years of age.

Dr. J. D. Tothill, Director of Agriculture in Uganda, travelled back on his return from leave, via Egypt and the Sudan, where he studied what is being done agriculturally in those countries, including the rain-grown cotton in the Nuba mountains area. He was accompanied by Mr. T. H. C. Taylor, the newly appointed Assistant Entomologist to his Department, who has hitherto served in Fiji. Mrs. Taylor went out to Uganda by the sea route.

Captain R. S. Audas, M.C., M.R.C.V.S., has retired on pension from the Sudan Veterinary Service, which he joined 25 years ago. He served in the Darfur Expedition of 1916, when he was awarded the Military Cross, and in the Lau Nuer operations of 1917, when he was given the Order of the Nile. He was a recognised authority on both horse and camel flesh, and is largely responsible for the improvement in breeding of the Sudan country-bred horse.

Death of Capt. H. B. Dooner Church Work in Kenya.

Fine Service as Intelligence Officer.

We regret to report the death in Nairobi of Captain Hugh Brandon Dooner, D.S.O., M.C., who first settled in Kenya soon after the South African War, through which he served with the Australians, he having been born in that Dominion.

During his early years in East Africa he tried his hand at various enterprises, including ostrich farming in the Kedong Valley and the extraction of fibre from a new variety of sansevieria which was named after him by the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. He was also a well-known shot, and was reputed to have killed scores of lions.

But it was during the Great War that he established himself in the admiration of his fellows as a man who, knowing neither fear nor nerves, could and would accomplish the apparently impossible. Joining the Intelligence Department at the outbreak of hostilities, he was sent to the East Lake area, and was present at the capture of Ukerewe Island and Mwanza and on General Crewe's march to Tabora.

To so capable and high spirited a soldier the inexplicable slowness of Crewe's advance was galling, particularly as his own constant scouting behind the German lines told him that there could be no serious opposition, a conviction which he expressed in Intelligence reports more candid than tactful and more frequent and circumstantial than some people liked. The consequence was that he was transferred to another front, where he was engaged for many months in the chase after von Lettow into and through Portuguese East Africa, back into southern Tanganyika, and on into Northern Rhodesia.

A First Class Scout.

Admired by his *askari*, Dooner was regarded by his comrades as one of the best intelligence officers in the field; he became G.S.O. 3, and would have been made G.S.O. 2 but for a *contretemps* which greatly pleased him, since it left him in the field instead of anchoring him at G.H.Q.

Yet this excellent service was performed despite constant ill-health and much suffering; at the outbreak of the war he rode at night into the jagged end of a bush, which struck him in the stomach with such force that for many months it was almost impossible for him to take solid food. Later, when he was forced to undergo an operation, it was discovered that he was suffering from many adhesions.

After the Armistice he was for a short time a Political Officer in Tanganyika Territory, where he met a fellow A.O.'s daughter whom he married in 1923. In about 1920 he retired from the Tanganyika service in order to take up a soldier-settler farm in the Sotik district of Kenya, where he grew coffee, raised cattle, and earned the esteem of his neighbours.

His letters to East Africa were, we have been told repeatedly by officials and unofficials alike, primarily responsible for the belated decision of the Kenya Government a year or so ago to establish firmer control over the *labours* in the Jumbwa district, which under their incentive, was rife with theft and other crimes.

He leaves a wife and two children, with whom much sympathy will be felt.

Uganda's First Missionaries.

Lady Bourdillon recently unveiled near Entebbe a monument to commemorate the arrival of the first two missionaries in Uganda; Father Simeon Lourdel and Brother Amans, of the White Fathers Mission. The monument was draped with the Union Jack and the colours of the Holy See.

Help Needed by Limuru School.

We are working out a most tremendous experiment in Kenya, trying to transplant part of the British race into the heart of Africa; and to succeed in this we need all the help we can get, especially for the youth of Great Britain that is out there. There are grave dangers ahead unless we can teach them the love of God and of their fellow man, with which alone they can rise to the height where they can do a great service to Africa." So said Dean Wright of Nairobi at a recent meeting in London of the Kenya Church Aid Association.

The Bishop of Mombasa said that he did not expect when at home last year that he would be back again so soon, but his visit was necessary for the great needs of the Church among the new and rapidly growing European community on the goldfields: "We need to find someone to fill the place of Canon (now Archdeacon) Pitt-Pitts, who is moving to Ruanda; the illness of the Archdeacon of Mombasa, who had broken down when doing such wonderful work; and, especially, the question of Limuru School, which was doing such valuable work in the Colony."

They had never asked for a penny for current expenses from outside the Colony, but for the interest on the capital that had been subscribed the Colony could not now pay. Friends who had generously helped prior to the depression could no longer do so, and there was grave danger that the school would have to close down. The debenture interest was due on May 1, and, as things then stood, it could not be met. If the buildings and land were sold the debenture holders would get very little, so the school had come back to England to see if there were friends who could help them raise enough money to enable the school to carry on. He wanted to return in April, but had decided to wait until May in order to face the debenture holders.

"Some of these," said Bishop Heywood, "are entirely dependent for their income on the interest from the school debentures. They put their money in our school to help a great cause, but also because they believed it was a sound security, and it no longer is. We have raised over £7,000 towards paying these debenture holders, but that represents only 25% of the debentures. Some of the wealthier holders have cancelled their debentures to the extent of £6,000."

Chaplains in Kenya.

Dean Wright said that Kenya greatly needed friendship on this side. With one exception, (1) the chaplains in the Colony were a very fine body of men. It was essential that Nairobi should be the real centre of religious and social work, and he emphasised that the two parishes in Nairobi, with the white population of an English village, had built (almost entirely) two churches and provided £1,000 a year for local work.

He gave a vivid account of his ministrations to the unfortunate young Englishman who murdered two young girls, and with whom he (the speaker) was up to the very last. He said how this youth had been (about at first) but later came to believe in the love of God, and he added that this young fellow had grave disadvantages in that his early training; it was against that sort of thing that they must fight. He then spoke the words which start this report, and told a tale of a united Church service for children at the Cathedral of the Highlands, during which all the children joined hands right round the building, adding: "I suggest that we should likewise put our arms round the Church in Kenya."

Archdeacon Pitt-Pitts spoke of the Buxton School in Mombasa, for which Lady Buxton had raised £2,000, and which they had at last succeeded in moving to a beautiful site with excellent playing fields, new modern buildings and a first-class educationist in charge, with, now, a record roll of 40 pupils. When mentioning the needs of the church at Weithaga he said: "I want a Native Church which is self-supporting, but I think we can appeal to friends over here for help in putting up the principal buildings."

"Kenya is in a rut, she is growing, and like a growing child she has pains," he continued, and he told the tragic story of the split from the Church caused by a young enthusiast, who thought he knew a better way, so started an evangelising campaign of his own, which ended in fire and murder. There was still only a step between the Natives of Kenya and darkness.

Dean Wright on Kenya.

To Address East African Group.

THE Rev. W. J. Wright is to address the East African Group in London on Thursday, April 25, on "Kenya," and the many readers who know how able and witty a speaker he is will look forward to a most interesting address. The meeting will take place at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1, at 4.15 p.m., tea being served from 3.45. All those interested in East Africa, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend, but it would be a convenience if they would notify their intention in advance to the Hon. Secretary of the Group at Vernon House.

Many newspapers have commented very favourably on the work of the Group during 1934. Both Uganda papers, for instance, have written appreciatively, the *Guardian* saying it is "a very live concern, and a rallying point for East Africans on leave," while the *Herald* has described it as "a body of importance to East Africans at Home and in Africa; and deserving of all support from all East Africans."

The Closer Union Conference.

Last week we reported the resolutions adopted by the Unofficial Conference recently held in Arusha to discuss East African Union. Those present included Brigadier-General L. Boyd-Moss (who, as Chairman of the Northern Province Branch of the British Union of Tanganyika, which convened the Conference, was elected to the Chair), Major Sir William Lead and Captain H. E. Rydton (Unofficial Members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council); Lord Francis Scott, Major Cavendish-Bentick, Sir Robert Shaw, and Major J. Riddell (elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council); Major E. S. Grogan, Colonel G. W. C. Griffiths, Captain C. B. Anderson, the Earl of Erroll, and Mr. E. E. Biss (representatives from Kenya); and Colonel C. L. R. Gray, General Malan, and Messrs. W. E. Crosskill, F. Anderson, M. Van Jaarsveld, J. de la Mothe, P. Sinclair, H. Lemmer, A. Mauraan, D. Meimerides, and G. Bloom (from Tanganyika); Mr. G. Martin Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, telegraphed that he representative from that Colony could be sent since Parliament was in session.

E.A.W.L. Activities.

The comprehensive nature of the activities of the East African Women's League was made clear by Mrs. Ralph Turner, the President, at the recent annual meeting in Nairobi, when she mentioned that over 4,000 had been collected for a woman settler who had "lost her husband and her all in the saddest and most cruel tragedy that has ever befallen Kenya"; that collections had been made on behalf of the British Legion, the Empire Fund for Cancer Research, and the Children's Holiday Camp; and that an increasing amount of work for Native women and children had been done. For instance, the Nakuru branch's Native Baby Clinic had attendances by 322 babies, and the Ruiru branch Red-Cross club for Native women had 25 regular attendants. A useful piece of work recently completed by the League is a census of trained nurses living in the Colony who are willing to help in times of stress. The library started at Kakamega is reported to have been greatly appreciated by miners and their wives, and books are required for a library in No. 2 Area, Kawirondo.

To Develop Colonial Timber Trade.

The Secretary of State has set up a new organisation for the development of Colonial forest resources. Major E. M. Oshant, lately Assistant Director of the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, and Major J. R. Cosgrove, lately in charge of the section of utilisation at the laboratory, will be transferred to the new organisation, and will spend much of his time in the Dependencies concerned, while Major Cosgrove, as development officer, will be engaged in market promotion work. The new department will concern itself chiefly with timber development, will work in close co-operation with the Imperial Institute and the Forests Products Research Laboratory, and will be quartered at the Imperial Institute.

Uganda Flora and Fauna.

Dr. F. W. Edwards and Dr. George Taylor, members of the British Museum Expedition which has been visiting Uganda, have arrived back in this country. One of their chief objects was to compare the flora and fauna of the country with the results attained by the last expedition, which took place in 1906. Among the new specimens collected was a new species of mosquito found in the bamboo stems at the foot of extinct volcanoes in the gorilla country of the Ruwenzori; unknown beetles which feed on the leaves of giant groundsel on the Aberdare Mountains; wingless flies; and several rare examples of the everlasting type of flower of the daisy family.

Jubilee Celebrations in Uganda.

The principal Jubilee celebrations in Uganda will be in Kampala, where the Governor and the Kabaka will make a ceremonial drive through the town; there will also be parades by the K.A.R., the school children, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. In the evening there will be firework displays, and children in organised parties will be entertained to meals by the Government and presented with flags. The Government hopes to publish a leaflet in different vernaculars dealing with the Jubilee, and describing the main incidents of His Majesty's reign.

Italians Hasten to Somaliland.

A sidelight on the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia is that numerous Italians resident in British East Africa are journeying to Italian Somaliland in lorries. Quantities of wheat, maize, cheese, foodstuffs, petrol and oil have been ordered in Kenya by the Italian authorities. It is officially denied in Berlin that 25 engineers have left Germany for Ethiopia to build aeroplanes.

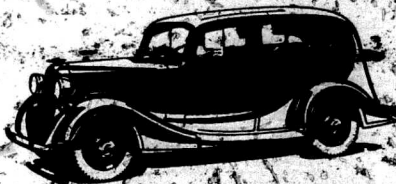
The Uganda Society.

The Uganda Literary and Scientific Society, whose shadowed some time ago in our columns, has now changed its name to The Uganda Society. Will some other societies, such as the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, please note?

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EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

Beira and Its Hinterland.

A SPECIAL 24-page section on Beira, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland is included in the April number of *Trade and Engineering*, published by *The Times*. Though most of the contributions are anonymous, they bear the stamp of authority; among them may be mentioned articles on fifty years' development, railways, lakes and rivers, roads and airways, banking, shipping services, Native welfare, big game hunting, timber resources, mining, the outlook for Northern Rhodesia, cattle, fruit, maize, to give by no means an exhaustive list.

The writer on "The Outlook for Northern Rhodesia" says that the glass is high and steadily rising, and gives figures in support of his contention. The statistical trade position is definitely satisfactory and, as he says, "a valuable asset is the splendid relations that exist between the white and the black" (and) happy relations exist between all classes, mine owners and employees, Government officials, traders and missionaries, which promise exceedingly well for the future. The Copperbelt is planned as an enduring centre of great activity. He is not so satisfied with the state of things agriculturally.

Turning to the signed articles, Sir Ian Macpherson writes illuminatingly, and on the whole encouragingly, about tobacco. We had forgotten—as others may have done—that the first gathered crop in Rhodesia (571 lb.) was in 1804. Last year Southern Rhodesia harvested 24,000,000 lb. (mostly European grown); there was a further 1,250,000 lb. from Northern Rhodesia, hatched up as it is by many factors; and 53,074 Native planters are now registered in Nyasaland.

Mr. Lanigan O'Keefe writes trenchantly about "Progress in Southern Rhodesia," calling for co-operation with neighbouring States in the solution of its problems, and definitely claiming for the Colony the position of a white man's country. Mr. Ducker, of the E.C.G.C., contributes an article on cotton growing in Nyasaland, and Mr. S. S. Murray deals with the crops in that Protectorate, while Colonel Marshall writes (and who could do it better?) writes of the Genesis of the B.S.A. Company and the pioneer work of Cecil Rhodes.

There are some excellent maps and photographs, and we would particularly call the attention of our readers in other parts of East Africa to the photographs of some of the Rhodesian mines. A very few years ago there was nothing but bush where these mines now stand. The photographs and the articles tell a wonderful tale—and one of wonderful promise for the territories which are still in their infancy from the mining standpoint.

Bulawayo's Trade Gain.

THE Trade Agreement between the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, which has taken the place of the old Customs Convention, must, says the *Beira News*,

of necessity turn the eyes of commerce in Rhodesia to the north and the east, instead of to the south, for future economic relations. It is a foregone conclusion that the present lucrative distribution trade centre will be transferred from Johannesburg to Bulawayo. It is almost equally certain that a much greater proportion of the important export traffic of our neighbour will be diverted from the South African Railways and the southern coast to her own railways and her natural port—Beira.

The Church in N. Rhodesia.

OUR attention has been called to some errors in our account of the "cathedralism" of the Church of the Nativity at Ndola. The first mistake was due to severe condensing of a report published, as we acknowledged at the time, in *The Bulawayo Chronicle*.

After describing the obstacles in the way of making the Church of St. Andrew in Livingstone the Cathedral, we stated that "Lusaka was also unsuitable for similar and other reasons." This has apparently been interpreted as meaning "for the same and other reasons." The Livingstone congregation is unwilling to admit Africans to their church, and the *Chronicle's* report said that "Lusaka, the centre of an area largely occupied by Europeans, and the Bishop had no African Christians in the district," which seemed to imply that the Church would be predominantly European, and that is all we meant to convey. Far from being unwilling to admit Africans into their church, the people of Lusaka had expressly intimated their readiness to use its use for African services, and it has been stated that there are two Anglican churches in Ndola, the Cathedral Church of the Nativity in the European township, and the Church of the African Martyrs in the compound, the congregations of which consist normally of Europeans and Africans respectively, though Africans sometimes worship in the former and Europeans in the latter, it being clearly understood, and formally recognised, that African Christians on certain occasions to be represented in the congregation in the Cathedral Church. It was to the building of the Church of the African Martyrs, and not to the Cathedral Church, that the Africans contributed.

We trust that this note will remove the misunderstanding to which our brief report unwittingly gave rise.

New Seychelles Newspaper.

The Seychelles Clarion is the title of a newspaper just established in the Seychelles. Edited by Captain H. Mackay, it has been founded by the enterprise of Mr. P. V. Hunt. Our new contemporary, to which we wish many years of useful public service, devotes a section of one of its first issues to "Tourism in the Seychelles," pointing out that:

"The Archipelago of Seychelles is practically the only remaining group of islands unspoiled by the march of civilisation. She is, more or less, as she was fifty years ago. The islands are still unspoiled, our national beauty is still with us, we alone are able to hold out inviting arms to thousands who would wish to visit our untrammeled surroundings. Very few people outside the Seychelles know of the excellent big game fishing which is to be obtained in the Colony. Tourists annually visit many places purely for this exciting and attractive sport, and pay large sums for the hire of boats and crews. In the Seychelles we can compete with any country in the world with sport, and at a very low cost."

Colonial Regulations, being the regulations for the Colonial Service in regard to public business, has been published by H. M. Stationery Office at 1s. 3d. net (Colonial No. 88-2).



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LATEST MINING NEWS.

Tanganyika Minerals.

In order to comply with Stock Exchange regulations, particulars are advertised this week of Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd., which was incorporated in England on January 10 in order to acquire, develop, and work mining properties in Tanganyika Territory and elsewhere.

The whole of the authorised capital of £75,000 in 5s. shares has been issued, 20,000 shares having been subscribed for in cash at par and paid in full, and the remaining 40,000 allotted as fully paid in part satisfaction of purchase consideration.

Menzies Kung'us Reef and the Discum Mine, both in the Lupia goldfield, have been acquired, and the latter is expected to yield a profit of approximately £38,000 a year when the capacity of the mill has been brought to 4,000 tons of ore per month, which the board intends to arrange without delay. The present capacity is about 500 tons monthly.

In addition, an option has been obtained over Vynne's Concession, to the west of Mwanza and near the Sanza Concession now being developed so encouragingly by Kentan Gold Areas, to whose area it bears a close geological resemblance. If the option be exercised, a separate company is to be formed to develop the property, the vendor receiving £35,000 in cash and one-third of the share capital of the new company.

An option has also been obtained over the important Mrangi Goldfields property of Major and Mrs. Napier Clark in the Musoma area, and as East Africa has already reported, a well-known mining engineer has recently inspected the property and reported upon it. That report is due in London almost immediately, and if it is favourable, the intention is to form a separate company at an early date to acquire and operate Mwanza-Tanganyika Minerals' would, of course, present considerably as hostesses.

Messrs. Bewick, Moring & Co. have agreed to act as general managers and consulting engineers to the company, and Colonel C. J. S. Scovell and Mr. E. A. Loring, who are closely identified with that firm, are among its directors, of whom the other three are the Hon. Hugh Fletcher Moulton (Chairman), Mr. McDonald Browne, and Mr. Gregson Williams, all of whom are directors of other successful mining companies.

The introduction of Tanganyika Minerals shares to the market has been anticipated with interest for some time, and we expect them to open at a substantial premium.

Mining Personalia.

Lord Francis Scott, a director of East African Goldfields, has been on a visit by air to the Lupia.

Mr. Alexander Walker, formerly chief engineer at Wankie Colliery, has died suddenly on his farm.

Mr. Bernard Price, manager of the Victoria Falls and Carnival Company, has been awarded an honorary D.Sc. from Witwatersrand University.

Dr. E. O. Teale, Mining Consultant to the Government of Tanganyika, is expected to visit England fairly soon, though possibly not for several months.

Mr. S. G. Gheisi, director of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., and of East African mining companies, is the subject of our capture this week.

Lord Grey, a director of several companies in the Tanganyika Concessions group, has returned by air from his visit to their properties in Kenya and Tanganyika.

Mr. C. D. Watt, of the East African Industrial Equipment Company, Ltd., is making a business tour of the mining areas in Kakamega, Musoma, and the Lupia goldfields.

Major Ulrik Alexander, who accompanied the Duke of Kent to the Rhodesias, and who is a director of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., had the honour of being received by the King on Saturday.

Mr. C. S. Honey, who has been for eight years on the staff of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, sailed last week to take up an appointment in the Mines Department in the Colony.

Company Progress Reports.

Wankie Colliery coal sales in March amounted to 53,402 tons.

Lonley.—March returns: 72,452 tons crushed; estimated profit, £2,262.

Globe and Phanix.—March returns: 6,000 tons crushed; estimated profit, £8,662.

Resende.—March returns: 6,500 tons crushed; value, £10,254; estimated profit £5,505.

Sherwood Starr.—March returns: 7,100 tons crushed; value, £10,724; estimated profit, £2,511.

Can and Moton.—March returns: 25,800 tons crushed; value, £62,522; estimated profit, £32,028.

Tanganyika Central Gold.—March output is valued at approximately £3,500, with gold at 144s. per fine oz.

Anduru Syndicate.—Cable news of the Anduru reef has been struck; crosscut from west side, 222 ft., looks well, average width 24 ft.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development.—March output: zinc, 1,785 tons; vanadium concentrates, 95 tons; fused vanadium oxide, 3 tons.

Kenya Gold Mining.—March returns: 351 tons crushed, yielding 118.007 of bullion; 435 tons of sands cyanided yielded 110 oz. of bullion. Development and assays will in future be published quarterly.

Rösterman Gold Mines, Ltd., have received 691 oz. of gold in London by air mail from Kakamega. This is the first consignment since the registration of the company, and is from the crushing of 357 tons of ore by the plant mill, and represents an average of 1.65 oz. to the ton. The ore came from the Hutu Reef, mainly from trenches, but included 34 tons from development work on the 270 ft. level.

East African Goldfields.—The report and accounts for the period September 24, 1934, to June 30, 1934, were submitted to a general meeting held in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday.

Of the authorised capital of £406,250 in shares of 5s. each, 231,827 10s. have been issued (for a total share premium of £35,860). Mining properties at cost appear in the balance sheet at £261,143, and there is an investment in Nutting Co., Ltd., of £2,591; £12,325 has been spent on prospecting, development, and general administration; preliminary and formation expenses appear at £10,431; and cash at bank and on hand totalled £94,628 at the date of the accounts, since when, of course, large sums have been spent on the purchase of mining machinery and in the prosecution of the active prospecting policy the results of which have been frequently reported in our columns.

The directors who retired by rotation but offered themselves for re-election were Mr. Harry St. L. Grenfell (Chairman), Lord Francis Scott, Sir Albert Kitson, Mr. J. G. Baragwanath, and Mr. H. F. P. Grenfell.

Mines & Railway Freights.

The mining industry of Kenya has complained that the railway rates on various articles were unduly onerous, and, in particular, that that on fuel oil imposed an undue burden upon development, the matter has been reviewed by the Kenya and Uganda Railways Administration, which points out that whereas the rate on fuel oil from Mombasa to Kisumu is 69s. 6d. per ton, it would be 78s. 4d. for the same distance on the South African Railways and 61s. 3d. on the Rhodesian system; in other words, the Kenya rate is just half-way between the two. We gather that no early reduction is to be anticipated.

The rate on chemical reagents was recently reduced from the third to the fourth class, and other concessions, most of them made during the latter half of last year, included the following (the rates quoted being in each case per foot, from Mombasa to Butere):—

—Glycerine, pine oil, acetofoal, sulphuric acid, and exanthate (in one ton lots and over), from 15/6.5s. to 11/6.8s.; crucibles, from 15/6.5s. to 11/6.8s.; concentrates (in 15-ton lots), from 4/3s. to 2/6.8s.; iron pans, from 11/6.8s. to 5/3s.; pit props (in 7-ton lots), from 4/3s. to 2/3.7s.; and in 10 and 14-ton lots from 3/3.7s. to 2/3.7s.

This Notice is not an invitation to the public to subscribe, but is issued in compliance with the regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to the Company.
The Directors collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given.
Applications will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in the shares of the Company.

TANGANYIKA MINERALS LIMITED

SHARE CAPITAL (Authorized and Issued)
£75,000 in 750,000 Shares of 5s. each fully paid.

The shares are of one class and carry equal rights as to voting and dividends.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. HUGH FLETCHER MOULTON, 10 Gunnersbury Avenue, London, W. 5, (Director of Commonwealth Mining and Finance Corporation Limited) (Chairman).
D. MACDONALD BROWNE, 24 Primrose Mansions, Prince of Wales Road, London, S.W. 11, Chartered Accountant (Director of Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Limited).
E. A. LORING, M.Inst.M.M., "Garra", Gwendolen Avenue, London, S.W. 15 (Director of Sons of Gwalia, Limited).
G. J. S. SCOVELL, C.B.E., 90 Ashley Gardens, London, S.W. 1 (Chairman of Rosterman Gold Mines, Limited).
R. EREGSON WILLIAMS, B.A. Cantab., A.R.S.M., M.Inst.M.M., Bassford House, Hatherleigh, N. Devon, Mining Engineer and Director of Wataunda Mines (Kenya) Limited, (Late Commissioner of Mines, Tanganyika Territory).

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, 26-Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.

BROKERS.

MUMFORD & BICKNELL, 75 Austin Friars, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2, and Stock Exchange.
HENRY J. THOMAS & CO., Cymric Buildings, West Bate Street, Cardiff, and Stock Exchange.

GENERAL MANAGERS AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

"BEWICK, MOREING & CO." 62 London Wall, London, E.C. 2.
SOLIHOTHS—MAYO, BLEDER & BUTLERFORDS, 10, Drapers' Gardens, London, E.C. 2, and Liverpool.
AUDITORS—WILKINSON & GODDRICH, 13 Queen Street, London, E.C. 4, Chartered Accountants.
SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.—A. HURRELL, F.I.S.A., Electra House, Moorgate, London, E.C. 2.

PARTICULARS.

OBJECTS. The Company was incorporated in England under the Companies Act, 1929, on the 10th day of January, 1935, for the purpose of acquiring, developing and working mining properties in Tanganyika Territory and elsewhere.

The following descriptions are extracted from reports by Mr. T. H. Baydon, A.R.S.M., M.Inst.M.M., in the case of properties in the Lupa Goldfield, and by John Parkinson, D.Sc. (Cantab.), M.Inst.M.M., M.Cant.Inst.M.M., in the case of the Vynne Concession.
The Company has acquired the following—

LUPA GOLDFIELD.

1. MENZIES-KUNGUTIA REEF. This property consists of five Gold Reef Claims in the Lupa Goldfield, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Baydon reports that the reefs consist of a series of lenticular ore bodies of varying length up to 600 feet. The total length of strike exceeds 1,500 feet.

Two shoots of payable ore have been located; on the first, 6,000 tons of ore averaging 11.8 dwts. per ton can be developed and prepared for stamping very rapidly. Calculating to a depth of only 10 feet on the second shoot and allowing for a very considerable deposit of surface ore available, a probable 4,000 tons is estimated, at 9 dwts. per ton. The gross value of the ore referred to is estimated to be £30,000 with gold at 1928. per ounce.

As the reef dips at a flat angle, small shaft sunk near the southern boundary will make the complete development of a probable additional 20,000 tons of ore, indicated on the first sheet, a simple and cheap undertaking, and without taking into consideration the tonnage that may be obtained from rubble and the prospecting of the second shoot.

2. DISCUM. This property consists of six Gold Reef Claims in the eastern area of the Lupa Goldfield, lying 75 miles east from Menzies-Kungutia Reef. Mr. Baydon reports that the reefs run for some 4,000 feet through the centre of the claims. So far work has been concentrated on a small section only of a single ore occurrence. The average dip of the reef is flat and it is thus possible to prospect some hundreds of feet on the dip from the outcrop by relatively shallow pits from which connecting drives can be rapidly advanced. Proving the property can therefore be carried out at comparatively low cost.

Plant. A small mill, which has been intermittently during the past two years, is being used to treat the ore from the recovery by amalgamation to be 67 dwts. per ton, leaving 4 dwts. in the tailings, or a total value of 97 dwts. per ton.

It is intended to complete the blocking out of the ore on the Menzies-Kungutia Reef and to transport this ore to the Discum mill for treatment. It is proposed to raise the capacity of the mill to 1,000 tons per month and to install a cyanide plant to increase the recovery.
It is estimated that the treatment of 4,000 tons per month of Kungutia Mine ore will yield a profit of approximately £48,000 per annum.

The Company has also acquired the following options:—
MUSUNGA AND MWANZA DISTRICTS.
1. VYNNE'S CONCESSION. An option has been obtained exercisable up to the 30th September, 1936, renewable for a further six months, of two Exclusive Prospecting Licences and two Exclusive Prospecting Licences totalling 86 square miles, known as Vynne's Concession, situated in the Mwanza District, on the S.E. corner of Lake

Victoria. This property lies to the East of the Sanza Concession, now being developed with encouraging results by Kentan Gold Areas, Limited, but separated from that property by a wide run of granite country. It has been reported upon by Dr. John Parkinson, who states that the property bears a close resemblance geologically to the Sanza Concession.

Although very little prospecting work has been done the length of the reefs gives promise and justifies further investigation. The property should be quickly and economically proved by means of adits since the contour of the country lends itself to this method of working.

If the option is exercised, a separate company is to be formed to develop this property, such new company paying the vendor £2,000 in cash and allotting to him one-third of the share capital of such new company credited as fully paid.

2. MRANGI. An option has been obtained, exercisable as stated in Contract (6) below, to acquire 70 Gold Reef Claims and Exclusive Prospecting Licences covering an area of 20 square miles and the benefit of applications for a further 33 Gold Reef Claims and for further Exclusive Prospecting Licences covering an area of a further 11 square miles situated at Mrangi, near Majita Bay, Lake Victoria, about 35 miles S.W. of Musoma, upon the terms stated in Contract (6) below.

The elevation of this property is 230 feet above Lake Victoria, which itself lies 3,750 feet above sea level. The lake itself is only 2 miles from the main workings. The climate is healthy.

The reefs on this property, so far as they have been prospected and surveyed, have been defined as five major veins in which some development work has been carried out, and no less than 24 minor veins, and there is reason to believe that other occurrences will be located.

The Directors have dispatched a Mining Engineer to inspect and report upon the property.

MANAGEMENT. Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Company have agreed to act as General Managers and Consulting Engineers to the Company.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS. The purchase considerations paid or payable in cash by the Company are £6,000 to K. Menzies for the purchase of the Kungutia property, £2,350 to T. E. Rodger, being the balance of the purchase price for the Discum claims and mill, £5,000 to Central African Explorers Limited for the remaining half share in the option over Vynne's Concessions. In addition the Company has repaid or will repay to David Macdonald Brown the sum of £5,250 expended by him in option money's deposit and payment on account of purchase price, and has allotted to him the £20,000 fully paid shares under Contracts (7) below mentioned.

WORKING CAPITAL. After deduction of cash purchase considerations, preliminary expenses, and printing and advertisement expenses, the Company will have a working capital of approximately £31,000, which, in the opinion of the Directors, is sufficient for the present purposes of the Company.

No Loan Capital has been created or agreed to be issued. 220,000 shares of 5s. each in the capital of the Company have been subscribed in cash at par and paid up in full.

80,000 shares of 5s. each in the capital of the Company have been issued fully paid up otherwise than in cash, the consideration set out in Contract (7) below mentioned. No Share or Loan Capital is, under option.

The following report has been received from the Company's Auditors:

17 Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 4
14th April, 1935.

The Directors, TANGANYIKA MINERALS LIMITED, Gentlemen—We have to report that the total number of shares of Tanganyika Minerals Limited, which have been issued is 300,000 shares of £5 each, being the whole of the authorised capital of the company.

Of the 300,000 shares issued, 220,000 shares have been issued wholly for cash, and the balance of 80,000 shares has been issued as fully paid for consideration other than cash. The total amount of cash received by the Company in respect of the 220,000 shares issued wholly for cash is £55,000.

The Company was incorporated on the 10th January 1933, and, therefore, no accounts have been prepared and no dividends have been paid.

Yours faithfully,

VINCENT & GOODRICH, Chartered Accountants.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company to the nominal value of £100, and that the Directors (other than a Managing Director) shall be paid as remuneration for their services at the rate of £50 per annum for each Director with an additional £50 per annum for the Chairman, and also by way of further remuneration 10% of the profits of the Company for any year in respect of which a dividend of not less than 10% has been paid to the Ordinary Shareholders of the Company, such extra remuneration not to exceed in the aggregate £1,000 in respect of any such year. The Directors are also to be paid their reasonable travelling and hotel and other expenses incurred in consequence of their attendance at Board Meetings and otherwise in the execution of their duties as Directors.

The Directors may appoint one or more of their body to be a Managing Director or Managing Directors and may fix his or their remuneration. The Directors may also vote special remuneration to a Director who performs extra services or makes special exertions in going or residing abroad or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company. The Directors may also appoint and remunerate departmental or local Directors.

The Directors are empowered to borrow money for the purposes of the Company subject to the amount at any one time outstanding not exceeding the nominal amount of the authorised Share Capital for the time being of the Company without the sanction of the Company in General Meeting.

The preliminary expenses incurred by the Company amount to approximately £2,000.

The amount payable to David Macdonald Browne or his nominees as a promoter in shares and the consideration therefore is as stated in the agreements (7) below mentioned, viz.: the sum of £20,000 which has been satisfied by the allotment to David Macdonald Browne or his nominees of 80,000 shares of £5 each in the capital of the Company edited as fully paid.

No amount has been paid or is payable for goodwill. No commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted to any persons in connexion with the issue or sale of any Share or Loan Capital of the Company.

The Directors are interested in the promotion of, or the property proposed to be acquired by, the Company as follows:—The said David Macdonald Browne is interested as stated above and in contracts (2) below. R. Gregson Williams is so interested in that he will receive one-half of a commission of £500 payable to a third party (but not by the Company) for having introduced Central African Explorers Limited to David Macdonald Browne. Save as herein specifically stated none of the Directors is interested in the promotion of or in the property acquired by the Company, and none of them nor any firm of which any of them is a member is to receive or has received any consideration in cash or shares or otherwise either to induce him to become or to qualify him as a Director or otherwise for services rendered by him in connection with the promotion of the Company. Save as aforesaid, nothing has been or is proposed to be paid to any promoter.

Mr. E. A. Loving is a partner in Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co., and as such is interested in Contract No. (8) below. CONTRACTS.—The following contracts, which are or may be material, have been entered into:—

(1) Six telegrams dated 28th November, 1934, 1st, 4th, 5th, and two on the 6th December, 1934, passing between K. Menzies, of Mbeya, Tanganyika Territory, and D. Macdonald Browne & Co., whereby the said K. Menzies granted the said D. Macdonald Browne & Co. an option to purchase the Kungutas property for £60,000 and in consideration paid for the option was £100 and is repayable by the Company.

(2) Telegrams dated 20th November, 8th and 14th December, 1934, passing between J. T. Hall, of Elstree, Herts, and T. E. Rodger, of Mbeya, Tanganyika Territory, whereby the latter agreed to sell the Discum claims and mill for £3,500, of which £1,150 has been paid as a deposit and on account of the purchase price.

(3) Dated 26th March, 1934, between Laurance Davany Yynne, of Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, and Walter Leonard Guildford Goods, whereby the said L. D. Yynne granted to the said W. L. G. Godde on behalf of Central African Explorers Limited the option to purchase Yynne's Concession for £25,000 and an allotment of 33 1/3% fully paid shares in a company to be formed to develop the said property. The said option extended to the 1st October, 1934, and thereafter for three further consecutive periods of 6 months each. The consideration for the said option was £25 and a further £25,000 payable for each extension. The company is liable to refund to D. Macdonald Browne the sum of 1,250 paid by him for the original option and the first extension thereof.

(4) Contract confirmed by letter dated 14th October, 1934, from E. S. Welch, as Solicitor for David Macdonald Browne, to H. B. Spiller on behalf of Central African Explorers Limited of Palmerston House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2, the owners of the above-mentioned option, whereby sum payable for the same was £500 (representing the £250 paid by H. B. Spiller on behalf of Central African Explorers Limited, Central African Explorers Limited granted D. Macdonald Browne a one-half share in the said option.

(5) Letter dated 6th November, 1934, from H. B. Spiller to D. Macdonald Browne, whereby in consideration of the payment of £240 Central African Explorers Limited granted D. Macdonald Browne an option to purchase for £5,000 the remaining half share in the said option over Yynne's Concession.

(6) Dated 24th January, 1935, between (1) Robert Napier Clark and Freda Napier Clark, both of Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, and (2) David Macdonald Browne, whereby in consideration of £2,500 David Macdonald Browne was granted an option to purchase the properties at Mrangi referred to above. The said agreement provides that D. Macdonald Browne shall appoint an engineer forthwith to examine the property and that he shall have one month from the date when the engineer's report and assay results reach him to decide whether or not he will proceed. If he decides to proceed he has the right on payment of £500 to a month's option renewable on like payments for two consecutive periods of one month each. If the option is exercised the purchase price payable is £40,000 in cash and £60,000 in fully paid shares of a company to be formed to acquire, work and develop the said properties.

(7) Dated 24th January, 1935, as amended by a supplemental contract dated 5th April, 1935, between (1) David Macdonald Browne and (2) the Company, whereby in consideration of the allotment to the said David Macdonald Browne or his nominees of shares in the Company to the nominal value of £20,000 credited as fully paid the said David Macdonald Browne sold to the Company the Discum claims and mill and granted to the Company an option to purchase the Kungutas properties, Yynne's Concession and the properties at Mrangi, subject to the Company repaying to the said David Macdonald Browne the sums expended by him in making payments as a deposit and on account of the purchase price of the Discum claims and mill and in obtaining and renewing options over the other properties and subject to the Company paying or satisfying the balance of the purchase consideration in respect of the Discum claims and mill and the purchase considerations in respect of the other properties in the event of the said options being exercised. The company has since exercised the option over the Kungutas properties.

(8) Dated 5th April, 1935, between (1) the Company and (2) Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co., whereby Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co. agree to act as General Managers of the Company's properties in Tanganyika and elsewhere in East Africa, and as its Consulting Engineers in consideration of a salary at the rate of £1,250 per annum and 2 1/2% of the net profits of the Company in the year.

(9) Dated 5th April, 1935, between (1) the Company and (2) Messrs. D. Macdonald Browne & Co., whereby Messrs. D. Macdonald Browne & Co. undertake to provide the Company with office accommodation and a Secretary and Registrar in consideration of the payment of £755 per annum, together with the usual transfer fees.

Copies of the above-mentioned Contracts, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the above-mentioned Reports and the Auditors' Certificate, may be inspected by any member of the public during usual business hours at the office of the Solicitors of the Company, Messrs. Mayo, Eljser & Rutherford, 10 Drapers' Gardens, London, E.C. 2, on any day for seven days following the publication of this advertisement.

Territorial Outputs.

The increase of gold exports from Tanganyika during the past few years has been substantial as the following figures show: 1927, £36,203; 1930, 2,658,85; 1931, 2,607,83; 1932, £157,726; 1933, 4,493,309; and, 1934, £205,600.

Official details of gold production in Kenya during 1934 have just been issued. They show that the output amounted to 15,039.67, of which 12,653 oz. was reef gold, the approximate value of the total being £182,000. The proportion from Kakamega was 1,265.67 reef and 3,234 oz. alluvial gold.

Lupa's Record Nugget.

A nugget of 145 ozs., a record for the Lupa goldfield, was recently found on the Kasbi by Mr. Vocht, who is said to have taken out £1,700 of gold in three months. Over 4,500 ozs. of gold were produced from the Lupa field in January, a record month's output for that area.

N. Rhodesian Copper Programmes.

The production programme of the Northern Rhodesian copper mines under the new arrangement agreed upon at the Copper Conference in New York is as follows: Rhokana and Roan Antelope, 4,800 tons each in May, and 4,200 tons each in June and thereafter; Mufudira, 2,666 tons in May, and 2,333 tons in June and subsequently.

Kentian Prospects.

After a detailed survey of the prospects of Kentian Gold Areas, Ltd., & Minerals, writing in the *Financial News*, gives it as his opinion that "Kentian Gold Areas will become in time a highly prosperous controller of gold-producing mines in East Africa, in which event the shares would surely be in the ranks of the mining market's popular favourites."

Rhodesian Coal.

There has been a consistent increase in the amount of coal raised in Southern Rhodesia during the past four years, the production of 708,724 tons in 1934 exceeding that of 1933 by 475,243 tons. The output for 1934 was valued at £311,502.35 against £240,633 the previous year.

Share Prices.

Our usual share quotations appear this week on page 675.

Nyasaland Prospecting.

Two prospecting licences were issued in Nyasaland during February.

Victoria Reef Syndicate.

Tail equipment Kenya people are interested in the Victoria Reef Syndicate, which has, we understand, opened up reefs which are showing very satisfactory assay results.

Chemists for Kakamega.

Messrs. A. H. Wardle & Co., Ltd., are on the point of opening a branch in Kakamega. It will be on modern lines, and will have consulting rooms for local men and doctors, a developing and printing department, and special arrangements for the sale of mining chemicals.

Native Mine Workers' Health.

In the returns of Health and Mortality on Mines from Southern Rhodesia for the first eleven months of 1934 there are records of 7,700 Native cases of influenza, 4,040 of malaria, 4,077 of pneumonia, 2,301 of other diseases of the chest, and 541 of syphilis. The average number of Natives employed in the mines is between 60,000 and 70,000.

Latent Metal Prices.

Copper—Standard, cash, £31 15s. 6d.; 3 months, £32 4s. 1d.; electrolytic, £32 10s.
Zinc—Cash, £24 5s.; 3 months, £22 5s.
Lead—Cash, £12 5s. 6d.; forward, £12 7s. 6d.
Spelter (zinc)—Cash, £13; forward, £13 5s.
Fine Gold—£144 7s. per oz.

The Kenya Stock and Share Company has removed to the new MacKinnon's Buildings, Nairobi, opposite the New Stanley Hotel.

ECONOMISE!



CLIMAX DRILL SHARPENER in the forge of The Forest Rock Granite Co. (Lancaster) Ltd. Note also the CLIMAX OIL BURNING used for heating the drill steel.

For quicker, cheaper drilling—keep every steel in record breaking trim — it's so easy with the

CLIMAX DRILL SHARPENER



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 correspondent in Uganda writes that the tourist season is proving a record.

British Ropes, Ltd., large buyers of East African sisal, made a profit of £109,770 for the ten months ended December 31.

Mr. C. D. Saldanha, one of the senior Goans in Uganda, whose headquarters are in Mbale, has now opened a store in Jinja.

Exports from Nyasaland during February amounted to £37,222, compared with £27,403 in the corresponding period of last year.

The estimated population of Southern Rhodesia for 1934 is European, 52,950; Asiatic and Coloured, 4,550; Native, 1,154,500; total, 1,212,000.

Imports of Japanese cotton piece goods into Nyasaland during February represented 89.1% of the total imports of piece goods during that month.

Mr. A. R. Rice has been appointed manager of the Shell Company's Uganda office, having relieved Mr. R. H. Bugler, who has been transferred to Mombasa.

The latest estimate for maize production in Kenya is given as 660,486 bags from 143,155 acres, giving an average of 2.9 bags per acre, as against 6.6 last year.

In 1934 Southern Rhodesia had 42,807 acres under tobacco, giving a total yield of 26,792,000 lb. Although the acreage has once been exceeded, the crop was a record for the Colony.

In 1934 there were 12,100 acres planted with maize for ensilage in Southern Rhodesia, yielding 42,888 tons, and, in addition, a further 11,705 tons of tops were cut for ensilage from the grain crop.

Tanganyika imports during 1934 amounted to £2,343,185, as against £1,946,687 in 1933. The U.K. percentage of these imports dropped from 26.7% to 24.6%, and Japan's rose from 22.3% to 33.3%.

Forty-eight companies were registered in Southern Rhodesia during 1934, with an aggregate nominal capital of £1,602,500. Of these 25 (52%) were mining companies, with a capital of £1,530,000 (91%).

Export traffic ran to the east by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during January totalling 25,283 tons, compared with 15,665 tons in January, 1934. Import traffic amounted to 8,327 tons and 6,077 tons, respectively.

The Kenya Department of Agriculture has warned farmers in the Kongai Valley and others living below 7,000 ft. against growing wheat No. N.B. 230, which should be confined to altitudes between 7,500 and 9,500 ft.

Tanganyika's exports rose from £2,543,162 in 1933 to £2,645,283 in 1934. Cotton, coffee and gold showed increases, while groundnuts (which dropped from £166,227 to £60,145), sisal, copra and hides and skins all showed decreases.

New motor cars registered in Southern Rhodesia during the last three years have numbered 752, 1,172, and 1,722. Motor lorry figures for the three years have been 250, 375, and 663. The big jump last year is attributed to the activity in gold mining.

The North-Charterland-Exploration Company have been appointed agents in Fort Jameson and Lilongwe of the Nyasaland Railways, and through bookings for all classes of traffic to those places, and to intermediate places on the direct road, may now be effected *via* Salama station.

Kenya may have its own condensed milk factory before long. It is some years since *East Africa* suggested that a locally made ~~condensed~~ milk and coffee might be substituted for the ration served out to the Native shifts on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt. We pass the idea on to Kenya for its goldfields.

A firm of New York coffee merchants now includes in its price list an announcement that East African coffee can be obtained in 1 lb. tins at 45 cents, and that "Kenya coffee has evolved special characteristics of liquor and appearance which cannot be produced elsewhere, and which have secured it a permanent position in the world's markets as the highest grade coffee known."

The annual report of the Kenya Planters' Co-Operative Union, Ltd., formerly the Thika Planters' Co-Operative Union, states that the savings made on behalf of members during the year amounted to £13,282, compared with £6,000 during the previous twelve months. The bulk of the business was done through local firms. The accounts of the Union showed a surplus of income over expenditure of 8 Shs. 7d.

The Lotteries Bill in Southern Rhodesia is to be left to the free vote of the House.

The seventh triennial Missionary Conference of Northern Rhodesia will be held in Ndola from June 13 to 21.

The 41 piastre Sudan air mail stamp, which has been withdrawn from circulation, has been overprinted "21 piales" and "10 piales."

The Kenya section of the East African Mountain Club is endeavouring to form a juvenile section, the members of which would climb smaller mountains and thus gain valuable experience.

The Zoological Department of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, has received a co-type of a new wild ass from the Red Sea Province, Sudan, collected and presented by Major P. H. G. and Miss Diana Powell-Cotton.

More Africans than Europeans registered firearms in Uganda in 1934. The Africans had 1,219 guns, of which 366 were rifles, 887 shot guns, and 55 muzzle-loaders; the Europeans had 1,291 weapons, including 619 rifles, 408 shot guns, and 269 revolvers and pistols.

African listeners will have an opportunity of hearing a series of episodes in the life of Livingstone, which will be broadcast in the Empire programme at 8.45 p.m. G.M.T., on Friday, May 3. They will be radiated partly from Glasgow and partly from Blantyre, the author of the sketches being John Gough.

East African Market Reports.

The demand at last week's auctions was irregular, good qualities realised full prices, but lower qualities were retired.

Kenya—

"A" sizes	64s. 0d. to 110s. 0d.
"B" "	45s. 0d. to 62s. 6d.
"C" "	36s. 0d. to 51s. 0d.
Peaberry	60s. 0d. to 127s. 6d.

Old Crop—

"A" size palish	40s. 0d.
"B" "	37s. 6d.

Uganda—

"A" size brownish	43s. 0d.
"B" "	37s. 0d.
Peaberry	41s. 0d.

Tanganyika—

Kilimanjaro—

"A" size	65s. 0d.
London cleaned	—
Third size	40s. 6d.

Mwaa—

Old crop palish green	45s. 0d.
London stocks	80,666 bags (1934: 87,180 bags).

We are able to state that a record coffee crop is expected this year by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, which anticipates that it will have some 2,000 tons of parchment coffee to handle.

OTHER MARKETS.

Alcoa—Quiet, sellers quoting 60s. to 65s. for Zanibar. **Beeswax**—Firm, sellers quoting 102s. for Dar es Salaam for shipment. **Cashew Seed**—East African steady at £11 per ton. (1934: £9 2s. 6d.; 1933: £9 5s.) **Chilies**—Neglected, with Mombasas offered at 40s. for shipment. **Copras**—Zanzibar spot quoted at 61d. and April-May at 61d. (1934: 51d.; 1933: 6d.) **Copra**—Easier at £11 15s. per ton. (1934: £8 5s.; 1933: £10 10s.) **Cotton**—A limited trade between 54d. and 5 65d. per lb. (1934: 7d.; 1933: 6d.) **Cotton buying** in Uganda ends on April 13 in the Buganda Province, on May 4 in the Northern Province, (except Chba, which closes on April 30), and on May 4 in the Toro district of the Western Province. **Cotton Seed**—No business passing at £4 5s. per ton. (1934: £8; 1933: £4 5s.) **Groundnuts**—Higher at £14 10s. per ton. (1934: £8 10s.; 1933: £10 2s. 6d.) **Sisal**—Higher at the nominal price of £15 5s. per ton. **Sisal**—Quiet, with sellers of April-June and May-July at £13 7s. 6d. per ton; June-Aug. at £15 10s.; No. 2 April-June, May-July at £14 12s. 6d.; and No. 3 April-June at £13 15s. per ton. (No. 1: 1934: £16 9s.; 1933: £14 10s.) **Tanganyika** exported 6,404 tons of sisal during March, of which 1,514 tons went to Germany, 1,473 to Great Britain, and 1,938 to Belgium. Belgium imported 25,740 cwt. of sisal from East Africa during February.

Conditions have been distinctly brighter during the last few weeks, and although values so far have not appreciated to any extent, the demand has been much more active, and a substantial volume of business has resulted for afloat and current shipment in expectation of better cereal harvests. Reports Messrs. W. G. G. & Co., Kewford, regarding shipment positions have also commanded more attention, it being generally admitted that present values offer an attractive purchase in anticipation of prices being on a higher level before the harvest of 1935 comes round. In view of the approach of the rainy season in Africa shipments are likely to show some reduction compared with those of the last few months. America has made a welcome appearance in the sisal market for early supplies. Manufacturers admit that sisals are too low in comparison with ruling values of other fibres, and that a steady return of confidence would quickly restore sisal to its relative position. Concerning the decree for the restriction of sisal imports into the United Kingdom for April, May and June has been increased from 20% to 50%.

Soya Bean—Manchurian is quiet at 27 5s. per ton. **Tea**—Lower grades have tended firmer; buyers quote from 10d. to 10 10d. for low grades, and 10 10d. to 12d. for East African B.O.P. (1934: 7s. 2d.; 1933: 71d.) **Tobacco**—The latest reports on the crop in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia indicate that the current crop will be at least up to, and possibly above, the average.

The Southern Rhodesian tobacco levies for the year ending December 31, 1935, is 5s. one-twentieth of a penny per lb. in respect of all tobacco raised during the year.

Metal Prices appear on one of our mining pages.

Bank's Good Trade Report.

Barclays Bank (D. C. & Q.) includes the following cabled news from East Africa in its current monthly review:—

Kenya—Most areas report excellent rains, and coffee growers expect excellent blossoming next season. Final crop estimates for the current season are: Maize, 600,480 bags, with exportable surplus in the neighbourhood of 500,000 bags; wheat, 120,205 bags; and coffee, 41,550 tons.

Uganda—Favourable weather has hastened development of late cotton plantings, but gimmers are of the year's production is 240,000 bales, but gimmers are of the opinion that the crop is not likely to exceed 210,000 bales.

Tanganyika—Substantial rains have fallen in most districts, and the crop outlook is generally satisfactory. Indications point to a successful coffee crop in the Arusha and Moshi districts, given normal rains.

Northern Rhodesia—Little rain has fallen in agricultural districts; locusts have damaged many crops in Kafue and Mazabuka, but in other parts the crops are well advanced. Weather conditions have been favourable for the tobacco crop in the Fort Jameson district, and it is expected that yield will be above the average in quantity and quality.

Nyasaland—Tobacco crop is reported to be of fair quality, and the cotton crop is estimated to be from 50% to 400% larger than in 1934. Weather conditions during January were favourable to the tea crop, and the yield is above expectations.

Sudan—Easier cash conditions prevail, and the import market generally is active. At the auction sales Tokar cotton fetched high prices, and in January the official yield was estimated at 48,000 large kantars.

Southern Rhodesia—General trading conditions during February have reflected an improvement over the previous month, and have compared favourably with the position in February, 1934. The yield of the tobacco crop is expected to be lower than was anticipated.

East Africa and the West Indies.

Southern Rhodesia is considering the possibility of enlarging its trade with the British West Indies. The endeavour is to find markets in the islands for Rhodesian tobacco, meal and maize, in return for the purchase of greater quantities of asphalt and bitumen, cigars, and possibly spices, which are mostly non-competitive with imports from other British countries.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Schweppes, Ltd., whose mineral waters are widely used in East Africa, report a net profit of £23,522 for 1934, as against £21,680 for 1933.

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Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

THE s.s. "Llandovery Castle," which arrived in England on April 6, brought the following passengers from—

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Mr. & Mrs. Dewar
Mr. M. Dixon
Mr. & Mrs. J. Green
Master G. Harding
Mrs. L. Holloway
Miss & Mrs. W. G. Howe
Miss Howe
Mrs. Jesse
Mr. & Mrs. H. Kidner
Col. & Mrs. C. Lees
Mr. & Mrs. A. McHutton
Mrs. H. Morgan
Mrs. A. Morris
Mr. H. Orden
Mr. & Mrs. J. Phillips
Major E. J. Sharland
Mrs. E. J. Sharland
Mr. L. Sharp
Miss J. Simpson
Miss M. Slater
Mrs. C. D. Smith
Mrs. G. M. Soames
Mr. S. Somerville

Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Thomas
Miss C. W. Wilson
Mr. A. J. Wright
Mrs. M. Young

Tanga.
Mr. P. Crawford

Dar es Salaam.

Mr. H. Fraser
Mr. & Mrs. D. Graham
Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Westbury
Mrs. F. Wilson

Beira.

Dr. & Mrs. R. Calleja
Mr. & Mrs. J. Dickenson
Mr. D. Douglas
Mrs. S. Edwards
Mrs. H. Hare
Mr. C. M. Hone
Mrs. A. Hone
Mrs. A. Price
Miss R. Walton

BRITISH INDIA

Madura " arr. London homewds., April 5.
" left Mombasa homewds., April 6.
"Malda " leaves Marseilles, outwds., April 14.
Manfola " left Aden outwds., Mar. 31.
Kenya " arr. Durban from Bombay, April 10.
Katajia " leaves Beira for Durban, April 17.
Takiha " left Mombasa for Bombay, April 10.
Taira " arr. Mombasa from Bombay, April 12.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

Clan Graham " arr. Liverpool homewds., April 18.
City of Hereford " left Mombasa homewds., April 2.
Huntsman " leaves Mombasa homewds., April 20.
Clan McInnes " left Aden " outwds., Mar. 21.
Logician " left Liverpool outwds., Mar. 30.
City of Batavia " left Cardiff outwds., April 6.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

Jagerfontein " left Southampton for S. and E. Africa, Mar. 31.
Heemskerk " psd. Ushant homewds., Mar. 31.
Randfontein " left Suez outwds., April 2.
Nijkerk " psd. Ushant homewds., Mar. 31.
Giekerk " left Dar es Salaam outwds., Mar. 29.

INDIA AFRICA.

Incognito " left Capetown for Durban, April 8.
"Isingani " arr. Colombo from Calcutta, April 8.
"Aymer " leaves Calcutta for Colombo, April 14.
"Inchanga " left Calcutta for Rangoon, April 7.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Explorateur Grandier " left Mombasa homewds., April 5.
"Marechal Joffre " arr. Pt. Said outwds., April 7.
"General Metzinger " left Reunion homewds., April 5.
"Compiegne " arr. Marseilles, April 8.

TIRRENIA LINE.

Francesco Crispi " left Mogadiscio for Aden, April 12.
"Tripolitania " left Mogadiscio for Merka, April 4.
"Somalia " left Massowah for Jeddah, April 3.
"Cagliari " left Suez for Kossier, April 4.

UNION CASTLE.

"Dunbar Castle " arr. Natal homewds., April 6.
"Dundrum Castle " arr. Beira outwds., April 7.
"Dunlute Castle " left Palma Majorca homewds., April 6.
"Durham Castle " left Capetown for Beira, April 6.
"Gloucester Castle " left Tengerife for Beira, April 3.
"Llandaff Castle " arr. Capetown homewds., April 3.
"Llandovery Castle " arr. London homewds., April 6.
"Llangibby Castle " left Pt. Sudan outwds., April 7.
"Sandgrate Castle " arr. Southampton homewds., April 8.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated—

Kenya (Week ended March 27).—Eldoret, 0.50 inch; Eldama, 0.36; Fort Hall, 0.91; Kabete, 0.15; Kisumu, 1.03; Kericho, 0.33; Kitambu, 0.69; Kilifi, 0.45; Kisumu, 1.04; Kitale, 0.15; Koru, 0.38; Limuru, 0.45; Lunghwa, 0.30; Machakos, 0.03; Mackinnon Road, 0.60; Makuyu, 0.98; Malindi, 2.30; Maragua, 0.93; Moiben, 0.10; Mtwani, 0.45; Mombasa, 0.70; Nairobi, 0.04; Naivasha, 1.85; Nakuru, 0.45; Nandi, 0.23; Nanyuki, 0.13; Narok, 0.20; Njoro, 0.30; Ruiru, 0.29; Sanghor, 0.21; Thika, 0.65; Thomson's Falls, 0.60 and 1.03; Voi, 0.31 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended March 25).—Amani, 0.22 inch; Arusha, 1.02; Bagamoyo, 0.66; Biharamulo, 0.72; Dar es Salaam, 0.80; Bukoba, 1.70; Kigoma, 2.10; Kilosa, 0.77; Kilwa, 0.21; Lindi, 0.74; Lushoto, 0.74; Mahenge, 4.45; Mbeya, 0.01; Morogoro, 1.12; Moshi, 0.43; Mpwawa, 0.01; Mwanza, 0.47; Njombe, 0.53; Old Shinyanga, 0.71; Songea, 3.58; Tanga, 0.27; Tukuyu, 1.04; and Urete, 0.20 inch.

Uganda (Week ended March 23).—Bustiha, 0.37 inch; Entebbe, 1.10; Fort Portal, 2.30; Hoima, 1.75; Jinja, 0.67; Kabale, 1.04; Kulu, 1.50; Lira, 1.10; Masaka, 0.90; Mbale, 0.02; Mbafara, 1.16; Mubende, 0.24; Namasekaji, 2.50; and Soroti, 0.93 inch.

Air Mail Passengers.

Outward passengers on the East African air mail which left Greydon on April 7 included Mr. Robinson, for Kisumu; and Mr. Lindsey, for Nairobi, while the machine which left yesterday carried Mrs. Schaff, for Juba; Mr. S. H. Coulson, for Entebbe; Mr. MacIlwain, for Kisumu; Mr. Bush, for Mpika; and Mr. Kenny, for Salisbury.

Inward passengers who arrived on April 7 included Mr. K. Holmha, Mr. W. H. Markin, Mr. R. S. Wollen, and Mr. Davis, from Nairobi; and Mrs. M. R. Strutt, from Kisumu. The machine which arrived at Greydon on April 7 brought Mr. W. Grarebrook and Mr. R. Crofton from Nairobi, and Captain Mayor and Lord Grey, from Entebbe.

East African Mails.

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

"April 11 per s.s. "Comorin."
"April 18 per s.s. "Viceroy of India."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on April 20.

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

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10.45 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

N.E.I. Report on East Africa.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the National Bank of India, Ltd., last week, Sir Charles McLeod said of conditions in East Africa: "Prospecting for gold is being carried on from all accounts appears to be promising. A substantial amount of money is being spent in sinking shafts, and we trust results will justify the hopes of those engaged in the industry. Agricultural prospects are not too good. Many growers are faced with bumper crops in other countries, and prices are low and unremunerative. The coffee industry is enjoying reasonable prosperity. The cotton crop in Uganda has turned out fully up to expectations, while the sisal industry is benefiting to some extent by a recent rise in prices, owing to an increased demand from consumers, but the margin of profit is still negligible."

An Aerodrome for Kitale?

The District Council of Kitale is prepared to make and maintain a landing ground, which the Kenya Government will sanction provided £150 is subscribed before the work is begun. If the landing ground is made, Kitale may be included in the East African Airways bi-weekly service to Eldoret, Kakamega, Kisumu and Nairobi, with obvious advantages to the locality and those residing in it.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

MATTERS OF MOMENT	PAGES	EAST AFRICA'S WHO'S WHO	PAGES
Matters of Moment	691	Rt. Rev. R. S. Heywood	697
African and Western Cultures	693	Personalia	698
Letters to the Editor	694	Death of Mr. A. L. Lawley	700
Prime Minister on the Mandate	696	Nyasaland's Tobacco Future	702
		Latest Mining News	704

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

IT is high time to stop the increasing chorus from German and pro-German sources in favour of the transfer to the Reich of a Colonial Mandate, and Mr. Sandys, M.P., did a public service when he asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons last week to inform Germany that in no circumstances would His Majesty's Government even consider the transfer to her of any Colonial Mandate. When similar requests have been made in the past, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been put up to reply, but on this occasion the Prime Minister himself dealt with this subject of great Imperial importance. True, his declaration was not very robust, but that it should have come at all from Mr. MacDonald must have served to make it clearer to Herr Hitler and his advisers that their Colonial ambitions are not to be satisfied at the expense of the British Empire—and they will certainly not be gained at the expense of any of the other Allied Powers.

Colonies is a mark of inferiority, and that a Germany without Colonies cannot return to the League of Nations. The intention, of course, was to play upon British sentiment in order to wheedle from this country the offer of some overseas possessions. No British Government could survive the public anger which would greet any such transaction, and Germany has again been told that her hopes are illusory. The only necessity is for our Ministers and diplomats to refuse steadfastly even to discuss this *chose jugée*.

The best way to prove to the whole world that the time for talk has passed would be to effect that closer union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory which is so highly desirable from every standpoint, and we repeat a suggestion first made editorially in these columns, and since echoed elsewhere, that the King's Jubilee Year affords the most appropriate time possible for definite action to be taken. There could be no suggestion of a fictitious arrangement merely to celebrate an auspicious date, for it is now agreed by all thoughtful students of the matter that, on the one hand, the time is ripe for such a development, and on the other, that further postponement makes final action more, not less, difficult. For purely economic and administrative reasons the three Dependencies should be officially recognised and organised as the one natural economic unit which they form. Steps to that end would be welcomed in East Africa, could not be justly criticised by the League of Nations, since the terms of the Mandate expressly provide for it, and would have to be accepted by Germany with as good a grace as she could assume, for having surrendered

The polite fiction was at first maintained that the British Government's spokesmen had, during their recent visit to Berlin, discussed with Herr Hitler all the main political questions at issue. Now it is common knowledge that the discussion was little more than a bombastic lecture from a Chancellor inflated with a sense of his own achievements, and now largely the prisoner of his own pronouncements. He is as unconvinced as ever of the economic value of Colonies to Germany, but, bowing to a demand partly of his own making, he has been forced to put forward the suggestion that the deprivation of

her whole right, title, and interest to Tanganyika Territory, she could oppose no legal or moral objection. All who have the welfare of Eastern Africa at heart should at this most auspicious moment bring their greatest influences to bear upon members of the Home Government in order to screw their courage to the point of action, for in view of the increasingly strongly armed Germany which is to be expected in 1936 and 1937, there will be an ever-growing reluctance to take a step already long overdue.

MILLIONS of people all over the earth get their ideas of the world outside them very largely from films, most of the makers of which have so far fed them with caricatures of Africa, misrepresentations, of which some were definitely harmful and some comparatively harmless, even if judiciously unreal. The natural history picture began by being crude, progressed through faking, and it has now reached a standard which leaves little room for improvement until colour cinematography becomes a general commercial proposition. Moreover, it is scarcely to be doubted that, as *East Africa* has declared for years, there is and always will be a far smaller public for the straight *safari* and big game production than for the good story picture. "*Sanders of the River*," easily the best African film of its kind yet seen, seems to us to mark the beginning of a new epoch—and we say in all sincerity that we are thankful that the standard has been set so high. It can be criticised, of course, but the spirit and atmosphere are right, so sound that the film can be shown anywhere in the Empire without arousing the ire of Britons overseas, and without giving untutored populations a lop-sided conception of British rule.

* * *

To ensure box-office success rival productions will have to seek to out-Sander Sanders, which means that they must be, at least as true to Africa as "*Sanders*." They must tell a tale, be well constructed, and well taken. As we expect a vogue for African story pictures, it might be well to consider the types which are and are not desirable. First, there should be excluded all the ones that will stir up racial feeling. We must not have white men fighting Natives, be it in Zululand, Matabeleland or anywhere else; still more must racial conflict between whites be avoided, whether of the Boer War or the Great War. There remains enough and to spare. Some scenes might help dispel false ideas of the "amour of the good old days" — courage in the face of adversity, lessons of faith, discipline, fortitude could all be inculcated. Again, without stirring up any racial animosity against the Arabs, some of the horrors of the slave trade, and the coming of the white man to suppress it, furnish excellent ideas for scenarios. "*Sanders*" has shown what can be done, but it is only the first, not the final word, on these lines.

* * *

There is a greater tale to tell the world. How it has been neglected! If the tale of Britain in India could have been told on the films throughout the past two generations, and shown the length and breadth of India; if the Indian peoples could have been brought to see the best side of the lives

of Clive, Hastings, Dalhousie, Wellesley, and others, how different things would be to day. In Africa it is not too late. By means of the film we can prevent the growth of an idea that we are inhuman oppressors, heartless tax-gatherers, offensive and ill-mannered interlopers, with sacred customs. Think of the scope offered by a story based on the blending of the lives of Ferguson Bey and Major Stigand; on Lord Delamere and the founding of Kenya; on the Christian martyrs and heroes (Archdeacon Johnson suggests himself for one and Apolo Kivibulaya for another); on George Pauling and the romance of railway construction; on the tale, and it is almost a fairy tale—of the discovery of the copper in Central Africa; on the story of Alfred Beit and the work of the Beit Trust; or on the plain but wonderful tale of some settler family, fighting a crescendo of odds, sharing the troubles and catastrophes with its Native squatters and neighbours, and helping them to rise while it saves itself from sinking. Had ever a continent more to show? Moreover, there is always the light, the sunshine for photography, there are always, as "*Sanders*" proves, the actors to portray the scenes, the melodies to enrich them. The film can help save, and can assist to make, Africa. Let us be up and doing.

WOULD it be too much to suggest that in no part of Africa have we yet evolved a true philosophy or a real policy as regards Native education?—for the vague slogans of making better Africans and avoiding imitation Europeanism cannot be termed either the one or the other. Perhaps, however, the present state of affairs is not altogether a disadvantage. That thought arises from the most interesting discussion held last week at the Royal Empire Society, and reported on another page. Able members of both races from many parts of Africa sought to thrash out some aspects of the problem, and though valuable suggestions were made, the final conclusion of most listeners must have been that neither race is yet sure of what is needed or by what means its end can be attained. Until there is greater confidence, there would be a danger in attempting to frame a definite policy or a defined philosophy. At the outset Europeans, mainly missionaries, undoubtedly rushed in, presupposing that they were introducing education for the first time, and putting down the cut-and-dried elementary education of England. Now the pendulum has swung rather too far, maybe, to the other side, and there is a tendency not only highly to appraise the values of African indigenous education and cultures but to decry our own. But, as Mr. Keigwin pointed out the other day, while the African education did fit the Native for the life he used to live, and still lives, in his reserves, it does not fit him for life in "mixed society" in our towns, mines, and plantations. Education, if it is to be the real thing, must fit the African both to live in his own country and also to be a citizen of the world. It is a very big problem, but it must be tackled—which does not mean that we suggest that there is a need to rush into framing a policy. The exploratory stage is not yet completed, but it is making headway, and with goodwill and co-operation, the right philosophy should be evolved.

African & Western Cultures.

Some Problems of Education.

Discussed by Royal Empire Society.

"How far can indigenuous methods of culture and training be incorporated in our Western system of education?"

This was the subject for discussion at last week's meeting of the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society, over which Mr. C. I. Mayhew presided in the regrettable absence of Dr. Drummond Shiels through illness. The Rev. E. W. Smith, whose paper in February gave rise to the meeting, and Miss Mabel Shaw of the L.M.S. in Northern Rhodesia, a pioneer in girls' boarding schools, were unable to be present, but there was a very large and representative gathering.

Mr. Kelwin (S. Rhodesia and Sierra Leone): "We make a mistake when we try to plant a ready-made scheme of education in Africa. We have tried to do our best, but have started at the wrong end. Our first need is to study the African, and then use our Western wisdom to help the African social structure which it should be our aim to improve but not destroy."

Bishop of Masahi's Comments.

The Bishop of Masahi (Tanganyika): "Education must be related to the previous life of the village and to the customs of the Africans. Thus, for instance, a sad beginning if a mission starts by staking out a parcel of land to be held in perpetuity—taking away a piece of the people's land for a school, and not having the building erected by the chief himself.

"There is wonderful educational wealth at the initiation rites. This is especially so in the case of the women, for there are some born teachers among them. It is at these rites that manners are so largely taught, and manners must play an immense part in education if it is ever to have the sympathy of the people.

"For instance, it is with the Natives, bad manners to sit except on the ground in the presence of a superior. We should not hasten to put the pupils sitting on benches at desks in the presence of the teacher. . . . In the school it is very important that pupils should study the problems of the day and their solution. Arithmetic is a subject which can easily become a kind of magical conjuring, whereas it should be—like reading and writing—related to life. Hygiene should also be strictly practical; it is hopeless to preach against mosquitoes and flies, and still go on allowing them to breed.

"The great danger in education prepared by the expert who lives afar off is that it may tend to the preparation of the Native for export rather than for taking a better part in his own community. We should always start from what they have and what they can already do, developing from that instead of hastening to introduce the new. If the best boys are exported, there will arise an outcry against education; for that will not be education as it should have been, but rather education as we have ruined it."

Sir Alan Pim, who said he spoke chiefly from his Indian experience, coupled with the experience of an African tourist, referred to the great value of the initiation schools in the building of character. He hoped that those present would give some help in the reconciliation of the problem of the Natives who are away a large part of their time from village life, and the part they are to play in it on their return.

Miss Moore (Nigeria) asked: "Has the Government any education philosophy? Does it not sometimes force that all our customs are changing? Education should fit Africans both to live in our own country and also to be citizens of the world; it seems to me that the English are not sufficiently practical."

N. Rhodesian and Nyasaland Experiences.

Mr. Merle Davis thought the chief need of the African was to maintain and foster a respect for his own life and the inheritance that is his; our problem was how to build education on that.

Mr. Latham (N. Rhodesia) explained the new scheme for making films in Africa by Africans for Africans. "The use of the cinema may seem," he said, "the absolute antithesis of African education for Africans, but one of our main aims is to preserve Native culture in its

proper setting, and to show the African by means of the screen his cultural inheritance, of which he should be proud. We mean, for instance, to portray folk-lore, partly by cartoons; another of our aims is to bridge the gap between the emigrant and the stay-at-home, by showing to those who stay at home the work of the emigrants and the conditions prevailing in their new lives."

Mr. Cullen Young (Nyasaland) asked: "Is it possible to use any African education as a basis? It is the African who shapes the child, and prepares the adolescent, and this is educationally and scientifically sound. Is the West in a position to prove advantageous, or will the result be only to twist and warp the African basis? Our proper sphere seems to me to prepare the Africans to meet the new conditions we have introduced. The foundation of education is in what is taught to the infants, and that is at the bush schools, to help in which we must teach the teachers.

"Good breeding is a marked feature of the African in all situations in which he feels at home. It is in a strange environment that this disappears and he becomes gauche and seems a failure."

Mr. Scott (Kenya): "We cannot altogether carry on from the Native starting point. We have changed or are changing the Native from a communal man to an individualist. . . . Then there has been the influence of Christianity, especially as regards polygamy, which is inconsistent with the sanctions of Christianity. In the long run the educational standard will not be what we decide, but what the African decides. . . . I consider that boarding school a mistake; it is in the village school that we should give the training for life, and in village life itself."

Miss Thomas (W. Africa): "The white man who seeks to help us must live with us and learn our ways. Our customs and traditions should be left to us, and you should give us the best of what you have to give; that is the way I interpret your being the trustees and the beneficiaries. . . . I would like much more teaching of the history of Africa in our schools, in order to make us proud of Africa. . . . The African surely has his contribution to make to the world. We want you to tell us your views, but also to listen to ours. Then we want you to help us to live like men and women, and not to make us more materialistic."

Not Necessarily Wrong Because English.

Mr. Matthews (Sudan): "We live in a world that is becoming more mechanical and more commercial every day, and we must teach the Natives how to gain and keep a place in it, even if we keep up Native culture. It is no good condemning things because they are English and the people are African. Look at the wonderful way they have taken up football. Why condemn it because it is English? After all, we borrowed polo from the East."

Miss Wrong spoke chiefly of the value of the Jeanes schools and Jeanes teachers, and gave examples of the very efficient way in which they are helping to take practical and beneficial improvements into the home lives of the people. Possibly even with these teachers we were too prone to dictate.

Mr. Mayhew, summing up, said that we were not quite aimless, nor were we altogether failing in our task. There was a great deal of thought being given to all these problems, and he believed that fair progress was being made.

Comment on this discussion appears under Matters of Moment.

Tanganyika Teneboug.

Oxford University has a School of Geography, and even grants diplomas in the subject; but it appears that some members of the foundation might well take a "refresher" course in its more modern developments, for a letter recently sent to Afiani was addressed:

The Institute,
Amani,
Tanganyika,
Teneboug,
E. Africa.

which, for unconsentive ingenuity of distortion must surely be the limit yet recorded.

And the letter was sent by a famous Oxford University (though not official) Committee!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Quashed on a Technicality.**Another Reply to Sir Alison Russell.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Administrative Officers all over Africa will read with astonishment Sir Alison Russell's *ex cathedra* statement that "it is the view of Administrative Officers themselves that the administration of justice (presumably in African Dependencies) is best performed by judicial officers."

Administrative Officers stand in some awe of the High Court, and few would care to argue the "anti-judiciary" case with their Chief Justice. On the other hand, on numerous occasions in the last ten years I have heard A.O.'s express in the strongest terms exactly the opposite view to that which Sir Alison ascribes to them.

Sir Alison Russell challenges Sir Hesketh Bell to give instances of convictions being quashed on a "technicality." I have heard of many, among which I can best recall the following.

A Native was accused of stock theft, if I remember right, from another Native. The charge was brought under a section of the law which limited the area of jurisdiction of the officer who tried the case, and as the trial took place outside that area, the conviction was quashed on review, despite the fact that the accused had pleaded guilty. In my view, it matters little that an individual escaped punishment. What does matter is the effect on the people as a whole of seeing the judgment of the A.O. who is responsible for the maintenance of law and order among them set aside on grounds which are utterly unintelligible to any of them.

Unfortunately, opinion as to what constitutes a "technicality" is bound to differ. Some will call it a nicety of the law. But, to quote another case, a Native who found another man in the act of raping his wife and refrained from plunging his spear into the offender because, in his own phrase, he trusted the Government to give him justice, must have found it difficult, to say the least of it, to appreciate the nicety of the law which led to an acquittal.

Sir Alison Russell goes on to write of the "age-long debate between the executive and the judiciary," but he is thinking in terms of England, not of Africa. The African peoples concerned have never known, until the last few years, any such division; and Authority has always expressed itself through the power of judgment and sentence.

To speak of the Judiciary as divorced from, if not actually antagonistic to, the Administration is, surely, a confusion of thought. The Judiciary, whether in the form of a Judge of the High Court or in the person of an A.D.O., is an essential branch of administration. When the "anti-lawyers" feel that the conditions which prevail in most of our African Dependencies call for a greater realisation of this, they do not believe that either the law (notably that relating to murder) or the practice of the law which has been evolved in the course of centuries to suit the increasingly complex conditions of the English people in England must necessarily be suitable for the utterly different conditions prevailing among Africans in Africa.

Quite apart from that, it is wholly misleading to state, as Sir Alison Russell does, that the question is "whether justice is best administered by trained judicial officers or by administrative officers without judicial training." The real question is what sort of training best fits a man to administer the law in African conditions. Does Sir Alison claim that a man who has only practised at the London Bar—

probably with small success, for Colonial legal appointments offer no rewards to compensate for the sacrifice of a successful career in England—possesses a better judicial training than the man who has spent many years in the actual exercise of judicial functions? Those who take the same side as Sir Alison in this dispute habitually speak as if ten or twenty years of sitting on the Bench provided no judicial training. The "anti-lawyers" believe that the exercise of judicial functions, at first within strict limitations, but, as experience grows, in increasing degree and always under the conditions which obtain in the territory, provides the best "judicial training" that a man can have for those conditions; and a much more valuable training than any amount of practice at the London Bar.

Painswick,
Glos.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD DICKINSON.

Ex-P.C. Supports Ex-C.J.**Accessibility and Helpfulness of Judges.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Having been a magistrate in East Africa for over 23 years, may I express an opinion on the controversy: District Officer v. Judiciary?

I share the opinion expressed by Sir Alison Russell, and the fact that the Bushe Commission was unable to obtain evidence of any case in which a guilty party had escaped punishment on a technicality seems to me ample evidence that such instances have not occurred in the past; I certainly cannot recall one such instance. The claim of European residents that Natives "quite frequently escape the penalty of their wrong-doing on a mere technicality" does not convince me.

What is a technicality? I would say that only H.M. Judges, who are highly-trained lawyers, can give a reply—certainly not mere laymen generally unversed in law and possibly prejudiced in their judgment over a case in which they are interested. What to the ordinary man may be a mere legal technicality frequently means a serious error on the part of the magistrate; and such irregularity having been committed by the magistrate, it is quite impossible that a Judge could uphold the proceedings.

Nothing would tend to have a more unfortunate effect on the Native mind than that badly tried cases should be allowed to pass, and the effect on the magistrate could only lead him in time to disrespect the strict letter of the law and become lax in his administration of it—a most serious state of affairs both for the magistrate and the Native.

During my 23 years as a magistrate in Kenya nothing impressed itself more on my mind than the extraordinary accessibility and readiness of H.M. Judges in that Colony to help magistrates. I repeatedly had the privilege of meeting the Judges when they came on circuit, and the advice so readily given to any D.O. who took advantage of the opportunities afforded to discuss any difficulty which arose in their judicial work was to me a real eye-opener.

I have never agreed with the suggestion that H.M. Judges take delight in turning down cases, quite the reverse—and I do not believe that any D.O. can be found who would deny that every consideration was shown to magistrates over their cases.

When I joined the Service, a magistrate was really only a "half-baked" imitation of one, and it is quite impossible that a magistrate, having passed quite a simple examination in law, should

put himself in the position to argue seriously against a decision arrived at by a highly skilled lawyer who has devoted all his life to the study of the law.

Yours faithfully

Monte Carlo.

W. F. G. CAMPBELL
(Late Provincial Commissioner, Kenya Colony)

[The letters we have already published have clearly shown that acquittals on purely technical grounds have been by no means uncommon, and that some magistrates feel that they have had good cause for complaint. The last paragraph appears to overlook the severely disputable fact that a D. O., being better aware of Native mentality and customs than the average legal officer, is more likely to elucidate the true facts of the case.—Ed. "E.A."]

Tribute to Dick Thornton.

A Popular Northern Rhodesian Settler.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,—Many friends will mourn the death of Dick Thornton, who had for many years been cattle ranching in the Isoka district of Northern Rhodesia.

A man of indomitable pluck and of a most kindly, genial disposition, he had helped many a lame dog in his time. He had had what was, I suppose, the unique experience of having been thrice mauled—by a lion, a buffalo, and a leopard; and from those three encounters he emerged considerably battered in health.

In the early days he was at Broken Hill. Later on, he had for a number of years a farm close to Kasama, where he was a most popular and respected member of the community. Latterly he had for a long time been in partnership with Mr. Ramsey.

The many Northern Rhodesians who knew him will treasure his memory.

Yours faithfully

Winchester

P. W. M. JEFF

Salute to M. Andre Bertrand

New French Consul in Zanzibar.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,—May I through your columns comment to all East African sportsmen Monsieur Andre Bertrand, the new French Consul in Zanzibar?

We in Palestine shall feel his loss very deeply, for his delightful personality has endeared him to the whole British community throughout his service here, and I am sure that he will be immensely popular in East Africa. He is a sportsman of the first water, and a highly enthusiastic polo player, who did all the spadework in assisting me to resuscitate the game in Palestine after a long hiatus; he was also fieldmaster of the Ramle Vale Hunt for a season, and ended with zest into what was a new sport to him. We shall greatly miss his "Gallopé donc" and his "Filles de ride-off."

Terrisalem,

Palestine.

Yours faithfully

R. G. B. SICKER

Bishop Douglas Memorial.

An Invitation to Subscribe.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR,—Some of his many friends in England have taken steps to organise a memorial to Gerald Wybeigh Douglas, late Bishop of Nyassaland, who died just before Christmas. They hope to raise a sufficient sum to provide for the necessary extension

of the simple premises which are at present quite inadequate to the growing needs of the diocesan theological college and perhaps to inaugurate a fund which shall make provision for its maintenance, an object which was peculiarly dear to the Bishop's heart.

Among readers of *East Africa* there must be many who were proud to account themselves Gerald Douglas's friends, some of whom would probably be glad to join with us in making this memorial of our friend.

U.M.C.A.

Yours faithfully

Central Africa House,

Wood Street,

London, S.W. 1.

CHARLES E. READ.

DUDLEY CLARK.

ERNEST F. SPANTON.

Hippos as Hikers.

Their Presence in Ngorongoro Crater.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In a recent issue you expressed curiosity as to how hippopotami got into the Ngorongoro Crater in Tanganyika Territory.

They walked there, just as they walk long distances overland in other parts of Africa. Hippos can climb steep banks, and in their nocturnal grazing cover many miles. Sometimes they travel several miles on well-worn hippo paths every night to and from pastures. Although their attention suggests the habit of tearing up sub-aquatic plants, I have only encountered those who wander over lawns cropped close by their lawn-mower-like square mouths hanging low with their heavy heads. One hippo I know well ranges over a country 40 miles square.

Mohoro.

Yours faithfully

Tanganyika Territory

"RUFII"

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Dodoma, Johannesburg in 11 Days.

Not until I recently travelled by air from Dodoma to Johannesburg in a day and a half did I fully realise how aviation is annihilating space and time. The Imperial Airways service is a wonderful boon to Eastern Africa."

—From a Leading Tanganyikan.

On a Technicality.

"I read in an esteemed Uganda contemporary of a Naitike who broke into St. Peter's Cathedral in Nsambya. It is recorded that he overturned several statues, breaking them." I do hope he was not acquitted on a technicality! —From "Amp'light."

"East Africa's" Characteristic.

"The two greatest points about *East Africa* are, I think, the extraordinary completeness of its news service, which enables it to chronicle many facts which are never to be found in any other Eastern African newspaper, and the freedom with which it admits expression in its correspondence pages of any sincere point of view, however alien, as it may be from its own editorial attitude." —From a Leading Tanganyikan.

Tombak and Ethiopia.

"It is surprising that questions have not been put in the House of Commons in the endeavour to establish what measure of truth there may be in the recent telegrams from Addis Ababa reporting first that the new German Minister has offered the Emperor aerial and military instructors, and secondly that German agents have offered to provide Ethiopia with a large number of armoured cars and aeroplanes on credit, and have been negotiating for commercial and agricultural concessions. Of course, there have been denials from German sources—but has not the Germany which denied officials again and again that she was secretly re-arming now admitted that her air force is equal to that of Great Britain?" —From a former *East African Campaigner*.

Mandate for Germany.

Prime Minister's Assurance to Country.

In the House of Commons last week Messrs. asked the Prime Minister whether, in order to remove misapprehensions which at present existed in official quarters in Germany, and which, if allowed to continue, must adversely affect Anglo-German relations, H.M. Government would consider the advisability of intimating to the German Government that the transfer to Germany of any Colonial Mandate held by H.M. Government was a matter which they were not under any circumstances prepared to consider.

The Prime Minister replied: "I have no reason to suppose that the German Government is under any such misapprehension. The policy of H.M. Government has been repeatedly and clearly stated by this and previous Governments."

Mr. Petherick: "Will H.M. Government make it very clear that it is neither impressed by, nor will it give in to, bluff?"

No answer was returned.

Japanese Imports.

Mr. Rankin asked whether the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies had been called to the fact that Japanese imports into Tanganyika increased substantially in 1934 as against 1933, whereas the exports of the Territory to Japan were negligible, and whether steps would be taken to enable the Territory to deal with such an inequitable trade balance. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he was aware of the difference, and that the whole position, both legal and general, was under consideration.

In reply to Mr. Grenfell, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister pointed out that special duties leviable on Japanese goods had been imposed on certain kinds of apparel, galvanised iron sheets, paints, varnishes and similar articles imported into the Gold Coast, Nigeria and the Gambia. One result had been an increase in British exports in some cases of 300% and 200%.

Sir Robert Hamilton asked for details as to the quantity of gloves which had come in as exports from producers to the Glove Growers' Association in Zanzibar since its reconstitution on its present basis; the quantity that had been purchased by the Association since its reconstitution; and the quantity deposited which has been sold to the Association itself or to others, giving the average price in each case. The Minister said he had not got such detailed information, and that it would be unfair to require a trading agency to disclose particulars of current trading. The British Resident, however, intended to publish an annual report upon the work of the Association.

The Secretary of State informed Mr. Lewis that the convention of the African Fawaz and Flora Conference held in November, 1933, had been attended by the British and Egyptian Governments. He understood that no other Governments had yet signified their intentions in regard to ratification.

How Japan Competes

The severity of Japanese competition in East Africa has been investigated by a special correspondent of *The Cape Times*, who vouchers for the following prices:

- *Ethiopian*: British, 120 per ton; Japanese, £36.
- *Flour*: British, £1 7s. 6d. per cwt.; Belgian, 27.0s. German, £1 2s. 6d. Japanese, 13s. 6d.
- *Chinaware*: British, £7.0s. per cwt.; Japanese, £4.0s.
- *Tinned Fish*: Norwegian, £7 per cwt.; British, 56.13s. 6d. Japanese, 56.
- *Rice*: British, 15s. 6d. per lb.; Japanese, 6d. per lb.
- *Beans*: German, 13s. per box; Japanese, 2s. 10d. per doz.
- *Glass bottles*: British, 17s. 6d. per gross; German 8s. 6d.; Japanese 3s.
- *Electric bulbs*: British, £5 17s. 6d. per 100; Japanese, 17s. 6d.
- *Lamp shades*: British, 12s. per 100 (landed); German, 6s. 7d.; Japanese, £1 15s. 6d.

Medical Statistics From Nyasaland.

STRIKING testimony to the African's appreciation of the medical attention provided by Government is offered by the Nyasaland Report on Medical and Sanitary Services in 1933. (Government Press, Zomba, 4s.), which shows that in-patients increased from 3,958 in 1930 to 7,322 three years later, and out-patients from 225,361 to 353,344.

Particular attention is called to the detailed report of the work of the Medical Entomologist, especially in respect of the experiments carried out concerning the possibility that arthropods other than the tsetse vectors of trypanosomes. These seem to have been of little value and most commendable.

It is interesting to note that in Blantyre there are 118 European dwelling houses, not one of which is mosquito-proofed, while of the 43 houses in Limbe only one is thus protected.

Although the last labour census was taken in 1930, the figures are worth quoting: "the total employed male labour was then 58,120 (including children), and of a total male population of 61,924, but of those employed 6,768 were aliens from Portuguese territory employed in the Cholo-Mlanje area, where they are preferred to the local Natives. As against this must be offset the number of Natives who emigrated for work, including 1,000 at that time to the Zambesi Bridge construction.

The whole report is a business-like and unemotional record of good work being steadily done."

The Italo-Ethiopian Dispute. Khartoum Meeting Suggested.

No confirmation is available in London of the report that an important agreement was reached at Stresa between Italy and Ethiopia. Italy has already announced her willingness to submit the dispute to a Commission of Conciliation consisting of two Italians and two Ethiopians, and it is anticipated that such a Commission will meet in Khartoum. Meantime Italy is not expected to press the Ethiopian question before the League of Nations.

From Asmara, Eritrea, comes news of serious acts of brigandage between the River Setit and Gondar in Ethiopia, where several caravans coming from Eritrea have been attacked and looted. Many of those accompanying the caravans are reported to have been killed and wounded, and the caravans dispersed. It is added that similar acts of brigandage have been increasing for some time, and are considered to reflect the absence of order and control in the outlying provinces of Ethiopia.

Writing to *The Times* from Addis Ababa, the Rev. A. T. Mathew says: "There is a tendency to put on Ethiopia the responsibility for delaying an early and bloodless settlement of the present diplomatic conflict. In all the papers there seems to be a complete forgetfulness of the fact that there need have been no mobilisation of divisions or equipment of Fascist militia if Italy had agreed to the treaties by which she is bound. As members of the League of Nations and equally as signatories of their treaty of 1928, Italy and Ethiopia are bound to exhaust every means of conciliation and arbitration before resorting to war. Ethiopia has throughout pressed for the observance of the treaty of 1928. Italy's only contribution to the preservation of peace has been a reiterated demand for reparations to which she has not attempted to prove that she is entitled. Is the disregard of treaty obligations such an ordinary part of European politics to-day that this behaviour on the part of Italy calls for no comment, while Ethiopia is reproved for not doing something she has done?"

Conditions in the Colonies.

Our recent review of the new Colonial Office handbook on "Costs of Living in the Colonies," while praising the publication generally, called attention to certain "serious errors." At the very end of this criticism occurred the assertion "that in Zanzibar beer costs 1/2 and whiskey 1/2 per bottle instead of per dozen." We apologise to the Colonial Office, for we have discovered that the mistake was that of *East Africa*'s reviewer, who quoted as "in pounds a price given in shillings." One other and more important criticism, such as the references to the out-of-date information as to non-Native poll tax in both Kenya and Uganda, have not been challenged.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO**248.—The Rt. Rev. Richard Stanley Heywood, D.D., M.A.**

"There are two hundred public holidays in Ethiopia every year."—*Mr. Leslie Adams, speaking in Illinois.*

"There is a sign-post in Durban which reads: 'To Nairobi, 3,375 miles.'—*Captain H. Buckmaster, writing to the "Daily Mail."*

"The secretary bird is one of Africa's quaint experiments—an eagle with ambitions to become a crane."—*From a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine."*

"We are coming to a time when we must be a little less modest in our expenditure."—*The Governor of Uganda, speaking at the Uganda Welsh Society Dinner.*

"As I write it is noon, and the sun is shining into the fire-place down the chimney."—*A correspondent writing from Kenya to the London "Evening News."*

"Many Africans have seen an aeroplane who have never seen a railway or a ship."—*A contributor in the monthly journal of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.*

"Longonot and Suswa, two volcanoes upon the floor of the Rift Valley in Kenya, are each as considerable as Vesuvius."—*From a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine."*

"The difficult question of Indian Native competition in retail trade is one which will require increasing attention by Government."—*From the Report by the Parliamentary Delegation to East Africa.*

"The lesson to be drawn from Lady Young's recent accident is that if one is going to fly over unappreciated country two compasses, and in fact two of all the other more important instruments, are just as necessary as are two motors."—*The Aero Plane.*

"In countries shorn of their trees the scourge of drought is followed by the scourge of floods. But, if mighty forests cover the hills and slopes for many miles, there is practically no danger of floods."—*Professor Ricket, in "Idiot Man, or The Follies of Mankind."*

"Hut and poll tax used to be paid communally, but that is entirely changed now. From several points of view this is a great pity; the young men spend their money on themselves and their girls, and no longer help their fathers; as they did in the past."—*From the Kenya Native Affairs Report.*

"The old type of policeman, whose physique alone secured his appointment, is disappearing. With the advent of educational facilities the whole character of the service has changed. The task of the police has become steadily wider in its scope, and the whole conception of the police function has undergone a gradual evolution."—*From the Kenya "Police Review."*

"To attain a full realisation of the activity now being shown by Japanese exporters to East Africa one must go into the bazaars and converse with the Indian traders, look through their varied assortments and revise or take their word for the goods listed on the crabbled Gujarati invoices which they send to their country correspondents."—*A correspondent writing in "The Times Trade Supplement."*



Copyright "East Africa."

Before he became Bishop of the Mombasa Diocese of Kenya in 1918 the Rt. Rev. R. S. Heywood had served for many years in India. Ordained in 1892, he became curate of Walcot, Bath, and two years later went to India as Principal of the C.M.S. Divinity School in Poona. There he remained nine years, leaving to become a Canon of Bombay Cathedral, where he served until 1917.

He has for some years devoted much time and thought to the question of the closer union of the mission and clergy working in East Africa, a project considered in conference with the Bishops of neighbouring dioceses and in private with the heads of other missionary bodies. Other matters near his heart have been the provision of funds for the building of Nairobi Cathedral, and the improvement of educational facilities for European children in the Colony, which has also to thank him for increasing the number of chaplains for the settler community.

Visitors to their home in East Africa must be impressed by the kindness of the Bishop and Mrs. Heywood, whose health in recent years has unfortunately not been good, but who has now sufficiently recovered to be about to return to the Colony. Two of their daughters are married and live in Kenya, while a third recently became engaged to a missionary in Uganda.

PERSONALIA.

Ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan is visiting Eritrea.

Mr. E. T. Fern, veterinary officer in Lusaka is on his way home on leave.

Mr. H. O. Milne, the Tanganyika Police Officer, has been transferred from Moshi to Lindi.

Captain J. E. Tracy-Phillips, the well-known Uganda A.O., has arrived in England on leave.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. William Maver, who was Mayor of Bulawayo in 1932 and 1933.

Mr. E. A. Maxwell, of Bulawayo, and Miss M. E. Gibbs, of Bristol, were married in London on Saturday.

Mr. C. J. R. T. D'Arcy Hildyard, Resident Magistrate in Dar es Salaam, has been transferred to Mwanza.

Mr. S. H. Ezan, C.B.E., has been provisionally nominated an official member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

The death is announced of Mr. C. B. Baxi, for 30 years a respected member of the Indian community in Jinja.

Mr. A. Heppes, Captain C. Soames and Captain H. L. R. Watt have been elected to the Nakuru District Council.

The Rev. Father G. Julien has been installed at Bembeke as Bishop of Nyasa, in the place of Bishop Guillemé.

Mr. S. S. Veats, the well-known Rhodesian journalist, sails with Mrs. Veats this week on his return to Bulawayo.

General Sir William Furse is due to reach Southampton from the Cape on June 10, travelling in the "Winchester Castle."

Mr. H. A. Cannon, the well-known Uganda planter, is on leave. He expects to return to East Africa in October.

The Postmaster-General of Northern Rhodesia, the Hon. W. T. Storm, has been moved back from Lusaka to Livingstone.

By last mail we heard that Mr. George Foster had been severely mauled by a leopard in Uganda, and was in Mbale hospital.

Mr. W. G. Manson, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Usambara Planters' Association, is on leave in South Africa.

Mr. George Garden, the well-known Nyasaland pioneer planter, left by yesterday's aeroplane for a short visit to Central Africa.

Mr. Norman High, who has been appointed secretary for P. C. H. in the Rhodesias, sails in May to take up his appointment.

Father B. J. M'Loone will this year complete 23 years' work with the Leper Camp at Nyenga, Uganda. A worthy record!

Mr. O. Flynn, District Officer in Moshi, has been transferred to Kiwa, his place having been taken by Mr. L. A. W. Vickers-Haviland.

Among the passengers in the "Dunluce Castle" was Mr. A. F. Duder, of Lower Molo, who is leaving Kenya after 30 years' residence.

The Rev. A. Munn of the Presbyterian Church, Bulawayo, has been appointed Superintendent of Presbyterian Native Missions in Rhodesia.

Mr. H. L. Mood, District Officer in Tanganyika since 1928, prior to which he served in Kenya and Nyasaland, is on leave pending retirement.

Mr. T. M. T. Paxton, of Hassa Heissa, Sudan, and Miss Olive Long, of Streatham Hill, London, are to be married in Streatham on April 25.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Uganda, has won the Captain's Plate of the Entebbe Golf Club, defeating Mr. Watts in the final by 3 and 2.

Mrs. Birkbeck, widow of Major B. Birkbeck, of Rongai, has returned to Kenya, and is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Worlyche Whitmore in Rongai.

Messrs. H. M. Williams, T. E. Jäger and Dr. E. M. B. West have been returned unopposed as members of the Livingstone Municipal Council.

Mr. Henley, of the K.A.R., who has left for Somaliland to join the Camel Corps, will be much missed in Songea, where he had made himself very popular.

Sir Francis Joseph, who was a member of Lord Kirkley's mission to the Rhodesias, was last week elected President of the Federation of British Industries.

Mr. S. O. Hemsted has been re-elected President of the Eklora Golf Club. Mr. R. Pretty is this year's Captain, and Captain D. C. Venning the Vice-Captain.

Mr. Frank Anderson, one of the Honorary Game Rangers of Tanganyika, has contributed to the April issue of *United Empire* a good article on "Lions at Close Range."

Vice-Admiral D. B. Crampton, Major J. B. Thomson, Mr. E. S. Drayton and Mr. R. Heape have been elected to fill vacancies on the Trans-Nzoia District Council.

We are very glad to learn that Mr. S. V. Cooke, the Tanganyika A.O., who was recently mauled by a leopard, was soon able to return to duty, little the worse for his experience.

Miss Winifred Enid Dent, only daughter of Captain R. E. Dent, of the Game Department, Nairobi, and Mrs. Dent, as engaged to be married to Mr. Geoffrey Weir Mason, son of the late Sir Arthur Weir Mason and Mrs. Weir Mason, of Pretoria.

Northern Rhodesia's Director of Agriculture has been visiting the Abercorn district, and, in company with his local officer, Mr. Moffat, toured the coffee estates in the neighbourhood.

Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, a director of the Bank of England and of the Beira Railway Company, has been visiting Beira and Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by Mrs. Ashley Cooper.

Sir Harold Kittermaster has presented a cup, to be known as "The Governor's Cup," to the Nyasaland Turf Club, which was recently turned into a company limited by guarantee.

The Rev. A. B. Lloyd, formerly Archdeacon of Western Uganda, is to address the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in the Queen's Hall, London, on May 1, at 11 a.m.

Mr. J. P. Hornung, J.P., Chairman of the Sena Sugar Estates, Portuguese East Africa, has been awarded by the Portuguese Government the decoration of Commander of the Military Order of Christ.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Tilly, D.S.O., M.C., who formerly served with the King's African Rifles, has been appointed to the command of the Tank Corps Central Schools, Bovington Camp.

We regret to record that Mr. B. F. Wright, the popular Official Secretary to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and Dr. Drummond Shields are among those on the sick list. We wish them both a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Owen Thomas, who had lived in Kenya for the past 25 years, and for some time past conducted a cartage contractor business in Mombasa, was killed last week in Kilindiini when attempting to cross the rails at a level crossing.

The wedding has taken place in Livingstone between Mr. Sydney Knight, son of the Hon. C. S. and Mrs. Knight, and Miss Mary (Molly) Sturman. Livingstone turned up in force for the ceremony and subsequent reception.

Sir Harold MacMichael has been enjoying a holiday at the Magamba Country Club, spending his time on its excellent golf course and, by its trout streams, where his best catch was a well-conditioned trout of good size.

Mr. R. E. H. Baily, C.B.E., who served in the Sudan Political Service for 23 years, and who was Governor of the Kassala Province from 1926 to 1932, has been appointed Secretary of the Royal Empire Society. He will take up his position on May 1.

Lord Howard de Walden has returned from Jamaica with his two younger daughters, the Hon. Priscilla and the Hon. Margaret Scott-Ellis, and has gone with Lady Howard de Walden to Chirk Castle, where they will spend Easter with their family.

Mrs. Selwyn, who was sentenced in Eldoret last September to 12 months' imprisonment for the manslaughter of a Native, has been released for reasons of health. We recently reported that a petition for her release had been presented to the Governor of Kenya.

At the Annual Meeting of the lady members of the Eldoret Golf Club, whose membership has increased considerably of late, Miss Parsons was elected Captain, and Mrs. Holmes Vice-Captain. Miss Shepherd-Smith is the Hon. Secretary.

Sir Peters Chalmers Mitchell, who is well known to many East Africans as secretary of the Zoological Society of London, is retiring at the end of this month. During his 32 years in that office many sweeping reforms have been carried out in the London Zoo.

Mr. L. H. E. Foster, who, while on leave from Nyasaland, has been appointed Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, has been appointed to the last-named Territory in 1935, and has held many offices there, including Acting Provincial Commissioner and Assistant Secretary.

The following have been elected to serve on the Committee of the Nakuru European Library: The Provincial Commissioner (Mr. H. E. Welby), Archdeacon Low, Mrs. Welby, Mrs. Ridley, Mrs. Gain, Mrs. Cowling, Mrs. Saville, Mrs. Allan-Bates, Messrs. Price and Jesse, and Mrs. Robinson (Hon. Secretary).

Mr. Varvill, chief engineer of the Rhodesia Railways, has left Southern Rhodesia after a residence of ten years, which followed service in India, Persia and East Africa. He has been responsible for many great improvements in the Rhodesian railway system, including the Pungwe protection works and the 72 miles of new line between Deka and the Victoria Falls.

The Hon. A. de V. Wade has been elected President of the Nairobi Branch of the Royal Society of St. George, with Major F. C. G. Stratton, Major C. E. Browne, Dean Wright, and Mr. A. Hornby as Vice-Presidents. Mr. A. C. Tamahill, who has held the office since 1925, was re-elected Hon. Secretary, and Mr. L. Gilbert Hon. Treasurer, a post he has adorned since 1929.

Mr. A. J. Boutchier, who has for the past seven years been publicity officer in London for Southern Rhodesia, has accepted an appointment with the Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board, which he will represent as Commissioner in South Africa and Rhodesia. Prior to coming to London, he spent 25 years in Southern Rhodesia, and during the War saw service in France and in West and East Africa.

A Press show of his new film, a *premiere*, two wireless talks, and the publication of a book, all within three weeks, constitutes Mr. Cherry Kearton's latest achievement. His film, entitled "The Big Game of Life," was privately shown on Tuesday, and will be publicly exhibited in the West End at the beginning of next week. It is a story of the life of the great Nature lover who is so well known to East Africans.

The Earl of Dundonald, who died in Wimbledon last week figured prominently in the Nile Expedition of 1884. He was a member of the force sent to relieve Khartoum, and was in command of a contingent of the Camel Corps. One of the first to know of the death of Gordon and the fall of Khartoum, it fell to him to carry the news across the desert. The journey was a great feat of endurance, and when he reached his destination he fell, ill with fever, from his camel.

Mr. Alfred Lawley of Beira. Archbishop Streicher, C.B.E.

Death of African Railway Pioneer.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death in London on Monday at the age of 72 years of Mr. Alfred Leonard Lawley, one of the fast dwindling band of pioneers whose work in transport development in the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa will ever stand as a memorial of his arduous labours. He built the Beira Railway from Beira to Umtali, and the Rhodesia Railways from Umtali to Salisbury, and from the Victoria Falls to Broken Hill, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway from Dondo (near Beira) to the Zambezi. One of his biggest bridges was that across the Kafue, a structure of 14 spans of 100 ft. each.

Going to South Africa in 1881, when 19 years of age, Lawley tried his hand at all manner of jobs before joining Paulings in 1892. He first came into prominence at the time of the Jameson Raid, being the recipient of the telegram from the Reform Committee sent by Sir Charles Metcalfe which read cryptically: "Contractor started with 500 boys."

Friendship with Rhodes.

Once, when Lawley was acting for Paulings, Rhodes, accompanied by Dr. Jameson, turned up at a rendezvous three days late, and, cursing Lawley, whom he had not met before, gradually lost control of himself until his voice rose to the famous 'falsetto'. Lawley, far from frightened, asked: "Who the hell do you think you are? There's no need to squeal like a damned rabbit." Rhodes, though flabbergasted, quickly recovered his temper, asked Lawley round to his compartment, and made a lifelong friend of him.

In Beira, in the progress of which he played an important part, he will be long remembered for the keenness with which he applied himself to its development. He was formerly a Vice-President of the Beira Golf Club, for a long time owned the Savoy Hotel, and was greatly interested in the Manica Trust. During the Great War he was in charge of the building of the Murmansk Railway.

Writing in his "Chronicles of a Contractor," the late Mr. George Pauling, of whose firm he had become a partner, said: "Mr. Lawley is one of the most forceful personalities I have ever met, ever ready at a moment's notice to proceed to any accessible part of the globe."

His memory will long be cherished in South, Central and Eastern Africa.

"Bangweulu" Hughes.

An old colleague, S. Hillier, now in South Africa, writes of Mr. J. "Bangweulu" Hughes:

"At the time of his death 'Joseph Edward' to his friends, 'Shusi' to the Natives, was engaged on another book of similar nature to his last, and was meditating a return to the Bangweulu he knew and loved so well. It is to be hoped that this second book was completed before he died. He was also a born photographer, as the illustrations in his book showed.

"Doubtless the word that he is no more will already have reached his dusky friends. On the quiet water ways where his canoe was a familiar sight paddler will be calling to paddler, standing in each trail dug-out, paddle tucked under his arm, in order the easier to manipulate the inevitable snuff box.

"Shusi's dead."
"Woe is me! Is that the truth?"
"God's truth!"
"Alas! Rest in peace, Sir."

"Shusi's maica."
"Yangwe-! Chine chine."
"Chya kwu Lesa."
"Mave! Shyalentpo Makyau."

Tribute from a Colleague.

By conferring the rank of Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire on Archbishop Streicher of the White Fathers, the British Government honoured one of the oldest European residents of Uganda.

Ordained in 1888, Father Henry Streicher sailed from Europe on February 11, 1890. He profited by the long voyage to make, with the aid of a grammar and a dictionary composed by Father Livinhac as early as 1883, no small progress in the Luganda tongue.

Father Streicher reached the southern shores of the Lake on December 2, 1890, but it was not until February 2 following that he was able to embark for his destination. The last stage of his travels was without its discomforts and anxieties. We who read in these days little realise the hardships encountered by our predecessors. Long hours spent on the Lake tested their endurance; tedious delays while the weary rowers rested their arms, and the luteal fleet drifted on, tried their patience. Storms and prospect filled the rowers with fear, and mosquitoes made night hideous. It was in the old pang days and, passing in the narrow waters near the islands, the boatmen would fling gifts into the water to placate the divinities of the Lake.

Father Streicher's party, delayed by inclement weather, spent eighteen days on the Lake. Meanwhile their seniors awaiting them at Rubaga were filled with misgivings as the days passed without sight of the long-expected reinforcements. But anxiety gave place to joy when all arrived safe and sound at Rubaga, where the young missionaries soon had occasion to use whatever Luganda they had learned on the way. Necessity brought speedy proficiency, and Father Streicher was soon able to shoulder the burden of pastoral responsibility.

He opened at Kiwala the first Catholic Mission in the Buda Province. This mission was a few years later transferred to Villa Maria, which rapidly grew into a most flourishing mission, and became the centre of all those Catholic organisations which owed their initiative to Archbishop Streicher: the two Seminaries for the training of the Baganda clergy, and the Normal School and Novitiate for the formation of the Baganda Sistershood (the *Bannabikira*). The importance of Villa Maria led Archbishop Streicher to establish his headquarters there in 1910, and it remained the Catholic administrative centre until 1923.

In 1897, in order to facilitate the ecclesiastical administration of a rapidly growing mission, a territorial division was effected in what had till then been known as the Nyanza Vicariate, and the young Superior of Villa Maria was chosen as the first Vicar Apostolic of the Northern section, which was later to be called the Vicariate Apostolic of Uganda. Father Streicher received episcopal consecration at Bukumbi, near Mwanza, on August 15, 1897, and remained at the head of the White Fathers' Mission for thirty-six years. They were years of consolidation and extension: missions were founded; churches and schools sprang into being; and efforts were successfully made to comply with Government requirements in the matter of education.

By 1933, when the mission had grown too vast for administration by a prelate of seventy-two years of age and forty-three years of African service, Bishop Streicher resigned. The Pope expressed his admiration for an apostolate so long and so fruitful, and conferred on the venerable prelate the dignity of Titular Archbishop of Breisig, and created him a Roman Count.

In his retirement Archbishop Streicher has sought the seclusion of Ibanda, in the Ankole district. There his time is given to study and prayer, and the composition of books in the vernacular. To these labours he adds a little sacerdotal ministry to help the mission staff.

In this quiet spot the Archbishop finds himself once more with his old friend and companion, Father Touze, who, in 1890, accompanied him on the voyage out, and who is now Superior of the Mission of Ibanda.

Rubaga,
Uganda.

A. HUGHES
of the White Fathers.

Rhodesia Reduces Taxes.

Finance Minister Surrenders £300,000.

PRESENTING his Budget in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last week, Mr. J. H. Smith announced a surplus balance, all-round reduction in taxation, and an estimated surplus for the current year.

Including an accumulated surplus of £106,462, revenue is estimated at £2,740,462, against an estimated expenditure of £2,702,131. Taxation reductions amount to 10% of the revenue which would have been obtained on the previous basis of taxation, and are to be made on various commodities in domestic use and on British bicycles, motor-cars, cotton piece goods and the cheaper grades of clothing for Native trade.

In addition there will be a substantial reduction in income tax, the rate on the first £500 of taxable income being reduced from 1s. to 6d. in the pound.

Telegraphing from Salisbury, *The Times* correspondent adds:

"There is a large programme of road-development on the Rhodesian system of asphalt strips, and water conservation, afforestation, and the prevention of soil erosion are also to be taken in hand. Water supplies in the Native Reserves and model settlements for Natives near towns are to be developed. In all, revenue to the extent of £300,000 is being surrendered. A substantial amount has been put aside to assist farmers and miners, including £50,000 for the alleviation of the burden of farmers' debt. Mr. Smith said that one of the first essentials for steady development was a general return to a gold basis of the monetary system. Experience of the last few years had proved that gold was the only safe and solid basis, a fact which was reassuring to Southern Rhodesia and the other gold-producing countries. The Colony's trade, he said, showed all-round improvement. She obtained three-quarters of her imports from the Empire and nearly half of them from the United Kingdom. The Colony's policy was to give greater preference to the small capitalist settler, and to investors generally."

Uganda Trade Openings.

THE following extracts from notes compiled by the Uganda Advisory Committee carry some useful hints for British manufacturers and merchants.

"Japanese goods are improving in quality. The Japanese have had difficulty in producing a good khaki drill, but improvements have been made and they are now getting a certain amount of success. Stockport drill is, however, still holding its own."

"Japanese corduroys have been improved and put up in very attractive colours. Japanese sewing threads have not been a success—the quality of the English article is superior, and with the price cut to the limit they have been able to hold the entire market. English coloured poplins are still regarded with favour."

"A criticism is that English firms take too long dealing with specifications. The Japanese are much quicker, though they have less frequent stocker services."

"Many of the wireless sets, telegrams are made locally or imported privately, but firms in Uganda are now endeavouring to meet local needs by importing suitable and reliable sets."

B.E.P.O.'s New Constitution

The British Empire Producers' Organisation has issued a pamphlet containing the new Constitution of the Organisation, which will come into force on May 1. The objects of the Organisation are to promote the interests of Empire producers and the development of reciprocal trade within the Empire, to carry on publicity work for the production of Empire products, and to communicate the views and opinions of the Organisation to any Government. Membership is composed of (a) corporate members, including Producers' Associations, the annual subscription of which is £50; (b) ordinary members, comprising firms and individuals, whose annual subscription is £5 5s. per annum; (c) associates, including individuals who desire to support the objects of the Organisation, the annual subscription for whom is £4; and (d) publicity associations, comprising corporations and companies which, though not necessarily eligible for ordinary membership, desire to show their interest in the Imperial work of the Organisation, and the annual subscription for whom is £25. The offices of the Organisation are at 22 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1.

Dean Wright on Kenya.

To Address East African Group.

THE Rev. W. J. Wright is to address the East African Group in London on Thursday, April 25, on "Kenya," and the many readers who know how able and witty a speaker he is will look forward to a most interesting address. The meeting will take place at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. 1, at 4.15 p.m., tea being served from 3.45. All those interested in East Africa, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend, but it would be a convenience if they would notify their intention in advance to the Hon. Secretary of the Group at Vernon House.

East African Service Appointments.

THE following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of March:—

KENYA COLONY.—Nursing Sisters: Miss E. J. Aldworth, Miss H. M. Anyan.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Medical Officer: Mr. F. Bell; Assistant Storekeeper, Medical and Sanitary Department: Mr. R. M. Jones.

UGANDA.—Assistant Auditor: Mr. A. H. Armitage; Veterinary Officer: Mr. R. N. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes.

Recent transfers and promotions include:—

Mr. J. L. Allan, Land Officer, to be Director of Lands and Mines, Tanganyika.

Mr. C. S. Barron, late Surveyor, Nigeria, to be Staff Surveyor, Kenya Colony.

Mr. R. Batty, Assistant Inspector of Police, to be Inspector of Police, Northern Rhodesia.

Captain E. G. Fish, Superintendent of Police, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Uganda.

Mr. G. G. Giffard, Accountant, to be Assistant Chief Accountant, Public Works Department, Tanganyika.

Mr. J. H. C. Griffiths, Assistant Secretary, to be Deputy Treasurer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. N. Hales, Constable, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. F. C. Haslam, Chief Medical Officer, Barbados, to be Director of Medical Services, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. G. S. Johnson, Inspector of Police, to be Chief Inspector of Police, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. J. Kemp, Clerk, to be Laboratory Superintendent, Agricultural Department, Kenya Colony.

Mr. A. J. McEwan, late Accountant, to be Accounting Storekeeper, Public Works Department, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. Rolland, Auditor, Trinidad, to be Auditor, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. W. Price, Deputy Chief Accountant, to be Chief Accountant, Public Works Department, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. G. F. Sayers, Assistant Chief Secretary, Nyasaland, to be Deputy Chief Secretary, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. D. W. S. Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, to be Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. M. J. Stewart, Assistant Treasurer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Treasurer and Collector of Customs, Falkland Islands.

Mr. A. T. Tate, Assistant Inspector of Police, to be Inspector of Police, Nyasaland.

Mr. J. E. S. Tennant, Assistant Inspector of Police, to be Inspector of Police, Nyasaland.

Mr. F. B. Wade, Senior Assistant Geologist, to be Government Geologist, Department of Lands and Mines, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. Walker, Laboratory Superintendent, to be Accountant, Agricultural Department, Kenya Colony.

Mr. R. W. Wilson, Magistrate, Tanganyika Territory, to be Legal Secretary, Somaliland.

Saved by a Lion.

Congratulations to Mr. S. G. Williams, M.C., District Commissioner at Dowa, Nyasaland, on his lucky escape from a lion. The beast had mauled a Native badly, and Mr. Williams went out to bag it; the lion attacked and his rifle misfired, so that the lion's charge got home. Mr. Williams being brought to the ground with the beast, on top, savaging him. An askari managed to put a bullet into the lion and killed him, but it went beyond the lion into the leg of the D.O., who was hurried in to the local hospital, where his wounds, though serious, are not considered dangerous.

Nyasaland's Tobacco Future.

Colonial Office Memorandum.

LAST week we quoted passages from a memorandum prepared in the Colonial Office as a basis for discussion in Nyasaland, for the marketing of the tobacco crop of which a co-operative selling organisation is proposed. Hereunder follow further quotations from the memorandum.

Fire-cured or dark tobacco is now much the larger and therefore the more valuable part of Nyasaland's exports. The exports in recent years have been—

1928	6,212,000 lb.
1929	7,733,000 "
1930	10,068,000 "
1931	8,101,000 "
1932	12,655,000 "
1933	7,020,000 "
1934 (approx.)	8,940,000 "

The leaf and strips are used for special types of pipe tobacco, namely, plug and Irish roll. They are also used in a mixture as a centre for "curly cut" tobacco.

There is a small import to the U.K. of fire-cured Rhodesian tobacco and of air and fire-cured Canadian tobacco. Indian production is very large indeed, over 1,000,000,000 lb.; but it is nearly all consumed locally.

Stocks of Indian tobacco on September 30 were 2½ this year's consumption. Nyasaland stocks (all sorts) are 2½ this year's consumption, the greater part of these stocks are probably fire-cured, so they may afford some indication of the stock position. If anything, stocks of fire-cured will represent a smaller number of years' consumption than the stocks of all sorts.

Native Tobacco Growing.

Native production of fire-cured tobacco in Nyasaland is under the control of the Native Tobacco Board, founded in 1926 with the object of assisting growers in improving the quality of the product. The revenues are derived from a tax (2s. 6d. for every 100 lb.) on all tobacco sold by Natives. No grower can grow without a permit; no buyer can buy without a licence. In 1933 the Board, as a matter of policy, limited the number of permits for growing tobacco in order to limit the total crop to their estimate of market requirements.

All leaf is graded and passed by the Board's officers before being offered for sale, and buying can only take place at certain recognised buying stations. At these stations there will normally be a number of competing buyers acting on behalf of, if not directly financed by, several big manufacturers and brokers.

The price of the tobacco ranges from 1s. to 1d. a lb. delivered at the warehouse in the U.K. The average price would run rather over 10d. The prices have been more or less constant over the last two years. In the two years before that they fell about 1d.

Nyasaland's exports of air-cured tobacco have been as follows—

1932	166,000 lb.
1933	82,000 "
1934 (approx.)	160,000 "

There have also been exports from Uganda as follows—

1931	130,000 lb.
1932	160,000 "
1933	180,000 "

and small exports from Malaya.

The air-cured is used for London shag, with fire-cured as a substitute for American Kentucky.

Conclusions.

It seems possible to draw certain conclusions, but they are only tentative and should be regarded as subject to modification in the light of further knowledge.

(1) Nyasaland Native-grown fire-cured tobacco finds a good market. The industry is well-organised, and it does not seem as if the marketing arrangements could be improved. No doubt better prices could be obtained for more acceptable qualities, but research is already being carried out and the poorest grades of tobacco are kept off the market. While it would be rash to be dogmatic in prophecy, the prospects of any considerable further expansion of the market does not seem, *prima facie*, to be bright. It has little to fear from its Empire competitors except perhaps from India in the lower grades.

(2) (a) Nyasaland European-grown fire-cured tobacco competes with the Rhodesian and Canadian tobaccos. Three-quarters of the crop is sold locally to the Imperial Tobacco Company. There are no arrangements for the orderly marketing of the balance in this country, and the only adequate arrangements for the marketing of the competing Rhodesian. The marketing of the Canadian crop is now efficiently controlled. Until the Nyasaland and Rhodesian marketing arrangements are improved, there can be no substantial improvement in price either for the tobacco sold in this country or for that sold locally to the I.T.C.

Nyasaland should endeavour at once to organise her marketing arrangements and to come to some arrangement with the Rhodesians. It seems that the Rhodesian growers and Government would be ready to negotiate.

(b) The quality of the Nyasaland crop is improving year by year. Every attention should be paid to continuing the improvement. In any case a central marketing organisation seems clearly necessary, so that stocks in producers' hands may be kept down.

(c) Comparatively little of the tobacco produced is used as a blend in cigarettes; the remainder is used in pipe tobacco. The market for Empire pipe tobacco can be increased substantially, but not immeasurably. On the other hand, the market for Empire-grown cigarettes is potentially vast. At present the favour of Empire tobacco does not appeal to cigarette smokers. Research may improve the favour, and time may change the taste. Until one of those two things happen the manufacturers cannot help greatly.

(3) For the industry as a whole price appears to be a subsidiary consideration within limits, as the preference of 2s. a lb. is so large that Empire tobacco must always have a wide margin of advantage over foreign tobacco. For Nyasaland, however, as a competitor with other Empire countries, price is, of course, vitally important, and all possible steps should be taken to reduce costs of production and transport.

(4) The possibility of developing markets outside the U.K., inside or outside the Empire, should be explored. With a central organisation it might be possible to dispose of the lower-grade tobacco which was kept off the U.K. market on the Continent or in the Far East or elsewhere.

(5) The data are insufficient to venture upon a tentative conclusion regarding the future of the air-cured tobacco.

E. GERRARD & SONS,

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SEND FOR CATALOGUES

Celebrating the Jubilee.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been pleased to approve that, with the exception of the Thanksgiving Service on May 6, all the Jubilee Celebrations in Lusaka shall be in connexion with the opening of the new capital and be spread over the week from Tuesday, May 23, to Monday, June 3. Besides the Agricultural Show and opening of the capital, there will be a ball at the new Government House on May 30, a torchlight tattoo on May 31, a race meeting on June 1, and Trooping of the Colours and presentation of medals on June 3, ending with a Garden Party at Government House.

The children of Mombasa are to have a three-day fair on the Makadara ground as part of the Jubilee festivities. There is also to be a torchlight procession and display of fireworks. Tree planting will take place, and there is to be a memorial service in the Cathedral.

Africans in Dar es Salaam have set out to collect 1,000 shillings for their share in the Jubilee festivities. The Jubilee Committee in Tanganyika's capital is of strong opinion, and is presided over by Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell. One of the features will be a display of fireworks in the inner harbour.

The King has approved the issue of a silver medal to be known as "The King's Silver Jubilee Medal," in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the Throne. Some 80,000 medals have been struck for issue as a personal souvenir from His Majesty to persons in the Crown Services. The medal is classified as an official medal, to be worn on the left breast after all Jubilee, Coronation and Durbar medals, which follow War medals in the order of precedence.

Prosperity in Uganda.

Trading licences issued at Kampala in January this year showed an increase over the corresponding month of 1934 of Shs. 36,200. Entebbe had an increase of Shs. 5,000 and Masaka of Shs. 5,000. Motor licences are another sign of the times, as the Mengo district and Entebbe between them show a jump of £2,500, and Native Poll tax is equally satisfactory, the collections in Mengo and Entebbe being up by Shs. 250,000.

Governor Marksman.

Sir Arnold Hodson, Governor of the Gold Coast, who is well-remembered in Kenya, when shooting recently at the Accra Rifle Club, obtained the highest possible at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. This is only the second time that this feat has been accomplished in the Empire.

London-Brindisi by Air.

The East African Territories have contributed the following amounts towards the appeal of the Duke of Kent to raise funds on behalf of cancer research: Kenya, £267; Uganda, £303; Northern Rhodesia, £260; Nyasaland, £149; Zanzibar, £74; Southern Rhodesia, £253; and the Sudan, £15.

R.A.F. Flight.

The itinerary of the Royal Air Force cruise has been altered to allow a longer stay in East Africa. Leaving Lusaka on the homeward journey, the transport machines will call at Dodoma the following day and reach Moshi on the evening. Two days later they will leave for Arusha and Nairobi, to transport troops, and on the 7th will return to Moshi and Arusha with the troops on board. On the 9th the flight will leave for Entebbe, and on June 11 will leave the Uganda capital for Juba and Khartoum.

Sudan Cotton Growing.

Sir William Hinbury, Chairman of the British Cotton Growing Association, has arrived back in England from his visit to the Sudan, where he found the Native cotton growers looking forward to a much better crop this year. He was impressed with the increased interest being taken in the Nuba mountain area in the cultivation of the rain-grown American type of cotton, which was now being grown by people who had never before grown anything for export. It is anticipated that this season the crop will be worth about £300,000.

Ndola's M.L.C.

Colonel Stephenson, Colonel Gray and Mrs. R. Olds having announced their intention of standing for the Ndola constituency, where there is a by-election, the Mayor has suggested that they draw lots, as if there were to be a contested election it would not take place until after the Legislative Council was adjourned, and a General Election would probably ensue before the new member took his or her seat. Ndola, on the roll of which are 35% of the total voters in Northern Rhodesia, would thereby be disfranchised until after the General Election.

For Cancer Research.

From April 28 passengers flying to East Africa by the Imperial Airways' services will be able to fly to Brindisi, instead of travelling overland. The new arrangement follows the recent granting of permission by the French Government for British commercial aircraft to fly across France on the Empire mail services. Only a small number of passengers will be accommodated, the bulk of the mail loads continuing to be sent by train to Brindisi. On the homeward journey, passengers who prefer to avoid the 34-hour railway journey from Brindisi to Paris may wait a day and then reach London in one day by flying. Passengers using the new service will leave Crotoy at 6 a.m. on Sundays and Thursdays, reaching Brindisi at 5.45 p.m.

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

Slate Arcturus Mines, Ltd.**New £50,000 Flotation.**

SLATE ARCTURUS MINES, LTD., has been incorporated in Southern Rhodesia with a capital of £50,000 in shares of 5s. each to engage in gold mining generally, and in particular to acquire for £10,000 and work five blocks of claims comprising the Slate-Arcturus-Planet group of mines in the Enterprise district, 25 miles from Salisbury.

The total production of the mine exceeded £500,000, when gold was 85s. an ounce, and the board—which consists of Messrs. J. U. MacLeod, T. C. L. Howard, and A. G. Chatwin—considers that a long and profitable new life is probable for the mine, which they believe the company is acquiring at a very reasonable price. A favourable point is that Mr. W. Donkin, A.C.S.M., through whose efforts the company secured its option, and who was to have become consulting engineer in charge of operations on the mine if he had not meantime accepted another appointment, has elected to receive in fully paid shares the consideration of £500 which he was promised for his services.

It is proposed to issue the whole 200,000 shares at par, of which 3s. per share will be called up, if the issue is fully subscribed. This would provide the company, after allowing for the consideration shares, with a working capital of £20,100. The directors will not proceed to allotment unless 120,000 shares are applied for. £25,000 is needed to acquire and dewater the mine, and erect suitable treatment plant with a capacity of 2,000 tons of ore per month.

Assuming an average value of 6 dwts. and a recovery of 85% dwts., the monthly yield would then be 520 ozs., worth £5,210 at 85s. per oz., and £3,640 at £7 per oz. Assuming working costs to be £1 per ton, the working profit would therefore be £210 per month without the premium, or £1,640 per month with the premium. Moreover, it is suggested that the plant should be duplicated when development and ore reserves justify that course.

The prospectus states that the directors "are sanguine in their belief that this is an excellent opportunity of participating in a mining venture which has solid prospects of success, and it is genuine that if the hopes held out are fulfilled, very handsome profits will be made and will be distributed as dividends, and owing to the partially developed state of the mines, they can be brought to the producing stage in a comparatively short time. The directors particularly welcome applications for shares from the smaller investors."

The Copper Agreement.

Further details of the copper agreement concluded in New York show that producers outside the United States will reduce their output by 20% as from May 1 and by 30% as from June 1. Canadian and Peru producers are not participating in the restricted output, but they have undertaken not to increase production to an unreasonable extent and to keep off the market a portion of their copper output. Questions concerning future production will be dealt with by a committee, with headquarters in Europe, and having as members a representative of the leading American, Rhodesian and Belgian companies. A sales organization will be established, and will record all data and statistics regarding stocks and sales. Endeavours will be made through a permanent sales committee to keep close contact between selling agents, in order to stabilize the market. The plans for the limitation of American exports include a proviso that American producers will retain their stocks in America until such time as the selling price in Europe rises above 90 cents per lb. Exports of primary copper will be limited to 4,500 short tons a month so long as non-American output remains reduced by 30%.

Rhodesian Mining Deal.

The agreement between the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company and the Eileen Alannah Mining Company, on the lines set out in the Eileen Alannah Company's circular of December 13, 1934, has been signed. At the annual general meeting of the Eileen Alannah Mining Company shareholders will be asked to elect to the board two of the directors of the Cam and Motor Company, Mr. L. E. B. Homan and Lord Lurgan.

Company Progress Reports.**SMendid Rosterman Results.**

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields.—Output for March, 27 tons.

Rhodesia Corporation.—Fred Mine: March, 2,300 tons milled, working profit, estimated, £3,758. Annual profit for February was £4,959.

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields have placed orders for a hydro-electric power plant, of which the first unit will generate 1,000 h.p., for installation at the Amari Falls.

Gabbit Gold.—March return: Ore crushed, 914 tons, yield, including cyaniding, 446 oz. fine. Accumulated tailings treated, 211 tons; yield, 43 oz. fine. Mining working expenditure (estimated), £1,950.

Rhodesia Minerals.—Cable states: "About 200 ft. eastward from first ore shoot discovered in the 17th area—area 17 shallow trench has been excavated to a depth of true width of schistose conglomerate, yielding average assay 10 dwts. gold per ton, which indicates a parallel ore shoot, length of which has not yet been determined."

Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company is to begin work at depth on the adjoining property of the Eileen Alannah Mining Company, receiving in consideration an option on 500,000 Eileen Alannah Deferred Shares at par (1s.). The Eileen Alannah company has agreed to spend £50,000 on its property under the supervision of the Cam and Motor Company.

Lufu Gold Areas, Ltd.—Matata: Matata main shaft has been sunk to 120 ft. below the second level, at which point crosscutting to the reef is about to be begun. Dunrobin: Borehole No. 5 has been completed to 180 ft.; borehole No. 6 completed to 215 ft.; from 77 ft. 2 in. to 79 ft. 11 in. ore was intersected, giving an indicated value of 8.3 dwts. gold per ton; from 146 ft. 8 in. to 153 ft. 1 in. what is presumed to be the new ore body was intersected through showing heavy pyrites and quartz carrying low values. Diamond drilling at Dunrobin is being continued.

Rosterman Gold Mines.—Report for March: Main shaft, sunk 54 ft., total depth 124 ft., timbered 46 ft. Hoist reef—East drive advanced 7 ft., total 210 ft. The last 10 ft. sampled averaged 108 dwts. over 21 in. West drive, advanced 8 ft., total 183 ft. The last 20 ft. sampled averaged 35 dwts. over 17 in. Equipment: Good progress has been made with preliminary provisions for the erection of the power plant, for oil storage, workshops, offices and staff quarters. Pilot mill returns: Crushed 168 tons for 405 dwts. of gold; tailings estimated at 21 dwts. being stacked for re-treatment.

Bushlick Mines.—Cablegram states: "Foundation Section C subdivided east drive 50 ft. averages 3 1/2 dwts. over 6 in. Hollins Section third level connecting drive over 54 ft. Warwick Section appears to be entering into ore. Footwall Section from 875 ft. to 803 ft. averages 3 1/2 dwts. over 34 in. Fifth level, west drive, from 471 ft. to 511 ft. averages 3 dwts. over 70 in. Crosscut north at 510 ft. west averages 5 1/2 dwts. over 12 ft. Warwick Section check samples third level west of shaft pillar from zero to 80 ft. west averages 4 1/2 dwts. over 80 in.; next 270 ft. to 350 ft. west averages 4 1/2 dwts. over 62 in. All construction work proceeding satisfactorily."

Territorial Outputs.

Gold exports from Tanganyika during February totalled 6,703 oz., valued at £34,371, of which 4,464 oz. came from the Lupa area.

During the first three months of this year Uganda produced 702 oz. of fine gold, 368 oz. of unrefined gold, 2.6 long tons of tin ore (net dry weight), and 152 long tons of tin ore (provisional).

The total mineral production of Southern Rhodesia last year reach d the record level of 45,687,615, an increase of £747,980 on the preceding twelve months. Gold increased by 12% to £4,695,746, the increase being largely due to the operations of small mines. The Government is to carry out an aerial survey, thus enabling the Geological Survey Department to speed up the mapping of the mining areas in the country.

Duke and Nkana Club.

The Duke of Kent has presented a framed portrait of himself, surmounted by a coronet, to the Nkana Club, Northern Rhodesia, which he opened in May, 1934.

Mining Personalia.

Mr. Chester Beatty Honoured.

Mr. Brookes has taken up his appointment as mine superintendent at Mufulira.

Mr. E. H. Clifford, consulting engineer for the British South Africa Company, has returned from his visit to the Rhodesias.

The Governor of Uganda and Lady Bourdillon recently visited Tanganyika Concessions' mine at Kilembe, and lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Cahlan.

Mr. W. R. Slot has died in Johannesburg as the result of injuries sustained in a motor accident. He was the son of an early Rhodesian settler, Mr. Rens Slot, and had worked at Que Que in Southern Rhodesia and on the Northern Rhodesian copperbelt.

Prospecting rights have been granted in the Ankole district of Uganda to Lake Edward, Ltd. (Mr. A. W. Devas Jones), and Messrs. G. Requierre, E. H. Davies and H. C. Kiroopp. An E.P.L. in the same area has been granted to Abibu bin Abdulada over one square mile.

Mr. W. J. Scrivener, founder of the Nkana Golf Club, and its captain for five years, on resigning from that post has been elected Vice-President. The new captain is Mr. J. Parker, and the other officers include Mr. A. S. Wintner as President, and Messrs. Gok, Lockley, Knapp, Stevens, Bennett, Fricker and Fooks as members of Committee.

Mr. Alfred Chester Beatty, who has been so prominent in the development of copper mining in Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded the gold medal of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, in recognition of his distinguished services to the mining industry, and of his far-sighted vision as a mining engineer in the development of mineral deposits, with particular reference to the copper resources of Northern Rhodesia.

Captain G. E. H. Wilson, who leaves for Kenya next week to join the staff of Gold Areas of East Africa, Ltd., has been a District Surveyor in Tanganyika Territory since 1922, and during his last tour undertook, in company with Mr. C. M. Stockley, the Government survey of the Mwanza mining area. Before the War he was for five years on the staff of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, the well-known mining engineers, for two years on the staff of the Um Rus Gold Mines in the Red Sea, and then for three years in Bolivia. During the War he served with the R.E. in France, Belgium and Salonika.

Selection Trust Results.

Selection Trust, Ltd., which has interests in Northern Rhodesia, reports a profit of £22,494 for 1934. After providing £20,000 for taxation and adding £17,675 brought in from previous accounts, there is a balance of £30,069, which the directors propose to carry forward. The market value of the company's investments appears in the balance sheet at £2,881,405.

East African Share Prices.

London Quotations Mostly Steady.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	4s. 3d.	4s. 6d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	11s. 0d.	10s. 9d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	75s. 0d.	75s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Gaboli Goldfields (2s.)	3s. 14d.	3s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	33s. 0d.	34s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 9d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3s.
Kentia (10s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Kimingi (10s.)	15s. 3d.	15s. 3d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 11d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	14s. 9d.	2s. 7d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	14s. 9d.	1s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 44d.	2s. 44d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 7d.
Luri Gold Areas	13s. 3d.	13s. 0d.
Mashaba (1s.)	10s. 10d.	40s. 0d.
Resende (11s.)	13s. 9d.	14s. 5d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Katanga	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	11s. 0d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	7s. 44d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Rhokana (41)	102s. 0d.	96s. 9d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	27s. 0d.	27s. 0d.
Rosterman	6s. 44d.	7s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 14d.
Sherwood Staff	8s. 6d.	8s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	2s. 44d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (61)	10s. 3d.	10s. 3d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Watende (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring	15s. 0d.	14s. 6d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 9d.	21s. 7d.
East African Sisal Plantations (21)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	32s. 6d.	34s. 0d.
Mozambique (Beard) (10s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 6d.
North Chartered Exploration (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	33s. 44d.	34s. 9d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	2s. 14d.	2s. 14d.
Victoria Falls Power	47s. 0d.	47s. 5d.
Pref.	42s. 3d.	42s. 6d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Ediawa Ridge (5s.)	35s.	34s.
Eldoret-Kakanee Mining Ventures	10s.	10s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	10s. 3cts.	9s. 50cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	10s.	9s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	9s.	8s. 30cts.
Kenya Reefs	12s. 75cts.	11s. 25cts.
Koa-Muliani	37s. 50cts.	36s.
Nyusha-Goldfields Ore (5s.)	2s. 15cts.	2s. 15cts.
Pakaneeui (5s.)	36s.	35s. 50cts.

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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 cooperation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

A distinct improvement in European trade is reported from Nyasaland.

Beira Customs receipts for February amounted to £24,363, as against £19,498 in February, 1934.

The K. & U.R. goods traffic revenue for January was £22,303, which is £35,658 above the estimate, but passenger revenue at £13,699 was £592 below the estimate.

The directors of Beira Works, Ltd., propose to terminate the moratorium approved in November, 1932, in view of the material improvement in the company's position.

On February 2 a record was established when 4,488 tons of traffic were cleared from Nairobi for rail to the coast; the daily average cleared during January was 2,717 tons.

The British South Africa Company has appointed Messrs. Hoogterp and Jackson, of Nairobi, to be the architects for the company's offices in the new capital of Northern Rhodesia.

The Hon. J. H. Smith, Minister for Finance, and Major L. M. Hastings, M.P. for Lomagundi, both spoke optimistically in the House of Assembly recently as to the prospects of extending Southern Rhodesia's tobacco trade with Australia.

Non-Native immigrants into Northern Rhodesia in 1934 numbered 1,726, compared with the following figures for the preceding ten years: 368, 263, 756, 1,038, 1,066, 1,261, 3,651, 1,702, 615, 801. The total capital declared by the immigrants in 1934 was £38,983. There were 16 British Indians, two Goans, and to coloured persons in the total.

Arabica coffee was first grown in the Kivu district by the Catholic missionaries in 1906, but settlers' plantations were not started until 1920, and from then up to 1927 there was a steady increase in settlement as the altitude and climate were favourable. In 1927-28 a rush set in, and the production figures have since risen from 163 tons in 1928 to 1,434 tons in 1933.

An anonymous donor has offered to present a swimming bath to Kitale School.

Nayasha, encouraged by the Arbor Society, is to plant trees in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee.

Two lamp standards from Waterloo Bridge have been sent to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and two to Bulawayo.

The Royal Empire Society's Empire Ball, in aid of the New Building Fund, has been postponed until October.

The Stellenbosch team made no mistake about their last test match against Kenya, winning by 49 points to nil.

The Scotch Constitution of Freemasons beat the English in the annual golf match held in Nairobi by 11 matches to 6.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has under consideration a scheme for training Rhodesian youths as air pilots.

The Northern Rhodesian golf championship matches will be played over the Livingstone course on June 8, 9, 10.

The spoor of a lion was recently seen on the main road within three miles of Lusaka, which is seldom approached nowadays by big game.

The Automobile Club of the Belgian Congo is to hold a motor rally at Lake Kivu during June. An invitation to attend the meeting has been extended to members of the R.E.A.A.A.

Sir Joseph Byrne recently opened the Rehemtulla Boarding House for Indian students built in Nairobi by the Rehemtulla Wajli Mulla Trust. It is a splendid building, and forms a notable addition to the architecture of Kenya's capital.

An International Exhibition of Nature Photography, organised by the newspaper *Country Life*, is to be held in London during October and November next. The object is to bring together under one roof the finest possible collection of Nature photographs.

A new development in air transport is recorded from South Africa, where, when the tourist ship "Asturias" was visiting the sub-continent, a party went by air to the Victoria Falls and the Matopos, visits for which there would not have been sufficient time by land transport.

The Nairobi Social Service League's free dispensary had a total attendance in January of 2,253 patients, of whom 1,370 were men and 883 women. The dispensary is free to all communities and races, and was attended by Europeans, Hindus, Muslims, Arabs, Sikhs, Goans, Seychellois, and Africans of many tribes.

A correspondent of *The Field* gives approximate costs for a cheap big game hunt holiday in Kenya for officers and others serving in India. According to his suggested schedule, covering a two-months' stay, the cost would work out at £120, including game licence, or £205 if elephant and rhino licences were included.

At a meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire held in London on Monday reference was made to the danger to wild life of the spraying of locusts from aeroplanes with arsenic, and the hope was expressed that a preparation would soon be discovered which, while killing the locusts, would prove innocuous to the birds of the air, which it is desirable to preserve.

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For sale privately at a reduced price or by auction, May 23rd. A lease of 1-mile of first-class trout fishing in the river Axé is available.

T. K. B. LAWRENCE & SON, GOWERNE AND BRIDPORT.

East African Market Reports. Passengers for East Africa.

COFFEE.
The demand for East African coffees was low at last week's auctions and prices tended easier.

Kenya:
"A" sizes 55s. 6d. to 59s. 6d.
"B" 48s. od. to 54s. 6d.
"C" 37s. od. to 50s. od.
Peaberry 50s. 6d. to 102s. od.

Old Crop:
"A" sizes pale 30s. od. to 30s. 6d.
"B" 37s. od.

Tanganyika:
"A" sizes 50s. od. to 60s. od.
"B" 40s. od. to 50s. od.
Peaberry 50s. od. to 54s. od.

Kilimanjaro:
London cleaned 45s. od.
Spoon size 45s. od.

Mbeya:
London cleaned 42s. 6d. to 48s. od.
First size palish

Arusha:
"B" sizes palish 38s. 6d. to 39s. od.
London stocks: 88,415 bags (1934-88,707 bags).
London coffee auctions will be suspended from April 16 to 30 owing to the Easter holidays.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Castor Seed. Steady at £11 per ton. (1934-£9 2s. 6d.; 1933-£9 5s.)

Coconuts. Quiet. Zanzibar spot quoted at 6d. and April May at 6d. per lb. (1934-51d.; 1933-6d.)

Copper. Steady business at £31 12s. 6d. for standard, for cash. (1934-£33)

Cotton. Steady at £11 15s. per ton. (1934-£8 5s.; 1933-£8 5s.)

Cotton. Good business, chiefly in lower qualities, from 5d. to 7d. per lb. (1934-7d.; 1933-6d.)
Uganda exported 66,008 bales of cotton during the first two months of this year. Cotton tax collected amounted to £1137.

Cotton Seed. Quiet at £4 3s. per ton. (1934-£3 1933-£4 5s.)

2,268 tons of cotton seed were railed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during January.

Gold. Steady at 13s. 7d. per oz. (1934-134s. 31d.)

Groundnuts. Quiet and lower at £14 3s. per ton. (1934-£8; 1933-£10 2s. 6d.)

Gum Arabic. Messrs. Boxall & Co., of Khartoum, state that exports from the Sudan during the first two months of this year totalled 3,407 tons, compared with 4,023 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Irony. A good demand at the recent auctions has improved prices to £45 to £49 per cwt. for soft tubes; 58 to 82 lb.; to £33 per cwt. for hard tubes, 69 lb.; and to £24 to £48 per billiard ball-steel rollers 2 1/2 in. diameter. Bagule sizes are steady at £35 to £4 for oversizes.

Maize. A steady white Rat East African for May-June sold at 18s. 6d. per 480 lb.

25,800 bags of maize were received in Kiindini for export in the week ended March 9.

Simsim. Dull at £14 10s. per ton.

Tea. Steady. East African No. 1, April-June, quoted £75 5s. per ton; sellers; May-July, £15 5s. value; June-Aug., £15 7s. value; No. 2, April-June, £13 15s. value; May-July, £14 30s. value; No. 3, April-June, £13 15s. value, c.i.f., one part.; 1934-£16 15s.; 1933-£14 10s.)

Tea. Lower-grade teas are in demand at from 10d. to 10 1/2d. Better grades have sold at 10 1/2d. to 10 1/4d. per lb. (1934-1s. 2d.)

Tea. Easier at £26 5s. per ton. (1934-£27 6s.)
Nyasaland exported 226,235 lb. of tea during February.

Tanganyika exported 43 cwts. of tea during January.

Tobacco. Nyasaland exported 6,200 lb. of leaf, dark fired, during February.

Shal Freight.

The East African Conference Lines have agreed to continue the present rates for sisal, sisal top, sisal waste and sisal clips covering shipments to be effected up to December 31, subject to the usual Conference Terms and conditions. This arrangement also applies to the through rates to U.S.A. and Canadian destinations.

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Mrs. S. M. Eggleton
Mr. D. P. Evans
Mrs. D. J. K. Hargreaves
Miss L. Hargreaves
Miss D. Harland
Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Hawkins

Tanga:
Mrs. D. R. John
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Smethurst
Dr. R. G. Speirs

Zanzibar:
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Fraser
Mrs. & Miss G. Innon

Dar es Salaam:
Mt. & Mrs. A. S. Armstrong

Mr. C. J. Buckley
Mrs. J. V. Burgess
Miss V. Burgin
Miss G. C. Burt
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Mrs. T. C. Cairns
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Master A. B. Whitechurch

Mombasa:
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Master D. G. Cole
Miss J. Craddock
Miss F. M. Spencer Palmer
Miss M. A. Wild

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Rev. & Mrs. H. Jackson
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Miss T. C. Preston
Mr. & Mrs. A. Granville

Dar es Salaam:
Mr. A. MacDowall
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Beira:
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East African Mails.

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

April 18 per s.s. "Viceroxy of India."
April 25 per s.s. "Chitral."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on April 20 and April 24.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 10.30 a.m. each Friday.

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10.45 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

Passengers from East Africa.

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Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Clark
Mr. D. N. Ferguson
Mrs. R. Harris
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Munro
Miss E. E. L. Peacey
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Zanzibar.

Miss N. Gowers

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Air Mail Passengers

Ourward passengers by the East African air mail which left Croyd on April 14, carried Mrs. Lavington for Kisumu, and Mr. Siemsen and Mr. Squires for Salisbury, while the machine which left on April 17, carried Mr. Myring for Nairobi, and Mr. Garden, Mr. Mack, and Mr. and Mrs. Salmon for Salisbury. Inward passengers who arrived at Croyd on the machine which arrived on April 14, included Mr. E. C. Mead and Captain B. St. C. Davidson, from Nairobi, and Mr. Naylor, from Entebbe. Passengers on Tuesday's machine included Colonel and Mrs. Paterston from Nairobi, and Mr. Keene from Mbeya. Bad weather conditions over the Mediterranean have caused considerable delay to the homeward air mails, and the machine due to arrive on Thursday last did not reach Croyd until Sunday, while the mail due to arrive on Sunday did not reach London until Tuesday. *East Africa* understands that the mail scheduled to arrive this morning is flying to time.

Late Steamship Movements.

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Matiana" dep. Perim homewds., April 12.
"Malda" left Marseilles outwds., April 14.
"Mankota" arr. Dar es Salaam outwds., April 13.
"Kenya" leaves Beira for Bombay, April 19.
"Karanja" left Bombay for Durban, April 17.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Heemskerk" arr. Hamburg homewds., April 9.
"Randfontein" left Addah outwds., April 6.
"Nijkerk" arr. Hamburg homewds., April 8.

INDIA-AFRICA.

"Incomafi" left Durban for Calcutta, April 13.
"Isipingo" left Colombo for Durban, April 10.
"Aymeric" left Calcutta for Durban, April 17.
"Inchanga" arr. Rangoon, April 9.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Explorateur Grandier" left Djibouti homewds., April 11.
"Marechal Joffre" arr. Mombasa outwds., April 12.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Dundrum Castle" arr. Majunga outwds., April 15.
"Dunluce Castle" arr. London, April 13.
"Durham Castle" arr. Natal outwds., April 11.
"Garth Castle" left Teneise homewds., April 12.
"Llandaff Castle" left Capetown homewds., April 9.
"Llangibby Castle" arr. Mombasa outwds., April 14.
"Llanstephan Castle" left London outwds., April 11.

The s.s. "Durham Castle," homeward bound from South Africa via East Africa, last week touched an uncharted shoal when about 160 miles from Durban, to which port she returned when it was discovered that she had developed a leak in one tank. The damage was not serious, and the vessel left again within a few days.

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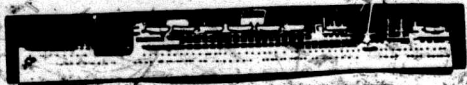
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE	PAGE	
Matters of Moment	711	East Africa in the House	720
Letters to the Editor	713	East African Section Meeting	721
Lake Rudolf Expedition	716	East Africa's Bookshelf	722
East Africa's Who's Who?	717	Latest Mining News	724
Mr. George Gayden	717	East Africa in the Press	725
Personalia	718		

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

NO one will regard Lord Olivier as an impassioned Imperialist, and it is therefore the more significant to find a letter from him to *Headway*, the monthly review of the League of Nations Union, objecting strongly to the idea of giving Germany a Colonial Mandate on the ground that the result would be to the disadvantage of the Native population concerned. Mandated territories administered in consonance with the principles of the Covenant of the League of Nations," he says, "are not recognised by the Covenant as assets of emolument to the Mandatory Powers, on which hypotheses such restoration would be an empty boon. But assuming that all that, and the rest of it about "sacred trust" for the Native peoples, and so on, in the Covenant, is to be regarded as palpable fudge, and as hypocritical as the promises of disarmament, I should answer that although German Native administration before the War was not so much worse than British, as Lord Balfour's Blue Book on German Colonies sought to prove, it was worse and more oppressive; that the administration of Tanganyika under our Mandate had done so much to vindicate the ideas which inspired the Covenant, and to stimulate the indigenous progress of Native dominion; that it would be a gross and disgraceful scandal—and a worse than any of which the nations have yet been guilty in administering the principles of the League—to restore Tanganyika to German rule. How can a Nazi State, with Nazi anthropological superstitions, administer a Hamitic community? Hitler himself has admitted the incongruity, and declared he does not desire African Colonies."

UNTIL 1930 parts of Eastern Africa frequently suffered a shortage of Native labour; for the last three or four years there has, owing to the depression, been a shortage of employment for Africans. Meantime two events have occurred which will obviously affect the labour position when conditions return to normal; first, there has been the discovery of gold right through Central East Africa from about 10° N to 9° S latitude; secondly, there has been a big swing of the Government pendulum, largely for budgetary purposes, towards encouraging the increased production of economic crops by Natives to take the place of the wage-earning which suddenly failed them. These are very important basic facts which must be borne in mind in any attempt to visualise the future course of progress.

Unless all the prophets are at fault—and we do not fear such a happening—the mining industry, for gold in particular, will absorb more and more Native labour, to attract which it will be able and willing to pay good wages. Some of the mining areas are densely populated, but others will have to draw their labour from farther afield. Coupled with this evident call upon labour supplies are arrears of work held in suspense owing to financial difficulties, work which must be undertaken as soon as funds permit. Again, mining developments will necessitate more roads and possibly branch railways for which labour must be forthcoming: All the time the Natives must produce enough food for themselves. The slump, though it deprived them of much of their spending power on imported goods, showed that these self-contained communities are at least safe

from starvation, and are not cases for the dole. That is a factor which Governments and officials will refuse to imperil, while agreeing to encourage the Natives of most districts to produce cash crops as well as food for themselves. Having learnt how to make money at home in their spare time, instead of going out to work, many will decide not to forsake their villages in future for the white man's mines, farms, or docks.

What of the employment of Natives on European-owned land? The planter or farmer cannot afford to compete in wages with the gold mines, or even with the P.W.D. The white settler's wages he cannot afford are settled by the value of his crop. Moreover, he may soon find that many agriculturally-minded Natives prefer to grow crops for their own profit than for the white man's. So he will be the first to feel the labour pinch. True, he has learnt that he can do with far less labour per acre than anyone considered possible in the boom years; but the position may still become serious for him. What then? Will Government let the white settler go under, and with him all for which European civilisation stands; or will it pull that pendulum back from economic crop production? These are big problems, extremely serious not only for the European producer, but for the welfare of the whole country.

We have used the singular term "the country" because this matter must be viewed whole. If territorial boundaries are to localise labour problems, a breakdown will ensue. Either European agriculturists and miners, who have sunk money and effort in the land and have played a great part in the renaissance of the continent, will be frozen out, or the Native will be harassed from post to post, competed for, coerced (by "moral suasion"), and, whether by bidding of coercion, will be demoralised, and the social development which civilisation has set in train will be dangerously checked. But if before the problem grows acute, these coming difficulties are met and our artificial boundaries ignored, Eastern Africa will find its own economic level: with some guidance and organisation, but with a minimum of interference. It will meet its own requirements with a give here and a take there. The matter is not as one-sided as it appears at first sight, for the mines will need produce in ever-increasing quantities, as well as labour. To put it on no higher basis, it would not pay them to recruit so freely as to endanger the growing of Native food supplies. Nor must the example be forgotten of the Belgian Congo, which, as a consequence of irrational mining demands upon labour, has set a rigid limit to the proportion of able-bodied males who may be engaged in such work.

There should be enough labour provided that it is shepherded into the right channels, provided that it is not wasted but economised, and provided that mechanisation in industry and in transport—we have in mind particularly the transport of labour to and from its place of employment—is harnessed. Do not such requirements call for a central authority? Prudence suggests correlation and co-ordination, and that the

matter should be tackled now before the position becomes acute, not left until it has become infinitely more difficult of solution. The whole position needs more difficult of solution. The whole position needs more breathing space exists. In the past there has been too much in the way of emergency expedients—inevitable, no doubt, in difficult times, but rarely a sound—and this hand-to-mouth policy calls for a halt. To talk in the same breath, as is being done, of pushing Native cultivation to the limit and of stimulating mining to the maximum, when both call for Native labour which a third party also needs, savours of a lack of forethought. It has been said that "Let there be peace in our time" is the most selfish prayer known. "Let there be revenue in our day" has the same inherent fault, unless provision be also made for the future. The balance can be found between the claims of competing industries, but it must be sought, not left to establish itself as the result of a war of attrition.

SOME of the most enthusiastic pro-African Englishmen are prone to say that there is no radical difference between the European and the African. We commend to them the statement of Mr. Paul Robeson in *The African Observer* that "The African is too radically different from the white man in his mental and emotional structure ever to be more than a spurious and uneasy imitation of him if he persists in following this direction" (i.e. persists in a desire to imitate the white man and his ways). Though an American Negro, Mr. Robeson has studied the indigenous sections of his race with the understanding that comes of a common origin, and he says without prejudice, even with pride, that the African is radically different from the white man in his mental and emotional structure. That cannot be put down to a ranting of a Negrophobe. More than all else Mr. Robeson is an intense lover of the African races, and he dares to say what many white men have been denounced for saying. Again and again men of wide experience have told us that they never found, in the real wilds, any inferiority complex among Africans, merely a recognition, which they shared, of difference: a question not of better or worse, but simply of difference. Is not that the best aspect from which to approach the whole subject?

I recently fell to us to extract from an official report strong strictures upon the training methods of some settlers in Northern Rhodesia. Now, as an indication that in Southern Rhodesia farming has come to a stage where the happy-go-lucky pioneer pursuit which went by the name of farming—in more than a few cases a purely honorary title—comes the news that over two hundred European farmers and their wives have attended a course at the Matopos Agricultural School. The prices received for good-quality stock and good quality crops are teaching their own lesson, and farmers, who may at one time have been sceptics about academic farming and theoretical discourses, are now eager to learn how they may do better, and so share in the prosperity that has come to the few who have had more advanced ideas and more thorough methods than they themselves have practised. This gathering was not merely a good omen for the future of agriculture in the Colony, but should be an incentive to other Dependencies, and Kenya in particular, to do likewise.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

On a Technicality.

Bishop of Masasi's View.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The cases in which Africans are sometimes acquitted on purely technical grounds under our present legal procedure in Tanganyika Territory are, I believe, mainly those concerned with witch-doctoring or witchcraft; that is to say, offences unlikely to occur in English courts.

I remember a case of an African witch-doctor in the Masasi country who seemed to me to be doing considerable harm, starting fears "where no fear was," and suspicions and enmities for which there seemed no reasonable grounds. He enriched his own coffers at the expense of the community and its well-being, as it seemed to me.

I complained to the District Officer, but he felt unable to act, the law standing as it then did. However, a few weeks later he came to me and said: "I really must act, because very great complaints have reached me about the way this man is behaving." He then asked me to supply him with certain facts, which I did, and as a result of the charges brought, he condemned the man to two years' imprisonment, that is to say, the maximum imprisonment which it was in his power to impose.

The witch-doctor told the African police, and those of his friends whom he was able to see, that within a few weeks he would be out of gaol, conveying the impression that this would occur in virtue of his own supernatural powers. The case was sent as usual to the High Court, which quashed the whole proceeding and ordered the man's release, thus fulfilling his own prediction.

Meantime the D.O. had sent the man to the coast for imprisonment, as he had no gaol suitable for prisoners with long sentences. When the case was quashed, he was so acutely apprehensive of the effect the man's release would have on the districts that he hastily sought some other grounds for imprisoning him, and on looking up tax records he found that the man had paid no tax for the previous two years. Therefore on this ground he telegraphed to the coast to re-arrest the man as he stepped forth from the gaol. I think he was given six months as a result of various charges collected by the D.O., and if my memory serves me right he died in the prison before the sentence was completed.

I remember in the War—though this probably is beside the point—a court martial in which the charge entered on the charge sheet ran: "For misquading as a spy." The sentence imposed was quashed by higher authority, and the charge sheet, returned with the words written across it: "Impossible, except in comic opera."

Returning to witch-doctors and the treatment they should receive from the Administration, I have been much attracted by what Mr. Melland has written in your paper from time to time, that we should make open acknowledgment of the errors in our past attitude, and come forth boldly on the side on which witch-doctors desire to be reckoned, declaring ourselves with them as vowed henceforth to the deliverance of our people from the dangers of witchcraft.

My doubts are these: I picture the D.O.'s statement, and the enthusiasm with which his African subjects would receive it; and a few days later I also picture a man being brought to the D.O. accused of having tied up the rain, and so of producing the drought which was causing the utmost danger to

the fields of corn; and not long after I picture an old woman being brought and accused of having caused the deaths of three babies in the village, whose deaths were in fact no less due to natural causes than the delayed rainfall.

What does A do? If he releases the man and the woman, will not his fine declaration of three days before appear to have been mere words? Also, is there not some risk that, by making the statement Mr. Melland wishes to be made, we thereby should appear ourselves also to be fearful of witchcraft as a daily danger to man?

I am quite sure that it is wrong to receive charges of witchcraft with derision. The line which commends itself to me is to give the charges a most sympathetic hearing, and ask the evidence on which the charges themselves are grounded.

Very strict insistence in African cases on the laws governing the giving of evidence would, I am sure, convey the worst possible impression to African witnesses and the public present at the case.

I believe that the law with regard to charges of witchcraft has recently been amended, but much trouble has been caused in Tanganyika Territory by charlatans who have come in from without to sell spurious specifics supposed to preserve people from witchcraft, disease and pain. The *mchape* medicine men, for example, after fleecing the people in Nyasaland, came to Tanganyika Territory, and later went into Northern Rhodesia. There seems some doubt as to the applicability of the present law to the suppression of these daylight robbers.

Incidentally, the *mchape* people, when they came to Tanganyika Territory, advertised their wares by saying that the Bishop had drunk their medicine, and that King George depended on it greatly.

Yours faithfully,

✠ VINCENT MASASI.

London, S.W.1.

[Mr. Melland, to whom a proof of this letter was submitted, writes:—

"I appreciate fully the points raised by the Bishop of Masasi. My point is mainly this: the Bishop knows, and I know, that the absent rain and the deaths of the babies resulted from natural causes. The Natives do not, and until they do they will go on seeking for 'unnatural' causes, for cause of some kind there must be. So long as we behave as we do we cannot help them, and they are forced to look for help elsewhere, i.e. to the witch-doctor. (We are therefore partly responsible for his flourishing practice.) The real cure, of course, is in education and Christianity.

"Taken these cases in practice, before final sentences have intervened, these charges come to the ears of a D.O. He can only punish or caution those who bring the charges; the accused he has to set free, which deters others from complaining; and makes them more secretive, besides creating a sense of injustice. In the tribes I know the accused would be dead (from 'pneumonia,' or a lion's or what you will) in a very short time, so he has not helped them, and he has ~~helped~~ the Natives; that he can't or won't help *them*. None of which helps, if only he could *admit* say: 'Well, I'm going to detain them for a bit and I'll cure them. Don't you worry. But that would be irregular and illegal. He may not recognise such things as witchcraft.

"With the witch-doctor on his side, and licensed and registered, he could easily get the 'doctor' to cast the devil out of them, and all would be well.

"Again, what would the Bishop do when the persons charged plead guilty, and admit (however foolish it may seem) that they *did* bewitch the babies, or what not? In such cases the law still says the plea cannot be admitted, and such cases cannot be tried. In cases like this the Natives say—and I hold rightly—that we are failing them! We withhold any sort of help, but arrest them if they go elsewhere (to the witch-doctor) for help, and of course arrest him also. No wonder they kill the witches; we are really accessory to their deaths, if not principals.

"Such witches should be detained in a witch-colony, and the workings of the witch-doctors controlled by us, and made purely beneficial until Christianity and education make their profession unnecessary. By then, who knows, they might have become priests of doctors!"

First High Commissioner.

Mr. Amery Suggested.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The revelation made by a correspondent in your columns recently that the name of Mr. John Buchan, was suggested as long ago as 1919 to Mr. Amery, then Acting Secretary of State for the Colonies, as that of a man pre-eminently suited to be made the first Governor-General of a Federated East Africa, will have surprised practically everyone; I know that the facts were unknown to some of those at the heart of things who are extremely well informed on such matters.

The suggestion was a stroke of genius. More's the pity that circumstances then and later were too strong for Mr. Amery, than whom no one has laboured more consistently in the cause of East African union.

He himself would be an admirable choice as the first High Commissioner, and if, when the re-shuffling of Cabinet takes place a few months hence, Mr. Ormsby-Gore becomes Secretary of State for the Colonies, as many of us hope, the relations between the man on the spot and the man in Downing Street would be guaranteed in advance—a great gain from all standpoints.

If there be any reader of yours who doubts Mr. Amery's abilities to discharge the delicate but highly honourable task suggested, let him read the chapter entitled "The Underlying Issues," which he contributed to your latest book, "Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow."

Yours faithfully,
J. PELLEW JARVIS.

Birmingham.

Child Welfare in Lusaka.

Lady Young's Appeal for New Clinic.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Lusaka, the new capital of Northern Rhodesia, is to be opened shortly. Northern Rhodesia is a very large territory with a widely scattered European population. There are great numbers of children growing up in this country with fewer advantages than their brothers and sisters in richer or more settled Colonies and Dominions.

I am writing as President of the Lusaka Child Welfare Association to make an appeal on its behalf. In the tropics health and hygiene are two of the most important considerations, and the Lusaka Child Welfare Association has during the past year worked up a clinic in two temporary rooms supported by voluntary subscriptions and devotedly attended by Dr. F. A. Thomson, wife of the Resident Magistrate.

It has been amply proved that in Lusaka welfare work is greatly needed, and the clinic has a most promising attendance.

The Committee decided that to mark the opening of the capital they would like to acquire a permanent site and build a suitable clinic. No sooner had this become locally known than a most generous offer was made by Mr. Egerer, of the firm of Eaton and Company, contractors on the new capital site, to provide all the labour free, and this has been immediately followed by other splendid offers of help

in providing certain items for building and equipment.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia have granted a suitable site on generous terms, and on hearing that the Committee were trying quickly to raise funds to pay for building materials and start the new clinic well-equipped and on a sound financial basis, they have also very kindly made a loan of £400, to be repaid by Christmas, 1935.

I am therefore appealing on behalf of the Committee for the modest sum of £500 with which to pay off the loan and meet other incidental expenses, and I feel that I shall not appeal in vain to those who are interested in the future of Northern Rhodesia or the wider subject of child welfare. Donations, or better still a bare subscription for an annual subscription, should be sent to me personally at the above address.

Government House,
Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,
ROSEMARY YOUNG.

When Lion Eats Lion.

Two Cases from Nyasaland.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—I wish to bring to your notice two cases of lion eating lion. One is from personal experience, the other case was brought to my notice by a friend.

Lions having killed a pig on an estate close to where I was living, I sat up the following night in a Native maize bin; for bait I had a live goat, and with me the local chief, who was also armed with a gun. In due course the lioness arrived, and, rushing down the path with a noise like a galloping horse, she sailed over the goat. The chief fired while she was still in the air and before either of us could make certain of a fatal shot; he hit her and she fell, and rolled into some high grass out of view, where she kept moaning for a while. Then all was still.

Thinking the chief had spoiled the proceedings, I suggested going home, but he insisted that the lion would arrive, and not long afterwards he came with the same peculiar noise suggestive of a galloping horse. Before coming into view he turned off into the grass where the lioness was, and a little later we heard a noise like stretching and twanging rubber. When I asked the chief's opinion, he said he thought the lion was eating the lioness. Next morning we found what he had said was true, the stomach and most of the hindquarter having been eaten.

An interesting point is that the lioness had killed the goat when sailing over it by breaking its neck. Both lion and lioness were full grown and in prime condition, and it was certainly no case of hunger. The second case is still more peculiar; although the animals in this case were half-grown lions, they were in good condition.

A Native had set a pig trap on an estate, and on the first night a lion got caught in it and strangled to death. The trap consisted of a bent sapling and a bark rope noose. The two lionesses then ate their dead mate, again disposing of most of the hind part. The owner of the trap found the two lionesses at their kill in the morning and came to call me, but they had been disturbed and cleared off before we returned to the spot.

Manje,
Nyasaland.

Yours faithfully,
F. A. BABARA.

What is Murder?

Early Ideas in England.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—One of the aspects of African ideas of law which has greatly perturbed Mr. Buxton is that the African discriminates between acts committed against members of his own tribe and those committed against others. He quite rightly states that this is contrary to our ideas of justice.

But it has not always been so, and the following extract from a report of an important appeal heard in the House of Lords on April 4 is of considerable interest in that connexion:—

Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C., is appearing for a man convicted of murder, and appealing to the House of Lords against the verdict and against that of the Court of Criminal Appeal. He is reported as saying: "The crime of murder has varied enormously throughout the centuries. It was originally, I have discovered, a crime invented by King Canute, and the offence was killing Danes. The killing of Englishmen was not murder. The crime was re-nacted by William I. as the crime of killing Frenchmen."

On the previous day in the Goernsey murder trial Mr. H. H. Randall for the defence is reported as saying: "I have great objection to Sir Bernard Spilsbury being called. . . . He has not been admitted to practice in this island. . . . He has no right to come and give evidence on medical matters. . . . He is no more qualified than would be a medicine man or a witchdoctor. . . ." His objection was overruled, but, still, it is interesting, and to me in particular, for I have often quoted Sir Bernard's work as a modern parallel to some of the work done by witch-doctors.

Yours faithfully,
"JUSTITIA."

London, S.W. 1.

Life of Sir Lloyd Mathews.

A Request for Material.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I should be grateful if you would kindly allow me a little space to say that I am writing the Life of General Sir Lloyd Mathews, First Minister of the Zanzibar Government, who died in Zanzibar in October, 1907, and do, ask your readers who may have letters of his likely to be of use in this work kindly to send them to me, as I am anxious that no material available shall be neglected in compiling this record of a great East African.

I should also welcome recollections of him, stories or anecdotes concerning him, from any European, Arab, African, Indian—who knew him in Zanzibar, on the East African mainland, or in England.

Five Beaufort East
Bath.

Yours faithfully,
R. N. LYNE.

Amateur Cinematographers

Please Register Your Films.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The Dominions, India and Colonies Panel of the British Film Institute is anxious to obtain details of any films made by amateur cinematographers in any part of the Empire of which wider use might be made for educational purposes, either in the part of the Empire in which the film was made or in schools or similar institutions at Home. The Panel would wish to receive an outline of the contents of such films, and details of the size of the film stock on which the films were made.

Yours faithfully,

4, Great Russell Street,
London, W.C. 1.

J. W. BROWY,
General Manager.

Rhino's Sense of Smell.

What a Film Shows.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—There is one incident in the Martin Johnson film "Baboona," so graphically described in *East Africa*, to which attention should be called. A rhino rushing away from the aeroplane whence the photographs were taken comes to the spoor made by the machine in taxiing to its resting place, and pulls up suddenly, sniffs at the wheel tracks, snorts, and then continues on his headlong rush. It is a fine demonstration of an animal's keen sense of smell, a thing of which most hunters have had real, and often uncomfortable, experience.

Yours faithfully,

A. GRAHAM.

[Our critic tells us that he noticed this and appreciated the point, but limits of space forbade mention of more than some salient features of the film—Ed. "E.A."]

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Kampala-on-Sea.

"Southend will have to look to its laurels. One of your Kampala contemporaries has published a note reading: 'The s.s. "Madura," which is due to arrive here on March 6, will begin loading on that date. . . and will probably load at No. 2 Berth at the deep-water quay.'—From a Kampala reader."

Drink East African Coffee.

"It is much to be regretted that London appears to be taking South American mild coffees in place of East African. East African mild coffees represent only 2% of the world's supply of mild coffees and only 1% of all coffees. Surely that small proportion could be absorbed within the Empire."—From a leading East African coffee man.

East African Lawn Tennis.

"British Eastern Africa is well represented in London on the Council of the Lawn Tennis Association. Mr. Percy Bootham, Vice-President is also a Life Vice-President of the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association, which is represented on the Council by Mr. Arthur Rawlins, and Mr. Alex. Holm has just been appointed to represent the Rhodesian L.T.A., Uganda, the Tennis Association of which is already affiliated to the British L.T.A., is, I hear, also considering applying for representation."—From a tennis enthusiast.

Reply to an M.P.

"Mr. Geoffrey Mander, M.P., has suggested in a letter to the Press that 'we should close the Suez Canal to Italian shipping, and refuse facilities in any British ports for Italian troop transports going round by South Africa if the conflict with Ethiopia is not settled peacefully.' The Suez Canal is, surely, an international possession. Italy will probably rue the day if she starts hostilities against Ethiopia, but I cannot think that Mr. Mander's idea is calculated to influence the Italian Government in the right direction."—From a well-known public man.

A Film of Kenya Settler Life.

"Kenya is getting very hot and bothered about Mrs. Florence Riddell's book, and also about the play 'For the Defence.' What the Colony needs is someone to produce an East African film on the clean healthy lines of 'Sanders of the River.' I have seen it, and though I know the real thing, and knew how faked it was in parts, it carried me away all right. That's the stuff to give 'em. Without flag-wagging or ever descending into the 'Young England' style, it gives an insight into what the white man is doing in Africa. I should like to see a good film of a Kenya settler, fighting against the odds, living a clean life, and trying, after a series of set-backs (or should it be set-backs?) to retrieve his lost fortunes on the gold-fields; and so, incidentally, giving a true picture of what is going on there. I give away this brain-wave, gratis, free, and for nothing. Surely we can show England what East Africa really is like?"—From "Plateau."

Rudolf Rift Expedition.

Mr. Fuchs on Its Tragic Ending.

Mr. V. E. FUCHS, addressing the Royal Geographical Society last week, described the Lake Rudolf Rift Valley Expedition of 1934, of which he was the leader.

The original plan of this expedition, which reached Lodwar in February, and ended tragically in August, was to make a continuous journey round the lake, but owing to the refusal of the Ethiopian Government to grant permission to enter its territory, the extreme north end of the lake had to be omitted. It was decided to conduct the work in two sections, first on the west of the lake, and then on the east.

Since 1931, when the lecturer was last in the district, a great change had taken place in the shore-line of the lake. The level of the water had fallen approximately 4 ft., which meant that on this gently shelving shore the coffee of the lake had retreated over a quarter of a mile. On the mud flats exposed by this retreat the Turkana were growing considerable areas of millet. The shrinkage of the lake may be accounted a danger to the surrounding country, for the prevailing south-east wind dries the bare sand of the shore, and blows it inland in the form of dunes, which have their origin only two yards from the edge of the lake and are now sweeping forward at something like 30 yards a year. Small wonder that Akal, the elder chief of the northern Turkana, asked the expedition to give them rain.

Solitaries as Rain-Makers.

"He told us that the failure of the rains during the previous two years had caused numbers of their cattle to die, so that the poorer people were in a very bad way. He said he knew we could bring rain if we wished, and asked that we should at least mention the matter to the Government. This we promised to do, hoping that he would cease demanding miracles, but next day he was back again with the same preamble and the same request, till it became evident that nothing would convince him of our impotence in the matter. In desperation, and on the strength of the gathering clouds over the Ethiopian mountains, we told him that rain would fall within a fortnight. Two days later we left Komogin, and afterwards we heard that he was not disappointed, as on the fourteenth day six inches of rain fell in four hours: a great piece of fortune for our good name."

Mr. Fuchs described the actual geographical and ecological work, and the discovery of numerous *Neolithic* instruments of late Acheulean age, the first Neolithic instruments to be found in the Rudolf basin. Here the tools occurred on the surface, and it seemed that they were in situ on that surface, which had been neither eroded nor covered since the early Pleistocene lake retreated from that area.

He also gave many interesting details of the *Ph. Molo* (= the destitute) who were studied and measured by Dr. Dyson, the anthropologist of the expedition. The remnant of these people now totals only 84. They have a universal deformity of the shin bone, and about 80% have the little toe set back on the foot; they are martyrs to *pyorrhea*, *cherry eye*, teeth and arthritis. Later on Mr. Fuchs said it was hoped to publish a fuller account of these people and their customs.

Death of Dr. Dyson and Dr. Martin.

Coming to the tragedy in which Dr. W. S. Dyson and Mr. W. R. H. Martin lost their lives after work on the inhospitable South Island, Mr. Fuchs had not much to add to what has already been published. But it was made very clear from what he said that every possible precaution was taken beforehand to ensure the safety of the island expeditions, earliest and latest dates being fixed for return, and codes of signals arranged. Also, when the two did not return, nothing was left undone to find the missing explorers. Two times, two oars, and Dr. Dyson's hat were found on the west shore of the lake 70 miles north of what must have been the scene of the accident; but a most mysterious aspect of the affair was the total disappearance of the boat and of the two four-man buoyancy drums that were carried in it.

It was a great tragedy, involving the loss of two valuable lives, but it is something to record that their last and very useful observations will not have been in vain for work has already begun on the notes and collections which they made so assiduously, the one anthropologically and zoologically, and the other botanically, as well as in surveying.

The other members of the expedition, either all or part of the time, were Mr. R. C. Wakefield, Mr. J. Millard, Mr. D. G. MacInnes, and Mr. David Buxton. The authority carried away the impression of an able and loyal team, capably led, and of much good work carefully and satisfactorily accomplished.

Evolution of the Cinema

As Shown by a Great African Exponent.

"The Big Game of Life," now being shown at the Polytechnic, must be judged by one standard: the Cherry Kearton standard, for he has always had his own technique, and has ever been an originator and not an imitator.

This is a Cavalcade of Africa—and of some other parts of the world, Yorkshire, Canada, the East and the Far South. It shows Kearton's life, his *adventures* and *adventuring*; if there had not also been a *Dugout*, more than that, it shows the evolution of his camera craft and of his apparatus, as well as of his means of transport. As in the Jubilee films we get bits from the old reels, we here see his early bird photos, the Western Front, the films he first took in Africa, and the last ones. The former are wonderfully good; the latter perfect.

Except for a running commentary—with unfortunately an apparently irresistible temptation to cheap facetiousness at times—the film is almost silent. There is, for instance, no lion's roar; no roar, either of the aeroplane's engines. There is, however, some good (and synchronised) music with the Native dances, and the dances themselves are extremely good, and so well cut as never to be monotonous.

It is a trifle hard to pick out high lights, for it is the high average that impresses most. But no one else has shown a white rhino so well, nor have any pictures of bathing hippo and elephant yet been taken to equal those of Kearton's. The family group of lions having lunch is a very short episode, but must stand unrivalled in its class, as does the superb close-up of a lion drinking. The minor wild life is well illustrated, the dashes being most attractive. Getting away from Africa at the end, the penguins, though one had seen them before, are a thing of joy for ever. The fight over the Victoria Falls canoe is through the commentary test well. "Terrible beauty" is as good a two-word description as it is possible, and better than many longer ones.

A short personal note. We see "Teddy" Roosevelt on his safari. We get a glimpse of John Boyes talking with Kearton in his tent, but we do not hear him; and we have a splendid shot of Blayne/Percival's children returning from school. In the critic's immediate vicinity that was the most popular shot of all. It was so emblematic of the youth of England who are to build up a new Africa. Failure in the battle of life may make a dull story (it does not always do so), but achievement such as Cherry Kearton's achievement in capturing the wild life of the world and perpetuating it, and in doing so by perseverance and fearless tenacity, truly makes an epic. That is a paraphrase of the opening caption, and it would not have been thus quoted here did the film it introduces not justify it to the full.

Dean Wright on Kenya.

To Address East African Group.

THE Rev. W. J. Wright is to address the East African Group in London this afternoon on "Kenya," and many readers who know how able and witty a speaker he is will look forward to a most interesting address. The meeting will take place at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1, at 4.15 p.m., tea being served from 3.45. All those interested in East Africa, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend, but it would be a convenience if they would notify their intention in advance to the Hon. Secretary of the Group at Vernon House.

A baby with a distinct tail measuring 4½ inches was recently taken by a Native mother to Dr. Robertson, the Government medical officer in the Plumtree district, 65 miles from Bulawayo. The tail was amputated and has been sent to the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"African Christians as a whole hardly do their duty in almsgiving, and do not consider their responsibility to pay for the great increase of mission staffs."—A contributor in the monthly journal of the U.M.C.A.

"I don't know why, but most Natives appear to have hardly any of the first joint of the little toe left. It seems to have worn away or been eaten away."—Mr. George A. Copson, of Kafue, writing to the "Dewsbury Reporter."

"Rainfall in Ethiopia is copious and unmitigated; the soil so rich that Galla serfs, scratching it with a bent bough hauled by humped oxen, can win three generous crops a year."—Mr. W. G. Fitzgerald, writing in the "Fortnightly Review."

"The disproportion between a payment by Tanganyika of over one two-hundredth of its revenue (for the subsidy to Imperial Airways) and a payment by Great Britain of less than one seven-thousandth is marked."—Professor R. Comland, in "The Empire in These Days."

"Agricultural Colonies should do their best to develop their mineral resources in order that they might contribute towards the maintenance of their overhead charges and to assist them to export their other products."—Sir Edward Dayson, Chairman of the B.E.P.O., speaking in London.

"The Delegation were unable to find words to express their admiration and appreciation of the services rendered by the administrative officials who have gained the friendship, admiration and affection of the Natives under their care."—From the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation to East Africa.

"Although nobody regrets this break with South Africa more than I do on sentimental grounds, on business grounds I am perfectly satisfied that it is the fittest thing that ever happened to Southern Rhodesia."—The Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Bulawayo on the Trade Agreement with South Africa.

"The white ant known as the termite builds the largest structure, for its size, of any creature in existence. These wonderful fortresses, which are very numerous in Central Africa, frequently attain a height of 25 ft., and, as the height of the insects is but 1 in., the termite builds a house 2,000 times its own stature."—Mr. Cherry Kearton, writing in the "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News."

"Apart from all other considerations of restoration (of Tanganyika to Germany) the development of aviation has provided an immensely strong argument. No country which is at present free from the embarrassment of possible hostile bombing bases within striking distance will readily contemplate any action which might lead to the disappearance of the immunity from this danger which it now enjoys."—From an editorial in "Empire Production."

"I cannot believe that the vast potential energy of the Victoria Falls will remain undeveloped. Mining development must be followed by industrial development, when hydro-electric power on a large scale becomes an economic possibility, and it cannot be doubted that the Falls will be used for this purpose. A beginning is to be made in the very near future."—Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, addressing the recent Imperial Press Conference.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

249.—Mr. George Garden.



Copyright "East Africa"

No planter in Nyasaland is more respected by his fellows than Mr. George Garden, who first went to the Protectorate in 1887 with Mr. John Muir, whose Lauderdale Estate at Mlanje was then the largest coffee plantation in the country. Very soon the coffee began to fail, for reasons not then understood, and it was gradually replaced by tea, which flourished beyond the anticipations of its planters, thus greatly rejoicing the heart of Mr. Garden, whose ambition from boyhood had been to grow tea in India or Ceylon, but who had finally been attracted to Africa by the big game. Within five years of his arrival, he had purchased land of his own in Mlanje; there he has continued to grow tea, with chillies, coffee, and tobacco as subsidiary crops at different times. He must be one of the very few successful agriculturists in Eastern Africa who has never borrowed a penny for his operations, not even on overdraft. When funds were low in the early days, he went trading or after elephant, seeking out big tuskers in the northern districts of Portuguese East Africa. He has always made a special study of Native thought and customs, has pleaded for co-operation among planters, and was at one time Chairman of the Nyasaland Planters' Association, and at another time a substitute unofficial member of the Legislative Council.

PERSONALIA.

Lady Dent has returned by air from Rhodesia.

Mr. L. E. Knollys is acting as Deputy Chief Secretary in Uganda.

Mr. J. Gibson Hall, J.P., has been elected President of the Lusaka Rugby Football Club.

Mr. G. F. Bird, of Uplands, will leave Mombasa in the middle of May for England on leave.

Mr. C. E. R. Clennell won the jumping Competition at the last gymkhana of the Nairobi Polo Club.

A British Museum expedition to Abyssinia is to be led by Dr. Hugh Scott and Mr. A. H. G. Alston.

Mrs. Tawse Jollie, the former Southern Rhodesian M.P., will address the Royal Empire Society on May 15.

Mr. F. B. Coulson and Mr. W. J. Scrivener have been appointed Justices of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. R. B. Draper has been elected President for 1935 of the Abercrombie Horticultural and Industrial Society.

Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, the former Uganda Provincial Commissioner, is now lecturing on that Protectorate.

"Nyasaland in the 'Nineties'" is the title of Mr. R. C. F. Maugham's new book, which will be published shortly.

Mr. N. Georgiadis, managing director of the East African Tobacco Company, has been on an extensive tour of Uganda.

While Mr. Alan Ross is on leave, Mr. Pakenham Walsh, the Kenya planter, is managing the Mityana tea estate, Uganda.

Mr. Leonard Gorrings, Mr. John Ashford, and Major Walter Kirton have been elected members of the Nairobi District Council.

Commander A. Jeffrey, R.D., R.N.R. (retd.), has been appointed Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils in Tanganyika.

Mr. P. J. Curran, who joined the P.W.D. in Uganda in 1922, and had hitherto been Senior Building Overseer, has died in Kampala.

Mr. H. Rich and Captain H. McKee have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Edgar Ford, F.R.C.O., F.T.C.L., is to visit Kenya in July to carry out practical examinations of the Trinity College of Music, London.

Mr. Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, will open the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Show in Lusaka on May 31.

Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke and Mr. D. L. Morgan have been appointed District Commissioners at Marsabit and for North Kavirondo respectively.

Sir Neville Pearson is to preside at the annual dinner in aid of printers' readers and their widows, to be held at the Connaught Rooms, on May 12.

Mr. A. E. Pollard, who has succeeded Mr. Charles Kemp as H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, has arrived in Nairobi. He was previously stationed in Trinidad.

Vacancies occurring on the Uasin Gishu District Council have been filled by the election of Messrs. S. O. Hemsted, W. P. Law, and J. H. Phillips.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Johns, M.C., who has vacated the command of the 54th (East Anglian) Divisional R.A.S.C., served in East Africa during the Campaign.

Lady Evelyn Cobbold, who recently visited the Rhodesias, was the guest of honour at the Travel Club last week, when she gave an account of her travels in Arabia.

The Kampala Club's new officers are Mr. Clifford Moody, President; the Hon. H. A. Cox, Vice-President; Mr. Scarlett-Smout, Hon. Secretary; Mr. B. F. Macdona, Hon. Treasurer.

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, M.P., chairman of the Parliamentary delegation which recently visited Uganda and Tanganyika, is confined to bed with a sharp attack of influenza.

Miss Margaret MacNab, who retired only a year ago from the Church of Scotland Mission in Nyasaland, where she had served for 30 years, has returned as a voluntary worker.

With the approval of the Convention of Associations, the Government of Nyasaland has reappointed Mr. H. B. Wilson for a second term as a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

H.R.H. Prince Juan, who, as a midshipman in H.M.S. "Enterprise" has visited East Africa on several occasions, has been appointed an honorary sub-lieutenant in the British Navy.

Dr. K. E. McKusker, a medical missionary from Natal, who is taking up a post in Palestine, has been travelling through Nyasaland and Tanganyika on his way to his new appointment.

The newly formed Kimango Farmers' Association has appointed as its first President Captain Fey, one of the oldest settlers in Kenya. Captain Lipscomb is Hon. Secretary of the Association.

Mr. P. J. Quedaal, magistrate in Wankie, had a narrow escape from a fall of rock when he was descending the Victoria Falls gorge to recover the body of a Native who had lost his life there.

Mr. Angus MacKay, of the Standard Bank in Ntunya, N. Rhodesia, has been transferred to Durban, and will be greatly missed in swimming circles, as he captained the Copperbelt swimming team.

Mrs. Lewis, matron of the Nkana hospital in Northern Rhodesia, is on her way home on leave.

The unofficial members of the Nanyuki Township Committee for 1935 are Major C. Young, Captain Dr. G. Dundardale, Brigadier-General P. Wheatley, and Messrs. J. S. Rathbone, J. H. Randall, A. Paice, and R. Aggerwall.

The late Mr. B. K. Glog, of Bulawayo, left 3,000 morgen of land near Bembezi and 100 acres at Viny Ridge, Bulawayo, to the Presbyterian Church of South Africa for the education of Natives in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. E. Shipton, the Kenya settler and mountaineer is to lead a small reconnaissance expedition to Mount Everest this summer, in preparation for a further attempt on the summit in the early summer of 1936.

Signor Ignazio Guidi, an eminent Orientalist, died in Rome last week at the age of 91 years. He recently completed a Chrestomathy of the Ethiopian literature, and just before he died was at work on a large Amharic dictionary.

Mr. C. M. Kerr, manager of the Moshi branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been transferred to Mbeya, and has been succeeded by Mr. Strachan. Mr. W. Troup, manager of the Moshi branch of the Standard Bank, is expected to arrive home on leave very shortly.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dunstan Adams has been appointed a Visiting Justice for Nairobi Prison in the place of Mr. F. C. G. Stratton (resigned), and Colonel G. East King and the Rev. Father G. Schouten have been appointed Visiting Justices for Eldoret Prison.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. F. Williams, son of Mr. Gwynne Williams, of Halley, Ipsden, Oxon, and Miss B. F. Slade, daughter of Mr. E. F. Slade, a director of Kenya and African Trust, Ltd., and Mrs. Slade, of Compton Corner, Pinkney's Green, Berks.

Dr. C. T. Loram, formerly an influential figure in South African Native Affairs, and well known in Rhodesia, has been appointed to the Chair of Human Relations at Yale University, where the subjects will include the impact of Western civilisation upon primitive peoples.

The engagement is announced between Mr. P. Runge, second son of Mr. J. J. Runge, M.P., and Mrs. Runge, of Kippington Court, Sevenoaks, and Mrs. Runge, elder daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Ian Macpherson, Bt., K.C., M.P., and Lady Macpherson, of 15, Wellington Square, S.W.3.

There were over 350 applicants for the post of Southern Rhodesian tobacco representative in London. The post has been offered to Mr. C. A. Berrett, of Lytton Estates, a man who knows Rhodesia and its needs, and understands tobacco. We offer him our best wishes in his important task.

Miss Pamela Masfield, the Poet Laureate, is leaving England in May to visit Rhodesia, where she is to join her mother and her brother (another John Masfield), who have recently become financially interested in a mine in the Colony. Miss Masfield hopes to make quite a long stay in Rhodesia.

The Rt. Rev. Gerald Wybergh Douglas, Bishop of Nyasaland, who died on December 20, left estate in Great Britain valued at £13,399. He left £2,000 to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, as to one-half for general purposes and one-half for training Africans for the ministry in the Diocese of Nyasaland.

We regret to learn of the death in Nanyuki last week at the age of 65 of Brigadier-General Philip Wheatley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who settled in that district immediately after the War, and had taken a keen interest in local settler and sporting activities. He was at one time President of the Nanyuki Sports Club.

Mrs. Violet Augusta Drysdale, of Kensington Court, who died recently, left £1,000 to the Central Tanganyikan Diocesan Association to augment the endowment of Christ Church, Arusha. She also left, after a life interest, a further £2,000 to the same cause, and £1,000 to the General Hospital at Rubungu and the Leper Hospital, Makutupora, Tanganyika.

The following have been elected as officials of the Kenya Kongonis for 1935: Patron, Sir Joseph Byrne; President, Captain F. O. B. Wilson; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. G. Baker, A. de V. Wade, P. de V. Allen, H. B. Emley, J. F. Melhuish, Sir Godfrey Rhodes, Lord Francis Scott, Sir Robert Shaw and Captain B. W. L. Nicholson; Hon. Secretary, Dr. C. V. Brainbridge, with Mr. A. G. Baker as his Deputy; and Hon. Treasurer, Mr. N. T. Tynn.

"United States of British Africa."

Mr. HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when in Nairobi on his way to England, reiterated in an interview his conception of the future of British Africa as a group of united States covering the territories between the Nile and the Cape and comprising three sub-groups, northern, central, and the Union. He does not see any prospect of the combination of the two Rhodesias and the northern Dependencies until the Imperial Government change their present views. Similarly he does not see any prospect of the combination of the Rhodesias with the Union until the Union's attitude to Great Britain is clearer. He strongly supports the inclusion of Tanganyika in an East African union. It is understood he intends to discuss the future of Tanganyika while in London. *Times* Telegram.

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East Africa in the House.

N. Rhodesian Agricultural Advisory Board

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister gave the following details concerning the Agricultural Advisory Board for Southern Rhodesia. It had been established, he said, to advise the Government on matters of agricultural production and its relation to local consumption and export. Any question connected with agricultural production would be submitted to Government through the Board, so that the Government could be assured that it had been thoroughly discussed by all interests concerned, and that the recommendation made was, in the opinion of the Board, in the general interests of the territory. The personnel of the Board, which had been chosen with a view to securing co-operation between producers, middlemen and consumers, was as follows: *Chairman*, The Treasurer; *Ex-officio members*: the Directors of Animal Health and Agriculture, and the Secretary for Native Affairs; five representatives of farmers and co-operative societies; two representatives for mining companies; two representatives of contractors to mining companies; one elected member of the Legislative Council, representing consumers; and a member to represent the railways. When the functions of the Secretary for Native Affairs become vested in the Senior Provincial Commissioner, that officer will become an *ex-officio* member of the Board. The official members of the Board will be charged with the representation of Native interests.

Mr. Banfield asked whether any steps were taken by the Kenya Government to carry out the recommendations made by Canon Burns that, on account of the Native's overburdened and poverty-stricken condition, a reduction of the hut and poll tax by 25 should be made. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that any general reduction in the rates of Native taxation would necessitate a corresponding reduction in the services rendered by Government to the Natives, and was on that ground to be deprecated. The Governor had assured him (Sir Philip) that the position in each Native reserve was being carefully watched, and, if he was satisfied that a definite hardship existed in any particular area, the rate in that area would be reduced.

Mr. Banfield: "Is the Rt. Hon. Gentleman not aware of the overburdened and poverty-stricken condition of the Natives?"

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: "No. If the hon. Member were to visit Kenya he would see that the conditions vary a great deal as between one reserve and another."

Mr. Graham White asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware that in Nyasaland, in order to compel the prompt payment of hut taxes, chiefs and headmen, with the knowledge of district commissioners, are permitted to seize female relatives of alleged defaulters and detain them until the tax has been paid; whether he would give any information as to the treatment of these women, and what action he proposed to take in the matter; both with regard to the system and with regard to the charges that had been applied with the knowledge of British officials. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he had no information of any such incident, but if any such practice existed it would, in his opinion, be quite improper. In view of the allegation he was asking the Governor for a full and immediate report.

Native Maize Growing in S. Rhodesia.

Mr. Lunn asked whether the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs was aware that the Southern Rhodesian Government had fostered maize growing by the Native population and afterwards, in the middle of the season had, by its Maize Control Act, made it impossible for them to sell at ordinary market rates, so that they have been buying back their own grain at a higher price per bag than that at which they had sold it; and whether, in view of his powers under the Southern Rhodesian constitution, he would make representations on the subject to the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that the Secretary of State had no information to confirm the view that the effect of the Act had been as suggested by Mr. Lunn, but he was arranging for inquiries to be made.

Mr. Parkinson asked whether in connexion with the possible transfer of the South African Protectorates to the Union of South Africa, the Southern Rhodesian Government had made any claim for the incorporation in Southern Rhodesia of the northern portion of Bechuanaland. Mr. MacDonald replied that the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs had received information on the matter from the Government of Southern Rhodesia; the views expressed in which would receive most careful consideration in connexion with any further discussions

on the subject. Replying to supplementary questions from Mr. Somerville and Mr. Parkinson, Mr. MacDonald said that the Imperial Government was pledged both to ascertain Native opinion in the matter and the opinion of the House of Commons before anything was done.

With regard to the transfer of Native Protectorates in South Africa to the Union Government, Mr. Lunn asked whether the South African Government had given an undertaking that its general Native policy should be undertaken in detail before such transfer took place. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that they had not done so. Replying to a further question, Mr. MacDonald said he thought it would be the wish of the House of Commons that they should know the Native policy of South Africa before any transference took place.

Mr. Parkinson asked whether any steps had been taken to develop co-operative enterprise in Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland, to which Mr. MacDonald replied that that question was specifically included in the report that the commission recently appointed terms of reference to the financial and economic condition of to inquire into the financial and economic condition of, and Basutoland. The report would shortly be published, and its recommendations on the subject of co-operative enterprise would be carefully considered both from the point of view of Basutoland and from those of the other two territories.

Mr. MacDonald informed Mr. Parkinson that an application for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund was recently made for carrying out the recommendations of Sir Alan Pim in regard to water supply in Bechuanaland, and the application had now been approved.

Mr. Butler informed Mr. Palling that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was now considering a further communication from the Government of India concerning recent clove marketing legislation in Zanzibar.

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Cloves and Coffee Problems

Discussed by East African Section.

The East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce noted with satisfaction at its meeting last week the statement of the Prime Minister, quoted in *East Africa* last week, that "the policy of H.M. Government (as regards non-surrender of Tanganyika) has been repeatedly and clearly stated by this and previous Governments."

On the question of cloves and the recent legislation in Zanzibar an announcement was made that the report of the sub-committee had been sent to the Colonial Office without any expression of views by the sub-section, and a reply had been received that the Secretary of State "notes the report, but does not consider it necessary to trouble members further to meet him, though he will keep the suggestion made to that effect in view."

Sir Humphrey Leggett, who presided, spoke emphatically on the subject, stating that the report of the sub-committee had been "received" by the Section, but had never been "adopted." When Mr. Cuddeford appeared to challenge this, the Chairman replied "No. Definitely no," and other members, notably Mr. Pettipierre, confirmed this. The Chairman then referred to the *Zanzibar Voice*, which had published references to the alleged "adopted" resolutions, and said there had now arrived a letter from the President of the Cloves Exporters Merchants Board, also referring to the resolutions as having been adopted by the Section. Such statements, and the conclusions drawn from them were, as everyone in the room was aware, entirely incorrect.

Major C. H. Dale said that the Clove Exporters Merchants' Board (which consists of the firms, all Indians, and seven of their only small local dealers) had formerly passed a resolution to fix the price for cloves, but as its members went behind the Board's back and gave discounts, their laudable intention had proved ineffectual. Mr. Chandler (speaking for Mr. Dent) asked leave to say that neither he, nor Mr. Dent had submitted any misleading information to the *Zanzibar Voice*. The Chairman then suggested that the request of that journal to attend meet-

ings had better be left in power until a reply was received to the letter that would be sent telling them that they had been misinformed and had been deceived as to facts. On the suggestion of Mr. Chandler it was agreed that the *Zanzibar Voice* should receive a summary of the minutes.

When the Coffee Board of Kenya was discussed Mr. Page read certain correspondence with Mr. Bull (notably a letter dated March 20) in which it was stated that the Board did not intend to introduce any restrictions as to growing or selling coffee, although the existing system was not ideal and, although it considered that it would be advantageous to handle the whole crop, it meant to do so by employing the existing brokers to sell the crop. A reply had been sent to this letter suggesting that it was the Board's intention to shut the London brokers out of the market altogether, and that a change of policy seemed indicated.

Mr. R. S. Wollen, Chairman of the Coffee Board, who was warmly welcomed, said that he was on a completely open-minded to obtain a new system to the real value of suggestions put forward by the Board. He said: "It rests with the buyer to advise us if there are any possible improvements that can be made in the way in which our coffees are offered to him, and as planters anxious to sell our product and to retain and expand our sales on the London market I can assure the Section that any advice given to us will be very seriously considered, and if improvements are pointed out every endeavour will be made by us to implement them. We did suggest that the whole crop might be better handled by a single agency, but we never suggested handling it ourselves." In the last two years there had arisen the question of the direct export market from Nairobi, and there was a quite definite danger that because of this the London market might be to some extent starved as regards Kenya coffee, but he believed that internal competition between the planters in selling their coffee through their own agents was harmful.

Mr. Alex Holm said he felt it very difficult to sift these extremely controversial matters, but there would be necessary in marketing conditions, for everything was not right, and something should be done to make it better. It was not sufficient for the trade interests to say "We have marketed for you for a long time, and so there is no need for you to interfere"; that was not the spirit of co-operation.

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The Modern Missionary.

DR. J. H. OLDHAM has done good work in editing "The Modern Missionary" (Student Christian Movement Press, 15, 6d.), which is in effect the first attempt to start an inquiry into the whole subject of missionary personnel. The exigencies of space necessitate confining this review to two chapters, namely, those entitled "Africa" and "The Use of Furloughs."

"Africa has been allotted to Miss Margaret Wrong, and she grasps, and emphasises in her opening sentence, the radical change since the early days. Of present conditions she says—

"The African missionary needs to be rural-minded. Advantage should be taken in the period of training of every opportunity of understanding the life and needs of rural communities, and of learning about the needs of rural reconstruction. The educational missionary will do well to get some experience in a rural, rather than in an urban school during his period of training.

"It is obvious that in a country predominantly agricultural some specially trained missionaries are needed to plan and direct the agricultural work of the mission. American missions seem more alive to this need than the British. In some areas it would seem possible to cooperate in using an agricultural missionary as advisory officer for the missions in the area, on the analogy of the missionary educational adviser for Kenya and Uganda.

"Mining and urban areas need missionaries with training for the problems of recruitment and training of labour, as well as the changes taking place in the life and outlook of the African employee.

Miss Wrong rightly stresses the importance of the personal life of the missionary, and the relations between colleagues in the field. She might perhaps have referred to their relations with those in other fields, but she hits a good note when she says—

"The missionary needs the enthusiasm of the explorer for some particular piece of research which he follows in his spare time. This may be language, art, music, folklore, etc. A missionary without a hobby will usually be without a means not only of mental but of spiritual refreshment. He may be broken by work or break colleagues by the boredom of his presence."

In the chapter on furloughs, dealt with by Mr. W. P. Young, we are told that much of the pettiness that sometimes disfigures missionary life has its root in physical causes which might have been avoided or overcome if it had been realised that physical fitness is our duty as much as any other fitness. The society or Church that overworks its missionaries when at home so that they return to work exhausted is doing desperate disservice to the progress of the Kingdom of God. That is the dominant note in this chapter, and particular stress is laid on the importance of the first leave (which holds good also in Government service).

The author recommends a Director of Furlough, who will allot to each missionary time and opportunity for re-thinking and for re-knowing himself. While a certain amount of preliminary work may be done before going out, we are told, and rightly, that the first furlough is the strategic time. It is good that this truth has been set down in black and white, for the missionary on his first leave especially, should be taking in rather than giving out, as is usually the case. Again, the missionary requires specialised additional training for his or her specific job. Once a missionary has been out and seen what his job involves and what its possibilities are, he feels the need for special training. Ways and means have to be arranged; this, too, is very true of others besides missionaries, so it is to be hoped that the

(Concluded in next column.)

Practical Plant Breeding.

The title of "The Genetics of Garden Plants," by Mr. M. B. Crane and Mr. W. J. C. Lawrence (Macmillan, 10s. 6d.), is somewhat misleading: the secondary purpose only of the book being to give an account of the essential principles and genetics and cytology in relation to horticulture. That is to say that, although this falls largely within the compass of the book, the volume is not restricted to horticulture, but includes fruit growing and the like, and much of it is applicable to other products such as coffee.

Plant breeding is of the greatest importance in East Africa, especially when it includes, as it does here, the vegetative reproduction of plants, and no other book covers quite the ground that is so adequately dealt with in this volume. Sir Daniel Hall, the Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, whom Kenyans will long remember with gratitude, provides the preface, and in it he states that the authors are fitted as few other men are to be guides to the practical plant breeder who is aiming at results of economic value.

It is not for a lay reviewer to dot Sir Daniel Hall's 's or cross his 's, so I would content myself with saying—as a gardener, and as an experimenter in several crops (citrus, and deciduous fruit, rubber, tobacco, coffee, cotton, wheat, and the like)—that this is a book as intelligible as it is intelligent; practical but not above the heads of the ordinary planter who does a bit of thinking; and that it would save an enormous amount of waste of time and money to such a man. It is quite indispensable for the plant breeding gardener. It has a glossary, an admirable bibliography, and an index. F. H. M.

General Sir Hubert Gough, who commanded the Fifth Army on the Western Front in 1918 at the time of the great German offensive—and whose keen interest in affairs East African is well known to our readers, has written the epic story of his command in "The March Retreat" (Cassell, 5s.). It is a wonderful record of heroism in the face of overwhelming odds. All General Gough's friends, and all who served under him in France, will read this wonderful story with especial interest.

(Concluded from previous column.)

sound advice here given will have wide application. This book is well worthy of the careful study of missionaries, and of those who direct missionary societies, and also, *mutatis mutandis*, for those in other walks of life and those who direct their lives. Benjamin Downing Street might even learn from this book that the cadet course at the universities is good as it is, needs supplementing by a still better course when the young D.Q.'s come home on leave.

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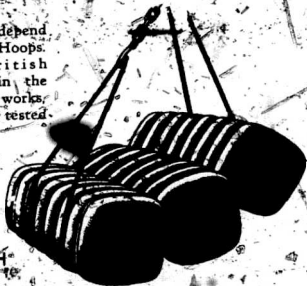
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N. Rhodesian Mining Letter.

Loangwa Concessions Progress.

I AM able to state that Loangwa Concessions have made a new discovery in Area No. 26, some 14 miles beyond Liteta Reefs. This orebody is reported to be over 5 ft. wide, over a length of strike not yet ascertained; it gives a good tail in the pan, but samples have not yet been subjected to assay. It is believed that Dr. J. A. B. Croft, chief geologist to the Chartered Company, will inspect the strike on his return from the Rhino Mine, south-west of Mumbwa, which he has visited in company with Mr. J. H. Gibbons, Inspector of Mines.

It is also reported that a good looking gold-bearing outcrop has been located by Loangwa within 12 miles of Broken Hill, and that preliminary development work will be started there at an early date.

A considerable amount of driving and crosscutting has, I am informed, been done on the Rhino, where encouraging values have been encountered in all faces. It is highly probable that the option over this property will be exercised.

Development of Liteta Reefs, in Area No. 20, is now under the direct supervision of a trained geologist, and as trenching has been going on there for over three months an encouraging progress report is anticipated at an early date. Dr. Bancroft recently visited the prospect.

Some 8 miles west of Liteta another gold-bearing outcrop has been located, and a further six miles from this yet another. On the latter development work has been begun.

I am informed by a previous owner of the Jessie D. B. in the Luano Valley, which mine has been producing intermittently for the past 25 years, that the Liteta orebody is very similar to that of the Jessie. The Jessie is now being worked by the New Jessie Syndicate, Ltd., of Johannesburg.

New Manager Appointed.

Mr. G. T. Walters has been appointed manager of the Loangwa Company with headquarters in Broken Hill, vice Mr. A. W. Carlyle, resigned.

Captain E. C. Mills, the big game hunter and prospector, is now trenching a prospect which he discovered during one of his safaris in the Serenje district.

Development work will be begun on the gold prospect in the Isoka district (Tanganyika border) after the cessation of the rains.

Alluvial gold is being washed in Area No. 106, from the Msizda stream. As Native only are engaged on this work costs are low and the resulting output yields a fair margin of profit.

Active prospecting continues in the Petauke district of the North Charterland Concession, in which the old Sasafe Mine is situated. Prospectors having been kept in this district for well over twelve months, it seems fair to deduce that results warrant their retention.

A Nissen mill is at present in the Company's store in Broken Hill and may either be sent to the Rhino or to crush development rock at Liteta during prospecting operations. The Liteta ore, as far as sampled to date, assays ounces to the lb. near the surface, and would, if treated, yield a handsome profit to the relief of prospecting expenditure.

R.M.C. Discoveries.

Rhodesian Minerals Concessions.—Prospecting for gold continues unabated, and I am informed that no less than seven potential prospects have been located, including one on Culverwell's Farm, south-west of Chisamba. I also hear that it is intended to erect a mill on the Kaputu prospect, south of Chisamba.

It appears highly probable that before the end of the present dry season this company will have from four to six small plant works within its area, and its capacity as a small worker will contribute considerably to the country's gold output.

Broken Hill Mine.—There are strong rumours of a reconstruction scheme, it being said that the improved efficiency in costs and output under the new management make it advisable to double the zinc plant.

Colour is lent to this rumour by the fact that Mr. E. H. Clifford, consulting engineer to the Chartered Company, spent several days on the property during March investigating the costs of such plant extensions. Mr. Wheeler, the Anglo-American Corporation's assistant mechanical and electrical engineer, has also visited the mine, which is known to be working at present at a small profit on account of its vanadium contracts. There have been many changes in the mine staff during the past three

months, and in some instances savings have been effected under this head.

Other visitors to the mine during March included Mr. Ashley Cooper, of London, Mr. A. P. Douglas, of Johannesburg, and Mr. H. M. Fisher, of Springfield.

Luiri Gold Areas has taken a precedent for the territory by having cleared a private landing ground near its chief mines, Matala Hill and Dumbin.

The Mine Assay Office in Broken Hill has been gutted by fire and all plant lost. This will seriously handicap the various concession companies who have had their samples assayed here. Some of the untested samples were lost in the fire, and as a consequence the companies may decide to equip their own laboratory at their base offices in the town.

Mining Personalities.

Mr. Herbert ("Yank") Hope and Miss Hildegarde Gluck, both of Mufurika, have been married.

Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Pat Geason of the Broken Hill mine in N. Rhodesia have gone to Australia on leave.

Mr. P. L. Schaefer, assistant superintendent of the Concentrating Department of Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd., has died at Los Angeles.

Sir Cecil Rodwell has been appointed a director of the National Mining Corporation, in place of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. Barrett-Lennard.

Dr. Leopold Reinecke, consulting geologist to the New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., died last week on board the "Carnarvon Castle," outward bound for Cape Town.

Mr. Thorold F. Field, one of the pioneers of the Northern Rhodesian copper industry, has been revisiting the country and staying with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ayer in Luanshya.

Mr. H. St. J. Grenfell, Chairman of East African Goldfields, Ltd., and Mr. Amor F. Keche, consulting engineer, have arrived home from East Africa. A statement of the company's progress during the last six months is to be made shortly.

Company Progress Reports.

Luiri Gold Areas.—The Matala main shaft has been sunk to 100 ft. below the second level, at which point cross-cutting to the reef is to be begun. At Dumbin, borehole No. 5 has been completed to 180 ft., and borehole No. 36 has reached 213 ft. From 22 ft. 6 in. to 70 ft. 1 in. ore was intersected, giving an indicated value of 8.2 dwts. of gold a ton; from 140 ft. 8 in. to 152 ft. 1 in. what is presumed to be the new orebody was passed through showing heavy pyrites and quartz carrying low values. Diamond drilling at Dumbin is being continued.

Pakwanusi Prospecting and Development Co.—Report for March states: Government Reef area, East Hill.—West prospecting shaft: total depth, 64 ft.; latest assay at 55 ft., 22 dwts. over 4 ft. well-formed reef in bottom of shaft. East prospecting shaft: total depth, 64 ft.; latest assays at 45 ft., 26 dwts. over 12 ft. Reef somewhat decomposed. Portable air compressor, rock drills, etc., installation and new workings. West Hill.—Thirty-one trenches have been put down to a depth of 30 ft., now being sampled. Intensive drilling campaign to be started.

Globe & Phoenix Increased Profits.

Globe & Phoenix Gold Mining Company report that during 1934 72,130 tons of ore were crushed, yielding 59,803 oz. of gold. The grade of the ore sent to the mill was again reduced slightly because the continued high price of gold made it possible to treat profitably ore of a grade that could not otherwise be mined economically. Estimated ore reserve at the end of 1934 was 120,700 tons, averaging 22.55 dwts. of fine gold per ton, compared with 118,200 tons, averaging 22.07 dwts. of fine gold per ton in December 31, 1933. Net profit for the year, after allowing for £72,201 for income tax and £23,200 for depreciation, amounted to £165,592, against £115,108. Two dividends of 30% have been paid and a final payment of 20% is now proposed, making 80% (tax free) for the year, against 60% (tax free) for 1933.

Kenya's March Gold Production.

The total gold production in Kenya during March amounted to 2,142 oz., compared with 1,245 oz. in February. The leading individual producers were: Rosterman Gold Mines, 580 oz.; Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, 228 oz.; H. W. Yates, 284 oz.; A. R. Dresser, 81 oz.; C. H. Edwards, 21 oz.; and G. E. Hawkes, 62 oz.

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

Camel Races in the Sudan.

Mr. R. E. BAILY has contributed to *The Listener* an excellent article entitled "A Race Meeting in the Sudan," from which we extract the following:—

"Sport is one of the antidotes to a certain danger latent in the *Pax Britannica*. The *Pax* can be exceedingly boring to its subjects. One cannot go on comparing it to them for ever with the calamities of the Mahdist régime which preceded ours, and reduced the population from seven million to under two million in twelve years. Fast horrors soon fade. Brilliant young men, born under British rule, want a chance of distinguishing themselves; and if they are not provided with healthy activities, they will assuredly take the lead in subversive ones.

"Sport is important, especially sport calling forth real hero-worship, which will help to make up for the old duels and raids which must now be discouraged. So the District Commissioners helped the chiefs to organise camel races. They caught on, and the chiefs now run them through their own race committees. It requires hard training on the part of both animal and jockey to cover 20 miles in a little over an hour. The winners become heroes in the eyes of their fellows—including the girls—and their deeds are chanted by minstrels.

"At 6.30 we sit up in our camp beds and gaze on what looks like six bundles of bedding on the ground. Those are the race committee. We look round and see hundreds of camel riders shuffling in front of clouds of dust towards the wells. They appear from every point of the horizon. . . . Somehow amidst bawlings and gesticulations the course marks itself, the competitors sort themselves into herds.

"The starter sings out before each race: "Oh! my boys, do ye all know the course?" On one occasion a firm "No" comes from one at the back. "Never mind," continues the starter, "Praise Allah, and follow the others." They're off! Soon they melt into the mirage.

"Race meetings are the occasion for clearing up business. The worst place for transacting it is the office, with its green baize and its files and its gazettes. The best place is where hunks of meat hiss over camp fires, and full bellies tend to goodwill. Perhaps you will say I am painting the good old times which bear no relation to 1935. That is not so. . . .

"The best stuff, in tradition can, and is, being interwoven with what is best in modern progress to make an enduring fabric."

A KENYA tea party at which three cobras were discovered under the table is described in the Manchester *Evening Chronicle* by Miss Hilda M. Oppenheim, who says, writing from Mombasa:—

"As neither of us possessed any appetite for tea after the reptiles had been killed, we began a search of the house. . . . We went under the floorboards where the table stood and discovered a huge colony of cobras—twenty or more. . . . For a few minutes our revolvers worked feverishly, and presently the writhing, squirming mass of coils refused to vibrate. In all we had accounted for twenty-two cobras of all sizes in about an hour."

Treating Snake Bites.

MR. DESMOND C. FITZSIMMONS, writing on the treatment of snake bite in the *South African Farmers' Weekly*, states that a simple but effective way of determining immediately whether the bite is from a venomous or non-venomous species is to note whether there are two or more punctures. If there are two, it is probably venomous; if four or more, harmless. Glancing bites may, however, make this test valueless.

Mr. FitzSimmons attaches great importance to sucking the wounds, provided that there are no sores or abrasions in the mouth. To have any toxic action, it is necessary for the poison to be direct into the blood circulation, and is not absorbed to any appreciable extent through the mucous membranes of the mouth or endothelial cells of the alimentary canal. Thus the swallowing of the poison is practically harmless.

A warning is given against the frequently prescribed administration of alcohol, which, apart from adding to the danger by increasing the blood circulation, interferes with the neutralising properties of the only known specific antidote—anti-venom serum. Only in cases where the patient shows signs of collapse should a little brandy or whisky in water be administered; even then it is preferable to give black coffee or two tablespoons of sal volatile in water.

Mr. J. O. Talbot Phibbs, District Officer at Maseru, Northern Rhodesia, has sent to *The Field* a photograph of a python he shot on the Zambezi in the Shesheke District. The twelve-foot reptile had swallowed a full-grown porcupine head first, a feat which Mr. Phibbs says he has never known to have been performed before. The quills had not punctured the skin in any way, but they were soft and lying flat when the animal had been extracted from the snake.



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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.

The aerodrome at Karonga, Nyasaland, has been abandoned.

Building plans valued at £10,050 have been passed in Que Que, Southern Rhodesia.

The Union of South Africa is including an all-weather road to Rhodesia in its five-year plan.

The New Arusha Hotel has established a Rest Camp on the rim overlooking the Ngorongoro Crater.

Air mail parcels service between the United Kingdom and Nyasaland is being advocated in Blantyre.

Messrs. Joseph Travers & Sons, Ltd., who have coffee interests in Kenya, are again paying a dividend of 12½% in respect of last year's working.

Northern Rhodesian imports in January were £269,416 and exports £393,536, as against £197,316 and £367,609 respectively in January, 1934.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has requested the Government to try to stop the selling of short length and short weight, alleged to be practised by many Indians in the territory. Is there no Weights and Measurements Ordinance in Nyasaland?

The partnership hitherto existing between Narain D. Hira and Nayal D. Hira, trading as Sindh General Stores, in Mombasa and Kampala, has been dissolved, and a new company trading under the same name, but with Bihli D. Hira added to the other two partners, has taken its place.

Steps are being taken in Nyasaland to form a Nursing Association.

The Assistant Land Officer in Uganda is henceforth to be known as the Assistant Director of Surveys.

The following Northern Rhodesian stamps are being withdrawn and made obsolete as from June 30: 8d., 10d., 2s., 7s., 6d.

The New Agricultural Advisory Committee has commenced its sittings in Northern Rhodesia, under the chairmanship of the Treasurer, the Hon. C. R. Lockhart.

Silver coinage of the Union of South Africa, not being legal tender in Northern Rhodesia, will be exchanged by the local banks free of charge up to June 30, after which date discount will be charged.

The Convention of Associations in Nyasaland has resolved that a Commission of Inquiry should be appointed by the Secretary of State at an early date to report on the present state of the finances of the Protectorate, and to take evidence from all sources, official and unofficial.

According to Southern Rhodesian papers *Mchapi* has spread to that Colony, and Motoro, the propagandist of this insurance against witchcraft, has appeared in the court at Selukwe in view of the widespread activities which he and another Native have, it is alleged, been pursuing in their sale of anti-witchcraft medicines.

East African Share Prices:**London Quotations Mostly Steady.**

	Last week	This week
Audara Syndicate	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Bushlick Mines (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 9d.	9s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (18s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Gibait Goldfields (2s.)	34s. 3d.	34s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	12s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
Kentan (10s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Kimiringini (10s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 11d.
Leonora Corporation (18s.)	2s. 7½d.	2s. 9d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Lomal Gold (5s.)	2s. 4½d.	2s. 4½d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	5s. 7½d.	5s. 7½d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	13s. 6d.	12s. 10½d.
Luliri Gold Areas	13s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Mashaba (1s.)	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Rezende (11s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 1½d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Rhodesia Katanga	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	5s. 6d.	7s. 4½d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	9s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
Rhokama (11s.)	27s. 9d.	26s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 7½d.
Rostermap	9s. 1½d.	9s. 9d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Sherwood Sierr	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	10s. 6d.	11s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring	21s. 7½d.	21s. 7½d.

GENERAL.

British South Africa (15s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
East African Sisal Plantations (11s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mozambique (Beverly) (10s.)	34s. 9d.	35s. 9d.
North Chartered Exploration (1s.)	2s. 1½d.	2s. 1½d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	47s. 9d.	47s. 9d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	42s. 6d.	42s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power		

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	34s.	34s.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	10s.	9s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s.	9s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 30cts.	8s. 25cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	11s. 25cts.	10s. 25cts.
Kenya Rops	36s.	36s.
Kosa-Kulima	3s. 15cts.	3s. 15cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	9s. 50cts.	9s. 50cts.
Pakaneusi (5s.)		

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East African Market Reports.

COFFEE

There was a slow demand at the closing auctions before the holidays, and only small sales were made.

Kenya

A size	63s. od. to 100s. od.
B "	44s. od. to 56s. 6d.
Peaberry	39s. 6d. to 47s. od.
	40s. od. to 400s. 6d.

Off crop

A size brownish	38s. od.
C size palish	37s. od.

Tanganyika

Abaya

Pale mixed and foxy coated 27s. od. to 35s. od.
London stocks: 87,534 bags (1934) 88,045 bags.

Owing to the closing of the markets for the Easter holidays we are unable to give our usual reports. They will be resumed in our next issue.

Union-Castle Co.'s Annual Report.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company state in their annual report that the profit for 1934 amounted to £397,422,740, which has to be added the sum of £112,252 brought forward from last year. The Directors have transferred £250,000 to Reserve account, which now amounts to £450,000, and after deducting Preference dividends paid in July and January, 1935, there remains a balance of £82,148, which is to be carried forward. Including expenditure on vessels under construction, the fleet stands in the books at £5,800,781, compared with £5,318,210 last year. It was announced in the last report that orders had been placed for two mail vessels and two cargo vessels. The company has since ordered two new passenger and cargo motor vessels of about 15,000 tons gross register for the Round-Africa service. To provide for the construction of these six vessels, fresh liabilities have necessarily been incurred, and as the work progresses it will be necessary to take further advantage of the loan facilities provided under the Loans Guarantee Act (Northern Ireland) and by the company's bankers. The two refrigerated cargo motor vessels, "Roslin Castle" and "Rothsay Castle" will be delivered next month, whilst the two new mail vessels are expected to be ready for service early in 1935. The report states that the company's passenger traffic showed some improvement during the past year, both outwards and homewards. The volume of outward cargo also showed some increase, but there was a substantial falling off in homeward traffic. There has been increased competition in the trade of South and East Africa on the part of British and Foreign lines.

Good propaganda work for East African products was achieved at the recent South-London Exhibition in the Crystal Palace, at which the H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London had a stand in the Empire section. Samples sold on the stand included 10½ lb. of coffee, 1½ lb. of tea in 4-oz. packets, and 3,000 tablets of compressed coffee, in addition to large quantities of sample packets of cigarettes made from Nyasaland and Rhodesian tobacco.

Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

Conciliation Committee to be Formed.

The Ethiopian Government state in a Note that the Italian Government have accepted the procedure for conciliation and arbitration demanded by the Ethiopian Government since December 9, but have limited it to the Walwal and subsequent incidents, thus excluding interpretation of the frontier treaty of 1908, which would be left to the Italo-Ethiopian boundary commission. The Ethiopian Government regard the Italian attitude as an attempt to exclude from arbitration under the 1928 treaty the question which is at the root of the present dispute, and they maintain that they are thus unable to accept the present request for League intervention.

Air Crash near Kilimanjaro.

M. Jean Finat was killed, and his companion, Comte de Forge severely injured, in an air crash near Mount Kilimanjaro on Saturday. The two airmen, who were returning to France after an aerial strike of Madagascar, had descended at Moshi, and on continuing their journey encountered difficulties among the dangerous air currents over the mountain. M. Jean Finat served with distinction during the War, since which he has been engaged in civil aviation. He was founder of the Ligue des Pilotes Aviateurs, and a vice-president of the Union des Pilotes Civils.

Mr. G. M. Huggins on the Jubilee.

Before Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, left Salisbury by air for London last week he gave a broadcast address to children in the Colony, pointing out that on the occasion of the last jubilee of a British Sovereign Southern Rhodesia had only just been occupied by Europeans. He urged that everyone should learn from the personal character of the King that not without a great effort of will and character has the Empire won its present greatness. Throughout his reign the King's devotion and kindness, and his high unselfishness, hard work and kindnes, and his high ideals of decent living had represented to his subjects the pattern of what an English gentleman should be.

G.M.S. Anniversary.

The 120th anniversary of the Church Missionary Society is to be celebrated from April 27 to May 1. On the former day the Rev. A. B. Lloyd, of Uganda, is to preach in Southwark Cathedral and St. Paul's Cathedral, on Monday, April 29, services will be held in St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, and on Tuesday, April 30, the annual meeting of the Society will be held at 11 a.m. in the Central Hall, Westminster, under the chairmanship of Colonel Sir Robert Williams, the speakers including Canon W. A. Pitt-Pitts, of Kenya. In the evening there will be another meeting in the Royal Albert Hall, under the chairmanship of the Archbishop of Canterbury, when the speakers will include the Rev. A. B. Lloyd. On May 1 a meeting will be held at 7 p.m. in the Central Hall, Westminster, when Dr. W. White will be in the chair, and Dr. R. A. B. Leakey, of Tororo, will speak.

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too sharp; it's not too sweet. There's
no other flavour like it of so good.



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Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Llandovery Castle," which left London on April 18, carries the following passengers for—

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Armstrong
Mr. W. C. Barton
Lady Sarah Belchet
Miss E. M. Brown
Mr. H. E. Burnier
Mr. K. G. Chard
Mrs. J. Clarke
Mr. E. J. Cook
Mrs. E. V. Couser
Miss Couser
Mr. W. V. Crook
Miss A. E. Davis
Mr. E. Davis
Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Denwett
Miss S. Denwett
Mrs. M. A. Dickson
Mrs. A. W. Duncan
Miss I. Patrlay
Mr. R. N. Feinans
Mrs. M. I. Foster
Mr. G. Gall
Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Graham
Miss Graham
Mr. & Mrs. P. Heard
Mr. & Mrs. O. K. Holmes
Mr. E. T. James
Mr. J. Jardine
Mr. A. O. Jenkins
Mr. H. B. Kampf
Mrs. J. A. Kampf
Miss E. M. Keane
Mr. & Mrs. G. Kinder
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Maxwell
Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Mitchell
Mrs. M. Morrison
Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Murgboh
Mrs. J. M. Naughton

Miss M. Naughton
Mr. A. J. Popen
Mr. C. V. Read
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Richardson
Mrs. A. Saville
Mr. A. J. Sinclair
Miss & Mrs. E. A. Stanley
Miss I. Stanley
Miss E. Stanley
Mr. & Mrs. J. Stewart
Major Stone
Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Taylor
Miss W. Taylor
Miss E. P. Thompson
Captain C. E. H. Wilson
Mr. J. D. Wroe

Tanga.
Miss M. R. Ironside
Mrs. V. Robertson
Mr. & Mrs. D. Scott

Zanzibar.
Miss N. F. Brown
Miss M. M. Deans
Mrs. G. F. Vallings
Miss G. C. Vallingt

Dar es Salaam.
Mr. R. M. Bell
Miss A. E. Chisholm
Mr. G. W. S. Conan-Davies
Mr. D. W. Dickinson
Miss K. N. Head
Mrs. J. A. Leggatt
Mrs. B. A. Riches
Mr. C. H. Turner

BRITISH INDIA.

Maida "arr. Pt. Sudan outwds., April 24.
Matiane "arr. Marseilles homewds., April 25.
Mantola "leaves Beira homewds., May 1.
Madura "leaves London outwds., May 4.
Kenya "arr. Mombasa from Durban, April 24.
Karantja "due Mombasa from Bombay, April 27.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Clan Graham" arr. Liverpool homewds., April 25.
"City of Harford" left Pt. Said homewds., April 14.
"Huntsman" left Mombasa homewds., April 18.
"Clan MacInnes" arr. Dar es Salaam outwds., April 16.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Jagersfontein" left Teneriffe outwds., April 25.
"Heemskerk" arr. Amsterdam homewds., April 14.
"Randfontein" left Juddah outwds., April 6.
"Meliskerk" left Hamburg outwds., April 15.
"Nijkerk" arr. Amsterdam, April 12.
"Giekerk" left Mombasa homewds., April 4.

INDIA-AFRICA.

"Ispingo" left Zanzibar for Beira, April 20.
"Ameyric" arr. Colombo from Calcutta, April 22.
"Inchanga" left Rangoon for Calcutta, April 22.
"Incomati" left Mombasa for Colombo, April 22.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"General-Metzinger" left Zanzibar homewds., April 19.
"Angers" left Mauritius homewds., April 18.
"Chantilly" arr. Pt. Said outwds., April 17.

LONDON CASTLE.

"Dunbar Castle" left Capetown homewds., April 19.
"Durham Castle" arr. Mombasa outwds., April 22.
"Durham Castle" arr. Beira outwds., April 22.
"Garth Castle" arr. London homewds., April 21.
"GloUCESTER Castle" arr. Capetown outwds., April 22.
"Llandovery Castle" left Ascension homewds., April 17.
"Llandovery Castle" left London outwds., April 18.
"Langraby Castle" arr. Beira outwds., April 22.

Passengers from East Africa.

The s.s. "Usaramo," which arrived at Southampton on April 12 from East Africa, brought the following homeward passengers from—

Beira.
Miss V. H. Brown
Miss S. Mann
Mrs. J. Pouishhoff
Mr. A. de Sazé
Mr. F. Wathen

Dar es Salaam.
Mr. J. MacNab
Mrs. E. Mossner

Zanzibar.
Miss E. Kemsley

Mombasa.
Mr. J. Anderson
Rev. H. C. Capen
Mrs. A. Capen

Mr. F. Craig
Mrs. E. Craig
Miss C. Ford
Mr. W. Keatsley
Mrs. E. Keatsley
Mr. E. King
Mr. A. Laurie
Mrs. M. Laurie
Mrs. M. MacKay
Miss M. MacKay
Mrs. G. Naish
Mrs. C. Robinson
Miss E. Rogers
Mr. E. Schmitt-Jensen
Mr. G. Skinner
Mrs. E. Stevenson
Mrs. M. Taylor
Mrs. J. M. Treliving
Mrs. C. Viner
Miss M. Watt

Air-Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the East African air mail which left Croynon on April 21 included Mr. Moorhead and Mr. Selkirk for Kisumu, and Captain Greening for Moshi, while the machine which left on April 22 carried Mr. Harris for Kisumu, Mr. Monie and Mr. Wathelot for Juba, and Dr. Ezerard for Broken Hill. Inward passengers arriving at Croynon on April 18 included Mr. A. Glibb and Captain W. A. Sturgeon from Nairobi, Mr. A. Glibb and Mrs. Hastings and Mr. O'Brien from Kisumu, and Mrs. Hastings and Mr. O'Brien from Entebbe. The plane which arrived at Croynon on April 21 brought Mr. R. D. H. Arundel from Dodoma, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Barnes from Nairobi, Lady Badlie and Lady Macmillan from Kisumu, and Lieutenant Stephens from Entebbe.

East African Mails.

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

April 25, per a.s. "Chitral."
May 2 per a.s. "Mantua."
(Except to Dar es Salaam.)
May 3 per a.s. "Azzay le Rideu."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on April 22.

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

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10.45 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:—

Kenya (Week ended April 3).—Kiambu, D.C., 0.4 inch; Kiambu, Kigwa, 0.14; Kilifi, 0.3; Kipkarren, 0.77; Kisumu, 0.8; Kitale, 0.05; Koru, 0.82; Limuru (Maburkic), 0.03; Limuru (Toki), 0.18; Lumba, 0.01; Machakos, 0.04; Malindi, 0.03; Mombasa, 0.07; Mtwara, 0.11; Nairobi, 0.01; Nanyuki, 0.08; Ngong, 0.03; Njoro, 0.02; Ruiru (Kahungu), 0.03; Songhor, 0.66; Thika, D.F., 0.03; Thomson's Falls, 0.02; Voi, 0.36 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended April 1).—Amani, 1.56 inches; Arusha, 0.02; Biharamulo, 0.03; Bukoba, 2.37; Iringa, 0.72; Kigoma, 3.67; Kilosa, 0.18; Kilwa, 2.0; Lindi, 1.37; Lushoto, 0.43; Mbeya, 0.02; Mosogoro, 0.28; Mwanza, 0.02; Njombe, 0.22; Old Shinyanga, 0.18; Songea, 2.78; Tabora, 0.78; Tanga, 0.23; Tukuuyu, 1.54; Uteete, 0.23 inch.

Uganda (Week ended March 21).—Bugaba, 0.18 inch; Entebbe, 0.9; Fort Portal, 0.91; Hoima, 1.02; Jinja, 1.80; Kabale, 0.50; Kofoko, 1.33; Kampala, 1.32; Lira, 0.23; Mavaka, 0.1; Mbale, 0.64; Mbarara, 0.63; Mubende, 0.12; Namasakali, 1.94; Soroti, 0.34; Tororo, 0.47 inch.

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