

EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. II, No. 554

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1935
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription
30/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY T/S. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Tel.: Museum 7170 & 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	731	Personalia	738
Death-Wright Addresses	733	East-Africa's Bookshelf	741
East African Group	733	Abyssinia's Trade Offer	742
Letters to the Editor	734	Latest Mining News	743
East Africa's Who's Who	734	Northern Rhodesia's Copper Belt	744
Mr. D. N. Stafford	737		

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

ON Monday next, May 6, when the King celebrates his Silver Jubilee, East Africans—and we use the term in its widest sense—will unite in returning thanks for his reign thus far and in wishing His Majesty God Speed for the remainder of it. Whether it be by the reverent words "The King, God bless him!" of the Europeans, or in the happy shout "Buana Kingi," matters not. All will unite to bless the head of our great Imperial family, to which his example has been so inspiring. If His Majesty has not been able to visit any part of East Africa except the Sudan, he knows it very well at second hand, for the Prince of Wales has been twice to East Africa proper and once to Northern and twice to Southern Rhodesia; the Duke and Duchess of York have visited Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan; the Duke of Gloucester has shot in Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia; the Duke of Kent has visited both the Rhodesias; and the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone, and Princess Marie Louise have all visited different parts of East and Central Africa. Thus the King has a keen family interest in the territories; the affairs of which, we know, he follows with close personal concern.

THE KING— GOD BLESS HIM!

Since 1910, the year of His Majesty's coronation, much water has flowed under the bridges of the Nile and the Zambezi. The Great War came, territories changed hands, and the white man was pushed off his pedestal and seen to be a human being, not a god; economic changes followed fast, and then after the

post-war boom came the post-boom slump. From this, slowly but surely, East Africa is now emerging, and we believe that Jubilee Year is to usher in a new era for East Africa, one which will be marked chiefly by mining and aerial developments. Though much has changed, some things are still strangely reminiscent of 1910. In Uganda, for instance, the total revenue at that time was £101,000, the expenditure £252,000 and the grant-in-aid £96,000; and in Kenya farms of 1,000 acres were obtainable 25 years ago for £1,000 (a few years before they had sold for 500 rupees). Though material prosperity has thus improved immensely despite the War and the slump, making the figures of the time of the King's accession to the throne seem puny, there are several features which remain unaltered. In a traveller's book written in 1910 we find, for instance, the following criticism: "Every member of the District staff is liable to be moved from one corner of the Protectorate to the other, and is rarely, if ever, more than two years frequently not more than a few months—in charge of the same station. No matter how efficient a man may be, he will not be able, in such spasmodic intervals, to acquire more than a superficial and second-hand knowledge of the people in his charge. The official who is being constantly moved from post to post has no chance of becoming a living personality to the greater number of his people." There has, unfortunately, been little change in this matter, any more than in the constant changes of Governors in some parts. We shall return to this subject later— for this is not the occasion for polemic—but would again remark in passing that something should be done to remedy this "general post," whether of Governors and Chief Secretaries or of humble District Officers.

Again, in the broader sphere of inter-territorial relations, another quotation from 1910 is of interest:

"Unfortunately, similar evidence can be found much further back in the history of friction and distrust between PAROCHIALISM ETHN PERSISTENCE. Uganda and what is now Kenya."

In Lionel Portman's book "Station Studies"—which was written in the year King Edward came to the throne, and in which the one country is referred to as "that other province"—the reader can see clearly the germ of what still persists, though fortunately with less virulence. Two experienced travellers who traversed Kenya and Uganda when King George had just succeeded his father wrote: "The people whom we met in Uganda were rather inclined to speak disparagingly of British East Africa, and we might, had we not gone there, have carried away with us a false impression, imagining, from the proximity of the source from which our information had come, that it was a correct one. Our visit showed us a great country in the making, as fine a monument to the colonising genius of the British race as one could wish to see." One of the prime reasons for the establishment of East Africa was to seek to allay such parochial misjudgments and suspicions, and we believe that they have been greatly weakened in the last decade, though they are still far more in evidence than they ought to be. Not until some satisfactory form of closer Union has bound Tanganyika fixedly into the British Eastern African bloc and created an East African outlook will they disappear.

Little Nyasaland—it had already ceased to be known as British Central Africa—was a quarter of a century ago a trilly rural land, HYABALAND AND THE RHODESIAS tucked away in an interior then still difficult of access, so that no one bothered much about it. Its communications with the outside world were still regulated by the amount of water in the Shine River and the state of the Chinde bar—a reminder which emphasises the enormous strides made by transport in the interior. Large parts of the present main lines of railway in Eastern Africa were not then built; the branch lines did not exist, except for a few experimental routes, such as Entebbe-Kampala. Mubende in Uganda, motor transport was unknown, and air traffic had not even been conceived. A few trams (with halts for meals at wayside stations), machulas, and ox-wagons, horses or mules in fly-free country were the only alternatives to foot-slogging and the push bike. Fifteen miles was a good day's safari. Telegraphs were few, telephones non-existent, and wireless and the cinema in their earliest experiential stage in Europe. But to return to the territorial bird's-eye view. To the south and west of Nyasaland came the Rhodesias, all under the Chartered Company. They were then three: North-Eastern, North-Western, and Southern, from the first of which Mr. Cordington had proceeded to the second in order to easternise it and prepare the way for amalgamation, for neither had any past or appeared to have any future. Indeed, the copper discoveries then made seemed to show that they had been left out of Nature's bounty, and that all the base metal gifts had been delivered to the Belgians, whose rôle in Central Africa had, by the way, not been acknowledged by Great Britain to whom the Lado had just passed on the death of Leopold II. Major Steward was then fulfilling it. The epic of the ivory poachers west of Lake Albert was thus much nearer to our day than we often think.

In a few editorial paragraphs justice cannot be done to the twenty-five crowded years of King George's reign so far as East Africa is concerned. Here cannot be told the tale; WORKING FORWARD. the moral cannot be drawn in such restricted space. But attention can be directed to one consoling and encouraging feature—that despite the Great War, which arrested progress, subsequent currency, business, and administrative difficulties, and the terrific set-back of the depression, East Africa still stands on the whole front immeasurably further forward than she did in 1910. There is no vital loss of ground to be made good on our front, as there was on another front in 1914 and in 1918. Progress has been checked, but it has always been progressing. On the whole, the Dependencies between the Nile and the Limpopo are a wonderfully bright portion of His Majesty's Empire, and one of which he may well feel proud. In this achievement all have had a share—black man and white, black woman and white, labourer, soldier, policeman, administrator, judge, settler, trader, miner, transport man and engineer, research worker in every branch, doctor, school teacher, missionary, even the little sung Treasury men, accountants, clerks, and writers, likewise chiefs and elders, as well as humble members of the tribe or clan; all classes have done their bit, and helped these twenty-five years of the reign of King George V—whom God protect—to justify a healthy forecast of the bright future that lies in store for the Dependencies; this journal counts it an honour to serve.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA has for long been dis-satisfied with the existing methods of European education. Several years ago the total abolition of examinations was mooted by this young Colony, but the idea proved impracticable since no suitable substitute test was devised. The new National Government, however, is determined to remodel its educational system, and is setting about it in a businesslike manner, creditably free from the know-all superiority of youth. Careful investigation is to be made of the modern tendencies on this side, and advice sought from those best qualified to give it. At present it is proposed, as the main idea, that after the age of eleven each child shall be educated according to his individual ability, following the tastes which seem to indicate his or her probable career. Education is also to be free in all Government primary and secondary schools. This may seem ambitious, but it is certainly statesmanship, for in a self-governing Colony the future of the land must rest with the children of to-day and to-morrow; they will be the men and women who will guide it, and shape its destiny. For that reason it is essential that they should be trained to take that responsibility when their time comes. With the smaller object of honourably carrying out its trust for posterity, the Government is also seeking advice and help in obtaining the greatest common measure of economy and efficiency in administration, which likewise shows a praiseworthy absence of shallow self-complacency. It is not a sign of weakness but of strength to seek help from the elder and more experienced members of the family, and it is encouraging to see that Mr. Huggins and his Ministers are so willing to enlist such help. They have been given a very clear mandate, and they have lost no time in setting about their many-sided task. They have obviously realised that, as is the case with battles, problems need to be grasped firmly and not played with.

Kenya Settlers Praised.

The Kakamega Goldfield.

DEAN WRIGHT ADDRESSES EAST AFRICAN GROUP.

STRONG championship of Kenya settlers and miners marked the address at last week's meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League of the Very Rev. W. J. Wright, Dean of Nairobi.

Introducing the speaker, Mr. F. H. Melland, who apologized for the absence from the town of Mr. F. S. Joelson, the Acting Chairman, said that the right kind of padre could do an enormous amount of good work in East Africa. He could imagine no worse fate for Africa than that the ruling class should be spiritually neglected, or allowed to drift downhill into paganism or atheism. That would be a tragedy both for them and for the black peoples over whom they ruled. Since his arrival in Kenya in 1920, Dean Wright had established for himself a reputation as a chaplain which was well known to everybody connected with the Colony.

Dean Wright, who was warmly greeted, said *inter alia*: "I am very grateful for the opportunity of addressing the East African Group, which I should like to congratulate on the work it is doing. I see many people here who know more about Kenya than I do, but none who love it better.

From Nairobi you can see Kilimanjaro, 130 miles away in one direction, while on the other you can see Mount Kenya. They are complete contrasts. Kilimanjaro has a round top, as if somebody had poured some cream on it, while Kenya is sharp, angular and jagged, like white teeth. Those two mountains represent the tremendous contrast in the life of Kenya. You have the round, smooth, attractive, and you have the sharp, angular and the tragic. I want you, as I talk, to keep that in mind.

"We start off from Mombasa, a green island in the elbow of the mainland, always green and always attractive. In Mombasa East and West are happily blended. You walk in Eastern streets without Eastern smells, or you may go to the very old part and see the Arab dhows as they were hundreds of years ago. You may see, Fort Jesus, now unfortunately used as a prison, and you may wander along to the hospital and the beautiful golf links. You may live there a life which is most attractive and healthy, and I do not think it will be long before our children will say: 'Daddy, can we go for our summer holidays to Mombasa?' When I say East and West are blended together that is true of the life of the place also. I was there last year on Empire Day, and on the golf links were gathered all the children of Mombasa—European, Indian, Arab, and Native, and their fathers and mothers, all having a very happy time.

Attraction of Nairobi.

More than a quarter of the white population of Kenya lives in Nairobi, to which the rest come during the year when they can afford it. Nairobi, just happened—I think very fortunately. It is an ideal place for a city; just outside you have the residential areas—Parklands, The Hill, and Muthaiga, with a green belt dividing them from the city. It is not a beautiful place—but it is getting beautiful, and therein lies its attraction. I was sitting in the club one day when I was asked the what I was doing in such a show-down place. I replied: "Trying to lift it up." (Laughter.) After all, we want to live where we can express ourselves, and I can think of no better place than Nairobi. There you have an immense opportunity for studying the different races, for it is a cosmopolitan place, and all sorts of experiments could be made there which could be of value not only to Kenya but to the whole world.

"The climate up-country can best be described as a cool sunshine. You never have a warm night—never as warm as August in London—and though it is occasionally rather hot in the middle day, in the shade you get a lovely breeze. I cannot imagine a better climate—stimulating, bright, and ideal except for one thing, that is that the blue skies are rather monotonous. But neither the scenery nor the life is monotonous.

"I know no sight more inspiring than to go from Nairobi on the Limuru road and on thirty miles until you come over the brow of the Hill and bump into the Rift Valley, that wonderful crack in the earth's surface which stretches from the Zambesi to the Dead Sea. I know no scene so awe-inspiring in its simple majesty.

"In Kenya life is full of change. One day two very charming ladies came to see me. One was to be married,

but she said: 'I don't want to be married in Nairobi; I want it to be right away in the blue.' And she gave very sensible reasons. I pointed out that she would have to procure a special licence, and as the District Commissioner was a friend of mine—looking round his audience the Dean exclaimed: 'I hope he isn't here.'

I went with her. That D.C. was my step-downward, and I was amused when they made their request to hear him say: 'I'm sure the Church wouldn't stand for that.' (Laughter.) But he was charmed into agreeing.

"The place chosen by the bride was 500 miles away. They had chosen it because there was a fig tree there. (Laughter.) We called it Fig Tree Camp, and that was the name written on the licence. We left on our safari, down the Escarpment, along the Kedong Valley, past the Veterinary Camp, and about 40 miles beyond. It was dark when we reached the camp, so we bathed, got into our dressing gowns, and, sitting with our hot coffee round the camp fire, listened to the stories of Native trackers, white in the near distance, we could hear the roars and grunts of lions. It was a delightful night.

"In the morning after Holy Communion we breakfasted and climbed a rough hill, from which we looked down on a perfect circle of mountains in the distance. There I married those two people and gave them what was, I hope, a good address. We came down to a sort of wickerwork hut that had been decorated with a green shower—one of the most beautiful flowers in East Africa—and had lunch and the usual refreshments. After the festivities they set off on what they said was their safari. But they didn't get far because the next morning we found they had set their camp round the other side of a big boulder.

"Tracing the way up from the Kedong Valley you reach Naivasha, where there is a very beautiful lake—by far the bluest lake I know. But it can be very dangerous, and once I had the sad task of going there to bury three people who were drowned during a storm. Onwards you reach Nakuru—which will always be associated with the name of Lord Delamere—and the heart of the agricultural community. The settlers there have had a most distressing time from a succession of bad seasons, drought and locusts. Imagine a cloud of locusts five miles wide and ten miles deep settling on a farm; in a few hours all is gone. It is heart-breaking, and I don't think you can realise what those splendid settlers had to put up with. How were they reacted? Those of you who know Kenya know they are men of great courage. One settler I know called his *shamba* Ootaa, a name made from the initial letters of that phrase 'One desperate thing after another.' (Laughter.)

The Finding of Gold.

"Fortunately, at the depth of the depression gold was found in Kakamega. It was a perfect godsend to the settlers, hundreds of whom went there and managed to keep themselves going for a while. That gold rush was one of the most wonderful that has ever taken place. It was a 'good' gold rush, full of people who have justice and mercy, and who can be depended upon to do what is right.

"I went up to Kakamega in 1931; it was on a Sunday, and the only person I saw was Mr. Murray-Hughes. He said: 'Good morning, are you seeking gold?' I replied: 'No, I am seeking a holiday.' In 1932 I spent a few days among the miners. Things were going a little harder with them then. I went into one hut, which they were awfully kind. They asked: 'What will you drink?' It was a very hot day and my host said: 'I have beer over to you and help myself. I went, and the first thing I wanted was water, but that was a dangerous beverage to have there, because you didn't know whether it was safe. So I helped myself to a pretty good tot of what I thought was gin, rather than risk typhoid. I took the drink, and my host turned and said: 'You are drinking water; why don't you take something stronger?' I replied: 'If there is something stronger than this it will kill me.' It was horrible water—and tasted like very bad gin. (Laughter.)

"Actually Kakamega is a perfectly respectable goldfield, where most of the people drink tea. They are a delightful crowd of men, for whom I have the greatest respect. Forgive my dwelling on Kakamega, but a good deal has been said that was most unfair. A certain section of the Press was largely responsible.

"I have known people ask: 'Any news about Kenya?' When I replied: 'No news.' They faces fell at once, for they expected some scandal. I suffer tremendously from such people. We should all be proud of Kenya, its settlers, and the extreme care with which the Natives are treated. I had a letter the other day from a visitor who wrote: 'Not a single Native hut has been removed; all the information I gathered went to show that the relations

(Continued on page 740)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Uganda and Closer Union.

Has Uganda Policy Been Constant?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I find a number of people of opinion that Uganda is opposed to "Closer Union." This idea, fostered in Kenya for purely political purposes, is contrary to the facts.

From the beginning of this long discussion on Closer Union Uganda has been constant in her policy. Throughout the time of the Ormsby-Gore, Hilton Young and Samuel Wilson Commissions Uganda did not waver in her preparedness to accept Closer Union broadly on the basis of Sir Samuel Wilson's recommendations.

This latest political bombshell emanating from the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce is something entirely different. It means the annihilation of Uganda from the map, the annihilation of our Government and annual budget, and the control of our country by others who have no interest in it. And we are considered unpatriotic and parochial if we do not at the behest of Kenya commit political suicide with enthusiasm!

I have said that Uganda has been constant in her policy. What of Kenya? In her prosperous days she would not accept any Closer Union suggestions that would tie her to a "Native" territory like Uganda. Then she persisted in her demand for self-government. Now she has abandoned that self-government idea and demands union (not federation) with that same Native State. Such inconsistency does not produce that confidence in a neighbouring Dependency which Kenya thinks she is entitled to expect.

Every effect has a cause, and what is the cause of this demand for unification? If it cannot be solely the political grounds of combining Tanganyika to the other two territories, for that was the original argument ten years ago, and the situation in that respect has remained unchanged.

We must look for other causes, and I can see no other than that of finance. The budgets of Kenya and Tanganyika do not balance; that of Uganda does. Therefore the demand is for union, not federation.

Kenya should suggest, make out her case, showing why unification, as opposed to federation, is so advantageous to Uganda. So far we have been told only that it is obvious to everyone, but it was not obvious to Kenya ten years ago, and I cannot see why it is obvious to Uganda to-day.

Yours faithfully,
D. N. STAFFORD

London, S.W.

[Mr. Stafford, one of the leading unofficial public men in Uganda, makes it clear that there is much common ground between Kenya and Uganda in this matter, and since it is often said by those with little knowledge of the real facts that the contrary is the case, his letter is very opportune.]

We expressed regret that the British Union of Tanganyika is not that body rather than the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, which our correspondent has in mind, did not make sure that some delegates from Uganda would attend the recent Arusha Conference, for in the absence of such representation that Protectorate was bound to feel that her special interests had been less fully considered than they should have been. We have been informed that the delegates to that Conference that the merits and demerits of union and federation were discussed in the closest detail, and that some who went to Arusha, holding the views which Mr. Stafford enunciates, were convinced by the force of the arguments advanced from the other side. For that reason it has, we know, been suggested that the full reasons *pro* and *con* should

be published, and we believe that that would be a wise course from the standpoint of public enlightenment. Very brief explanations have appeared in some newspapers, but *East Africa* has refrained from voicing them because they have appeared to us as far short of the requirements of the case.

Again we suggest that there is danger in losing sight of the wood for the trees. Instructed unofficial opinion in the three territories is overwhelmingly in favour of some form of closer, or closest, union, and most of the wisest officials of all ranks and services are of the same opinion. Yet probably not five per cent. have any clear conception of the exact form of Government best suited to the conditions. That being so, the best procedure to dispatch to would be for the Imperial Government to dispatch to East Africa a Commission of one or two proved statesmen of tact and vision, who would discuss the whole problem at this spot with all the different interests concerned, and evolve—as we feel confident would be the case—a workable solution generally acceptable. That method seems to hold out far more promising prospects of early success than protracted discussions, and probably recriminations, between Kenya and Uganda, both of which have made their mistakes and missed their opportunities.

—E. "E.A."

Precept and Practice.

The N. Rhodesian Research Station.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Naturally, I was interested in "N. Rhodesian Settler's" letter in your issue of April 4. As one who for many years was responsible for writing reports containing remarks very similar to those which are now commented upon, I should like to reply. Those who are responsible for the report which has been criticised worked under me for many years, and I know them and their aims. The last thing they would desire is to sneer at anything said or done by settlers.

They, together with others, have seen practices which they know are detrimental to the animal industry. They believe it their duty to bring these to the notice of all concerned, in the hope that an attempt will be made to remedy them. Indeed, if they did not do so, they would be much to blame. It is not unreasonable to suggest that the introduction of certain progressive practices may be useless without the elimination of undesirable ones. Progress will not be made unless both are carried out. The officers concerned would deserve less well of those they endeavour to serve if they concealed rather than detailed, anything which they believe to be delaying the advancement of the industry they are paid to assist.

As regards the Research Station, cattle have been bred there, sold to settlers, and appreciated by them. Supplementary feeding has been carried out and results noted. Information has been printed and published. It is true that the scope has been limited, but whose fault is that? From the first, efforts were made to get settlers to visit the station and to note the work carried out. The efforts failed. An annual bulletin was published containing all the information obtained at the station and elsewhere. Although the price was a nominal one, settlers could not be induced to purchase and read it. Perhaps "Settler" has only just become indignant because he is unaware that similar, possibly more pungent, remarks have been printed in the report for a good many years.

When the Economic Commission visited the Farming areas some years ago, a chorus of condemnation of the Research Station greeted them at every place they visited. Not a little of the criticism came from those who had never made an attempt to visit the station or to study the work in progress. The result was that the economy axe descended so

heavily that practically all the work had to stop and most of the staff was retrenched. The work carried on since then is little more than that necessary to prevent the place from going to ruin. That some curtailment of endeavour was essential in the face of the financial situation, is not questioned, but the almost total abolition of the work was due, to no small extent, to those whom the station was meant to help.

The problems it was endeavouring to solve were those of the industry which is, and must remain, the fundamental one of Northern Rhodesia. The copper mines, although of vital importance to the financial prosperity, can never be more than an outlet for comparatively few of the inhabitants, European and Native, and will never populate the unreserved areas except through such agricultural effort as is required to supply their wants. Yet settlers and Government decided that agricultural experimental work should practically cease even though the industry is in urgent need of improvement.

The writer has been informed that it is almost certain that, during the financial year just ended, revenue will have exceeded expenditure in Northern Rhodesia. If this should happily prove to be true, it will be interesting to see whether additional funds, bearing some ratio to the cuts of recent years, are allocated to the Veterinary and Agricultural Departments or demanded by the representatives of the farming constituencies. Let "Settler" criticise those who are responsible for the present state of affairs, and not those who are doing what they can under difficult conditions.

Kenley, Yours faithfully,
Surrey. J. SMITH

What is Justice?

Commending the Unjust Steward.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Can we get a little nearer to bedrock than the question of acquittals on technicalities?

"Ignorance is no excuse for a breach of the law" is an accepted maxim, but to use it and all that it implies on subject races or "protected peoples," who must inevitably be ignorant of our law tends to bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

In the territory in which I served I once acquitted a Native under the Witchcraft Suppression Ordinance. I was told by the Attorney-General that had I put in an alternative indictment under the Vagrancy Act of 1924, the accused could have been convicted, *that would have been to his injury*. This may be perhaps a good law, but I query its being justice. It seems to savour of the maxim abhorred by British sportsmen of "Win fairly if you can, but win anyhow."

Then, again I have known Natives run under 29 Car. 2 c. 7 (Sunday Trading), and charges of being on enclosed premises, and yes, like are fairly common, especially at alternative indictments, and sometimes, I must admit, most useful. But all these cases—like the more serious ones of infant sacrifice (called murder), etc.—are singularly unjust, for we drag to laws to deal with Africans, which are unknown to them and were never intended for them. It does resemble cheating.

Surely this kind of thing is a greater injustice than acquittals on technicalities. We keep laws as useful weapons in reserve, and use them against

people unacquainted with them, like loading the dice against an opponent. I have myself, fairly justifiably, in some ways in the circumstances, dug out the old law against common barratry, which is obsolete in England, though still the law of the land, and used it against an African. As a matter of fact, I think it was quite suitable, as it doubtless was centuries ago in a more primitive England, but its application was surely grotesque. Yet the Judge commended me for my ingenuity and resource.

Prosecution under ancient laws is a constant source of criticism over here, but when such laws are invoked, even ordered, in Africa, they seem to me quite unworthy of a governing race with supposedly high ideals. Even more modern laws are quite inappropriate. Let the laws be made farce out and frame a *Jus Gentium* as the Romans did. Let us make laws to fit the people, and cease hanging and incarcerating the people because they do not fit our laws, which were never promulgated for them.

A D.O. may at times be prejudiced by his inner knowledge of a case, but a law officer is prejudiced by his inner knowledge of our alien law.

Yours faithfully,
London, W.1. EX-P.C. & MAGISTRATE.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Tanganyika's Future.

"Congratulations on the steadfast stand East Africa has always taken on the Tanganyika Mandate as German aspirations for the return of their former Protectorate. To-day, with Germany re-arming and determined to become a great world Power, it is more than ever necessary that Tanganyika should be declared definitely a British Colony."—From a well-known East African business man.

"Sanders of the River."

"I too have seen this excellent film, and was interested to note that Mr. G. O. Lemon, known to the whole of Uganda as 'Squash' Lemon, was one of three technical advisers to the producers. I think that great credit is due to that trio, which, I imagine, must be primarily responsible for the very gratifying absence of the faults which are so general in African films, and which so irritate East Africans."—From an East African in London.

Zanzibar Clove Discussions.

Your report of the proceedings of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce states that neither Mr. Dent nor I had submitted any misleading information to *The Zanzibar Voice*. My actual statement was that neither Mr. Dent nor myself had had any communication with the Press in this country or in East Africa."—From Mr. F. P. Chandler.

Nothing is Happening.

"Everyone is feeling so much happier, for news of good rains is general. The economic effect must be beneficial, and already the psychological effect is very noticeable. People are not grunting; in fact, I have heard less grumbling recently than in any similar period during the past couple of years. Good rains will have their effects upon our political troubles also."—From a well-known resident of Nairobi.

Uganda Chamber and Affiliation.

"The persistent refusal of business men in Uganda to co-operate with their opposite numbers in Kenya and Tanganyika has long been an unfortunate feature of East African commercial life. Since the Uganda Chamber of Commerce withdrew from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, both bodies have been weakened, and the resolution of the Uganda Chamber in the middle of April not to affiliate to the Associated Chambers is therefore to be deplored. Of 28 members who voted, only eight favoured adhesion to the bigger body, but I believe it is true to say that the majority of the most responsible unofficials in the Protectorate are convinced that a mistake has been made. It is the Indians who are chiefly opposed to affiliation, and it is difficult to escape the conviction that political, and even racial, considerations are primarily responsible for their opposition."—From a leading unofficial in Uganda.

D.O.'s and The Law.

Recommendations of Bushe Commission.

A FRIEND who has lived long in East Africa played a big part in public life, and followed with particular attention the report and subsequent criticisms of the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in Criminal Matters, writes—more in sorrow than in anger—of *East Africa's* attitude to that document, and draws our particular attention to paragraph 184, which reads:—

"The Supreme Court Ordinance of Nigeria contains a provision in the following terms:

"77. In criminal cases the court may promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, of proceedings for common assault, or for any other offence of a personal or private nature not amounting to felony and not aggravated in degree, on terms of payment of compensation or other terms approved by the court and may thereupon order the proceedings to be stayed.

"Such a provision does not involve the recording of a conviction provided that the agreed compensation is paid, and we recommend to the Governments concerned the adoption of a similar Section in the Criminal Procedure Codes in place of the present provision relating to compensation. This proposed Section must, of course, be used with discretion, strictly within the limits only in suitable cases. So used it will, we are satisfied, be understood and appreciated by the community, and will do something to stop the recording of convictions for trivial offences and imprisonment for short terms."

It is a recommendation to which we gladly give prominence.

New Powers for Administrative Officers.

To our correspondent it is, apparently, one of the most important recommendations of the Commission. Of it he writes:—

"Section 184 gives District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners the power to try, or rather promote the settlement of, criminal cases in an amicable way, provided those crimes do not amount to felony, and are not aggravated in degree. The great thing is that as this section does not involve the recording of a conviction, there can be no revision by a higher court.

"As the vast majority of cases are of the above nature, it is obvious how the time of District Officers would be saved by dealing with such cases out of hand, not only in their headquarter court house, but out in the Native villages—where they should be seen much more often."

"I should like to see District Officers moving about among their people, helping them by their example and precept, encouraging them to do a useful job of work, and thus keep out of mischief. Governments too often forget that prevention is better than cure. The evidence tendered to the Commission shows that many witnesses expressed themselves on these lines, particularly Mr. Macgregor, an able Administrative Officer in Tanganyika, in response to questions put by Mr. MacLellan Wilson, the Kenya member of the Commission.

"Many years of experience in this country have shown me that the best administrators—it would be better to write 'rulers'—are generally pretty poor in law."

Empire Day Banquet.

Sir Archibald Weir, K.C.M.G., is to preside at the Empire Day and Jubilee Banquet to be held at Grosvenor House on May 24 under the auspices of several Empire societies in London. Applications for tickets, which will cost 75s. each, should be made to the Secretary of the Royal Empire Society at 17 Carlton House Terrace, not later than May 20.

East African Films.

Several films of East African interest will be shown at the Imperial Institute Cinema during the next few weeks. From May 5 to 11 a series of Empire films will be shown, including one of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, with scenes of gold mining and maize growing. From May 12 to 15 a film of Mombasa will be included in the programme, and from May 16 to 18 films of the Suez Canal and Zanzibar will be exhibited. An illustrated lecture on East Africa will be delivered at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, May 22.

Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Mr. Wayland's Interesting Hypothesis.

MR. E. J. Wayland has contributed to the *Uganda Journal* an intriguing article, entitled "The Biggo bya Mugenyi." On ancient earthworks, irrigation works, middens, and shafts in the Masaka district and the possible connexion between these Biggo (forts) and Zimbabwe. He records the following passage from a letter which he received in 1920 from an official of considerable standing:

"B had a yarn which I believe a French Father at told him. This Frenchman was very interested in archaeology, and told B that he had come across a story in the writings of some very early Jesuit missionaries, as you know, had travelled in all sorts of places in Africa which we imagine to have been first visited by Mungo Park, Livingstone, Speke. The yarn was that a certain father of Abyssinia, Zimba, centuries ago fell out with his father and brother, who was the then reigning individual, and with a large force travelled down through these parts as far as Rhodesia. By the other side of the lake *via* East Africa.

"Zimba-Rhodesia-Zimbabwe," continues Mr. Wayland, "why, of course! and then look at the map: 22 miles S.W. of Biggo is a spot called Sembabule-Zimbabwe; that must be it. So the key to the riddle of ancient Rhodesia has lain hidden with us in Uganda. Besides, compare the plan of Biggo with those old Rhodesian ruins. True, our ruins are not stone built, yet the essentials of the plan are characteristic and the same. They are these:—

(a) Almost entire absence of rectangular structures.

(b) The presence of curved—frequently elliptical—enclosures.

(c) The presence of semicircular or semi-elliptical enclosures attached to the main enclosures in bud-like fashion.

(d) The occasional presence of long straight walls (embankments in the case of Biggo) without quoins. These frequently join one structure to another, or some natural feature.

The conical tower of the Acropolis at Zimbabwe is distinctive, but perhaps it is to be equated with the 10 ft earth mound at Biggo. Then again the herring-bone ornamentation is well known in connexion with Zimbabwe, and it occurs on some of the pottery at Ntusi.

Mr. Wayland was unable to verify this account, but he has traced an extract in the official *Gazette* for April 13, 1910, which has a distinct bearing on the subject, though it does not elucidate the problems for the Zimbabwians appear to have passed through Uganda, and, later, raided Mombasa in the sixteenth century, whereas the best authorities place the date of Zimbabwe in the eighth or ninth centuries.

So, reviewing this, and other partly geological evidence, Mr. Wayland concludes:—

"Biggo is far more primitive than Zimbabwe, although it is almost certainly younger; yet both are, so to say, growths from the selfsame stem. Biggo was a late abortive bud, and Zimbabwe an early flower, and both are Bahutu. In last analysis their culture springs from a common root.

"The vanishing tribes, moving southwards as they always have done in Africa, take their cultures with them, but often it must happen that their cultures spread before them as a vanguard of irresistible progress. Biggo has its mystery no less than Zimbabwe, and the mystery of one is that of the other; it is not of the kind attaching to the identity of some unnamed dashing conqueror from the outer world—as Her, as Miss Eaton-Thompson has so clearly shown, "in the still pulsating heart of Africa."

S. Rhodesia's State Lottery Bill.

Speaking on the Lottery Bill just before his departure for England, the Prime Minister of S. Rhodesia, Mr. Huggins, said that to prevent Natives from buying tickets would be a definite infringement of their rights, but it might be necessary to bring in a small Bill under which trustees could be appointed in the event of Natives winning prizes.

Livingstone Municipal Council.

Mr. H. M. Williams, Deputy Mayor, has moved a resolution that in view of the changing conditions prevailing, the number of members in the Livingstone Municipal Council be reduced, each ward to return two instead of three members, and the Governor to be requested to reduce the official councillors from three to one. The resolution was carried unanimously.

East African Share Prices.

London Quotations Mostly Steady.

	Last week	Friday week
Andara Syndicate	4s. 6d.	7s. 3d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	78s. 0d.	78s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	43s. 9d.	43s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	9s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Fusti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 3d.
Gabali Goldfields (2s. 7d.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (8s.)	34s. 6d.	34s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	13s. 9d.	14s. 3d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Kintan (10s.)	11s. 9d.	13s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 6d.	9s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Kinginini (10s.)	45s. 10d.	15s. 6d.
Leopora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 11d.	1s. 10d.
Loanwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 7d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (8s. 6d.)	2s. 4d.	2s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 7d.	5s. 7d.
Lurii Gold Aves	12s. 10d.	11s. 9d.
Mashaba (1s.)	10d.	10d.
Rezende (11s.)	14s. 6d.	14s. 3d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.
Rhodesia Katanga	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	7s. 4d.	7s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 4d.
Rhoikana (1s.)	97s. 6d.	93s. 9d.
Roon Antelope (5s.)	26s. 6d.	25s. 9d.
Rodeman	7s. 7d.	7s. 10d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	9s. 0d.	10s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr	8s. 0d.	7s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	6s. 3d.	5s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Union de Haut Katanga 6% Bds	£103 0s.	£104 0s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	21s. 3d.	23s. 3d.
Watende (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring	14s. 9d.	14s. 6d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 7d.	21s. 4d.
East African Sisal Plantations (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	54s. 0d.	34s. 3d.
Imperial Airways	44s. 0d.	45s. 9d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 3d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	2s. 1d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Cordage (8s.)	£7 5s. 6d.	£7 4s. 9d.
Victoria Falls Power	42s. 6d.	43s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations.

We have received the following prices by air-mail from Major Charles Gaimbell, the Nairobi stockbroker.

Bluebeets	10s.	10s.
Edwards Ridge (5s.)	34s.	34s.
Eldoret-Katameya Mining Ventures	8s.	10s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s.	9s.
Kenya Consolidated Gold (5s.)	8s. 75cts.	8s. 75cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd.	16s. 25cts.	10s. 25cts.
Kenya Reefs	10s.	10s.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	35s.	35s.
Kisumu Milling	3s. 15cts.	3s. 15cts.
Nyuma Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	8s. 25cts.	8s. 25cts.
Pakantusi (5s.)

New Merchant Bank for East Africa.

East Africa is able to state an excellent authority that an influential firm of merchant bankers in the City has just decided to interest itself in East African development, and that for that purpose it will open offices in Nairobi in about six months.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

250. Mr. David New Stafford.



Copyright East Africa

That Mr. D. N. Stafford should on six separate occasions have been elected President of the Uganda Planters' Association is testimony enough to the confidence felt in his judgment and leadership by his fellows, who respect his independence of mind, directness of speech, and whole-hearted devotion to Uganda, which he also serves as a member of the Coffee Board, the Plant Pests Board, and the Bunyoro Education Board.

Having studied engineering in England and went to Germany in 1902 for a couple of years, spent three years in India and two years in Australia as an engineer, and then began farming in South Africa. In 1912 he went to Kenya, and in the following year off to Uganda, where he started growing coffee on the estate near Hoima which he still owns and manages, and which now grows arabica and robusta coffees, Para rubber, and tobacco. He also buys large quantities of Native grown tobacco for export.

The Kenya and Uganda Inter-Colonial Railway Council sprang from a public meeting organised by him in 1919 when, as President of the Planters Association, he asked for reduced export freights on rubber, the General Manager of the Uganda Railway replied that the Treasury of Kenya could not surrender the revenue. Agreed by this admission that Kenya was using railway revenues paid by her neighbour, the Uganda public protested to the Secretary of State. Lord Milner, who immediately constituted the Railway Council.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Abe Bailey has arrived home from South Africa.

Lady Evelyn Malcolm has arrived back in London from Italy and Dalmatia.

Mr. D. L. O'Brien, of the Uganda Veterinary Department, has resigned.

Mr. E. R. Phillips has joined the board of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd.

Mr. Hugh Copley has exhibited in Nairobi his paintings of Kenya's coastal fishes.

Mr. J. P. Moffet, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, is staying near Dublin.

Mr. A. G. Johnson, of the Northern Rhodesia Police, has been promoted Chief Inspector.

Colonel H. M. Hardcastle, J.P., has arrived back in Bolton after his journey through East Africa.

The Hon. J. B. Pandya has been appointed an unofficial member of the Kenya Executive Council.

Mr. Hudson, general manager in East Africa for the Vacuum Oil Company, has been visiting Uganda.

Mrs. J. D. Leonard, who had undergone an operation in Nairobi, is making satisfactory progress.

Mr. Geoffrey Barkas has arrived in Bulawayo to make the postponed film of the life of Cecil Rhodes.

Mr. Justice S. Abrahams, Chief Justice in Tanganyika, and Mrs. Abrahams are due in London to-day.

Captain L. T. S. Bower, of Rumuruti, has been appointed a member of the Laikipia District Road Board.

Sir Harry Smith, the well-known Lancashire engineer, and Mr. Fred Edmondson have been visiting Uganda.

The Thomson's Falls Golf Club has been founded, with Brigadier A. R. Wainwright, C.M.G., D.S.O., as its first President.

H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, who recently visited the Rhodesias, has been appointed a Knight of the Order of the Thistle.

The Hon. G. Martin, M.P., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in London by air on Sunday from Salisbury.

Mr. Duncan Macgregor has been appointed an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Uganda for three years.

Captain and Mrs. Arthur Wilson Filmer, of Mazabuka, who are coming home, expect to be in England for about a year.

Mrs. A. Borradaile Bell, wife of Captain A. Borradaile Bell, formerly of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has died in Plymouth.

Mr. David Edwards, the former Resident Magistrate of Nairobi, has been appointed Relieving President of the District Court in Palestine.

Major E. Hare, M.C., who has been selected to be Chief Constable of Cornwall, formerly served with the B.S.A. Police in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, Inspector-General of Police in Palestine, formerly Commissioner of Police in Kenya, is likely to be home on leave in July.

Messrs. B. F. Macdona and C. H. Bird have been appointed by the Governor of Uganda to be unofficial members of the Kampala Township Authority for 1935.

Miss Caton Thompson, who has done considerable exploration work in the Rhodesias, has been awarded the Rivers Medal by the Royal Anthropological Institute.

The Hon. A. de Wade, O.B.E., has been sworn in in Kenya as Acting Governor, and Mr. H. G. Pilling has assumed the duties of Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Rev. F. C. Syngé, a former chaplain of the South African Railway Mission, has been appointed Vice-Principal of the Queen's College, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Mr. J. H. C. Griffiths, Assistant Secretary in the Northern Rhodesian Service, has been appointed Deputy Treasurer. He served originally on the District Staff.

Captain E. Martin, Captain I. C. Dansie, Major H. Hannay and Mr. G. M. Martin have been elected to fill vacancies on the Nyanza District Council, Kenya.

Mr. W. M. Codrington, M.C., Chairman of Nyasaland Railways, has been elected a director of the Sun Insurance Office and of the Sun Life Assurance Society.

Dr. J. F. C. Haslam, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Chief Medical Officer in Barbados, has been appointed Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. O. Talbot Phibbs, District Officer in Northern Rhodesia, is engaged to Miss Nancy Jean Cullen of London, and the wedding will take place in Mainzburg in May.

Sir Hardman Lever has been appointed a director of Imperial Airways, Ltd., to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. Barrett-Lennard.

A luncheon was held in London last week to inaugurate the Empire Service Club, the Hon. Secretary of which is Captain Donald Simson. Mr. J. H. Thomas presided.

Mr. A. G. Griffin, of the Sudan Civil Service, and Miss F. M. Gardiner, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gardiner, of Kingswood, Bristol, were married in London last week.

Personalia (continued).

Official recognition has been accorded to Count Don Mario Caracciolo dei Duchi di Melitars Vice-Consul for Italy, and to Mr. G. N. Houry as Hon. Deputy Consul for Greece, both in Dar-es-Salaam.

The following have been appointed unofficial members of the Kenya Board of Agriculture for the current year: Mr. Conway Harvey, Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell, Colonel C. G. Griffiths, Colonel W. K. Tucker, Major E. G. Keyser, Captain Caswell Long, Captain C. T. Soames, Messrs. S. Carlin, R. S. Wolten, Alex. Armstrong, J. J. Toogood, H. E. A. Wolryche-Whitmore, Abdul Wahid, and one unofficial member of the Coast Advisory Committee.

The Governor of Nyasaland and Lady Kittermaster, accompanied by Mr. H. C. Foulger, Provincial Commissioner in Lilongwe, and Mr. L. A. Russell, Provincial Commissioner in Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, were among those present at the consecration of Monseigneur Oscar Julien of the White Fathers as the new Catholic Bishop of Nyasaland. The ceremony was performed by his veteran predecessor, Monseigneur Guillemé, assisted by Monseigneur Auneau of Limbe. The new Bishop is a Canadian.

His many friends in East Africa will sympathise with Captain Murray Smith, the Kenya white hunter, whose sister, Mrs. Hemphill, died last week as the result of trying to go to the rescue of her husband, Major Robert Hemphill, at Kellan Head, in Cornwall. Only just over a month ago Captain Smith's mother, Mrs. Augustus Smith, died at her home in Bitterne, while a year ago his brother-in-law, Captain Cruikshank, was killed in Tanganyika while photographing a herd of elephants near Moshi.

The official handing over of the Davison Home for Aged Men to the municipality of Ndola took place recently, the Mayor, Mr. F. S. Roberts, receiving the house from Mr. Rount on behalf of the donor, Mr. Arthur Davison. Mr. Davison, who originally came to the country with the Cleveland Bridge Company when they were building the Victoria Falls bridge, has made other gifts to Ndola, including five acres near the town for a school and playing fields for the coloured community, and a further six acres for a park to be known as the Margaret Davison Park, after his mother.

Among those with East African interests present at the luncheon of welcome to the South African Cricket Team by the Royal Empire Society on Monday were The Earl of Athlone, Mr. A. J. Bell, Mr. Ralph Bond, Sir George Boughey, Colonel and Mrs. Morgan Crofton, Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender, Captain G. P. Gibb, Mr. Robertson & Gibb, Sir William Gowers, Mr. G. B. Haslehurst, Mr. E. G. Hayter, Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Commissioner D. C. Lamb, Colonel E. H. W. Lascelles, Mr. Bertram Loyndes, Mr. A. H. Milbourne, Mr. S. M. Danigan O'Keefe, Colonel and Mrs. J. J. O'Sullivan, Mr. E. G. Parker, Mr. A. T. Pennman, Mr. Edward Salmon, Major H. Blake-Taylor, and Mr. D. Tomlinson.

Dean Wright on Kenya.*(Concluded from Page 733.)*

between the European miners and the Natives are perfectly harmonious; and I did not hear of a single case of injustice to the Native.

"Economic conditions in the Colony are undoubtedly on the up-grade, and we can congratulate ourselves on the way Kenya has emerged from the depression. We have had a very hard time, but the dawn is breaking, and there is every sign of better times. We were very fortunate last year to balance the Budget, a fact which will do much to build up confidence in the future. In 1933 there was a deficit of £317,046 on the railway; in 1934 it was all paid off and there was a balance over; and during the first two months of this year earnings were better than the corresponding months of 1934 by £58,960. Export tonnage failed to the coast for January and February this year showed an increase of 84%, while import tonnage is 15,228 tons, compared with 13,377 in 1934. Those who have business connexions with Kenya will agree that those figures are very significant, and that they do point to improvement.

"There are always people in Kenya anxious to 'crab' the country, but we have every right to encourage our magnificent settlers there. I should like to ask your men to be like your Chairman, Mr. Footson, and your women like your President, Lady Coryndon, and unite together in doing all you can to keep the Kenya fires burning." (Loud applause.)

Lady Coryndon, thanking Dean Wright for his address, said how encouraging it was to listen to him championing the settlers of Kenya; Colonel Knaggs said he had sometimes longed for the climate of the Colony; and Major Corbet Ward declared that Dean Wright had done fine work in East Africa, especially in caring for young men in ill-health.

Brigadier-General Wheatley.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"I regret to read in *East Africa* of the death of General Wheatley, a grand old die-hard of the old school. I cannot speak from personal experience of his career in the Army, but it is pretty common knowledge that through and out that long service, which included the Boer War and the Great War, he was particularly loved for the devotion he always showed to the men under him; that was the return he gave for the discipline he enforced. I think this tendency also influenced the whole of his attitude towards our problems in Kenya: discipline plus generous treatment for those under our rule.

"He was one of the early settlers in Nanyuki, arriving there in 1902 to take up a soldier-settler farm on the Uaso Nyiro, but it did not pay and so he gave it up. But far from abandoning the locality, he settled in Nanyuki and became a gardener instead of a farmer; and he certainly made a success of his beloved gardening, which gave him time for what had always been his main objective—public service. He created the local sports club, race course and polo ground, worked on the Township Committee, the Road Board, and for the hospital. In these ways he was a great example and inspiration to others.

FOX FARMING DAYS**WHY NOT AUGMENT YOUR INCOME IN A HEALTHY AND PLEASANT WAY?**

Retiring officials will find a highly lucrative profession, admirably suited to their lowest an outdoor life in BREEDING SILVER FOXES. Let a Robert Foxes keep at the ranch until they are prepared to take them over.

by **BREEDING SILVER FOXES**

For free tuition and advice from an experienced fox farmer, East Africans should write to:

CAPTAIN D. CALVERT-FISHER

SPHINX SILVER FOX RANCH

LAWRENCE ■■■ NW. BURES ■■■ SUFFOLK

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

A Kenya Classic.

Peace that Passes all Understanding.

"Speak to the Earth" (Methuen, 15s.) stands in a class by itself amongst recent East African books; it is a real acquisition to the permanent literature of Africa. Literature it undoubtedly is, and there is very little in it ever to render it out-of-date. But that it will appeal equally to everyone is less probable. Even to some devoted nature-lovers moments of irritation will come if they are not also artists, and often they are not. As Miss Vivienne de Watteville says, many animal lovers are engaged in killing—she quotes Isaac Walton as an example of her general thesis—and the life they lead often precludes an understanding of music, for instance, such as that with which the author of this book was blessed. There is no doubt, however, that her artistic feeling is spontaneous, and obviously compelling. It does not, therefore, jar on those who cannot share it, because it is never assumed or used for effect, but blends with the whole as does her deeply religious feeling towards all created things.

Put briefly, and inadequately, the book describes Miss de Watteville's return to East Africa after the tragic death of her father described in "Out in the Blue." But this time she returned not to kill—not even museum specimens—but to photograph, and even more, just to live among the fauna and flora and get friendly with them. In this she was remarkably successful, as is instanced by the romance of her three months' intercourse with four elephants and her two months' solitary sojourn on Mount Kenya. Simple truth is, I think, evidenced by the writing itself throughout this alluring book, but in the limited instances in which I can check it—having often watched elephants at play, and having once made friends with a klipspringer in his own haunts—I know that some bits are strictly true, for which reason I can the more confidently and gladly accept the whole. Here is an example of the absence of over-statement which carries conviction:—

"Their (the animals') friendship, to me so priceless that I treasured the smallest sign, was, of course, only relative, perhaps partly imagined even; but at the end of these first five weeks it seemed as if they were becoming used to me: the shy animals were no longer quite so shy, nor the dangerous ones so hostile."

So often have our expert cinematographers decried the big game hunter that it is good to have them put in their place, although very kindly, by an amateur worker who approaches to within 15 to 20 yards to get her pictures. She took a magnificently equipped party of world renown up to her special elephants. They were armed with 8 and 12 in. lenses and

"The difficulty seemed not so much to draw close enough as to get far enough away to include the whole elephant. Anything under 70 yards was useless. . . . My own cameras dwindled to the size of peas, and I felt too bashful to admit that they were only effective at a miserable 20 yards."

Reference must be made to a wonderful description (pp. 172-3) of a struggle, half play and half in earnest, between two bull elephants, ending with the very human condolence of the vanquished by the victor. It is a wonderful thing to have witnessed, and it is a privilege to be able to share such an experience. Also, though quotation is impossible here, the chapters on Mount Kenya must

be signalled out for special praise, as also the photographs, all of which are good, and worthily reproduced in gravure—a point on which many publishers have frequently been foolishly obtuse.

One final quotation, for its special interest to readers of *East Africa*. The incident occurred when Miss de Watteville was in the Masai Reserve, through which the inter-territorial boundary line is drawn; and the cattle on one side were dying daily from starvation in full view of an untouched grassy expanse which was the quarantine zone between the two territories.

"Why," asked the Masai, "if Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory both belong to Kinki Georgey, why should there be all these regulations about the frontier between them?"

Perhaps before long His Majesty's orders will see that this is once more all one land, as it was created. There is no justification for keeping ethnographical units severed when the whole lies within the British bloc. "KIBOKO."

General Gordon.

Mr. Bernard M. Allen has written, and Duckworths have published in their Great Lives Series (2s.), a volume entitled "Gordon," a timely life on the great martyr of the Sudan. Mr. Allen has already written the admirable book "Gordon and the Sudan," as well as "Gordon in China," and those who want a complete life of the General in small compass and at a modest price cannot do better than obtain a copy of this latest work.

"Any man who sends a Native Home to teach him to become a member of one of the learned professions is committing a serious crime against the Native."—The Hon. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in the Legislative Assembly.

**VISITORS TO EAST AFRICA ARE
CORDIALLY INVITED TO MAKE USE OF
THE PHOTOGRAPHIC AND CINEMATO-
GRAPHIC DEPARTMENTS OF MESSRS.**

A. H. WARDLE
CO. LTD.

**NAIROBI, MOMBASA, ELDORET,
KAMPALA & DAR ES SALAAM**

- When after Big Game you will want the best films—which Wardle's stock. Later you will want the best developing and printing—Wardle's will not disappoint you.
- And your first-aid outfit and medicine chest can be safely left to Wardle's to arrange. For they have wide experience of the special needs of the country.

**COPIES OF THE EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHS OF ELEPHANT
AND OTHER BIG GAME TAKEN BY COL. MARCUSWELL
MAXWELL AND MR. MARTIN JOHNSON ARE OBTAINABLE
IN EAST AFRICA EXCLUSIVELY FROM WARDLE'S.**

Abyssinia's Trade Offer.

Mine Development by Canadians.

DETAILS of an offer by the Emperor of Ethiopia to the Canadian Government to negotiate a trade agreement with that Dominion were cabled to the *Daily Mail* last week by their Montreal correspondent, who said:—

"Emperor Haile Silassie of Abyssinia, with a view to developing his country's natural resources, has invited two Canadian experts—Professor Mercer, of the University of Toronto, and Mr. James H. Mason, a Toronto metallurgical engineer—to negotiate a trade agreement with the Dominion Government.

"On receiving the invitation, Mr. Mason conferred with Mr. R. B. Hanson, K.C., Minister for Trade and Commerce, who told him that the Canadian Government was prepared to co-operate in furthering commercial intercourse with Abyssinia. Mr. Mason also saw Mr. E. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, to secure the help of French-Canadian technicians, explaining that French is widely spoken by the Ethiopians.

"The Emperor has expressed a wish that the Dominion Government should establish a Canada House at Addis Ababa, as a centre for Canadian activity. It is understood that no other country has been invited to establish a similar building.

"Mr. Mason told me to-day that Ethiopians had learned that Canada was not inclined to 'grab' territory. The Emperor has definitely asked Canadians to go to Ethiopia and use their skill in developing industrial enterprise and the mining fields. The rich province of Gojjam, which has been specially reserved for Canadians, is considered the richest gold area in the country.

"Engineering opportunities offered in addition to mining gold, coal, and other minerals, are the building of bridges, highways, powerworks, irrigation works, and commercial buildings and the erection of telephone and telegraph lines. It is stated that Canada could sell to Ethiopia manufactured goods and buy ivory, coffee, spices, tropical fruits, skins, wax, gums, plumes, and cotton.

"Professor Mercer, who is at present in Austria, and Mr. Mason will meet in London for a conference. Professor Mercer will then go on to Addis Ababa."

Mobilising Italian Troops.

Writing in the *Daily Telegraph* on the recent call to the colours of Italians in Sir Percival Phillips said:

"Troops were concentrated so hurriedly at Naples and Messina that sufficient accommodation could not be found for them, nor had all of them the proper kit. The civilian-turned soldier—was thrust into cotton clothing suited for the tropics, but hopelessly inadequate against a winter wind. Many were at first without overcoats, and pneumonia was the result.

"Hardships of this kind are cheerfully borne in war time, but the man in the street could see no apparent justification for them. His depression was reflected to some extent in the men themselves, and their relatives, although skillfully camouflaged by farewell scenes of enthusiasm, when they sailed away. Students went through Messina with bugles in the early morning, calling the population to the quay, and the transports were bombarded with cheers."

An official communication issued in Rome states that large bands of Ethiopian bands are attacking commercial caravans leaving Omagar, in Eritrea, for Gondar. The head of the tribesmen of Ermaccioco, operating between the rivers of Sangia and Soroca, has stated that no caravan will be allowed to pass without his permission. The Italian Government declares that the Ethiopian Government, though aware of the situation, has done nothing to prevent the incidents.

In a speech to the Ethiopian Parliament last week, the Emperor urged the population to preserve discipline and unity in the event of war. He added that everyone must be soldiers and wear military uniforms—even the women—and all must furnish money for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

From Rome it is reported that 7,500 unskilled Italian workmen have been engaged for employment in Italian East Africa. The men are mainly from Southern Italy, and 5,000 of them will leave Italy next month.

The Gotani Show.

Practical Instruction for the African.

A RECENT article entitled "The Gotani Show" in *The Round Table* commands attention by the artistry of its descriptive writing, because it tells a real tale of hope; and because it affords a demonstration of what can be done by a band of enthusiastic workers amongst conservative, tradition-bound Natives, apathetic from environment and physical causes.

Gotani, in the Coast Province of Kenya, 30 miles inland from Mombasa, staged a two-day show—not just an agricultural or a health show, but an African show. That was the idea of a District Commissioner who, not content to allow all his work to be taken up by tax collection, carried out the essence of his job.

"We were all there. Administrators, and doctors and vets., missionaries and agricultural officers, and the engineer; even the Press was represented, for there is a road from Mombasa now and a car can travel of a morning the miles that took Krapp's porters days or weeks, and thousands of Giriama.

"The road was the first exhibit, the windmill the second, the good road and good water where before there were neither, and the Giriama are thinking over both.

"Then there was a long grass shed, labelled for some queer reason HEALTH, with bottles and bottles of worms! Tapeworms, hookworms, flat worms—and round worms, and of each kind a Native dresser discoursed loudly and eloquently and intimately as only an African can talk of the things that matter.

All the instructional patter is admirably rendered, and the showmen were there at latrine and manure pits, model houses, shade-drying of hides, forestry and ploughing exhibits, furniture, home-made concrete slabs. It makes quite thrilling reading.

Here is the final picture of the show ground:—

"Outlined against the sunset stood two figures. One leaned on a spear shaft, and a sword rested on his thigh. The second figure, the tall, tireless doctor. One foot rested on the rail round his manure pit, and on the outstretched fingers of his hand he made his points, softly and slowly—almost relentlessly. The spear-clad figure listened.

"And as I passed I heard for the hundredth time that day: 'Yes, robbery, thieving. He is a thief who only takes and gives nothing in return. You feed your children, do you feed your fields? So the cattle rot while your women dig, and the crops die. Yes, milk for your village, manure in the fields. Yes, ash for fire in the village, but it's untold treasure in the fields. Aye, *mawi* and *mali* (dung and riches), they are one and the same thing.

"And the windmill's arms ticked over 'Mawi is mali, mali is mali' to the end of time.

"And a herd drove two tired oxen, the first that had ever worked in Giriama, through the dusk to the trough which the windmill fed."

"The Geographical Magazine."

"East Africans will welcome the appearance of *The Geographical Magazine*, which has been founded by Mr. Michael Husley, brother-in-law of Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, whose "White Man's Country," her biography of Lord Delamete, will be published in a few days. The first article in this issue of this new shining monthly is by Major R. E. Cheesman, H.M. Consul in North-Western Ethiopia from 1925 to 1934, who writes very interestingly on "Untamed Abyssinia." It is rather surprising to find him writing hamitic and semitic without initial capital letters, and at a time when Ethiopian news is much in the picture, it is useful to be reminded that a *ras* is equivalent to an English duke, and a *Zemmelach* to an earl.

Malaria Control.

A malaria control course for laymen, working in the tropics is to be held at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine from July 2 to July 5 under the direction of Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene. The course is free, and applications to attend should be sent to the Organising Secretary of the School at Keppel Street, W.C.1.

The Copper Belt.

Sir Auckland Geddes's Confidence.

A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY of the copper outlook was made by Sir Auckland Geddes at the annual meeting of the Rio Tinto Company last week. He said:—

"There are three schools of thought about the copper agreement. First, those who say it will have no effect; second, those who say it will produce a disastrous deficiency in the supply of copper and encourage the use of aluminium; to the fasting detriment of the copper industry; third, those who believe it will prevent the complete disorganisation of the industry and will result in an ordered supply of copper to consumers at prices fair alike to them and to the producers.

"I belong to the last school of thought, and am glad that there should be a pause in the rate of increase of production. Those who believe that we are aiming at a disastrous deficiency in the supply of copper and encourage the use of aluminium obviously do not think much of our intelligence. Actually the agreement expressly stated that it includes provisions for the ordered expansion of supply if demand increases.

"Stocks of copper in this country were bound to increase for two reasons: first, London has replaced New York as the centre of the world copper market; second, Germany, though consuming a large quantity of copper, is for financial reasons carrying smaller stocks.

"What matters is the state of world stocks. Long experience of the industry indicates that on a rising market a stock equal to three months' consumption is the minimum necessary for easy working. This year the apparent consumption of refined copper is at the rate of almost 1,500,000 tons per annum. The working stock behind that consumption should be at least 375,000 tons. The world stock of refined copper, including the working stock, is about 585,000 tons, so that the surplus stock is now only about 200,000 tons refined—and over one-half of the total refined stock is in America behind the tariff wall. Three years ago the refined stock was well above a year's consumption and the statistical position was bad. As the refineries, both fire and electrolytic, have dealt with over 90% of the blister production of the last 27 months, the blister position is also not bad.

"What was getting the position and depressing the price was the threat of increased production in Africa and South America, the excessive sale on the London market of American stocks, and the disinclination of copper consumption in America, which had a profound psychological effect on the owners of American stocks. There is now no threat of unregulated copper production from Africa or South America; American stocks are small enough not to frighten anyone, and American consumption is improving somewhat.

"To take one example from a copper-using industry in the United States in 1929, 125,000 tons of copper were built into motor-cars; in 1933, about 45,000 tons were used. According to figures I have seen, the average scrapping age for motor-cars in America is now 8½ years. Of the 2½ million motor-cars registered in the States, 124 million are over six years old. It looks as if a good deal of replacement is inevitable within the next 18 months, and the bulk of the copper used will be new. This does not affect us directly, but this view certainly discourages dumping of copper from the residual American stocks on the world market. In fact, they will not come out now in any great quantities under 6 cents a pound—over £40 a ton.

"I am therefore hopeful that the agreement will produce order in the copper market by about September, perhaps in August, if that there will be no shortage of supplies, that stocks outside America will shape themselves closely to demand, and that prices will rise to a remunerative level."

A statutory meeting of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., is to be held on Friday at 20, Cophall Avenue, E.C. In a circular issued to shareholders it is stated that a clause in an agreement with Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co. has been modified by a later agreement, whereby the partners of Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co. are appointed General Managers of the Rosterman Gold Mines at a remuneration of £2,000 per annum, and a sum equal to 2% of the net profits of the company in each year.

Mining Personalia.

Mr. K. Carr has been granted two non-precious mineral claims at Rubinga, Ankole, Uganda.

Mr. W. P. Alderson is visiting the concessions in which he is interested in No. 4 area in Kenya.

Mr. H. J. Owen, a director of Kakamega Hotels, Ltd., has obtained a licence to act as a Stock Jobber in Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley White, of the Masterpiece Mine, have returned to Shinyanga from a holiday tour in South Africa.

Mr. McKenzie has succeeded Mr. Peterson as mine superintendent on the Roan Mine, the latter having gone on leave.

Professor Freshville, a former Principal of the Royal School of Mines, is among the latest visitors to the Kenya goldfields.

We regret to hear of the death of Assistant Inspector H. E. Desreux of the Kenya Police in Yala from black-water fever.

Mr. A. W. Carlyle, the late manager of Loangwa Concessions, is to take up an appointment on the Rand after his holiday in Canada.

Mr. J. Anderson, who has been working as surveyor-assayer on the Fred Mine, has returned to the Roan Mine, and his place has been taken by Mr. H. Pierce.

Captain E. G. St. Clair Tisdall, M.C., Acting Commissioner of Mines in Kenya, has been appointed a temporary Nominated Official Member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. C. Gordon James, the well-known Northern Rhodesian settler and mining man, is on his way home by the "Edinburgh Castle." Besides his outstanding position in the mining world of the territory he has the distinction of being the first permanent cure of European, from sleeping sickness.

Rhokana Copper Quota.

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., announce that as a result of the agreement reached at the Copper Conference in New York, the quota falling on the Corporation under the restricted production is 4,800 long tons for May, and for June and thereafter 4,200 long tons per month.

New Kenya Mining Regulations.

New Kenya Mining (Amendment) Regulations have been issued as a supplement to the *Gazette* (price 50 cents) and came into force on April 15. These contain alterations in the law as to protection notices, development certificates, complaints as to pegging, and expired claims, and every one on the fields is earnestly recommended to study them in order to save themselves trouble.

Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Company.

In the latter part of last year it was announced that the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company had exercised its option on a property known as the Prince of Wales Gold Mine in Southern Rhodesia. This property was taken over in February, and a new company has been formed to work the property. Its title is the Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Company, and it has a nominal capital of £300,000 in £1 shares. Mr. F. A. Macquisten, K.C., M.P., Chairman of the Globe & Phoenix Gold Mining Company, is Chairman of the new company.

Territorial Outputs.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during February were as follows: Gold, 6,703 oz.; diamonds, 107 carats; tin, 6 long tons; mica, 1,683 lb.; and salt, 108 long tons. The gold was produced from the following districts: Musoma (reef), 1,405 oz.; Mkiama Mbeya, 4,494 oz. Musoma (alluvial), 35 oz. The total gold export up to the end of February was 12,859 oz., as against 8,705 oz. for the first two months of 1934, or an increase of 46.7%.

The mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during March was as follows: Gold, 93 oz.; copper, 13,228 tons; zinc, 1,785 tons; vanadium, 26,325 lb.; and cobalt, 23 lb.

An appeal is being made in Kenya from the decision of the Warden of Mines, Kakamega, in Mining Dispute No. 1 of 1935 between the Cara Syndicate and Kenya Refs., Ltd. Mr. R. F. Palethorpe, Resident Magistrate, has been appointed to hear the appeal.

Company Progress Reports. Kwimba Gold Areas Ltd.

Kenya Uganda Minerals Exploration Ltd. reports gold won in the week ended March 23 at 10,395 oz.

Lake Victoria Goldfields Ltd. have applied for an E.P.L. over 1,35 sq. miles to the south of Kakamega township.

Rhomines Ltd.—March output for Flawing Bowl Mine. Crushed, 1,425 tons; yield, 166 oz. gold from mill, and 98 oz. from cyanide.

Luitri Gold Areas Ltd.—Danrobin. Borehole No. 7, situated 115 ft. along strike from boreholes Nos. 5 and 6 sunk to 200 ft. From 80 ft. 2 in. to 104 ft. 10 in. ore was intersected; estimated value 6.67 dwts. gold per ton, for calculated true width of 15 ft.

Nyanza Goldfields.—In the Tunstalls area, No. 2 adit is being driven in a northerly direction to connect up to No. 2 shaft. Progress is slow owing to the very hard nature of the country; a number of leaders have been exposed, but these will not be driven along until after contact has been made with No. 2 shaft. Pumping gear has been installed in No. 2 shaft to facilitate operations and the extraction of reef, which is of good value. The company has obtained a large milling contract, which it is anticipated will keep the mill running profitably for some months.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold.—The March progress report states: Maji Moto.—No. 1 shaft, 65 ft. level reopened for 103 ft.; ore body average 96 in. wide, assaying 57 dwts. a ton; No. 6 shaft, 140 ft. level, north-east drive extended 52 ft. assaying 30 dwts. a ton over 24 in.; ore left on wall. Mara.—Drive at 150 ft. level on No. 1 reef extended 66 ft.; reef average 22 in. wide assaying 47 dwts. a ton, total 17 in. Maji Moto.—No. 6 shaft, 140 ft. level. The north-east drive was extended 41 ft., making a total distance from the shaft of 100 ft. At 67 ft. the drive passed through the porphyry dyke and again entered the ore body, which the drive continues to follow. Re-timbering of No. 5 shaft to the 65 ft. level is completed. Work on the reopening of No. 1 shaft has continued and 9,000 cubic ft. of material was removed. Cribbing has been built up from the 40 ft. level to surface. A part of the drive on the 65 ft. level has been cleaned out and sampled for 103 ft. For this distance the ore body averages 54 dwts. a ton over 96 in. No. 1 reef, 150 ft. level, has now reached 170 ft., and timbered to 150 ft. station, ore chute has been advanced 5 ft. Driving continues on the 150 ft. level from Nos. 1 east, 2 east, 2 west, and 2 west winzes, average values being: From No. 2 East winze, 17.4 dwts. from 12 in. average width; No. 1 East winze, 11.1 dwts. from 15 in.; No. 1 West winze, 30.5 dwts. from 18 in.; and No. 2 West winze, 20.4 dwts. from 19 in.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields.—On the Blue Rav reef in the Lolgoria district, 1950 ft. of continuous gold-bearing reef have been exposed. A deep prospecting shaft was sunk at the eastern end, and cut the reef at 50 ft.; the reef was driven on for 234 ft., giving an average of 14.5 dwts. over 30 in. Six new winzes have been started, and six diamond drill holes will hole through the extension of the winzes 28 ft. On the Makor property a new winze has been started from the 65 ft. level averaging 35 dwts. over 30 in. for 200 ft. sunk. In the Concession area, Willburn section, No. 9 shaft has traversed the vein, giving a vertical exposure of 25 ft. before the shaft entered the footwall. This exposure averaged 30 dwts. over 30 in. No. 12 shaft intersected the reef at 35 ft., assaying 27 dwts. over 12 in. On the Lloyds section Shaft No. 6, which has been driven east established 24 60 ft. on which 20 ft. has been driven east on reef, averaging 8 dwts. over 30 in. No. 1 winze north has been sunk 15 ft., averaging 11 dwts. over 30 in. No. 1 winze south, 200 ft. distant, has been sunk 18 ft., averaging 22 dwts. over 30 in. In the west drive the reef in the face gave an assay value of 57.2 dwts. over 9 in. In the Curwen section No. 2 winze west has been sunk 20 ft., averaging 8 dwts. over 30 in., while in the Riverside section the south dip reef from the shallow adit has been advanced 30 ft. and is averaging 8 dwts. over 30 in. New discoveries are reported by the company's prospectors at the contact of the north-eastern granite near Riana. In view of the very heavy programme on hand at present, work on these discoveries will not yet be started.

New Tanganyika Company Formed.

KWIMBA GOLD AREAS (TANGANYIKA) LTD., has been registered in Tanganyika with a capital of £20,000, the public being invited to subscribe for 24,000 shares of 5s. each. The prospectus states that 20,064 shares are ear-marked for issue to the vendors, and the balance of 3,936 shares over and above the present issue will be reserved for the acquisition of approved properties and the further capital requirements of the company.

The prospectus states that the company has entered into agreements to purchase:—

- (1) In the Kwimba area a special E.P.L. over approximately 100 sq. miles, the geological formation of which is similar to that of the Sanza Concessions area. Gold in fact has been found in this area on six different hills in widely separated areas, some of which panned up to 20 dwts. One contact deposit has been traced for 420 ft. of strike with a width at present determined as averaging 25 in. and with fire assay values up to 12.4 dwts. of fine gold per ton.
- (2) In the Smith Sound area of the Mwapza district an E.P.L. over approximately 2 sq. miles, which it is proposed systematically to prospect, and the ground of which is of the same formation as that in the Kwimba Concession.
- (3) The nine-tenths interest of the North Tanganyika Syndicate in all the rights and liabilities which may accrue in respect of a special E.P.L. over about 300 sq. miles applied for by the North Tanganyika Syndicate.
- (4) The one-tenth interest of Oliver Morgan in rights which may accrue in respect of the special E.P.L. mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

And (5) all rights and liabilities of the North Tanganyika Syndicate in and to an option to acquire a half share in an E.P.L. number 370 over about 3 sq. miles near Kisha village in the Mwanza district.

The vendors in respect of item No. 1 are the East African Engineering and Trading Co., Ltd., and Percy Bryson Williams; in respect of item No. 4 Oliver Morgan; and in respect of items Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 the North Tanganyika Syndicate who are accepting the entire purchase consideration in the form of shares. The consideration for item No. 1 is Shs. 40,000, to be satisfied by the issue of 8,000 fully paid shares of the company; for item No. 4 is Shs. 73,220 to be satisfied by the issue of 664 fully paid-up shares; and for items Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 is Shs. 50,000, to be satisfied by the issue of 11,668 fully paid-up shares.

The directors of the company are Major Sir William C. Lead, M.C., M.L.C., Dr. John Owen Shircore, C.A.C., M.L.C.; the Hon. Mr. Andrew B. Masise, M.L.C.; Mr. J. S. Davis; and Major R. Naylor Clark. The registered office of the company is at Masdo Buildings, Dar es Salaam.

East Africa learns that Rosterman Gold Mines headed the list of gold producers in Kenya during March with 586 oz. The next highest was the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate with 228 oz., the third being Mr. H. W. Yates with 84 oz.

KENYA
 power and lighting
 co. ltd.

Close power is available in many parts. Before deciding on a factory site consult us. We offer special tariffs to large consumers.

SYSTEMS: 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles A.C. and D.C. units.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Belgian Congo Tin.

During 1935 the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi combined are entered under the restriction scheme to produce, and it is stated that they will produce, 8,572 tons of cassiterite, which is equivalent to 6,000 tons of tin.

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.

This year's Kenya Coffee Conference is to be held in Nairobi on July 26.

Ndola is considering the building of a swimming bath at a cost of £3,200.

An agricultural exhibition is suggested in Iringa for September, this year.

The Judicial Department of Kenya has now moved into the new Law Court buildings in Nairobi.

Earnings of the Tanganyika Railways during February totalled £35,295, as against £31,483 for February, 1934.

Aeroplanes have been sent to Natal with the object of attacking the huge swarms of locusts which have settled there from Portuguese East Africa.

The gross collection of customs and excise during 1933 in Southern Rhodesia amounted to £681,658, which, except for 1929, is the highest total recorded in the Colony.

The Kenya Wheat Advisory Board is seeking outlets for superfluous flour in British, French and Italian Somaliland, Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo, and Zanzibar.

The numbers are announced of 499 7/8 Registered Debentures of Beira Works, Ltd., amounting to £49,000, drawn for redemption at par, plus accrued interest, on June 6 next.

There has been a marked falling off in the purchases of Rhodesian Loan certificates which, it is considered, may be partly due to a revival of speculation and of development.

Tenders are invited for the insurance of the Sultan of Zanzibar's ships the "Al Said" and the "Khalifa" against total loss only for the period from May 31 to December 31.

The Native Affairs Committee of the Nairobi Municipal Council has agreed to build a school and a workshop for Native children on a site at Pumwani at a cost respectively of £2,100 and £500.

Exports from Tanganyika during the first two months of this year amounted to £507,953, compared with £460,793 for the corresponding period of last year. Imports amounted to £412,116, compared with £313,904.

The Rhodesia Railways group gives the following returns for February, 1935: Rhodesia Railways, £179,770 (£140,457); Mashonaland Railway, £105,211 (£82,002); Beira-Umtali Railway, £59,631 (£47,001).

A considerable increase in export traffic railed to Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first two months of this year is reported. Whereas last year only 37,381 tons were despatched during that period, this year the figure is 68,704 tons, or an increase of 83%. Import traffic also shows an increase from 13,333 tons to 15,228 tons.

Late News Items.

John Blunt, the recently established Nairobi weekly, has suspended publication.

A Bill to provide for old age pensions is to be introduced in the next session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

The Nyasaland Government has been asked to define domicile in the Protectorate and to state by what means it can be acquired.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during January totalled 110 persons, of whom 22 were British, and 18 German nationality.

The anniversary meetings of the Rhodesian Societies' Mission to Central Africa are to be held on Tuesday, June 4. Bishop Shaw will preside.

Thirteen Rhodesian schoolboys have arrived in England for a tour of Great Britain under the auspices of the School Touring Association.

The Rhodesia Railways have undertaken to consider in the near future means of making safe for the public the crossings within the Salisbury Municipality.

The new London home of the Southern Rhodesian Government is to be named Rhodesia House. For many years the headquarters of the British South Africa Company has borne a similar title, and it is through the courtesy of the directors of that company that the name is to be transferred to the new Government house, which is situated in the Strand. Alterations to the building will be made, including the removal of 18 large statues by Epstein, which are thought not to be in keeping with the altered building, and which it is felt would be better housed in some museum or mansion.

Kassala Cotton's Record Yield.

The Kassala Cotton Company announces that from an area of 10,143 feddans, 99,583 kantars of cotton had been picked up to April 15, this being the highest yield yet recorded in the company's area. Practically the whole of the cotton seed of the 1935 crop which is so far available has been sold at better prices than those of last year.

Sudan Plantations Good Crop

Sudan Plantations Syndicate announces that the Gezira is producing an excellent crop, and that up to April 15 644,000 kantars had been picked. A final yield of over 100 kantars per feddan is therefore assured. On the old land at Baybiya the Gezira, which has been under cultivation for 27 years, the yield is above the average for the whole Gezira, being now about 45 kantars per feddan. The new strain of Sakellandis cotton has so far given the high yield of over 513 kantars per feddan. Cotton prices continue to be satisfactory; all last season's Gezira cotton and cotton seed and all the Gezira cotton seed so far available from this year's crop have been sold at satisfactory prices. The directors consider that the question of a dividend should be deferred until the annual meeting, when the result of the year's operations and accounts will be available.

Magadi Soda Company.

Accounts for 1934 of the Magadi Soda Company show a loss of £3,088 against £1,434 for 1933 after charging obsolescence and Debenture interest, and after transferring £5,521 from the provision for contingencies, which has been applied to the writing down of certain stocks in East Africa. No dividend on Ordinary shares is to be paid. Preference dividends are in arrear as from January 1, 1930. Liquid resources of the company have improved, and on December 31, 1934, the investments stood at £70,614. Provision has been made during the year for obsolescence on buildings and plant amounting to £16,570, and the total reserve on this account on December 31, 1934, was £80,366. Debenture interest amounting to £17,028 for the year has been paid.

East African Market Reports. Banks Review Trade Position

Barley.—Quiet, Californian export quoted at 33s. to 33s. 6d.

Castor Seed.—Rather dearer at £11 10s. per ton (1934 and 1935 £9 8s.)

Cloves.—Quiet, Zanzibar spot quoted at 57d. to 6d. and April-May at 54d. per lb. (1934 51d.; 1933 51d.)

Zanzibar produced 660,051 frasilas of cloves during 1934, compared with 680,400 frasilas in 1933 and 518,573 frasilas in 1932.

Copper.—Rather easier at £31 3s. per ton for standard for cash. (1934 £32 17s. 6d.; 1933 £30 15s.)

Copra.—Fair sun-dried is steady at £12 7s. 6d. (1934 £8 7s. 6d.; 1933 £10 15s.)

Cotton.—Limited business, from 54d. to 7d. net per lb. according to quality. (1934 and 1933 6d.)

The Uganda cotton crop is now estimated unofficially as being unlikely to exceed 200,000 bales.

Cotton Seed.—Dull at £4 10s. per ton. (1934 £3; 1933 £4 5s.)

Coffee.—Our Coffee market reports will appear as usual in our next issue.

Coffee production in the Belgian Congo has increased from 1,537,326 lb. in 1930 to 4,200,000 lb. in 1933.

Gold.—Lower at 144s. 54d. per oz. (1934 135s. 8d.; 1933 123s. 9d.)

Groundnuts.—Mozambique are steady at £14 12s. 6d. per ton. (1934 £8 5s.; 1933 £10 15s.)

Gum arabic.—1,841 tons were exported from the Sudan during February, bringing the total for the year up to 3,407 tons.

Maize.—No. 2 white flat East African has sold at 18s. 6d. per 480 lb.

Simsim.—White and/or yellow is quoted at £15, and mixed at £13, 10s.

Sisal.—East African quiet with No. 1 April-June quoted £15 5s. sellers; June-Aug. £15 7s. 6d.; No. 2 April-June, May-July at 14, 40s. sellers; No. 3 April-June, £13 30s. (1934 No. 1 £17 5s.; 1933 £16.)

Exports.—Total value of Tanganyika during March totalled 6,464 tons, Belgium taking 1,038 tons, the United Kingdom 1,473 tons, and Germany 1,514 tons.

Kenya produced 3,454 tons of sisal during January, of which 2,300 tons came to Great Britain.

Tin.—Easier at £223 per ton. (1934 £238 10s.; 1933 £171.)

Tea. Exports from Nyasaland in February amounted to 926,235 lb., with a local value of £38,503.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

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

Kenya (Week ended April 17).—Eldoret, 1.61 inches; Eldama Ravine, 2.83; Eldoret, 2.01; Fort Hall, 2.59; Kabeta, 2.51; Kaimosi, 4.21; Kericho, 4.67; Kisumu, 3.28; Kitale, 1.31; Kilifi, 0.30; Kirkipran River, 2.72; Lumbwa, 2.72; Machakos, 1.31; Koru, 2.80; Limuru, 2.72; Makuyu, 3.58; Malindi, 0.03; 0.71; Makindu, 1.70; Makuu, 3.58; Malindi, 0.03; Maragua, 3.23; Meru, 1.45; Moiben, 1.45; Miwani, 2.04; Mombasa, 0.10; Nairobi, 0.65; Nanyasha, 2.95; Nakuru, 0.30; Nandi Escarpment, 2.06; Nanyuki, 3.88; Narok, 0.00; 0.94; Ngong, 2.94; Njoro, 1.71; Nyero, 2.00; Rumuruti, 0.30; Ruiru, 3.10; Simba, 0.35; Songhor, 3.71; Tlilla, 2.98; and Tsaio, 1.05 inches.

Uganda (Week ended April 14).—Butiaba, 0.64 inch; Entebbe, 3.22; Fort Portal, 2.88; Hoop, 2.27; Jinja, 2.88; Kabale, 1.26; Kololo, 0.60; Lira, 2.71; Masaka, 4.13; Mbale, 2.53; Mbaramba, 1.00; Mukende, 2.64; Namaganzi, 1.40; Soroti, 2.30; Koro, 2.25 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended April 15).—Amani, 0.37 inch; Anasay, 5.25; Bagamoyo, 0.13; Biharamulo, 2.00; Bukoba, 2.15; Dar es Salaam, 0.00; Dodoma, 0.20; Iringa, 1.78; Kigoma, 1.24; Kilosa, 0.52; Kilwa, 0.05; Kindi, 0.15; Lushoto, 0.43; Mchenge, 1.42; Mbeya, 0.44; Morogoro, 0.41; Moshi, 0.15; Mpwapa, 0.34; Mwanza, 1.50; Niompé, 0.26; Old Shinyanga, 3.22; Songea, 0.33; Tabora, 2.20; Tanga, 0.85; Tukuyu, 3.85; and Uteete, 0.83 inch.

Tanganyika Locust Report.

The latest locust report from Tanganyika states:—In general the situation has not developed adversely to the cultivator. Advances from countries to the south of Tanganyika indicate heavy mortality of hoppers in some areas, but there is every indication of extensive escape swarms, which also there is every likelihood of swarms in areas in the Territory which are not under surveillance. It would be right, therefore, if Natives were again strongly urged to take every favourable opportunity to increase cassava plantings.

The Standard Bank of South Africa include the following items concerning East Africa in their current monthly review:—

Kenya.—The tone of the Mombasa bazaar continues to be healthy, and with the advance of the cotton season an increase in the turnover of goods for disposal in Uganda has been evidenced. Stocks held locally are said to be heavy but not excessive. Except from Kiambu and Nakuru, no activity of note has been reported in any country bazaars.

Uganda.—Business in bazaars is reported to be more quiet, due partly to the slow sales of seed cotton by Natives and to the collection of Native taxes. With the advance of the season, however, it is anticipated that business may become more brisk.

Tanganyika Territory.—Business in the bazaars continues to be fairly quiet. Sisal output has recently fallen off considerably, due in the Tanga area to shortage of water resultant on the recent drought. Heavy showers have fallen lately in the district, and the position is improving.

Northern Rhodesia.—General business, though seasonally quiet, is steady. It is now considered that the locust damage to the maize crop was overstated, and that the yield should not be more than 20% below normal.

Good Kenya Coffee Prospects for 1935.

The monthly trade review of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) contains the following cabled items of East African interest:—

Kenya.—Most districts are suffering from dry conditions. Coffee prices on the London market have recently shown a downward tendency, but prospects for the 1935-36 crop are good, provided the long rains, which are now late, eventually materialised. A surplus of 20,000 ba of wheat will be available for export.

Uganda.—The weather has been mainly wet. Cotton position is somewhat obscure, and the official crop estimate has been reduced to 220,000 bales. The bazaar trade shows some improvement.

Tanganyika.—There have been plentiful rains generally, and the crop outlook continues to be satisfactory. There are prospects of a good cotton season in the lake districts, and a moderate cotton crop is expected in the Central Line areas. It is reported from Dar es Salaam that the tone of the bazaar is brighter, but in other centres trade is dull.

Northern Rhodesia.—Business conditions in the copper-belt have remained steady, although there has been less activity than in recent months; conditions in other centres have remained quiet. In certain areas the maize crop will be reduced owing to lack of rain. The quality of the Fort Jameson tobacco crop is reported generally to be good.

Nyasaland.—Trade generally has been quiet. Rainfall has been abnormal with unusually low temperatures. Reports state that the tobacco crop in the Southern Province is fair, and that the yield in the Northern Province has been adversely affected by the dry spell during February. The cotton crop is likely to fall short of previous estimates and the last crop is below expectations.

New Kenton College.

When the Governor of Kenya formally opened the new Kenton College on the ridge at Kileleshwa, near Nairobi, the Headmaster, Mr. Cramb, made a speech in the course of which he said:—

"It is a wonderful site. It reminds me of a stage set high in the middle of a vast amphitheatre, rimmed by some of the most famous names in the geography of Africa. In front rises the mighty bulk of Kenya itself, further round to the right the saw-toothed edges of the Ngongos; and still further away, late evening the majestic snow-capped summit of Kilimanjaro. To the right lie the Mau Hills, and then comes Old Donyo Sabuk."

Sir Joseph Byrne paid high tribute to the value to the Colony both of Kenton College and of Pembroke House, Gilgil.

The Zambezi is reported to be rising very rapidly as the floods are now coming down from the Barotse plains. Heavy rains are reported from many parts of Northern Rhodesia, including 3.60 inches in one night in Ndola.

Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Explorateur Grandidier," which arrived in Marseilles on April 22, brought the following passengers from—

Dar es Salaam.

Mr. R. P. O. Bedard
Mr. R. F. Braun-Wendelen
Mr. M. van Damme
Mr. Delvaux
Mr. Galley
Mr. L. Goodwin
Miss E. M. Goodwin
Mr. A. Grimble
Mr. C. H. Hamilton
Mrs. Janke
Mr. & Mrs. de Leblanc
Mr. & Mrs. Longstaff
Mr. R. O. van der Meyren
Mr. Muller
Mr. van Pöecke
Mr. Pigiere
Mgr. Reelens
Mr. and Mrs. Reelens
Mrs. de Reeve
Mr. and Mrs. Seubry
Mr. & Mrs. Stereck
Mr. E. T. Strick

Zanzibar.

Mr. & Mrs. Delaittre
Miss E. Merin
Miss M. Met

Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. Matthews
Miss A. Beal
Mr. C. R. L. Beatty
Mr. Behte
Mr. Calver
Mr. J. T. Clarke
Mr. E. J. Coleman
Mr. G. Colville
Mr. van Dierin
Sister Eva
Mr. J. R. Gregory
Sister Irene
Mr. P. Leurent
Miss Lejourney
Mrs. F. Lewisohn
Mr. F. J. Marden
Mr. Montecchie
Mr. J. Pattyn
Miss R. Pavey
Comte de Perigny
Comtesse de Perigny
Vicomte de la Rocheffoucauld
Mr. R. P. Rudier
Mrs. E. J. Seott
Mr. G. L. Tathay

BRITISH-INDIA.

"Malda" arr. Mombasa, May 3.
"Matiana" arr. London homewds., May 3.
"Mantola" left Beira homewds., May 1.
"Tairea" leaves Mozambique for Bombay, May 3.
"Takiwa" left Bombay for Durban, May 1.
"Kenya" arr. Bombay from Durban, May 4.
"Karanja" leaves Beira for Durban, May 4.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.
"City of Hereford" arr. Liverpool homewds., April 26.
"Huntsman" psd. Perim homewds., April 24.
"City of Christiania" leaves Mombasa homewds., May 7.
"Logician" arr. Mombasa outwds., April 20.
"City of Batavia" psd. Gibraltar outwds., April 25.
"Clan Macbeth" leaves Glasgow, May 4.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Jagersfontein" arr. Durban for E. Africa, April 22.
"Randfontein" left Dar es Salaam outwds., April 23.
"Meliskerk" leaves Hamburg for E. Africa, May 8.
"Giekerk" left Genoa homewds., April 23.

INDIA-AFRICA.

"Isipingo" arr. Durban from Lourenco Marques, April 28.
"Aymeric" left Colombo for Durban, April 23.
"Inchanga" arr. Calcutta from Rangoon, April 24.
"Incomati" left Mombasa for Colombo, April 27.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Angers" left Diego Suarez homewds., April 26.
"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Marseilles outwds., April 25.
"Chantilly" arr. Djibouti outwds., April 22.
"General Metzinger" left Djibouti homewds., April 26.

TIRRENIA.

"Giuseppe Mazzini" arr. Mombasa outwds., April 25.
"Tripolitania" left Aden for Djibouti, April 25.
"Eritrea" left Massowa for Pt. Sudan, April 24.
"Cagliari" left Suëz for Pt. Sudan, April 25.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Durham Castle" left Dar es Salaam homewds., April 28.
"Grantully Castle" left London for Beira, April 26.
"Llandaff Castle" arr. Southampton homewds., April 29.
"Llandoverly Castle" left Genoa outwds., April 27.
"Llangibby Castle" arr. Natal outwds., April 28.
"Llanstephan Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, April 28.

East African Mails.

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

May 2 per s.s. "Mantua."

(Except to Dar es Salaam.)

May 8 per s.s. "Azay le Rideau."

May 9 per s.s. "Narunda."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on May 10 and May 18.

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.

Passengers for East Africa.

The s.s. "Usaramo," which left Southampton on April 26, carries the following passengers for—

Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. Butterfield
Miss Giblet
Miss Griffin
Miss E. J. S. Hansen
Mr. & Mrs. F. Harris
Miss N. Lindström
Miss E. J. Longfield
Lady Lovell
Miss Richards

Tanga.

Sister Hilary
Sister Joyce
Sister Madeline
Sister Mary
Mr. F. Reder

Beira.

Mr. J. W. Neave

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the East African air mail which left Croyd on April 28 included Mrs. Fontaine for Juba, and Lord Chesham for Dodoma, while the machine which left yesterday carried Baron and Baroness Menten from Paris to Entebbe.

Inward passengers who reached Croyd on April 25 included Mr. Grenfell and Mr. G. Ireland from Kismu; Mr. Carter and Mr. Tomblings, from Fatache; and Mr. H. D. Ward and Mr. R. B. Nixon, from Khartoum. The machine which arrived on April 26 brought the Hon. G. Martin Higgins and Mrs. Turner, from Salisbury; Mrs. A. Cartwright, from Nairobi; Mr. C. J. Symons and Mr. J. H. Symons, from Kismu; Sir Harry Smith and Mr. F. H. Edmundson, from Juba; and Mr. Williams, Mr. F. Stokes, and Mrs. Nalder, from Khartoum.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Directors of the Clan Line Steamship Company, which maintain a service of cargo vessels to East Africa, announce the payment of a dividend of 6% on Ordinary shares for 1934, against 5% for 1933.

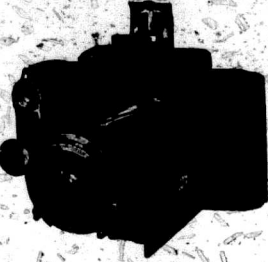
Considerably increased profits for 1934 are announced by Newton, Chambers & Co., whose disinfectant preparations are well known in East Africa. Profits increased from £43,280 in 1933 to £57,754 for 1934. The total dividend is to be increased from 7½ to 12%.

Messrs. Wm. Gwymer & Son, Ltd., the well-known cyder manufacturers of Antwerp-on-Sea, Norfolk, have issued a small propaganda card to coincide with the Royal Jubilee. Included in the letterpress are some useful recipes in which cyder can be used. Copies may be obtained from the offices of the company.

ELGIN COURT HOTEL

EAST CROYDON, SURREY (17 minutes London).

- A delightful Hotel, noted for excellent Cuisine and Service.
- Large, perfectly appointed rooms. H.M. and c. basins. Billiards, Bridge, No. 1st Class Links. Charming Garden. Garages. Personal supervision and every attention.
- From 21 gns. single, 41 gns. double. East African visitors welcomed.
- Phone: Addiscombe 1000.



CAMERA SPECIALISTS
OFFERING THE FINEST SERVICE
TO OVERSEAS CUSTOMERS.

Whether you are an amateur or professional photographer, you will be safe in dealing with "City Sale". Testimonials come from all parts of the world, praising the fine service we offer. We stock every make of camera, including Kodak, Zeiss Ikon, Ernstin, Thornton-Pickard, Rollei-flex, Leica, etc.

ALL THE BEST CAMERAS MAY BE HAD FROM US AT VERY BIG DISCOUNTS

These are brought to us in part exchange for other apparatus, and, although slightly used, we resell them at pounds reduction. All are fully guaranteed. Get in touch with us now, and ask for free catalogue.

(1928) LTD

CITY SALE & EXCHANGE
59 & 60, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.2, ENG

A FREE SERVICE TO SAVE OUR READERS *time, trouble, and money.*

"East Africa" will gladly have catalogues and other information sent to you concerning any of the following. Tick the items that especially interest you.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Aggricultural Impts. | Hotels | Garages |
| Animal Dips | Household crockery | Screens, metal |
| Baling hoops | Household outlay | Shirts |
| Baling presses | Household linen | Sisal |
| Boatloads | Insecticides | Sporting Goods |
| Bicycles | Kit & Equipment | Spraying machinery |
| Boots and Shoes | Lamps | Stoolworts |
| Boring Plant | Lt. rly. equipment | Sunproof fabrics |
| Brilliantines | Medicines & Drugs | Tank |
| Building requisites | Metal (Expanded) | Tarpastins |
| Cameras | Min. water mohry. | Taxidermy |
| Camp equipment | Mining machinery | Tea lead & Chests |
| Canvas Shoes | Mosquito netting | Tennis machinery |
| Chisels & tools | Motors & Motors | Tennis equipment |
| Clothes machinery | Motor cycles | Tires |
| Concrete block-making plant | Oil engines | Tools |
| Concrete mixers | Pumps | Tourist agents |
| Crockery, stone, etc. | Pins, foundry | Toys |
| Crates | Perforated metal | Tractors |
| Diapnochans | Plantation Impts. | Trailers |
| Excavating mohry. | Provisions | Tree-felling appys |
| Fencing materials | Pumps | Tropical outfits |
| Fertilisers | Pyxias | Typewriters |
| Fishing tackle | Rainproof | Underwear |
| Galvan. Iron Sheets | Rifles | Vinegar |
| Golf Clubs | Ropeways | Washing machinery |
| Gumphones | Road-making mohry | Wireless apparatus |
| Guns | Sheet outlayers | Woods preservatives |
| | Sky, razors & blades | |

We are also always willing to put readers in touch with merchants, produce brokers, land and estate agents, motor hire services, news agents, booksellers, travel agencies, etc.
Just post this form to "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

Name
(in capitals)
Full Postal Address

ESANOFELE

THE SURE
CURE FOR
MALARIA



Through-out the Tropics Esanofele has proved itself during the past ten years to be the best remedy for malaria. It is both a prophylactic and a cure. East African doctors recommend and prescribe Esanofele, which is obtainable from any chemist.

Sole Distributors for East Africa:

A. H. WARDLE & CO. LTD.
NAIROBI MOMBASA AND ELDORET.



WHITER TEETH

Kolyynos Gives Results You Can See

The problem of Whiteness without Abrasion is solved by Kolyynos Dental Cream, the most effective, germicidal and cleansing Tooth Paste.

Kolyynos is a scientific product which performs to perfection every service in the toilet of the mouth. It is absolutely free from any abrasives or harmful bleaching action, and can be used twice or thrice daily for a life-time without eroding or injuring the delicate structure of the teeth.

Best results are obtained from Kolyynos Dental Cream when used on a DRY toothbrush.

Kolyynos removes disfiguring deposits and maintains the natural whiteness and lustre of the teeth without abrasion.

Kolyynos is distinctly economical in use - half-an-inch only being quite sufficient to effect a thorough cleansing of the teeth and mouth.

Get a tube of Kolyynos from your Chemist or Store to-day

MADE IN ENGLAND
KOLYNYOS, CHENIES ST.
LONDON, W.C. ENGLAND.

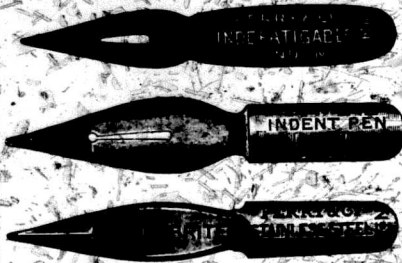
KOLYNS lasts TWICE the usual time, because you use HALF as much

KOLYNYOS DENTAL CREAM

The Antiseptic, Germicidal and Cleansing TOOTH PASTE

PERRY PENS

World-Renowned
for Durability
and Smooth
Writing



There is a Perry Pen for every person and every purpose

PERRY & CO. LTD.
LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM

THE LARGEST PEN FACTORY IN THE WORLD

For Prices and Terms apply to:

PERRYAN WORKS, LANCASTER ST., BIRMINGHAM

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
AND WEST AFRICA
MADDERA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION
ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS.
REGULAR SERVICE TO
EAST AFRICA

Via TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, PALMA (MAJORCA),
MARSEILLES, GENOA AND

Venice

From London
"Lindaff Castle" May 16
"Langley Castle" June 13
"Llandoverly Castle" July 11

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

Ask for particulars of
SUMMER HOLIDAY TOURS
AT GREATLY REDUCED RETURN FARES

Direct Cargo Service between New York and
South and East Africa.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.
West End Agency: 125, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool,
Manchester and Glasgow; and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East
London, Natal, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mozambique, Johannesburg.

SISAL & SUGAR
TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS
OF ALL TYPES



BALL BEARING
WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON

LIMITED
RALETRUX LEEDS MEADOW LANE
HOOSE

Branches and Agents Throughout the World
WORKS AT LEEDS, DUREN AND CALCUTTA
London Office: 25, Tottenham St., Westminster, S.W. 1

The Ramifications and Organisation of

MITCHELL COTTS

& CO. LTD.

3, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON
Telegrams: "Nonpareil London" Telephone: London Wall 4731

- are very extensive. Let us assist you with
- BUYING, SHIPPING, IMPORTS
 - HARDWARE, MINING MACHINERY,
 - EXPORTS, PRODUCE, COAL, &c.

Apply to
MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LTD.
NAIROBI MOMBASA KIKUMEGA
KITALE DAR ES SALAAM
with Allied Offices in the Union of South Africa

Tested steel
ensures extra
SECURITY

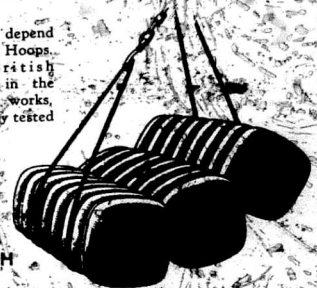
... Specify

UNA-B-BRAND

SPECIAL HIGH TENSILE

STEEL BALING HOOPS

You can always depend
on Barrow Baling Hoops.
Made of best British
Steel, produced in the
famous Barrow works,
they are rigorously tested
to many times the
stress of
baling. Most
dependable and
economical.



100% BRITISH

For Cotton, Sisal and Wool Baling. Supplied
with round edges, in cut lengths, 50 lb. five
wundles, punched for Baling Straps,
patent fasteners or rivets, or with
baling buckles to suit the class of work you under-
take. Enquiries invited from stockholders.

★ Write for sample bundles and full details

BARROW HEMATITE STEEL CO. LTD.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS, ENGLAND

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

EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. 11, No. 555

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1935
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Annual Subscription
3/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Tel. Museum 7190 & 7329. Telegrams: F. Limitable, London.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	758	East Africa's Who's Who:	
S. Rhodesian Progress	753	Mr. F. de Gansh	759
Foreign Secretary on		Latest Mining News	764
Tanganyika	759	E. African Goldfields Ltd.	766
Joint East African Board	755	Roseman Gold Mines	
Letters to the Editor	758	Ltd.	768
		Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co.	770

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, as we show in an interview published elsewhere in this issue with Mr. G. Martin Huggins, the Prime Minister of that virile self-governing Colony, plans to set a lead to the whole world in the matter of aviation: the aim is no less than that every boy who is physically capable shall be assisted by the Government to qualify as a pilot, not by any means primarily for the purpose of staffing the Royal Air Force Auxiliary which Southern Rhodesia means to maintain as her voluntary and very practical contribution to Imperial defence, but because Mr. Huggins and his colleagues are firmly convinced that air transport will soon be recognised as the pre-eminent means of transport from point to point in Africa. Their young citizens are, therefore, to be equipped to render their best service to the State. It is a bold project, wholly in keeping with the Rhodes tradition, and calculated to give the country he founded an enormous advantage over other African territories of narrower vision. At any other time than this, when London is the Mecca of statesmen—and publicists—from all over the Empire, this scheme would have received great attention from the Press, as it deserves, but because Southern Rhodesia is small by comparison with Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and India, her Government's momentous decision has passed almost unnoticed. That, however, will not discourage her representative who has come Home for the Jubilee: being an Englishman by birth, he understands the strange workings of the English mind. It can safely be said that if the British public knew, it would applaud. The East African public, at any rate, will recognise the greatness of the plan and wish it well.

FOR years we have urged in these columns that Germany should be frankly told by this country that the transfer to her of a Mandate over any of her former Colonial possessions could not be discussed, and we therefore warmly welcome the definite, but very belated, assurance given a few days ago to the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that during the recent conversations in Berlin he had told Herr Hitler that the subject was undiscussable, and that he was confident that the German Government could entertain no misconceptions as to the British attitude. If only firm diplomatic declarations of that kind had been made years ago, Germany's Colonial appetite would not have grown as it has done, for the Germans, being really, would not have nursed ambitions obviously foredoomed to an early death. Sir John Simon's present frankness with the German Chancellor is as wise as it is deplorable to discover that the Minister charged with the conduct of British foreign affairs has been ignorant of the essential character of the Tanganyika Mandate which we have declared *ad nauseam*, but evidently still insufficiently frequently, is not a tenure direct from the League of Nations, but a title derived direct from the victorious Allied and Associated Powers. That the League of Nations could not, if it would, divest Great Britain of her title should be known to everyone.

TWO of the suggestions made last week to the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board by Sir Theodore Chambers are designed to

**TANGANYIKA
PROTECTION
COMMITTEE
PROPOSED.**

promote a better public understanding of two major East African problems, and they therefore constitute Matters of Moment. There is much to be said for his idea of a Tanganyika Protection Committee, formed to collect the best kind of ammunition in opposition to German Colonial claims upon that former possession, so that a forceful counter-attack could in case of need be launched at a moment's notice. The ignorance of the general public on the whole question of Tanganyika is past exaggeration; and even experienced men of the world who ought to know better ask blandly: "Why should not Germany be given back Tanganyika?"—a question repeatedly, and we believe convincingly, answered by *East Africa*.

In public ignorance lies Imperial danger, and those who know most of some recent happenings—of which the public has not been told—are aware of the need for eternal vigilance. It is fortunate that the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia are in London for the Jubilee, for it may be assumed that a number of them will represent very forcibly to the Cabinet how strongly they feel on this matter. But the Prime Ministers will depart, and it would be prudent to have a well instructed and enthusiastic organisation in being for use if necessary. It should be carefully constituted by men and organisations of proved loyalty; above all, it should include none of German or near-German affiliations, some of whom may well seek to establish themselves upon it.

Next came the wise argument that Uganda's suspicion of Kenya—and no one can deny its existence—can best be neutralised by creating the maximum number of contacts between responsible Uganda residents and their neighbours. We have repeatedly pleaded that the Uganda Chambers of Commerce should return to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, and that they were weakening their own cause by abstention from the councils of what many regard as the most business-like public body in the territories. Uganda, we say again, need sacrifice nothing by affiliation, for if unconvinced by the arguments of the other Dependencies, she could always demand that her considered views should be recorded and made known to the public. On the other hand, her delegates, if present, might offer out forth arguments which would modify the views of the Associated Chamber, and thus promote harmony in the three States which form one natural economic, administrative, and political union, and which ought unquestionably to be made such.

**UGANDA GOVERNMENT
WILL GIVE PUBLIC
CHANCE TO PROTEST.**

WE can state that the Uganda Government has come to no definite decision with regard to the proposal that the agricultural laboratory should be moved from Kampala to the fine premises near Entebbe which will become vacant when at the end of this year the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute closes down. There is much public anxiety on the subject in Uganda, and in certain quarters in

England, in which it is assumed that the Government has made up its mind. Pending the receipt of the official bulletin which will be issued at a very early date, detailed comment is withheld, but it may allay uneasiness to point out that no actual transfer could in any event be made until the beginning of next year. The Government's full reasons for any decision when reached, will be made public, and everyone concerned will be given ample opportunity to lodge protests before action is taken. Strong as is the plea that the agricultural specialists should be as accessible as possible to those members of the public who need to consult them, still stronger, it seems to us, is the argument that Entebbe has no suitable adjacent land for the agricultural experimental station which needs to be attached to the laboratory, a requirement which, until recently Director of Agriculture of Kenya, has emphasised, and of which the Director of Agriculture of Uganda will certainly not lose sight.

FOR ten years and more attention has been called in these columns to inexcusable delay in the publication of their annual reports by public Departments in some of the East African Dependencies. Since in certain cases things seem to go from bad to worse, this grievance must be stated without equivocation. We have just received the very complete statistical and suggestive report on the External Trade of Nyasaland in 1934—and in the same week we received the Kenya Agriculture Report for 1933! The Department in question thus beats by a few weeks the dilatoriness in the appearance of the Medical and Native Affairs Reports of the Colony, which ought to demand better service from three of its chief Departments. To reply that staffs have been reduced will be futile: so they have everywhere, and Kenya is still far more generously staffed for her area and population than her neighbours. If other territories can be reasonably, and even creditably, up-to-date, so can, or so should, Kenya. There is something seriously wrong when this procrastination is permitted year after year. Reports so belated have lost most of their value, and are a waste of money, whereas prompt publication of the same matter would have been of definite value in guidance to all concerned with the territory. Delays such as we indicate denote bad staff work, and it is time that those responsible should be hauled over the coals.

Group's Jubilee Meeting.

East Africa: 1910 to 1935.

The next meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Sea's League, to take place on Thursday next, May 16, is to be a special Jubilee Meeting, at which a number of well-known East Africans will speak for ten minutes each on different aspects of the progress made in East Africa since the King's accession.

East Africans and their friends, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend the meeting, which will be held at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W.1. Tea will be served from 3.45 p.m. to 4 p.m., and, to facilitate the catering arrangements, those who intend to be present are asked to notify the fact by postcard to the Hon. Secretary of the Group at Vernon House.

The first talk, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Cranworth, M.C., will begin at 4.15 p.m.

Interview with Mr. Huggins.

Every Boy a Trained Pilot?

S. RHODESIA PREPARED FOR THE FLYING AGE

THE HON. G. MARTIN HUGGINS, M.P., M.A., F.R.S., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who, with Mrs. Huggins has come to London to take part in the celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, has been good enough to give *East Africa* some very interesting information not merely on the present flourishing state of affairs in his Colony, but on the intentions of his Government in various directions. His views and projects are of real importance to the other British East and Central African Dependencies, which must be directly affected by them.

"Last year," he began, "I came over to England to pay my respects to the Secretary of State for the Dominions, and with a view to getting our Constitution brought up to date. There was no question of drastic alterations. The need was to amend certain matters which increase our costs of administration. Last year I obtained almost all I wanted. This year I shall try to complete my task. Certain parties in this country think I am trying to get complete control of the Natives. I am not.

"We in Southern Rhodesia are interested in what happens to every other British African possession. On our southern border we have the Big Dominion of Southern Africa; to the north we have Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and to the west Bechuanaland; and we have to remember that British territory goes through the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika onwards to Kenya and Uganda. Africa has its own problems which overshadow everything else from our standpoint.

"What is to be the ultimate distribution of these States from an Empire point of view? Twelve years ago we had a referendum in Southern Rhodesia, which rejected the offer of the Union to join up with them. There has been no change of opinions indeed, as we have shown that we can pay our way and manage our own affairs, we are more contented than we were then. Some grouping of British African territories must soon come, though Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have different problems in a way, there need not be any form of government imposed on any one member of the group. Our people in Rhodesia have an extraordinarily humane Government, with which they are in intimate contact; if we were to unite with the Union we should have to be represented by carpet baggers, for nobody else could afford the time to go 2,000 miles to Cape Town.

Africa and Air Transport.

"I am convinced that most things in Africa will soon travel by air, only heavy articles being transported by rail. Single air distances are so enormous. I have saved 74 days by travelling by air from Salisbury to London, and the whole of the journey in Africa was over British territory. You people, being characteristically English, and I am English myself and can therefore speak without offence, gave most of the credit at the time of the Australian flight to some of the foreign competitors when you should have kept it for your own fellows. Not enough people in England realise that Imperial Airways is a truly wonderful organisation. But the big planes between Kingston and Alexandria are not very fast, but they are very safe, and that is more important. Of course, there is no harm in gingering anybody up, but it would be suicidal for the company to buy new machines every year. It has done splendidly, and the record shows that it is a great deal safer to fly home, its care than to drive a car in London.

"A flying school and hangars have been opened in Salisbury, by De Havilland's, and the day before I left they turned out their first locally trained pilots. We are thinking of subsidising the company, and I mean to have every boy who is physically fit with a pilot's certificate. We shall start a Royal Air Force Auxiliary, but at the moment training is given only for civil licences.

"Our distances are so great that, I repeat, flying will be the only method of transport in the future. Bulawayo and Salisbury, for instance, are 240 air miles apart—or eight hours' hard driving by car, or 16 hours by rail. But I can fly over breakfast and be in Bulawayo and be back in comfort before tea. Already we have aerodromes everywhere in the settled areas, in the provision of which the Beit Trustees have helped immensely. Indeed, in the case of sudden engine failure on the usual routes in Southern Rhodesia a pilot can almost glide to the next aerodrome.

Native Policy.

"To turn to the Native problem, it is not sufficiently understood that the problem is different in a country peopled by white settlers and in one which is merely administered. Too often in the past the policy was just one of drift. Now we realise that we must direct the Native's activities, and develop them in their own areas, which are vast; our Government has bought a huge block of land this year to add to their areas," and, said Mr. Huggins, laughingly, "as the Dominions Office has no control over that land, we mean to show them what we can do. I shall not live to see it, but I hope there will in time be real towns in the Native areas, for we cannot allow the more enlightened Natives to work in the white areas, since that would begin the squeeze that creates the poor white class. Such advanced Natives must be encouraged to work among their own people. To send a Native to England to a university and then bring him back to Southern Rhodesia or some similar country is in my view a crime; for unless he is a white man, it will be nothing for him to do. There is a vast difference between the two races; primitive man is an attractive being, but the brighter one tend to go to the towns, where they learn of European vices more readily than of European virtues. The really bright Native provides us with our criminal class. But then some of the best brains in England are the Barmans."

"We have not many poor whites. For those less fortunate members of the white community we must find work in the townships—and now that everyone everywhere interferes with every channel of trade that is not very difficult!

"This year we have made education completely free—and I admit that I am a bit of a heretic on education. There can be no country in the world in which the child has such a chance as in Rhodesia. With our Government grants and the Beit and Rhodes bursaries, a child without any money can be carried right through to Oxford.

Importance of Settler Community.

"Minerals are responsible for our present prosperity, but we must do our best to keep our farmers going, for there can be no permanent prosperity without permanent white settlers. Tobacco growing holds out tremendous prospects, for we could produce more than the whole American output if Great Britain would give us a greater share of the market. Our tobacco has admittedly a different flavour at present, but we do not know whether that will be the case when the plant is completely acclimatised.

"Maize is not grown at a dead loss even to-day. It costs us 35.6d. per bag to get it into this country, and at the pre-war price of 6s. per bag to our farmers it would be quite profitable. Natives can make it pay even through bad times.

"Foot and mouth disease has upset our cattle trade. The Native is the chief cause of the poor price of cattle. Though cattle are his currency, he was willing to sell when he got hard up; then came foot and mouth disease and he could not sell. The beef, which is unsuitable for the European market, is sold for local consumption or to the meat works. The Native gets about 15s. per head, all of which can be considered profit; the European settler cannot produce under 25. That another possible reason for a problem like that of regulating the marketing of all Native products, so that they can compete with countries which are merely administered, such as Uganda and the West Coast.

"Asbestos and chrome are coming into their own. We have the largest chrome field in the world, and Southern Rhodesia had 75% of the world market before the slump. In asbestos no one can compete with us except Canada. We have also useful tungsten deposits, and mica of very high quality; unfortunately the market has always been muddled, and there is no mica mining at present.

Southern Rhodesia's Attractions.

"Southern Rhodesia is essentially a country for the active man in good health and about to retire. There is practically no income tax for pensioners; our policy is to tax only incomes made in the Colony, and there is no tax on married men earning up to £300.

"Every kind of sport is obtainable, including big game shooting. Now we are stocking some of our rivers on the eastern border with trout, which promise very well; and tiger fish give as good a battle as anyone can want. About the only sport I can think of that we cannot offer is archery, now that the Archery Club no longer exists! By the way, three of the boys in the South African cricket team now in England are really Rhodesians.

"We are spending much money on roads, which we build with tarmac strips. It means making off the strips to pass another car, but you do not often pass anyone in

(Concluded on page 763.)

"Transfer of Mandates Not Discussable."

Sir John Simon to Herr Hitler

The Foreign Secretary revealed in the House of Commons last week the astonishing fact that he did not even know the elements of the British Mandate over Tanganyika Territory.

His exchange with Sir Austen Chamberlain was a sorry one from his own standpoint and from that of those who naturally expect the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to be properly informed on such a subject. The consolation is his assurance that he has officially told Germany "that the transfer of Mandates is not a discussable question."

The subject of the Tanganyika Mandate was raised on the Foreign Office Vote by Mr. Sandys, who said: "In the course of the Berlin conversations the German Chancellor informed our Ministers that Germany would not return to Geneva unless all imputations as to her unworthiness to administer her Colonial Mandates were removed. As long as this is purely a matter of honour, surely a concession of this kind would be in accordance with that spirit of conciliation which we are trying to promote. At the same time Germany should be clearly asked, once her honour is satisfied, to make a categorical declaration utterly renouncing all actual territorial claims and ambitions in the Colonial field."

"This is the one and only question which is of direct and vital interest to Great Britain and to the British Empire. If Germany once again becomes a Colonial Power, not only will her interests clash with ours in that field, but she will also inevitably be drawn into rivalry with us as a Naval Power. Surely, then, it is the first elementary duty of British statesmanship to see to it that the great energies, ambitions, and enthusiasms of the new Germany are directed into channels where they will not clash with the essential interests of Great Britain. Therefore, I cannot too strongly urge the Government, in directing our foreign policy, to lend a sympathetic ear to Germany's legitimate claims and aspirations in every field, provided that they can obtain real satisfaction on what to us is the vital issue, namely, the Colonial and naval question."

Foreign Secretary Corrected.

Sir Austen Chamberlain asked if Herr Hitler gave Sir John Simon an assurance that, if we agreed to German rearmament on a scale that would put her in as good a position to defend herself as any other nation would be in, that that was the end of the demand, that then Europe could rest in peace and that then she would be one of those forces in the League at Geneva to preserve the peace to which she had consented.

"Or did she go further? What exactly did the German Government ask about a Mandate? Did they ask only that Germany should be eligible for a Mandate. If she is a member of the League I cannot conceive that there is any doubt about the fact that she would be eligible, just as Italy is eligible although she does not hold one, any more than does Germany. What does that mean? Is it that what was meant by these allusions to the right of Germany to a Mandate? Or when she has rearmend, is the demand going to be for the return of the Colonies? And if so, for which of them, and under what conditions?"

Sir John Simon replied that during his conversations with Herr Hitler he was asked a question about the Colonies.

"I have already stated in the House precisely what took place. Apart from his objection that the Covenant, in his view, was tied up with the Treaty of Versailles, his further objection was strongly insisted upon. Japan, it was said, had left the League, and yet she has still, though not a member, the administration of a former German Colony. If Germany is to be regarded as not fit to administer any Colony, where is the equality? To that, as we pointed out, and as I pointed out here again now, we surely have got a good answer which reasonable men should consider. The distribution of Mandates is not a question for any individual member of the League. It is a question for the League itself."

Sir Austen Chamberlain: "Ab, certainly not."

Sir John Simon: "Not originally, but surely the Mandates Commission did at any rate."

Sir Austen Chamberlain: "Surely this is very important. If my right hon. friend's words stood unqualified, as he has spoken them, it would give rise to a wholly false impression, and indicate an entirely new departure on the

part of the Government. The Mandates were allotted by the Powers at Versailles. Territories mandated were placed under the guardianship of the League. It has never been held or pretended that it was within the power of the League to transfer a Mandate from one country to another."

German Contention cannot be Maintained.

Sir John Simon: "I am very much obliged. I do not think, although I am sorry I should have stated the matter not quite accurately, that I have conveyed any false impression, for my right hon. friend and I made it perfectly plain that the transfer of Mandates is a question which is not a discussable question, and that as far as we were concerned, we left the German Chancellor under no misapprehension as to our own position on that matter. I was led to make an inaccurate observation, and I am glad to be corrected, because it did appear to me that this view that Germany is in a position of inferiority on this ground is, when you have regard to the structure in which we want her to form a part, surely a structure which cannot be maintained."

In the House of Lords the Marquess of Lothian, dealing with the German Colonial question, said: "It is alleged that Herr Hitler is not so much concerned with the immediate restoration of Colonial territory as the Treaty of Versailles regarding Germany as incapable of exercising a Mandate should be withdrawn. This Colonial question in itself must be looked upon more from the point of view of national honour than as a serious contribution to the solution of economic problems. It is a very small point in the national economy; it may have considerable importance from the point of view of national honour. There are all sorts of difficulties about it. It seems to me that the question must sooner or later be faced round a table, or it may have to be faced in a much more drastic way. Unfortunately the debate was allowed to end without the other side of the case being stated."

East Africa and the Jubilee.

Somaland's Governorship Restored.

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. Huggins and the Secretaries of State for Dominion and Colonial Affairs were the main representatives of the British East and Central African Dependencies at the great Jubilee Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday, but everywhere East Africans demonstrated their loyalty.

It is officially announced that, on the occasion of the King's Jubilee, His Majesty has been pleased to approve that the appointment of Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Somaliland Protectorate shall be restored to the style and status of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The change took effect on Monday, from which date Major Sir Arthur Lawrence has been Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Protectorate.

In the British Broadcasting Corporation's programme on Jubilee night, a series of linked brief messages from each self-governing part of the Empire. Mr. Fynn, Acting Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said:

"Southern Rhodesia, the youngest self-governing Colony under the Crown, is proud and happy to send its first direct message of congratulation to His Majesty on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee. The 25 years of His Majesty's reign have been momentous years for our people and for other parts of the Empire. From our small beginnings 25 years ago we have grown to prosperity and responsibility under the Crown. So during His Majesty's reign Southern Rhodesia has grown to manhood. It is with special thankfulness that I send in the name of all our people a message of loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King."

In Kenya participation by children of all races was the central factor in the programme everywhere. Great bonfires were lit at many points, that in Nairobi being surrounded by huge crowds which listened to a loud-speaker broadcast of the King's speech to his people. The Acting Governor attended an official Thanksgiving Service in Nairobi Cathedral. In the Native Reserves celebrations were general, taking the form of dancing and feasting. Government having provided many oxen for the tribes.

Firm Stand on Tanganyika. Protection Committee Advocated.

The need for a firm stand in the face of German Colonial claims, with special reference to Tanganyika Territory, was again emphasised at the Meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

The Chairman, Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., called attention to the recent statements in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister that the policy of His Majesty's Government remained unchanged in this matter, and that he had no reason to suppose that the German Government entertained any misconceptions in that regard. If there was any claim for revision of the Treaty of Versailles, Sir John suggested, the opportunity should be taken by Great Britain to demand alteration of the status of Tanganyika.

Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that every Rhodesian was still actuated by the ideals of Cecil Rhodes, who dreamt of a British bloc from the Cape to the Mediterranean, and that it was certain that Southern Rhodesia would resist to the uttermost any attempt by British Ministers, if they were misguided enough to contemplate withdrawal from Tanganyika in favour of Germany.

Sir Theodore Chambers was confident that other Dominions and Colonies would be staunchly opposed to any surrender, but he believed that the immediate formation of a Tanganyika Protection Committee was desirable, in order that all available documents and every necessary piece of information should be collected ready for instant use if the course of affairs made it desirable to embark upon widespread propaganda. Such publicity, if it proved necessary at all, would probably be required at a moment's notice, and prompt preparatory action was therefore required.

The suggestion was unanimously endorsed, and it was resolved to approach other bodies and individuals with particular interest in the matter.

Amalgamation of Railway Systems.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa had, it was reported, replied that it approved in principle the memorandum on the amalgamation of the railways of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory prepared by Mr. Alexander Holm for the Board, but that the executive of the Associated Chambers considered that further unification of services should be dependent upon the union of the three territories under one administration in order to make the Departmental heads directly answerable to the Administration he served.

"The various essential services," said the communication from the Associated Chambers, "carried out by Government very materially affect the separate territories and are a relative part of the whole policy of administration in each territory. When the amalgamation of any service is effected, the control of that service is placed in the hands of a Head of Department who has to be answerable to the legislature of his own or any one of the territories, becoming a servant of all three; thus amalgamation has the effect of building up a bureaucracy not answerable to anyone in these territories, but coming directly under the control of the Colonial Office."

"The whole position would naturally change with the territories whose services were to be amalgamated being first brought into complete union under one administration."

The Associated Chambers said the Chairman was in his opinion approaching the problem from the wrong end. Mr. Chandler felt strongly that unification of services was an important step in the direction of territorial unification, and Sir Sydney Henn regretted that there were not more obvious signs of community of thought on the part of one of the three territories.

Uganda, in the opinion of Sir John Sandeman Allen, was unwise in not affiliating with the Associated Chambers. He knew and sympathised with her reasons, but he believed that Kenya was really prepared to meet her neighbours fairly and on a level.

That day's East Africa, said Sir Humphrey Leggett, contained a valuable paragraph on the subject. One of the fundamentals of the matter was that Indian business interests were predominant in Uganda, whereas they played a much smaller part in Kenya.

The business men of Kampala and Jinja, Mr. Higgin believed, were afraid that their interests would be controlled by Nairobi, and Mr. Stafford, though not being a

member of the Chamber of Commerce, he had no authority to speak on its behalf—thought that part of the trouble was that the Associated Chambers constantly discussed what people in Uganda regarded as political, not economic, matters.

Sir Theodore Chambers urged that the solution was to create the maximum number of contacts between responsible Uganda residents and their neighbours. There was everything to be gained by bringing about friendly meetings and frank discussion, and none in continued isolation. Bound up with this matter was the question of the appointment of one economic adviser for Eastern Africa as a whole, on which matter some leading Uganda business men had changed their opinions, now holding, as the Board had done, that it was a desirable step. In the meantime he believed that the commercial communities of the three territories should stick together and thrash out their problems, from an economic, not a political standpoint.

East African Coffee Problem.

Mr. R. S. Wollen, Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, said that the greatest stumbling block in London to the creation of a real sales push for Empire coffee was that the Coffee Trade Association of London and the firms handling the bulk of the crop were equally interested in handling foreign coffees, especially from Costa Rica. He had met the Committee of the Coffee Trade Association, and many coffee traders, and they had said definitely that they had no inducement to push the sales of Empire coffee as against other growths; they dealt in coffees merely as coffee. Thus the East African industry would have to consider how best to create its own market, without upsetting the present channels of distribution.

Last year for the first time coffee growers and officials from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory met in Nairobi, and the co-operation then started was being continued. Indeed, its influence was spreading, and the planters of South India and Mysore had recently asked their Government to form a Coffee Board on the lines of that in Kenya.

Kenya's coffee exports represented from 50 to 75% of the total agricultural exports of the Colony, but it was a regrettable fact that the Department of Agriculture spent only some £10,000, or 10% of its annual vote, upon coffee problems. Research upon coffee should be improved and increased, and officers should be kept upon it uninterrupted, for by every trade authority whom he had questioned he had been told that if Kenya could bring her medium and poor coffee up to the level of her better grades she could sell the whole of her crop in the Home market without difficulty, and gradually capture Costa Rica's participation. Research was therefore vital.

The endeavour had been made to form a central sales agency through the co-operation of the merchant banking houses now handling the crop, but it was almost certain that no assistance could be expected from them. There could be no doubt, however, that it would be better for the industry if the whole crop could be controlled in London and sales organised by some joint agency.

The Coffee Board realised the desirability of wide publicity. National advertising would be far too expensive, but some beginning might be made.

Kenya's Economic Basis.

The chief need of the industry in Sir Humphrey Leggett's personal opinion, was to reduce costs of production in order that Kenya coffee might compete more successfully in world markets. Much energy was from time to time expended in securing reductions in freights which, after all, were very small compared with the burden placed upon the industry by Kenya's protective policy. Over the last decade it had, according to an estimate of a well-known planter, been something like £3 per ton of coffee exported, that being made up by the unduly high costs of maize for Native ration—coffee growers purchasing some 10,000 tons annually for their labour—and on the basis that Kenya's average engaged in coffee production would pay £50 per annum, if he had a wife and two children, more in butter and bread and such local products than he would do but for the artificially maintained high inland price; butter, for instance, costs 2s. instead of about 1s., and bread about 1d. per lb. loaf instead of 2d. per lb. loaf. At present maize was about £3 per ton above the economic value.

This was obviously a delicate question, but it touched the soundness of the economic basis of the three territories, which seemed to be exporting what they could at extremely heavy losses, made good by what are in effect heavy subsidies paid by the other industries and consumers in East Africa. The result appeared to be that the coffee industry, which represented 50% of the country's exports, and the sisal industry, which was the next largest export crop of Kenya, the shipments of which were now

worth some £250,000 per annum, were prejudicially affected when competing with other countries, whose producers were not under such disabilities.

He could imagine no more important subject than an unbiased non-political, economic investigation of the whole matter. It was curious that the report of the Kenya Economic Committee appeared to have avoided directly facing this issue. In the case of coffee, production certainly increased the cost of production by some pounds per ton, and it certainly handicapped sisal, in that an additional ten or twelve shillings per ton to-day made all the difference between operating at a profit and a loss. If the Coffee Board would dispassionately probe this problem, it would have rendered a real service.

Mr. Stafford, of Uganda, agreed, and pointed out that sugar grown in Uganda was sold on the spot at a price no lower than had to be paid in a little English village to reach which very heavy freights, distributing charges, and duties had been incurred. Residents in Uganda, by subsidising Kenya's dairy and flour industries, were putting up their own costs of production.

Mr. Wollen said that the Coffee Board had not attacked the main issue, but had always been given an opportunity of expressing its views on the control of maize prices. Its members regarded railway rates as exorbitant—to send a bag of coffee to the coast for export costs 65s. compared with 12s. per bag of maize for export. As to maize meal, farmers covered their requirements mainly from Native-grown *posho*, which had little relation to export prices. It was also very definite advantage to them to be assured of adequate supplies from local sources at reasonable costs for a fixed future period.

The coffee industry would probably soon have to consider supporting protection of another local industry, the manufacture of bags from local sisal, but without protection that young industry could not find its feet.

French West African sisal growers, Mr. Wigglesworth mentioned, received from the French Government a subsidy of some 750 francs (about £10 per ton); "while East African producers," remarked Sir Humphrey Leggett, "are paying a subsidy!" Mr. Wollen agreed that it was regrettable that the Kenya Economic Committee had evaded the issue.

Advantages of Protective Policy.

Mr. Alex. Holm stated that the protective policy had been under continual review in Kenya for the past fifteen years, both by Government and by the industry, chiefly affected, and also by two Customs tariff committees, and various other commissions and committees, of a number of which he had been Chairman. More than once the coffee and sisal industries had agreed to the policy of protection of local industries, and he did not hesitate to say that Kenya could not be properly developed, merely by increased production of coffee and sisal, and that abolition of protection would result in the abandonment of other forms of production.

Ordered marketing of East African coffee was essential, and his own inquiries in this country had made it clear to him that the present system was not wholly satisfactory, but it was very regrettable that the coffee trade associations took the line that everything was well, but it was dangerous for them to underestimate the feeling of producers, who had so vital an interest in the matter. Throughout the world primary producers were making it clear that they were not disposed to permit the entrenched interests to stand in the way of enlightened policy, and continue to do things as they had been done for many years past. It was natural that the producer in these hard times would seek to increase the price received for his commodity, and the trade would be wise to recognise the world-wide nature of that movement.

It was betraying no secret to say that the Department of Agriculture had for years past been disposed to get greater funds for coffee research, but there had been progressive expansion and the officers engaged in the work had produced excellent results, but the Department had never obtained anything like the money it desired. He also conceded that a disproportionate expenditure on the animal industry, to the detriment of the agricultural industry, had continued for many years, despite his representations on repeated occasions.

Colonel Ponsoby mentioned that tobacco growers in Nyasaland, and the Rhodesias, were dissatisfied with the old marketing methods, and Mr. Wollen asserted that Empire coffees could take the place in the same market of all foreign coffees from the point of view of liquor and public taste.

Uganda Department of Agriculture.

An official intimation that the Uganda Government was considering the removal from Kampala to Entebbe of the Agricultural Laboratories was reported.

It was the Medical, not the Agricultural, authorities, said Mr. Stafford, who were primarily responsible, the fact being that the pathological laboratory now at Mulago had been ordered to be transferred to Entebbe, and the Agricultural Laboratories in Kampala, and were therefore suggested that that staff should be transferred to Entebbe, to occupy the Human Trypanosomiasis Laboratory, which would shortly fall vacant on the completion of Dr. Duke's work.

The vital fact was that there could be merely laboratory investigation in Entebbe, and no plantation research, since there was no suitable adjacent ground, whereas in Kampala there were valuable experimental grounds outside the laboratories.

Mr. Holm confirmed that there was no suitable land at Entebbe, said that experience throughout the world had shown that scientific officers doing research work in the laboratories must be centred on an experimental station, and was sure that the Director of Agriculture had taken this point into consideration.

It was agreed to take this matter up with the Colonial Office.

Railway Renewals.

A letter from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa was reported strongly approving of the proposed reduction in the rate contributed by the Railways to their Renewals Fund from 2½% to 2%, and stating that the Railway Advisory Council had been pressing for this reduction for many years. The Associated Chambers requested the Board to bring pressure on the Colonial Office and the Treasury to put this into force as soon as possible. It was decided to support the views of East Africa and to take the matter up at once.

Finances of Uganda.

Another strong demand from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce for inquiry into the finances of the Protectorate had been received, and it was agreed to raise the matter at the next conference with the Colonial Office.

The Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

The Ethiopian Government, in an official Note sent to the Italian Government, insists that, before each Government discloses its nominees for the Commission of Conciliation, a prior agreement must be reached that the terms of reference shall include, primarily, an interpretation of the treaties dealing with the frontier lines. Italy's attitude that the Commission should be limited to defining responsibility for the Wal Wal clash on December 5 is regarded as an attempt to exclude the real issue.

Two additional army divisions, composed of 50,000 men, are to leave Naples for Italian East Africa during June. A Trieste newspaper published a statement last week that the Emperor of Ethiopia had accumulated a war fund amounting to more than £7,000,000, which will be expended on munitions of war now being imported. The paper adds that many Christians in Ethiopia have sent their fortunes into Egypt and Kenya. It is reported that more than 60,000 Italian troops and 1,000 aeroplanes have been landed in Eritrea from Italy, and that read-making under expert supervision is proceeding with great rapidity in many parts of the colony.

Dairying in Kenya.

A sub-committee has been formed in Kenya, consisting of the Director of Agriculture (Mr. H. B. Waters), Mr. H. B. Hamilton, Captain Caswell Long and Captain F. O' B. Wilson, to inquire into the dairy industry of the Colony, and to formulate a scheme for the complete control of the production and distribution of milk products, to report on the potential expansion of the industry, and to inquire into the desirability and/or feasibility of the institution of central milk depots in municipalities. This is in accord with the recommendation contained in paragraph 202 of the Economic Development Committee.

Film of Cecil Rhodes.

A camp, has been established on the Matopo Hills, Southern Rhodesia, for the film of the life of Cecil Rhodes. Among the incidents to be portrayed are scenes from the pioneer columns of 1890 and the Matabele War of 1896, and a reconstruction of the funeral of Cecil Rhodes. Mr. G. Marshall Huggins, the Prime Minister, has announced that he has placed the resources of the Government at the disposal of the Gaumont-British Corporation, as he believes the film will be greatly in the interests of the Colony.

N. Rhodesia's New Capital.

Official Programme for Lusaka.

We have received by air mail the official programme of events on the occasion of the formal opening of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia's new capital. It is as follows:—

Tuesday, May 26.

9.30 a.m.: Cabaret and dance.

Wednesday.

10.0 a.m.: Inspection of Scouts and Guides at their camps.

11.0 a.m.: Visits to power station, hospital, trades school, Governor's village, etc.

2.30 p.m.: Opening of Gymkhana Club by His Excellency the Governor of Nyasaland, followed by games.

6.0 p.m.: Sundowner party at Gymkhana Club.

9.0 p.m.: Dances to be arranged by local hotel managements.

Thursday.

10.0 a.m.: Opening of aerodrome by Lady Young. (The R.A.F. and S.A.A.F. Flights will be present.) Air rally and motor gymkhana.

12.30 p.m.: Official luncheon arranged by Chamber of Commerce and Lusaka Management Board.

2.30 p.m.: Air rally and motor gymkhana.

9.30 p.m.: Government House ball.

Friday.

10.30 a.m.: Opening of the Central Offices by His Excellency the Governor.

11.30 a.m.: Opening of Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society's Annual Show by His Excellency the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

4.0 p.m.: Rugby, hockey, etc., matches.

6.0 p.m.: Sundowner dance and cabaret arranged by Show Committee.

8.15 p.m.: Official dinner at Government House.

10.0 p.m.: Torchlight tattoo by the Northern Rhodesia Regiment on the Regimental Parade Ground.

Saturday.

8.30 a.m.: Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society's Show.

2.0 p.m.: Race meeting and horse gymkhana.

4.0 p.m.: Rugby, hockey, etc., matches.

9.0 p.m.: Fancy dress dance arranged by Show Committee.

Monday.

9.30 a.m.: Trooping of the Colour and presentation of jubilee and other medals on the Northern Rhodesia Regiment's Parade Ground.

4.0 p.m.: Garden party at Government House.

Cheap Motor Transport.

Success of 8-Years' Research.

THE importance of devising some method of reducing the cost of transport by road, with a special view to the development of new areas, was emphasised by over 200 delegates to the Colonial Office Conference of 1957.

The cost of road transport at that time averaged about 1s. 6d. per ton-mile, exclusive of road construction and maintenance. At the same time even the lightest branch railway cost several thousands of pounds a mile to build. Countries in the process of development rely for their exports on primary products, and this necessitates a heavy tonnage within a short haul of the railways. The problem was to find some means of transport which, while not requiring the heavy initial outlay of a railway, would reduce the high cost of road maintenance.

A Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research was therefore requested to examine the problem, and this was the Oversea Mechanical Transport Committee—has now issued its report, recording the success of their attempt. By making use of a tractor-trailer unit carrying 15 tons,

the load being spread over 24 wheels, they have demonstrated that freight can be carried in the heart of Australia, 1,100 miles north of Adelaide, at a cost of less than 4d. per ton-mile, where local transport charges vary from 6d. to 1s. 3d. per ton-mile. The vehicles evolved by the Directing Committee will enable areas to be opened up which at present cannot be economically developed, and will obviate the construction of branch lines until a reasonable return is assured from the outset.

Everyone interested in this very important subject, which will affect East Africa as much as any corner of the globe, should study the report. Here we must content ourselves with a brief summary of the most important features of this unit.

(1) Less weight per sq. in. is imposed on a road than by a laden 50-cwt. lorry. Cheaply built roads are all that is necessary.

(2) All eight wheels of the tractor are driven, and all the axles of the tractor and trailers are capable of independent movement, thus enabling the unit to run under very exacting conditions, and minimising road wear.

(3) The trailers follow the tractor round when descending accurately, there is no cut-in when cornering, and no weaving or swaying from side to side as progress.

(4) The action of the brakes is progressive. The trailers cannot thus push the tractor round when descending a winding road.

(5) A compression ignition 130 h.p. engine is used in order to secure the resultant saving in fuel costs as compared with petrol.

The high capital cost of the unit (£4,250 landed in Australia) points to the fact that this is a proposition for Government or company control, rather than for individual private enterprise. It is interesting to note that a unit has been ordered for Tanganyika Territory.

The Faith of An African.

Apolo Kivebulaya's Example.

SPeAKING at last week's anniversary meeting in London of the Church Missionary Society, the Rev. A. B. Lloyd, who went out once more to Africa not long ago to fill temporarily the gap caused by the death of the great African evangelist, Canon Apolo Kivebulaya, told of some striking incidents in his life.

In his early days to the west of Lake Albert, Apolo was once addressing the people when his companion noticed armed men creeping up. Apolo took no notice. "Suddenly there was a yell, and out sprang a great savage, dashing towards them with spear uplifted, and shouting his war cry." Straight for Apolo he came, his spear poised for the thrust. Yoweri shouted: "Run, you will be speared to death," but Apolo smiled and said: "Stand still, Yoweri; we will pray to God." He prayed. "Oh, God, if that man is to kill us, we are ready to die, and if not, oh, Master, Thou canst make him stop and go no further. I belong to You, I am Your man; please protect me."

The would-be assassin stopped within striking distance, crashed to the ground, and, after a moment, raised himself, looked at Apolo with a terrified expression, sprang up, turned and fled. Apolo smiled and went on with his discourse. No wonder that faith such as this brought converts in its train.

Mr. Lloyd talked of how the work started by Apolo is to be carried on. Two men have been found to carry on the work and are already in Mboga; the Rev. R. C. Palin is to establish a training centre for a band of 100 teachers, while Mr. Charles Rendle hopes to tackle school work for children and to build an Apolo Memorial School.

Further particulars of Apolo's work and its continuance can be found in an admirable shifting book just published by the C.M.S. and called "Apolo, the Pathfinder: Who Follows?"

Royal African Society.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to command that the African Society shall henceforth be known as "The Royal African Society." The Society, which was founded in 1901 in memory of Major Kingsley, was patronised by His Majesty the King, the Earl has H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as its Patron, the Earl has Athlone as its President and the Duke of York, Duke of Gloucester and Duke of Kent among its honorary life members.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Do Elephants Notice Roads?

Their Engineering Sense.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The frequency with which elephants are seen, or their close proximity indicated, on motor roads to-day in Central Africa is a proof that they take very little notice of man's efforts in this direction in so far as avoiding them is concerned.

I could quote numbers of instances in Northern Rhodesia where herds are still found close to motor roads. Was it not recorded recently in the Press that on a Northern Rhodesia road an elephant was so slow in getting out of the way of a Baby Morris that his hind legs were taken from under him and he incontinentally sat down on the bonnet?

Perchance Jumbo in his sagacity recognises that the ordinary traveller of to-day—at any rate along main roads—is not out to cause him any inconvenience. Elephants have their regular periodical itineraries every year—almost as regular as senior Government officials—and it would take more than a mere track through the bush to make them alter them.

I can sympathise with Mr. Anley with regard to his roads. I was six years in the same district (Chiengi), and at that time, long before motor transport had penetrated, it seemed to me that the only notice elephants took of my roads was to dance nocturnal fandangoes upon them, leaving perfectly good cycling tracks more like gigantic honeycombs than anything else. A well-known tusker and garden thief when I was out looking for him on a certain occasion doubled back on me for 15 miles along a main road, finally leaving his footprints in a flower bed not half a dozen yards from my front door. I still wonder whether the insult was accidental or intentional.

I have been told that an instance of the elephant's engineering senses is well shown in the mountains along the southern shores of Lake Tanganyika, where broad beaten tracks are probably caused by the migration of bulls to and from the herds in the Mweru Game Reserve, one important objective of elephants in their travels which Mr. Anley omitted to mention.

Natal,

S. Africa.

Yours faithfully,

S. HILLIER.

Quashed on a Technicality.

Mr. Dickinson answers Mr. Campbell.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In the recent issue of your paper in which you published a letter from me on the subject "Quashed on a Technicality" appeared a letter from the Hon. Richard Dickinson, who wrote—

"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 theft took place outside that area the conviction was quashed on review."

Now, sir, how in the name of all that is wonderful can the above instance be classed as a technicality?

If a magistrate has proved himself so incompetent that he does not know the extent of the area over which he has been given jurisdiction by the Administration (not by H.M.'s Judges), I suggest that the sooner such a magistrate is—metaphorically speaking—given "ten of the best" by the High Court, the better!

What would be thought of a magistrate exercising jurisdiction in one of the Metropolitan areas of the City of London who tried, convicted, and sentenced a prisoner for an offence committed in, say, the County of Yorkshire?

Uckfield,

Sussex.

Yours faithfully,

W. F. G. CAMPBELL.

(Mr. Dickinson, to whom a proof of this letter was sent, has replied: "Mr. Campbell has confused two things: the guilt of the accused person and the competence of the magistrate. The first, apparently, must be left off in order that the second should be punished. Mr. Campbell's letter is apt proof of the difficulty of reconciling 'law' and 'legal'—proof of view on this question. It is incorrect to call it a technicality when the grounds on which a conviction is quashed are not those of fact, or of evidence, or incorrect punishment, or entirely unrelated to the ascertained guilt of the convicted person but relate solely to a mistaken use of one section of the law. It is of another, then, indeed, there is no such thing as quashing on a technicality. This certainly would explain why the British Commission never heard of one.")

A White Man's Country.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—On March 14 your reviewer "Effendi" castigated Mrs. Riddell's book "I Go Wandering," and I see from the Kenya papers now to hand that they are also particularly up in arms against the author for her remark that "Kenya is not a white man's country."

I am reminded of a cold, wet, foggy November day in London some years ago, when I met Sir Alfred Sharpe in St. James's Street, and he greeted me with the words "This is not a white man's country." It depends a good deal on the point of view, and he, wise man, now goes every winter for a considerable period to Nyasaland, which Mrs. Riddell would probably also class as not being a white man's country.

Besides the "weather" over here, there's our income tax, and Schedule A, and the rates, and minus-servants. . . . I remember, too, that a friend home on leave was staying with me once as I was doing certain chores, and he laughed, and cried sarcastically: "Why don't you put the prisoners on to do it?"

Yours faithfully,

In England

RETIRED D.O.

"Not a white man's country."

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Mbulungu.

"Abercorn residents are none too pleased at the proposed expenditure on extending and improving Mbulungu wharf. The idea is all right, but it is distinctly previous, for the wharf meets present requirements, and there are other things more needed now on which the money could be better spent." —From "Mbala."

Shot Over a Hundred Lions.

"Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, known as 'Simba Mhili' because he once bagged two lions with one shot, and who has, incidentally, shot another 125, has just retired from his post of permanent way inspector with the K. & U.R. after 32 years' service. He is a sportsman whom many Europeans will wish well during his retirement in India." —From "Permanent Way."

First High Commissioner.

"With reference to the suggestion made in *East Africa* that Mr. Amery should be offered the first High Commissionerhip of East Africa—an excellent suggestion—I see that Lord Lloyd's name has been put forward in Kenya. Another that occurs to me is Sir Francis Humphreys, who is just now at liberty. Any of these three should fill the post satisfactorily; doubtless there are others." —From "Scrutator."

East African Share Prices.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

London Quotations Mostly Steady.

WHO'S WHO

251.—Mr. Frank de Ganahl.

	Last week	This week
Ardara Syndicate	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Bustick Mines (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Cam & Motor (42s. 6d.)	78s. 9d.	77s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	43s. 9d.	43s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 3d.	12s. 3d.
Gabalt Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	34s. 3d.	33s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	14s. 3d.	14s. 9d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Kansala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Kentari (10s.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Kimingini (10s.)	15s. 6d.	15s. 6d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Loanswa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 7 1/2d.	2s. 7 1/2d.
Lomag Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London, Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 4 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 7 1/2d.	5s. 6d.
Luri Gold Areas	11s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
Mashaba (1s.)	10 1/2d.	10 1/2d.
Rezende (11s.)	14s. 3d.	13s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 4 1/2d.	8s. 6d.
Rholana (41)	93s. 0d.	98s. 3d.
Röan Antelope (5s.)	25s. 9d.	26s. 6d.
Rosterman	7s. 10 1/2d.	8s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	5s. 9d.	6s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6 1/2% Bds.	£104 0s.	£103 0s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	23s. 3d.	23s. 9d.
Watende (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring	14s. 6d.	14s. 3d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 4 1/2d.	21s. 6d.
East African Sisal Plantations (41)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 3d.	34s. 0d.
Imperial Airways	45s. 9d.	45s. 6d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 6d.
North Chatterland Exploration (5s.)	9d.	9d.
Sudah Plantations (New)	35s. 0d.	35s. 9d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power	£7 4s. 9d.	£7 5s. 0d.
Pref.	43s. 0d.	43s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Blue Reels	10s.	10s.
Bodawa Ridge (5s.)	34s.	34s.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	10s.	9s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s.	9s. 7 1/2d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	9s.	8s. 7 1/2d.
Kenya Goldmining Synd.	8s. 7 1/2d.	8s. 7 1/2d.
Kenya Reefs	10s. 2 1/2d.	11s. 2 1/2d.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	10s.	10s.
Kor Mining	35s.	38s.
Kyamba Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s. 15c.	3s.
Pakagesani (5s.)	8s. 2 1/2d.	9s. 50kts.

Magadi Soda Troubles.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Magadi Soda Company in London last week, Mr. J. G. Nicholson, the Chairman, said that the loss of £33,000 for 1934 was attributable to reduced sales. Soda ash production was lower than in 1933 by some 8,000 tons, and deliveries were less by nearly 14,000 tons, due largely to falls in shipments to Japan and Australia. It seemed inevitable that the company would lose the latter market entirely within the next few years, when the projected soda works in Australia were established.



Copyright "East Africa."

Mr. Frank de Ganahl, managing director of Risks, Ltd. has exercised a very beneficial influence upon the development of gold mining in Kenya since his arrival at Christmas, 1932, with his father, who, having retired from oil interests in Mexico, South America and England, decided when Sir Albert Kilson's report appeared, to take a staff of mining experts to Kenya to examine the promising young goldfield. Control of the Njoraso Syndicate was acquired and transferred to a private company, called Risks, Ltd., most of the shares of which are held by de Ganahl interests.

So confident is Mr. Frank de Ganahl of the future of Kenya that, although an American by birth, he has decided to reside permanently in the Colony, which has unquestionably gained greatly from the operations of his company—the first to engage a large European and Native labour force, the first to experiment with diamond drilling, the first to install an up-to-date mill and reduction plant, and the first to sink shafts down to primary rock levels.

Mr. de Ganahl, who has travelled throughout North, Central, and South America, and resided in England for long periods, believes that British Central Africa will be transformed in the next few years by the development of gold mining and civil aviation, and that no more attractive country than the highlands of Kenya is to be found anywhere.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. S. P. Teare, Game Warden in Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. Harold Thackrah, the Nakuru business man, arrived in England last week, accompanied by his son.

Mr. Pellaw has been appointed aide-camp to the Governor of Uganda in place of Mr. P. O. C. Ray.

Miss Joyce Buchanan Hunter and Mr. John Crisp Gascoyne Littlehales, both of Kitale, have been married.

The Prince of Wales will lay the foundation stone of the new building of the Royal Empire Society, on June 3.

Mr. R. F. Palethorpe, latterly Resident Magistrate in Eldoret, has been appointed to the like post in Nairobi.

Mr. Raoul Hector Foà, who has died in London at the age of 78, was Deputy Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

Mr. E. J. Mardon, who owns an estate in Kenya, has arrived back in England after one of his periodic visits to the Colony.

Sir Basil Blackett was last week re-appointed Grand Treasurer of the Supreme Grand Chapter at Freemasons' Hall.

Sir Samuel Roberts, M.P., who recently visited East Africa, gave a lantern lecture in Sheffield last week on the territories.

We regret to learn of the death in Dar es Salaam from blackwater fever, of Mr. Harold Musk, District Agricultural Officer.

Mr. Neil Maclean, of the East African Medical Service, has been married in Kisumu to Miss Gwendoline Mary Davison.

The Countess of Plymouth, wife of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave birth to a daughter in London last week.

Mrs. Leslie Melville has handed £25 to the Kenya Association out of the proceeds of the recent performances of "Ten Minute Alibi."

Mr. P. H. Johnson has been appointed a member of the Kenya Land Bank during the absence from the Colony of Mr. E. D. Gill.

Mr. R. A. Whittle, M.C., Senior Assistant Secretary in Uganda, has been appointed Clerk of the Legislative and Executive Councils.

Lieutenant A. Dunlop, of the Somaliland Camel Corps, and Mr. A. S. Poulton, Assistant District Officer in Somaliland, are home on leave.

The eldest son of the Dean of Windsor, Mr. Alasdair G. Baillie, who died last week at his father's house, had been farming in Rhodesia for some years.

With regret we learn of the death in Mwanza last week at the age of 27 of Mr. C. J. T. d'Arcy-Hildyard, Resident Magistrate.

Mr. M. A. F. Bocking, has succeeded Mr. Harold Beer as Honorary Corresponding Secretary of the Overseas League in Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

Captain E. G. St. C. Tisdall and Mr. C. J. J. T. Barton have been appointed temporary nominated official members of the Legislative Council of Kenya.

Lady Frances Lagden, widow of the late Sir Godfrey Lagden, died in Malvern last week. She was the eldest daughter of the first Bishop of Pretoria.

Countess Bandon, wife of the Earl of Bandon, and better known to many of our readers in Kenya as the former Miss Betty Playfair, gave birth to a daughter last week.

Miss Ruth Shaw, B.A., who has been appointed by the U.M.C.A. to the Diocese of Nyasaland as a teacher, is a daughter of Bishop Shaw, the President of the Mission.

Mr. J. F. Meehan, Traffic Superintendent of the Tanganyika Railways, has come home on retirement after 21 years' service in Tropical Africa, 15 of them in East Africa.

Mr. Hickson Mahoney, the much liked D.O. in Kilosa, having been promoted to be Acting Provincial Commissioner in Lindi, has been succeeded by Mr. J. D. Lawrence.

Mr. Julian S. Huxley, who visited East Africa some little time ago and wrote "Africa View" as a result, has entered upon his duties as secretary of the Zoological Society of London.

Mr. Arthur Bouchier, until recently Publicity Officer of the Southern Rhodesia office in London, has been appointed Commissioner for the Tea Propaganda Board in South Africa and Rhodesia.

Monsignor James Day, who served as a Staff Chaplain during the East African Campaign, has been appointed an Army Bishop by the Pope, with the title of Bishop of Sebastopol of Armenia.

General Sir Aymer Hunter-Weston, who visited East Africa two years ago, and who has represented North Ayrshire in Parliament since 1920, has intimated his intention not to seek re-election.

The following have been appointed Justices of the Peace in Kenya: Mr. Albert Boy, Mr. R. W. Foster, Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Tweedie, Cunningham, D.S.O., and Mr. Robert Evans.

Colonel F. Stewart Modera, who recently arrived home, is at present in France, but will be in London during June and part of July, before participating in the East Coast tour of the Kenya Golfing Society.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Guy Henry Viniot Mercier, who served for several years in the Nyasaland Administrative Service. He was afterwards transferred to Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis.

Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, and Lady Byrne have reached England from Kenya.

Lord Cobham, a director of East African Estates, Ltd., has been elected President of the M.C.C. He is the present President of the Worcestershire Cricket Club.

The marriage between Miss Heywood, daughter of the Bishop of Mombasa and Mrs. Heywood, and the Rev. A. Morlais Williams, general secretary of the C.M.S. in Uganda, will probably take place in July.

Lady Howard de Walden is giving a dance at Seaford House for her daughters, the Hon. Elizabeth and the Hon. Priscilla Scott-Ellis, and for her *débutante* niece, Miss Charmian van Raalte, on Friday, June 14.

Major J. O. K. Delap, Captain A. I. R. Harries, and Captain H. Jackson have been appointed to the Nairobi District Council, and Messrs. M. S. Ray, S. H. Carnelly, C. H. Ferguson, and R. Forrester to the Naivasha District Council.

Mr. B. F. Wright, Official Secretary to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, who has been recuperating in Hastings, is, we are glad to say, making a good recovery from his illness, and hopes soon to be back in harness.

Sir Richard Rankine, who has made so excellent a recovery from his illness and operation that he was able to attend the Governors' Conference in Entebbe last month, put in a week in Limuru for convalescence on his way back to Zanzibar.

Major-General S. S. Butler, who served with the King's African Rifles from 1905 to 1908, and who from 1930 until a few months ago was commandant of the Sudan Defence Force, has been appointed to the command of the 48th (South Midland) Division.

Dr. C. T. Loram, who is to preside at the Inter-Territorial Conference on Village Education to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in June, is afterwards to travel through East Africa as the representative of the Modern Missions Movement.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, who has business interests in Kenya, and who is in a London nursing home, is improving.

Mr. M. N. Varvill, M.C., chief engineer of Rhodesia Railways, has been granted leave on termination of his ten years' appointment. He served in East Africa during the Campaign with the Royal Engineers, and was awarded the M.C.

Mrs. C. Olds has been returned as member for Ndola in the by-election in Northern Rhodesia, polling 264 votes against 171 for Colonel A. Stephenson and 114 for Colonel A. Gray. She is the first woman to sit in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Lord Moyne, who visited Kenya a couple of years ago to inquire into the financial position of the Colony, has presented to the London Zoo two Komodo "dragons" captured by him recently on the island of Komodo, in the Dutch East Indies. They are as large as good-sized broodfles.

Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Nigeria, and formerly of Tanganyika Territory, is on the point of relinquishing his office. He will leave West Africa next month and retire from the Colonial Service. There is a distinct possibility that his successor may be a Governor now serving in East Africa.

Rear-Admiral E. J. Fleet, who died in Worthing on Sunday at the age of 83, served with the sloop "Briton" in the Eastern Sudan in 1884, and three years later won the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving the life of an able seaman off the East African coast. In 1890 he served under Sir Edmund Fremantle in the punitive expedition against the Sultan of Vita.

His many friends will congratulate Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman and joint managing director of the Union-Castle Line, on the greatly improved report which he was able to give to the shareholders at last week's general meeting of the company, which, under his guidance, has made so excellent a recovery from the dire difficulties with which it was beset when he assumed control.

POWER FOR FISHING!

KENYA
possesses large water-power potential

Cheap power is available in many places. Before deciding on a factory site consult us. We offer special tariffs to large customers.

SYSTEMS : 3 phase & also 30 cycles 415 and 240 volts.

Locations in East Africa: NAIROBI, MOMBASA, MALINDI, ELGEYO, ELGEYO GEORGETOWN, E.A.P.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

FARLOW'S

THE ANGLING SPECIALISTS

ESTABLISHED 1840

SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN UNITED KINGDOM OF HEWITT SEMI-INVISIBLE BAIT

Experts in all Fishing Supplies

Catalogue post free

11, PANTON STREET HAYMARKET, LONDON S.W.1

East Africa in the House.

Italo-Ethiopian Dispute Discussed.

MR. T. SMITH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to state his reasons for not supporting the request of the Ethiopian Government for the immediate consideration by the Council of the League of Nations of the dispute with Italy, under Article 15 of the Covenant.

Sir A. Lambert Ward replied that the request of France for a particular purpose, and was quite distinct from the ordinary session of the Council to be held shortly, when the Italo-Ethiopian question would come up for consideration. The Council unanimously decided that in the light of the assurances of both parties that they intended to give effect to the conciliation procedure laid down by Article 5 of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of Friendship of 1928, there was no justification for advancing the consideration of this question, and adding it to the agenda of the special meeting. The Foreign Secretary had urged that this decision should be on the assumption that before the Council reassembled during May the four conciliators called for by the Treaty should be appointed and their terms of reference agreed upon. The President had requested the Italian and Ethiopian representatives to bear this in mind. Sir Lambert Ward understood that the question of appointing a Chairman as a fifth member of the Conciliation Commission had not yet been decided.

Mr. Mander was told that the situation between Italy and Ethiopia had not been discussed at Stresa, though informal conversations did take place between British and Italian officials on matters connected with the watering and grazing rights of nomadic British Somali tribes in certain zones outside the boundaries of British Somaliland. That did not touch the merits of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Asked by Mr. Mander whether the arbitration between Italy and Ethiopia included, in addition to Walwal and subsequent incidents, the question of the interpretation of the frontier treaty of 1908, Sir John Simon replied that he did not think agreement had yet been reached between

the two parties on the terms of reference of the proposed Conciliation Commission. The British Government would continue to do everything to help the parties, but the terms of reference were really a matter for negotiation between them.

Colonial Trade Progress.

Captain Peter MacDonald was given the following particulars of exports of all commodities of British manufactures to the Colonies in the Empire during the years indicated: 1930, £52,448,000; 1931, £37,722,600; 1932, £36,837,000; 1933, £37,282,000; 1934, £30,300,000.

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons on a resolution that from August 1, 1935, beans should cease to be exempted from the general ad valorem duty, the Colonial Secretary said that the object of removing the soya bean from the Free List was to give effect to Imperial preference. It had been asked for by a great number of Colonies, and he hoped that a preference might stimulate Colonial production. Experiments had been made in Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and Kenya, those in the first-named country being very promising. He was appealing to the House at a time when the Government had given to Lancashire and to the British textile industry the greatest benefits given under any fiscal arrangement. The quota policy which the West African and other Colonies had adopted last summer in the interests of the cotton and artificial silk trades had borne much fruit: in the first quarter of 1934 28,000,000 yards of piece goods had been sent to the Colonies from this country, while in the last quarter of the year the figure had increased to 63,000,000 yards. The Colonies had thus come forward to help the textile industry, and he asked the House to grant this measure of reciprocity in return for so great and growing a gain. The resolution was accepted by 157 votes to 44.

Asked by Mr. Evans for the total figure of general immigration into Kenya for 1934, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that, owing to the need for economy, the Kenya Government had discontinued publishing such statistics since 1932. In 1932, however, 12,767 persons of all races entered Kenya at Mombasa, and 15,463 left. The figures for 1931 were: Arrivals, 16,006, and departures, 9,537. These figures related only to Mombasa.

VALUATIONS and REPORTS

on estates in Tanganyika Territory
can be furnished by

H. MALCOLM ROSS, FALPA, F.E.S.

Address: 4, King's Road, Tanga. Codes: A.B.C. Sixth Edition.
● 22 years East Africa. 7 years Plantation Department.
Canadian Estate Papers.

IDEAL HOME FOR SALE

In KARVA OCEAN, near Nairobi. A sound investment and an ideal home for sale. In beautiful surroundings. A fully established coffee plantation in first-class condition. Freshhold site, fully equipped, newly erected buildings over 8½ net profit to owner manager on price asked, despite severe drought. Estimated 1935 crop 60 to 70 tons minimum which would produce 192½ net profit, less Manager's salary and Bonus. Vendors willing to guarantee this profit for 1935, provided present manager resigned and present policy maintained.

Coffee produced by plant commands high prices in London market.

Price £14,000 ex 1935 crop, or with crop against running expenses from January 1st to date of transfer. Vendors willing to allow portion of purchase price to remain on mortgage at Bank rate. Full London references given and required.

Every facility for investigation offered to genuine enquirers including free residence on property without obligation.

ENQUIRIES BY AIR MAIL TO H.E.S., BOX 286, NAIROBI.

SITUATION WANTED

QUALIFIED OPTICIAN, Photographer, expert all branches, Pharmacy, well educated and travelled, designs post.—Enlight particulars, Lond, 37, South Parade, Southsea.

Invalids and delicate children thrive on VIROL

Virol contains all the vitamins together with other important nutritive elements in a perfectly balanced form which can be easily absorbed by the most delicate digestions. Thus, for 30 years Virol has been the means of saving the lives of countless infants, delicate children and invalids.

In cases of illness and debilitation due to heat, Virol is specially valuable for its power to increase strength and vitality.

For Nerves and Sleeplessness

Virol & Milk, a combination of Virol and pure full-cream Devonshire milk, is by far the most successful food for exhausted nerves. No added milk required—simply add hot water to the golden powder.

VIROL & MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH.

Virol Ltd., Letchworth, Herts., England.

E. African Coffee Growing. Southern Rhodesian Progress

(Continued from page 753)

Strange Review of the Position.

The Special British Empire Products Number of Trade and Engineering does not this year contain the usual articles reviewing the progress of the individual units of the Empire during the last twelve months. Hitherto there have been two sections, one devoted to the various commodities, and the other to the territories by which they are produced; on this occasion the latter section is dropped, and it will certainly be missed by many people.

One article which calls for particular comment is that on Empire coffee. From the East African standpoint it is a curious compilation, which will give the uninitiated reader a very queer idea of East Africa's present position and prospects in the coffee world. All he is told is that:

"The Empire coffee industry had its origin in Nyasaland in 1878, and the prospects of the industry appeared to be so bright that the symbol of a coffee tree was incorporated in the armorial bearings of the Protectorate. Last season there was a decline in the total acreage devoted to coffee in Nyasaland, but with a slight increase in the acreage in bearing. In 1931, 1932, and 1933 the total acreage was respectively 1,524, 1,440, and 1,210; in bearing, 600, 537, and 678; and production in cwt., 1,175, 707, and 4,123.

"In Uganda last season the control of coffee marketing was successful. Comparatively high prices were received, and the acreage continued to expand. A good crop is now being marketed by the Bugishu Native coffee scheme, and over 2,000 tons are expected. This crop is increasing every year in both quality and quantity.

"After negotiations between the Coffee Trade Section of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and the Coffee Board of Kenya, the Coffee Trade Association of Kenya was formed last year to promote the interests of the coffee trade and to act as a liaison between producer and distributor. The Association is now able to give advice to the Coffee Board upon such matters of interest to the planter as the control of supplies, and other problems in relation to warehousing and selling. The Nairobi coffee market has expanded rapidly during the last two or three years, and it became imperative to introduce measures for its organization and regulation. To avoid overlapping between the Coffee Board and the Association, a joint standing committee was formed to establish liaison between the two bodies on all matters of mutual interest. The establishment of a central exchange in London is to be considered."

"In Tanganyika the Government has adopted proposals for the reorganization of the Coffee Board. It is proposed to create a board for the whole of Tanganyika on the lines of the Kenya Coffee Board described above, to take the place of the present body, which is purely advisory and representative only of some of the growers of the Northern Province and Tanganyika Province. It is also proposed to establish a Coffee Association of which membership shall be open to every planter who pays the coffee export tax."

Even so that it might seem that Uganda, with a production of something over 2,000 tons, was far more important than Kenya or Tanganyika, and that the Bugishu Native coffee growing was the most important enterprise of the kind in the territories, both of which are completely erroneous. It is strange that no indication is given of the constant development of coffee exports from all the territories, of their increasing research work, and of their relative importance.

African Society's Experiment

An old custom which had for many years been abandoned has been revived by the African Society in the shape of informal monthly dinners for members and their friends. At the first, which took place last week, forty were present, and Sir Henry Galway, Chairman of Committees of the Society, presided. After dinner Mr. Schluter showed his admirable East African film, which was described in East Africa after its exhibition to the East African Group. It is intended to hold these dinners on the first Wednesday in each month. Evening dress is optional, and the price of the tickets is to be kept at 5s.

that country. The ordinary gravel road corrugates in two weeks, and the strips cost only £300 a mile, compared with £800 for a concrete road and £2,000 on the English basis of road making.

"A little point is that last month we abolished quit rent, a legacy from the Chartered Company days, when land was sold with a quit rent liability.

"We want British settlers, to give the majority of whom a decent living is the only hope, is tobacco. If the Imperial authorities mean business, and want us to take any considerable number of England's surplus population, the only way is to introduce some quota system for tobacco—Empire tobacco; I do not say for my county only. (It could be done so gradually that the smoker would not know the difference. Such a quota, with a declining preference—for it would not be fair to ask for a larger quota with the same preference—would make a great difference. The preference gave us a market gradually, of that there can be no question. A quota would increase it. Last year we produced 24 million lb. of tobacco and marketed it all; only 5 million lb. was sold without profit, which is not bad in these hard times.

"I believe that the Empire is the greatest factor for peace in the world. I believe that sentiment will carry us a long way but that business will carry us farther. Empire Free Trade would be hopeless. The Dominions and Colonies were sensible enough to adopt tariffs years before this country. They imposed tariffs for revenge. Southern Rhodesia could throw over her tariffs, but the bigger Dominions simply could not, and we all want to stand together. Free Trade is hopeless unless you are prepared to accept a standard of living and wages which would be impossible for Englishmen.

"There is much said and written of Japanese competition. We have exactly the same sort of thing inside our own boundary, where the Natives, whose cost of living is perhaps £2 a year, compete with the white man. That is the problem which has been taken into the whole world by the Japanese.

"Southern Rhodesia is extremely fortunate at present. We have practically no Europeans without employment; we have just reduced taxation by 10%; and, thanks to the state of the mining industry, there is a general feeling of confidence, which I believe to be well justified."

And now . . .

A Successful Light Car for East Africa

THE 14 h.p. VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX



1935 VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX DE LUXE SALOON

A Light Car with Big Car Performance and Comfort

Write for particulars of our Home Delivery Plan

MOTOR MART AND EXCHANGE LTD.

NAIROBI NAKURU ELDORET

MOMBASA DAR ES SALAAM KAMPALA

LATEST MINING NEWS.

Gold Premium Tax Critics.

Southern Rhodesian Opposition.

In his presidential address to the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, Mr. R. E. Bayliss made some outspoken adverse comments on the Gold Premium Tax.

"The premium, as the difference between the present and the old price of gold is called, is fast losing its significance. . . . The premium tax is not a tax on profits, or on excess profits only, as is the case in the Union of South Africa, where at least a standard profit is allowed before the special tax is imposed. It is a tax on the whole of the premium, irrespective of whether a mine has made a profit or not, and whether the whole or part of any profit made is entirely due to the premium, as indeed is the case with some of the mines. It is really levied on the value of the ore in the ground, and not on the profit that may be made out of that ore. In consequence some low-grade ore is left in the mine because it cannot pay the premium tax. This is not to the benefit of the country as a whole or to the mining industry."

After mentioning that, though 12 medium-sized mines contributed a small proportion of the tax, the greater part was paid by the 12 largest mines, those whose output does not exceed 150 oz. a month being exempt, and that the grade of ore worked by these larger mines varied from 3 to 17 dwts., the grade of 8 of them hardly ever exceeding 5 dwts., Mr. Bayliss continued:—

"The profits realised by these mines naturally vary, but the 15% tax levied on the premium takes no account of this variation, with the result that the lower grade mines, whose profits were comparatively less, and are dependent to a greater extent on the premium, actually pay a higher percentage of their actual profits to the State than the higher grade mines."

"The Government's justification for taxing anyone is its necessity for revenue: taxation should be imposed on those best able to bear it, and in such a way that the least harm is done to the taxed industry and to the country. In this case taxation falls more heavily on the low-grade ores, which, with the present high price of gold, have become an important potential asset to the country. The encouragement of the production of low-grade ores would result in the prolongation of the mining industry, which is the financial basis of the Colony."

"In view of the greatly increased revenue now derived from general sources, it would be of material assistance to the mining industry, especially where the larger mines are concerned—and they pay nearly the whole of this special burden—if the tax were sensibly reduced or even abolished altogether."

Sir James G. McDonald strongly endorsed every word the President had said, "for there is no doubt that the prosperity of this country can be materially increased by a greater production from the low-grade properties, of which the country possesses a great number—mostly ore-bodies of great width; and in urging the Government to assist the industry to extract the maximum quantity of ore available from such mines by a reduction in the taxation now payable by them, we are asking no favour."

Good Rosterman News.

Good news for Rosterman shareholders will be found in the address of Colonel G. J. S. Scovell, Chairman of the Company, which is published in this issue. He recalls that the pilot mill yielded 22 oz. from 5½ tons of ore crushed in less than three hours, with a tailings value of about 21 dwts. per ton, or approximately 2½ oz. to the ton. Among recent assays have been 30 dwts. over 24 in., 108 dwts. over 21 in., 32 dwts. over 19 in., 45 dwts. over 17 in., and 23 dwts. over 20 in. No wonder Kenyans have great confidence in Rosterman.

New Kenya Mining Company.

The Kenya Mining Corporation, Ltd., has been registered in Johannesburg with a nominal capital of £250,000, of which £75,000 is likely to be issued forthwith. The company is stated to have options over at least three properties in Loliggen and other properties in both Kenya and Tanganyika.

Rhodesian Prospecting Activity.

The number of prospecting licences issued in Bulawayo in January was 215, and in February 122. February last year totalled 120, and four years ago no more than 33.

Mining Personalia.

Important Arrivals from Kakamega.

Mr. H. W. Smith, A.I.M.E., is proceeding to Tanganyika Territory from Greece.

Mr. J. H. Bellasis, manager of the Watende Mine, is we regret to learn, under medical treatment in Nairobi.

Mr. F. R. Phillips, M.C., Chairman of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., has joined the board of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd.

Sir Albert Kitson, Mr. Frank de Ganah, and Messrs. Pryor and Marshall arrived back from Kakamega by Sunday's aeroplane. Mr. Petrie Walter has also arrived.

A bridge has been built over the Kuja River, in No. 4 Area, Kavirondo, by Mr. W. P. Alderson, representing the Hollinger interests, who have been in discussions there.

The name of Mr. Frederick Charles Goodwin, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has been erased from the Register of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy by resolution of the Council.

Sir Malcolm Watson, Principal of the Malaria Control Department of the Ross Institute, is now visiting the Kakamega goldfield of Kenya. He is due back in London by the end of the month.

Mr. Harold Beer, for the past 15 years manager of the Tanga branch of the British East Africa Corporation, has been transferred to the Lupa Goldfield to open a new branch in Chunya. He has been in his company's service for 20 years.

What Others Say.

"Mining became (in the Nyanza Province in 1933) an accepted factor in the life of the people, who saw that it entailed less disturbance than was first anticipated, while considerable sums of money were obtained from labour and sale of produce."—From the *Kenya Native Affairs Report*.

"It is very gratifying to notice the present optimistic outlook on the Copperbelt compared with twelve months ago. The population has increased, cars are to be seen everywhere, and everyone seems more happy and contented."—Mr. A. H. Davison, a Copperbelt pioneer, on revisiting Ndola.

"The quest for gold in No. 2 Area is being pushed with vigour, and in some cases with success. The two locations of Asembo and Sakwa are the most promising in this area, and, as it happens, there appears to be but little harmful disturbance to Natives so far."—Archdeacon Owen, writing to the "Manchester Guardian".

"The magnitude of bringing a mine in Northern Rhodesia to the producing stage is shown by the following figures: before the railway arrived 20,000 tons of material were brought by road; the railway carried 200,000 tons after arrival, and the cash expenditure required was £5,000,000."—Mr. F. G. Bonyon, writing in the "Mining Journal".

FOR
CONTENTMENT
IN
RETIREMENT

Acquire one of the Ideal Small Holdings at

KAREN ESTATES

NGONG

Near NAIROBI

Send for a descriptive Brochure to:

Karen Estates, Ltd., P.O. Box 129, Nairobi,

or to

R. WIGHAM-RICHARDSON & CO. LTD.
ARMADORES HOUSE, BURY STREET, E.C.3.

Dividends.

The Rio Tinto Company, which has interests in the Rhodesian copper industry, reports a net trading profit for 1934 of £2,453,553, compared with £501,000 for 1933.

The Globe & Phoenix Gold Mining Company announces the payment of an interim dividend of 30% in respect of the year ending December 31, payable on May 15.

Accounts of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, whose interests now embrace the mining industry in East Africa, show an increase in net profits from £655,614 to £707,867 for 1934. A final Ordinary dividend of 7½% is proposed, making 12½% for the year, against 11½% for 1933.

Territorial Outputs.

Gold exports from Tanganyika Territory during 1934 nearly reached the £300,000 level.

Gold amounting to 84 fine oz. was exported from alluvial discoveries in Nyasaland during 1934.

Mineral exports from Southern Rhodesia during March included: Gold, 37,305 oz.; silver, 6,700 oz.; coal, 71,517 tons; chrome, 10,448 tons; asbestos, 3,600 tons; iron pyrites, 1,037 tons; and tin, 167 tons.

East African Goldfields.

Interesting information regarding the Lupa Goldfield is given in Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell's address to shareholders of East African Goldfields, Ltd., published on another page. It reveals the magnitude of the company's properties and the promise held out by developments to date, which are among the most impressive in any of the young goldfields of East Africa.

Union Miniere Output.

Under the New York agreement, the Union Minière du Haut Katanga reduced its output of copper by 20% on May 1, and will reduce it by a further 10% on June 1.

Rhodesian Items in Brief.

The Stork shaft at the Roan Mine is expected to reach the 820 ft. level this year.

The Reliance Mine, Southern Rhodesia, has increased its plant to provide for greater output.

The Red Rose Syndicate, Southern Rhodesia, is erecting a three stamp 1,450-lb. mill, and hopes very shortly to join the ranks of the producers.

We hear that a Southern Rhodesian group is forming a company to re-open the Beatrice Mine, which had an intermittent career between 1800 and 1921.

Belgian Congo Tin.

The export duty on tin ore shipped from the Belgian Congo is reported to have been increased from 3% to 7%, partly on account of the devaluation of the franc. It is likely that shipments of tin ore from the Congo to Belgium will cease in the near future, as good progress has been made in the erection in the Congo of electric foundries.

U.K. Mining Materials Favoured.

The Southern Rhodesian duty on blasting compounds and detonators of U.K. manufacture has been suspended to the extent of 75%. The duty was previously ad. per lb. for blasting compounds, as against 2½d. on foreign, and 10% *ad valorem*, as against 20%, in the case of detonators.

Mining Apprentices.

The Kenya Branch of the British Legion is sponsoring a plan for ex-Service men to sign on as learners in the mining industry at 10s. per shift. Once proficient, they would receive higher rates of pay.

Mining Machinery Manufacturers.

Babcock & Wilcox, whose engineering products are becoming increasingly well known in East Africa, particularly in the mining areas, are to pay a final dividend of 4%, making 8% for the year, against 6% last year.

ECONOMISE!



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

CLIMAX DRILL SHARPENER

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



East African Goldfields, Ltd.

Chairman's Speech.

VERY SATISFACTORY DEVELOPMENT.

The ordinary general meeting of East African Goldfields, Limited (incorporated in Tanganyika Territory), was held at the company's offices, Standard Bank Chambers, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, on Tuesday, April 9, 1935.

Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Chairman of the company, said in the course of his address:

"This is the first meeting of members of this company called together to receive from your directors an account of the company's operations. I propose to review briefly the period covered by the accounts submitted to this meeting, to refer to the position at the date of those accounts, and finally to summarise the results of our work up to the present time.

"The accounts before you cover the whole period of the company's existence, from the inception of the business until the time when the company was publicly launched in June, 1934.

Ore Reserves.

"During that period prospecting and development work were actively carried on. As soon as that work had been advanced sufficiently, Mr. A. F. Keene, your consulting engineer, proceeded to Tanganyika to examine the properties. His report was issued in May, 1934. It formed, in the opinion of your directors, a model of what a report on a new field should be. It set out all the data regarding the extensive ore bodies in respect of which surface development had proved 7,500 feet of ore averaging 7½ dwts. fine gold per short ton over an average mining width of 6 feet.

"Indicated ore reserves in these ore bodies amounted in the aggregate to 446,000 tons per 100 feet extension in depth. It forecast that development work in depth would prove ore of the same grade and quality as that indicated by the work already completed. And, in addition, it confidently predicted that additional ore bodies would be found within the 92 square miles of the company's properties.

"An extensive development programme to prove ore reserves ahead of a 500-ton a day mill was recommended in the report. This recommendation was accepted, and the requisite machinery and plant to carry out the development programme were ordered.

Company's Development Programme.

"In June last your directors published particulars of the company and of this development programme. The accounts which are presented to you now reflect the position of the company at that time. The financial position was, as set out in our published statement last June, that the company had £110,000 working capital available for development work. The total of expenses incurred in connexion with the formation of the company, the introduction of its shares on the London Stock Exchange, underwriting commissions, etc., has been charged against the substantial amount standing to the credit of share premium account. We have thereby written off in this first statement of accounts submitted to members the full cost of all items not represented by assets.

"Since the end of the last financial period the development programme has been actively pursued. Progress reports have been issued, and will continue

to be issued, at intervals to keep members advised of the results obtained.

Good Values at Saza Mine.

"The report issued recently stated that at the Saza Mine cross-cutting to the reef on the first level would be started during March. I am now able to inform you that the cross-cut to Saza No. 2 Reef from Shaft No. 1 has advanced 75 feet, at which point a reef has been cut assaying 28½ dwts. on the east wall and 3½ dwts. on the west wall. The cross-cut will be continued through the shear zone before driving along the reef is begun to determine its average grade and width.

"Diamond Drill Hole No. 7 has yielded most favourable results. Saza No. 2 Reef at a vertical depth of 240 feet assays 8½ dwts. and Saza Main Reef cut at 340 feet vertical depth averaged 7½ dwts. over a calculated horizontal quartz width of 8 feet. Of this 8 feet the assay of the 2 feet of quartz on the hanging wall yielded only a trace, the other 6 feet of quartz averaging 9½ dwts., of which 1½ feet ran as high as 21 dwts. In addition, 4½ feet of mineralised wall rock forming the hanging wall averages 3½ dwts., the 12 inches of wall rock next to the quartz hanging wall carrying 8½ dwts. fine gold per ton. The weighted average therefore over the full width of mineralised reef and wall rock is 6 dwts. over a horizontal width of no less than 12½ feet. This result is not only satisfactory, but is significant in many respects. I would like to explain in what particulars the result of this borehole may be regarded as of outstanding importance.

Confidence in the Future.

"Mr. A. F. Keene in his exhaustive report issued last May stated that the evidence collected led him to the conclusion that, provided the same geological formation continued in depth, ore bodies similar in grade and extent to those found at the surface would be developed in depth. That remains inevitably a forecast until such time as our development work is sufficiently advanced to prove the correctness of that opinion.

"We do not claim yet to have established such a position, and too much importance must not be attached to results at individual points. But we do claim that here is concrete evidence from the Saza Mine that ore of a grade similar to that found at the surface has already been located at vertical depths of 120 feet, 240 feet and 340 feet. The width disclosed in this last borehole is as great as that encountered anywhere on the surface in the Saza Main Reef section. The evidence at our disposal to-day surely justifies us in feeling more than ever convinced that Mr. Keene's forecast will be borne out.

Luika and Razorback Mines.

"Diamond drilling and underground development have established that the ore bodies do continue, and are repeated in depth in the zone of primary ore. We have good reason to expect to develop in the Saza shear zone alone ore reserves justifying a mill of a capacity of 500 tons a day or more, and with this in mind the formation of a subsidiary company will, in due course, come under consideration by the board.

"Since the issue of the last progress report underground developments at Luika and Razorback to a depth of 160 feet below the outcrop have continued to yield encouraging results. When cross-cutting on the first level in those two mines is completed early in June, it will be possible to

calculate the grade and extent of the pay ore on this level compared with that indicated by surface sampling. In this type of deposit, it is by no means unusual for the grade and width of the ore bodies to vary considerably on different levels. The results obtained up to date indicate that both at Luika and Razorback the footage of payable ore on the first level is as great as that indicated at the surface.

I have now given you the fullest information available regarding the ore deposits which we are preparing for production. But no review of the company's operations would be complete without a brief reference to the many other questions which engage the attention of your management.

The Lupa Goldfield.

It is one thing to discover a gold-bearing deposit, but it is a complex matter to establish a new industry, hundreds of miles from a railway, in an undeveloped country. I would like therefore to draw your attention to certain circumstances in which we are exceptionally fortunate.

We are fortunate in that our operations are situated in an area previously uninhabited, and therefore free of vested Native rights. The only community resident in the field is that of the alluvial diggers, who have done so much to assist the development of the Lupa Goldfield, and with whom our relations are most cordial. Such facilities as already exist in the Lupa Goldfield have been won exclusively by this community. As the field develops we hope that more of them will be able to start a small-scale reef mining industry comparable to that existing in Southern Rhodesia.

There are some hundreds of reefs in the Lupa Goldfield too small for company exploitation; but a great improvement in general facilities will have to be brought about, with the assistance of Government, before many of these can be operated profitably. Within your 92 square mile area we have already granted a tribute on easy royalty terms over a small rich reef close to your eastern boundary. Applications by diggers for tributes over two other reefs have been received. The policy adopted by your directors in such cases is to assist the digger in every way, provided your management is satisfied that your company's operations present or future will not be interfered with.

Government Assistance.

If the alluvial digger has done more than any one in the past to assist the development of the field, it is certain that the Tanganyika Government can now claim pride of place. A good road has been constructed throughout the length of the field linking your properties with Mbeya and the outside world. And Government has just announced that an allocation from the so-called Loan Funds has been approved to build a new road from Itigi, on the Central Railway to the Lupa Goldfield, which will save us about 150 miles in road and rail transport. In addition a telegraph line is to be extended to the centre of the field.

Grants from the Colonial Development Fund have been secured for extended geological and topographical survey over a period of years. And Government is acquiring one of the road transport units specially designed by the Overseas Mechanical Transport Committee.

Cheap and Abundant Power Supply.

Not only are we most fortunate in our relations with Government, but we are also very fortunate in the existence in the vicinity of the mines of

plentiful natural resources, such as coal, water, timber, limestone and land suitable for cultivation.

A cheap source of power is an essential requirement if we are to build up in time, as we hope to do, a gold mining industry on a large scale. Our success in discovering within 25 miles of the mines a coal deposit capable of yielding an unlimited supply of cheap power, has assured us that, despite our distance from a railway, we can obtain cheap working costs for an operation on any scale.

Our experience this last year, when we transported from railhead to the mines 1,000 tons of materials and supplies, has proved that this transport factor presents us with no difficulty. In future years this transport will be cheaper, because of obtaining very much lower transport rates, which have already been offered to us, and by the shortening of the route.

Finally, I would like to mention the question of personnel. In the opinion of your directors, we are indeed fortunate to have secured Mr. Cameron's services as general manager. He has won our entire confidence, and you can rest assured that the management of your company is in experienced and capable hands. The other members of our staff have been drawn from many fields, and all are working loyally in your interests. We have, I submit, an organisation and a plant which for a property at this early stage of development will compare favourably with any other in any part of the world. I wish to extend on behalf of myself, my fellow directors, and all members, to all those who have worked and who are working for us, our appreciation of the services rendered under pioneering conditions.

The accounts and report were unanimously adopted.

Company Progress Reports.

Wankie Colliery.—Coal sales during April amounted to 57,537 tons.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development.—April output: Zinc, 1,120 tons of 2,240 lbs.; vanadium concentrates, 110 tons; fused vanadium, 31 tons.

Lonely Reef Gold Mining Company, which operates near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, reports a profit of £30,081 for 1934, compared with £35,850 for 1933.

The Belgian Congo *Geonines* are now smelting and sending tin ingots locally to Manono, in the Katanga. Hitherto the processing has been carried out in Antwerp.

Tati Goldfields.—During the quarter ended March 31, development on the Amelia section continued to be unsatisfactory, and all work was closed down at the end of March, but just before this was done a cross-cut from the bottom of a winze in the north drive of the second level showed 63 in. of reef averaging 32 dwts. Monarch section: Check-sampling results at 0 ft. down north side of this winze, the lowest point in the mine, gave 7.70 dwts. over 100 in., and on the south side 7.48 dwts. over 106 in. Francis Section: Of the total footage on North side level No. 3, the reef showed the first 22 ft. 4 in. to average 10.6 dwts. over 74 in., and width 33 in. On the South drive nothing of value was disclosed until at 242 ft. in a cross-cut west a reef was cut and driving was continued on it; it first sampled averaged 32 dwts. over 33 in., but beyond this the reef lost its identity.

Tanganyika Minerals.

Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd., announce that the brokers of the Company are Messrs Spurling, Skinner, Tudor & Co., in place of the London brokers mentioned in the statement advertised for Stock Exchange purposes. Mr. D. Macdonald Browne has resigned from the Board.

Rosterman Gold Mines Ltd.

Colonel Scovell's Encouraging Review.

At the statutory meeting of Rosterman Gold Mines Ltd., held in London on Friday last, Colonel G. J. S. Scovell, C.B.E., the Chairman, said:—

"Although this is a statutory meeting, I propose, after dealing with the report, which has been circulated, to touch very briefly on the development and prospects of your property. Incidentally, your board has decided to end our financial year on December 31, and we shall not meet again until early next year.

"I propose to deal with our affairs, under three main headings: first, finance; second, the progress with plant installation and surface layout; and, third, development at the mine at date.

"The receipts and payments statement seems to call for little comment, except that I would explain that the item of £3,950 8s. 3d. is from the proceeds of sales of gold from the pilot mill. As regards the figure £10,000, this refers to advances made to finance operations between the date of the exercise of the option and the inception of this company. The item £4,954 10s. is for stamp duties on transfer of the property in Kenya which was not included in the estimated preliminary expenses.

"Turning to the installation of plant, thanks to the commendable initiative of our general managers and to the co-operation of the Tanami directorate, orders for Diesel-driven compressors of 2,000 c.f.t. capacity were placed early this year before this company was formed. The first compressor unit leaves England this month, the second almost immediately thereafter, and the whole three units should be functioning by October 1 at latest. The engine house building too has left these shores. The milling plant is now being ordered, and the whole mill should be erected, we hope, by Christmas. Concerning the Diesel-electric power plant, we have every reason to think it should be in position and running by the late autumn.

Care for European and Native Staff.

"You will be glad to know too that good progress has been made with the surface layout. The main and assay offices, the manager's house and 14 staff houses for 28 white men, all houses being built of stone, are practically completed. As regards both this and the housing of the Natives—60 whose well-being your board, I may say, is paying the closest attention—let me read an extract from a letter we have just received from our absent colleague, Captain A. H. Moringe, now in Kenya.

"The site of the European quarter is an admirable one and the houses built of stone from the shaft are well planned, and the amenities which Messrs. Sandys and Kerr-Cross contemplate to make this camp unquestionably the best on the field. The Natives' lines are likewise well planned, and a central cookhouse ensures that the Native labour receives a sufficient supply of well-cooked food. The Medical authorities are very pleased with what has been done, and every precaution is being taken upon their advice to make sure that the sanitation shall be of the highest order."

"We hope to have the pleasure shortly of a visit to the mine from Sir Malcolm Watson, the distinguished principal of the Ross Institute, who is making a tour of Africa. We are much indebted to the Institute for its preliminary hygienic survey of the mine area. I also might add here that we have provided a first-aid dressing station and dispensary for Europeans and Natives.

"In view of the attention increasingly paid to-day by all classes to economic matters at Home and Overseas, it is perhaps a matter of some interest

to consider for a moment the consuming power arising out of our early beginnings in the case of even this one mine.

"Whereas some three years ago there was merely an empty space, to-day we are giving regular employment not only to some 35 white men, but to approximately 80 Indians and 1,500 Natives, and are paying out month by month in wages a round sum of £3,000 or more; and we are still only in the early stages of our development. Nor must we overlook the gradually increasing railway, postal, Customs and Excise revenue accruing to the Kenya Government from our efforts.

"It therefore hardly calls for much imagination to see what an important part this industry—as it develops—is going to play in the economic history of our East African Colonies; and how imperative will be the need for the various Governments and communities interested to lend all their sympathy and encouragement to those having any share of responsibility in this highly important industry.

Excellent Development Results.

"I come now to the work of development.

"First of all as regards the main shaft, which is the enlarged prospecting shaft on the Ross Reef. This has been sunk and timbered in three working months to a total depth to date of 275 ft., and now that the temporary timber headgear and air hoist have been installed, sinking will be speeded up.

"Then as regards the Horst Reef, the East Drive, at an inclined depth of 270 ft., has been advanced to 247 ft. During his present journey Captain Moringe advises us that he inspected the underground workings and that the face showed a reef assaying 30 dwts. over 24 inches. Reports have reached us that the last 70 ft. sampled assayed 5 ozs. 8 dwts. over 21 inches. This drive now shows a length of 180 ft. of reef, averaging 32 dwts. over 19 inches.

"On the West Drive a further advance has been made, and the total length of this drive is now 220 ft., and the last 70 ft. sampled averaged 35 dwts. over 17 inches. This drive now shows a length of 120 ft. of reef, averaging 43 dwts. over 30 inches.

"I have been dealing with assay values, and I am glad to be able to advise you that these values have been confirmed by the crushings through the pilot mill of bulk parcels of ore taken from the different reefs from time to time. Some of these were from the outcrops of all three reefs and a portion from the 270 ft. level on the Horst Reef. As you will understand, the pilot mill provides one of the best and quickest means of checking assay results.

"The following figures give the returns from ore treated in the mill from January 25 to April 16; in that period we have crushed 515 tons for 880 ozs. with a tailings value estimated at 21 dwts. or a total value of approximately 24 ozs. per ton. This includes crushings of 54 tons from the 270 ft. Horst Level, which returned 68 ozs., which, with the tailings, show a head value of over 2 ozs. per ton.

"This completes my task to-day, but I am sure you would not like our proceedings to close without sending a message of appreciation and encouragement to the superintendent, Mr. D. Kerr-Cross, and the whole staff of your property and to the general manager's representative, Mr. Hugh Sandys, who is now on his way home to England to take a well-earned holiday.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has again voted against affiliation to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa by 20 votes to 8. The Indian members voted solidly against the suggested affiliation.

BUMPUS

GOOD BOOKS on every subject and all the latest publications can be had from Bumpus.

There are departments for Foreign Books, Books of Leather Bindings, Second Hand Books and Children's Books, and a library service which includes all bibliographical information and books on approval is at the disposal of book buyers.

Write for catalogues and lists.

J. & E. BUMPUS LTD.

BOOKSELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

477 OXFORD STREET, W.1

Between North Audley Street and Park Street

Telephone: Mayfair 3601

EAST AFRICAN ENGINEERING AND TRADING CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM · MWANZA · LONDON

Consulting Mining Engineers and Contractors

Investigations and Reports by Experienced and Qualified Men

Mining tools and other requisites stocked

Telegrams: "MASDO," Mwanza and Dar es Salaam
Code: Bantleys

LONDON OFFICE: 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1



Don't be vague

ASK FOR

Haig

No finer whisky goes into any hottle

War on the White Ant!

Massed in their millions the White Ant scourge is always advancing to the attack—tunnelling into good sound timber, undermining its strength, leaving it outwardly good, inwardly destroyed. No timber is safe from the menace of this attack.

Your protection and safeguard is Solignum. Simply coat all woodwork with Solignum Wood Preservative and you raise an impenetrable barrier against these pests, for White Ants will not attack timber that has been treated with Solignum.



IF YOUR LOCAL STOREKEEPER DOES NOT STOCK SOLIGNUM WRITE FOR NAME OF NEAREST STOCKIST TO THE SOLE MAKERS AND PROPRIETORS—SOLIGNUM LIMITED, 305 BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON, S.E.1.

Union-Castle Line.

Efficiency of Company's Services.

MR. ROBERTSON F. GIBB'S REVIEW.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., was held last week in London.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the company, and one of the joint managing directors, presided.

The notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors having been read by Mr. A. H. Millbourne (joint secretary), the Chairman said *inter alia*—

The profit for year amounted to £347,423. This is arrived at after providing for full depreciation of the fleet, property and plant, Debenture and other interest, taxation

Administration and other expenses, but excluding profit from insurance, which has been added to the insurance reserves. The profit for the year, therefore, is £67,216 greater than for 1934, which I think you will agree can be regarded as satisfactory. After adding £112,252 brought forward from last year, there is a total of £459,673 available for allocation. The directors have added £250,000 to the reserve account, and after deducting the Preference dividends which were paid on July 1, 1934, and January 1 last, the sum of £28,149 remains, which it is proposed to carry forward.

Company's Financial Policy.

As I forecast last year, 12 months' dividends have been paid on the Preference shares, but the dividends on the 6% Accumulative Preference shares are still 18 months in arrear. The directors are of the opinion that, unless unforeseen circumstances arise, there is no reason to anticipate that dividend payments on these shares will fall further into arrear. I hope all shareholders will agree, however, that having regard especially to the financial difficulties we inherited from a former régime, that it is essential to conserve and strengthen our resources as much as possible and to continue to pursue a thoroughly sound financial policy.

There are two factors which render this prudent course imperative. First, there is the serious disparity which exists between the book value of our investments and their actual value, to which the auditors have again drawn attention in their report. We cannot ignore that disparity, which, in view of the impending winding-up of some of the companies in which we have large investments, must necessarily be dealt with at no distant date.

The further factor which necessitates a cautious financial policy on our part is the necessity for still further renewing our fleet, looking to the far-reaching responsibilities we have entered into with the Government of the Union of South Africa and the developments that are taking place in that Dominion and in Rhodesia and East Africa.

The Line's Fleet.

At the end of the year, the company's fleet consisted of 31 vessels, including the four then under construction, which, with small craft, represented 351,512 gross tons. Our vessels have been kept up

to their usual high standard of efficiency, and were free of serious accidents during the year.

Our two new fast cargo motor-vessels, the "Hosliu Castle" and "Kathesay Castle," will begin their first voyages in a few days' time. The two new mail ships will be ready to take their place in our weekly mail service in the early months of next year, when they will displace the "Armada Castle" and "Kenilworth Castle," two ships which have made names for themselves during the present century in peace and in war. In order to release our two oldest intermediate vessels, the "Dufham Castle" and "Dunlace Castle," the board, after inviting tenders from the principal shipbuilding firms of the country, has placed them on a competitive basis with Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., of Belfast, for two new intermediate passenger and cargo motor-ships, each of approximately 15,000 gross tons. These vessels will have a considerable amount of refrigerating space, so as to provide still further facilities for the export of perishable products from South Africa, and will be ready for service in March and June of next year respectively.

To assist in financing this considerable shipbuilding programme, involving some three to four million pounds, it was necessary to arrange for loan facilities to be placed at the company's disposal, and these have been provided on a satisfactory basis by agreement with the Government of Northern Ireland and the company's bankers. It is necessary to bear in mind that, notwithstanding the magnitude of this shipbuilding programme, it will be indispensable for the company, at no distant date, to contemplate still further new tonnage if it is to keep fully abreast of the requirements of the trade.

During the year the number of our sailings between the United States of America and South Africa and also between the United Kingdom and Mauritius have been increased. A feature of our passenger traffic, which has again shown some improvement, is that a larger number of travellers are taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by our services for circumnavigating Africa.

East African Services.

Concerning cargo traffic, the volume of outward cargo to East Africa showed some improvement over previous years, but homeward shipments remained at about the same level. We were pioneers in providing regular services to and from East Africa and have, over a long period of years, done our utmost to foster East African overseas trade, but it is still difficult to make this service remunerative. As regards conditions in the various territories, Rhodesia is progressing and prospering, and the Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia has recently announced a substantial Budget surplus. Improved conditions are also apparent in East Africa, where the discovery of gold has provided a welcome stimulus.

Sir F. Vernon Thomson, K.B.E., having seconded the resolution that the report and accounts be adopted, and Mr. E. F. Abbott, having been unanimously re-elected a director, Captain H. Stansbury, R.N., C.B., proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Robertson F. Gibb. He (Captain Stansbury) was sure the shareholders would agree that the Union-Castle Company had made a wonderful recovery during the last few years, and that recovery had been largely due to their Chairman, whose courage, foresight, and diplomacy had earned their unstinted admiration and thanks. Mr. Starling seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

East African Market Reports. Improving Kenya Coffee.

EAST AFRICAN coffees have been slow of sale and prices have tended easier.

Kenya.—
 A sizes 61s. od. to 70s. od.
 B " " 40s. od. to 64s. od.
 C " " 40s. od. to 43s. od.
 Peaberry 58s. od. to 62s. 6d.

Old Crop.—
 A size palish 40s. od.

Tanganyika.—
 Peaberry 73s. od.
 London cleaned 36s. od.
 Small

Mbeya.—
 London cleaned 58s. od.
 First size 39s. od.
 Second size
 London stocks: 97,381 bags (1934: 85,358 bags).

Owing to suspension of business in the general produce markets during the Jubilee celebrations, our usual reports are held over until next week.

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 April 24).—Eldoret, 0.24 inch; Eldama Ravine, 0.05; Eldoret, 0.17; Kabete, 0.40; Naimosi, 1.43; Kericho, 2.10; Kiambu, 0.23; Kilifi, 0.23; Kipkaien River, 0.07; Kisumu, 1.47; Koru, 0.34; Limuru, 0.88; Lumba, 0.41; Machakos, 0.26; Makuyu, 0.15; Maragua, 0.10; Meru, 0.15; Moiben, 0.03; Miwani, 0.21; Mombasa, 0.17; Nairobi, 0.05; Naivasha, 0.02; Nakuru, 0.10; Nandi, 0.72; Nanyuki, 0.71; Njoro, 0.31; Rumuruti, 0.00; Ruiru, 0.03; Soghor, 1.34; Soy, 0.10; Thika, 0.23; Thomson Falls, 0.83; and Tsavo, 0.00 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended April 22).—Amani, 0.40 inch; Bagamoyo, Bhanamulo, 0.36; Bulobwe, 2.26; Dodoma, 2.08; Iringa, 0.12; Kilosa, 0.56; Lushoto, 0.72; Mbege, 1.72; Mbezi, 0.45; Mushi, 0.08; Mwanza, 1.32; Njombe, 0.85; Tabora, 0.74; Tanga, 4.05; Ukuyu, 1.34 and Urete, 0.37 inch.

Uganda (Week ended April 21).—Bwisha, 0.71 inch; Entebbe, 0.00; Fort Portal, 1.43; Ho, 2.32; Jinja, 1.38; Kabale, 1.16; Kipolo, 0.56; Lira, 0.48; Masaka, 1.72; Mbale, 0.31; Mbarara, 0.33; Mukono, 0.77; Namafagali, 1.40; Soroti, 0.45; and Tororo, 1.43 inches.

Lewis & Peat.

Lewis & Peat, Ltd., the Mitling Lane brokers, who have extensive interests in East African, report a substantial recovery in profits for 1934. The capital of the company was reduced last year from £200,000 to £150,000 by writing down the Ordinary shares from £1 to 1s. each. This year the profit amounted to £26,026, against £4,392 for 1933. After meeting the Preference dividend and transferring £5,000 to reserve, the balance of £12,866 is carried forward, no dividend being proposed on the Ordinary shares. The balance of £40,200 carried forward last year was written off under the capital reduction scheme.

Better Locust News.

The latest Kenya locust report says: "The situation in the Colony remains favourable. As far as can be seen, trained locusts have not entered Kenya from Tanganyika for several weeks, and other than a large swarm located between Meru and Kilimanjaro, which might penetrate into the Masai district, invasion is not feared. Swarms still exist north of the railway in the Coast Province, but damage to crops has not been reported. The Garissa and Lamu districts on the coast are reported clear."

Tanganyika Crop Estimates.

Crop estimates of the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture are as follows (in tons of 1,000 kg.): Sisal, 71,750; coffee, 14,465; cotton lint, 10,593; groundnuts, 13,987; corn, 8,455; and sesame, 4,356.

The great handicap of the Kenya coffee industry in the last couple of seasons has, it has been commonly said, been that of bad weather, particularly of drought.

In the latest issue to reach us of the monthly bulletin of the Coffee Board of Kenya, however, a coffee miller in the Colony, declares that the trouble has been that, "generally speaking, we have been an industry of amateurs striving to hold our place in a world which may soon be 100% professional, where everyone of necessity must be a specialist."

The man who is a specialist in his coffee plantation is seldom an expert when it comes to his wet factory; where often more is lost than is gained by his expert care of the trees themselves. The same applies, yet this one that would be impossible to carry out during the hard times that have hindered us lately.

Yet I am confident that, when the coffee industry of Kenya becomes older and well-tried, every plantation of any size will not only have its expert horticulturist, master of soil problems and cultivation, but an expert in the wet factory, too. Fermentation will not be the haphazard thing it is to-day, but will be treated as a scientific process, in which the outside interference of weather and variable temperature are not allowed. Drying will be considered not only the means of extracting the water content of a coffee, but as a means of curing it, against risk of absorbing extraneous moisture from the atmosphere.

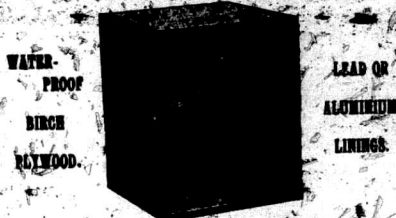
This advice is backed by practical proofs, for the writer declares that in the past season, there have been many instances of planters, knowing that their coffee had been droughted, taking extra care to float off their lights, and where cleaning mills, believing their old grading methods sadly inadequate, strove to improve the top grades with additional air separation and other devices.

Indeed, he goes so far as to say that, "with the past season as an indication, one may confidently deduce that most of that inferior quality coffee, which fails to create interest amongst buyers, could be lifted into a better quality class if a little more care were taken in its preparation."

HERCULES, AJAX & BEJAX CHESTS

FOR
**TEA, RUBBER AND
 DESSICATED COCONUT.**

**STRENGTH AND RELIABILITY
 APPROVED THROUGHOUT THE TRADE**



BOBBINS, LTD.

27-28, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.2.
 WORKS: ISLAW WHARF, POPLAR, LONDON, E.14

AGENTS:
 PLANTERS' STORES & AGENCY CO., LTD. CALCUTTA
 J. E. VAHASSEUR & CO., LTD. COLOMBO
 (Delegated Coconut Chests)
 S. B. UNIKER & CO., LTD. COLOMBO
 (Tea and Rubber Chests)
 GUTHRIE & CO., LTD. BANGALORE
 LINDSTREYER & STORVING

Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Madra" which left London for East Africa on May 4, carries the following passengers for—

- Port Sudan.**
 Mr. & Mrs. S. Baker
 Mr. E. A. Balfour
 Mr. J. G. Harrison
 Mr. & Mrs. D. W. West
 Miss J. R. West

- Mombasa.**
 Mr. & Mrs. John Anderson
 Mr. & Mrs. James Anderson
 Mr. R. E. Bell
 Mrs. C. E. V. Buxton
 Mrs. J. E. Dawson
 Miss M. I. Deed
 Miss U. C. Dodge
 Miss E. V. Fear
 Mr. W. E. E. Frederick
 Miss D. Gent-Wood
 Mr. & Mrs. F. Hewitt
 Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Jameson
 Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Keatinge
 Miss J. E. Lamont
 Miss M. J. Lavender
 Dr. C. E. McKinlay
 Mr. F. E. McNamara
 * Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Mombasa
 * Mrs. Heywood
 Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Robinson
 Lady M. Sheridan
 Miss M. Sheridan
 Sub-Lt. A. M. Smith
 Mrs. J. Spurr
 Mrs. Stutchbury
 Miss M. A. Sutherland
 Dr. & Mrs. J. W. C. Symonds

- Mr. C. B. G. Wale
 Miss J. E. G. Wale
 Dr. & Mrs. A. W. Williams

- Tangier.**
 Mr. W. J. Bouaira
 Mr. G. C. Gardner
 Mr. G. C. Latham
 Mrs. I. J. Martin
 Mr. P. D. Woodall

- Zanzibar.**
 Miss K. J. Donkin
 Mr. J. Ponicia
 * Mr. L. E. Skiper

- Dan es Sidiham.**
 Mr. & Mrs. B. Warren
 * Mrs. R. Lowe
 Mrs. M. F. Maokay
 Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Mitchell
 Mr. R. Muir
 Mr. W. Organ
 Mr. F. J. Reaney
 Miss M. H. Rogers
 Mr. C. E. Rootes
 Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Sayce
 Comdr. & Mrs. G. H. S. Sullivan
 Mr. C. M. H. Sutherland
 Mr. & Mrs. S. H. M. Webb

- * Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.
 * Passengers marked * join at Port Said.

- BRITISH INDIA.**
 Malda arr. Zanzibar outwards, May 10.
 "Mintana" arr. London homewds, May 3.
 "Mantola" leaves Mombasa homewds, May 11.
 "Madra" arr. Tangier outwards, May 9.
 "Kenya" arr. Bombay from Durban, May 4.
 "Karanja" arr. Durban from Bombay, May 8.
 "Takliwa" arr. Mombasa from Bombay, May 10.
 "Tairea" left Mombasa for Bombay, May 8.

- HOLLAND AFRICA.**
 "Jagerfontein" arr. Beira for E. Africa, April 29.
 "Randfontein" arr. Beira outwards, April 29.
 "Meliskerk" left Hamburg for Mombasa, April 28.
 "Giekerk" left Marseilles homewds, April 27.

- INDIA AFRICA.**
 "Inchanga" left Calcutta for Colombo, May 5.
 "Isipingo" left Pt. Elizabeth for Capetown, May 4.

- MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**
 "Angers" left Mombasa homewds, May 4.
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" arr. Djibouti outwards, May 5.
 "General Metzinger" arr. Marseilles, May 6.

- TIRRENIA LINE.**
 "Giuseppe Mazzini" left Mombasa for Kismayu, May 1.
 "Cagliari" left Massowah for Jeddah, May 1.

- UNION CASTLE.**
 "Dunbar Castle" arr. Southampton homewds, May 4.
 "Durham Castle" left Mombasa homewds, May 4.
 "Clofester Castle" arr. Beira outwards, May 4.
 "Orifantally Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, May 2.
 "Llandaff Castle" arr. London homewds, May 3.
 "Llandoverly Castle" left Pt. Sudan for Natal, May 6.
 "Llangibby Castle" arr. Capetown homewds, May 6.

East African Mails.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Panganyik and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on—
 May 9 per s.s. "Narkunda."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on May 10 and May 18.
 Mails for Nyassaland, 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.

The British India Steam Navigation Company announces the payment of dividends of 2 1/2% on the 2 1/2% Cumulative Preference stock for the half-year ended March 31 (payable on May 16) and 2 1/2% on the 5 1/2% Cumulative Preference stock for the half-year ending June 30 next, payable on July 1.

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left for East Africa on May 3 included Messrs. Bold, for Kismayu, and Mr. Mrosing, from Paris to Juba. The mail which left yesterday carried Mr. Halley for Kismayu, and Dr. Goodwin and Miss Bagot for Entebbe. Inward passengers who reached Croydon last Thursday included Commander L. A. Combe, from Salisbury, while the machine which arrived on Sunday brought Mr. Gascoigne and Mr. MacDonald from Nairobi, and Mr. Pryor, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Albert Kitson and Mr. F. de Gama from Kismayu.

Livingstone Broadcast.

"The Man Livingstone" was the title of a broadcast story radiated by the Scottish Regional station a few days ago on the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the famous African explorer. While the players of the parts of Livingstone, his wife, and H. M. Stanley spoke from a studio in Glasgow, the narrative parts were spoken from the little room in Blantyre, Lanarkshire, in which David Livingstone was born in March, 1813. A clock which has been ticking since the Livingstone family lived in the house was heard in the background during the broadcast. Two African students, Messrs. F. Ogunro and C. Eliso, played the Native parts of Susi and Chuma.

"Roslin Castle" Maiden Voyage.

The new Union-Castle refrigerated cargo vessel "Roslin Castle" is to leave Antwerp to-morrow on her maiden voyage to South Africa. She is a motorship of 7,016 tons, and her equipment includes special insulated chambers for the conveyance of fruit and other perishable produce. Hitherto the hulls of the cargo ships have been painted black, but the "Roslin Castle" and her sister ship, the "Rothesay Castle," shortly to be put into commission, are painted the familiar lavender grey of the Union-Castle Line's passenger vessels, the funnel of course, being in the Company's colours of red and black.

Maconochie's

PREPARE A TREAT FOR THE MAN AT THE "BACK OF BEYOND"

to say nothing of his family at home! Ready-mixed sausages and bacon which can be ready in a few moments—truly a delicious morning meal.



Prepared entirely by
MACNOCHIE BROS LTD
 LONDON

"EAST AFRICA" BOOKS

"East Africa's" Imprint is the
Guarantee of a Good Book

"East Africa's" Publications include—

- **ELEPHANT**—The standard work on elephant. By *Commander D. E. Blunt, R.N. (Retd.)*, for seven years an elephant control officer in Tanganyika Territory. With a Foreword by Lord Lansdale. 13s. 6d. post free anywhere.
- **THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS**—John Boyke's delightful account of pioneer life in East Africa. One of the best books of recent years—described by reviewers as "a compact mass of good yarns." 17s. post free anywhere.
- **COFFEE GROWING**—With special reference to East Africa. J. H. McDonald's indispensable book for planters. The standard work on the subject. 205 pages. 63 illustrations. 21s. 10d. post free anywhere.
- **ANGLING IN EAST AFRICA**—By T. L. Hately and Hugh Copley. The only book on the subject. The specially drawn fishing maps are alone worth the price. 6s. 4d. post free anywhere.
- **BUSHMINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA**—By Adela M. Day. With a Foreword by Lady Coryndon. No past, present or intending resident of Uganda should be without this cheerful little volume. 5s. 4d. post free anywhere.
- **KENYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE**—By H. O. Weller. Can be recommended with equal confidence to the visitor, prospective settler and established resident. A balanced and critical review of the country and its people. 5s. 4d. post free anywhere.
- **TANGANYIKA WITHOUT PREJUDICE**—By Eris Reid, M.B.E. History, synopsis and shrewd criticism all in a pocket volume by an author who has lived in Tanganyika since 1916. Valuable alike to the resident, the visitor and the general reader. 5s. 5d. post free anywhere.
- **NYASALAND WITHOUT PREJUDICE**—By L. S. Norman. The only handy, readable, authoritative and critical book on the country, at a popular price. 5s. 4d. post free anywhere.
- **EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY**—An intimate description of each district of eastern African Dependency. 490 pages, 95 illustrations, 47 maps. The standard work on the subject. 5s. post free anywhere. (Published 1928.)
- **SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA**—A 208-page volume, profusely illustrated, describing practically every aspect of East African life. The standard work on the subject. 4s. post free anywhere. (Published 1927.)

All the above books can be
obtained from the publishers

"East Africa"

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1

National Bank of India

Limited

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1902
on the 23rd of March, 1866

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863

Bankers to the
Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000

Head Office:

26, BISHOPSGATE,
LONDON E.C. 2.

ADEN		BRANCHES		ELDORET	
ADEN, Steamer Point	KANDY	KARACHI	KISUMU	KAMPALA	Kenya Colony
AMRITSBAR	KARACHI	LAHORE	NAIROBI	NAKURU	
BOMBAY	MADRAS	MANDALAY	ENTEBE		Uganda
CALCUTTA	SAWNPUR	NUWARA ELIYA	JINJA		
GHATTAGONG	COCHIN (S. India)	RANGOON	DAR ES SALAAM		Tanganyika Territory
COLOMBO	DELHI	TUTICORIN	YANGA		
		ZANZIBAR			

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented; negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange; collects Pay, Pensions, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking business. The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods, not exceeding one year, at rates to be obtained on application. Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

SPORT AND TRAVEL IN KENYA...

Kenya affords the tourist unsurpassable sporting facilities.

Big and small game, trout fishing, polo, golf, tennis, and motoring in wonderful scenery await the traveller.

For particulars of travel conditions and information of any kind, apply to:

THE KENYA AGENT

H. M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES OFFICE
GRAND BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQ., LONDON, W.C. 2

or THE SECRETARY, KENYA ASSOCIATION (1932)
P.O. BOX 825, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

Illustrated Handbook available free on application

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



SOUTH AFRICA EAST & WEST AFRICA

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

REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

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

Vessel	From London
"Llangibby Castle"	June 13
"Llandoverly Castle"	July 11
"Llandaff Castle"	Aug. 8

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

Ask for particulars of
**SUMMER HOLIDAY
TOURS**

At Greatly Reduced Return Fares

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

UNION - CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 3, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3
West End Agency: 125, Pall Mall, S.W. 1

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow; and at
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mombasa and Johannesburg.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

BANKERS TO THE
Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Governments of
Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Tanganyika.

Head Office:

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4
London West Branch - 88, LONDON WALL, E.C. 2
West End Branch - 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2
New York Agency - 67, Wall Street

Hamburg Agency - 46, Schauenburgerstrasse.

Over 270 Branches, Sub-Branches, and Agencies in South,
East and Central Africa.

BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA:

Arusha	Morogoro
Bukoba	Moshi
Dares Salaam	Mwanza
Eldoret	Nairobi
Jinja	Nakuru
Kakamega	Nanyuki (Agency)
Kampala	Nyeri
Kisumu	Tabora
Kitale	Tanga
Lindi	Zanzibar
Mombasa	

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
FINANCIES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA. The Bank's
branches touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with
all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

The STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW is sent post free
on application. It gives the latest information on all Southern
East and Central African matters of Trade and Commercial
Interest.

BERTRAM LOWNDES, London Manager.

Don't be vague

ASK FOR

Haig



No finer
whisky
goes into
any bottle

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

EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. II, No. 356

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1935

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription
30/- post-free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY E. H. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Tel.: Museum 7170 & 7370. Telegrams: "Limitable, London."

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Matters of Moment	... 775	East Africa's Who's Who	... 784
Lord Delanere's Life	... 777	Mr. H. H. Allison	... 784
East Africa and the Jubilee	... 779	Italo-Ethiopia Dispute	... 784
Letters to the Editor	... 780	Sir Nilsson-Rees Scholarships	... 786
		Latest Mining News	... 787

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

In its issue of April 11 *East Africa* exposed—and we hope exploded—the absurd idea mooted in London by a business man who should have known better that the Germans, in order to assuage their Colonial hunger, should be given an opportunity of acquiring Portuguese East Africa and Angola!

The curious thing is that he seemed to be satisfied with his alleged solution, quite oblivious that it would have given our ex-enemies air and submarine bases on both sides of the continent, and that the possession of two such territories in approximately the same south latitude would swiftly re-ignite the old *Mittelafrika* idea, which flourished so fantastically in the Reich during the early stages of the War.

circumstances, the nation will not part with one inch of land of her national territory, and that, so long as there is one Portuguese soldier alive, we are determined to stand up, like a solid block, ready to defend without sign of faintness our national patrimony whenever required.

That retort to the amateur disposers of other people's property does not surprise us in the least. We welcome it as a sign that Portugal is alert, and once more we say that the territorial integrity of Portuguese East Africa involves British honour, no less than British interests, and that an understanding with Germany of the kind suggested would be so dishonourable as to be undiscussable.

We said at the time that Portugal would suffer almost any deprivation rather than part with her two great colonies. Now we are

PORTUGUESE MINISTER'S REMINDER.

privileged to state that the Portuguese Minister for the Colonies, having read our leading notes on the subject, corroborates them to the full. The matter, he writes, has two distinct aspects, one of a legal nature, the other, one of the national will. His Excellency draws our attention to Article VII of the Colonial Act, which declares: "The State will in no way alienate the least portion of Colonial territories and rights of Portugal, without prejudice to the rectification of boundaries when approved by the National Assembly."

AIMING at the realisation of what they consider best for East Central Africa, and preferring not to take two bites at the cherry, some people would wish to arrange a federation

FEDERATION IN THE SOUTH.

right away from the Limpopo to the Nile. It can be safely said, however, that public opinion is not ripe for anything so drastic, the pace cannot be forced, and two federations, especially if closely allied, would be infinitely better than none. We have dealt at length recently with the immediate need for linking Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. We now turn to the question of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. In this connexion it should be noted that it is here the weaker, or more "Native," elements that seek federation, rather than the stronger, or more European, section. Here is no fear of the dominant partner, no suspicion of motives or of future policy, as is apparent with some of Kenya's neighbours, and would, presumably, be more apparent still if

As to the second aspect, the Minister declares: "I should like to convey that whatever the

Kenya were self-governing, as is Southern Rhodesia. The resolution quoted hereunder was originally put before the Nyasaland Convention of Associations as an amendment by the Cholo Settlers' Association, but was carried by the Convention as the substantive motion. It merits quotation in full for it may become historic.

It reads as follows: "That in view of (1) the urgent and pressing need for adequate facilities for the education of European children; and (2) the failure of the Colonial Office to acknowledge the rights of settlers in this matter, with particular regard to the ex-officer settlers who, on demobilisation, settled in Nyasaland under a scheme approved by the Imperial Government; and (3) the very unsatisfactory position with regard to the question of domicile; and (4) the filling of Government posts from outside Nyasaland when residents with the necessary qualifications are available; and (5) the excessive *per capita* taxation; and (6) the unnecessarily large number of Government officials required to administer such a small territory as Nyasaland; this eighteenth session of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland is of the opinion that a committee should be appointed to consider and elaborate the foregoing six points and to consider the best way to secure the widest publicity in the House of Commons, the British Press, and the British Empire Service League with a view to the appointment of a special Commission of Inquiry to inquire into and report to Parliament upon the methods and policy of the Colonial Office with regard to its administration of Nyasaland." The speakers made no secret of the fact that they aimed at a federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and the vote in favour of the resolution was unanimous.

This is really an important matter. For its size, of course, Nyasaland is definitely overstaffed. Its area is not much more than half of one solitary province of Northern Rhodesia. **EXPENSIVE OVERHEADS.** Yet it has a full Protectorate staff to deal with it. True, it has a relatively dense Native population; but it has a smaller white population than some of the towns of Northern Rhodesia. Its expenditure and revenue are also small, and yet it has to support the full paraphernalia of an independent, self-contained administration. Equally good service could be provided under federation at infinitely less cost. Under the existing system the overhead costs continue to increase, not only in salaries but in pensions, and a serious drag is obviously being put upon the prosperity of such a small territory. On the other hand, what are the obstacles to an appropriate form of closer union? Statesmen may talk of the risk of subjecting so many more Natives to a European minority, but it is not really the fact that the chief hindrance is the vested interest of the men who hold appointments under the present dispensation? We have nothing against these people, most of whom do their work well and earn their pay, but it would be absurd to put them before the State they serve; they can be absorbed elsewhere, or their retirement expedited on fair terms.

THE official crop estimates from Tanganyika for the 1932-3 season, which are given in detail in this issue, are wonderfully encouraging.

The Territory has had splendid rains, and if nothing untoward happens, new **EXCELLENT TANGANYIKA PROSPECTS.** records may be expected in the production of one commodity after another. If the sisal output exceeds 80,000 tons, as is anticipated, all previous yields will have been surpassed; at 5,930 and 9,500 tons the Moshi-Arusha and Bukoba districts will easily outdistance all past results for European and Native-grown coffee; an export of cotton of some 43,000 bales would be a big advance. 1,000,000 lbs. has never yet been exceeded; and a total shipment of nearly 16,000 tons of groundnuts is an attractive additional possibility, though in this case particularly the maintenance of a reasonable price will have a considerable influence. For the third year in succession Tanganyika thus bids fair to establish new records in at least sisal, coffee and cotton. While other commodities will swell the amount of money in circulation, increased export tonnages will bring augmented revenue to the Tanganyika Railways, which badly need all the support the agricultural industries can give. In short, the position is most heartening, especially as it is backed by an ever-expanding gold production, the investment of capital by responsible mining houses in proving and developing widely separated gold fields, and the conviction in the minds of those best able to judge that Tanganyika may be regarded as possessing extremely great potentialities as a mining country. Sir Harold MacMishack, the Governor, who was due to leave his capital yesterday for London at Home, will bring with him better news than we should have dared to hope even a few weeks ago, and will have a heartening story to tell the Colonial Office, the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, and the general public through the East African Group in London, which he has promised to address next month.

WITH the object of influencing opinion throughout the British Overseas Empire, waves of propaganda from German wireless stations are now being radiated into different Empire air zones" by broadcasters who speak such fluent English that listeners may well imagine that they are hearing the words and opinions of some fellow-countryman speaking in the Mother Country. For the purpose of making the propaganda as effective as possible, circulars in English have, we know, recently been distributed by German consulates in various parts of the world, asking those who receive them such questions as: "Do you listen regularly to German wireless stations? Is there any foreign station which prevents you from hearing German broadcasts? Does the time of the German broadcasts suit you?" Since it is but right that East Africans should know that some of the news and views which they hear through seemingly English voices may be of a tainted foreign origin, we give prominence to these facts, of which few people appear to be aware. If any of our readers in East Africa have received copies of circulars of the character mentioned, we should be glad to hear from them, and to be told from whom they were received.

Lord Delamere's Life.

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley's Biography

Reviewed by the Editor.

EASILY the most important man who has walked the East African stage in the past 40 years was the late Lord Delamere. Since his death none of the territories has thrown up a leader of anything like his calibre, unless it be Southern Rhodesia in its present Prime Minister, the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, who has the same intense desire to see the white man entrenched in the heart of Africa as a permanent settler, the same paternal attitude towards the Natives, the same impetuosity of Governmental obstruction and procrastination.



LORD DELAMERE

In "White Man's Country" (Macmillan, 25s., two volumes), Mrs. Elspeth Huxley has told the story of Lord Delamere and the making of Kenya. The task, as perplexing as it was entrancing, has been ably discharged. The life of Lord Delamere and the civilised history of Kenya are inseparable, and this biography is therefore equally a record of the development of the country since "D"—as he became known throughout Eastern Africa—first reached it overland from British Somaliland.

The Biographer's Difficulties.

Since Lord Delamere hated writing and left few records, we see him largely through his public speeches and the recollections of his friends, but, as several testify, he was a man, whom it was not easy to know properly, and who had an unusual facility for masking, or even disguising, his thoughts. That fact was bound to increase immensely the difficulties of any biographer.

Foreseeing it, and believing that the full story ought for the benefit of this and future generations to be told at first hand by the principal actor in one of the most fascinating dramas of Imperial settlement, the present reviewer pleaded with Lord Delamere when he was in England for the last time to write his life. At last he surrendered to the extent of promising that when he came back to London in the following year, he would devote at least an hour a day to telling *East Africa* his recollection of the events with which his life had been crowded. Before the promise could be fulfilled, he died.

Lady Delamere entrusted the official biography to Mrs. Huxley, whose work promises, to remain the standard one on the subject. To East Africans these two volumes will represent one of the most absorbing works on Kenya ever published; this review thus far exceeds the normal book notice in length. It may conveniently be divided into two sections, the personal and the historical. One of the qualities of the work is that the authoress portrays the real Lord Delamere, not a legendary figure. He is revealed in his strength and his weaknesses, his failures and his successes.

At Eton he did little work, disliked games, and was often in trouble. The violent temper which marked his youth was not restrained, and when, at the age of 17, he inherited the title, he embarked upon a period of extravagance, once losing £3,000

on a single bet at Chester races, and spending more than £27,000 within a few years, a good deal of it on big game safaris to British Somaliland. The result of this thriftlessness was that his net income, on which he had to live and maintain his English properties, fell to under £1,500 a year. Through the rest of his life he was perpetually in debt. Yet, by borrowing from banks, on life insurance policies, on mortgages on his English estates, and on the security of his East African properties, he managed to sink well over £80,000 in Kenya.

Frugal Living.

But if he could never content himself on his farms, which must have the best stocks, the best implements, and make the first experiments, his personal expenses in pre-War days were, after he had settled in East Africa, rigidly limited.

"There were no proper doors or windows to the grass huts on Equator Ranch, so that at night the cows were liable to poke their heads through the apertures and breathe heavily into the sleeper's face. The floors were of earth, uncovered and largely unlevelled, as well as full of hills and valleys. Some good furniture had been imported from England, and fine mahogany sideboards and valuable oak tailors' stools at drunken angles on the uneven floor round the walls of the huts. Good china and silver plate seemed incongruous in these crude surroundings.

"Delamere dressed to suit his surroundings. Ever since he had suffered from sunstroke in Somaliland, he had dreaded the sun, and even in the highlands was never without an enormous sun-helmet, which practically obscured his face and dwarfed his slight figure. Since his third accident he had adopted a special precaution against the impact of the sun's rays on the back of his neck. This was to wear his longer hair unusually long. He allowed it to hang down almost to his shoulders.

"He used to get up at 4 o'clock and breakfast, muffled up against the sharp night air, off Thomson's gazelle chops by the light of a hurricane lamp and to the accompaniment of his favourite tune played, several times over, on the gramophone. All aboard for Margate. Luxuries such as fish and fruit were practically unknown. It was a rigorous existence. Delamere rarely touched alcohol on the farm.

Few people know that he first intended to enter Government service. He told Lord Lansdowne before leaving England, and Sir Charles Eliot, the then Governor, offered "the dynamic, quick-tempered young sportsman" the job of Assistant Collector at £250 a year. His real idea was to turn him into a Land Officer charged with the promotion of settlement, but before he had accepted the offer Lord Delamere met with an accident while riding on the Ath Plains, and was laid up on his back for nearly a year.

The Blessings of Illness.

His repeated accidents greatly and beneficially influenced his life. After a hunting accident in England in 1896 he was laid up for six months. Until that time he had thought, talked and read only of hunting in England and in Africa. Then he began to think and read of other things. He became an ardent Imperialist.

The year's compulsory inactivity in Nairobi made him understand the embarrassments of local settlers, and convinced him that the greatest need was some man with capital who could experiment on a large scale with different types of farming.

"Delamere cast himself for this rôle of capitalist-experimenter. He would be the first to show that in East Africa England had possessed herself of a miniature new Dominion, a little New Zealand tucked away between deserts, tropics and lakes, where yet another cutting from the British parent stock could be planted, and would grow and flourish. This was his ultimate ideal—and this and nothing else. He wanted to prove to the world that East Africa was a white man's country.

"He cared for this infinitely more than he cared for

making money. He wanted to make money as well, but mainly because he needed money desperately badly for so many schemes that would help colonisation, and because settlement itself was doomed unless he and others like him could prove that money could be made. The highlands were to be proved a white man's country; the first step was to prove that white men could make a living there.

Refusing Sir Charles Eliot's offer in May, 1903, he applied instead for a sheep-run on the Laikipia Plateau. Always thereafter he put Kenya first, persistently regarding his personal interests for what he regarded as the greater advantage of the country. At his death his assets only just balanced his liabilities. That fact is the answer to those who claimed that he had made a fortune by exploiting the Colony.

As a settler, as in other things, he was inquisitive, impatient, far-sighted, and courageous. There was scarcely a line of activity in which he was not either the pioneer or among the very first experimenters. His impulsive nature drove him to seek new facts, and his generosity always made the country free of them when found.

He sent the first pedigree animals to East Africa, was the first to cross pure-bred stock with Boran cattle, the first to recognise the need for improving local pastures, the first to establish a working dairy, the first to bring water by pipe-lines to a great estate, one of the first to produce merino sheep, to grow wheat, barley, wattle, and tobacco; among the first ostrich farmers and importers of pigs; the first to experiment with a donkey-zebra cross, and to plan the filming of big game; and for many years the only serious investigator of wheat problems, the well-known Equator wheat, from which most of the wheat grown in Kenya today can be traced, having been evolved on his estate by the man whom he employed for years for that one specific purpose.

A Real Servant of His Fellowes.

His generosity in matters of public importance would have become fabled had he not been so reticent. He formed Unga, Ltd., in 1908, finding half the capital and becoming managing director, with the deliberate intention that the company, while striving to be self-supporting, should be run entirely to foster the wheat industry, and not for dividends. While he had control all profits were put back into the mill, no dividend ever being declared, to achieve that aim he bought out most of the other shareholders. When in 1922 Kenya adopted a protective tariff on wheat, he told the Governor that, to avoid deriving any personal profit from the duty, he would hand over the mill to the wheat growers of the Colony once the company's finances had been straightened out. In view of innuendos in circulation, A. K. Constantine, the manager, urged him to make this intention public, but he refused. "H.E. is entitled to know because I am on the Executive Council; you, as manager, are entitled to know; but if certain people choose to misrepresent my actions, I shall not waste my time in defending myself. They can say what they like," he replied. When the time came to transfer his shares to the Wheat Growers Association (now absorbed in the Kenya Farmers' Association), it was found that for technical reasons he could not do so without payment; but all he would accept was the face value of the scrip, or about one-eighth of its then market value.

Nyama, Ltd., a small company created to provide an outlet through butchers' shops in Nairobi, Nakuru, and Mombasa for the country's sheep breeders, also paid scarcely anything to its share-

holders, of whom Lord Delamere was the principal, but it paid Kenya well.

Years after the War, in order to promote British settlement in the southern highlands of Tanganyika, Lord Delamere persuaded Lord Egerton of Tatton and Sir John Ramsden to join him in forming Colonists, Ltd., and again it was deliberately decided that the policy should be not to earn profits but to render a public service.

When, in 1925, a new co-operative creamery was started in Naivasha on his initiative, he gave the site for the factory, subscribed generously for shares, cancelled a contract for the sale of his milk in Nairobi at 1s. 2d. per gallon in preference to his butter fat to the creamery at a rate equivalent to under 6d. per gallon for milk, and for the first six months waived all payment for his cream.

To Europeans he was a hard but generous employer. One who worked for him said that he was exacting to a degree, hardly ever satisfied, very blunt in criticism (though he would always apologise if he found he was in the wrong), but that he had the kindest of hearts, and would do everything to help a man whom he knew to be devoting the whole of his energies to his interests. To Natives, especially to Masai, he was over-lenient; though his stock was perpetually stolen by Masai, he never called in the police, and enjoyed the trick played against him when a particularly clever thief succeeded.

Reckless; Charming, but an Enigma.

All through his life he was reckless and boisterous. One of his favourite amusements as a young man was to charge at full speed down a slope and leap off the bicycle the instant before it hit the brick wall at the bottom. Even late in life he joined in any rough-house he could find, with complete disregard for his damaged neck. Once he picked up a struggling hotel manager who had offended him, carried him to the meat safe, locked him up with several dead sheep, and returned calmly to the guests he was entertaining, and often he took a leading part in efforts to wreck his own hotel in Nakuru!

Things which the ordinary man could not have done with impunity were possible to Lord Delamere.

"His voice was remarkably soft and attractive; he possessed that great secret of charm—to be able to make a companion feel that he alone can really appreciate the point under discussion, that his opinion above all others is the one that counts. He had the power, if he chose to use it, of making people malleable in his hands. He could be a good talker on a subject that interested him, but he disliked social life and seldom bothered with the ordinary platitudes of conversation. There was a sarcastic streak in his nature, and he could have a vicious and a bitter tongue. Sometimes he was overbearing, and frequently unreasonable. He would flare up easily, but his temper, but always apologise afterwards, often in a rather shamefaced and charming way, if he was in the wrong."

A neighbour described him as brilliantly clever, but as one who shut his mind with determination to all except those things which actually have to do with the material side of the life.

"He's the sort of person you would hesitate to express a thought to that seemed perhaps a little far-fetched; not that he wouldn't understand it, he would, no one better; but he would dismiss it probably with ridicule. His perception, his keen wit, and an amazing faculty he has for detaching himself and never giving himself away, make him very strong in dealing with most people and all sorts of material things. You never really get to know him. I doubt if anybody ever has. He won't be known, but he likes to know others. It's rather take all and give nothing with him."

(Continued on page 785.)

East Africa and The Jubilee.

Overseas Empire Greet the King.

In St. James's Palace one day last week Their Majesties the King and Queen received the congratulations of representatives of the Dominions and Colonies on the attainment of their Jubilee.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking on behalf of the Colonial Empire, said—

"On behalf of all Your Majesty's subjects in the many lands of your Colonial Empire, I offer you, Sir, their loyal and heartfelt congratulations. Many of these countries are well known to Your Majesty personally and the proud memory of your own visits, Sir, has been renewed by those members of your family who have rejected to honour. Throughout these distant lands your Jubilee has been celebrated, and Your Majesty's own message has been heard."

"Inhabitants in their variety of race and creed and rule, the peoples of these lands are one in personal devotion to Your Majesty. Everywhere they are mindful of the wise and gracious solicitude with which you have ever watched over their interests and promoted their welfare, a solicitude in which Her Majesty the Queen has conspicuously shared. It is their earnest prayer that Your Majesty may long be spared to continue your high Imperial task."

Southern Rhodesia's Loyalty.

The Hon. G. Marjib Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said—

"May it please Your Majesty—Your Majesty's gracious command has made it possible for me to convey in person to Your Majesty the congratulations, gratitude, humble loyalty and love of your subjects in Southern Rhodesia."

"The Europeans, Natives and Asiatics in this, the youngest of Your Majesty's self-governing States, are one in their pride of membership of the Great Realm which owes allegiance to Your Majesty. They are also one in their determination to live worthy of Your Majesty's pleasure, and in their eagerness to co-operate with their fellow-subjects throughout the world in maintaining the security and prosperity of Your Majesty's Empire."

"When Your Majesty granted the functions of responsible government to Southern Rhodesia, a great responsibility was placed upon those of European descent on account of the very large number of primitive African people committed to their care."

"We hope and believe that, with Divine guidance, and following the noble example set before us by Your Majesty, and the principles traditional to our race of justice and humanity, and with an earnest desire to help and raise these less fortunate than ourselves, we shall prove worthy of that trust."

"The people of Southern Rhodesia are one and all proud that Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen may long be spared to continue to guide the destinies and influence the hearts and minds of your loyal and loving subjects."

His Majesty's Reply.

In his reply the King said—

"There is a world of gladness for me, more especially when I hear it used by friends from overseas, many of whom say when they visit this country that they are coming home. It is in this spirit that the Queen and I meet you to-day, you who represent the vast territories of the Dominion Colonies and the Protectorates, my Peoples of India, and the dwellers in countless isles of the sea, from the Pacific to our own home waters. We greet the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, and I thank them for the Addresses from their Parliaments which they have handed to me. We welcome one and all to our home."

"Eventful your visit cannot fail to be. I trust that it will be happy also. And when the time comes for you to return I would ask you to take back each to his own people, a message of affection to every member of his great family, of which I am so proud and thankful to be the head; and a message of deep gratitude for the loyal and kind words which you have spoken on their behalf. You all who are here to-day, and who hold responsible positions, will best know what an inspiration and

encouragement your words are to me to continue the task which 35 years ago I set myself to do.

"Before I succeeded my father the Queen and I had the privilege of studying at first hand the Dominions Overseas and India. We were fellow-travellers, then as now, comparing notes and sharing impressions. We treasure those memories and keep them alive; moreover, what we forget our four sons are now able to recall. Many years before our happy partnership began I had a shipman sail the seven seas. I realized early that the Empire has many climes in its spirit."

"I regard this as a unique gathering, where we can tell one another of our successes and also of our failures and mistakes. But there will be no sharp criticism of your regrets, for we are in sympathy one with another, conscious that we have acted according to our lights, for the good name and ordered prosperity of the family."

"We are sometimes told that we are lacking in logic, our political institutions loose and flimsy. But I look back on the trying and testing years through which we have passed and wonder whether a less flexible system would have withstood the strains to which we have been subjected. With common sense and goodwill as our shield and buckler, we have kept, in spite of all difficulties, our heritage of liberty, alike for the individual and for our many constituent races. The numberless and invisible ties of sentiment and tradition which bind us together are indeed delicate, but many strands make a cable, strong to bind in times of adversity. It is my prayer, no less than my firm belief, that this bond of the spirit may prove also the bond of peace."

"Some of you are, with a few happy exceptions, about my own age. I pray for the continuance of God's blessing on your labours. With His help I will work on with you in the years that remain for that object, which has ever been next my heart—the welfare of the Mother Country, of the Dominions overseas, and of India, their happiness and their good repute."

Entertained by the King and Queen.

Among those with East African connexions, present at the State Dinner given by the King and Queen in Buckingham Palace last week were Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, the Hon. and Mrs. G. Marjib Huggins, Lord and Lady Milne, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Langan O'Keefe, and Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Walter Runciman.

On Jubilee Day Sir Edmund and Lady Davis entertained the people of Chilham at Chilham Castle.

The members of the Council of the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers have, in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee, and by the King's permission, presented to the Royal Library Windsor Castle, a set of their works uniformly bound, each member choosing the work which he considered most worthy of the honour of inclusion. Among these is "This Little World," by Mr. Francis Bretz Young, who served as a surgeon during the East African Campaign, and a number of whose books have dealt with East African life.

East African Group.

To-day's Jubilee Meeting.

This afternoon's meeting of the East African Group of the Overseas League, at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W. 1, is to be of a Jubilee character in that a number of well-known East Africans will speak for ten minutes each on different aspects of the great progress made in the territories during the 25 years since the accession of His Majesty The King. Among the speakers will be Lord Cranworth, Sir Humphrey Leggett, the Bishop of Masasi, Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, and Mr. W. McHardy James, which guarantee an interesting and informative series of talks.

All East Africans, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to be present. Tea will be served from 3.45 p.m. and the first address begin at 4.15 o'clock.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Marketing Kenya Coffee.

Criticisms of a Planter.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—As an actual grower of coffee in the Kaimosi district of Kenya, and a one-time Coffee Officer in Tanganyika, and at another time Plant Inspector in Kenya, I am naturally very anxious that East African coffee should be well received in the Home market.

Not altogether without an ulterior motive—since my own pocket will be benefited if the trade increases its interest in Empire coffees, and those of Kenya in particular—I have made many opportunities during my wanderings on this leave to inspect and ask for Kenya coffee, and to talk with retailers large and small about it.

The result, I am afraid I must admit, is much less favourable than I had expected.

Because I know *East Africa's* very genuine interest in Kenya Colony and its influence, and because I believe that some of our faults can best be remedied as a result of publicity, I venture to mention certain specific facts which I have elucidated. Two of the largest grocers in different counties to whom I have talked have both complained that Kenya coffee is badly graded, and that faded, broken and marked beans are all left in the samples. One dealer who struck me, as showing a very sound knowledge of the local demand and taste in coffee, asserted that he had attended a fairly recent exhibition in London. I forget whether it was the British Industries Fair or the Grocers' Exhibition—at which he was very unfavourably impressed by the Kenya coffee on show.

The presence of the "silver skin" is, of course, a great detraction from the appearance of Kenya coffee when compared with Brazilian, and it is less noticeable in the Moreso samples which I have seen. This cannot be helped unless the beans are polished before auction, a process which is liable to make them fade if kept in stock for any length of time.

In my small way I have advocated that the grades should be kept uniform, that is, that "A," "B" or "C" grades should always be the same, but in my experience Nairobi merchants will not allow that the buyers at home are buying the beans by *appearance*, their claim being that they wish only to have the beans graded according to their relative size. The result is that one year's crop will give "A" grade beans a length of half an inch and the next season's crop seven-eighths of an inch because there has been a drought in the Colony. Thus the buyer never knows what Kenya grade is going to be, and since the size of the mesh may be changed during the season, what was "B" may become "A" half-way through.

It would be a great advantage to the coffee industry, I believe, if the size of the mesh were fixed by Government for all licensed coffee-cupping works and kept standard for all time; then buyers would know what they were going to buy when they read the descriptions in the list issued by the coffee merchants.

Frankly, the Kenya coffee which I have seen displayed in shop windows in this country is most uninteresting, stuff compared with the Costa Rica and other coffees which are often adjacent to it, not only on account of the "silver skin" but

through the uneven sample, made to look worse by the evenness of the South American beans, which have a beautiful slate-green glossy colour, with every bean the same as the next; moreover, not one is scuffed through over-drying or rapid drying, or bleached through uneven drying.

Because coffee is both my pet subject and my livelihood, I am keenly concerned in this matter, which affects the earnings of so many of your readers.

Devils,
Wills.

Yours faithfully,
H. R. H. STONE.

More About Muchapi.

Witchcraft and the

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The interesting extracts you have published from a letter about Mashapi—the correct name should be, I think, Muchapi, from the Nyanja *ku chapa*, to wash or cleanse—does not over-estimate the remarkable powers of this man, who, with the aid of his mirror, certainly can compel people to produce their *wanga*, and even exposes its hiding place.

This man, Mbambangulu, *alias* Strong, hails from Mporokoso, and has for the last two years been operating in the Lupat area of Tanganyika and this Wemba Province. He was originally initiated into the cult at Zomba at a cost of £2, and sent home to carry on the work in his own country, further supplies of the *muchapi* medicine costing £1 from time to time.

As invariably happens with these people, he over-stepped the mark, and with his increasing power and wealth began denouncing people as witches, with the result that he finally landed in gaol.

One has so often read in your columns that Governments treat this matter wrongly, and that such people are genuine benefactors, that the position of the innocent and unfortunate person accused as a witch is rather apt to be overlooked. The witchcraft law is framed also to deal with the person proved to possess knowledge of witchcraft, as well as the possessing witch.

In this particular case one wonders what might have happened to the three people accused as witches—merely because they protested they had none and refused to throw their *wanga* on the pile—had not the law come to the rescue and locked up Muchapi. Are they not entitled to protection?

There is no doubt that those accused as witches are still killed in Africa. Three years ago at Kajabo, Bagotse, an old hag of a woman was rescued in the nick of time, when she had been nearly crushed to death by the weight of wood piled upon her prior to her incineration. A close relative of the Paramount Chief was the rescuer.

I will remember, too, at Baloyale, the havoc wrought with anti-witch emetics, no less than seven corpses being discovered. (They don't bury witches there.) Mwanalesa's victims numbered hundreds; so probably do those of many others of whom the *bonas* have no knowledge. Mwanalesa got away with it for months within a few miles of the *bonas*.

Are not these so-called *wanga* a multitude of things substituted in place of God? The thing itself, the material itself, is not worshipped, only the worship of the thing for the time being inhabiting it.

Many things can confine the spirits—horns of antelopes, tortoise shells, teeth and claws of leopards, etc. It is something which the fetish

worshipper needs, in the same way as a Christian gets on his knees before God to ask aid in time of trouble. It may be safely tied to the body or kept in secret, as was the *wanga* horn of the messenger's wife mentioned in the letter quoted. Is that woman not bereft of everything now, and did Mutha offer her anything to take its place?

After all, a fetich (*wanga*) is only a charm or amulet, worn about the person or set up at some convenient place, for the purpose of guarding against evil or securing some coveted good.

Have you noticed that those who prey upon their weaker fellows for their own power and gain never remain very long in the same locality, and that they leave their wealth, when in chickens or small stock, distributed all over the countryside so as not to attract too much attention at their villages? Our witchcraft laws deal quite effectively with these gentry, and should be carried out.

Fort Rosebery,

Yours faithfully,

Northern Rhodesia.

X. Y. Z.

Acquitted on a Technicality.

Cases from Uganda and Tanganyika.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—If Mr. Bushe, Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office, wishes to get at the truth, he should not appeal to the public for cases of miscarriage of justice on purely technical grounds, since the average man does not keep records of these things, but if he were to obtain permission to circularise all District Officers, they could if they would supply him with more than ample evidence.

May I cite a case or two?

A Native made arrangements with two of my guards, A and B, to come on a certain night to purchase from them coffee which I had grown. Hearing of this, I changed my guards. The man duly arrived—with his wife, Ios., and a sack—and asked for A and B. Guards C and D took him and his wife to my headman, to whom they admitted everything. "It was a clear case of attempted theft, but when I reported it to the nearest *boma* I was told that no case could be lodged, because they had neither stolen nor attempted to bribe."

Another case that came to my knowledge, was in Tanganyika. A man was punished for being in possession of "some cotton." The case was quite a simple one; it was known exactly where the cotton had been stolen, and there was not the shadow of doubt that he was guilty.

But the judgment was quashed because a previous judgment was discovered which laid it down that "to be in possession of cotton" meant to have on the person. As the three sacks of cotton were stored in a back room in the man's house, it was not on his person, and therefore not in his possession!

Again, a magistrate in an outlying district was instructed by the High Court to proceed with a certain case of murder. He proceeded and gave judgment—which was quashed because he should only have proceeded with the preliminary inquiry. Then he was instructed to proceed with a fresh trial all over again. I do not know what happened, but I do know that most of the Native witnesses had meantime returned to the Congo, and were therefore no longer available.

Yours faithfully,

D. N. STAFFORD.

London, W.1.

"EAST AFRICA"

WHO'S WHO

252.—Mr. Herbert Henry Allsop.



Copyright "East Africa."

Mr. H. H. Allsop is almost as well known in Uganda as he is in Tanganyika Territory, for he first went to Uganda as far back as 1906 with the late Dr. Cuthbert Christy in order to join the staff of the then important Mabira Forest Exploring Syndicate, and threw himself into the business, sporting and social life of the Protectorate. He was one of the founders of the Victoria Nyanza Lodge of English Freemasons when it was consecrated in Entebbe in 1910.

On the outbreak of the War he joined first the Carriers Corps and then the Baganda Rifles, of which unit he became adjutant, serving with it on the Uganda-German East African border and later in the march from Mwanza on Tabora.

In 1916 he entered the Tanganyika Political Service, and is now a Senior District Officer, most of whose tours of duty have been in the Bukoba area, where he showed himself a capable administrator, anxious to stimulate Native production, especially of cotton, as he was to facilitate legitimate non-Native interest in trade and prospecting. He was at different times in charge of Bugufu, Biharamulo and Bukoba, served for a while on the coast at Pangani, and is now Acting Deputy Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Piers Mostyn has been appointed a director of Wilson Airways, Ltd.

Lord Lloyd has been elected a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

General and Mrs. A. C. Lewin will probably fly home again from Kenya in July.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Mrs. Doris Boyle, wife of Dr. Boyle.

Mr. J. Campbell, Superintendent of the National Bank of India, has been visiting Kampala.

Mr. D. C. Somervell, history master at Winchester College, has been visiting Tanganyika.

Sir Denison Ross was last week presented with the Royal Asiatic Society's triennial gold medal.

Sir Edward Buck is paying another visit to Kenya, and will be out there for about two months.

The Lawley Tennis Cup for men's doubles at Beira has been won by Messrs. Simm and Arujo.

Mr. G. R. Gibbons, formerly Officer in Machakos, has been married in Mombasa to Miss May Bickford.

Mr. P. F. Brannigan, Crown Counsel in Kenya, was last week called to the Bar of the Inner Temple.

Commander S. L. K. Lawford, R.N. (Retd.), has been appointed a J.P. for the Malindi District of Kenya.

We regret to hear of the illness of Mr. J. L. Henderson, the well-known settler of Kiambu and Nanyuki.

Mr. I. C. Geddes and the Hon. Esmond Harmsworth have been appointed to the Board of Imperial Airways.

Mr. C. F. de B. Winslow has completed twenty-one years as President of the Rufuwayo Horticultural Society.

Sir Hubert Young cut the first sod last week on the site of the hydro-electric power station near the Victoria Falls.

The Rev. J. Pitt-Pitts, who was recently appointed Archdeacon of Ruanda, probably make his headquarters in Kabale.

The Hon. Mrs. Charles Dundas left England last week to join her husband in Northern Rhodesia, of which he is Chief Secretary.

A farewell dinner to Colonel G. A. E. Maxwell, General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, was recently held in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. L. M. T. Paxton, of Hassa Heissa, in the Sudan, and Miss Olive Long, of Streatham Hill, London, have been married in England.

The Rev. J. F. Herbert, Warden of Mukono College, Uganda, and the Revs. Aberi Balya and Kirasto Myakania have been made canons.

Sir Archibald Weirall will preside at the Empire Societies' dinner to the Prime Ministers of the Empire to be held at Grosvenor House on May 23.

When Mr. George Bernard Shaw recently passed through Mombasa en route to South Africa, he stayed with Mr. B. V. Shaw, the Resident Magistrate.

Lady Smith-Gordon, whose husband, Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, is a director of a company growing coffee in Tanganyika, gave birth to a son in London last week.

Mr. G. F. Sayers, who was recently appointed Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, left Nyasaland last week for Dar es Salaam to take up his new duties.

Sir Halford Mackinder, the first man to climb Mount Kenya, delivered the Jubilee address at the special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night.

Catherine Lady Eckstein, whose son, Sir Bernard Eckstein, is Chairman of Sudan Salt, Ltd., and a director of Sudan Plantations Syndicate, died in Brazil last week.

Mr. G. W. Peskett, Superintendent of Pests, and Dr. R. S. F. Hennessy, Assistant Bacteriologist, are among the Uganda officials who have come home on leave.

We regret to hear that Mr. J. F. Cabbutt, the Tanganyika Game Ranger, has had to be taken to hospital in Dar es Salaam as the result of injuries sustained in a motor accident.

Mr. W. J. Roper is acting as Assistant Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, in succession to Mr. G. F. Sayers, while Mr. A. T. Lacey has taken over the office of Director of Publicity.

Mr. W. E. Crosskill, of Nduruma, and Major B. G. Bellairs are two well-known planters from the Northern Province of Tanganyika who are shortly expected in this country.

We regret to learn of the death on Sunday of Lieutenant-Colonel Geoffrey Carlyon, the well-known settler. The funeral takes place at the Military Cemetery, Aldershot, this afternoon.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. E. Platt, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Platt, of Hale, Cheshire, and Miss Joan Ross Lumley, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lumley.

Mr. William George Rodway, managing director of Fisher, Simmonds and Rodway, Ltd., and Miss Joan Margaret Gilbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Gilbert, have been married in Nairobi.

The unofficial members of the Nyeri Township Committee for 1935 are Major E. Sherbrooke-Walker and Messrs. A. Heard, G. Maxwell, M. de la Poer Trench, S. E. Parker, and Mohamedally Rattansi.

The Laikipia Farmers' Association has urged that the Convention of Associations of Kenya should meet at an early date. Messrs. F. T. Bamber and A. Sykes were elected delegates to the Convention.

Mr. E. W. Bovill left London yesterday by air to spend three or four months in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, in connexion, it may be assumed, with the growing of essential oils, pyrethrum and cloves.

Mrs. W. J. Fitzgerald, wife of the Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Clarke, is among the latest arrivals in England from that territory. Mr. Fitzgerald is following later.

Congratulations to Mr. C. E. Lane, of Dar es Salaam, who has been elected to the board of Messrs. Lehmann's (Africa), Ltd., a fitting reward for his arduous and successful work on that company's behalf in Tanganyika.

Mr. R. R. Mulbourn, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Mulbourn, of Clacton-on-Sea, and Miss Sheila Patricia Anne Macnamara, twin daughter of Mrs. Macnamara and the late Rev. J. T. Macnamara, are to be married in Dar es Salaam in June.

Lord Plymouth, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Lieutenant of Glamorgan, received the Prince of Wales when he visited Cardiff last week as the representative of the King on the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee.

Mr. F. M. C. Stokes, who is acting as private secretary to the Hon. G. Martin Higgins during his visit to London, served for four years in "German East" during the War, being for most of the time with the Rhodesia Regiment and latterly with the Carrier Corps.

The chateau near Brussels of the Princes de Caranaan Chimba, one of whom had formerly interests in Portuguese East Africa, and has frequently attended East African functions in London, was destroyed by fire last week. The total damage exceeds £70,000.

Captain D. Edwards, the popular Nairobi Resident Magistrate, who has been transferred to Palestine, first arrived in the Colony in 1921, after service in the Royal Artillery from 1915 to 1920. He was admitted a solicitor in Scotland in 1921, and called to the Scottish Bar in 1924. He is a keen Freemason.

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. Huggins and the Commissioner and Mrs. Lanigan O'Keefe, among those entertained to dinner at Claridge's last week by His Majesty's Government. Mr. and Mrs. Huggins also dined with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Miss Isabel MacDonald during the week.

The death in Nairobi is announced of Mr. Mahomed Hussein Malik, the well-known Kenya advocate, who was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1922. He had been in East Africa since 1913, and has long been a prominent figure among the Indian community, which he represented on the Legislative Council, the Nairobi Municipal Council, and several other bodies.

Major C. V. Bennett has been appointed to the command of the Somaliland Camel Corps, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Holt, O.B.E., M.C.

Those on their way home on leave from Uganda include Mr. G. H. Genders, Adjutant of the 4th K.A.R.; Mr. E. C. Elliott, of H.M. Syndicate, and Mr. Douglas Tomblings, Principal of Makerere College. Mr. Genders, having completed his tour of service in Uganda, is rejoining his regiment, the Lincolnshires, in Catterick. He will be much missed on the soccer fields of Uganda.

Mr. D. M. Bennett, Director of Customs, was accorded a great send off on his departure from Port Sudan on leave pending retirement. He entered the Sudan Service in 1908, and has been awarded the O.B.E. and the 3rd Class Order of the Nile. He took a prominent part in all sports and will be much missed in Port Sudan, of which he was one of the few remaining original official inhabitants.

Congratulations to Mr. D. G. Hess, managing editor of the *Nyasaland Times* and the *Boira News*, on the award of the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in recognition of his services in Nyasaland in connexion with publicity and aviation. He was the initiator of tourist publicity for the Protectorate, and, in collaboration with Sir Hubert Young (now Governor of Northern Rhodesia) and Lady Young, he founded the Aero Club of Nyasaland.

Mr. C. J. T. d'Arcy Hildyard, whose death in Mwanza was reported in last week's issue of *East Africa*, was appointed Resident Magistrate in the Territory in June, 1934. He was educated at Hawtreys, Charterhouse and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took honours in law. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, writes: "Mr. d'Arcy Hildyard was a young man of promise and ability, and his early death will be a loss to Tanganyika and to the Colonial Service. He was held in the highest regard by all his colleagues, and his untimely end will be greatly deplored."

Death of the Rev. J. F. G. Orr.

We deeply regret to report the death in Nairobi last week of the Rev. J. F. G. Orr, the well-known padre of the Church of Scotland Mission.

The Very Rev. W. J. Wright, Dean of Nairobi, writes:—

"It was with the deepest regret that I heard to-day of the sudden passing of the Rev. J. F. G. Orr. To me Dr. Orr has been a friend and a colleague in the work in Nairobi for the last fourteen years. Thoughtful, forceful, cheerful, he united broad sympathy with deep conviction. Passionately Scottish, but never lukewarm about anything, he was a human parson, and touched life at many points."

"He was deeply interested in sport and in people, particularly the young men. His work for them was enthusiastic and valuable. His service was based on deep conviction. All will remember how the fire would kindle, especially in any matter in which his beloved country of Scotland was involved."

"We have lost a devoted patriot, a lover of Kenya, a man of thought and of action, who never tired of serving those high causes to which he had devoted his life. One might put him with good reason among the distinguished sons of Kenya. I prefer to place him as prominent in another class, namely, the 'unextinguishable,' amongst those who, having espoused a noble cause, fight a good fight and finish their course with joy."

Lord Delamere: The Man.

(Continued from page 778.)

Mrs. Huxley explains that

pioneers like Delamere often seem to have a dead side to their natures. They seldom appear to take any interest in music or art, or to look for beauty in existence. They cannot afford to do so. They must not admit the need for such spiritual stimulants in the midst of the raw, prosaic realities which surround them; they must force themselves to be content to live out of contact with art and intellect. "Some may have fewer finer wants, a low standard of intellectual living. Others, perhaps, may find some æsthetic satisfaction in this arduous business of taming new land and imposing the order of man's design on nature's apparent chaos. These men exercise their imagination by creating waving wheatfields out of wild and bush; see beauty in the lines of a ram or a bull perfect of its kind; hear music in the swish of the reaper."

He was the only man the reviewer ever met who freely admitted having thoroughly disliked the Victoria Falls, which, he said, were too vast and unmanageable, and made him feel too small.

Kenya's Chosen Leader.

Casual in the extreme, he seldom answered letters, often left the most urgent reports unread and correspondence unopened for months, and once, just before leaving for England, suddenly remarked to his manager: "Please have a house ready for me at Kabete when I come back. I want it built of stone, and designed like this"—and he sketched a rough plan on a piece of paper. When told that it would cost several thousand pounds, "borrow it," he replied, abruptly, dismissing the matter.

Such was the man who established himself naturally as Kenya's settler leader. An autocrat, truculent and determined, he was felt to be the ideal man to deal with the more autocratic officials. He had the dual power of imposing his will on others and of inspiring faith that he was right. Only a man of exceptionally strong personality could for three decades have led Kenya's settlers, as he did. He had the enormous advantage that whereas officials came and went, he remained to dig from an excellent memory some telling fact or promise of which a Government spokesman was ignorant. He could be a most dangerous opponent.

As a Political Leader.

"He was always on the alert. Outwardly he was urbane, charming, and courteous; ready at any conference or interview to voice an opinion in the most conciliatory, almost deprecating fashion. But little escaped him, and at the first error of fact or flaw in an argument, he would pounce quickly, still with unvarnished courtesy, his blue eyes twinkling as he puffed a large cigar, his head cocked on one side like a sparrow. On occasions he shed a keen appreciation of the dramatic effect of a well-timed outburst of temper, to be followed by a complete withdrawal and an apology, charmingly delivered that offence had to be forgotten."

But he could be awkward—not merely to the opposition, but with his own team. Indeed, he was not a good team player, and nothing but his personal ascendancy prevented revolt. At times he took no one into his confidence; at times he gave it to some members of an important public body and withheld it from others, with unhappy results. Yet those whom he slighted in this way were often amongst his greatest admirers; the magic of his personality worked its will upon them. That power he retained until near the end, though his character changed greatly after the War.

Before, he was inclined to be silent and abstemious. He disliked social events and only plunged occasionally into bouts of festivity. Now he spent frequent evenings at Muthiga Club, giving enormous dinner and supper parties. He had become extremely inquisious, and the

pouring of champagne corks was music in his ears. He would fritter as much on a week's parties as he spent, in his pioneer days, on a year's living.

His extraordinary vitality allowed him to live a treble life—as a farmer, as a politician, and as a leader of local society. He seemed to need no sleep. Sometimes he would dance all night, breakfast at sunrise, drive home to bath and change, and then issue the day's orders for work on the coffee plantation. He would be back in Nairobi by 10 o'clock for a meeting, and continue all day. If legislative business was sitting, he would make perhaps half-a-dozen speeches before the evening brought round another party.

He never became a good speaker. Many of his public speeches were rambling; sometimes he would sit down leaving his audience completely mystified, but more often he would at last find the point for which he was searching behind the smoke-screen of his words, and then argue forcibly and convincingly. One of his greatest failures was before the House of Lords in 1930, when Lord Delamere proposed the establishment of the Kenya Parliamentary Committee to consider Closer Union in East Africa. Kenya's unofficial leader uttered a few disconnected sentences and, conscious of his failure, resumed his seat. A wonderful opportunity had escaped him: he was losing his grip.

F. S. J.

(To be continued next week.)

Next Month's East Africa Dinner.

The Hon. G. Martin-Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Huggins and General Sir William and Lady Furze are to be the chief guests of the East Africa Dinner Club at its banquet at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, June 12, when Mr. W. A. M. Sim, this year's President, will be in the chair.

Applications for tickets (14s. for members of the Club for themselves, their families and guests, and 16s. 6d. for non-members) should be addressed to Major J. Colbet Ward, c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

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 April—

NYASALAND—*Veterinary Officer*: Mr. H. R. Binns.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY—*Magistrates*: Mr. D. B. Jones, Mr. C. Knight.
Welfare Officers: Miss V. Burgin, Miss A. E. Chisholm, Miss B. M. Gadd.
UGANDA—*Assistant Conservator of Forests*: Mr. R. G. Sangster.

Recent transfers and promotions include:—
Mr. D. Edwards, Resident Magistrate, Kenya, to be Relieving President, District Court, Mombasa.
Ms. L. H. L. Foster, District Officer, Nyasaland, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.
Mr. W. E. E. Frederick (Cadet) to be Examining Officer, Customs Department, Kenya.

Mr. G. M. Greenwood, Assistant District Officer, Uganda, to be Assistant District Commissioner, Palestine.
Mr. A. M. Gwynn, Entomologist, Agricultural Department, Nigeria, to be Assistant Entomologist, Agricultural Department, Uganda.

Mr. C. T. Henry, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Kenya, to be Assistant Engineer, Kenya and Uganda Railway, and to be Assistant Engineer, Kenya, at Mombasa.

Mr. R. S. E. M. Hickson-Mahony, District Officer, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.
Mr. C. F. Lee, Accountant, Public Works Department, Cyprus, to be Deputy Chief Accountant, Public Works Department, Kenya.

Mr. C. E. C. Owttram, late Camp Superintendent, Labour Department, to be Conservancy Officer, Uganda.

Mr. L. H. Pope, Assistant Auditor, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Auditor, Nigeria.

Mr. A. H. Wilson, Clerk, Public Works Department, to be Cashier, Treasury, Uganda.

Sir Milsom Rees Scholarships

Practical Help for East African Boys.

East Africa is able to announce that Sir Milsom Rees has generously agreed to award annually two scholarships for East African boys, each scholarship to be of the value of £100, which amount will be deducted from the school fees at Port Regis Preparatory School, Broadstairs.

One scholarship will be open to boys whose fathers are British medical practitioners living in East Africa, whether in private practice or Government service, and the other to boys whose fathers are British residents in East Africa, whether official or unofficial.

For officials no minimum residential period will operate, but in the case of British settlers, business or professional men, and medical practitioners in private practice the sons will be eligible to compete only if the parents have resided in East Africa for not less than one year. Candidates must be normally resident in East Africa, but temporary absence will not debar them from making application. They must be under nine years of age at the time of competing for the scholarship, which will normally be tenable until the boy leaves Port Regis School, but in no case beyond the end of the last term before the scholar reaches 14 years.

Candidates will be submitted to some simple form of examination under the supervision of the Directors of Education in the various territories, and from these examinees a limited number may be selected for actual interview by the Directors. The subjects of examination will not be specified in advance, and may be varied from year to year, as it is not desired that candidates shall be specially prepared for the examination. Examinations will be held annually in February, and successful scholars will join the school at the beginning of the summer term of that year.

For the purpose of the scholarships East Africa is defined as embracing Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar. Applications for these scholarships may now be addressed to the Director of Education of the territory in which the applicant is resident.

Sir Milsom Rees, the generous donor, is well known to East Africans as the King's lawyer, biologist, as the owner of a large coffee estate near Arusha, as a sportsman who has repeatedly visited the territories, and as the man who was instrumental in providing Arusha with its present hospital.

Two Scholarships a Year.

What is probably not known to our readers is that he has for years given scholarships at Port Regis School to the sons of medical practitioners. On account of his interest in East Africa, he thought recently of adding another such scholarship for the sons of medical men in East Africa, and he did East Africa the honour of inviting its advice and assistance.

While discussing the subject the editor ventured to suggest a second scholarship, available to the

son of a European non-medical resident, whether an official, agriculturist, trader, miner or professional man or missionary. Sir Milsom at once accepted the idea, making only the one condition that in announcing these scholarships East Africa should state that the second was awarded at this journal's suggestion.

In keeping that part of the bargain we frankly admit that we are proud and delighted to have been instrumental in obtaining for the youths of East Africa a scholarship worth £100 per annum at an English preparatory school of excellent standing.

Rhodesia House.

The British South Africa Company announces that No. 2 London Wall Buildings, the head office of the Chartered and associated companies, will no longer be called "Rhodesia House," that name having been transferred, as already announced in East Africa, to the building in the Strand which is now the office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. Sohnes Again.

Speaking in Hamburg last week at the unveiling of the memorial to Major Hans Dominik, a German Colonial pioneer, Dr. Schme, the last Governor of German East Africa, said that now that Herr Hitler had raised the demand for Germany's participation in overseas colonisation from the point of view of equality of rights, "this claim will never be silenced until it has found fulfilment. We stand before this memorial inspired with the conviction that a renewed Colonial activity on the part of Germany is more urgent than ever before."

From Libya to Ethiopia.

A British expedition, led by Mr. O. Cooper, has left Alexandria for the Siwa Oasis in the Libyan desert. No scientific entomological study of this region had hitherto been made, and Mr. Cooper hopes that the expedition will discover there the connecting link between the Mediterranean and Arabian fauna and the nearly different species found in Ethiopia and Central Africa. Mr. Cooper was a member of the Cambridge entomological expedition which visited Ethiopia in 1926-27, his companions are Dr. Malcolm Cameron and Mr. C. L. Smith.


Uganda Film Censorship.

A petition has been presented to the Governor of Uganda by the European community on the subject of film censorship, which is stated to be "unsatisfactory both from the point of view of the public at large and from that of commercial interests whose enterprise has brought one of the amenities of civilisation to Uganda."

The petitioners urge that censorship should be based on two distinct grounds: (a) to protect the moral welfare of the people as a whole, and (b) to ensure that films shown to the N'gave population are not such as will tend to bring the non-Native peoples into disrepute.

It is suggested that the object of censorship would be more satisfactorily achieved by the classification of films as suitable either for universal exhibition or for exhibition to non-Natives only. "This, we believe," says the petition, "is the policy of the other of His Majesty's territories in Africa."

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. KING GEORGE V
AND TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES



Gayer's

CYDER

GAYER'S V.D. (DRY) HAS VALUABLE DIGESTIVE PROPERTIES • IMPORTANT IN TROPICAL CLIMATES

THE SAFEST DRINK
TO TAKE WITH MEALS

WITH A DASH OF BUTTERS
THE MOST REFRESHING AND STIMULATING APPETISER

Obtainable at Stores, Hotels and Clubs throughout East Africa



SCRUBB'S

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

BY APPOINTMENT

BATH DELIGHT



BY APPOINTMENT

Delightfully
refreshing
with lasting
fragrance

•
SOFTENS
HARD WATER
•

TRY IT IN YOUR
BATH

Jasmine,
Pine, Rose,
Lavender and
Eau de Cologne

For fragrant tonic
baths — TRY IT

Always
Scrubb's Cloudy
in your Home

SCRUBB & CO. LTD. LONDON, ENGLAND

Company Progress Reports.

Good Kentan and Kenya Gold Cables.

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields.—Output for April, 30 tons. **Kenya-Uganda Mineral Exploration.**—Output for March, 21,152 oz.

Kenya Reefs.—Mr. Cope Morgan, an alluvial expert, is understood to have reported very favorably on the underpdy of Kenya Reefs, Ltd., Kakamega. The company has been granted an E.P.L. in respect of a considerable area on the Yala.

Gabait Gold.—During April 708 tons were crushed, yielding, including cyaniding, 240 oz. fine gold. Accumulated tailings treated, 1,026 tons, yielded 210 oz. fine gold. Mine working expenditure is estimated at £2,030. In addition, accumulated slugs have been shipped, valued at £1,600.

Kentan Gold Areas.—The following cablegram has been received from the Sanza Concession: "North drift B. adit, reef intersected by dyke. C. adit has struck reef in crosscut assaying 161 dwt. over 54 in. at a depth of 350 ft. Comet Star Mine north shaft north drift 60 ft. assays 164 dwt. a ton. Face assays 39 dwt. a ton 54 inches wide."

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—Report for quarter ended, March 31 states: "Tons milled, 989; sands cyanided, 1,455 tons; bullion recovered, 660 oz.; amount realised, £3,572; development, 308 ft. (Blackhalls reef). The main shaft has been sunk to 484 ft.; second level, west drive, 390 ft. to 405 ft., average assay value 5.8 dwt. over 10 in. West winze, 90 ft. down 12 dwt. over 23 in. Steele reef—1a Winze from 46 ft. to 100 ft. down, 7.4 gwt. over 51 in. M.K. reef—100 ft. level, drive east from No. 16 Day-Winze to 10 ft. assay value, 5.2 dwt. over 35 in. M.K. north reef—Drive east from 3a Day-Winze to 5 ft. 8 dwt. over 8 in. Drive west from 3a Day-Winze to 90 ft. 2.5 dwt. over 4 in. Kisumu reef—80 ft. level, drive west 72 ft. to 102 ft. Average assay value, 9.0 dwt. over 68 in. 80 ft. level, drive east to 105 ft., average assay value, 6.4 dwt. over 52 in. No. 1 shaft, 110 ft. to 430 ft. down, 3.2 dwt. over 38 in. During April 386 tons of ore were crushed, yielding 116 oz. of bullion. In addition 450 tons of sands were separated, yielding 67 oz. of bullion. The Company has declared a maiden dividend of 10%.

Rhodanian Results.

Rhodanian Corporation.—Output of Fred Mine for April, 2,350 tons; working profit (including estimated premium), £2,651. The profit for March was £4,250.

Rhodania Broken Hill.—April output: Zinc, 1,720 long tons; vanadium concentrates, 110 tons; fused vanadium, 14 tons. Production of lead is being resumed.

Waverley.—April: crushed, 16,500 tons; total recovery, 2,977.87 oz. fine gold, value £21,204; profit (including premium), £6,457; less, royalty, £644. Working expenses, £21,857, equal to 14s. 2d. per ton; working costs include development expenditure £3,472, equal to 4s. 2.57d. per ton.

Wolfe & Rawley.—Results for April: Tons treated, 66,000; recovery, 4,600 oz.; profit, £8,711. Developments, 6th level sunk 50 ft.; averaging 4 dwt.; 8th level sunk

85 ft., averaging 29 dwt.; 18th level sunk 58 ft., averaging 6 dwt.; 32nd level sunk 15 ft., averaging 38 dwt.; 33rd level driven 33 ft., averaging 2 dwt.; 33rd level driven 50 ft. averaging 4 dwt.; 35th level driven 88 ft., averaging 2.8 trace.

Bushbuck Mines (1934).—Cablegram from consulting engineer reads: "Ore blocked out on Foundation section, 52,868 tons averaging 2,55 dwt. Hollins section—E. sub-level drive on 115 ft. horizon from 335 ft. west to 21 ft. averages 41 dwt. over 68 in. A sub-level drive on 230 ft. horizon from 300 ft. west to 30 ft. averages 3.5 dwt. over 61 in.; 5th level, block exposures continue satisfactory; raises at 445 ft. west and 440 ft. west average 17 ft. 2.3 dwts. 51 in., and 25 ft., 6.6 dwt., 50 in. respectively. Warwick section—3rd level west drive, check sampling from 360 ft. to 460 ft. averages 2.8 dwt. over 62 in. Driving towards Hollins Section commenced."

The **Ronan Antelope Copper Mining Company** reports a gross revenue for the quarter ended March 31 of £258,272, compared with £338,020 for the corresponding quarter of 1934. The estimated surplus over working expenditure was £128,664, against £138,020 for this quarter. £22,922 is provided for Debenture interest and premium on redemption, and £37,500 is again reserved for depreciation, leaving a profit for the quarter, subject to taxation, of £68,241 (against £50,705). Under the recent restriction scheme the company's production quota for May is 4,800 long tons, and for June and thereafter 4,200 long tons a month.

Under the recent restriction scheme the company has agreed to limit its output, subject to alteration from time to time, under the terms of the scheme, as follows: June 2, 1935, to December 31, 1935, 2,231 long tons a month; January 1, 1937, to September 30, 1937, 2,000 long tons a month; October 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938, 3,466 long tons a month.

World Tin Consumption.

World consumption of tin for the year ended February 28, 1935, was 130,700 tons, against 137,350 tons in the previous year.

Kilo-Moto Gold.

The Kilo Moto Mines, of the Belgian Congo, produced 1,721 kilos of gold in the first quarter of this year, as against 1,522 kilos in the corresponding period of 1934.

Uganda Gold Production.

The Commissioner of Mines in Uganda states that the gold obtained in the Protectorate during January and February was valued at £5,044, equal to 700 oz. of fine gold. Provisional figures for March are 568 oz. of unrefined gold, valued at £2,514. The amount of tin obtained between January and March is about 111 long tons, valued at £24,420.

Excluded from Prospecting.

An area of about 9 1/2 miles in Tanganyika Territory has been excluded from prospecting or occupation under a prospecting right, as is thus defined: "Starting at peak 4,400 in the Munga Range; thence in a straight line south-easterly to peak 4,255 of the Makongolosi Hills; thence in a straight line south-westerly to peak 4,660; thence in a straight line westerly to peak 4,031; thence in a straight line north-westerly to peak 5,400; and thence to the starting point."

DIAMOND DRILLING

anywhere in the world

Originally developed to large scale in Canada, our operations now extend throughout the mining world. We execute large and small contracts. Core Drilling for mineral and foundation information, Cement Grouting, etc. Undivided responsibility—All work guaranteed.

ALEXANDER

DIAMOND DRILLING COMPANY LIMITED
C. P. B. Building Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Cable Address: ALEXDRILL TORONTO and MBEYA EAST AFRICA
—Bentley's Street, Phnom Penh, Cochin

SISAL & SUGAR
TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS
OF ALL TYPES



BALL BEARING
WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON
LIMITED

KALETUX HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents Throughout the World
WORKS at LEEDS, DURBAN and CALCUTTA
London Office: 21, Tottenham St., Westminster, S.W.1

East African Share Prices.

London Quotations Steady to Higher.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	45. 3d.	45. 3d.
Bushell & Co. (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Carr & Motor (12s. 6d.)	72s. 6d.	72s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 9d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Gabalt Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	33s. 6d.	33s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	14s. 9d.	14s. 10d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Kentana (10s.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 10d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 6d.
Kimanga (10s.)	15s. 6d.	16s. 6d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 10d.
Lopungwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 7 1/2d.	2s. 3d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 4 1/2d.	2s. 4 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 9d.
Luiri Gold Areas	9s. 9d.	10s. 0d.
Mashaba (1s.)	13s. 6d.	13s. 10d.
Rezende (11s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 9d.
Rhodesia-Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Rhokana (61)	20s. 3d.	102s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	26s. 6d.	27s. 3d.
Roadman	8s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Sharwood Starr	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Tanzani Gold (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	2s. 0d.	5s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (51)	11s. 0d.	11s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	7s. 0d.	6s. 3d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	7s. 0d.	6s. 3d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	23s. 9d.	23s. 9d.
Watende (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 3d.
Zambesia Explor.	14s. 3d.	16s. 3d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 6d.	23s. 3d.
East African Sisal Plantations (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
E.A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 0d.	33s. 0d.
Imperial Airways	45s. 6d.	46s. 3d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Morambique (Beater) (10s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	7s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	35s. 0d.	34s. 6d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power	47 5s. 0d.	47 7s. 6d.
Prof.	33s. 0d.	44s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations.

We have received the following prices by air mail from Major Charles Gaitzell, the Nairobi stockbroker.

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	34s.	34s.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	9s.	10s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 7 1/2cts.	9s. 90cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 75cts.	7s. 25cts.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	10s.	11s.
Kenya Reefs	11s.	10s.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	10s.	10s.
Kos. Mullim	30s.	30s.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	3s.	3s.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	9s. 50cts.	9s. 25cts.

Roan's Fine Public Hall.

The magnificent new dance and cinema hall at the Roan Mine, which has been built at a cost of £13,500, was opened in mail week by Mrs. E. Ayer, the wife of the general manager. The main hall is 114 ft. by 50 ft., with a sprung floor of Rhodesian teak, which is covered by fireproof cocoon matting when the hall is used as a cinema. The hall, which has a sunk orchestra pit, will accommodate 1,000 dancers, and nearly that number were present at the opening. The doors are, appropriately, of burrished copper. The building is a great addition to the architecture, as well as to the amenities, of the Roan Luanshya.

IDEAL HOME FOR SALE

In KENTA COLONY, near Nairobi. A sound investment and an ideal home for sale in beautiful surroundings. A fully established coffee plantation in first-class condition. Freshhold title, fully equipped, newly erected factory.

1934 audited Balance Sheet shows over 91% net profit to owner manager on price asked, despite severe drought. Estimated 1935 crop 60 to 70 tons minimum which would produce 121% net profit. New Manager's salary and bonus. Vendors willing to guarantee this profit for 1935, provided present market retained and present policy maintained.

Coffee produced by plantation commands high prices in London market.

Price £14,000 ex 1935 crop, or with crop against running expenses from January 1st to date of transfer. Vendors willing to allow portion of purchase price to remain on mortgage at bank rate. Full London references given and required.

Free title for investigation offered to genuine enquiries, including the residence on property without obligation.

ENQUIRIES BY AIR-MAIL TO H.E.S. BOX ONE NAIROBI.

MAGAMBA COUNTRY CLUB

(PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL FULLY LICENSED)

Offers wonderful facilities for delightful holidays at surprisingly low cost. The only British establishment in the U.S. Mambas possessing private golf course, tennis courts and trout fishing waters. Enlarged and renovated. Sanitation and general hygiene under daily personal supervision of the proprietor. No mosquitoes.

500 acres of grounds for residents. Orchards, vegetable gardens, excellent walks, lawns, playing fields for children. Mountain, riverside and woodland scenery. Free game accommodation.

PROPRIETORS: DR. & MRS. G. A. WILLIAMS, LUSIOTO

Terms are 3 Ans. (9/- per day) or 31 Ans. (10/- per day) for week or a week or more, with 10/- to 12/- for short stays. No extras.

SANDYCROFT LTD.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL CLASSES OF

MACHINERY AND PLANT

FOR CRUSHING AND TREATING METALLIFEROUS ORES.

REPRESENTATIVES:

• LEHMANN'S (Africa) LTD., P.O. Box 163 DAR ES SALAAM

• MORTBOYS & CO. P.O. Box 410 NAIROBI

• C. E. G. CUMINGS, LTD. P.O. Box 305 BULAWAYO (Stamp Batteries, Spares and Supplies)

• J. E. STONE & CO. LTD. P.O. Box 395 SALESBURY (Ball Mills and Crushers)

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON REQUEST

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.

Excellent grapes are now being grown in the Nyeri district of Kenya.

The Port of Beira handled an average of nearly 3,000 tons a day during March.

In 1934 Nyasaland sent 80,931 lb. of tobacco to Tanganyika Territory and 19,098 lb. to Sierra Leone.

Customs receipts for the Port of Beira during March amounted to £25,180, compared with £20,234 in March, 1934.

Manbre & Garton, Ltd., who have sugar interests in Kenya, announce the payment of an interim Ordinary dividend of 4%.

The first year's operation of the Mozambique Stock Breeders' Co-operative Society closed with a credit balance of £1,000.

The Kenya Poultry Club now has 114 members, who delivered 35,120 dozen eggs during the 15 months ended December, 1934.

Profits of South African Townships, Ltd., which has interests in the Rhodesias, have been declared at £235,726, against £191,271 last year.

Imports into Tanganyika Territory during 1934 are officially stated to have been some £500,000, or 20% above those of 1933. Exports increased by 4% or £100,000.

Nyasaland consumed 286 tons more fertilisers in 1934 than in 1933, the new total of imports being 731 tons, mostly supplied by Great Britain (345 tons) and Holland (338).

Kenya Breweries, Ltd., has changed its title to East African Breweries, Ltd., consequent upon its absorption of Tanganyika Breweries, Ltd., which it promoted as a Dar es Salaam subsidiary.

The seriousness of Japanese inroads into East African trade is shown by the fact that her exports to Tanganyika last year exceeded £500,000. In return she spent only £67,000 in the Territory.

Nyasaland imported 1,555 dozen pairs of boots and shoes during 1934, of which Japan supplied 1,425 dozen pairs and the U.S. 70 dozen. The total decreased by 2,201 dozen or 59.6% in comparison with 1933.

The U.K. still holds the market for playing cards in Nyasaland, for out of a total of 1,115 dozen packs imported, 917 dozen came from Great Britain. Are Natives in the Protectorate becoming bridge heads, or what is it that causes such large imports?

There were 14,250 motor vehicles registered in Southern Rhodesia during 1934, or approximately one to every three adults of the European and Asiatic population. British cars are making steady progress against the predominating number of American and Canadian cars.

Kenya and Uganda imports for January amounted to £480,046, as against £382,415 in January, 1934. The percentage from the U.K. however, dropped from 41% to 35% while that from Japan rose from 18% to 23%. These are net home-consumption figures and do not include Government imports or produce of Tanganyika Territory, mostly intended for re-exportation.

Items in Brief.

The Acting Governor of Kenya is to open Kitale's new aerodrome 10-day.

By Act of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, Salisbury has been raised to the status of a city.

Registrations by the East Africa Kennel Club during 1934 numbered 193, against 158 in 1933, 439 in 1932, and 123 in 1931.

The tame stituunga belonging to Captain Pitman, and well known to Enjebbe residents, has left Uganda for Whipsnade.

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council was dissolved on Saturday. The next Legislature will meet in Lusaka, not Livingstone.

Mosquito Day was celebrated in Harare on Monday by a Manson-Ross luncheon at the Anderson School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

The familiar salmon-coloured weekly edition of the *East African Standard* has been discontinued, and replaced by a week-end edition of the daily issue.

Marshall Agencies, Johannesburg, publish at 2 guineas a new time and road map of Northern Rhodesia; it is 36 by 46 inches, and on canyas and rollers.

Sanction has been given by the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the formation of a group of four Chapters in Rhodesia under a Grand Inspector.

The new Standard Bank building in Selukwe has been completed and is now occupied, taking the place of a somewhat historic building which played a stirring part in the earlier gold-rush days in the neighbourhood.

The Survey Department of Tanganyika has issued a new map of the Territory at Shs. 1.50 (of Shs. 3, linen backed), which shows all railways, roads, tracks, aerodromes, landing grounds, wireless stations, towns, and first and second class villages.

The new pictorial issue of stamps for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika was on sale at local post offices from May 1 to May 6, when they were superseded temporarily by the Jubilee issue. The issue of the pictorial set will be resumed on December 31.

A petition has been presented by the inhabitants of Broken Hill to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia against the proposed transference of the main airport of that country from Broken Hill to Lusaka. It is stated that the change would involve a heavy and unjustifiable sacrifice of public funds.

The Sudan Club in London is to hold its annual dinner at the Trocadero on June 26.

The annual meeting of the Royal African Society will be held at the Imperial Institute on May 29.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Empire Society is to be held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, on May 23, at 4 p.m.

The annual general meeting of the Over-Seas League will be held at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1, on Wednesday, May 29, at 5 p.m.

East Africans who previously served in India will be interested to know that the twenty-eighth Calcutta dinner is to be held at the Connaught Rooms on May 30. The chief guest will be Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., who is shortly to begin his survey of East African problems.

East African Market Reports.

COFFEE

Small sales of good quality coffees were made, but lower grades were mostly retired.

Kenya:—

"A" sizes	66s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.
"B"	41s. od. to 44s. 6d.
"C"	38s. od. to 39s. 6d.
Peaberry	65s. od. to 108s. 6d.

Old Crop:—

"A" size brownish	37s. od.
"B"	37s. od.
"C"	38s. 6d.
Peaberry	44s. 6d.

Tanganyika:—

London cleaned:—	
Second size	37s. 6d.
Third size	36s. od.

Usambara:—

London cleaned:—	
Peaberry	58s. od.
London stocks: 98,675 bags (1934); 85,029 bags.	

OTHER MARKETS.

Barley.—Quiet, Californian ex-ship at 35s.
Beeswax.—Firm, sellers quoting Dar es Salaam for shipment at 98s. (1934; 91s.).
Castor Seed.—Steady at £11 10s. per ton. (1934; £9 15s.; 1933; £10.)
Chillies.—Neglected, with sellers offering Mombasa futures at 37s. 6d. (1934; 37s. 6d.)
Cloves.—Quiet, with spot and May-June quoted at 61d. per lb. (1934; 5d.; 1933; 51d.)
Copper.—Steady at £35 3s. 6d. 10s. standard for cash (1934; £33; 1933; £34.)
Cocoa.—Easy, East African quoted at £12 12s. 6d. per ton. (1934; £8 15s.; 1933; £10 10s.)
Cotton.—Moderate business at from 51d. to 61d. per lb. (1934; 51d.; 1933; 6d.)
Cotton Seed.—Slow at £4 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934; £3 2s. 6d.; 1933; £4 7s. 6d.)
Gold.—Lower at 122s. 6d. per oz. (1934; 135s. 111d.)
Groundnuts.—Steady at £15 16s. per ton. (1934; £9 5s.; 1933; £10 15s.)
Manila.—Sellers quote No. 2 white flat East African at 18s. per 100 lb.
Sisal.—White and/or yellow steady at £15 10s. per ton. Mixed at £14 per ton.
Sisal.—Firm, East African No. 1, May-June, sold at £15 12s. 6d. per ton; and buyers: June-Aug. and July-Sept. quoted £15 15s.; sellers: Aug.-Oct. sold at £15 12s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec. quoted £16, buyers; No. 2, May-July and June-Aug., quoted £15, value; No. 3, May-July, £14 5s.; buyers, c.i.f., one port. (1934; £17; 1933; £15 15s.)
Donkey Hide.—Steady at 7s. 6d. per ton.
Tea.—Fair demand at from 19d. to 10d. per lb., with 11d. paid for good quality Kenya leaf. (1934; 4s. 1d.; 1933; 7d.)
Tin.—Rather easier, standard for Cash selling at £225 net ton. (1934; £233; 1933; £183 10s.)
Tobacco.—During March Nyasaland exported 3,024 lb. of dark-fired leaf, 10,225 lb. of fire-cured leaf, and 17,905 lb. of fire-cured strips.
 The Bunyoro tobacco crop, Uganda, is estimated this year at 1,810,000 lbs., and that for the West Nile at 274,000 lb.
Wool.—Kenya greasy merinos found a ready demand at from 8d. upwards; is odd being paid for lambswool.

Tanganyika's Expanding Production.

The latest crop estimates issued by the Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika for the 1933-6 season gives the following forecasts (in short tons): Sisal, 80,300 tons (excluding production of the Central Province, from which no estimates have been received); coffee, 16,010 tons (10,600 from the Lake Province, 5,050 from the northern Province); 350 from Iringa, and 410 from Tanganyika; groundnuts, 15,200 tons; cotton, 10,835 tons; copra, 6,645 tons; rice, 5,015 tons; paddy, 5,405 tons; sisimim, 4,450 tons; beeswax, 426 tons; gum, 1,100 tons; fire-cured tobacco, 310 tons. In each case the estimates refer to the crop expected to be obtained over and above the local requirements of the Province of production, but not necessarily for export from the territories.

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 May 1).—Mogoret, 25.1 inch; Eldama, 0.66; Fort Hall, 0.67; Kabony, 0.41; Kamosi, 1.23; Kericho, 4.03; Mombasa, 0.51; Kilgoris, 2.12; Kipkorren, 0.88; Kisumu, 2.90; Kitale, 0.51; Keru, 0.33; Lamu, 0.90; Lihuru, 0.84; Lumbwa, 1.68; Machakos, 0.91; Mackinnon Road, 2.66; Makuyu, 0.06; Malindi, 0.33; Maragua, 0.27; Meru, 2.87; Mombasa, 3.42; Narayasha, 0.36; Nakuru, 0.35; Nanyuki, 1.74; Ngong, 0.24; Njoro, 0.33; Rumuruti, 0.68; Ruiri, 0.05; Songhor, 0.04; Thika, 0.15; Thomson's Falls, 0.15; Tsavo, 0.47; Voi, 0.13 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended April 29).—Amani, 5.66 inches; Arusha, 2.72; Bagamoyo, 2.31; Biharambo, 0.59; Bukoba, 1.66; Dar es Salaam, 4.22; Dodoma, 0.36; Iringa, 0.37; Kigoma, 0.71; Kilwa, 0.95; Lindi, 0.60; Lushoto, 3.05; Mahenge, 2.68; Mbeya, 0.20; Morogoro, 1.24; Moshi, 0.80; Mtwapa, 0.25; Mwanza, 0.01; Njombe, 3.06; Old Shinyanga, 0.25; Songea, 3.26; Tabora, 0.72; Tanga, 4.87; Tukurua, 10.43; and Ulete, 0.48 inch.

Uganda (Week ended April 20).—Butiaba, 0.25 inch; Entebbe, 2; Fort Portal, 0.34; Hoima, 0.20; Jinja, 2.66; Kabale, 0.94; Kololo, 0.23; Lira, 0.68; Masaka, 0.86; Mbale, 0.06; Mbarara, 0.17; Mbende, 0.70; Namasagali, 0.55; Soroti, 0.89; and Tesoto, 0.91 inch.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., who have branches in East Africa, report a trading profit of £3,493, for the year ended February 28, compared with a trading loss of £23,470 for the previous twelve months. After providing for directors' fees, taxation, depreciation and the loss made by the Java company, the net loss for the year is £35,741, against a net loss of £30,000 for 1933/34. The balance sheet shows floating assets totalling £450,000, against current liabilities of £73,760.

Speaking at the annual meeting, Mr. Mence Wilkinson, the Chairman, said that four out of the five branches in Kenya had shown improvement in sales, and that the loss for the previous year had been turned into a modest profit.

E. GERRARD & SONS,

Naturalists, Furriers and Taxidermists

NATURAL HISTORY STUDIOS
61, COLLEGE PLACE, CAMDEN TOWN
LONDON, N.W. 1.

PHONE: EUSTON 2858



EVERY ATTENTION GIVEN TO SPORTSMEN'S TROPHIES

HEADS, HORNS
HOOPS, HIDES
IVORY. SKINS CURED,
DRESSED AND
MADE UP

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

THE s.s. "Matiana," which arrived in England on May 4, brought the following passengers from—

Beira.
Mr. C. Barker
Miss Benson
Mr. & Mrs. Borrowman

Dar es Salaam.
Mr. W. D. E. Alcock
Dr. & Mrs. J. S.

Armstrong
Mr. R. S. Brown
Mr. & Mrs. D. K. Grant
Mr. B. J. Hartley
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Johnston
Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Lee
Miss M. Lee
Mr. & Mrs. R. D. Linton
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Meehan
Mr. E. W. Miller
Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Ouan
Mr. H. F. Rainford

Tanga.
Mrs. D. M. S. Birch
Mrs. Dabell
Mrs. Maber
Lieut. C. W. F. Shipp
Miss Smith
Mrs. S. P. Teare
Mr. & Mrs. W. Treup

Mombasa.
Mr. W. Adam
Mrs. Howard Archer
Mrs. G. M. Bailey
Miss J. Bainbridge
Mr. D. M. Baird
Miss Bartholomew
Mr. & Mrs. N. V. Brasnett
Major T. M. Brick
Mr. & Mrs. Briffon
Miss Britton
Col. G. A. Brown
Lt. Col. & Mrs. G. Brown
Br. J. S. Brown
Mrs. Brown
Mrs. Burnett
Capt. & Mrs. E. Cauchpole
Miss Clark
Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Clifford
Miss E. Coke
Miss S. W. C. Coke
Mrs. A. E. Collins

Dr. & Mrs. J. K. Davies
Miss Drage
Mr. L. R. Duggins
Mr. R. Elliott
Mrs. J. Farmer
Mr. & Mrs. F. V. Frost
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Gill
Mr. E. C. Haddon
Mr. F. R. Hale
Capt. J. D. C. Harvey
Mrs. Hely
Mr. D. R. B. Hendy
Miss Hunt
Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Lambert
Mrs. A. F. Lee
Miss C. E. Lee
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Lee
Mr. A. G. Lindsay
Mrs. Lindsay
Mrs. Cardale Luck
Miss Marr
Mr. J. W. F. Marriott
Capt. & Mrs. E. Mateer
Capt. H. R. Mather
Mr. A. McDougall
Mr. & Mrs. R. R. Merritts
Miss G. E. Millar
Col. & Mrs. F. S. Modera
Miss Modera
Master Morgan
Mr. R. G. Palmer
Mr. J. Parhall
Mr. & Mrs. K. H. Pickett
Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Pinceo
Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Pratt
Mr. & Mrs. I. C. Raftesath
Mrs. L. M. Reed
Miss T. Reilly
Mrs. Robb
Mr. L. Robertson
Mr. H. H. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. Rodway
Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Roper
Master Southon
Master Stanton
Mr. E. E. Stow
Mrs. Stroud
Mr. & Mrs. G. I. Sutton
Mr. H. Thackrah
Master Thackrah
Mr. & Mrs. Trickey
Mr. Wain
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Webb
Mrs. Shelswell-White
Mr. D. Wyatt

BRITISH INDIA.

"Mantola" left Mombasa homewds. May 11.
"Maddira" left Tangier outwds. May 9.
"Malda" left Zanzibar outwds. May 12.
"Kenya" arr. Bombay from Durban, May 4.
"Karania" leaves Beira for Bombay, May 17.
"Tarrea" arr. Bombay from Durban, May 8.
"Taktiwa" leaves Beira for Durban, May 18.

CLAN ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Huntsman" due Liverpool homewds. May 17.
"City of Christiania" left Mombasa homewds. May 8.
"Recorder" leaves Mombasa homewds. May 22.
"City of Batavia" left Pt. Sudan outwds. May 10.
"Clan Macbeth" left Liverpool outwds. May 11.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

"Jagersfontein" left Dar es Salaam homewds. May 11.
"Bloemfontein" left Tenerife outwds. May 11.
"Randfontein" left Beira homewds. May 2.

INDIA-AFRICA.

"Inchanga" left Colombo for Mombasa, May 10.
"Isipingo" left Durban for Colombo, May 13.
"Incomti" arr. Rangoon from Calcutta, May 13.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Angers" left Djibouti homewds. May 10.
"Azay le Rideau" left Marseilles outwds. May 9.
"Bernardin de St. Pierre" arr. Djibouti outwds. May 5.

TIRRENA-LINE.

"Francesco Crispi" left Messina for Pt. Said, May 8.
"Giuseppe Mazzini" left Aden for Massowah, May 8.
"Somalia" left Kisumu for Mombasa, May 8.
"Eritrea" left Massowah for Pt. Sudan, May 8.
"Cagliari" left Suez for Et. Sudan, May 9.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Dunbar Castle" arr. London homewds. May 9.
"Dunluce Castle" left London outwds. May 10.
"Durham Castle" left Pt. Said homewds. May 12.
"Gloucester Castle" left Natal homewds. May 12.
"Llandovery Castle" left Aden for Natal, May 8.
"Langibby Castle" left Capetown homewds. May 7.
"Llanstephan Castle" arr. Lourenço Marques for Beira, May 13.
"Sandown Castle" left Lourenço Marques for Beira, May 11.

East African Mails.

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

May 16 per s.s. "Carthage."
May 23 per s.s. "Cathay."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on May 18, 22 and 27.

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.

SITUATION WANTED

QUALIFIED OPTICIAN, Photographer, expert all branches. Pharmacy, well educated and travelled, desires post.—Fuller particulars, Lond. 37, South Parade, Southsea.

Passengers for East Africa.

THE s.s. "Dunluce Castle" which left London on May 10 for South and East Africa, carries the following passengers—

Beira.
Mr. G. Buchanan
Miss E. Perry
Miss N. T. Johnson
Miss R. Shaw
Miss H. Thomas

Miss A. C. Wells

Dar es Salaam.

Captain F. D. Arundell
Mr. G. Barr
Mr. C. T. Logan

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left for East Africa on May 12 included Mr. Symonds to Kisumu, and Mr. Wachhorn to Nairobi. The mail which left yesterday carried Mr. Hager to Entebbe, Mr. Roule to Kisumu, Mr. Bohl to Nairobi, Mr. Linden to Mbeya, and Mr. Arbuthnot to Khartoum to Juba. Inward passengers who reached Kroydon on May 9 included Mr. Watkins from Meshi, Mr. C. T. Soames from Kisumu, Mr. Dakin from Entebbe, and Mr. and Mrs. Gillivase from Entebbe to Paris. The machine which arrived on May 12 brought Mr. Davy from Salisbury, Lady Alice Scott from Nairobi, Mr. Dixon from Kisumu, and Mr. H. Davies and Mr. H. Thomson from Entebbe.

ELGIN COURT HOTEL

EAST CROYDON, SURREY (17 minutes London).

- A delightful Hotel, noted for excellent Cuisine and Service.
- Large, perfectly-appointed rooms. H. and C. baths. Billiards, Bridge. Nr. 1st-Class Links. Charming Garden. Garages. Personal supervision and every attention.
- From 21 gns. single, 41 gns. double. East African visitors welcomed.
- Phone: Addiscombe 1000.



THREE GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

THE NEW ZAMBEZI BRIDGE

The new Bridge, which will be the longest railway bridge in the world (11,650 ft.), will link the Territory under the Mozambique Company's administration, including the Port of Beira, with the Northern Districts of the Zambezi, Nyasaland, Lake Nyasa, and Southern Tanganyika.

You must visit **BEIRA**
— the ideal holiday resort

Beira provides the ideal sought by every tourist—a glimpse of African tropics with all its allure, but without any of its discomforts. There are four magnificent beaches with miles of white sands, palm trees, poinsettias and flamboyants, comfortable hotels, a talkie theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts, and social and sporting clubs.

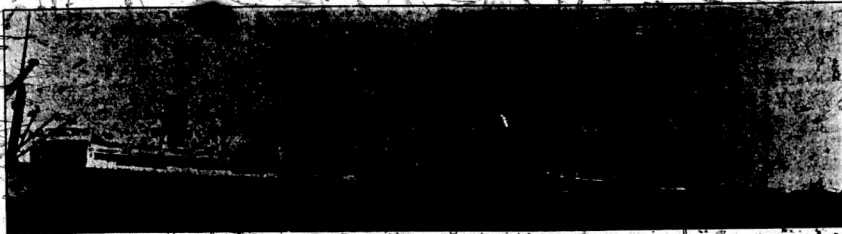
THE TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias and Katanga. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 steamship lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

THE MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY - BEIRA

3, THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4
10, LARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA, LISBON
53, BOULEVARD-HAUSSMAN, PARIS

THE NEW DEEP WATER WHARF AT BEIRA





ALL-WAVE SUPER-SEVEN

A modern A.C. Superhet covering all wave-bands, including the short wave from 13 to 21 metres. Interval aerial, pick-up sockets, provision for extra speakers. Hair-fine tuning by neon station indicator. Powerful volume tone from interference.

Obtainable throughout
East Africa

Mullard MASTER-RADIO

The Mullard Wireless Service, Ltd. London, W.C.2, Eng.



ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA AND WEST AFRICA

MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS, ASCENSION
ST. HELENA & MAURITIUS.

REGULAR SERVICE TO
EAST AFRICA

Via TANIER, GIBRALTAR, PALMA (MAJORCA),
MARSEILLE, GENOA AND PORT SAID.

Vessel

"Langibby Castle"
"Lindisfarne Castle"
"Llandaff Castle"

June 13

July 11

August 8

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

Ask for particulars of
SUMMER HOLIDAY TOURS
AT GREATLY REDUCED RETURN FARES

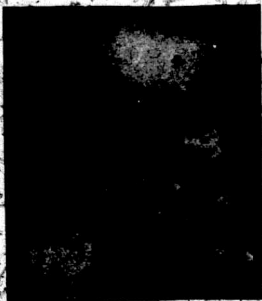
Direct Cargo Service between New York and
South and East Africa.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office—5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.
West End Agency—188, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Branch Offices at Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool,
Manchester, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East
London, Natal, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mombasa and Johannesburg,
or Agents.

C
A
M
E
R
A
S



WE SAVE YOU POUNDS ON UP-TO-DATE INSTRUMENTS

Britain's finest service to amateur and professional photographers in all parts of the Empire. Every make of camera in stock, including Kodak, Zeiss, Ernang, Thornough, Pirkard, Koni-flex, Leica, etc. Many models are brought in part-exchange for other apparatus, and are resold fully guaranteed—at big discounts.

OVERSEAS ORDERS RECEIVE VERY SPECIAL ATTENTION.

All orders securely packed to ensure safe transit. Send a detailed description of the camera you want, and enclose cash with order to ensure return boat delivery.

SEND NOW FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE

CITY SALE

AND EXCHANGE (1935) LTD.

59 & 60, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.2, ENG.

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

KOLYNO'S

DENTAL CREAM



Awarded the Gold Seal
of the Institute of Hygiene
for Consistent Merit.
Quality and Purity for
the last Twenty Years.

★ KOLYNO'S—the scientific Dental Cream, cleans and whitens teeth quickly and effectively because it contains antiseptic, germicidal and cleansing properties not found in other preparations. It gets so its famous antiseptic stain and wash away the germs laden "bacteria-plaque" covering from the teeth. This super-cleansing improves the appearance of your teeth as nothing else can and makes them whiter—shades whiter.

★ TRY KOLYNO'S. See how it gives teeth new lustre, new clearness and makes them most attractive. The only balanced possible. Being highly concentrated Kolyonos is extremely economical—half an inch is enough. Kolyonos is BEST used on a DRY toothbrush.

Get a tube of Kolyonos from your Chemist or Store to-day.
KOLYNO'S, CHESTNUT ST., LONDON, W.C.1, ENGLAND.

Get a tube of KOLYNO'S today

MADE IN ENGLAND