

EAST AFRICA

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EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE	PAGE	
Matters of Moment	795	Letters to the Editor	802
East Africa 1910 to 1935		East Africa's Who's Who	802
Speeches to E. A. Group	797	Sir Albert Kitson	803
How S. Rhodesia Obtained Self-Government	800	Italo-Ethiopian Dispute	807
Mr. G. M. Huggins	801	Latest Mining News	809
Broadcasts	801	E. African Power and Lighting Co.	813

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

WHEN the Prime Ministers of each Dominion in the capital of the Empire at the same time, the Home Press naturally inclines to give to those great countries a prominence which makes it extremely difficult for a mere Colony, of immeasurably smaller size, population, and trade importance, to get a hearing. But during the current month the energy and manifest sincerity of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia have obtained for that Colony a measure of publicity which astonishes experienced publicists, who alone can gauge the achievement at its real value. It is probably true to say that not one of the Dominions has had a better Press than Southern Rhodesia during the Jubilee week. The credit belongs wholly to Mr. Huggins, who has lost no opportunity of pleading not merely the cause of his own adopted country, but of that of British Eastern Africa as a whole, and of the Empire at large.

There has been nothing selfish in his interviews with the Press, in his public speeches, or in his broadcast talks. When pleading, as **THOUGHT FOR EAST AFRICA**, that the Mother Country should redress the gross disparity of her tobacco purchases from foreign and Empire sources, he never forgets that Southern Rhodesia is but one of the Empire producers which must act in concert. When questioned about Native policy, his answer makes it clear that no British African State can live to itself

alone, and that in this matter, more than in any other perhaps, a general policy must be agreed and followed. At any gathering at which he is present the just claims of the Colonial Empire will not go unchampioned. During his visit to London last year it became clear that Eastern Africa as a whole had in him a staunch and understanding friend. During this visit he has already put the territories more deeply in his debt, and may be expected to add still further to their obligations to him.

A ROAD building programme involving an outlay of a quarter of a million pounds has been decided upon by the Tanganyika Government, the details of whose plans are given elsewhere in this issue. Of the total expenditure £250,000 is designed to give direct all-weather road communication between the Lupa goldfield and the Central Railway, and to provide telegraphic communication in the Lupa area, evidence of the determination of the authorities to do what they can to encourage gold mining. Their practical assistance is by no means confined to those plans, for not less important than the improvement of communications is the four-year programme of investigation by means of geological and topographic surveys into the mineral resources of the Territory, for which £77,000 has been obtained from the Colonial Development Fund. The Government is also to be congratulated on the purchase of an experimental road transport unit which, if it proves successful under local conditions, should contribute greatly to the solution of the difficulty of the carriage of heavy machinery from the Central Railway to distant mining areas.

No indication is given in the official *communiqué* that the very successful asphalt strip system of road construction in Southern Rhodesia has led the way, is to be adopted for all or any of the roads which are to be built. Since that system immensely reduces the cost of road building in Eastern Africa, and has not yet revealed any serious drawbacks, there would seem to be every reason why Tanganyika should profit from Southern Rhodesia's pioneer experience in this matter; and if it has not already been decided to test the strips under Tanganyika conditions of climate and use, we hope that the plans will be appropriately amended for that purpose.

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CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, who held so ably and so long the two portfolios of Agriculture and Animal Health in Northern Rhodesia, is fond of saying that we must cease thinking and talking of European and Native education.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE EDUCATION.

Native agriculture, and think and plan only for agriculture. Maybe the same holds good for education. *East Africa* has never been accused of sitting on the fence, but this is a matter on which we feel undecided. There is so much to be said on either side. However, on balance, we incline to the idea that so long as Native affairs are a separate problem of governance, Native education is bound up more intimately with them than it is with European education, even if an educationist is always an educationist. Native education is part of Native development, which in its turn is part of the whole problem of our administrations. For this reason we have been slightly drawn to the principle favoured in Northern Rhodesia, where the Department of Native Education is a younger brother of the District Administration, rather than to the Kenya model, according to which all education falls into one department. It is, therefore, with more than ordinary interest that we learn from Northern Rhodesia that the Director of European Education has been appointed Acting Director of Native Education. This may be a temporary expedient, or it may indicate a change of policy, without expressing an opinion—for we are genuinely open-minded on the subject—we do feel that it is a matter of moment, and one which deserves most careful thought before a change of policy (if such be foreseen) is made permanent.

We take particular notice of this acting appointment because the Governor, when addressing the Legislative Council on December 12 last, said: "I do not myself see how you can divorce the policy of European education from the policy of Native education in a country like this, any more than you can divorce the general policy in respect of Europeans from the general policy in respect of Natives." With all respect to Sir Hubert Young, and while still keeping an open mind, we submit

that the difference is between the race that is to be run by two candidates, and the training of those two candidates of entirely different physique and stamina for that race. Both have to complete the same course, but the preparation required may differ so fundamentally as to necessitate separate trainers. One other point occurs to us; and that is that at present, in the building-up years, either of these two Departments is a whole-time job, calling for devoted and enthusiastic service. Is there not a danger that a Director of All may concentrate too much on one to the neglect of the other? To quote from the Governor's speech once more, we too "would be interested to learn in due course what are the arguments for and against... should be marshalled and made public, because—as in the case of a Secretary for Mines or a Secretary for Native Affairs—it cannot be right to pursue one policy in one territory and another in an adjacent and similar State."

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CORRESPONDENCE continues to reach us as a result of Mr Allison Russell's challenge to produce evidence in support of our editorial statement that there had been numerous

APPEALS FROM N.O.'S COURTS.

cases in East Africa in which justice had been cheated by purely technical grounds, and we have already published quite enough letters to substantiate our general charge. A contemporary in Uganda has now pointed out that the fuling given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the jurisdiction of the District Officer is not to be interfered with emphasises the anomalous position that the judicial work of that officer is to be continued because of his knowledge of Native customs, while, if the case goes to the High Court on appeal, that Court has no power to take cognisance of such customs. In a recent book entitled "The Log of a Native Commissioner," which deals with Southern Rhodesia, we read: "A Native dissatisfied with the decision of the Native Commissioner always has the right of appeal to the court of the Chief Native Commissioner, but such appeals are few and far between." In Northern Rhodesia at one time the appeal likewise went to the Administrator's Court (also a lay court), though in Northern Rhodesia there was further appeal to the High Court of South Africa, and in North-Eastern Rhodesia to Zanzibar. Whether those further rights were ever invoked we do not know, certainly only very rarely. Would some half-way house, in the shape of a Governor's court on which a judge of local experience would also sit, be worth trying? It would, of course, not be tied rigidly to English procedure. Perhaps the possibility might deserve consideration by the East African Governors' Conference, preferably at one of the enlarged sessions attended by outlying Governors as well as those of the three large northern territories.

Owing to heavy pressure on space the continuation of the review of the *Life of Lord Delamere* is held over until next week.

East Africa: 1910 to 1935.

Progress during the King's Reign.

Jubilee Meeting of East African Group.

LAST week's meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League was of a Jubilee character. Mr. F. S. Jackson, Acting Chairman of the Group, who presided, said:

"During the King's reign no part of the Colonial Empire has emerged more swiftly than East Africa from darkness to light from unapproachability to accessibility from primitive conditions to modern standards, from obscurity to a blaze, sometimes too great a blaze of publicity. It occurred to me that this month's meeting would afford a very suitable occasion for us to take stock of the great progress made in the territories during the 25 years since His Majesty's accession. When we are impatient at irritating delays we often forget what great progress has been made. So in your name I invited several friends of East Africa to address the Group for ten minutes each on different aspects of the advances that can be claimed.

"Just after the King came to the throne, Lord Cranworth published his very interesting book entitled 'A Colony in the Making'. In the weeks which we have been celebrating the King's Jubilee Mrs. Elspeth Huxley's absorbing life of Lord Delamere and we are very glad to see her here this afternoon has appeared. Those two books show how far Kenya has travelled in the interim. Lord Cranworth has come from the House of Lords so which he must return in a very short while, so I will not stand between him and you."

LORD CRANWORTH ON THE MAKING OF KENYA.

Lord Cranworth said:

"When I first went to Kenya in 1905 the total white population was 600, and practically everyone knew everyone else and all about him. By 1930 our numbers had increased to over 5,000—the greatest rate of progress that the Colony has known.

"We were all optimists. We started to grow new crops, found what new opportunities for wealth and progress, and life seemed rosy. We thought we were doing a good thing. I remember the late President Roosevelt coming to lunch with me, and saying: 'You people are doing a wonderful piece of work. You are establishing peace where there was none; you are bringing prosperity to the Native and educating him; you are opening up a new country which will in due course provide a home for some of the over-populated hags of the home country.' And we believed him. (Laughter.) We did not know then that we were exploiting the Native. (Retrieved laughter.)

"Nairobi then finished half-way up Parklands. Mythical did not exist; the new Nairobi Club had not been started, but we had some very good times in the old Club at the top of the Hill. The greatest change was that brought by the internal combustion engine, which means that we can now do in a week or less what we should have taken six months to do in the old days, and that we are making a saving in our living expenses."

"Meats, Swift, and Rutherford were, but gradual progress had coffee was making sure, but gradual progress. These things had been made in Uganda, but it had failed. The first experiments had been made with black cattle and wheat was being grown at Njoro. Of the three great plagues we knew nothing at all: rains came regularly every year, locusts were practically unknown, and we never even dreamt of Parliamentary Commissions (Laughter), though Mr. Winston Churchill had made his appearance and afterwards when his body."

"Our Government was Sir John Bonar Law. I believe him to have been the greatest Governor Kenya has ever had. He was a genial, far-sighted, optimistic character. But he did not have it all his own way. One thing that hasn't changed in the Colony has been the attitude of the settlers to those sitting in authority. At that time we started the Convention of Associations because the Legislative Council was nominated whereas we thought it should be elected. The Englishman has a tremendous passion for electing people to all sorts of bodies, so we elected ourselves to Convention, and the system worked very well. Then we grew to think that we could run not only Kenya, but the rest of East Africa as well, and in fact the whole Empire. (Laughter.)

"Among the personalities of that time were many fine characters, and all were tremendously keen. Four stood out above all others. I have already referred to Sir Percy Girardin; next I would mention Lord Delamere—though, of course, there is no question of trying to place in order

of merit four great men of such vastly differing characteristics. Some of you who knew him when he lived in Negro and some who knew him later do not realise what manner of man he really was. He used to be very silent and reserved, and concerned only with what he could do for the country. Later he was awfully sociable and humorous. In the early days he only occasionally came up to Nairobi, and then for the Legislative Council for the races. Those who were privileged to know him intimately at that time realise to the full what a really great man he was.

"Then there was my old friend, the late Sir Frederick Jackson. I think he was the greatest sportsman and the greatest naturalist who ever lived in that country. By sheer hard work he taught himself to be one of the greatest and most successful administrators we have known. The fourth, fortunately still with us, is Major Edward Grogan. Where else in the same period have there been four such personalities together?

"Our aim was to make a Colony. We naturally envisaged bringing the Native forward to a position of greater responsibility, but the basis was to be white settlement. I think we were right to make the one error of failing to appreciate the limited amount of land in that part of Africa suitable for white settlement: we did not realise that it was limited to about the size of a couple of English counties.

"Had we realised that, I think we should have pressed for the reservation of our Colony of the Kihunjanjaro area, which belonged to us at one time and for the inclusion of the Usambaras and the territory which runs down to the coast at Tanga. Had we got that—and we had the chance—we should have had practically all the coffee and sisal land in the whole of East Africa. Kenya would now be rich and prosperous—and self-governing. It was a great pity that that opportunity was allowed to slip unutilised." (Applause.)

BRITISH AND GERMAN RULE CONTRASTED.

"Among the few people who knew German East Africa at the time of the King's accession and who have kept the closest touch with developments there under German and British rule is Sir Humphrey Leggett," said the Chairman, "and we are very glad that he has come to tell us something of the changes. There have been times when people who ought to have known better have weakened on the question of the future of Tanganyika. Sir Humphrey has always staunchly insisted that Tanganyika must remain British, and I know that he has often exerted his influence in the right quarters at the right time."

Sir Humphrey Leggett said:

"In 1906 I was sent by the Secretary of State to make a report on East African economic conditions, and I learnt what I could of those of German East Africa. Thereafter I visited that territory two or three times a year until 1914, and I have been there since the War and tried to keep touch with developments.

"What I found in German East Africa was very different from what Lord Cranworth has told us about Kenya. The whole story of that Colony is one of industrial effort. The German effort was based on an entirely different foundation—that of large companies, granted big concessions, and subsidised. The whole system was bound up in giving large areas of land to these big companies, and not to individual settlers, who were few and far between. In 1906 the two railways went as far as Mombasa and Mueba respectively, and the Germans had not then conceived the Central Railway as a strategic line. They were developing the adjacent areas on the wage-labour system, and growing plantation and other crops, like coffee and sisal.

"The trade was entirely German, and no English business man could get a foot in the country. The real power was not the Governor but a German body, who represented the Colonial Economic Committee and was a kind of dictator. The railways were partly owned by Government—the Central Railway entirely, and the Tanga line for the first 30 miles, from which point a German merchant bank, which had obtained practical control of Tanga and the Usambaras plateau, was given a concession. How different from the British system."

"The German attitude towards the Native was also very different. There had been Native rebellions, which had been put down with the greatest severity. Some tribes had been almost wiped out, including women and children.

"A year or two before the War Dr. Solf, the then German Colonial Secretary, went to East Africa, and visited Uganda, where he saw the British system and the enormous strides being made in Native cultivation. In

German East Africa the Natives were at that time paying tribute in the way of revenue because they had nothing which could be taxed. He was so impressed that he determined to take a leaf out of our book in connection with Native grown crops, which could be used as a basis for levying Native taxation.

I came out on wards and was no doubt that the Germans had in mind to give their Protectorate, generally, of us known as *Swahili*, who were in charge of Native districts and German officers, and these officers recruited the Natives. Whereas our War Office records showed an *ashraf* force in German East of 2,500 in 1914, the Germans had actually 12,000 trained Natives, whom they could call to the colours, while every single German white had his job to do. Then came war.

Applies to German Propaganda.

"Some people now argue that Germany must have back the Colony in order that she may send there her surplus population and that from it raw materials for her economic life. Those pleas are unreal. The pre-war population of German East Africa was only 6,500 Europeans, of whom 5,000 were Germans, 3,000 were officials, missionaries and traders, and quite half the balance were employees, not settlers in the British sense.

No Britisher got a look-in, the Germans were cute enough to sell their rubber plantations to Mincing Lane, which parted with some £250,000 for estates which were soon recognised to be valueless. There was also one gold mine, which was sold to a British company, which sent out an Englishman to take charge. Soon after he reached the mine the nearest District Commissioner sent for him, and, of course, he went in to see him. Meantime the German pounced on the mine, cited the provisions of the British law that a white man must be in charge, and he begged and claimed the property. Thus the Germans got back for nothing at all that gold mine, on which British capital had been spent.

"Looking in mind the pre-war figures, can it be seriously suggested that the country could be an outlet for Germany's surplus peoples. As to the second point—that of the supply of raw materials—the Mandate explicitly provides that trade is absolutely free to the nationals of all States members of the League of Nations. They can, and do, buy raw materials from Tanganyika Territory on precisely equal terms with ourselves; they can, and do, settle and trade there with ourselves; they can, and do, settle and trade of their honour. That is, of course, the German way. Nobody wants to exacerbate feelings at this stage, but only a German can define German honour. (Laughter and applause.)

"Nairobi has, since the War, grown up as a distributing centre for the whole group of East African territories. Previously Nairobi merchants could not trade with Tanganyika, but now, factories and organisations of other kinds have been set up in and near Nairobi to meet the trade demands not only of Kenya but of Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda, thereby making Nairobi the natural commercial capital of Eastern Africa. If that position continues and expands, the benefit to the economic life of Kenya must be great. It is, I think, a point insufficiently realised.

"So far as Native administration goes, the whole system of Indirect Rule, and its relation to Native production, helps towards the Native greatly, making him more prosperous and more able to pull his weight. It has succeeded admirably in Tanganyika since the War. This country has helped very materially in putting Tanganyika on a self-supporting basis, and the Territory affords a fine example of what British administration can do." (Applause.)

BISHOP OF MASATI'S STAINING ADDRESS.

The Rt. Rev. Vincent Lucas, Bishop of Masati, Mr. Joelson said, had done more than any other missionary in East Africa to adapt African beliefs, customs, music and even dances to Christian purposes, thereby doing a great deal to evolve new missionary methods.

"In thinking over the developments in missionary work in the course of the last 25 years, I put first our attitude to African life," said the Bishop. "African life 25 years ago was tended to sum up in the one word 'heathenism' and having called it heathenism, we proceeded to paint it black and regard it as bad. During the King's reign that attitude has been greatly modified. We have learnt more of the African and his beliefs. The Jewish religion of the Old Testament is a wonderful preparation for Christianity than can be found anywhere else in the world, yet we now know that there is in African life something which parallels that in the Old Testament.

The African, under Divine Providence, has something which Christianity completes and perfects. The first thing, then, is an alteration in our attitude to African life, which we now study with far greater sympathy, and in the firm belief that only by so doing can we carry out the work which is ours.

The second point is the effect which has had on the teaching of Christianity. In the old days Christianity was brought in as an exotic, a blinding light from Europe to correct and transform and alter everything in Africa. I prefer to call Christianity the fulfilment of what before had been only embryonic in African life.

To give an instance, in southern Tanganyika the African custom was to offer sacrifice to the spirits of departed ancestors; the sacrifice was flour, very carefully prepared, and offered at the foot of the *masaka* spire. This was believed to be peopled with departed spirits. The chief himself was the king-priest, and he took a handful of the flour and lex it divisible into many portions to the departed. At the same time he made offerings of the same and for the people showed their approval of the sacrifice by rhythmically clapping their hands. Beer was poured but as a libation, and what was left was used at the feast, which followed.

"Surely it is a striking thing that flour and drink should have been the form of the old African sacrifice. I remember well the first time I said to an African, one of our teachers, that that was the way in which God had prepared them for Christianity. Their flour and drink offered at the foot of a tree were a preparation for the bread and wine of Christianity offered in relation to the Cross, not to departed spirits but to Almighty God. It was the first time that man realised that Christianity was not something European, not an exotic brought in, but a completion of what they themselves had been taught through the ages of their history. He was so greatly moved that without speaking he went out of my house into the high church, later to say 'Thank you.' There is a wonderful number of such parallels, and intensely valuable and helpful.

Preserve the Initiatory Rites.

"This altered attitude to African life produces the third point—a desire to preserve everything in African life that can possibly be preserved, in the belief that African life will be better suited to the African than anything European.

"I believe it is a mistake to build European churches in Africa. When the Africans want churches they will put them up for themselves and design them in their own way; they will just be large African houses, and instead of pews the African will sit on the ground on mats of their own making. They will pay their own Church expenses, and will sing African music.

"Then I believe that we must change our attitude to the initiatory rites, which are such a very large part in African life. If we are to try to conserve, we must save everything we can in those rites. Perhaps 80% of the present rites is magnificent, and just because there is a percentage which is incompatible with the highest ideals of our civilisation it would be lamentable if the large bulk were crushed out and allowed to die, killed by us, when it could have been conserved to bring a real richness into African life. If my thought has been tried as far as we can to preserve these rites, largely in their old form.

"At present I regard the initiatory rites as a quarantine. There are some things of which they must be purged before they can be handed back to the Africans. I hope the period of quarantine will not be too long, but it would be a mistake if it were too short. There are a few things which we have had to leave off for the time being, but I look forward to the time when the rites will go back into African care as before.

"One thing I have learned in the 25 years is that the spirit of *ibrahim* means something on which the Natives look down. *Dim yu kwang* is used by Moslems as a taunt, and what we hope to do increasingly in the years ahead is to remove from African minds the feeling that Christianity is a European religion, and show them that it is a religion sent by God for Africans as well as for the rest of the world, and that in it they can find their happiest and fullest life." (Applause.)

There had, Mr. Joelson commented, been enormous development in administrative, commercial and agricultural methods during the quarter century. Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, whose experience covered not only Kenya and Tanganyika, but other parts of East Africa, and South and West Africa, would trace that progress.

MAJOR ORDE BROWNE LOOKS BACK.

"Twenty-five years ago I was a junior A.D.C. at Embu," began Major Orde Browne. "We were entirely isolated. Travel was confined to marching or by mule. We seldom had visitors; our arrangements gave an interesting day's warning of the coming of a P.C. or audience and no Governor could descend from the skies without previous notice. (Laughter.) There was no telegraph, and we had to carry on as best we could—we did what seemed necessary, and hoped for due approval when the news leaked through to headquarters."

"It is extraordinary to remember that large sections of the country were then unadministered; there was no collection of taxes, and if we went through we were occasionally greeted with poisoned arrows—which sounds a good deal worse than it was. Such areas were still outside the administration of H.M. Government."

"I was sent down to the Tana River, and heard that I should not be allowed to pass through a certain tribal district. That meant that I had to cross it to the next morning, my 25 armed porters and I started early, and were successfully ramped on the other side of the area by the evening. The casualties, I am glad to say, were confined to one man, who had been shot in the thigh. As an illustration of the trust even of turbulent Natives, I mentioned that he came along to my camp the next morning to have his wound dressed. (Laughter and applause.)"

"There was hardly any money in existence. Cloth, blankets, matches, cooking-pots, and axes were almost entirely Native products, and people still made fire with the fire-drill. I used to fancy myself with that particular instrument. I wonder how many of this audience could manage it now? Matches were greatly coveted; one box bought two chickens, and each match bought an egg."

"The shortage of currency led to difficulties in tax collection. We had to take tax in kind—generally in the shape of goats. That led to what we used to call the 'goat bag.' We collected goats in lieu of tax, taking as much care as possible that they were good ones, and they were auctioned to the traders who always followed us round. The standard price was three rupees each, but sometimes we got a little more. These surplus went into the unofficial goat bag, and when its contents reached a reasonable sum, the money was spent on the erection of a building in the *homa* or on some other worthy purpose. Unfortunately the benefits of that system were lost when currency was introduced. (Laughter.)"

"Each district office had its '*shauri*' book, in which were reported the names of all accused, witnesses of the event, and the sentence. In one such book the charge which figured most frequently was giving trouble. (Laughter.) The cure was anything from a few strokes with the whip to three months' imprisonment. (Laughter.)"

"In those days account books, files and other records were liable to go astray, and the white ant was a great curse. Once I remember headquarters particularly wanted two files, for which we searched everywhere. But the white ants must have been very conveniently discriminatory for it had to be reported that they had eaten the evidence. (Laughter.)"

"Not many of us imagined that a Native would in a few years use a magazine rifle and be driving a motor-car. I wonder how long it will be before we see Africans piloting aeroplanes. I feel that we not only underestimated the capabilities of the African, but also the capabilities of the country. We shall never be justified in putting a limit on the capacity of anybody or anything in Africa." (Applause.)

GREAT TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENTS.

The wise man in London who required information on East African transport questions went to Mr. McHardy, the resident representative of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, said the Chairman.

Mr. W. McHardy said:—

"I went to East Africa in 1909. When the King was crowned the Uganda Railway consisted of a single line from Mombasa to Kisumu (324 miles), and the Marine service on Lake Victoria. Not for years did the Uganda Railway reach Uganda. The line to the Lake had been completed only seven years, the equipment and rolling stock consisted largely of what had been in use during construction, and the three trains a week to Nairobi took just under 24 hours to do the 330 miles from Mombasa. This included halts for meals, tea at Semburi, dinner at Voi, and breakfast at Kiua. But the journey was not so uncomfortable as everybody knew nearly everybody else, and as most experienced travellers had laid in a certain amount of sustenance—often in liquid form—(laughter), the journey usually developed into a number of rather

jolly social gatherings in the compartments, where the dim light did not encourage reading or cards.

To-day the mail train, composed of corridor stock, attendants and restaurant cars lit by electricity, does the journey in 18 hours, but many old-timers look back with regret to the days when a settler was known to take a plunge into his compartment, and when one well-known lady was very indignant at not being allowed to take three rolls of barbed wire as personal baggage. (Laughter.) Things were certainly on the pioneer standard, but in spite of the hard things said about it, the railway served the requirements of the country none too badly.

A new era began between 1909 and 1912. Under Sir Percy Girouard a line was built towards Thika, and cotton in Uganda had begun to show signs of the developments that have since taken place. One of the first lines to be built was a link between Lakes Victoria and Kioga, while construction was also begun to Lake Magadi; a ship was built on Lake Kioga, more rolling stock, new and more powerful locomotives were introduced, and additions were made to the fleet on Lake Victoria. By the time the War broke out the system had grown considerably.

During the War no additions were made, except the short military line of 20 miles from Voi to Elms with the German line running from Tanganyika to Moshi. The main line was worked to its fullest capacity, and sometimes, we thought, beyond it, to meet the needs of the military authorities.

The post-War period saw the real beginning of railway extensions. There were branches in Kenya and Uganda to Kitale, Solai and Soroti and the new main line was pushed on from Nakuru to Jinja and Kampala, and the Railway took over the motor services linking Lakes Kioga and Albert and the marine service on Lake Albert and the Nile, so that at the end of 1922 the whole system came under one management.

"Since 1920 the Railway had grown from 1,824 miles to 1,622 four new ships and a number of new craft had been added to the Lake fleets; the capital cost had grown from about £6,000,000 to over £22,000,000; and the annual earnings from £300,000 to £750,000. Killingini docks started in 1920, with a lighterage wharf and equipped with five steam cranes; the port has now grown to the five deep-water quays, with full equipment of electric cranes, transit warehouses, and connecting railway lines."

"This growth of commerce has made possible the growth and development of the railway services. Eldoret, when I saw it in 1911, consisted of the D.C.'s office, a house, and one small store, while the Usin Gishu Plateau was inhabited only by a few Dutch farmers. Kitale, now a flourishing township, was not even a name; and the few settlers like Colonel Swinton-Home and Mr. A. C. Hoey who had started farming in the Trans Nzoia had enormous difficulties to face. The only transport to those districts was by ox or mule wagon from Londiani, and anyone who ever traversed that unspeakably bad road can understand the handicaps of those sturdy pioneers."

"In the Native areas the same thing has taken place. The Native has had markets brought to his door, he has been rather slow to respond to the facilities, but it is now being trained to take advantage of them. Another aspect is the release for Native cultivation of the man-power employed in the earlier methods of transport."

"The railway service also offers a new outlet for Natives. In 1920 there were practically no Africans employed; now there are some 2,000 in the service, signallers, assistant station-masters, guards, drivers, and others, and many have been trained in the workshops and engineering branches as carpenters and fitters, and are employed by outside firms."

"As far as we can see at present, no further extension of railways is likely. Motor transport has supplemented, and in some cases competed with, the railways, and aviation is now playing an important part in transport. Each has its own special sphere of usefulness, and the co-ordination of the three to serve the best interest of the territories, and consideration as to which form is the most suitable for any future extensions, are among the most important problems to be solved by those responsible for the provision of adequate future transport facilities in the East African territories." (Applause.)

Mr. Hobley, expressing great appreciation of the addresses, said:—"The Bishop of Masasi has introduced a note well worth our consideration. It will strike a chord in the minds of many who have had long experience in Africa. There is no doubt that he was working on the right lines, and I hope he will convince his brother missionaries to persist on those lines. It is the right way to the African's heart."

How Southern Rhodesia Obtained Self-Government.

Mrs. Taouze Jollie's Informative Address.

"You can bury me here, because I will never go back over that road again," was Mrs. Taouze Jollie's first reaction when she reached her home near Melsbet in the early days of Southern Rhodesia, for she has seen that Colony grow from very small beginnings, and has played no small part in that successful growth.

Southern Rhodesia, she told the Royal Empire Society last week, put as large a proportion of her adult male population into the War as any part of the Empire, and in so young a territory these men were, naturally, those on whom it was depending. Consequently she, a woman with some political experience and with time to use, got drawn into local politics. She became the organiser of the Responsible Government Party, and she gave the Society a graphic account of the birth, growth and victory of that party, saying that it started from small things, born of a wish to be masters of their fate, rather than pawns on the Chartered Company's chessboard. She did not abuse the company, but stressed the fact that it was, as Rhodes said, but a stepping-stone to better things.

Finding a Leader.

In 1918 we found a first-class leader in Sir Charles Coghlan, who was a real statesman and not a politician. I felt that here was the man to lead us, and I was right. We were up against strong forces. The Press was at that time in the pocket of the company, and was all against us. On every side we were told that we had no money; that the Imperial Government would never grant us responsible government, and so on; but we got just a little group of private people who won responsible government, and when the end was achieved that little group had to make itself responsible for the initial loan of £2,000,000.

From what the speaker said it seemed that everything was done to make the success of the movement impracticable, and that it was hoped to drive the people of Rhodesia into the Union; but none of these things prevailed, and the faith of Rhodesians in their ability to run their own country has been fully justified. The country is now in as sound a financial position as any part of the Empire, and as further proof of their faith, Rhodesians bought out the mineral rights of the Chartered Company, though many said they were making a very bad bargain. Now it was realised—though admittedly the rise in gold had been a great factor on their side—that they had made an exceedingly good bargain.

Thanks to the Railways.

"Road-making has been one of my chief hobbies," said Mrs. Jollie; and she described how a road was made by a few enthusiastic men, the Settlers to Melsbet, a road without bridges, and with much sand, but still a road. "And to-day the Brekenough Bridge, the third biggest of its kind in the world, is being built by our fave god-mother, the Beit Trust, on a fine road leads to it on either side. That bridge could never have been made had it not been for the efforts of a few of us in those early days. Those efforts were made because we had faith. You can figure an enormous amount of faith to live in a country like Rhodesia."

Mrs. Jollie gave then some interesting details of the tax and ship system of Rhodesia, of which S. Rhodesia is the pioneer, as is well known to readers of *East Africa*.

Turning to houses, she described, vividly and humorously, the early houses, largely of wood and iron, and then told how, bit by bit, beautiful and comfortable homes had arisen, always being added to and improved, both in themselves and in their surroundings, for the gardens of the Colony are glorious. She added, "They are never finished. That is their charm, for the best things in life are never finished."

Dealing rightly, yet seriously, with the Native population, she said that Rhodesia aimed rather at raising the masses than at forcing a few Natives up above their fellows. Public opinion had advanced enormously in recent years towards the idea of living the Natives as a genuinely fair deal.

She also gave a graphic picture of the magnificent education system which is provided for the white youth of the Colony, the amount that is spent on it, and the numbers attending the schools. The number of schools had not increased as much as the number attending, for the amount spent, but that was because the policy of the Government was rather to provide better schools than more schools.

Sir John Chancellor, who presided, referred in terms of warm praise to the great part which Mrs. Jollie had played in shaping the destiny of the Colony, of which he was the first Governor, saying that it was due to her efforts more than to all else that responsible government had come into being in Rhodesia; he declared it to be the most delightful country to live in, and I have had experience of a great many.

Colonel Marshall subsequently a vote of thanks.

How B.S.A.P. Was Formed.

Rhodes as Political Military Strategist.

The formation of a Rhodesian Club in London was suggested by Mr. Haggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when speaking on Saturday at the annual dinner in London of the British Wing of the British South Africa Police Regimental Association.

He said that though the B.S.A.P. had been placed on active service conditions during the War, half of them were allowed to leave and on the whole, no medal had been issued to the remainder, all of whom had been keen to enlist, and he was therefore glad to say that just before he left Salisbury a resolution had been passed in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament asking the King to blow the issue of a medal to those policemen who were kept from participating in the more active parts of the world.

Colonel Frank Johnson, who proposed the toast of "The Corps of Police," said it was nearly fifty years ago since he enlisted in the Buffs and in Police. He recalled how the B.S.A.P. Police had come into being.

"I had been asked to take up a column of 200 white men to that portion of the country which was under Rhodes's charge. Rhodes ordered me to have the nucleus of a white population—lawyers, doctors and representatives of various professions, so that there would be a civil population to carry on. Sir Herbert Locke, however, heard about this semi-military force, being recruited, though Rhodes had tried to camouflage it."

"My orders from Rhodes were that the column was not only to be a self-contained civil population, but that it should be recruited from every corner of the Transvaal, the Cape Colony, and Natal. When I asked why, he replied: 'You know you are going to be massacred; if you are not massacred you will be cut up.' And you do you think is going to rescue you? Why, the Imperial Government. You must get into your force the sons of all leading associations so that when you are cut up all their fathers will come to Parliament and will see that every effort is made to rescue you."

"Later I learned out that it was to be a military expedition. I was put on the carpet at Government House with Rhodes, and Locke asked where our lines of communication were, pointing out that we had only 200 men. I replied that we had none. Then up spoke the soldier: 'Have you ever heard of a striking force with no lines of communication?' He was a Governor-General, and I was only a junior officer, so that when you said that he would not allow the force to leave unless we had 400 men, Rhodes was lost for language at having to find the money to raise 400 men—but that was the genesis of the B.S.A.P."

Colonel Colin Harting, president, and Major A. R. Bagg, Hon. Secretary, appealed to members to get in touch with their old friends and make the British Wing of the Association better known.

Barotseland Pioneers To Meet.

On Wednesday next, May 30, there is to be a little Barotseland Pioneer Dinner at St. Ermin's, Caxton Street, S.W.1, at 8 p.m. Mr. E. J. Clarke, Colonel Colin Harding, Captain Lewis, Colonel Marshall, Mr. S. M. Langman, O'Keefe, Captain Swanson, and Mr. Frank Worthington have already promised to attend, and it is hoped that Lord Henry Seymour and Mr. Glen Chevens will be able to be present. Any other pioneer of Barotseland who may be in England would be cordially welcomed.

Mr. Huggins's Broadcast

Smoke More Empire Tobacco

THE HON. C. MARTIN HUGGINS, in the course of a broadcast talk in the National programme a few nights ago, said—

“May I say how impressed I am by this country's efforts to overcome its difficulties, and the success which is attending their efforts? We in Rhodesia want more people—and above all, more people from here. We have ample room for them, and though, in a sense, they would mean more work and worry for some of us, we would heartily welcome a large influx of families and individuals. We know they could find plentiful employment and happy homes with us, but we also know it would not be fair to let them come unless reasonably certain of a market for what they produce.

Now, this is the only difficulty—but it is a serious one. Southern Rhodesia is a producer of primary commodities. She is rich in a great variety of both minerals and agricultural products. She is not a manufacturing country, and she must export her raw materials and import manufactured goods, and at least three-quarters of her imports have for years come from British sources.

“Can you say the same? Do you know, by the way, that Southern Rhodesia was one of the first ports of the Empire to give British goods a tariff preference? We did it 40 years ago, and have done so continuously ever since. That our purchases are relatively small is due only to the size of our population. This is where you can help us—and yourselves. By buying our commodities, you create work in the United Kingdom, and enable us to offer homes and employment for your surplus population. Our economic relations with the Old Country are reciprocal, not competitive.

Keep the Money in the Family

In Southern Rhodesia we have space, climate, soil, rainfall, and every other factor necessary to produce all the numerous grades and varieties of tobacco needed to supply the U.K. with the whole of her requirements of cigarette and pipe tobacco. And it really is good tobacco—so good that whether you know it or not, Southern Rhodesian tobacco is used in 500 different brands of pipes, tobacco and the brands of cigarettes in Great Britain, including some of the best. At last year the U.K. imported from all Empire sources a little less than one-quarter of the tobacco she consumed. Of this quarter, little less than one-quarter came from Southern Rhodesia—i.e. of every £1 spent on this commodity.

“We don't want to compete with our sister States in this market; we wish to co-operate with them. There is room for all. But we do most earnestly suggest to you that it is wise to keep the money in the family. Is this one item of tobacco the U.K. sends us millions of pounds each year to foreign countries who buy almost nothing from her? Why not send it to your own kind and kin who are anxious to buy everything possible from you? This again is a matter not only of sentiment, but of common sense. I mention tobacco merely as an illustration. It is solely because tobacco is an article of great commercial importance that I have called special attention to it.

Inter-Imperial Trade

“Speaking at the dinner given by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire to the Imperial representatives attending the Jubilee, Mr. Huggins said—

“We people overseas do not complain that you will not produce exactly what we want. In recent years industry in the Home Country has definitely attempted to cater for overseas demands, and it is up to us where you have not exactly fulfilled our requirements to make our feel bit of sacrifice, and where it is a question of buying from you or from the foreigner, is the margin is not too great. We should always buy from you or one of our sister States in the Empire.

“Every time the Old Country or one of the sister States places a considerable order for machinery in a foreign State they bolster up a factory which in the event of war can turn its energy into the production of instruments of war.

“Whatever politicians may say, the spirit of all parts of the Empire should be that on every occasion—except when Great Britain entered upon a war of aggression, which would never be—they would be one. The best way to consolidate that is by doing business with one another, and it is up to everyone in every portion of the Empire to devise ways and means of bringing our trade relations to the best possible state.

As a representative of a part of the Empire occupying an intermediate position between the Dominions and the Crown Colonies, may I say that in these Crown Colonies you have a source of wealth and strength even greater than the whole of the Dominions put together?

Tanganyika Road Progress

Quarter Million Pound Programme

A TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT communiqué gives interesting particulars of new works for the long range economic development of the Territory, the money being provided out of the Guaranteed loan 1951-71.

Lunga road, for direct all-weather road	61,000
Munira road, between the goldfield and the Central Railway, especially for the transport of heavy machinery	78,000
Kilipsa-Prakara road, to serve a promising agricultural area in the Eastern Province, at present retarded through lack of an all-weather road	40,300
Turiani-Morogoro road, for assisting agricultural development	4,500
Morogoro-Mali-Mgeta road, for cotton areas and the area near at Chemema	12,700
Lushungu-Katale road, to provide an outlet on Lake Victoria for produce of the southern and western areas of the Biharamulo district	12,800
Arusha-Makuyu-Oldham road (an improvement of existing road) for benefit of non-Native agriculture	3,500
Makuyu-Babeti road, to encourage agricultural production	7,000
Oldham-Serengeti Plains road, to encourage tourist traffic	27,000
Limba-Mogoro road and feeders to provide a main artery for the least developed area in the Territory	1,600
Mafia Island road, to help copra, rice and cashew nut industries	5,000
Tukuyu-Lupe telegraph, to provide much-needed telegraphic communication	£253,000

The following allocations have also been made from the Colonial Development Fund—

Road transport unit, as described in East Africa of May 6. This is experimental, in order to test the suitability for local conditions	1,000
Rest-camps on Serengeti Plains, to be repaid in 10 years. Interest free for 3 years, then at 3%	1,000
Geological and topographical survey. A free grant for a 4-year programme of investigations into the mineral resources of the Territory	77,000
	£84,000

including the £2,000 loan.

[Editorial comment on this development scheme appears as a Matter of Moment.]

Pathologically interesting.

Much free publicity for Southern Rhodesia's new London office in the Strand has resulted from a controversy over the Dr Epstein statue which were originated to adorn it when it was the home of the British Medical Association. Pathologically they are no doubt interesting; they would certainly be more appropriately placed across the road at the Charing Cross Hospital if it would accept them. And they would then be well placed to receive medical attention for an expert has declared that "all but three are suffering from a wasting disease, a kind of gangrene."

Southern Rhodesia, having purchased the property, is certainly entitled to remove the statues if it desires. Mr. Epstein, the sculptor, naturally dislikes the idea, and some of his friends have come publicly to his aid. Mr. Langford Clarke, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, has, of course, no thought of destroying the statues, which his architects have assured him, can be removed without damage to itself or the building.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir Milson Rees's Generosity.

Scholarships for East African Boys.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—It must have been a particular pleasure to you to announce in your issue of May 16 that Sir Milson Rees has generously decided to award annually two scholarships, each of the value of £100, to East African boys.

You have frequently emphasised the importance of the best educational training for East African youths, and you have so often urged that well-to-do East Africans should follow the excellent example set by Rhodes, Beit, and some of the earlier Rhodesians and South Africans in devoting some portion of their wealth to public causes.

Sir Milson Rees, your remind us, is the King's laryngologist. I hope someone will tell His Majesty of the practical help he is giving to the younger generation—especially as thought for the young has been the distinguishing characteristic of the King's personal attitude to the jubilee celebrations of his people.

By laying down the condition that, in announcing the two scholarships, you should state that the second—that established for the sons of European non-medical residents of East Africa, whether officials, agriculturists, traders, miners, professional men, or missionaries—was awarded solely as a result of a suggestion made by the editor of "East Africa," Sir Milson showed himself a sportsman. His generosity is of a very practical kind.

Yours faithfully,

Birmingham.

R. BLACKWELL.

Native Beer Shops.

Missionary's Charges Refuted.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Canon Pitt-Pitts, who has been a Church Missionary Society missionary for twenty years, is stated by *The Oxford Mail* to have attacked the Government system of running beer-shops, when recently addressing a large gathering in the Town Hall, Oxford. The report says that, referring to Kenya, he declared it to be

"one of those places where they tell you that if you have five drinks you can have a sixth for nothing. It is encouraging the Natives to drink, and out of the profits many wonderful buildings have been erected. It may be beautiful, but on Saturdays the condition of the Natives is appalling as a result of the drink."

The Municipal Council of Nairobi, which conducts the Native beer-shop in the town, entirely repudiated the suggestion that the Natives are encouraged to drink. The beer-shop is very well conducted, the superintendent in charge is given explicit instructions to discourage immoderate drinking; and the Council is satisfied that the instructions are effectually carried out.

From their knowledge of Native beer-shops in the Colony, the Council is convinced that similar conditions prevail elsewhere, and that there is comparatively little drunkenness among the Natives.

As Canon Pitt-Pitts addressed his remarks on this subject to an audience in Oxford, the Municipal Council would be grateful if you could arrange for the publication in an Oxford newspaper of their

views on the subject, which are those of men who have lived in Kenya for many years, and whose knowledge on this subject is as great as, if not greater than, that of the reverend gentlemen who launched this attack against Native beer-shops.

Yours faithfully,

Nairobi.

Kenya Colony.

F. S. ECKERSLEY,

Town Clerk.

"East Africa" is glad to publish this authoritative repudiation, a marked copy of which is being sent to every newspaper of importance published in Oxfordshire, and, for their information, to the leading Church newspapers.—Ed. "E.A."

Government Purchases.

N. Rhodesia's Policy Approved.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The Lusaka Chamber of Commerce has been officially informed that the policy of the Government of Northern Rhodesia is to purchase its requirements within the country wherever possible, provided only that the prices quoted are reasonable.

At different times within the last few years East Africa has published protests from members of the commercial communities in different Eastern African Dependencies against the too prevalent tendency of local Governments to obtain their requirements through the Crown Agents, even when, identically the same article is obtainable on the spot on terms equally advantageous, or at prices so closely approximating to those which Government has to pay under the other system that there is every justification to buy through local traders.

There has, I understand, been a good deal of improvement in the last two or three years, but in case your readers in some other parts of East Africa are still dissatisfied, they may care to be made aware of the satisfactory assurance received by the Chamber of Commerce of the new Northern Rhodesian capital.

Lusaka,

Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

LUSAKITE.

The Case of Sultan Saidi.

Acquittals on Technical Grounds.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The public statement of Mr. Bushe, Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office, that miscarriages of justice on a mere technicality practically never occur in East Africa is incredible to a settler. Settlers in this district have repeatedly informed Government that it is largely owing to technicalities that it is almost impossible for them to obtain a conviction for the coffee thefts by Natives from which they have suffered for years.

The case of Sultan Saidi was, as you have said, a rampant one of acquittal on a technicality. After he had been sentenced to imprisonment for the theft of many thousands of pounds, not only was the sentence quashed, but the offender was given a pension of £360 per annum, which I understand he still enjoys.

Our present Government is seemingly far-minded and sensible, but it suffers the grave handicap of having to follow such precedents.

Moshi,

Tanganyika Territory.

Yours faithfully,

P. J. SINCLAIR.

Now Italian Air Mail to Somaliland.

A new air mail service from Italy to Eritrea and British, French and Italian Somaliland is to be inaugurated at an early date. The route will be Rome, Tripoli, Benghazi, Tobruk, Alexandria, Sidi Barrani, Massowah, Djibouti, Berbera, and Mogadiscio, a total distance of 5,000 miles being covered in four days.

Trans-African Expedition.

An Italian expedition, which is to cross Africa from east to west along the line of the Equator left Genoa last week for Mogadiscio and Mombasa, where the explorers will be joined by Professor Dart, of Witwatersrand University. The expedition will make scientific researches of various kinds, and will also make a number of films for the Italian Ministry of Colonies.

Use Empire Products.

The leading Empire organisations in this country have made a special appeal to retailers and housewives this week to co-operate simultaneously to promote an increased consumption of Empire products. The Over-Seas League has again conducted an extensive campaign in co-operation with branches throughout the British Empire for the use only of the products of home and Empire on Empire Day, which occurs to-morrow, May 24.

Mr. S. S. Murray's Appointment.

Mr. S. S. Murray has now been formally appointed Nyasaland Trade Representative in England, attached to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London. He is charged to deal particularly with tobacco affairs, and is at present engaged in interviewing tobacco manufacturers, merchants and traders for the purpose of correlating their views, in the hope of being able to find a scheme for improved marketing which will meet with general approval.

N. Rhodesian Education Policy.

The latest Northern Rhodesian *Gazette* to hand contains a notice which may, or may not, indicate a radical change in Government policy in a territory in which the Departments of European and Native Education have hitherto been kept separate, the latter being more or less attached to the sphere of District Administration, officers of which have been to a certain extent interchangeable. The notice states that Mr. John B. Clark, who is Director of European Education, has been appointed to act as Director of Native Education.

Zanzibar's New Water Supply.

The new high-pressure water supply for Zanzibar town, has been inaugurated by H.H. the Sultan, and named the Barghash Water Supply, in honour of Sultan Sayid Barghash, who first brought a supply of pure water to the town from the Chem Chem spring. There are three electric pumps capable of 10,000, 25,000 and 25,000 gallons hourly respectively, and as a stand-by there are two oil pumps capable of giving 25,000 gallons each per hour. The scheme has cost about £2,000, made available by a loan from the Colonial Development Fund.

N. Rhodesian Settlement.

Captain F. E. Harris, the Minister of Agriculture, has informed the Southern Rhodesian Parliament that the Government does not favour general land settlement at the present time, but that persons with adequate capital can obtain land on suitable terms, he considered that they would have a better chance of establishing themselves today than their predecessors had had in the past. The refusal to alienate Crown lands to persons without adequate capital was designed to save them from bitter disappointments, and from becoming a charge on the Colony.

Zambezi Tragedy.

A sad tragedy occurred on the Zambezi a month ago when Mr. Arthur Crispian Jervis Tinley, an employee of the Rhodesia Railways, lost his life. He and two other men were out in a canoe when, at a point about half a mile below the Livingstone boathouse, and 50 yards from the bank, it capsized, and all three were thrown into the river. The other two turned round when making for the shore as they heard a shout, but Mr. Tinley was not to be seen. He was a married man with two children, and had only recently been transferred from Bulawayo to Livingstone. His body has since been recovered.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO
253. Sir Albert Ernest Kitson,
C.M.G., C.B.E.



Copyright "East Africa."

The name of Sir Albert Kitson will always be associated with the establishment of gold mining in Kenya, for though he did not discover Kakamega, it was his report upon that and the neighbouring Kavirondo fields which drew world-wide attention to the prospects they offered, and resulted in the investment of capital by some of the leading mining companies in the Empire. His selection to advise the Government of Kenya at a crucial moment thus proved extremely fortunate, and incidentally he became so impressed by East Africa that he consented to join the boards of East African Goldfields, Ltd., and Kenya Development, Ltd.

Though born in England, he was educated in India and Austria, qualifying in geology, mining and survey at Melbourne University and the School of Mines. He entered the Civil Service in 1886, and in 1890 was transferred to the Geological Survey of Victoria, of which he frequently acted as Director, before accepting the appointment of Principal of the Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria in 1906. In 1913 he became Director of Geological Survey in the Gold Coast, and retired from the Colonial Service in 1930.

He is President of the Geologists Association, a past President of Section C (Geology) of the British Association, a Councillor of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, and Fellow of the Geological Society. He has been a Government delegate in many Geological Congresses and World Rover Conferences, and is held in affection by all who know him.

PERSONALIA

Mr. B. T. Duckworth is on his way back to Uganda.

The Prince of Wales received Mr. Huggins on Tuesday afternoon.

Colonel Stanley Paterson has arrived back in London from Kenya.

Mr. Campbell Haasburg has arrived back in England from Palma, Majorca.

Major A. F. Dudgeon has been appointed a member of the Nakuru District Council.

Mr. Houston of the Vacuum Oil Company staff in Kampala has arrived in England on leave.

We deeply regret to hear of the illness of Mr. Libert Oury, to whom we wish a speedy recovery.

Mr. M. N. Varvill, M.C., chief engineer of the Rhodesia Railways, is now on leave in this country pending retirement.

Sir John Caulcutt, Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been elected President of the Institute of Bankers.

The Rev. W. A. Cross, the newly appointed C.M.S. chaplain in northern Tanganyika, has arrived in the Territory.

Mrs. T. H. Baydon, wife of the Tanganyika consulting engineer, is outward-bound for Dar es Salaam, en route to Mbeya.

Mr. J. E. Bloss, of the Sudan Medical Service, and Miss Cecily Avery, of Syston, were recently married in Syston Parish Church.

Mr. H. H. Beamish recently arrived back in Tanganyika Territory from Southern Rhodesia, where he has spent the last few years.

Sir William and Lady Furse leave Cape Town tomorrow in the "Winchester Castle" at the conclusion of their tour of East and South Africa.

Colchel and the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ponsonby and Miss Priscilla and Diana Ponsonby have returned to 6 Eresby House, Rutland Gate, S.W. 7.

Mr. A. J. Findlay, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, has been appointed a member of the Board of Management of the Clove Growers' Association.

A portrait of the King, the gift of Mr. T. B. Davis, who has extensive business interests in East Africa, was unveiled at Canada House last week by the Duke of Kent.

We regret to learn of the death of Lady Wilson, wife of Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., the former Chairman of the North Charterland Exploration Co., Ltd., and British Overseas Stores, Ltd.

Mr. H. R. H. Stone, the Kaimosi coffee planter, leaves England this week-end on his way back to Kenya.

The Rt. Rev. V. W. Lucas, Bishop of Masasi, last week performed the ceremony of blessing and dedicating a new block of flats built as part of a rehousing scheme in Somers Town, London.

We regret to report that Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, has had a sudden duodenal hemorrhage, and must cancel all his public engagements for some time.

Sir Ronald Storrs, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, was one of the six pall-bearers at the funeral on Tuesday of Lawrence of Arabia, with whom he served in the Arab Bureau, Cairo, during the War.

The engagement is announced between Mr. L. H. Palmer, of Brookmead, Bromley, Rhodesia, younger son of the late Sir Geoffrey and Lady Palmer, of Withcote Hall, Oakham, and Pamela, only daughter of Mrs. D. Greville Harries, 5 Lyall Street, S.W. 1.

Mr. W. F. Jenkins, a partner in Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., has arrived back in London from his tour of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar and India. He has returned in a spirit of reasoned optimism, convinced that much progress has been made in many directions within the past year.

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. R. P. Harrison, of the Sudan Political Service, only son of the late Rev. G. R. Harrison, vicar of Ixworth, Suffolk, and of Mrs. Harrison, of Glangyarth, Hindhead, and Barbara, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Godge, of Pewsey, Wilts.

The engagement is announced between Mr. B. E. Wakefield, of the Sudan Civil Service, youngest son of Dr. R. W. Wakefield, J.P., and Mrs. Wakefield, of Vincent's Drive, Borking, and Miss E. R. Davie, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Davie, of The Hamlyn, Woking, Surrey.

Mr. F. B. Thompson, of Messrs. Adams, Thompson and Fry, the London town planning consultants, has been visiting the capital of Southern Rhodesia to consult with the Salisbury Town Council as to developments. Mr. Thompson is also consultant to the Witwatersrand and Pretoria Regional Planning Committee.

The engagement is announced between Miss Diana Plumpton, the well-known British woman golfer, and Mr. N. J. B. Sabine, of the Kenya Administrative Service. Miss Plumpton played in the final of the British women's golf championship in 1933, and represented Great Britain against South Africa during the 1933-1934 season.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Sir John Wardlaw Milne, K.B.E., M.P., and Vivien Mary, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Montague Headland Pike, O.B.E., M.C., of 37 Harley Street, W. Sir John was Chairman of the Parliamentary delegation which recently visited Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

Mr. Elhujib Teare, Acting Game Warden of Tanganyika, and Mrs. Teare are at present on holiday in the Isle of Man. They expect to be in London towards the end of June.

A new and improved Comet aeroplane is being built for Mr. Tom Campbell Black, the East African aviator, who, when the machine is completed about the end of the summer, plans to undertake a number of long-distance flights. It is hoped that the machine will cruise at 220 m.p.h. at 10,000 ft., and will have a range of 2,750 to 3,000 miles.

Dr. Armindo Monteiro, for the last four years Portuguese Minister of the Colonies, has become Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new Minister of the Colonies is Dr. José Silvestre Bossa, who has been Under-Secretary of the Colonies for some months, and who at one time spent several years in Portuguese East Africa as Secretary to the Government of Mozambique.

Mr. George A. E. Fairweather, who served with Messrs. "Jimmy" and Andrew McCrae when they conducted their furniture making business in Nairobi, is featured in the "Who's Who" series of *The Cabinet Maker* this week. The newspaper recalls that in 1916 they married to Mr. Fairweather as "the Chippendale of East Africa." He is now works manager of Thomas Justice & Sons, of Dundee.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. O. B. Cunynghame, of the Nigerian Administrative Service, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Blair Cunynghame, of Dumfriesshire, and Miss E. R. Russell, elder daughter of Sir John and Lady Russell, of Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden. Sir John Russell has consistently shown deep interest in East African agricultural problems and progress.

We recently reported that Sir Geoffrey Arther was now living at Hammamet, Tunisia. The facts are that he has taken for a period of years the house of Sir Arthur and Lady Downes at Sidi Bou Said, Tunisia, that being one of the beauty spots on the north African coast, and that he has been for some time in India, where he is interested in large salt works now being developed in Kutch. Sir Geoffrey hopes to be in London in time for the East African Dinner next month.

Mr. B. H. Wiggins, the popular Zanzibar advocate, has left the island which has been his home since 1906, and where he has been President or a member of the Committee of the English Club, the Mnazi Mwa Sports Club, and other bodies. He has also been a leader of Freemasonry in the island, and has held high rank in the craft. He has been the leader of the non-official Bar and of the non-officials in the Legislative Council. He served as a Lieutenant in the 2th K.A.R. during the War, and was mentioned in despatches.

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 Furse 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. Simr, this year's President, will be in the chair.

Applications for tickets (14s. to members of the Club for themselves, their families and guests, and 16s. 6d. for non-members) should be addressed to Major J. Corbet Ward, c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Death of Mr. C. Clifton Roberts.

We regret to report the death, following an operation, of Mr. C. Clifton Roberts, formerly Senior Magistrate in Uganda, and subsequently Assistant Attorney-General in Nyasaland.

Since his retirement he had been for some years identified with the Howard League for Penal Reform, and was deeply interested in all kindred subjects, both in this country and in Africa. He contributed a valuable paper on witchcraft at last year's Anthropological Congress, speaking strongly of the unsuitability of European legal methods and penalties.

With Mrs. Roberts, to whom we tender sincere sympathy, he was in the habit of gathering people together at their house for talks on the many subjects which interested him, and these gatherings were greatly appreciated by his friends, owing much of their success to the kindly hosts. He was essentially a man who lived for others, and wrought good so quietly that the scale of that work was not appreciated by many.

Tribute to Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore.

A FINE and well-deserved tribute to Mr. Ormsby-Gore is paid by "Janus" in the current issue of *The Spectator*. He writes:—

"It is particularly fortunate that the Office of Works, which has had so much responsibility for Jubilee arrangements, particularly the arrangements in Westminster Hall, has had at its head at this time Mr. Ormsby-Gore. No man could have done it better, for in addition to his great gifts of organisation, he has a fine taste and is also a first-class antiquarian. He has a greater knowledge and appreciation of ancient monuments than any man in the House, and it was entirely due to him that there was not a single false note in the decoration of Westminster Hall.

"Mr. Ormsby-Gore has never really had his deserts in public. He is fit for much more important work than looking after parks and buildings."

We agree that the call to more important service must come, and we hope that his next portfolio will be that of the Colonial Office, a Department which he is admirably equipped to organise and direct with energy and vision.

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Germany's African Colonies.

What Tanganyika's Return Would Involve.

East Africa is convinced that there is in Parliamentary and other important British circles stronger opposition to the idea of returning any African possession to Germany than there has been at any time since the Peace Treaties were signed. Such has been the effect of Nazi policy and practice.

Various English newspapers have recently given a good deal of space to the discussion of this topic. Sir Abe Bailey, in a letter to *The Daily Telegraph*, wrote that Germany's Colonies were lost by the just verdict of the sword, and that

"Germany, who has won so much by ordeal of battle, should be the last to complain when at last the fortunes of war went against her, and the Power which imposed on prostrate Russia and Roumania the ruthless treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest has no right to protest against the terms of a so-called 'dictated peace'."

"Upon what grounds do the Germans seek to justify the return of these Colonies? If it is prestige, then I suggest that that is no concern of the statesmen of the British Empire. Their concern should be with the prestige of their own countries, not with that of Germany. Germany's motto is not Security with Honour, but Expansion without Honour. In a word, modern Germany is being trained for war. Every German at home is a potential soldier; every German abroad is an influential agent of Nazi aims."

The editor of *East Africa*, wrote:

"Tanganyika Territory is the pre-war Colony of which the Germans are most anxious to obtain possession. The only possible answer to any claims which they may put forward officially or semi-officially is the blunt refusal even to discuss the question."

"To-day Tanganyika Territory is the heart of British Eastern Africa. If British statecraft had been wiser, it would already have been united with Kenya and Uganda, since the three contiguous territories form one natural economic and administrative unit. That union cannot be long delayed, and its consummation will still further accelerate East African progress."

What Might Happen.

"The territory is a vital link in the all-British air route from the Mediterranean to the Cape. In the hands of a potential enemy it would threaten the whole of Africa."

"Mombasa, the only port of Kenya and Uganda; the railway which serves the two countries; their capitals and townships; their wireless stations, dockyards, mines, and engineering shops could all be wrecked within a few hours by enemy aircraft. After that, the enemy aircraft would be free to turn their attentions to Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Such vital links as the Port of Beira, the Zambezi Bridge, the Victoria Falls Bridge, the great copper mines and gold mines, and, thereafter, the Rand and the Belgian Congo."

"This is not a fanciful picture, but a plain statement of the havoc which would be wrought in war if Germany again dominated Tanganyika."

"Along the coast are so many bays, rivers, and creeks from which submarines could operate. They could paralyse shipping in the Indian Ocean, make the Suez Canal a death trap, threaten Southern African ports, and even menace the Singapore base."

"To multiply material reasons is surely unnecessary. To mention merely one moral argument should suffice; it is that the highest British civil and military authorities, have repeatedly given the most solemn undertakings to the Native inhabitants of the former German Protectorate that they shall never again be made subject to their former masters."

"As a result of ceaseless German propaganda, millions of people in this country today disbelieve the statement which they would have accepted fifteen years ago, that Germany has proved herself unfit to rule Native races. But faith cannot be abolished by puppangada."

"The stark truth of German brutality in East Africa can still be read in the dispatches of General Smuts, then Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in East Africa, and in Parliamentary Papers laid before the two Houses. In such sober documents it is to be found the answer to pro-German propaganda."

"In short, to give Germany any territory in Africa would be a criminal breach of trust. I have written of Tanganyika Territory because it is the country which I know best, but the arguments apply with modification to every other former German possession in Africa."

Captain C. A. Knapp, writing from Bournemouth, said that he had been told by a Greek business man who had spent his best years in Tanganyika that British administration had done more in three years for that country than German rule had done in the previous 30.

C. E. L.—whom it would be easy to name—asked if 7,000,000 Natives of Tanganyika were to be "handed over to a nation which within a few months has once more transformed Europe into an armed camp," and an anonymous correspondent emphasised that the "system of anonymous correspondent emphasised that the 'system of Indirect Rule is foreign to Nazi principles; yet it is Indirect Rule in Tanganyika which has worked so successfully since the War.'"

East Africa in the House.

Sir John Simon told Mr. Mander that no representations to the Italian Government were contemplated with reference to the obligation which this country would be under with regard to the use of the Suez Canal and facilities in British ports for Italian shipping in the event of hostilities arising between Italy and Ethiopia contrary to international treaty obligations. Mr. Mander then asked if the matter was not likely to be raised in a very serious form in the event of hostilities, and Sir John Simon replied that he had no reason to suppose that the Italian Government were not well aware of the obligations of this country.

Mr. Kirkwood: "Is it the case that British transport ships are conveying Italian troops across the Mediterranean?"

Mr. Speaker: "That point hardly arises out of the question."

Mr. Lyons asked whether, in view of the fact that the recorded figures of tobacco imports into this country from Southern Rhodesia and the United States of America for March, 1935, were 6,304 lb. and 2,038,060 lb. respectively, an application of a quota in respect of the tobacco purchases of this country from Empire sources would be considered.

Mr. J. H. Thomas replied that he would see very great difficulty in accepting the suggestion. Tobacco grown within the Empire now received a preference of over 2s. per lb. on importation into the U.K. and tobacco imports from Southern Rhodesia during the last few years had shown a very satisfactory increase. While the figures quoted were correct, they did not give a fair indication of the proportions of the importations of tobacco, which normally arrive from the United States and Southern Rhodesia respectively.

Mr. Conant asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that the roads in the neighbourhood of Nkana were in such a bad state that settlers had difficulty in getting their produce to market.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the improvement of the road system in Northern Rhodesia was a subject to which the Government had recently been giving serious attention. The Governor now had under consideration a scheme for the reconstruction of trunk roads, and also of the roads connecting the important towns in the mining districts of Nkana and Ndola.

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The Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

Emperor's Telegram to the League.

WHEN the Council of the League of Nations met in Geneva on Monday a strongly worded telegram from the Emperor of Ethiopia was circulated to the members. The message, having declared that since September Italy had concentrated troops, aeroplanes and war material of all kinds on the Ethiopian frontiers without any provocation, or even reply from Ethiopia by mobilisation of her own material, continued:

"Italy has sought by all means known to diplomacy to evade her international obligations and to induce Ethiopia by threats to pay reparations and make apologies for offences which she has not committed. She has recently initiated a campaign of propaganda to endeavour to justify her occupation of Ethiopian territory as a mission of civilisation, and her aggression and rapacity against our people as the treatment due to a barbarous nation. If Italy has accusations to make against Ethiopia or her Government, we are ready to reply to them at the proper time and place."

Italy's offer of two members of her Government as members of a Commission of Conciliation seems likely to render any impartial examination difficult, if not impossible. No agreement has been, is, or will be, possible for diplomatic means to arrange for a genuine impartial examination in Italy's present state of mind.

"In order that Italy may have no valid excuse to allege that Ethiopia refuses arbitration and is endeavouring to evade international obligations, we have already communicated to Italy our nomination of two members, not of our nationality so as to neglect nothing to ensure an impartial and rapid settlement; and we have resolvedly that the Council should take steps to ensure the execution of the Covenant, and that it should stop Italy's military preparations, which are falsely described as defensive."

"We ask that unless Italy agrees that the arbitrators should interpret the Treaty of May 16, 1908, and pronounce on all the incidents which have occurred since November 23 last in the vicinity of the Somali-Ethiopian frontier, the League will take up the dispute itself and make a full inquiry and examination on the basis of Article 15 of the Covenant."

The British delegation in Geneva is endeavouring to discover means of settling the dispute. In authoritative circles it is thought that the Council of the League will either nominate a single rapporteur or appoint a committee to examine the whole question, though Italian acquiescence in either of these proposals is uncertain.

Appointments to Conciliation Commission.

Mr. de la Pradelle, a Professor at the Paris Faculty of Law, and a former Vice-President of the Association of International Law, and Mr. P. B. Botter, a former Associate Professor of Political Science in the University of Wisconsin, have been nominated as Ethiopian members of the Conciliation Commission. Italy has selected Count Aldrovandi, a member of the Lytton and Chaco Commission, and Signor Montagna. Italian spokesmen assert that Ethiopia's choice of foreigners constitutes a glaring example of the absurdity of her claim to a position among civilised nations.

Italy demands that the Commission shall deal only with the Walwal incident but Ethiopia claims that it should cover the entire frontier question. The British view is that the League Council should secure agreement on the terms of reference and ask that a second Frontier Commission should determine the boundary between Ethiopia and Italian Somalia. It is semi-officially declared that while our friendship with Italy is highly valued, the basis of England's foreign policy is loyalty to the Covenant of the League.

Signor Mussolini, speaking in the Senate last week, said that Italy would maintain under arms for all the time necessary the 101,000 and 1014 classes, with the 1012 class in reserve. He considered that between 800,000 and 900,000 soldiers should be sufficient to guarantee Italian security. All her arms, perfectly disciplined men, furnished with modern arms made in Italian war factories, which had been working full speed for months. So far the workmen who had left for the Italian Colonies outnumbered the soldiers, but they would send all the troops necessary.

"No one can allocate to himself the intolerable position of arbiter, and give advice with regard to what concerns the character and volume of our precautionary measures. No one can judge in such a delicate matter who is outside Italy, which has in her history a dramatic, bloody, and unforgettable experience. I am most grateful to those who seem to be preoccupied in a more than brotherly manner with regard to our military efficiency, which might, according to them, be weakened by an eventual

conflict in East Africa. We can reply to this zealous and disinterested advice, according to which our presence in Europe is considered as indispensable, that we are also of this opinion. But it is just because we wish to be at ease in Europe that we intend to have our backs secure in Africa. Our military preparations, to which we are dedicating and will dedicate our most vigilant care, will threaten no one, but will ensure peace."

In the Indian Chamber it has been disclosed that Italy's expenditure on her expeditionary force to East Africa had cost £16,300,000 to the end of April. The average annual deficit of her Budget during the past four years has been nearly £40,000,000.

It is denied that the health of the troops already in Italian Somaliland is causing concern. Reports that thousands have become ill and have had to return to Italy are described as entirely without foundation, as is the report that two hospital ships have been ordered.

Ethiopia has announced that she has only a very small air force, which is not equipped for military purposes, and that she possesses no poison gas or materials for its manufacture.

Inquiry into Tobacco Marketing.

East Africa is able to announce that the Imperial Economic Committee has accepted the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that it should make a full investigation of the marketing of Empire tobacco in Great Britain. The personnel of the sub-committee to which the inquiry will be trusted has not yet been settled, but certain people have, we know, already been approached.

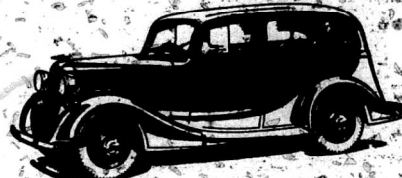
African Railway Finance Company.

The report of the African Railway Finance Company for 1934 states that as no dividends were received on the company's shareholding during the year, the monies required to meet the redemption of and the interest on the Debenture stock and guaranteed loan were advanced by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., under the guarantee of that company. The accounts show a loss of £29,440, which raises the debit balance carried forward on profit and loss account to £166,625. The company's holding of Preference shares in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., stands in the balance sheet at £1,630,000; the market value of the shares of December 31 was £764,327.

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Latest Mining News.

Kenya Gold Syndicate's Report

The report of Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., for the calendar year 1934, which is to be presented at the eleventh general meeting of shareholders, to be held in London on Tuesday next, May 28, shows a net profit for the year of £3,479, to which must be added £2,426 brought forward. After payment of a dividend of 10% or 6d. per share, less tax, there will be £2,213 to carry forward. The authorised capital is £50,000, of which £30,000 has been issued in shares of 5s. each.

During the year 3,850 tons of ore were crushed, and 3,605 tons of sand cyanided for a return of 11,773.6 oz. fine gold and 316.3 oz. silver, which realised £12,000. The ore reserves at the end of the year were estimated by the general manager at 22,000 tons. The average value of the ore crushed was 0.55 dwts. of fine gold and 0.86 dwt. of silver, while the recovery from cyaniding was 2.64 dwts. of fine gold and 0.64 dwts. of silver.

Since production began in January, 1930, 14,027 tons of ore have been milled and 4,078 tons of sand cyanided for a total recovery of 7,480.5 oz. of fine gold and 654.4 oz. of silver, the total revenue being £48,864.

Major E. H. Lathbury, the resident director and general manager in Kenya, says in the course of his report:—

"It is necessary to supplement the present crushing plant, which only crushes soft oxidised ore efficiently; in order to deal with the hard ore met with in depth, and at the same time to provide for an increased tonnage, a 15" x 8" Blake crusher and a 2' Syntron's cone crusher have been ordered; these machines working in series will produce a suitable ball mill feed at the rate of up to seven tons per hour. It is anticipated that the Hardinge ball mill will reduce the product of the above machines to 600 mesh at the rate of from 30 to 40 tons per day, and provision has been made for the addition of a second ball mill. Classifiers, blanket tables, cyanide plant, etc., will have to be installed and adjusted to deal with the extra tonnage.

Cyanide plant.—The small sands plant has operated successfully for the whole year and the residues left within reasonable limits, seldom more over 1 dwt. Extra zinc box accommodation and solution storage is being provided for more convenient working and extra tonnage. Additional leaching tanks can be installed as required.

Power plant.—The new 136 b.h.p. engine and 100 kw. alternator now being erected will supply the necessary power to run the new machines and will eliminate the small paraffin engines now supplying light, water, and operating the cyanide pumps.

Water supply.—Two 2,200-gallon water tanks were added to the mill storage tanks during the year, and a new pipe line was laid to the Myinya River.

Mine equipment.—An electric hoist, capable of sinking to a depth of 200 or 600 ft., is being selected for Blackhall's Reef. Equipment for shafts at the M.K. and Kisumu Reefs is under consideration.

"I consider the developments on Blackhall's, M.K., and Kisumu Reefs are satisfactory. At Steele's the position is very uncertain, but in view of the good results which have previously been obtained from this reef, I am of the opinion that further exploratory work is justified.

The speed at which the additional equipment of mine and mill can be installed largely depends on transport facilities.

It is always possible the property will be entirely isolated during the rains, though a month's delay as means of communication during that period are most uncertain, but steps are being taken by the Government to improve the transport conditions from Mombasa Bay to the Lohorien Goldfield.

However, I expect to be dealing with a larger tonnage during 1935."

Mr. W. Tyson, who was elected to the board in March on the retirement of Mr. Wallace Braby, offers himself for reelection at the general meeting, which will be asked to approve a resolution that the directors shall be paid £50 per annum each for last year and until otherwise determined by the company in general meeting.

Gold in East Africa

A PAMPHLET entitled "Gold in East Africa," issued at 25, by Messrs. Chisholm, Hanke & Co., of Armadores House, Buty Street, E.C.3, traces briefly the development of gold mining in Kenya and Tanganyika, and lists a number of the companies engaged in such undertakings, together with particulars of their capital, and an idea of their area of operations.

The conclusion is reached that "for the investor who is prepared to take risks, the best African goldfield holds out unusually tempting rewards. Although the shares of most of the principal companies stand at substantial premiums, they are not, generally speaking, in the opinion of those familiar with the situation, over-valued at present prices, and if the anticipations of their sponsors prove correct, those who support them at the present time may, in due course, have reason to congratulate themselves."

In any reprint of the booklet several corrections might be made: the main Tanganyika railway runs from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma, not to Ujiji; Nyasa has only one "S" Sir Northrup McMillan did not spell his Christian name with two p's.

And is it the fact that "alluvial gold is being worked in increasing quantities, by many small diggers"? Taking the territories as a whole, the truth is surely that there are far fewer Europeans engaged on alluvial work than was the case two or three years ago; but, on the other hand, more attention is being concentrated upon reef work. Finally, is it true to say that a branch railway to the Upan from Kilosa is under consideration?

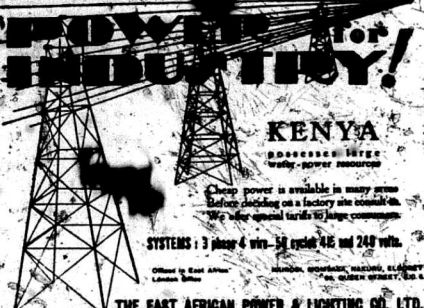
Equipose Mining Syndicate

East Africa Leases of the registration in Kenya of the Equipose Mining Syndicate, Ltd., the directors of which are Mr. S. Armstrong, Major W. B. Brook, and Messrs. F. S. Dunn, A. Hornby, and R. C. Samuels.

New East African Mining Company

Agnat, Ltd., has been registered as a private company to prospect, purchase and acquire mining or other properties. No invitation will be issued to subscribe for shares of the company, the shareholders of which are automatically limited to 20. The nominal capital is £5,000 in £5 shares. The directors are: The Hon. G. H. C. Williamson, of Brazier's End, Chesham; Major C. H. Walsh, of 125 Central Hill, S.E. 102; and Mr. D. F. Handale, of Dalswinton, Dumfries, Scotland. The registered office of the company is at 3 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

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Company Progress Reports.

The Andron Syndicate has taken an option on East-Loveridge's properties in the East goldfield.

Wankie Colliery Company, Ltd.—The directors announce that a second interim dividend of 5% will be paid on June 13, making 10% to date for the year. Interim dividends of 5% each were paid in April and August last year.

Utalende Mines (Kenya), Ltd.—During April a total footage of 351 ft. was effected. The following is a summary of development results: Kenya Colony—No. 3 section, No. 2 level—drive east advanced 13 ft. to total length of 56 ft.; drive west advanced 12 ft. to a total length of 23 ft.; drive west unreddened value for 70 ft. sampled 8.2 dwt. over 50 ft.; crosscut north at 50 ft. advanced 1.4 ft. to 17 ft.; crosscut south at 50 ft. advanced 10 ft. to 16 ft.; beginning from the north side of the drive, the value over 17 in. is 12.6 dwt.; Rise No. 2, 1.W., advanced 8 ft. and holed through to winze No. 1, 1.W., from level above; combined average value between first and second levels, 5.2 dwt. over 67 in. Carlos east—Main shaft, the new sinking pump has been installed, the shaft dewatered, and sinking renewed.

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd.—The April progress report states: Main shaft, sunk 54 ft., total depth of 174 ft. Hogat Reef, No. 1 level (270 ft. inclined depth) East drive advanced 28 ft., total 247 ft.; first 10 ft. assayed 3.5 dwt. over 14.8 in., later assays not yet to hand, but pannings indicate improved values and widths. West drive advanced 37 ft. to a total of 240 ft.; first 10 ft. assayed 3.7 dwt. over 13 in., from 105 ft. onwards lower values. Adit on possible far eastern extension of Ross reef, 42 in. quartz reef exposed in winze 9 ft. deep. Equipment: Four fuel oil tanks for 20,000 gallons total capacity completed; engine house foundations completed; foundations of compressor and power plant started; four staff houses nearing completion; twelve standard houses in course of erection. Pilot mill returns. Crushed 174 tons for 278 oz. of gold, which, with gold in tailings being stored for retreatment, equivalent to a head value of about 2 oz. 4 dwt. per ton.

Pakaneusi Prospecting and Development Co.—The April progress report on the Government Reef area, East Hill, states: West Prospecting Shaft: total depth 75 ft. Pump, timber headgear and engine-driven winch now installed to expedite progress. East Prospecting shaft: total depth 108 ft.; from 88 ft. to 108 ft. shaft passes through hard diorite with quartz stringers, quartz becoming more solid in bottom of shaft. Headgear erected and air winch installed. De Sarant's Shaft, No. 1 drives on 118 ft. level. N.E. drive total length 34 ft.; S.W. drive total length 28 ft.; 2 quartz veins being exposed in each face. Shaft No. 2 total depth 106 ft., reef decomposed with two small veins in bottom of shaft. Shaft No. 3 total depth 108 ft., average reef width at bottom 32 in. Shaft No. 5 total depth 98 ft.; average reef width at bottom, 26 in.

Tanganyika Central Gold.—Report for quarter ended March 31: Tons crushed, 6,645; total yield, 7,304.57 fine oz. of gold per ton of ore. Value of gold production, 10,000; royalty and charges, 28,831; estimated working costs, 67,467; profit, 61,364. The board has under consideration a further increase to the power plant, and the erection of a more efficient reduction works, for the cost of which provision has already been made. Total development footage, 803 ft.; footage sampled, 678 ft. All payable exposures were in the East Reef area, the average value for 174 ft. driven was 12.25 dwt. over 60 in. In the No. 4 level, East Reef, range, after sinking in barren quartz for 26 ft., good values were encountered. A crosscut started from No. 4 level, South-West Reef, intersected the extension of the East Reef south, during March. Drives north and south were started and these continue to advance in payable ground. Recent development exposures indicate the existence of a body of payable ore extending from the 3rd to the 5th level horizon.

E.P.L.'s

The following exclusive prospecting licences have been granted:—

- Lake Victoria Goldfields, Ltd., over 135 sq. miles south of Kakamega township;
- Mr. J. S. Karagarotos, over 31 sq. miles in the Kigosi district of Uganda;
- Mr. A. A. Ryde, over 1 sq. mile in the Ankole district, Uganda;
- Mr. E. Bonini, over 1 sq. mile in the Ankole district, Uganda.

Mining Personalia.

Mr. A. A. O. Johnson's output at the Iron Bark Mine, Southern Rhodesia, is now reported to be about 100 oz. of gold monthly.

Mr. George C. Ishmael, Chairman of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., has arrived in England from Kampala, and is now in the country.

We regret to learn of the death in Kakamega of Mr. Alec, Brito McKenzie, elder son of the late Mr. David McKenzie and of Mrs. McKenzie, of Mombasa.

Mr. R. C. Samuels, managing director of Kenya Reefs, Ltd., has left Kakamega to undergo a slight ear operation in Nairobi, and then to take a brief holiday on the Kenya coast.

Major J. H. Drought, M.C., Assoc. M. Inst. M. M., resident director and general manager in Kakamega of Gold Areas, Ltd., left London last week by the "Llandaff Castle," for Kenya Colony.

Sir Edmund Davis, J.P., Chairman or director of many companies operating in the Rhodesias, and Chairman of East Africa Mining Areas, Ltd., has presented another fine painting to the National Art Gallery of South Africa.

S. Rhodesia's Gold Premium Taxation.

Mr. W. S. Senior, Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, has given the Legislative Assembly his reasons for altering the gold premium tax. Originally mines with an annual output of less than 300 oz. were exempt from the flat gold premium tax of 15%, but the Government having learned that certain properties had reduced their production below that figure, it has been decided that future taxation should be based upon the average grade of recovery. Mail outputs of less than 21 dwt. per ton will be exempt, from 21 to 3 dwt. they will pay one-half the normal rate, and over 31 dwt. recovery the full rate. The Government, he said, was anxious to encourage the reopening and working of low-grade mines. The whole subject of gold premium taxation is to be reconsidered next year.

Tanganyika Production.

Tanganyika exported the following minerals during March: Gold (unrefined), 5,043 oz. (£24,728); diamonds, 120 carats (£1,178); mica, 2,100 lb. (£20); tin, 10 tons (£1,650); and salt, 203 tons (£1,227). The gold was obtained from the following districts: Mbeya (reef), 117 oz.; Mbeya (alluvial), 4,381.62; Musoma (reef), 808 oz.; Mkatama (reef), 623 oz.; Mpororo (alluvial), 10 oz.; Dodoma (alluvial), 4.02.

New Bechuanaland Mining Company.

St. Ikeda Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., is shortly to be formed to develop properties on the main railway line in the Tati district of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The authorised capital will probably be £50,000, divided into 100,000 shares of 5s. each.

Pakaneusi's London Office.

The Pakaneusi Prospecting and Development Company, Ltd., has opened a London transfer office at 62 London Wall, E.C.2.

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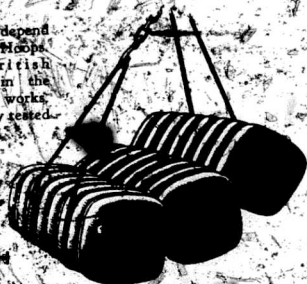
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East African Share Prices. East Africa Office Report.

Copper Shares Better; Gold Rather Lower.

SHARES of the leading copper producing companies have appreciated during the past week, the most outstanding gain being that of Rhokana. North Charterland shares have also been active, their present value of 1s. 10d. comparing with 1s. a week ago. In the gold group Tanami have hardened in anticipation of the introduction to the London Stock Exchange of the shares of the Pakanest Company, in which Tanami have considerable interests. London, Australian and General have also appreciated on anticipation of an interim dividend.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	4s. 3d.	3s. 9d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	11s. 3d.	10s. 9d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	81s. 3d.	87s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	43s. 9d.	42s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	10s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 9d.
Gabail Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 6d.	6s. 9d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	32s. 6d.	31s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	14s. 10 1/2d.	14s. 9d.
Kaferia (Uganda) Tinfields	8s. 6d.	8s. 0d.
Kasasa (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Kenian (10s.)	15s. 10 1/2d.	13s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 0d.	8s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	10s. 1 1/2d.	10s. 1 1/2d.
Kimiginji (10s.)	16s. 6d.	16s. 0d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 10 1/2d.
Leongwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 4 1/2d.
Lomah-Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 4 1/2d.	2s. 7 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 7 1/2d.
Lutiri Gold Areas	10s. 9d.	9s. 3d.
Mashaba (1s.)	10s. 10 1/2d.	10s. 10 1/2d.
Rezend (11s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 4 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga	6s. 9d.	8s. 6d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	—	5s. 1 1/2d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s. 1 1/2d.)	7s. 0d.	6s. 9d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	9s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Rhokana (1s.)	162s. 6d.	117s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	27s. 3d.	30s. 9d.
Rosterman	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 10 1/2d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s. 6d.)	5s. 9d.	6s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	11s. 6d.	12s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 6d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 6d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	4s. 1 1/2d.	4s. 1 1/2d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	£104 0s.	£105 0s.
Watende (5s.)	23s. 9d.	23s. 9d.
Witwatersrand	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Zambesia Exploring	16s. 3d.	16s. 3d.

GENERAL.

British South Africa (15s.)	23s. 3d.	23s. 9d.
East African Sisal Plantations (1s.)	22s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	33s. 0d.	33s. 0d.
Imperial Airways	40s. 3d.	45s. 6d.
Kasasa Cotton (1s. 9d.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Mozambique (Beater) (10s.)	9s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 10d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	34s. 6d.	34s. 9d.
Tanganyika Cargade (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power	£7 7s. 6d.	£7 17s. 6d.
Prof.	44s. 0d.	44s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Ediwaya Ridge (5s.)	34s.	34s. 50cts.
Eldoret-Karamega Mining Ventures	16s.	9s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 90cts.	10s. 15cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 25cts.	9s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	10s. 50cts.	10s.
Kenya Reefs	12s.	11s.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	40s.	10s.
Koa-Mulimu	30s.	35s.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	8s. 25cts.	9s. 85c.
Pakanest (5s.)	—	9s.

THE report on the work of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London during the calendar year 1934 has just been issued to the public in the form of a magazine brochure, which contains a great deal of information on all sorts of topics. Indeed, there is much that appears extraneous to the work of the Office, and reference is made to many items which scarcely seem worthy of record in an annual report. What, for instance, has the establishment of a "topo" works in Tanganyika Territory to do with the East Africa Office in London? Or the formation in Kenya of a company for the manufacture of sisal bags? Or the holding in London of an Empire garden party? These and other points could be mentioned, but these three suffice to indicate subjects which East Africa Office should be the sphere of the Office.

It is also surely unnecessary to burden the report with asurances that routine requests on all sorts of ordinary matters were satisfied. That should be taken for granted, a composite paragraph or two perhaps indicating the nature of the information provided in respect of the different crops. Instead of that we have many pages of detailed matter which appear quite superfluous. The report would have been improved by severe cutting.

Nevertheless, there is much of interest in the brochure, which deserves to be read by all East Africans, especially those who sometimes criticise the Office without any real knowledge of the scope of its work. Interesting sections deal with the work of the Kenya Agent and the Railway Representative.

Better Rhodesia Railway Results.

THE accounts of the Rhodesia Railways and the Mashonaland Railway Company (which are controlled indirectly by the British South Africa Company) for the year ended September 30 show greatly improved results.

The gross revenue of Rhodesia Railways increased by £30,725 to £1,021,109. The copper mining industry in Northern Rhodesia and the gold-mining industry in Southern Rhodesia both largely contribute to an all-round improvement in traffic. Copper raised to Beira for export reached the record figure of 187,434 tons, an increase of 50,235 tons over 1933, while the chrome ore traffic at 60,545 tons was 42,080 tons higher. Working expenditure increased by £104,651 to £1,439,441, and net receipts increased by £385,076 to £610,658. After providing for debenture interest and meeting income tax and other charges, the profit for the year is £23,684, against a loss of £224,471 for 1932/33. This profit has been added to the reserve, which now amounts to £609,427.

For the first five months of the current financial year gross revenue shows an increase of £177,644 to £521,180, working expenditure an increase of £103,648 to £541,872, and the surplus of revenue over expenditure an increase of £163,896 to £378,337. Gross receipts for the last few months of the current financial year have been mainly affected by the copper restriction scheme which operates from May 1, 1935.

The Mashonaland Railway Company also experienced an all-round improvement in traffic, the gross receipts rising by £262,547 to £1,221,281 for the twelve months ended September 30 last. Working expenditure increased by £86,522, and surplus of revenue over expenditure rose by £187,025 to £358,117. After providing for debenture interest and other charges, there is a loss for the year of £57,089, compared with a loss of £308,057 for the previous twelve months. The total debit balance to be carried forward on net revenue account is now £328,174.

For the first five months of the current financial year gross revenue shows an expansion of £127,226 to £509,250, working expenditure an increase of £131,816 to £304,007, and the surplus of revenue over expenditure an increase of £167,404 to £205,243.

As previously announced, in view of the improved financial position the boards of both companies decided not to apply to the Debenture Holders' committee for any further extension of the moratorium, which accordingly ended on May 2 last.

Assigning the Small Man.

Last year 86 advances totalling £36,230, were made to small workers in the Southern Rhodesia goldfields. Outstanding loans amounting to £18,642 were repaid.

East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

Policy of Steady Expansion.

CAPTAIN H. F. WARD'S REVIEW.

THE annual general meeting of shareholders of the East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited, was held in Nairobi, Kenya Colony, last week.

Captain H. F. Ward, Chairman of the company, said:

"It is generally expected on these occasions that I should very briefly review the present situation and say a word or two as to the future. At the last general meeting of the company, held on April 30 last year, your Deputy Chairman expressed the view that brighter conditions could be anticipated, and I think you will agree that the 1934 balance sheet which is now before you justifies the forecast then made.

"The area served by this company has naturally felt the depression which has prevailed throughout the world during the past few years, although the Colony has probably weathered the storm much better than might have been expected. The present uncertainties, political and otherwise, however, make the outlook somewhat obscure, and conditions in the area served by our company cannot be gauged with any degree of accuracy until a better atmosphere prevails.

Ample Resources for Development.

"Notwithstanding the period of depression, however, we have pursued the steady policy of expansion which has been a feature of the company's activities for some years past, and in this connexion I would remind you that some two years ago we acquired, through subsidiary companies, a substantial holding in the electricity supply undertaking of Dar es Salaam in the neighbouring Mandated Territory of Tanganyika, and also the rights for supply of an important area in Tanganyika, for which purpose development of a hydro-electric scheme was undertaken at the Pangani Falls and is now in course of construction.

"The whole of the estimated capital requirements for the development of this Territory were provided last year by the issue of Ordinary Shares of the company, and ample resources are in hand for this development and, to some extent, for the other capital requirements of the company.

"The construction of the Great Pangani Falls hydro-electric power station and transmission system, to which I have referred, is proceeding actively, and Messrs. Bannour, Beatty and Co., Limited, who are carrying out the work on behalf of the company, hope to have the power station and the major portion of the transmission system in commercial operation by the end of the current year.

"The Dar es Salaam undertaking is, as you are aware, a going concern and, as was indicated at the meeting last year, a new station has already been built which continues to give thoroughly satisfactory results, and, indeed, the outlook for business is such that further extensions are in progress.

Encouraging Indications.

"As you are aware, considerable developments have taken place in Kakamega in prospecting and development of gold-mining undertakings, and we were hopeful that the indications of the stability of

this new industry would lead to our undertaking the supply of electricity in the area concerned, in respect of which we have a licence to supply. Certain negotiations took place, and it was found that in the initial stages certain of the gold-mining properties preferred to introduce their own installations, but we are hopeful that as the business expands, of which there appears to be every indication, some co-operative scheme of electricity supply may be evolved to deal with this specialised class of consumer.

"I think shareholders will agree with our policy in this connexion, our view being that until the industry was established on a permanent and permanent basis it was not the function of a public utility undertaking to incur large capital expenditure in the initial stages. We are watching the situation closely, however, and are taking every step to protect the company's interests, and are hopeful that arrangements satisfactory alike to ourselves and the mining companies can be made.

"Similar business has been investigated in Tanganyika Territory, but the same considerations, to some extent, apply there as in Kenya.

"In dealing with the various balance sheet items, the Chairman pointed out that the total reserves now stood at £197,214, and after referring members to the revenue account, said:

"You will see that in round figures the gross revenue, less generating expenses, is £104,000, being an increase of £7,600, while expenditure during the same period was reduced by some £600.

Profit and Dividend.

"The profit for the year is £71,799, which, with the addition of £10,320 carried forward from last year, gives an available surplus of £82,119, out of which the following allocations have been made: depreciation account, £13,144; general reserve, £3,500; preliminary development, £831; Preference share dividend, £21,000; interim dividend of 3% on Ordinary shares, £14,313, which disposes of the sum of £52,789, and leaves a balance of £29,330. Out of this balance the directors recommend a final dividend of 4% on the 545,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each (making 7% for the year), absorbing £19,825, leaving a balance of £9,505 to be carried forward to the next account.

"The company is desirous and in a position to undertake all further developments necessary for the electricity supply of both Kenya and Tanganyika, but you will naturally understand that in these far-flung areas the initial return on new capital is somewhat meagre, but as a public utility company we are fully alive to the responsibilities which we have undertaken and will do everything possible to further the development of the territories concerned with the goodwill of the respective Governments and other authorities concerned. In this connexion it must be borne in mind that the populations served are comparatively small, the districts to be served are widely scattered, so that close co-operation between all parties concerned is necessary for adequate development.

"In conclusion, I am sure you would wish me to record on behalf of the company our very deep appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. J. H. Odum, general manager of the company, and by the other members of the staff during the past year, which have resulted in increased business and harmony between ourselves and our consumers.

The report and accounts were adopted and the dividend confirmed.

The retiring director and auditors were re-elected and the proceedings terminated.

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.

Cotton growing is to be encouraged in Barotseland.

A record coffee crop is expected in the Moshi area of Tanganyika.

Elephants have recently raided Mopea, one of the major plantations of Sena Sugar Estates.

Lake Albert Resources, Ltd., has been wound up voluntarily. Mr. C. Spencer, A.C.A., of Kampala, is the liquidator.

The fee for a clove exporter's licence for the period July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, has been fixed in Zanzibar at Rs. 2,000.

The initial scheme for the hydro-electric power plant installation at the Silent Pool, Victoria Falls, will run to over £70,000.

The first Annual Convention of the Radio Society of East Africa has been held in Nairobi under the presidency of Mr. A. A. White.

The Municipal Council of Khartoum, Khartoum, North and Omdurman has decided to spend ££4,000 this year on road improvements.

The new boot and shoe factory, complete with tannery, at Himo, near Moshi, in Tanganyika, is now installed with all its machinery.

Imports into Nyasaland for the first three months of this year totalled £136,663, compared with £101,960 during the corresponding quarter of 1934.

Japan is taking practically no cotton from Uganda this year, and nearly the whole crop is being shipped to India. All the cotton seed has been sent to the United Kingdom.

The African and Eastern Trade Corporation announces payment on July 1 of the six months' dividend to June 30, 1935, on the 6% Cumulative "A" Preference shares.

At a recent property sale in Nairobi, three properties in the town, known as Bolus House, Sixth Avenue Buildings, and Alliance Buildings, were together sold for £34,000, the purchaser being Major Armstrong.

Reduced B. Fares.

The British India Steam Navigation Co. has instituted "off-season" reduced single and return fares for passage by their steamers between London and East African ports in each direction. These reduced fares will make available an increased number of berths at certain of the lower rates of passage money by the sailings of the "Matiana," "Manofa," and "Malda" from London for Beira and intermediate East African ports on June 9 and 30 and July 27 respectively, and in the "Malda," "Madara," and "Matiana" leaving Beira for London and intermediate East African ports on September 11, October 9, and November 4 respectively.

By these "off-season" sailings the highest rate for a single ticket from London to Mombasa will be £66, as compared with the full season rate of £83. Under this new scheme passengers who travel "off-season" in one direction and "full-season" in the other will pay the appropriate single fares less 10% off each fare; but for passengers travelling during the "off-season" in both directions excursion return tickets at special fares available for 12 months will be obtainable at any of the company's offices.

News Items in Brief.

An outbreak of influenza is reported from Kampala.

Several Germans have left Tanganyika to return to Germany for military training.

Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia's new capital, is now an intermediate station on the trans-African air mail route.

A new charter is to be granted to Lodge Caledonian, Kampala, by the Scottish Grand Lodge of Freemasons.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during February numbered 104, of whom 17 were British, 49 Indian, and 5 German.

The Segara River, in the Mount Kenya area, has been closed for trout fishing from its source to the point where it leaves the Forest Reserve.

At the Naivasha polo tournament the senior trophy, the Rift Valley Cup, was won by Naivasha, who defeated Mau Molo in the final after an exciting game.

The Defence Force Districts of Kenya have been altered, the existing Trans-Nzoia and Uasin Gishu becoming the Nzoia District, while Nakuru and Naivasha are merged in a new Rift Valley District.

The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Railways are this year extending the period during which excursion fares to Beira are operative, and are also granting reduced tariffs at the Savoy Hotel, Beira. Rhodesian notes and silver are accepted in that town at par.

On Monday next the four troop-carrier aircraft which have been touring in South Africa are due to arrive in Lusaka to take part in the ceremonies connected with the opening of the new capital of Northern Rhodesia. Wing Commander C. W. Mackey is in command of the flight.

The Congo Pavilion at the Brussels International Exhibition was inaugurated a few days ago, those present including M. Edmond Ruybens, Belgian Colonial Minister, M. Charles, Colonel Heppen, General Tombeau, Sir Maurice Eppens, Colonel Liebrecht, and other Belgians well known to many of our readers.

The annual regimental dinner of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, which rendered such excellent service in East Africa during the Campaign, is to be held at the Trocadero Restaurant, on Friday, June 27, at 8 p.m. Officers intending to dine are requested to notify Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Halloway, 94 Piccadilly, W.1.

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East African Market Reports.

COFFEE

There was a slow demand at last week's auctions, prices easing slightly.

Kenya—

"A" sizes	58s. 6d. to 88s. 0d.
"B" "	41s. 6d. to 55s. 0d.
"C" "	36s. 0d. to 45s. 6d.
Peaberry	55s. 0d. to 80s. 0d.

Uganda (Toro)—

Brownish	37s. 0d.
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Tanganyika—

"A" sizes	50s. 0d.
"C" "	38s. 0d.
Peaberry	55s. 0d. to 58s. 0d.

London cleaned—

Second sizes	37s. 6d. to 40s. 0d.
Third sizes	35s. 6d. to 36s. 0d.

Arusha—

"B" sizes	30s. 0d.
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London stocks, 97,603 bags, (1934) 85,254 bags.

OTHER MARKETS.

Castor Seed—Firm at £11 15s. per ton. (1934) £9 15s. 1033; £10.

Cloves—Quiet, Zanzibar, spot selling at 6d. per lb. May-June nominal at 6d. per lb. (1934) 5d.; 1033; 5 1/2d.

Copra—Impassive demand for forward positions. Standard for cash sold at £33 18s. 0d., and three months at £34 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934) £33; 1933; £34.

Copra—Easier at £14 10s. per ton. (1934) £8 15s.; 1033; £10 10s.

Cotton—Moderate business at 7d. to 7 1/2d. per lb. according to quality. (1934) 5 1/2d.; 1933; 6d.

Cobon Seed—Steady at £4 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934) £3 2s. 6d.; 1933; £4 7s. 6d.

Gold—Lower at £145 8d. per oz. (1934) £155 11 1/2d.

Groundnuts—Slightly lower at £15 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934) £15 10s.; 1933; £16 15s.

Waxes—No. 1 white East African sold at 18s. per 480 lb.

Sisal—White and/or yellow steady at £15 10s. per ton.

Sisal—Steady, East African No. 1 May-July and June-Aug. quoted £15 7s. 6d. per ton; sellers, July-Sept., £15 12s. 6d.; buyers, Aug-Oct., £16; value, No. 2, May-July, £15 5s.; sellers, June-Aug., £15 5s.; value, No. 3, May-July, £14 7s. 6d.; buyers, Aug-Oct., £14 10s.; buyers, £11 one month, 1934; £17, 1933; £16 15s.

Tea—Quiet, and generally lower, at from 6d. to 10d. per lb., good qualities selling at 11d. (1934) 7s. 1d.; 1933; 7 1/2d.

Rex—Dull at about £22 10s. per ton for standard for cash. (1934) £23; 1933; £18 10s.

Tobacco—Quiet. Prices paid: Leaf: dark, 6d. to 14d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 5d. to 6d.; medium bright, 10d. to 15d.; good to fine, 16d. to 18d.; Strips: dark, 8d. to 15d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 8d. to 15d.; medium bright, 10d. to 17d.; good to fine, 18d. per lb.

of quotas should be on a percentage basis reckoned on production over a period of 6 years. On such terms he recommended the formation of the proposed Tobacco Board of Control.

Sir Alfred Sharpe, who was present as a director of the British Central Africa Company, emphasised the need for caution: "Once legislation had been passed it was not easy to alter." He considered that the only sound basis for quotas would be to take the average production during, say, the past ten years.

Captain Evans moved "that producers of fire-cured tobacco on private estates, whilst being against the principle of control, would be prepared to look favourably on some form of regulation, provided that legislation for the control of tobacco-producing territories, and provided that certain essential conditions are met—(1) that Native tobacco produced on Crown land should be subject to the same control as that produced on private estates; (2) that the Board of Control be constituted as resolved; (3) that it be a distinct understanding that there be no restriction on European enterprise, provided that such producers can prove to the Board of Control that they can market their produce at a reasonable price."

This was seconded by Mr. A. F. Barron and carried unanimously, on the understanding that the proposed control should refer only to tobacco consigned to the United Kingdom market.

British Central Africa Company.

The British Central Africa Company, Ltd., annual report shows a loss for the year ended September 30, 1934, of £11,663, compared with a loss for the preceding year of £6,438. The debit on the profit and loss account now totals £93,375.

The report states that during the year world conditions were such that no contracts for purchases of land were entered into, approximately £3,263 is outstanding in respect of options or agreements to purchase where payment on account have already been received, and in addition certain leaseholders under the terms of their leases have options to purchase at prices aggregating approximately £10,000. On the company's tobacco plantations the yield per acre averaged 630 lb., against 344 lb. in the previous year, but owing to market conditions during the year sales were not satisfactory. On the company's tea plantations 92% of the 200 acres planted came into partial bearing during the year, and 23,000 lb. of green leaf were plucked. The expenses of maintenance on the Nyasa Small Estates, Ltd., amounting to £217, have been charged to profit and loss account; the market price of sisal has been at such a low level that it has been considered inadvisable to resume operations.

Considering the unprecedented depression during 1924, states the report, the trading results of the Kabula Stores, Nyasaland, Ltd., were not altogether satisfactory, although the year's trading resulted in a loss.

Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B., has been co-opted a director of the company.

SITUATION WANTED

QUALIFIER—OPTICIAN, Photographer, expert all branches, Pharmacy well educated and travelled, deafness post—Fuller particulars, Light 37, South Parade, Southsea.

Empire Tobacco Control.

Important Developments Foreshadowed.

A FURTHER step towards the clarification of the African tobacco position has taken place in Nyasaland, where Europeans are interested in both flue- and fire-cured, and the Natives in fire-cured tobacco.

At the Governor's suggestion, all tobacco interests met in Limbe under the chairmanship of Mr. T. M. Partridge, and decided to appoint an executive committee consisting of one official, a representative of the Native Tobacco industry, two bank managers representing commercial interests, two representatives of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, and one representative of the tobacco trade.

Mr. J. H. Nicol said he had been opposed to control, but was prepared to agree under certain conditions, as he was anxious to do everything possible to promote the tobacco interests of Nyasaland. He presumed that it was the intention of the British Government to induce all Empire countries at present growing tobacco to put their production under legal control, for it would be futile to plan organisation unless all came in. He suggested that Nyasaland should stipulate that all Empire tobacco territories must join in the scheme, and that the allocation

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Mrs. J. J. Barbour
Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Barham
Mr. M. E. Bull
Mr. & Mrs. R. J.

Butterfield
Mrs. H. H. Campbell
Mrs. Chataway
Mrs. C. Clark
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Condon
Mr. & Mrs. J. Corydon
Major J. J. Drought
Mr. B. T. Duckworth
Mr. I. N. Dundas
Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Enderby
Mr. J. W. Fisher
Miss J. Fletcher

Mr. & Mrs. G. Gillanders
Miss A. G. Given
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Griffiths
Mrs. A. Griffiths
Capt. W. B. Griffiths
Mr. & Mrs. Harlow
Mr. B. P. Harper
Mr. J. A. Herbert
Miss Hermel

Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Howarth
Mrs. M. E. Howson
Mr. P. W. Jordan
Mrs. G. Kilian
Mr. & Mrs. A. Deeming
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Mrs. H. Lindsay
Mrs. J. Marshall
Mrs. K. S. McNeill
Mr. F. Overend
Mr. J. Richardson
Mr. & Mrs. R. Robertson
Miss M. Robertson
Mr. R. Rosenberg
Mr. C. L. Spence

Tanga.
Mr. & Mrs. S. Gardner
Miss V. Gardner
Mr. W. R. Morgan

Zanzibar.
Mr. & Mrs. C. V. Curtis
Rev. G. S. Faussett

Dar es Salaam.
Mr. & Mrs. R. Adams
Miss P. Adams
Miss M. Adams
Mrs. T. H. Bayldon
Dr. F. Bell
Mr. D. Bruce-Jones
Miss E. R. Carling
Mr. R. Lancaster
Mrs. S. P. M. Longhurst
Miss S. P. A. Naenamara
Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Robinson
Mr. Sharland
Miss E. Stack
Mr. J. D. Thomson

Beira.
Miss W. Holden
Mr. F. D. B. Kirkup
Mr. R. L. Roy

Mr. & Mrs. Thomson
Mr. R. Thomson
Mr. E. A. Thorpe
Mrs. L. E. Pooz-Trench
Mr. H. A. Turner
Miss D. B. Ward
Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Watney
Mr. A. W. Watkins
Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Wilson
Master A. A. McC. Wilson
Mr. L. S. Wink
Mrs. H. Young

Mr. & Mrs. Aden outwards, May 27.
"Mombasa" dep. Pt. Said homewards, May 24.
"Mafina" leaves London for E. Africa, June 1.
"Malda" leaves Beira for London, May 20.
"Kenya" due Mombasa from Bombay, May 25.
"Karanja" left Mombasa for Bombay, May 23.
"Tawee" dep. Bombay from Durban, May 18.
"Takliwa" leaves Durban for Bombay, May 27.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Jagersfontein" left Mombasa outwards, May 16.
"Randfontein" left Capetown homewards, May 13.
"Meliskerk" left Antwerp for E. Africa, May 14.

INDIA-AFRICA.

"Luchang" left Zanzibar for London, May 15.
"Incomati" arr. Rangoon from Caputia, May 13.
"Isingiro" left Mombasa for Colombo, May 27.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Anfers" left Pt. Said homewards, May 15.
"May le Kideau" dep. Pt. Said outwards, May 14.
"Chantilly" left Mauritius homewards, May 17.
"Marechal Joffre" left Mombasa homewards, May 16.

TERRACEN LINE.

"Francesco Crispi" left Mombasa for Aden, May 16.
"Giuseppe Mazzini" left Suez for Pt. Said, May 14.
"Somalia" left Merka for Aden, May 16.
"Eritrea" left Suez for Kossel, May 16.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Durham Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, May 16.
"Durham Castle" left Marseilles homewards, May 16.
"Gloucester Castle" left Capetown homewards, May 16.
"Granully Castle" left Lohito for Beira, May 16.
"Llandaff Castle" left London for E. Africa, May 19.
"Llandoverly Castle" left Dar es Salaam outwards, May 18.
"Langibay Castle" left Ascension homewards, May 15.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Beira homewards, May 18.
"Sandown Castle" arr. Mombasa homewards, May 20.

East African Mails.

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

May 23 per s.s. "Cathay."
May 30 per s.s. "Rawalpindi."
Inward mails from East Africa are expected on May 27 by the s.s. "Jagersfontein."

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. each Friday. Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10.45 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday. Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H. M. Euston, African Department, Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:—

Kenya (Week ended May 8).—Eldoret, 2.87 inches; Eldama Ravine, 2.44; Eldoret, 2.55; Fort Hall, 1.74; Kabete, 0.06; Kericho, 1.82; Kiambu, 0.08; Kilifi, 7.60; Kipkarren River, 4.00; Kisumu, 1.14; Kitale, 1.69; Kuru, 1.07; Limuru, 1.49; Lunwaya, 1.51; Machakos, 0.11; Mackingonye Road, 0.84; Makiyu, 2.33; Malindi, 1.03; Maragua, 1.40; Meru, 1.17; Moibet, 1.90; Mtwani, 0.26; Muthama, 3.17; Nairobi, 0.08; Naivasha, 0.15; Nakuru, 1.04; Nandi, 1.68; Nanyuki, 0.02; Nguru, 0.23; Njoro, 0.65; Nyeri, 1.30; Rumuruti, 0.40; Ruiri, 0.65; Songhor, 3.30; Soy, 2.85; Thika, 0.75; Thomson's Falls, 0.33; and Voi, 0.18 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended May 6).—Amani, 3.16 inches; Arusha, 4.34; Bagamoyo, 4.83; Biharamtoto, 0.51; Bukoba, 2.15; Dar es Salaam, 3.00; Dodoma, 0.65; Kidoma, 1.16; Kilgwa, 2.36; Lindi, 11.30; Lushoto, 0.81; Morogoro, 3.11; Moshi, 4.70; Mwanza, 0.27; Mwanza, 0.13; Njombe, 1.02; Tabora, 0.83; Tanga, 3.26; Tukuyu, 2.00; and Utceter, 0.01 inch.

Uganda (Week ended May 6).—Bartia, 0.34 inch; Entebbe, 2.03; Fort Portal, 1.50; Hoima, 0.78; Juba, 7.16; Kabale, 2.18; Kololo, 0.96; Lira, 3.83; Masaka, 0.47; Mbale, 2.16; Mbarara, 0.06; Mubende, 0.06; Namagali, 2.40; Soroti, 5.18; and Tororo, 2.60 inches.

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers who left London with the airmail on May 10 included Captain Horsey, Captain Percy and Mr. Williams, for Khartoum; Mr. Spencer, for Entebbe; and Sir C. Bullock and Mr. Self, for Broken Hill. Passengers who left on May 22 included Mr. Bge and Mr. Dakin, for Entebbe; Mr. Jackson, for Kisumu; and Mr. S. Thomson, for Salisbury. Inward passengers who arrived in Croynon on May 16 included Mr. Eylet, from Mombasa; Mrs. A. Masrat, from Mombasa; and Captain and Mrs. Moreing from Kisumu, with the machine which arrived on May 10 brought Mr. F. C. Kenny and Mr. Hendry, from Salisbury, and Mr. Caldwell, from Mbeya.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	page		page
Matters of Moment	819	East Africa's Who's Who	
N. Rhodesia's New Capital	821	Mr. J. A. Hoopes	829
Empire Day Banquet	824	British Industries Fair	833
Lord Delandine's Life	825	East Africa in Parliament	836
Letters to the Editor	827	Latest Mining News	839
		B. C. A. Co. Annual Meeting	841

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

A NEW capital is this week born within the Empire. The Governors of Southern Rhodesia and of Nyasaland are in Lusaka to take part in Northern Rhodesia's celebrations, and N. RHODESIA'S to give tangible proof to the world of NEW CAPITAL. the co-operation that is so swiftly increasing between the three adjacent territories. This meeting follows rapidly upon their recent conference with the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and the still more recent gathering in the same town of representative tobacco growers from the three States. Since the more they get together, the better for all concerned, it is fortunate that the Governor of Southern Rhodesia should be Sir Herbert Stanley, who has had so great an experience of both the Rhodesias; he is decidedly the right man in the right place at the right time. Sir Hubert Young should be another factor in promoting co-operation, for not long ago he went to Northern Rhodesia direct from Nyasaland. All who know him will be confident that Sir Harold Kittermaster will withhold nothing of friendliness and generous collaboration for the common good. All three are today linked so closely by the air that their respective capitals are within easier reach of one another than were Salisbury and Bulawayo a few years since. There are fewer obstacles now to a drawing together of the three territories than there were in the past between Mashonaland and Matabeleland; or between North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia.

There is, of course, much more to link these lands than intercourse between Governors. Though two only of the territories bear Rhodesia's name, all three owe their existence to his vision and energy. All use the same port, the Rhodesia Railways and Railway Commission serve two of them, and with those railways the Nyasaland Railways are closely linked. Road communications on main routes are being constantly improved, as the air routes are being developed. There is a uniform currency, the mines and the larger commercial concerns are intimately associated, and one British Trade Commissioner watches over all three lands. All are intensely British in their outlook, and enjoy comparable climate and healthfulness. Many children from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland share in the southern Colony's magnificent educational facilities, and so are associated in early life with their young neighbours across the Zambezi, a fact which will prove a more and more important factor as the years roll by. The Natives of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia have for years looked on the Zambezi as a link rather than as a barrier.

AND SOME MINOR DIFFERENCES. The points of difference are fewer and not vital. Southern Rhodesia is self-governing, has a greater white population, and is better placed financially. She now owns her minerals, and to all intents and purposes, is mistress of her fate. Although not bi-lingual, as is the Union, she alone of the three has Roman-Dutch law. The other two territories are still Protectorates ruled by

the Colonial Office, and they have smaller white populations and less revenue, though the apparently boundless mineral wealth of Northern Rhodesia causes the differences in these respects between her and her elder sister to grow less year by year. Still, at the present day both are, generally speaking, less advanced. Such factors, however, should not, and cannot, check the progress towards some kind of union, which must follow the inevitable union in the early future of the northern group—with which a close liaison is necessary, as was again admitted not many weeks ago by the attendance at the Governors' Conference in Entebbe of Sir Hubert Young and Sir Harold Kittermaster, as well as by the declared policy of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Huggins, to look north and east, and the presence in London of a High Commissioner, in the person of Mr. Lanigan O'Keefe, who has lived and worked on both sides of the Zambezi and regards East Africans and Rhodesians as blood-brothers. On all this the presence of the two visiting Governors at the official inauguration ceremonies seems to set a seal; it presages well for the future.

* * * * *

THANKS primarily to the tact and firmness of Mr. Eden, the very strained relations between Italy and Ethiopia on the one hand, and between Italy and the League of Nations on the other, were relieved at midnight last Friday, when, with the agreement of the two parties chiefly concerned, the Council of the League resolved that the Governments of Italy and Ethiopia should seek a direct settlement by "conciliation and arbitration." If within two months the two arbitrators nominated by each country have not agreed upon a fifth member, the Council will reassemble, and if by August 25 a settlement has not been reached, the Council will meet yet again. Thus has the League done its duty, and thus wisely has Signor Mussolini abandoned his claim that the League had no *locus standi*. But it is decidedly premature to assume, as many newspapers are doing, that the risk of war has disappeared. If Duce has declined to give an undertaking to discontinue the dispatch of troops, and on the day following the agreement in Geneva he warned Italy against "illusions" regarding Ethiopia, asserted that the threat to the Italian East African frontiers was real, and declared that no responsibility in that matter would be shirked, it has also to be remembered that the delay desired by the League is no drawback to Italy, which must in any event await the end of the rainy season before attacking, and therefore gives away nothing in agreeing to the above dates. The gain, however, is that a state of high tension has been broken, a valuable breathing-space obtained, and an opportunity given Italy to think again without losing face.

* * * * *

Italy has been growing more and more exasperated at the increasingly frequent suggestions of British newspapers that the dispute should be peacefully solved, and that the various frontier incidents afford no justification for war. For weeks Italian political journalists have been devoting themselves to describing the barbarities of Ethiopia, her threat to Italian East Africa, and to the evilising mission which Italy would be performing in putting an end to Ethiopian slavery and savagery. Then, as British diplomatic and Press representations grew

more definite, the charge was publicly made that Great Britain, instead of attempting to meddle in what did not concern her, would be better employed in stopping the export of arms to Ethiopia from this country, and the export of munitions of war through British Somaliland. That there was not the slightest justification for those two allegations has been authoritatively declared by Lord Stanhope in the House of Lords.

* * * * *

Promptly upon that denial came further absurd accusations, the most astonishing appearing in the

Giornale d'Italia, over the signature of Signor Gaydas, one of the best-known journalists in Italy, who frequently been the mouthpiece of the

Italian Foreign Office. Last week this experienced commentator declared that for more than a year Great Britain had been concentrating forces along the White Nile, the Blue Nile, the Sobat, and towards Lake Rudolf; that there has been a recruiting campaign for Native *askaris*; that a new railway has been built in the Sudan of an obviously military character; that there has been a remarkable concentration of aircraft in British territory bordering Ethiopia; and, finally, that in the rich mineral concession zones in Ethiopia which Great Britain has secured, great football grounds have been prepared for prompt transformation into dromes, and that even the sheds built to house the labourers on these concessions have the typical characteristics of hangars! The whole story is, of course, a ludicrous invention. There has been no concentration of British forces, whether military or aerial, against Ethiopia; the alleged strategic railway exists only in the imagination of a writer; only one mining concession in Ethiopia has been granted to a British company, and it is certainly much more concerned in trying to earn profits for its shareholders than in laying out gigantic football grounds and huts which look like hangars. Inventions as futile as these will do Italy no good and Great Britain no harm.

* * * * *

FOR the past couple of months it has been persistently reported to us from usually well-informed Uganda sources that the Government of that Protectorate had decided to

AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY move the agricultural laboratory from Kampala to Entebbe, a prospect very unwelcome to the unofficial community. Though repeatedly assured that there could be no doubt about the Government's intentions, we were far from convinced, and before publishing anything on the subject we therefore made inquiries by air mail as a result of which we were able to state on May 9 that no definite decision had then been made by the Government, but that an official bulletin on the subject would be issued almost immediately. We have now received a copy of that statement, which shows that the public had somehow derived entirely erroneous impressions, and that the consideration given by the authorities to all aspects of the matter has been as practical and businesslike as could have been wished.

The *communiqué* runs to ten typed foolscap pages, which pressure on our space makes it impossible to reproduce. In brief the decision is that when the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute completes its work about the end of this year, the medical

laboratory shall be transferred to that building from Kampala, and remain there until the agricultural laboratory can be removed from Kampala to a more suitable site at Kawanda some eight miles away, which Government has in mind, but of which it does not expect to be able to take advantage for some years, since an expenditure of approximately £32,000 will be involved in the erection of new laboratories and staff buildings.

It is proposed ultimately to concentrate at Kawanda the laboratory, an extensive experiment station, a cotton seed farm, and the educational and training institution for African schoolmasters and agricultural assistants. So important a centre of agricultural activity within easy reach both of the commercial capital and the Government headquarters would play a most valuable part in the life of the country, and the information disclosed by the official statement convinces us of the soundness of the arguments for the eventual transfer of the laboratories from Kampala to this new site, which will be almost as easy of access. Incidentally, much has been made of the importance of the accessibility of the laboratory to the public, but it is now learnt

that in the past five years visits from non-officials have averaged only 95 per annum, that being not the number of visitors, but of visits, and so embracing repeated calls by the same person.

Three interesting points deserve notice in passing, that the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has promised to assist financially in the establishment at Kawanda of a cotton seed farm; that the Government has sufficient faith in the mining future of the Protectorate to visualise the fine Human Trypanosomiasis Institute building as the future home of the Geological Survey, and its temporary occupation by the medical laboratory; and that the scientific staff of the agricultural laboratory is, and will be, available to visit plantations in case of need, in order to tender advice and guidance on the spot. Lest anyone should think that the transfer of the medical laboratory to Entebbe may deprive the public of essential services, the assurance is given that sufficient staff will remain in Mulago to meet the clinical laboratory needs of the hospital. It is also announced that the Director of Medical Services strongly recommends transfer of the main laboratory to Entebbe for the time being.

N. Rhodesia's New Capital.

Official Inauguration of Lusaka.

BY "AFRICANUS."

This week—beginning on May 28 and ending on the King's Jubilee birthday, June 3—sees the official opening of Lusaka, the new capital of Northern Rhodesia, by the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, in the presence of his neighbour and predecessor, Sir Herbert Stanley, now governing Southern Rhodesia, and his other neighbour and successor, in Nyasaland, Sir Harold Kittermaster.

It is a good beginning, for the completion (even if it were a completion structurally, which it is not) of a capital but marks the beginning of its life. It is also an omen for the future, for it tells the tale of confidence in the future of the country. Conceived during the boom by the then Governor, the late Sir James Crawford Maxwell, continued by his successor, Sir Ronald Storrs, to whom it owes something artistically; and brought to the present happy stage by Sir Hubert Young, it stands as a symbol of faith.

Moreover, being the geographical centre of a country three times as large as Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and endowed with apparently unlimited wealth below its surface, the new capital bids fair to become the real centre of the country, commercially and in every other way.

A moment's halt on the way. Unlimited? It may be remembered that the Count of Monte Cristo stipulated a Paris banker by producing a letter saying that he had "unlimited credit." The banker not understanding the meaning, Monte Cristo enlightened him: "It means exactly what it says." Granted that there is no cataclysm, granted reasonable administration and direction, Northern Rhodesia's credit is unlimited. The land that David Livingstone made known to us ("I want to make this beautiful land better known"), the land that nearly ended the career of that great-hearted explorer Selous, the land that owes its existence as a British State to Cecil Rhodes; and

its present position to the patience of the Chartered Company, to "R.C." and "R.T.C.," the persevering work of Robert Williams, Edmund Davis, George and Charles Grey and a host of others, rises this week to man's estate, or at least to that of an elder boy in the great Imperial family.

Sir James Maxwell may well have had in mind the words St. Paul used at Rome, "no mean city," when he set about this attractive task. He did not originate the idea, but he started the preliminary work.

Mr. Amery's Suggestions.

Before I tell how he started it, may I tell of its still earlier history? It was when Sir Herbert Stanley, the first Governor after the Crown took over, was in the saddle; and he, poor man, had distinctly limited credit. I was talking to the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Amery, and he said: "We must have a new capital. Tell Sir Herbert to think it out. All our best Governors make new capitals! Tell him that from me." I did as directed, but, alas! the money was not on the horizon, and Sir Herbert, who started the Mazabuka Research Station and the Great East Road, was moved to a higher sphere before he could start the capital. So it fell to his successor, who was blessed (at first) with a rapidly rising revenue.

Though he was a very careful Scot, he caught on to the idea. People sometimes blame him for going so fast, and not foreseeing the economic blizzard that swept on the land from the depression moving southwards from Europe and America. As a matter of historical fact, he seemed to be too cautious in those days, and took only one step at a time. That is what has enabled the country to weather the storm. The steps that he did take were, moreover, planted firmly. He enlisted the services of the best available town-planner, Professor Ashbee, and of Sir Alexander Binnie, Sons and Deacon, the water engineers, and they reported that the best possible site was the ridge four miles long and one mile wide about a mile and a half to the west of Old Lusaka.

There, on a virgin site, the dream of architects, they planned a city, with not only a Government

House worthy of the King's dignity—which a converted railway hotel, despite its over-praised veranda, never was—but also a cathedral, a university, museums, libraries, churches, schools, banks, and all the shops, residences and other buildings necessary. There were to be, also, parks and pleasure grounds, sports grounds and an aerodrome without compare in Africa.

This is but an outline, but the important fact is this: Apart from certain restrictions and postponements, no deviation of importance has been necessary. Some is postponed until the unlimited credit is in more reasonable form, some has been pared a little, but the main scheme stands, unaltered, undamaged, and that is what is presented this week to the Empire as the capital of the great new country of Northern Rhodesia.

Lusaka will be known, as are new Delhi and Canberra, as a capital that was planned, and did not just grow up! There is no space here to describe it all, but there is a wonderfully Imperial, and homely, feeling in the remark of Professor Adhead that the main road in front of the Government buildings and between the two circles is the same length as the Mall, from Admiralty Arch to Buckingham Palace.

From Dreams to Schemes.

The layman, the Governor, may dream, the town planner and the other experts may scheme; but the architect must give shape and make those dreams and schemes grow into what they were meant to be. Mr. J. A. Hoogterp, who was chosen for this task, had sat at the feet of Sir Herbert Baker, who owed his recognition to Cecil Rhodes. He was fortunate enough to have a virgin site. Few people since the days of the Roman Emperors, except Peter, the Great, Louis XIV, the two Napoleons, and Cecil Rhodes, have had this power to plan and the means to do. London, after the Great Fire in Wren's day, and in the Regency under Nash, went great distances towards it, but it was always incomplete. Hoogterp was given his chance, and he has taken it.

He has had problems to face, there is no good building stone, the bricks that were made locally were primitive, a good tile seemed unattainable, and the local cement was useless for fine work. All these (except the stone, which has been circumvented) were overcome, and the woodwork was also produced locally, the great-hearted *mutwa*, the Rhodesian mahogany, and other woods called into co-operation, and all playing their part.

Time and money were the budgets that reared their heads above all these minor difficulties. Zero hour was the King's Birthday, 1935, and the budgetary limit was fixed at £45,000 for houses, roads, and lay-out, for electric light and water services. It has been done, on the right date, and below the figure named.

Limits of space forbid a description of what can be found in the official brochure: Let us concentrate on three points: Government House, the Governor's (Native) village, and the aerodrome. May these not rightly be called the present, the past and the future? The first represents the present might of Majesty; the second the possible development of Africa's unreckoned past, while the three points but a very casual and guesswork finger towards the future.

Is it forgotten how that past wonderful day-dreamer, Rudyard Kipling, wrote his brilliant story of "The Night Mail," foreseeing a night air-mail across the Atlantic, over so many years ago, and could not foresee that aeroplanes could ever start without a run-off from tramlines? That is what I

mean when I say the aerodrome is really guess-work, but what an advance! I was there when the "Silver Queen" came at a Stanley rate of progress (I mean the explorer, Bulamatari, not Sir Herbert) and when Cobham and Elphinstone first really made N. Rhodesia air-minded. I saw the first and the second Air Force tours. But this is all modern history, and aviation is, despite its achievements, still in its infancy. Still the aerodrome, as I will show, marks a step forward.

Government House.

But, first, Government House. I mentioned the difficulty of material. But there was a bigger one. All buildings in Northern Rhodesia (Lusaka) had been designed against heat. And that is a trouble, especially in Lusaka, is cold! So an eye was turned to Italy—this is where I wonder if Sir Ronald Storrs comes in—and a happy blend between Italy and the Old Colonial Georgian has been evolved, in the style of an English country house of Italian influence in two storeys.

Here one needs must borrow freely from the official description, which has hitherto been but lightly drawn upon. There is, however, such a thing as getting out of one's depth, and being glad of the attendant's kindly stick and bandeau to hold one up—it is wiser to take advantage of them than to drown.

Government House was originally intended to be bigger than it is, an entire wing having been sacrificed to economy, but there has been no destruction of the balance. The visitor enters the grounds through wrought-iron gates and passes down a sunken drive at the bottom of which stands the *porte cochère*, with its tall pillars, facing slightly away to the right, the house being set at this angle to avoid the prevailing winds, and catch the view of the hills. A paved loggia leads directly to a wide stone terrace, which runs along the whole north front of the house. To the right and left of the loggia are the ballroom and the dining room, which on State occasions can be turned into one great reception room. Beyond the dining room are the kitchens, while the east end of the house is occupied by the Governor's office and private apartments.

As to interior furnishings: the curved staircase, paved with old terrazzo, has a banister of wrought-iron work lacquered in old gold; the fireplaces are varied and modern in design, the ceilings are lofty and modelled in the Adams style; and floors and doors are of *mutwa* and other hardwoods. Local woods have also been used in the manufacture of furniture, the example having been set for many years by the settlers and other residents, who have adorned their homes in similar fashion. Northern Rhodesia has practically never been a "packing-case country."

The Governor's Village.

Now it is a maxim that Government House is more than the residence of the Governor. It is the social centre of the territory, the residence of His Majesty's representative, the repository of all that is most dignified in its life, but to the predominating part of its population, the Natives—T speak numerically—it is the outward and visible sign of the dignity of the Crown. Therefore it is right that it should be a noble building.

How in this, the King's town, were the resident Natives to be housed? Here only brief mention can be made of one of the quarters assigned to them, which is known as the Governor's Village. This is the finest object lesson in better living for the African that Central Africa has yet evolved—a statement made in full recognition of those marvellous Native towns on the Copperbelt.

As much care has been given to this as to the European section of the capital, and rightly too, for whereas the latter is an adaptation of ideas converging on an ideal, the former is a new creation, built of Native fabric, and on Native lines, but transcending all that has ever been thought of in Native towns. It recalls to me the Native hospital

in Omdurman, which I saw in 1911, and found as hygienic as any English hospital, but so built that it resembled the Native dwellings, making the patients feel at home.

Here in Lusaka, though burnt brick has replaced the sticks and mud, though concrete floors take the place of mud, dung and dust, and thatching as an art has supplanted the terrible caricature of an old art, too often seen, the system is African; it is evolution and not replacement. If it is, as we hope it may be—for surely the spirit that evolved it meant it so to be—the dawn of a new era, of the turning into fact those too often hollow words "evolving a better African," then this Governor's Village is not only an inspiration but an achievement, the like of which Africa has not previously seen.

The Airport.

Then look up into the blue! Out of the sky the hum, the buzz, the drone of the aeroplane. Years back, when Cobham flew over, there was told the tale of the mechanic at Wankie who said he could not work at his bench for the constant shadows passing overhead. It is getting nearer the truth to-day, and no one is better able to realise this than the air-minded Governor and his pilot-wife, Lady Young. They have seen to the aerodrome. It provides runways for eight different points of the compass, has all the essentials of an up-to-date airport, air club and Customs house and all. It is the latest—though by no means the last—word in African aerodromes.

One final word. The soil is good. There is natural lumber and there have been no pains spared to add to that, to plant shrubs and plants, flowers and fruit, and all the good things of the vegetable kingdom, exotic and indigenous. Water has been laid on everywhere, electric light provided, and all the necessary adjuncts to life.

That is the Empire's latest capital:

Floreat Lusaka!

Building the New Capital.

How New Lusaka Developed.

(Contributed.)

WATCHING the growth of a new capital is great fun, and those who knew Lusaka in its early days and have seen it emerge from a rocky bush-covered ridge to its present appearance can only wonder at the ability and determination which have gone towards implanting high civilisation in the middle of Africa.

It is pioneer work in the real sense of the word. To adopt a geometrical analogy—given a tract of virgin bush with rock in many places at or near the surface: required—land water, light, power, houses, gardens, offices, recreational and social facilities.

A city which is set upon a hill cannot be hid. This is tremendously true of New Lusaka. Approaching from the side of Livingstone—the divorced wife of the Government, so to speak—as one comes in by train the eye is caught first of all by the Government Central Offices building, which stands out boldly on the top of a saddle-backed ridge, the western and south-western slopes of which flow (I think that is the best word) down to Old Lusaka, a place built round the railway station, and purely an agricultural town—justifying, more than any other place in Northern Rhodesia, the title "dorp."

This is the site, chosen by experts from a host

of others, here water, the first essential, was found to exist in sufficient quantities in a limestone cleft. We were ambitious about this, the latest capital in the Empire. It is no Delhi, it is true, no Capbera, but all were resolved that it should be planned as well as modern town-planning could achieve, and no effort has been spared to bring this about.

First of all, since there is no good building stone, bricks were needed, seven million bricks for a start. Bricks have always been made in Northern Rhodesia; every boma, farm and mission has made bricks, but not bricks suitable for such great work. Tiles also were needed, for iron roofs were mostly to be taboo. These difficulties were successfully circumvented; at least, we hope so.

Cardena and Avenue

As soon as the first buildings were completed, a number of officials were transferred from Livingstone, and by their energy in an incredibly short time tall tropical grass began to be replaced by green lawns edged with shrubs and adorned by flower beds. Then came the main developments, the tar macadam road, "King George's Avenue," which was opened last year by Prince George, now Duke of Kent. An avenue of mangoes was planted along the road, for, with the memory of Livingstone to guide, the shade that would be forthcoming was easily visualised.

The Ridgeway, another macadam road, runs along the top of the ridge, having at its eastern end the main gates of Government House, and on the left the barracks of the N. Rhodesia Regiment, the Government Offices being about half-way down on the south side. Most of the houses, so far, are on the north.

Waterpipes laid in trenches enabled us to realise that we were watching the evolution of a new city. Presently machinery arrived and was duly installed at the new power station. We speculated as to which we could dispense with, oil lamps. One evening last December we pressed a switch, and electric light had become a fact. Lusaka water is hard, but a water-softening plant has been installed at the pumping station.

Meanwhile Government House was taking shape, and the central offices growing out of a welter of scaffold poles. A new hospital, with nurses' home and medical officers' house, another feature. The existing sports clubs in Lusaka combined to form a Gymkhana Club, and for this there is, besides the beginning of that important feature, the club house, an 18-hole golf course, hockey, football, cricket and tennis grounds, and lastly, for the moment at any rate, the finest aerodrome in Africa. Lusaka already being an auxiliary stop for Imperial Airways, and possibly the germ of a great Imperial air junction. This feature, suitably enough, is to be opened by Lady Young, the pilot-wife of our Governor. In the presence of flights from the R.A.F. and the S.A.A.F.

The first air liner to land on Lusaka aerodrome was the "Albatross" of Imperial Airways, which had come from Nairobi, carrying six passengers of the s.s. "Franconia," which is on a world cruise. From Lusaka they flew on by stages to rejoin the ship in Cape Town.

The King has been pleased to grant to the following royal licence and authority to wear the decoration of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar conferred upon them by the Sultan of Zanzibar: Insignia of the Third Class: Mr. J. P. Jones, Assistant Chief Secretary and Provincial Commissioner; Insignia of the Fourth Class: Mr. H. Waterland, Assistant Director of Agriculture; Insignia of the Fifth Class: Mr. K. V. Joshi.

Mr. Huggins's Able Speech.

Southern Rhodesia's Point of View.

The Empire Day and Jubilee Banquet organised by the Patriotic Societies at Grosvenor House on Friday evening last in honour of the Prime Ministers of the Empire was attended by some 800 people.

The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, proposed the toast of "The British Empire," to which the Prime Ministers of Australia, New Zealand and Southern Rhodesia responded.

"Look at Mr. Huggins," said Mr. MacDonald, "and you see the story of Southern Rhodesia—a young, agile, and grey hair in his head, a man in whose eyes the future lies, a man who can still mould the clay, a potter who can give it its form and its features. We shall soon be gone. Mr. Huggins will remain. He and his people are a man and the people of the future. He and they look still to the rising sun."

Mr. Huggins, who was greeted very warmly on rising, made the best speech of the evening. "It was direct, good-humoured, attuned to the gathering, much shorter than that of the three previous speakers," and splendidly delivered.

"The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom," he said, "has referred to the fact that Southern Rhodesia is a young member of the Empire. That is a great advantage—for to our youth we mean and the benefit of profiting considerably from the mistakes that have been made elsewhere. (Laughter.) Owing to the wisdom of Cecil Rhodes (applause), the great Englishman who founded the Colony I have the honour to lead, there was never any question of free trade in my country. Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company, which for years administered the territory so successfully, never fell to that, selfish. The result is that things have for many years been much easier for Southern Rhodesia, which, long before the present scramble for markets began, was able to show her attachment to the Mother Country by giving a preference to United Kingdom goods as long as 40 years ago. (Applause.) On top of sentiment have come existence and business, and on those lines we have been able to develop. If there is any justice in this world, we believe we should get a good deal from the Old Country on account of our good seeds in the past. (Laughter and applause.)"

"Mr. MacDonald also referred to the fact that I am not yet grey. The actual colour of the hair of any man or woman is no real indication (laughter), though there are certain characteristics in the hair which, examined under the microscope, may determine a man's race.

Youth in Public Life.

"In this age of troubles and distress we get waves of hysteria. Until recently there was a wave in favour of younger people in public life. I believe in that idea—with the reservation that the age of a man or woman from the point of view of humanity in general, can be judged only from the activity of the mind. "Young people are necessary stimulants to older people, in order to prevent them from resting on their laurels and going to sleep. There is nothing so distressing as an old man who says he must be right because he has had so much experience. Many old people are quite young, and many people never learn anything after reaching the age of 16 (laughter); and they are the ones who dilute on the advantages of age and experience. There is no more valuable asset than the real old man or woman who has kept his or her brain fertile, and gone on learning something every year."

"In my Colony we are trying to strike a happy medium between age and youth. Only one member of my Cabinet is older than myself. (Applause.)"

"Constitutionally we have not completely grown up, and therefore we have not worried our heads as to how we could split the kingdom, thereby losing time that might be better employed in developing the country. To use the current phrase, we know exactly where we get off. (Laughter.) We exist as an independent unit with its own constitution because we are members of the British Empire. The only reason we are independent is because you people pay the bill to keep a really decent Navy. (Applause.) Without that Navy our independence would

last about five minutes. (Renewed applause.) We do appreciate that fact fully, and I do not think that to-day there are more than a few people in my Colony who want any higher form of Constitution."

"Domestically we do exactly as we like. We make far too many laws—but everyone does that in the British Empire. (Laughter.) We have absolute freedom. Foreign affairs are managed for us through Downing Street, which, after all, has to provide the Navy, which is necessary if they make a mess of things. (Laughter.)"

"I would reiterate what the two Prime Ministers from the real Dominions (laughter) have said: we want you to take everything you can from us, so that we may take some of your people. Many of us went abroad because of your old free trade system, which left us no scope here. We never dreamt that conditions could arise in which the Old Country would not want everything that we could produce in the Empire, and it has been a great shock to us to find that we have not to-day in Great Britain the conditions we anticipated. No one could foresee the circumstances that have arisen."

"(We can solve the problem only if we keep our British sense of humour, which we must have if we are not to retreat.) (Applause.) We shall see this thing through. We shall have our family squabbles over details, but we must stick together. Our existence depends upon it. More important still, if we do not stick together, then the greatest force in the world for the preservation of peace will disintegrate; and that would be a tragedy for the whole world." (Loud applause.)

East Africans Present.

Those present with East African interests were:—
Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Mr. S. S. Bagge, Mr. R. E. H. Bailey, Mr. W. J. Benson, Sir George Boughey, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. A. Bromley, the Dowager Countess Buxton, Sir Joseph Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Calder, Mr. F. P. Castellani, Sir John and Lady Chancellor, Sir Philip and Lady Caulfield-Lister, Major C. H. Dale, Sir Edward and Lady Davson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dawson, Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender, Sir Henry and Lady Galway, General Sir Alexander and Lady Godley, Sir William Gowers, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Sir Sydney Henn, the Hon. G. Martin and Mrs. Huggins.

Sir Weston and Lady Jarvis, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Johnson, Admiral Maek Kerr, CBE, Missioner D. C. Lamb, Lord Lamington, Colonel F. W. Laskelles, Sir Ewen and Lady Logan, Mr. F. A. Lott, Sir John and Lady Maffey, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. G. Mitchell, Mrs. Patrick Ness, Mr. and Mrs. Lanigan O'Keefe, Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, Sir Charles Orr, Colonel and Mrs. J. O'Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Parker, Mr. A. T. Penman, Sir Herbert and Lady Read, Sir Frazer and Lady Russell, Mr. Edward Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Sarsfield Hall, Colonel and Mrs. M. B. Savage, Major and Mrs. Stirling, Sir Henry Strakosch, Major H. B. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Hahn Vischer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigglesworth, Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, and Sir Reginald and Lady Wintgate.

South African Prime Minister Entertained.

Many people with East African interests were present at the dinner given last week at the Savoy Hotel by the South Africa Club in honour of General Heugenz, Prime Minister of the Union.

Among them were Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Sir Abe Bailey, Mr. John Bailey, Sir Henry and Lady Birchenough, Sir John and Lady Chancellor, Mr. Owen Glough, Dr. and Mrs. W. Cullen, Sir Edmund Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Davis, Captain and Mrs. G. F. Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Goldman, Miss H. Goldman, Mr. Alex. Hamilton, Miss E. Hamilton, Colonel M. J. Hartigan, the Hon. G. Martin and Mrs. Huggins, Colonel Sir A. Weston Jarvis, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Sir Roderick and Lady Jones.

Mr. B. Linn, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Lowndes, Sir John and Lady Maffey, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Milbourne, Mr. P. A. Moitene, Mr. and Mrs. Lanigan O'Keefe, Mr. A. T. Penman, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Phillips, the Portuguese Ambassador and Dona Genevieve de Vera Ulrich, the Earl of Plymouth, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Procter, Captain Donald Simson, Lady Solomon, Mr. F. M. C. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. D. Storror, Sir Henry Strakosch, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. M. Tritton, Major and Mrs. W. A. Wills, Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, and Mr. B. F. Wright.

Lord Delamere's Life.

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley's Biography

REVIEWED BY THE EDITOR.

ANY record of Lord Delamere's life and times must have a strong political flavour, since he was for three decades concerned, either overtly or covertly, in practically every public movement in Kenya. Great questions of principle, and minor, but sometimes irritating, points of detail alike engaged him.

His earliest representations were made in the capacity of first President of the Colonists' Association—the first political action of which deserves to be remembered, for it was to secure from Government a guarantee that those parts of the highlands, suitable for colonisation should be reserved for Europeans. Lord Delamere soon resigned, but when, in 1907, a Legislative Council was formed, with six official and two nominated unofficial members, he was one of the two. In a short while he tendered his resignation, primarily because he believed that the administrative structure was unnecessarily extravagant.

"Apart from this," he wrote, "I object to going back to school, and it seems to me a farce that I should be asked to sit for several days listening to an estimate of expenditure which has already been definitely settled beforehand."

This was the first of numerous resignations, and the first of many which he was persuaded to withdraw. Whether in or out of Council, he was one of the most potent influences upon it from its establishment until his death.

Politics in Kenya

On the prevalent idea that Kenya is unduly political, Mrs. Huxley comments:

"A political history of any country must give, to a certain extent, a false idea of its life. Politics are largely a record of controversies, and leave an impression of continual discord. In fact, that discord is only noticeable at occasional intervals. It would be no more true to picture East Africa as a land of constant wrangling and discontent than it would be to imagine England during the same period as a battlefield on which perpetual fights between Conservatives and Liberals split the whole population into quarrelling factions."

She also reminds us that it is the producer, who is apt to come more directly into touch with the results of Government policy than any other class, who is generally the most politically minded, and that scratching a farmer a politician is found.

"Before the Russian revolution the British Colonial system as exemplified in East Africa probably represented the most advanced working form of State ownership and control in the world. The State was supreme, and its servants, like the Communist Party, were absolute dictators of the country's economic life.

"All actual or potential sources of wealth—land, minerals, forests, rivers, lakes—belonged to the State. All forms of transport—railways, roads, lake steamers, and accessories, such as wharves and harbours—were State-built and State-owned. Private trading in the only important commodity in the country, land, was prohibited except by Government consent. Laws were made and amended by simple proclamation of the dictator—the Governor, and behind him the Secretary of State—without even the form of previous consultation with any of the people who had to obey them. Justice was dispensed largely by officers of the executive. All taxation was imposed without representation. The private citizen had no say at all in any of the matters which most affected him. He could only show in the hope that if he did so loudly enough some one would hear, and pay attention.

"And then, in the middle of a battle, when dust is flying in the political arena and blood is up, the Government, its people's political opponent, suddenly becomes meta-

morphosed into the King. It is like chasing an electric wire which pops down a hole into Buckingham Palace. It is a situation of inherent difficulty—a replica in miniature of the state of affairs before the Civil War in England. Colonial Governors have inherited the divine right of kings. The instincts and convictions which sent Charles to the scaffold are liable, given the same conditions, to crop up again.

Weaknesses of Crown Colony Government.

Lord Delamere never tired of emphasising the inevitable difference between the attitude of settlers and Civil servants to the country's problems.

"The Colonial Civil servant could cheat Nemesis—found the Empire. By the time the effects of a mistaken policy were clearly seen, he, as often as not, was far away from the disaster, and ultimately, however calamitous his errors of judgment, he would come safely home to the haven of pensioned ease. Not so the settler. He had to stay to reap the harvest sown by his departed rulers. He remained to pay the price of official blunders—or, no less, to reap the benefit of official sagacity—until his death; and his children inherited the debt. It was the settler's permanence, and his knowledge of facts based on experience, that gave him a political importance disproportionate to his numbers."

While on the best of terms personally with different Governors and senior officials, Kenya's settler leader regarded Crown Colony Government as destined to be a failure in a white man's country. It was, he said, bearable only under a Governor who took the public into his confidence and tried to meet local needs—which meant he was convinced that no Governor could keep on good terms both with the settlers and with the Secretary of State. Moreover, since a succession of perfect rulers was not to be expected in this world, he persistently criticised the established principle.

On one problem which threatened the very existence of Kenya as a white man's country, Lord Delamere was prepared to resort to rebellion rather than submit; when, in 1922, the Imperial Government, as a result of the Wood-Winterton agreement, proposed to introduce a common electoral roll for Europeans and Indians, to abolish segregation, and even to reserve judgment as to the European title to the "white highlands," the colonists were convinced that fear of India, not fairness for Africa, was guiding the Cabinet.

"For King and Kenya."

Infuriated and desperate, they organised their forces for a rebellion—which aimed, not at breaking away from the Empire, but at remaining in it. This book gives the best account of those anxious months which has yet appeared in print, and does well to emphasise that many men who had given the best part of a life to the King's service were prepared to sacrifice their pensions, and perhaps all their possessions, rather than submit to what all regarded as a scandalous injustice: "For King and Kenya" became their motto; the rebel councils of war concluded with "God Save the King."

At last, convinced that the Home Government's proposals could be enforced only at the expense of civil war, the Secretary of State summoned Sir Robert Coryndon, the then Governor, to London, and European and Indian delegates were officially selected to state the respective cases. The stiffest fight of Lord Delamere's life had begun. Fortunately, indeed, was it that Sir Robert Coryndon, one of Rhodes's pioneers, held his responsible office at that particular moment. All Kenya was convinced that he would resign rather than consent to sacrifice the Colony to Indian politics; and that probability must have had great weight with the Imperial Cabinet. The 1923 White Paper has passed into history. Lord Delamere, and his colleagues

have been blamed for accepting it, but their dilemma is well discussed in the second volume of this work.

Settler obduracy saved Kenya at that stage, as seven years earlier settler indignation had shaken the Kenya Government from an apathy that had led to the outbreak of the War able-bodied men, such as the Colours, and were soon doing excellent work on the borders of "German East," but when, early in 1915, the campaign entered a watching and waiting phase, many of them were granted indefinite leave, in order that they might return to their farms to straighten things out. Soon the military authorities appealed for 500 more volunteers, whereupon the Governor wrote that he

would not sanction any such wider scale of recruitment of Government servants as would seriously impair the efficiency of administrative machinery, neither do I see my way to suggest to the Imperial Government that the interests of the Protectorate should be set aside even temporarily in furtherance of the contemplated scheme of military operations.

He would not even close down the Survey Department, though there was nothing urgent for it to do. Feeling that the obligation to serve rested upon officials as much as upon themselves, the settlers marked time and Government, thinking again, and still unwisely, rushed in to suggest that the depletion of the man-power of the country by the enlistment of 500 infantrymen was undesirable. Criticism of Government inefficiency in the face of emergency grew, until in September Major (then Captain) Ewart Grogan so incensed a packed meeting in Nairobi that it was enthusiastically and unanimously resolved to place the whole European population and the whole resources of the country unreservedly at the Governor's disposal for military service, and calling upon the Government to enforce conscription.

The Electoral Principle Conceded.

Government responded by appointing a War Council, consisting of the Chief Secretary, two other officials, a military representative, and three settlers. The settler request to be allowed to elect their representatives was granted, thus for the first time recognising the unofficial community's right to electoral representation. No public body had ever worked with the rapidity or success of the War Council. For 60 successive days it met, and scarcely a day passed without one or more important resolutions being passed, practically every one of which was put into effect by the authorities. After the War the Bowring Committee, which also had an unofficial majority, was to give similar evidence of quick action.

Kenya was the first country in the Empire to introduce conscription, and can proudly claim that 85% of her European male population of fighting age joined up. Lord Delamere had volunteered in August, 1914, to organise intelligence work on the German border of the Mombasa Reserve, and in that capacity he rendered excellent service until heart trouble compelled him to be invalided out. Then he ran his Soysambu property single-handed in order to release his manager for active service.

The temptation to examine many other episodes of great public interest must be resisted if space is to be found to join issue with the biographer on certain points.

In a work so accurate on the whole it is most regrettable that the account of the East African Campaign should be far below the calibre of the rest of the history. The importance of the Campaign from the East African standpoint is inadequately described, and quite a number of statements of alleged fact are certainly not accurate.

Mis-statements concerning East African Campaign.

The immense influence which the British defeat at Tanga had upon the whole position is apparently not realised, and the brief account of the action is unsatisfactory, the single aeroplane which the Germans had in their Protectorate at the outbreak of the War did not crash on its first flight, as stated, though it had a very brief career; one blockade runner, not two, managed in 1915 to land ammunition near Panga; and those were not the last supplies received by the Germans, as asserted, for, unfortunately, another blockade runner reached Sudi Bay, near Lindi, in 1916—and even managed to get away again to the Dutch East Indies! Mwanza was not occupied by the Belgians; if only it had been, instead of by a British column which, by its remarkable hardness in its advance drove the Germans to profanity and the Belgians to despair, Tabora would have fallen at an earlier date, and the Campaign might have been brought to an earlier close.

Most astonishing of all is the statement that during 1916 Portuguese troops, under British command, crossed the Rovuma, marched up the coast, and occupied Dar es Salaam without resistance in September. There is not the faintest semblance of fact to justify that amazing assertion. At the time of the occupation there was probably not a single Portuguese with the British force, for many months afterwards their number in Dar es Salaam totalled two, a major attached to the British G.H.Q. and his batman.

Other Criticisms.

It is less easy to be so definite in correcting references to some other matters, but, for instance, the six pages devoted to a very flattering account of Sir Edward Grigg's term of office as Governor of Kenya are not marked by the critical balance which is generally evident. Without attempting to underestimate the progress made during that period, it may be said that a much rosier impression is given than many people, the present writer included, believed to be justified. There is, for instance, no indication of the lavish expenditure of public money which was one of the outstanding marks of that régime, an extravagance which has since cost the country dear.

Nor is the account of the settler delegation sent to London in 1930 very satisfactory. Mr. H. H. Beamish and Mr. J. de la Motte, the two unofficial delegates, from Tanganyika, who did some of the most useful work of all, are not even mentioned. It was they, not the delegation proper, who first saw General Herzig; and, far from the delegation throwing itself with feverish activity into the work of publicity, it was astonishingly dilatory until it had heard very plain speaking from some of those in London who had been asked to prepare the way, and much of whose efforts was lost to Kenya through quite unnecessary procrastination and indecision.

Another inaccuracy is the statement that the K.C.M.G. awarded to Lord Delamere was "the first civil honour awarded to a Kenya settler for services in the Colony." It was, I believe, the first knighthood, but by no manner of means the first civil honour.

These detailed corrections would not have been made in this review if the excellence of the book as a whole did not make absolute accuracy worth while. If, as is to be hoped, a second edition proves necessary, perhaps the requisite amendments can be made.

(Continued on page 827.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A 12 ft. 2 in. Elephant!**Is it an East African Record?**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In his interesting book "Elephant," Commander David Blant gives the average height of the African animal at the shoulder as 10 ft. 9 in., and 12 ft. as that of an abnormal specimen, though quoting Sir William Gowers as believing that still larger elephants do exist in the Lado.

Recently, while I was on safari in Tanganyika with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Law, we followed the spoor of three bulls going hard all day, and came up with them at about 4 p.m., when they shot a great fellow, which I measured to be 12 ft. 2 in. from the shoulder to the sole of the feet.

I took those measurements very carefully between a spear and an upright stick, using for the purpose a rope which I measured on returning to our main camp. As a matter of fact, the actual measurement was 12 ft. 4 in., but to be on the safe side I have knocked off two inches in case there may have been a slight sag in the rope. Fortunately the elephant fell with his feet practically straight out, though with a very slight bend at the knee, for which no allowance was made.

As all experienced hunters know, it is very seldom possible to get the correct measurements of an elephant, since it is quite impossible to straighten out the leg. I have shot a good many, and of those I have been able to measure few have been over 11 ft. at the shoulder.

This elephant had one broken tusk. The other weighed 82 lb., being short and very thick.

Nairobi,

Yours faithfully,

Kenya Colony.

G. H. ANDERSON.

If any of our readers can quote cases of other unusually big elephants we shall be glad to have details.—Ed. "E.A."

Acquitted Man's Dilemma.**Bishop on the Upper Nile Cites a Case.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—A story current in Uganda some years ago, which, if not strictly relevant to the interesting discussion on legal methods, draws a chuckle of assent from those of us who for the past 30 years have watched the transition from the swift and usually unerring elucidation of the truth by Native courts to legal methods more suited to civilised peoples.

A Native wishing to take a long journey left a herd of goats in the charge of a friend. The latter proved false, and made away with the animals to his own profit. The owner, on his return, ran the delinquent in for theft and the local courts found him guilty. In due course the case came up for review by a legal luminary who shall be nameless. He ordered the case to be reheard, whether on a legal technicality or not I do not know, and the parties had to be sent along some 100 miles to Entebbe to the superior court. The result was acquittal of the accused, "without a stain on his character." This individual, on hearing the verdict, looked a bit puzzled; then turned to the interpreter and asked, "Did he say I was to give the goats back?"

Ngora,

Yours faithfully,

Uganda.

A. I. UPPER NILE.

Beginnings of Kakamega.**Mr. Wayland Recapitulates the Facts.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—As several apparently conflicting statements regarding the early beginnings of Kakamega have appeared in the Press of late, I should like to be permitted to present the case as I know it.

In 1926 I visited Kenya, at the request of the Government of that Colony and Protectorate, in order to undertake a preliminary geological survey for building materials [1]. While in Nairobi I had on several occasions the great advantage of consulting with Mr. H. L. Sikes, Director of Public Works, and on one occasion I saw some that, years before, he had seen on the Yala River some slates which Prof. J. W. Gregory had thought might belong to the Karagwe Series [2], as originally defined by Scott Elliot and himself in 1895 [3]; and as it was desirable that I should go to Maseno Mission to inspect some brick-making and to see the clay used there, and having observed some "Karagwe-like" exposures between Kisumu and Maseno, close to the Maseno granite, I extended the journey northwards to the Yala, accompanied by the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Kisumu, to examine, after the Maseno bricks, Sikes's slates.

By this inspection I was satisfied that these ancient sediments were not merely Karagwe in any wide sense, but definitely Karagwe-Ankolean [4], i.e. that they belonged to the main mineral-bearing series of Uganda. Moreover, there could hardly be a doubt that the Maseno and associated granites were intrusive into the Karagwe-Ankolean in that area, and the local abundance of pyrite in the "slates" evidenced some accompanying mineralisation. One day only was occupied by the trip from Kisumu to Maseno Mission and from the mission to the Yala and back to Kisumu, little therefore could be accomplished, but I had seen enough to justify the inclusion of the following in a telegram, dated April 9, 1926, to the D.P.W., Kenya: "Interpret Yala sediments as Karagwe-Ankolean intruded by granitic batholith" [5].

From what was already known of mineralisers in association with the apophyses that were emplaced during a late stage of consolidation of the invading granites in Uganda, but little insight was required to realise that in the Yala basin, particularly in the "slate" areas approaching the peripheries of the granite masses, there were stretches of country calling unmistakably for mineral investigation.

But when, as time proceeded, nothing appeared likely to materialise from this overture, I wrote (on May 2, 1927) to the Chief Secretary to the Uganda Government [6] asking that the Government of Kenya be approached to the end that some preliminary work in the Yala area might be undertaken by the Geological Survey of Uganda. On

[1] Ann. Rept. Geol. Surv. Uganda, 1926, pp. 26-28 (see also S.M.P. 530, Min. 5).

[2] Gregory, J. W. "The Rift Valleys & Geology of East Africa," 1921, p. 125.

[3] O.J.G.S. Vol. II, pp. 669-680.

[4] Ann. Rept. Geol. Surv. Uganda, 1925, pp. 15-16.

[5] Geol. Surv. M.P. 207, Min. 24.

[6] Letter No. 3743/207/27.

June 28 Sir Edward Denham, Acting Governor of Kenya, agreed to the suggestion, and Mr. A. D. Combe, who had an intimate knowledge of the Karagwe-Ankolean, being the pioneer in that field, and who had taken a special journey overland as far as Capetown in order to attempt a correlation of the early sediments of Uganda with those of southern Africa, was detailed for the work.

Now, geological mapping is a full-time job, and so is prospecting, and as a man cannot do two full-time jobs at once, and as geological mapping is a far more highly skilled accomplishment than prospecting in its preliminary stages, and yields results upon which intensive search for minerals must later be based, Mr. Combe's attention was given, first and foremost, to the geological side of the work in the full knowledge that, if justified by the geological setting, prospecting by private individuals and/or companies would inevitably follow. Combe's investigations revealed, for the first time, the fundamental problems in the geology of Kavirondo, and resulted in a map of historical interest and importance to Kenya Colony. He also made recommendations with regard to the area in which minerals should be sought [7]. In this regard, however, nothing eventuated for about four years.

Meanwhile (in 1928) Mr. T. Hurst, late of this Survey, found gold in Budama, not far from the Kenya border, and arising out of a suggested unified geological service for Kenya and Uganda, as desired by Sir Edward Gigg, and a request on the part of the Kenya Government (consequent upon representations made at the instance of Mr. H. L. Sikes, himself a trained geologist), I visited Southern Kavirondo, and on the way further saw additional reason, in the occurrence of certain types of quartz, why Northern Kavirondo should be prospected [8].

The now recognised pioneer of Kakamega, acting, as he has recorded [9], on advice contained in Combe's report, made the first really significant discovery of Kavirondo gold in 1931 [10], and thus initiated the Kakamega field; and it is worth noting that, since then records of small gold discoveries of earlier date in that area have been unearthed. They can have had little or no effective weight when they were made, for they were forgotten. Nobody appears to have been cognisant of them when the present field was discovered. They played no part in its inception, which indeed was due to Mr. L. A. Johnson, who, with Major Starnes and Mr. Arnold, not only achieved the first alluvial output from that area, but by an excellent piece of prospecting, discovered (in the literal sense of the word) the first gold reef of the Kakamega field.

Geological Survey Office, Yours faithfully,
Entebbe, Uganda, E. J. WAYLAND.

[7] *Ann. Rept. Geol. Surv. Uganda*, 1927, para. 112.

[8] "Report on a Geological Reconnaissance of Kavirondo," Govt. Press, Nairobi, 1931, p. 6.

It may be of interest to record here that after my return to Entebbe a representative of a certain large mining concern (not operating in Kenya then or how) approached me with regard to taking up a very large area for exclusive prospecting purposes in Eastern Africa. I recommended that the Kenya Government should be approached to the end that the Company might take up the whole of Kavirondo North and South, but the advice was not acted upon.

[9] *Uganda Herald*, Dec. 23rd, 1932.

[10] "Interim Report on the Kakamega Goldfields, Kenya," by Sir Albert Kitson, Govt. Press, Nairobi, 1932, p. 1.

Since the King's Accession.

Progress in East Africa.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Your report of the meeting of the East African Group at which five speakers talked for ten minutes each on various aspects of the progress made in the territories since the King came to the throne was intensely interesting. There are indeed, more than a few passages which you might justifiably have selected for your "Statements Worth Noting" column.

Few were more true than the suggestion that "no part of the Colonial Empire has emerged more swiftly than East Africa from primitive conditions to modern standards." To many of my readers whose personal acquaintance with East Africa goes back almost to the beginning of the present reign the changes under that heading are little short of marvellous.

Nowadays a township grumbles if it is not given macadam roads and electric lighting; in more than one place there are traffic police and traffic lights; whereas all thought in terms of a foot safari of 15 miles a day, now we think in hours by aeroplane. And we have learnt—worse luck!—that time really is money. Progress, what crimes have been committed in thy name!

If anyone doubts how quickly East Africa has travelled the road of progress, let him think back, and compare in his mind the state of affairs then and now in an East African *boma* or merchant's office, harbour or railway station, hotel or hospital, garage or newspaper.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. HILLS.

London, S.W. 1.

Nyasaland Native Labour.

Official Statement on the Situation.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I am directed by the Governor to refer to the paragraph published on page 662 of *East Africa* dated April 4, in which it is stated that the London and Blantyre Supply Company, Limited, has been appointed by the Government of Nyasaland its official agents for the engagement and transport of Native labour anxious to obtain work in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

I am to point out that the paragraph in question is incorrect, in that this Government has no official agents for the engagement of Native labour. It has merely agreed that, if the London and Blantyre Supply Company can provide such attractive facilities for travel to Natives seeking employment outside the Protectorate as will induce the Natives to use these facilities, permission will be granted to the company to enter into formal contracts of engagement with Natives of the Northern Province, where unemployment is at present acute; and since competition in this respect is undesirable, no further permission will be given. There is no obligation on the Natives to patronise this agency.

Yours faithfully,

Zomba, K. L. HALL,
Nyasaland, Chief Secretary to the Government.

Some Statements—Worth Noting.

"I have arthritis in my legs through sitting in an overdraft."—*Sir Abe Bailey, speaking in London.*

"Tanganyika is a large portion of Africa almost entirely surrounded by Irishmen."—*Mr. R. A. J. Maguire, speaking on St. Patrick's Eve in Dar es Salaam.*

"Sir Hubert Young has an energetic and forceful personality, and believes in getting things done."—*The Hon. L. F. Moore, M.L.C., interviewed in Salisbury.*

"My expenses for servant, food, drink, and clothes are under £25 a year."—*Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, writing to the "Daily Telegraph" from Eldoret.*

"Land in Nyasaland has the great merit of being cheap. A holding of 40 acres or 50 acres should not cost more than £100."—*Mr. G. F. Sayers, writing in "The Field."*

"I will undertake to lead any man up to within ten paces of a rhinoceros and bring him away again without injury. I have often done it, and had no failures."—*Mr. C. T. Stoneham, writing in the "Sunday Referee."*

"For Great Britain to be a willing party to any armipotent and ambitious power breaking in upon the continuity of her East African territories would be to court the gravest risks."—*Mr. R. J. Herbert Shaw, in an article in "The Observer."*

"Could it not be suggested to Signor Mussolini that a gross infringement of border rights by an Abyssinian feudal chief is not an 'insult to Italian prestige, but merely a piece of damn cheek' that could be quite effectively dealt with by the Italian equivalent of the K.A.R. subaltern?"—*Mr. Gerald Bullock, writing to "The Times."*

"What are the feelings of the Natives of the old German Colonies? An English traveller who has a first-hand knowledge of the question said to us: 'According to the official statistics of the Colonial Ministry in Berlin, in 1913 only about 12,000 Germans lived in their Colonies. But these 12,000 have everywhere left ineffaceable recollections—on the backs of the Natives.'"—*From the "Dagens Nyheter," Stockholm.*

"The original sounding board of St. Paul's Cathedral is now in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. It has been converted into an oak table, and is the chief ornament of the Domboshawa School for the industrial training of Natives, and was taken to the school by the Principal, Mr. J. E. H. Mylne, who is the great-great-grandson of the former Surveyor and Treasurer of the Cathedral."—*The gossip writer of the London "Evening Standard."*

"We went out from Mwanza to see the antiseptic work, carried out by the Native Administration, one of the most impressive sights of the tour. Large tracts of bush had been cleared in twelve months, and many acres of grazing lands freed from the pest, so that man and beast could live in what had been an uninhabitable region. A borehole had been sunk and water struck at 450 ft. We saw between 4,000 and 5,000 head of cattle being watered, and a happy community settling in a newly built village."—*From the Report of the Delegation to East Africa of the Empire Parliamentary Association.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO**254.—Mr. John Albert Hoogterp, D.F.C., F.R.I.B.A.**

Copyright "East Africa."

Mr. Hoogterp, who had been an assistant to Sir Herbert Baker in South Africa before the War, and after the War for five years his chief assistant in the building of New Delhi, was sent to Kenya in 1925 by Sir Herbert when he undertook the building of the Government Houses in Nairobi and Mombasa and the erection of various schools in the Colony. Later Mr. Hoogterp set up in practice in Nairobi in partnership with Mr. L. G. Jackson, and together they have done much private and public work in East Africa. The new Law Courts, designed by them, will be the largest public building in Kenya. More important still, to them was entrusted the architecture of Northern Rhodesia's new capital at Lusaka; between which township and Nairobi Mr. Hoogterp is constantly travelling by air.

Being in England in the summer of 1914, he joined King Edward's Horse on August 6, served with them in France for eighteen months, was commissioned in the 1st Battalion The Buffs, returned to France as an Infantryman, became an observer on the Western Front, and was then a pilot in the R.A.F. winning the D.F.C.

In East Africa he is widely known as a good sportsman in every sense of the word, a raconteur, and a breeder of Scottish terriers.

PERSONALIA.

Captain Soames, of Molo, is on his way home.

Mrs. B. M. Galton-Fenzi has arrived home from Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lee have arrived home from Kericho.

Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., is making slow but sure progress.

Dr. J. M. Sample, Senior Medical Officer in Uganda, is on leave.

Mr. M. K. Howe has been elected a member of the Trans Nzoia District Council.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Waddell, of Bombay, have been touring Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. W. Tyson has just arrived back in London from a short visit to South Africa.

Mr. F. Hurt, the Wantage racehorse trainer, is shortly leaving on a trip to Kenya.

Messrs. Bird and Macdonna have been appointed members of the Kampala Sanitary Board.

Mrs. W. C. Hunter is on her way to Europe from Nairobi to recuperate after a severe illness.

Dr. R. T. S. Goodchild and Miss M. M. Barham were recently married in Kabale, Uganda.

Sir William Morris Carter has arrived home from Portugal, and is staying near Southampton.

Captain Kay Fenton and Mrs. Fenton have come home from Kenya in the s.s. "Jagersfontein."

At last week's annual meeting of the Royal Empire Society Lady Davson was elected to the Council.

Mr. R. S. B. Hickson-Mahoney has been appointed an Acting Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika.

Mr. Justice W. K. Horne has been appointed arbitrator for the Mombasa town-planning scheme.

Among the passengers in the "Durham Castle" were Mr. and Mrs. Alec Ross, of Subelia, Kenya.

Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett have left London for Blackraig Castle, Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

Mr. L. M. Vernon has taken charge of the Supply and Transport Corps of the Northern Brigade of the K. A. R.

Mr. George Parkin-Moore, of Gilgil, who has died in Nairobi, was in Rhodesia before going to Kenya in 1927.

Colonel G. J. Giffard, who has been appointed A.D.C. to the King, served in East Africa before the War.

We are glad to hear that Major Charles Gaiskell, the Nairobi stockbroker, has recovered from his indisposition.

Sir Harold MacMichael has become the first Patron of the new Cricket Association formed in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. C. A. Grant, of the Kampala Technical School, has been married at Nsambya to Miss Dorothy Hartell.

The Rev. W. H. Macarinty, of Newcastle, is shortly to leave this country to take up missionary work in Uganda.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, the Governor, shot two fine elephants on a recent tour in the West Nile district of Uganda.

Mr. J. B. Coupe, of Karungu, and Miss Margaret Gerrard, of Spring Wood, Whalley, were married in August.

Sir Alfred Sharpe, who is at present on one of his annual visits to Nyasaland, was 82 years of age last week. Many happy returns!

Colonel J. G. Y. Wilson, C.B.E., who died in Ealing last week at the age of 82, fought in the Sudan Campaign in the late 'eighties.

Mr. John Dibsedale, who served with the Supply and Transport Corps in East Africa during the Campaign, died in Pietersburg last week.

Sir William Max-Muller, who has business interests in East Africa, and Lady Max-Muller have arrived in this country from abroad.

Captain David Edwards, the former Kenya magistrate, left England last Friday for Palestine, to which country he was recently transferred.

Mr. D. N. Bushell, manager for Mr. W. H. Hooker, is shortly leaving on a business tour of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

Colonel C. F. Rey, Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland, and Mrs. Rey, who recently arrived from Mafeking, are on holiday in Paignton.

Rear-Admiral B. H. Ramsay, who has been promoted to flag rank, served as a sub-lieutenant in the "Hyacinth" during the Somaliland War.

Mr. H. D. Thackerah of Nakuru, who reached London recently, has left for Brighton. He will probably not return to Kenya until about October.

Miss Joan Rosa Lumley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lumley, of Nairobi, is engaged to Mr. Robert Platt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Platt, of Hale, Cheshire.

Mr. Colin Maher, for many years Agricultural Officer in the Trans Nzoia, who has been transferred to Nairobi, will be greatly missed in his former sphere of activity.

Mr. G. R. Onions and Mr. T. G. C. Vaughan Jones have been appointed extra aides de camp in Northern Rhodesia for the celebration of the opening of the new capital.

Mr. Douglas Bruce Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Jones, of Abercynon, has been appointed a magistrate in Tanganyika. He left last week to take up his appointment.

Dr. R. M. Dowdeswell has been appointed M.O.H. for the Kavirondo district of Kenya, and Dr. H. P. G. Irwin for the Fort Hall and North and South Nyeri Districts.

Miss Florence Blenkinsop and Miss T. Wallach, two London girls who left England to motor-cycle to South Africa, reached Kampala last week and are now on their way to Nairobi.

The engagement is announced between Major L. F. Regnard, Director of Public Works in Mauritius, and Miss M. F. Blake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Blake, of Monmouth.

Mr. A. R. Brooks, formerly manager in Dar es Salaam of the National Bank of India, who was transferred to India two years ago, is expected to arrive in England on leave very shortly.

Colonel Moulart, Honorary Vice-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, and Chairman of the Belgian Colonial Association, has arrived back in Brussels after an extensive tour of the Congo.

A letter addressed to Mrs. Lance (believed to be of Molo) is awaiting collection at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

East Africa learns that Major Sir William Lead, the leader of the unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, is on his way home by air. He is expected to reach this country on Sunday.

Mr. H. R. Montgomery, Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, who has arrived in England, has travelled via India, China, Japan, Canada, and the U.S.A. He is shortly going to Geneva on official business.

Mr. Falconer Madan, the famous librarian of the Bodleian, Oxford, who died last week, was a brother of the late Mr. A. C. Madan, the great Swahili scholar, who was so well known in East Africa and Northern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald M'Donald has retired from the Secretaryship of the Department of Mines and Public Works in Southern Rhodesia. He is a younger brother of Sir James M'Donald, and first went to Rhodesia in 1897.

Lieutenant L. A. Gilliat, who died in Jhansi last week from injuries received while tiger shooting, was a grandson of the founder of Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co., the coffee merchandising firm with extensive East African relations.

A special welcome was extended by Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, at the opening last week of the Legislative Council to Mrs. Catherine Olds, recently elected to represent the Copperbelt. She is the first woman member of the Council.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. Fletcher Cooke, of the Colonial Office, elder son of the late Mr. C. A. Cooke and of Mrs. Cooke, of Camberley, and Margaret Louise, only daughter of Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., and of Mrs. Brander, of Bombay.

Wing Commander Arthur Comingham, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C., who has been attached to headquarters of the Sudan Defence Force in Khartoum for air staff duties for the past three years, has been relieved by Wing Commander J. J. Breen.

A marriage has been arranged between Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, of Brentnurst, Johannesburg, and Lady (Michael) Oppenheimer, widow of Sir Michael Oppenheimer, and daughter of the late Sir Robert Harvey and of the Hon. Lady Harvey, of Langley Park, Slough.

Mr. Thomas Millard, Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, who died in Georgetown last week, was Paymaster of the 6th K.A.R. in 1905, and five years later became Assistant Treasurer of Somaliland, from which country he was transferred in 1913 to Cyprus.

Mr. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph on Empire Day. The tribute had been sent by school children in Southern Rhodesia, and the party of Rhodesian boys now in this country took part in the ceremony.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Captain Edward Hutchinson, the Athi River settler, who went to Kenya about thirty years ago, served with the E.A.M.R. during the Campaign, and was at one time in business in Nairobi. Later he took up farming again, and was for some time in partnership with Mr. R. W. B. Bunbury.

Sir George Tomlinson, who accompanied Sir Philip Cluniffr-Lister to East Africa during his visit, is to preside at the annual dinner of the West Africa Dinner Club, to be held at the Savoy Hotel on July 17. The Earl of Plymouth, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Countess of Plymouth will be the guests of honour.

We regret to learn of the death in Kenya of Major R. M. Dunbar, M.C., who was one of the best-known and popular settlers in the Sotik district. He served with the South African forces during the East African Campaign, after which he purchased a property in the Sotik district. For some time past he had not been in good health, and at the end of April was taken to Nairobi by air for an immediate operation.

Miss Phyllis Holden, daughter of Mrs. E. A. Copeman, and step-daughter of Mr. E. A. Copeman, of Lilanga, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, has been married in London to Mr. Derek D. Homan, son of the Chairman of the Carri and Motor Mine, and who has himself farmed in both Southern and Northern Rhodesia. We hear that Mr. R. H. Palmer, formerly P.C. in Lusaka, flew over from Jersey for the ceremony.

Mr. W. R. Barrance, a permanent way inspector on the Kenya and Uganda Railways, died near Tsavo last week after being accidentally shot. With three companions he was hunting rhinos. Having tracked one he climbed a tree, and called to a companion to hand him his rifle. His friend did so, at the same time attempting to climb the tree. Mr. Barrance grasped the muzzle of the rifle, which was accidentally discharged, the bullet going through his head.

British Industries Fair.

Manufacturers Seek E. African Trade.

From our Special Correspondent.

The Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair has without doubt provided the best display yet seen of Great Britain's supremacy in the machinery and similar industries, and for settlers, business men, mining interests and others the Fair has been well worth visiting.

Many of the articles shown should make a strong appeal to the comparatively new mining companies now operating in the territories. Excellent scope seems to be offered by Nissen, Ltd., whose constructional steel system is eminently adaptable in East Africa. Their new line, appropriately named "Tukki," and fitted with a doubling-supporting roof for the tropics, can be made completely mosquito-proof. Piggott Bros. also make useful portable structures.

A simple and most efficient method of erecting platform staging on mites was seen on the stand of Burton Delingpole & Company, Ltd., who manufacture steel tubes and interlocking fittings for that purpose. East African visitors to London during the Jubilee celebrations will have seen many examples of this class of scaffolding on the public stands. Any size of structure from a guard rail to a grand stand can be erected or dismantled by unskilled labour with one spanner.

The Steel Band Conveyor and Engineering Company, Ltd., showed how the handling of minerals can be simplified, and C. H. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., also exhibited a portable conveyor for loading and unloading ore.

World's Largest Mechanical Stoker.

An exhibit of particular East African interest was a huge mechanical stoker—the largest in the world—which has been erected at the Fair before being shipped to Northern Rhodesia for use by the Victoria Falls Power Company. Constructed by Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., it represents a fine example of British engineering skill. This firm also specialises in boilers, turbines, and power station plant.

The Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., whose products are well known in the Northern and Southern Rhodesian mining areas, and who have gone far to the young East African gold-mining industry, showed a comprehensive range of heavy portable electric drills.

The Bunting Bros. Ltd., displayed a very handy efficiency tool—an electric drill gun, which weighs only 2 lb., and fitting into the hand like an automatic pistol, will drill a three-sixteenths inch hole through a quarter-inch steel plate in five seconds. Guest, Kern & Nettelfolds, add turn out a hardened screw nail for fastening metal to wood.

John Bedford & Sons, Ltd., should also be in East Africa, a valuable market for their fine quality rock drill steel, which has been tried out and found satisfactory for quartz reef work. Another useful product is a grey powder made by the Solho Company, which under a blow-pipe or lamp will tin any metal or alloy, except aluminium, and for repair work should have a useful market in the territories.

Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., whose name has hitherto been widely known in East Africa as manufacturers of cotton ginning machines, have a section-built skid pit-top, which takes to pieces and packs in a flat for transport. They also make a transportable truck wheel for use on aerial ropeways, and a gravity actuated line transport. Another line which should be useful in East Africa is an unbreakable steel mining arch and pit prop.

Excavating machines for road construction and other heavy work all showed improvement, making them even more suitable for mining and road engineering in the tropics. The following manufacturers are well to the fore in this class of engineering: Priestman Bros., Ltd., Kainoines & Co., Ltd., Her and Steevens, Ltd., Chas. E. Engineering Co., J. H. Neal & Co., Ltd., Ruston Hornsby & Co., Ltd., Ruston-Bueyrus, Ltd., and Thomas Smith & Sons, Ltd.

Tange products are used all over the world, and their engines, pumps, hydraulic machines and lifting tackle, should find East Africa an increasingly valuable market.

In the tools section, and the products of firms whose names are well known in East Africa. Among them were Thomas Smith & Sons of Salford, Ltd., whose tools bear the "Snail Brand" trade mark; J. H. Smith & Sons, Ltd., who specialise in edge tools for plantation work; and Cornelius Whitehouse & Sons, whose "Hedgehog" tools are of particular use on plantations and in railways. The non-temper chisels made by Johnson & Watson stand up to the heaviest work without dulling, cutting the toughest iron or steel, while the Electromagnets, Ltd., produce some useful testing magnets for prospectors and others.

Retaining prosperity in East Africa must lead to in-

creased building activity, and makers of concrete mixing machinery, such as Winget, Ltd., Miller Machinery Company, and Frederick Parker, Ltd., all have a valuable potential market in the territories. Paint manufacturers who have specialised in paint for the tropics should also benefit. Among the latter are the Torbay Paint Company, which has long concentrated on tropical needs, many of the bigger bridges in the territories being regularly protected with Torbay materials. Gross, Sherwood & Heald reported increased interest in the East African market, while Robert Bowran & Sons make a number of protective paints of the bituminous type for tropical use.

Metal window frames come much to the fore in the tropics in recent years, chiefly because of their long life. Lusaka, the new Northern Rhodesian capital, can show British metal windows and doors. Among the increasing number of British manufacturers realising overseas possibilities are Frederick Braby & Co., Ltd., Williams and Williams, and Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd.

D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., whose roofing felt is widely used in East Africa, showed their concrete tiles, which if laid under the concrete before setting, gives additional strength to the slab.

The widespread depressions in the tropics of white ants are a boon to producers of wood preservatives of varying descriptions, such as "Presotim," manufactured by the Powell Duffryn Associated Collieries, Ltd., preparations which definitely prevent damp and dry rot, white-ant, and insect attacks of all kinds. The Atlas Preservative Company also makes a good, wood preservative. Viewed from another angle, the attacks of white ants can be resisted by using a tin trunk, exhibiting manufacturers of which include S. W. Dallas & Son, Ltd., and Rubery, Owen & Co., Ltd.

Chief of the makers of weighing machines of all classes are W. K. T. Avery, Ltd., on whose stand was a wide variety suitable for use in East Africa. Other specialists in this class of goods are George Baker & Company.

Plantation Machinery.

Coffee and other planters keen to be thoroughly up-to-date in their spraying machinery have numerous aims from which to make their choice. The well-known "Marsmith" sprayers, manufactured by James Southerton & Son and Martineau & Smith, Ltd., were exhibited, and Rock Carling, Ltd., also had a wide range of motor spraying machines, many of attractively low cost. J. V. French & Son also make spraying machines for plantation use, including knapsack sprayers, which can be used by hand lever.

Another interesting item in a new alloy with a life five to six times as long as copper is manufactured by N. Greening and Sons, Ltd., many of whose products should have a good outlet in the young mining industry of East Africa, as well as among planters and builders. Another firm whose wire woven products were hitherto more widely known among coffee planters, but who also have scope in the mining areas, is G. A. Harvey & Company, who showed an amazing range of metal sheets, plates and strips with holes in all shapes and sizes for use in screening work. Vibratory screens for grading produce and minerals are also manufactured by Niagara Screens (Great Britain), Ltd., and by Thomas Locker & Co., Ltd.

Another useful article for estate use was a hand circular saw made by David Landale, which should make a strong appeal to builders and others interested in wood construction work. Fencing on an extensive scale is necessary in many parts of East Africa, and Parker-Wines and March, Ltd., of the Portsmouth Steel Company, Messrs. Jones and Baynes, and J. B. Smith, should all have useful scope.

Articles for home use were naturally few, but I found that the Kingham Manufacturing Company makes a machine claimed to be indispensable, where ice is unobtainable, and which turns out ice and ice cream without using ice. The apparatus costs only 24s. 6d., and the freezing mixture can be supplied for 5s. 6d. per 24 lb. Aladdin Industries staged a wide range of their in-expensive lantern lamps, considered among the best and safest domestic lighting appliances in the world. The Frank Hawker Carpathian Silves Company showed many stainless steel utility articles for kitchen use, and Izons & Co., Ltd., who claim to be the oldest makers of cast iron hollow ware in the world, exhibited many domestic cooking utensils in cast iron. The British Sankey & Sons, Ltd., also showed their cooking utensils.

Of special interest to East Africans, for it has the peculiar property of letting light rays pass freely while resisting the passage of heat rays. Thus there is no need to shut out sunlight to keep the room cool. The County Chemical Co., Ltd., whose products are widely known overseas, showed among other things their car polishers, an improved graphited motor oil, and what is claimed to be a most efficient petrol economiser.

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Marketing Empire Tobacco.

Recommendations to the I.E.C.

We have received by air mail the recommendations of the tobacco interests of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland to the Imperial Economic Committee, which is to conduct an inquiry into the marketing of Empire tobacco in Great Britain.

They proceed from the agreed principle that all Empire tobacco producing countries should regulate annually their tobacco exports to Great Britain, such regulation being on the basis of the past consumption, but allowing for expansion in the U.K. demand—for the Mother Country is asked to restrict withdrawal from bond of foreign tobaccos for consumption in the U.K. each year to 95% of the previous year's total. In order that this increased market for Empire leaf should not be at the expense of the British taxpayer, it is proposed that the sum represented by the Empire tobacco preference in 1934 shall be stabilised, and that the preference per pound shall be decreased *pro rata* with the increased Empire consumption.

The U.K. is asked to define by legislation the term "Virginian" according to type, and not the reputed origin of the tobacco, it being emphasised that most of the so-called Virginian now sold in Great Britain comes from other States of the U.S.A. New classification of tobacco imports and bonded and other stocks is urged; that retailers should receive the same profit on Empire as on foreign tobacco is advocated, and it is suggested that the President of the Board of Trade should request the principal British manufacturers to increase their usings of Empire tobacco without waiting for the introduction of legislation.

Marketing N. Rhodesian Maize.

THE Chisamba Farmers' Association has submitted to the newly created Agricultural Advisory Committee of Northern Rhodesia a constructive scheme drawn up by Mr. C. M. Landless, who proposes—

- (1) Legislation to create a board for the handling and sale of the entire marketable maize produced within economic reach of the railway.
- (2) That this board should provide (a) for registration of every European producer of maize, and (b) that every merchant should be registered before being permitted to buy grain from European or Native producers.
- (3) That the board should establish separate European and Native pools, which would receive all the grain grown in the territory, the grower having the option of delivering direct to the pool or of selling to a registered trader who would deliver to the pool.
- (4) A fixed fair price (of, say, 70s. 6d. per bag f.o.r. Lusaka) for the local market.
- (5) For the supply of local requirements grain should be taken from the pools in the proportion of 10% as suggested; six bags from the European pool to one bag from the Native, that being roughly the proportion in which European and Native grain has been marketed during the last three years.
- (6) If a surplus remained after Native food requirements had been fulfilled, grain would be supplied to cable operators for tanning cattle or for milk production below the fixed internal price, at, say, 75. per bag f.o.r. Lusaka.
- (7) Any surplus would be carried over or exported, as the board decided.
- (8) On receipt of maize the board should be authorised to guarantee the supplier's account at the bank up to two-thirds of the amount which the grain was expected to realise.

Bank's Latest Trade Cables.

The following cables notes concerning East Africa are included in the current monthly review of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.):—

Northern Rhodesia.—There was some improvement in trading conditions in April, especially in the Copperbelt. The copper restrictions measures are not expected to affect business for some time, as there is a considerable amount of general construction work to be carried out at the mines. **Nyasaland.**—Both wholesale and retail trade showed a slight improvement during April. Tobacco buying is in progress in the Southern Province, but the crop is dis-

appointing. The tea season is nearly over, and pruning is in progress. Prices have been lower, but owing to the increased output, estimated at about 1,000,000 lb. above last year's crop, the total value will be approximately the same as that of last year. Prospects for the cotton crop are promising.

Nyaya.—The principal agricultural areas have enjoyed fair rains, and provided the weather continues favourable, crops generally should do well. Coffee-trees show promise of excellent early pickings.

Uganda.—Cotton marketing is nearly completed, and purchases to the end of March totalled 2,769 bales. The Buganda output has exceeded expectations, and the opinion in certain quarters is that the total production of the Protectorate is now likely to reach the original estimate of 240,000 bales.

Tanganyika.—The weather has been favourable, and excellent food crop yields are generally anticipated.

Sudan.—Trade statistics for the first three months of this year show total imports at £E1,033,982, against £E1,043,551 for the same period of 1934.

U.M.C.A. Meetings.

The seventy-sixth anniversary meetings of the U.M.C.A. are to be held on Tuesday next, June 4, the annual meeting at Church House, Westminster, at 3 p.m., and the evening meeting at the Queen's Hall at 8 p.m. The speakers will probably include the Bishop of Masasi, Dr. Wigan, and Padre, Hicks, from Nyasaland, and Padre Gibbons, Principal of St. Andrew's College, Mipaki, Tanganyika. No tickets are required for the Church House meeting, but they are necessary for that at the Queen's Hall, and can now be obtained.

The latest locust report from Tanganyika states: "The situation is not considered serious, but the widespread nature of the layings reported from inhabited areas indicates that the Territory will not be free of flying swarms for some months. Damage so far has been inconsiderable, and with the indicated continuance of the rains, it is anticipated that cultivated crops will not be damaged generally, and that foodstuffs should be plentiful."

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East Africa in Parliament

No Munitions Exported to Ethiopia

LORD RENNELL asked in the House of Lords whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the allegation made in the Italian Press that Great Britain was "equally guilty with France, Belgium and Czechoslovakia" in sending war materials to Ethiopia, and allowing them to pass through their territories, and whether the Government had reason to believe there was any justification for such an allegation.

Earl Stanhope replied that the export of arms and munitions of war from the U.K. was very strictly controlled, in the sense that every consignment so exported, even if it might amount to but one individual revolver, must be covered by an export licence issued by the Board of Trade. When applications for licences were made, each was most carefully considered on its merits. In these circumstances the Government was always in a position to know when war material was being exported, and of what particular destination it was being shipped. In the specific case of Ethiopia, no application for export licences in respect of war material ordered by the Ethiopian Government had been made for a considerable period of months—none, in fact, since before the present tension between Italy and Ethiopia unhappily became acute as the result of the Walwal incident of December 3 last, or, as far as the Government was aware, had any such material from foreign countries passed across British territory adjacent to Ethiopia on its way to Abyssinia. He was therefore at a loss to understand on what basis the allegations which had been published in the Italian Press had been made.

German Ex-Governor's Tour

Mr. Maxton asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that the Duke of Mecklenburg, who was the last German Governor of Togoland, had recently visited the Gold Coast, where he was entertained by the Governor, and whether he would give an assurance that the question of offering the League of Nations Mandate for Togoland to Germany would not be discussed by the Government with the German Government during a continuance of the present régime in Germany.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he had been aware of the visit. In regard to the second part of the question he referred Mr. Maxton to the reply given by the Premier on April 9.

Mr. Maxton: "Could the Rt. Hon. Gentleman refresh my memory as to what was the essence of that reply?"

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: "Yes, sir, it was that H.M. Government reaffirm the many statements which have been made both by this and previous Governments in relation to Mandates."

Mr. Maxton: "Could the Rt. Hon. Gentleman sum up in a few words a sentence what those various statements meant?"

Mr. Speaker: "That would be getting into a very bad habit."

(In his reply on April 9 the Premier said he had no reason to suppose the German Government were under any misapprehension as to the policy of the British Government on the transfer to Germany of any Colonial Mandate held by the British Government. That policy had been no less an open secret.)

Mr. H. Thomas announced that he had discussed with General Harbord the future of the South African Protectorates, and that they had agreed that the best policy in present circumstances was to extend co-operation between the Union Government and the Administration of the territories over as wide a field as possible, particularly in relation to economic development.

In reply to Mr. Bennie, who asked for a definition of extended co-operation, Mr. Thomas said he hoped the House would welcome his statement as showing a mutual recognition of the part of the British Government and the Union Government of the difficulties of the problem. If a change should be made in future in the position of the Protectorates, it could be affected with good will on all sides.

Morris-Coster Report

Major Milner asked whether, in view of the fact that, with the exception of a few scattered *Ndoroko*, no Native occupiers of land in the European highlands of Kenya had been removed since the receipt of the Morris-Coster Report, there were now any further exceptions to this; and whether the Colonial Secretary would inquire whether any of the Kikuyu landholders at Tignoi had been ordered to move elsewhere. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he was not aware of any further moves from the European highlands, but would make inquiries.

Major Milner then asked if an order had indeed been issued to the missionary in charge at Foyi, Hai, regarding the

uprooting of all coffee trees planted there by the Kikuyu, although they were planted before the passing of the Native (Forestry) Code Rules of 1922, whether any compensation had been paid to the owners of these trees, and, if so, at what rate; and whether there was any provision for compensation in all cases where these rules were enforced retrospectively. The Minister promised to call for a report.

Major Milner asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had yet received any communication from the Government of India on the proposed extension of the areas in the Kenya Highlands where Indian settlement was subject to restrictions; and on the conversion of what was an administrative restriction into a legal prohibition; whether he had conferred with the Colonial Secretary on the matter; and whether he had obtained from him any promise that he would take into account the Indian representations on the matter.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that the Secretary had first and third parts of the question was the affirmative, though he had not yet received from the Government of India the full statement of their views for presentation to the Colonial Office. The whole matter had been the subject of recent informal conversations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and while they continued he was not in a position to say anything further.

Leave Recommendations

Mr. Hall-Caine asked whether any Colonial Administrations had yet decided to adopt the recommendation contained in the Report on Leave and Passage Conditions in the Colonial Service that Colonial officials should, wherever possible, be enabled to make use of air routes for passage in connexion with leave.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that where facilities for air transport existed, Colonial officers proceeding on leave were at liberty to use them. But it was not possible to consider the particular recommendation as to leave and passage privileges which should be granted to officers who travel by air, apart from the general proposals put forward in the report, and no decisions had yet been taken regarding the application of these proposals in the Colonies.

Mr. Hutchinson asked whether any progress had been made with the scheme for providing and censoring films for Native consumption in the undeveloped parts of the British Empire.

The Secretary of State, assuming that the question related to the committee nominated some years ago by the Colonial Secretary to assist British United Film Producers Company, Ltd., in the selection of suitable films for exhibition in the Colonies, said that scheme was not specially designed to provide and censor films for exhibition to Natives in the Empire, and no project having that particular object was in existence. Each Colonial Government was, in fact, responsible for the censorship of films to be exhibited within its territory.

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Captain Cuningham-Rid asked whether the Governors' Conference held during May, 1934, succeeded in accepting any further recommendations of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the report was exhaustively discussed by the Governors' Conference, with results which he made public in December.

Referring to Mr. Chorlton, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said there was no prospect at all of considering arrangements for a special long term development loan with a view to accelerating the development of the Colonies and assisting the export trade of this country. He had previously stated that wherever there was a decent prospect of doing any development a loan would be raised by the Colonial Development Fund would operate to the capacity in support of such a loan.

The Dominions Office and Colonial Office List (part 1935 (Waterloo, 35s.)), now published for the twenty-fourth time, supplies a mass of information regarding the Dominions and Colonies, and is an invaluable book of reference to those with particular East African interests. Excellent maps are provided with the sections dealing with the individual countries, the history and administration of each of which is given in detail.

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LUSHOTO, via Mombi, Tanganyika Territory

Further Quibbling in Geneva.

Mandates Commission and Tanganyika

WHEN the report of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the work of its twenty-fifth session was presented to the League of Nations last week Baron Aloisi, the Italian representative, recalled that the Commission had in 1933 submitted its conclusions in regard to a proposal for the union of Kenya and Uganda with Tanganyika Territory. He then stated that the attitude of Italy on this problem since 1929 had been confirmed by the Commission's opinion, and that the apprehensions shown by the majority of its members with regard to two classes of resolutions which had already been adopted by the East African Governors' Conference and the fusion of the postal services proved that their views had been well grounded. In the present report of the Mandates Commission asked for information of the work done by the Governors' Conference and the reasons for the issue of a common postage stamp for the three territories. Those requests showed that the Commission's apprehensions on questions of principle were not removed by the explanations given to the Commission by the accredited representatives.

Mr. Anthony Eden, when subsequently addressing the Council of the League, said that he had little to add to the statement made by Sir John Simon in 1933 in regard to the apprehensions aroused in regard to the above matters. No change had taken place in the status of the Governors' Conference, which remained a purely advisory body, and the decision to issue a common postage stamp for the three territories was based solely on considerations of public convenience, and was a logical consequence of the unification of the postal services, which had resulted in a substantial financial saving to the Territory.

He added: "From a general standpoint any apprehension that the integrity of the Mandate is threatened is, in the opinion of H.M. Government, quite without foundation, and I need only refer the Council to the observations made in this subject by Sir John Simon to the Council in 1933 and by the United Kingdom delegate to the Fourteenth Assembly."

The report and resolution were thereupon adopted by the Council.

Mr. McGregor Ross on Kenya

RECENTLY Mr. McGregor Ross delighted an audience at Friends' House, Buxton Road, by an *ex parte* statement on the land question in Kenya. He was not guilty of misstatements, but every fact which he elaborated was presented from one point of view, which materially detracted from the value of what he said, except for those who take pleasure in hearing diatribes against Kenya's supposedly wicked landowners.

As an example, he spoke in strong terms against the Morris Carter Commission, its constitution, and the dis-appointment which it aroused among the natives. Not until he had been challenged by a speaker did he give it (and then he gave it emphatically) credit for the stand which it had put up against the withholding of the £50,000

grants which it urged were due to the unidentified Africans who died on War service.

The only reply, he said, to the Native claim (I've won four of them back) was ruled out by and in Native eyes the fact that all land which in their view had been stolen could not be considered for restoration simply because the Commission.

The earlier part of the talk was largely historical, and calls for no special reference. The facts are as stated, though there are many other facts that could have been considered alongside them. As well wish that Speke, Burton, Baker, Stanley, Livingstone and all the rest had never set foot in East Africa, and that Arab slave trade, Uganda despotism, Somali and Masai raids had gone on uninterrupted, it might have been better, though the probabilities in the Ethiopian question do not seem to think so, any more than we did in the Sudan and elsewhere. Anyhow it was not so, and Africa has gained by our standards, enormously from the British. It is only the present need is to settle down to the best of things, not by squabbling over the irrevocable past, but by real equity for the future.

Ethiopia and Italy.

The Ethiopian Government has invited two Canadian experts, Professor Mercer and Mr. James H. Mason, a Toronto metallurgical engineer, to negotiate a trade agreement with the Canadian Government. The Ethiopian Emperor has indicated his desire to have in Addis Ababa a Canada House, in which could be established the local branches of Canadian business houses.

The suggestion that British police from Somaliland should police the area under dispute between Ethiopia and Italy was made in an interview granted by the Emperor of Ethiopia to Mr. Geoffrey Harmsworth of *The Daily Mail*. The Emperor said he had made the suggestion three months ago to Sir Sidney Barton, British Minister in Ethiopia, and he was hopeful that it would be adopted. He added that he earnestly felt that the peaceful methods recently adopted to fix in detail the line of the British frontier could be applied in the case of Italy.

An official proclamation was signed in Addis Ababa last week which virtually abolishes slavery. Under its terms all land taxation is equalised, and all serfs are freed from compulsory labour.

Sudan Budget Surplus.

A surplus of £23,422 is shown by the Sudan Budget for last year. After allocating £360,137 from cotton receipts to repaid the cotton equalisation account, the total revenue amounted to £3,774,011, against an expenditure of £3,740,488. After providing for a surplus of £17,873, the Budget for 1935 has been balanced at £3,035,150. The pay cuts for lower categories of staff have been restored, and increased allowances have been made for medical and educational work.

Rhodesia Railways Trust.

The Rhodesia Railways Trust has declared a 5% tax free dividend for the year to March 31 last. This is the same as for last year. The company, which is controlled by the British South Africa Company, owns practically the entire capital of Rhodesia Railways, Mashonaland Railways, and the Shabani Railways.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

N. Rhodesian Progress

Active Prospecting in the Concessions.

HAVING regard to the many and widely distributed gold occurrences now being prospected, it will probably be imperative to relieve Mr. Bancroft of a portion of the work and responsibility, thus necessitating some increase in the headquarters staff.

Prospecting for gold and tin was now begun in the Rhokana Corporation's large concession area to the west of Nchangal, the first two geologists having recently left for the field.

The Chartered Company having taken over and equipped the old Bwana Mkhuba assay office, where furnaces were already available, it has become unnecessary for the concession companies to equip their own assay office in Broken Hill, as was recently considered a likely development. The new assay office is already functioning, and in future samples will be diverted from Bulawayo to Bwana Mkhuba.

Loangwa Concessions.—An old and experienced prospector in the person of Mr. John MacCoxie Robbie has been re-engaged by Loangwa Concessions, and placed in charge of the development operations on Litcha Reefs. This will see Mr. Walters, the geologist, to travel and inspect the various other gold prospects now being explored under his charge.

A consignment of explosives has been despatched to the Rhino Mine in Area No. 8 of Loangwa Concessions, where development is progressing rapidly. The question of a treatment plant cannot be much longer deferred.

Rhodesia Minerals Concession.—It is intimated that Mr. H. S. Munro has expressed himself as very favourably impressed with the prospects of the Chakwenga gold property situated some 100 miles from Lusaka, and 20 miles off the Great East Road. The company intends to start development of this property, and to erect a treatment plant at the earliest possible moment. The good results obtained from this and other prospects undoubtedly accounts for the recent buying of Rhodesia Minerals Concession shares by Lusaka residents and others in close touch with progress.

Explosives have been sent to the Chakwenga prospect.

Optimism Regarding Luri.

Luri Gold Areas.—There is much local optimism regarding the prospects of Luri, where rapid progress is being made, and from which company frequent reports are received, thus inspiring confidence. The management is now advertising for drill runners, and is generally exhibiting signs of "aliveness" which is locally appreciated at its true value.

The company recently purchased from the Broken Hill Mine one of the old "Dry Back" boilers, which is to be transported to the Matsiwa Mine by the progressive firm of Thatcher & Hobson, who have headquarters in Broken Hill and a branch in Lesaka. The boiler weighs 7½ tons and is installed in bulk.

Broken Hill.—The mining activity has necessitated the removal of a pipe-line which serves the town's water supply. This will enable orebodies on the east, or least developed, side of the open-cut to be extracted, there being no drives from the main shaft in this direction near the upper levels, where considerable tonnage of high-grade vanadium-bearing ore has been located.

It is thought that this work may be the forerunner of increased production, as recently suggested in these notes. A new shaft is, however, imperative in the near future if any serious attempt at lead production on a large scale is planned. The main lead orebody at present proved is in "K" chamber at the north end of the mine, far removed from shaft facilities of any kind.

Mr. H. Bokenham, one of the early pioneers of Northern Rhodesia, who was stationed near the "hook" of the Kafue for the Northern Copper (B.F.S.A.) Co., Ltd., as long ago as 1902, and was one of the discoverers of the Broken Hill Mine, with Messrs. Baragwanath, Davey, Holmes and Donald, has been revisiting the country, bringing with him Mrs. Bokenham. He had with him some interesting snapshots taken over 30 years ago, including one of the Silver King Mine strike of those days.

We hear of a rich new reef discovery on the Lepa goldfield, one shoot has produced 40 ozs. of gold from two and a half paraffin cases of ore!

Territorial Reports.

A new mining handbook is to be issued shortly by the S. Rhodesian Department of Mines.

At the end of March there were 76 prospecting licences current in Uganda, and 131 mining claims current.

In Kenya at the end of March there were 20,336 claims alive in the mining areas, of which 18,621 were lode and 1,715 alluvial.

With continued activity in the gold areas of the Territory it is hoped that the exports from Tanganyika during 1935 will reach an average of 6,000 oz. per month.

Southern Rhodesia's revenue in 1934 from the gold premium tax was £125,005, against £109,720 in 1933. Other mining fees and royalties totalled £204,736, against £167,572.

The mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during April, included: Gold, 114 oz.; copper, 16,690 tons; zinc, 3,720 tons; vanadium, 25,752 lb.; manganese ore, 122 tons; mica, 405 lb.; cobalt, 34,164 lb.; and tin, 1 ton.

Kenya Invites E.P.L. Applications.

The Government of Kenya is prepared to receive applications for exclusive prospecting licences over approximately 64 sq. miles in the one-mile strip on the Lake shore south of Kadiimo trading centre in Central Kavirondo. Applications should be in the hands of the Commissioner of Mines on or before June 8. Applications will also be entertained until June 15 for exclusive prospecting licences over any part of the flood plain in the centre of the Edzawa River, Nyanza Province.

S. Rhodesia to Buy Native Alluvial Gold.

Natives living near the rivers in Southern Rhodesia adjacent to the border of Portuguese East Africa have for generations worked alluvial gold, and for many years past have sold it to traders in Portuguese territory. Native Commissioners in Southern Rhodesia are now to be granted powers to buy the gold, and at a price which is officially believed, will be considerably higher than that paid by traders.

Billiton Tin Results.

The net profits of the Billiton Tin Company, which has considerable interests in the Uganda tin industry, amounted to £170,000 for 1934, compared with £100,000 for the preceding 12 months. One of its subsidiary companies, the N.V. Gemeenschappelijke Mijnbouwmaatschappij Billiton, the whole of the capital of which is held by the Billiton Company, increased its profits from £82,600 to £155,000 in respect of last year.

Falcon Mines.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., which have interests in Southern Rhodesia, report a profit of £3,030 for the 12 months ended September 30, 1934. The report states that since the close of the company's financial year a further 245,000 shares have been issued in terms of the offer made to shareholders on March 26, 1935, bringing the total issued capital to £131,148. The company has recently acquired, jointly with the National Mining Corporation, Ltd., options over certain areas in West Africa and Australia.

Rhodesia Copper & General Exploration.

The net profits of the Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Company for the year to March 31 last rose from £9,981 to £14,402, to which is added £181 brought forward. It is proposed to pay on June 6 a dividend of 7½%, compared with 5%.

E.P.Ls. in Uganda.

An exclusive prospecting licence has been granted to Mrs. M. Creighton-Balfour over 8 sq. miles in the Ankole district of Uganda, and to Mr. K. Carr over 3 sq. miles in the same district; also to Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., over one sq. mile in Ankole.

"Gold in East Africa."

In last week's issue we referred to the publication by Messrs. Chisholm, Hanke & Co. of a little 25; booklet entitled "Gold in East Africa." We now learn that copies may be obtained in East Africa from Messrs. Richardson, Tyson & Martin, Ltd., P.O. Box 129, Nairobi.

East African Share Prices. British Central Africa Co.

Markets Generally Steady.

Sir Montague Barlow's Address.

HELYE that Zambia Exploring dividends will be resumed with the annual report in July has led to a demand for the shares, which have jumped 1s. 6d., the company, in association with Tanganyika Concessions and Rhodesia Katanga, is interested in Kentan and Kilmington. Luiri have recovered to 11s. on rumours of fresh borehole results. Rhokana and Roan Antelope have maintained their rise at 25. 10s. 6d. and 30s. respectively and Rhodesian Selection Trust are a shade higher at 10s. 4d. Rosterman eased slightly at the end of the account. East African Goldfields remain about unchanged.

PRESIDING on Tuesday at the eleventh ordinary general meeting of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., Sir Montague Barlow, Chairman of the company, said, *inter alia*:

"We have fortunately enjoyed the help of Sir Alfred Sharpe, a former Governor of Nyasaland, as a member of the board. Sir Alfred demonstrates his attachment to and belief in Nyasaland by visiting it at frequent intervals; he is there now, and has been giving useful assistance to our manager. I am sure you will be sorry that our senior director, Mr. Liber Curry, who at all times gives of his best to the service of the company, is laid up, and is ordered, completely, to rest."

"After dealing in detail with the accounts the Chairman continued: "Interest and dividends at £484; represent the full year's interest, less tax, on our 3% Railway Debentures, of which we hold £124,662. This is a steadily improving asset. These Debentures were quoted originally at £68-7/6, are now changing hands at £86-1/8, and should speedily improve as trade develops. We also hold 100,000 Ordinary shares of £1, bearing no interest at present, but which we hope may be of value in the future."

"The company's activities in Nyasaland fall under three heads:

"**Retain Stores.**—Of a loss of £6518 rather more than a third is by way of reserve for depreciation, etc. This loss is as much a matter of profound regret to the board as it must be to you."

"**Land.**—The company's chief asset, apart from the large holding in the Nyasaland Railway Company, is the possession of large areas of land. Owing to depression sales during the past year practically ceased, but the opening of the Zambesi Bridge may, we hope, arouse fresh interest in the country and stimulate the inflow of settlers."

The Agricultural Position.

"**Plantations.**—Our policy continues to be one of rigid contraction. We have ceased to plant cotton, but our manager is now buying cotton from the Natives and arranging to sell it on favourable terms in Liverpool, where Nyasaland cotton commands satisfactory prices. We put only 124 acres under tobacco last year. The yield per acre was high, 630 lb. against 344 lb. the year before, but the prices were poor."

"Until prices show a more substantial improvement, we do not see our way to re-opening our sisal estates. High freight charges are also an additional obstacle. Our first pickings of tea were made during the year, a local company taking a total of 23,100 lb. of green leaf. Four to five hundred acres is the smallest economic unit able to support its own factory; we have only 200 acres planted, but are authorised to plant 400 under the restriction scheme, giving us good prospects for the future."

"Proposals are afoot for controlling the whole output of Empire tobacco, and the Imperial Economic Committee has been requested to investigate its marketing in Great Britain. Sir Alfred Sharpe, our new director, and Mr. Nicol, our manager, have taken an active part in the conferences held in Nyasaland, which have voted strongly in favour of tobacco control provided the whole Empire accepts the principle. If reasonable control can be set up, the future of Nyasaland tobacco, and of our tobacco plantations, should be much more favourable."

"Each year since I have been Chairman I have received numerous suggestions for winding up the company; this year I have received only one. On the face of it we show a loss of £11,693, against a loss of £6,438 last year. But, then, sale of investments realised £3,076, and there is no similar figure this year, while the reserve against bad and doubtful liabilities this year increased by about £4,000; and while the loss on plantations was £4,400 last year, this year it is only just over £700. So the results are no worse than last year."

"We have drawn in sail, battened down our hatches, and tried, and are still trying, to ride out the storm. We have closed our warehousing, some of our outlying stores are gradually selling off and reducing stocks, calling in monies owed, and restricting our operations generally."

"In the Kubula Stores Company, our main trading subsidiary, taken together with another small trading subsidiary stocks are down by over £14,500, debtors by over £15,000, creditors by about £70,000 and bills payable by £48,000. These figures of all-round contraction indicate in the present crisis a healthier position than a year ago."

	East week	This week
Andura Syndicate	3s. 9d.	4s. 3d.
Bushtick Mines (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	82s. 6d.	79s. 3d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	47s. 5d.	47s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 9d.	9s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	9s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
Fani Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Goldfields (2s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Rhodesian Phoenix (5s.)	31s. 9d.	31s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	194. 9d.	194. 6d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	8s. 0d.	8s. 9d.
Kapsala (Sudan, Gold) (2s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 9d.
Kentan (10s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	10s. 13d.	10s. 3d.
Kilmington (10s.)	16s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
Leopora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 10 1/2d.	1s. 9d.
Loansgarw Concessions (5s.)	2s. 4 1/2d.	2s. 4 1/2d.
Lomal Gold (5s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 7 1/2d.	2s. 7 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 7d.	5s. 6d.
Luiri Gold Areas	9s. 3d.	11s. 0d.
Mashaba (1s.)	10 1/2d.	10 1/2d.
Rezende (11s.)	13s. 6d.	13s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 4 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga	8s. 6d.	8s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	5s. 4 1/2d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 7 1/2d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 4 1/2d.
Rhokana (4 1/2)	117s. 6d.	116s. 9d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	30s. 3d.	30s. 0d.
Rosterman	8s. 0d.	7s. 7 1/2d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	11s. 9d.	12s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	2s. 10 1/2d.	2s. 9d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	12s. 9d.	13s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (10% Pref.)	38s. 6d.	37s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 1 1/2d.	3s. 3d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	£10s. 5s.	£10s. 5s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	23s. 9d.	22s. 6d.
Watande (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 9d.
Zambesia Exploring	10s. 6d.	9s. 3d.

GENERAL.

British South Africa (15s.)	23s. 9d.	23s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (41 1/2)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
E.A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	33s. 6d.	33s. 9d.
Imperial Airways	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Kapsala Cotton (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Mozambique (Beater) (10s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
North Chartered Exploration (5s.)	1s. 10d.	1s. 3 1/2d.
Roan Plantations (New)	34s. 9d.	35s. 0d.
Tanganyika Cordage (11s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power	£7 17s. 6d.	£7 17s. 6d.
Pref.	35s. 0d.	45s. 6d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	34s. 50cts.	34s. 50cts.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	9s.	10s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	10s. 75cts.	9s. 50cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	10s.	10s.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	11s.	9s. 50cts.
Kenya Reefs	10s.	10s.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	35s. 1/2	33s.
Koa-Bulungu	2s. 85cts.	2s. 65cts.
Nyasaland Goldfields Ord. (10s.)	9s.	8s. 25cts.
Paknessi (5s.)	9s.	8s. 25cts.

(Continued at foot of next page.)

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.

Wheat is being grown in increasing quantities by Natives of the Toro district of Uganda.

A trunk telephone line is being constructed between Nakuru and Eldoret and is to be completed by July.

Last year Northern Rhodesia imported from the U.K. machinery (mainly mining plant) valued at £208,210.

A start is soon to be made with the Portuguese East African Government's great Limpopo Valley irrigation scheme.

The West Nile district in Uganda produced 64 tons of cotton five years ago. This year the output amounted to 1,200 tons.

The Subukia Farmers' Association, Kenya, is agitating to have the Shops in Rural Areas Ordinance amended so as to make it illegal to sub-let dukas on European farms.

A record produce season is anticipated in the Mwanza District of Tanganyika, and more activity is reported in the bazaars than ever previously at this season of the year.

News comes from Uganda that the recent season has been, as was foreshadowed some weeks ago by East Africa, the best for several years from the tourist traffic point of view.

A decree published in Lisbon provides that explosives, fireworks, arms and munitions may be admitted into Portuguese Colonies only when manufactured in Portuguese factories.

The approximate revenue earnings of the Tanganyika Railways during the first quarter of this year amounted to £116,920, compared with £101,624 for the corresponding period of 1954.

Of the 70 new motor-cars imported into Nyasaland during 1954, Great Britain provided 42 and Canada 24; of lorries, totalling 32, the U.K. supplied 8 and Canada 20; while as regards bicycles, 826 out of 942 came from the U.K. and 108 from Japan.

A Sale of Pyrethrum Ordinance is to be introduced into the Kenya Legislative Council at the request of the Pyrethrum Growers' Association to control the marketing, grading, and packing of pyrethrum, in order to ensure the high quality of exports.

The deficit in the Seychelles revenue for the past year, which was expected to reach Rs. 58,943, was only Rs. 40,547, and it is anticipated that this year the budget will be balanced. The Secretary of State has expressed his gratification at the result, which is largely due to the energy and capability of Mr. Lethem, the Governor.

A European with 25 years' experience in East Africa wishes to undertake the representation of Eastern Africa of United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware and light engineering goods, and of provisions, medicines and proprietary goods. Full details may be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, Old Queen Street, S.W.1, quoting reference No. 450.

News Items in Brief.

During February 26 European tourists visited Nyasaland.

The Legislative Council of Kenya is expected to meet on June 4.

A two day race meeting is being held in Nakuru on June 1 and 3.

More traffic islands are foreshadowed in Sixth Avenue, Nairobi.

Automatically controlled traffic lights have been installed in Beira.

The Government of the Seychelles has decided to establish a Land and Agricultural Bank.

A male giraffe captured in Kenya last year has been sent from the London Zoo to Whipsnade.

Wilson Airways has started a new weekly service between Nairobi, Musoma and Mwanza.

The Birchenough Bridge will probably be opened next January by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

During February 152 immigrants entered Southern Rhodesia, compared with 106 during the same month of last year.

Kenton College, Kenya, has celebrated the Jubilee by the inauguration of a series of Jubilee scholarships.

The R.E.A.A.A. received a cordial invitation to participate in the opening of the new capital of Northern Rhodesia.

The Rhodesian schoolboys now visiting this country were on Saturday inspected by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. G. Richardson's stable had an outstanding success at the latest Eldoret race meeting, for he saddled no fewer than eight winners, Cunningham riding seven of them.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has a number of tickets available for East Africans who desire to attend the Empire Service to be held in Canterbury Cathedral on June 15.

B. C. A. Company Meeting.

(Concluded from previous page.)

But these operations necessitate considerable overhead charges for staff and management. Overheads have been cut to the bone, and if possible will be reduced still further, but the only reasonable way to cut down stocks is to sell off gradually, and this requires skilful salesmanship and administration. To throw large stocks on a limited market such as Nyasaland in a time of bad depression could have only one result—heavy and wasteful loss. So when looking at the year's loss of £1,665, don't forget the realisation of £14,500 of stocks and the other figures of money saved and debts collected, which in case of a forced liquidation, such as some impatient shareholders demand, would be probably incapable of realisation altogether.

If you have about £120,000 of 5% Railway Debentures, selling now at about 88, and which we hope shortly may rise to something near face value? Put them at the lowest as worth £100,000. Then you have £100,000 of Ordinary shares of the Railway, which in years to come should have some, and I hope a substantial, value. These Railway holdings taken together clearly show a substantial margin over the bank loan of £20,000. There is a capital loss of £63,375, but you have 300,000 acres of land, much of it valuable. Of one thing I am certain, that if the company were thrown to-day into forced liquidation, there would, allowing for the bank loan, be little if anything left in the way of assets.

East African Market Reports.

COFFEE

MARKET demand of last week, quotations, future prices down for the small quantity sold.

Kenya	
"A" size	54s. 6d. to 81s. 0d.
"B"	40s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.
"C"	35s. 0d. to 38s. 6d.
Peaberry	50s. 0d. to 76s. 0d.
Uganda	
Brownish	83s. 0d.
Toro	
Pale brownish	34s. 0d.
Dull brown	22s. 0d.
Tanganyika	
"A" size	65s. 6d.
"C"	42s. 6d.
Peaberry	65s. 0d.
Mbeya	
London cleaned	46s. 0d. to 65s. 0d.
Peaberry	
Usambara	
London cleaned	
First size palish green	45s. 0d.
Second size	35s. 6d.
Peaberry	45s. 0d.
Kilimanjaro	
London cleaned	
First size brownish	45s. 0d.
Second size	38s. 0d.
Peaberry	45s. 0d.
London stocks	100,088 bags (1934); 83,000.
The Brazilian coffee crop for 1935 is estimated at 18,000,000 bags. Last year it amounted to 14,102,000 bags, and in 1933 to 20,610,000 bags.	

OTHER MARKETS

Barley—Steady at 35s. to 40s.
Castor Seed—Firm at £11 15s. per ton. (1934: £9 10s.; 1933: £10 15s.)
Cloves—Steady. Zanzibar spot selling at 64d. per lb., and May-June nominal at 64d. (1934: 54d.; 1933: 6d.)
 Reviewing the clove market for the first quarter of this year the Clove Growers' Association in Zanzibar states:—
 "Closing prices this quarter are almost a rupee a fragilla better than at the end of last year, an improvement which can be attributed to the demand from Bombay and the Eastern markets generally. The market continued notably steady once the price had moved up, towards the end of January, in consequence of Bombay buying operations. Of the exports during the period under review, fully two-thirds went to Bombay and other Indian ports. The Dutch East Indies showed improvement, and the total exports at 141,504 fragillas are practically double those for the previous quarter. The lack of interest shown by the U.K. and U.S.A. markets can be attributed to Madagascar sales at very low prices. Some indication of the prices which have been acceptable to the Madagascar sellers can be gauged from the fact that the average declared value of the importations into the U.K. in January was something less than 4 1/10th per lb. c.i.f. terms."
Copper—Active, closing at 16s. 3d. for standard for cash. (1934: £32 10s.; 1933: £36 12s. 6d.)
Copra—Easier at £12 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £8 10s.; 1933: £10 17s. 6d.)
Cotton—Good business in East African from 6d. to 7d. per lb. according to quality. (1934: 64d.; 1933: 61d.)
 Purchases of cotton in Uganda from January to March totalled 217,601 bales.
 Nyasaland had the record export in 1934 of 4,147,240 lb. (10,368 standard bales). The previous record had been in 1930, when 9,406 bales were exported. The increase over 1933 was 71.7%.
Cotton Seed—Quiet at £4 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £3; 1933: £4 5s.)
Gold—Lower at 141s. per oz. (1934: 136s. 0d.; 1933: 123s. 3d.)
Groundnuts—Steady at £15 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £8 15s.; 1933: £7 2s. 6d.)
Simsim—White and/or yellow steady at £15 10s. per ton.
Sisal—Firm, with sellers of East African No. 1 May to September at £16 .. Sales of Aug. Oct. at £16 5s.

and Oct.-Dec. at £16 7s. 6d. Buyers of No. 2 for May-July, July-Sept. offer £15 7s. 6d. and No. 3 for May-July is quoted £11 10s. per ton. (1934: £16 40s.; 1933: £17 5s.)
 Kenya exported 2,405 tons of sisal during April. Tanganyika exported 5,403 tons of sisal during April, of which 1,756 tons went to Germany, 3,300 tons to Great Britain, and 1,121 tons to Belgium. Kenya exported 1,302 tons of sisal during February, and 1,780 tons during March.
Tea—Generally easier, at from 0d. to 10d. for East African, with 1 1/10d. paid for best quality.
 Nyasaland exported 4,047,516 lb. of tea, valued at £43,647, during March.
Wool—Moderate demand at 230 10s. per ton for standard for cash. (1934: £233 15s.; 1933: £198 4s.)
 Wool—Kenya greasy merinos have met good competition at from 8d. to 10d. per lb.

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 15)—Eldoret, 4.4 inches; Eldama Ravine, 3.78; Eldoret, 3.72; Fort Hall, 3.44; Kabete, 2.59; Kericho, 3.20; Kiambu, 2.12; Kilifi, 2.43; Kikuyu Rivr., 2.92; Kisumu, 2.64; Kitale, 3.52; Kofu, 5.40; Lamu, 4.00; Linduru, 3.24; Lumbwa, 4.48; Mackinnon Road, 1.30; Machakos, 0.81; Makuyi, 1.28; Malindi, 5.74; Maragua, 3.91; Mera, 1.26; Mombasa, 1.31; Miwani, 2.11; Mombasa, 4.48; Nairobi, 2.50; Naivasha, 1.48; Nakuru, 1.73; Nandi, 5.10; Nanyuki, 1.42; Nakok, 4.00; Ngong, 3.02; Njoro, 0.83; Nyeri, 2.67; Ruiri, 1.64; Simba, 0.37; Songhor, 4.69; Soy, 1.30; Thika, 3.41; Thompson's Falls, 1.63; Taveta, 0.10; and Voi, 0.27 inch.
Tanganyika (Week ended May 13)—Amani, 3.94 inches; Arusha, 3.98; Bagamoyo, 4.16; Biharamulo, 0.14; Bukoba, 0.12; Dar es Salaam, 4.61; Dodoma, 0.20; Iringa, 0.10; Kigoma, 0.43; Kilosa, 1.06; Kiliwa, 0.82; Lindi, 0.64; Lushoto, 4.71; Mahenge, 0.85; Mbeya, 0.20; Morogoro, 2.28; Moshi, 3.05; Mwanza, 2.35; Niombe, 0.22; Old Shinyanga, 2.97; Tabora, 0.07; Tanga, 2.28; Tukuuyu, 0.60; and Utete, 1.42 inches.

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Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

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Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Hoole.

Genoa.

Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Barton
Mr. W. W. Callender,
Miss De Bruin
Miss Jacobs
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Long
Miss T. P. Rosenthal
Mr. M. Taylor
Col. & Mrs. A. L. Tomlinson
Mr. J. H. S. Franter

Marseilles.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Bell
Master Bell
Mrs. E. Bell
Miss N. S. Bell
Mrs. R. C. Gorthorpe
Miss M. S. A. Lawson
Miss C. M. Macfarlane
Mr. H. B. Pirie
Miss O. S. Waller

England.

Miss R. Agar
Mr. & Mrs. A. R. E. Balderstone
Miss Balderstone
Mr. R. M. Here
Mr. R. Bishop
Mr. & Mrs. F. Browning
Miss J. Browning
Miss A. C. Burder
Miss M. G. Chadwick
Mr. W. A. W. Clark
Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Clayden
Master B. K. Clayden
Master D. J. Clayden

Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Clement
Mr. & Mrs. W. Crampton
Mr. H. S. Cutbush
Miss C. E. Dobson
Bishop & Mrs. Fisher
Miss C. E. Fowler
Mr. & Mrs. D. F. Fulton
Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Grant
Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Griffiths
Mr. & Mrs. H. Hammond
Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Hemsted
Mr. E. Jones
Mrs. Jones
Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Johnson
Miss M. E. & K. Knipple
Mrs. E. Lawrie
Miss G. M. Lawrie
Mr. Lawrence
Mr. & Mrs. J. Lewison
Miss C. J. Lichtenberg
Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Mason
Mrs. E. J. Mulligan
Miss Mulligan
Mr. H. J. Nancarrow
Mrs. P. Needler
Miss N. M. North
Miss E. M. Paine
Capt. C. G. Reynolds
Mr. & Mrs. D. Rolleston
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Rosin
Miss E. M. Rowlands
Miss E. Rowlands
Mr. B. W. Savory
Mr. & Mrs. J. Simons
Mr. W. P. Sotherton-Estcourt
Mr. W. Sparrow
Miss A. M. Sutherland
Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. E. N. Valby
Mr. S. McL. Walker
Mr. B. T. Watts
Miss Webb
Mr. R. G. Webber
Mr. A. E. Wilshire

BRITISH INDIA.

"Mantola" left Pt. Said homewards, May 24.
"Madura" psd. Perim outwards, May 25.
"Malda" arr. Beira outwards, May 17.
"Takiwa" left Durban for Bombay, May 27.
"Kenya" left Mozambique for Durban, May 30.
"Karaha" arr. Bombay from Durban, June 5.
"Taitea" left Bombay for Durban, May 20.

CLAN MILLERMAN-HARRISON.

"City of Christiania" due Liverpool homewards, June 8.
"Recorder" left Mombasa homewards, May 20.
"Clan Ross" leaves Mombasa homewards, June 1.
"City of Batavia" arr. Mombasa homewards, May 27.
"Clan Macbeth" left Suva outwards, May 24.
"Magician" leaves Liverpool outwards, June 1.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Jagersfontein" left Pt. Said homewards, May 10.
"Bloemfontein" left Capetown for E. Africa, May 17.
"Boschfontein" left Amsterdam outwards, May 21.
"Randfontein" left Capetown homewards, May 18.
"Meliskerk" psd. Gibraltar outwards, May 10.

INDIA-AFRICA.

"Inchanga" left Lourenço Marques for Durban, May 28.
"Incomati" arr. Calcutta from Rangoon, May 26.
"Isipingo" left Mombasa for Colombo, May 21.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Azay le Rideau" arr. Djibouti outwards, May 24.
"Bismarck de St. Pierre" arr. Tamatave outwards, May 26.
"Chantilly" left Diego Suarez homewards, May 23.
"Explorateur Grandier" arr. Marseilles, May 23.
"Marechal Joffre" left Djibouti homewards, May 22.
"Angers" arr. Marseilles, May 20.

TIRREMA LINE.

"Francesco Crispi" left Aden outwards, May 21.
"Eritrea" left Massowah for Pt. Sudan, May 22.
"Massaua" left Suva for Et. Sudan, May 23.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Durham Castle" arr. London homewards, May 27.
"Garth Castle" left London for Beira, May 25.
"Grainfully Castle" arr. Natal for Beira, May 25.
"Llandovery Castle" left Lourenço Marques outwards, May 26.
"Llangibby Castle" arr. Southampton homewards, May 27.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Mombasa homewards, May 25.

Two Round-Africa tours have been arranged by the Union-Castle Steamship Company for December, 1935, and January, 1936, by the s.s. "Llandovery Castle" and "Durham Castle" respectively. The special reduced fares for the round voyage are £305 first class and £250 tourist class. The "Llandovery Castle" will leave London on December 28, proceed round the East Coast, and reach Port Said on January 9, Mombasa January 20, Beira January 28, and arriving back in Southampton on March 1. The "Durham Castle" will leave London on January 2, reach Cape Town on January 24, Beira on February 5, Mombasa February 13, and arriving back in London on March 12. As the accommodation set aside on both ships for passengers taking these special tours is limited, early application is desirable.

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Air Mail Passengers.

PASSENGERS who left for East Africa by the air mail on May 26 included Mr. Sandberg, for Kiwumu; the Rev. Dr. J. W. Arthur, Mr. Janet Welch, and Mr. Mead, for Nairobi; Mr. Durrant, Captain Entwistle, and Wing-Commander Allen, from Cairo to Nairobi; Mr. Duff, for Lusaka; and Mr. Davy, for Salisbury. The machine which left Croyd on May 26 carried Mrs. Hastings and Mr. O'Brien to Entebbe; Mr. Bell, to Kisumu; and the Earl of Verulam and Mr. Adamson to Salisbury.

Inward passengers on May 23 included Mr. Theis, from Nairobi, and Baron L. de Mortagne, from Entebbe, who, with a machine which arrived on May 22, brought Mr. George Garden from Salisbury, and Mr. Beassey, Mr. Kambach, Mr. and Mrs. Carberry, Mrs. Turner, and Mrs. H. Gordon from Nairobi.

East African Mails.

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

May 30 per s.s. "Lawalpindi"
June 6 per s.s. "Moolan."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on June 5 and 8.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 4 p.m. each Friday.

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

Among the cruisers present at the Jubilee Naval Review will be H.M.S. "Eppingham" and H.M.S. "Hawkins," which have frequently visited East African ports.

H.M.S. cruiser "Norfolk," flagship of Vice-Admiral F. F. Ross, C.B., D.S.O., Commandant-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, is to leave Colombo for East Africa on June 6. H.M.S. "Emerald" will also leave Colombo on the same date for East Africa.

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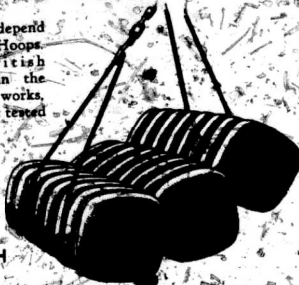
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	847	Personalia	856
Jubilee Honours List	849	Death of Sir J. Sandeman	858
Letters to the Editor	851	Allen	859
Pioneers of Bechuanaland	853	Joint East African Board	859
N. Rhodesian Riots	854	East Africa in the Month	862
East Africa's Who's Who	854	Latest Mining News	865
Mr. R. S. Wollen	855		

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

LAVISH distribution of the Jubilee Medal to officials and unofficials alike in the British Eastern African Dependencies would seem almost to have exhausted official appreciation of the public services rendered by unofficials, if the Birthday and Jubilee Honours List is to be taken as a criterion, as it naturally will be by many people. As is fitting at the Jubilee of a Sovereign whose personal interest in his Overseas-Empire has always been intense, the List is a good deal longer than usual. It shows the usual generous recognition of officials, but a more than normal reticence in doing justice to unofficial workers for the public weal. Everyone who knows their records will be delighted that Sir Henry Birchbrough has been made a G.C.M.G.; that the Sultan of Zanzibar is now an honorary G.B.E.; that Mr. Fynn becomes a knight bachelor; that Mr. Milligan's excellent work for African cotton growing and Mr. Handman's responsibility as resident engineer in charge of the construction of the Great Zambezi Bridge have brought C.B.E.s; and that the work of eight women has been recognised, Miss Myers, headmistress of the C.M.S. Girls' School in Wad Medani, Sudan, by the O.B.E., and seven others by the M.B.E.

But what impartial observer can claim that justice has been done when he finds on analysing the List that it does not include a single unofficial service resident in either Tanganyika, Uganda, or Northern Rhodesia who is not in Government service, and that the only unofficial in Kenya whose name appears is Mr. Abdul Wahid? He has been for years a generous supporter of local charities

irrespective of race, and was courageous enough to stand in a minority of one when all the other leaders of Indian opinion in the Colony urged their compatriots to refrain from co-operation with the Government. But what Kenyan would suggest, as His Majesty's advisers do by implication, that there is none other in the country equally as more deserving? They have done these things better in little Zanzibar and the Seychelles, which have not overlooked the retirement of Mr. B. H. Wiggins after much useful public work and Mrs. Ianier's charitable and other services. Three Southern Rhodesian ladies are also honoured for their social welfare work, and in Nyasaland the Rev. E. D. Bowman, for years a missionary, receives the M.B.E., primarily in connexion with his work as Principal of the Jeanes School.

It is a disagreeable task to have to criticise those whose duty it is to advise His Majesty in such matters. Whether it be that most of our Governors, while usually ready enough to secure awards for their officials, are reluctant to propose recognition of deserving unofficials, or whether it be that the Colonial Office persistently quashes their recommendations, it is difficult to say. We have known cases in which the Colonial Office has deferred an award time and again, and at last yielded to local representations; we have also known cases in which local pressure was brought upon the Colonial Office, which in one instance gave way to a Governor whose recommendation scandalised local opinion, and in another stood firm and thereby earned the thanks of all who knew of a totally unsuitable proposal. The general opinion is that Governors, rather than Whitehall, are primarily

UNOFFICIAL SERVICE NOT RECOGNISED.

responsible for withholding the stamp of national gratitude from men and women who have given freely of their time and talents to causes which they serve with willing hearts, and which they will continue to serve equally devotedly so long as they are able. With few exceptions, it is not they who strive for honours; it is their admirers—officials among them—who covet honour for them as a just tribute to unselfish work, and often for the sake of the cause itself as much as for the work done by the individual.

** * *

IN East Africa, which has hitherto been free from it, mob violence must never be allowed to rule or to dictate. When it raises its head, the head must be bruised. From this aspect the Government of Northern Rhodesia appears to have acted firmly and quickly in the recent unfortunate outbreak on the Copperbelt. Vindication of the policy of concentrating the Northern Rhodesia Regiment has been given, a demonstration of the value of troop-carrying aircraft accorded, and, by the acceptance of help from Southern Rhodesia in the shape of welcome contingents of the B.S.A. Police—for Northern Rhodesia has no white force, professional or amateur—a further link has been forged between the two territories. In moments of crisis Rhodesia is one. Here, then, are certain grounds for satisfaction in an unsatisfactory affair.

* * *

But the public will rightly demand to know why the trouble was ever allowed to reach so grave a stage that lives have been lost. It seems clear that the Grievances of Native employees were against the Government, not against the mining companies; and that they rose in protest against a differential poll-tax which was to maul them not only more heavily than the backwoodsmen, but also than the workers in such a neighbouring town as Ndola. That may not be the whole story, but it is all that is known, for officialdom has not been wise enough to issue a prompt and full communiqué. One Press message has referred to outside propaganda, but whether or not it was partly responsible is irrelevant to the point we wish to make. It is this: Why was not the depth of feeling on some grievance (imaginary or real) known to the Government? Alternatively, if it was known, why was there no one on the spot who was qualified to listen, and be listened to, understand and explain? The almost incredible statement has been made in *The Times* that "the addition of this extra imposition without long notice is said to have been made against the wishes of those best acquainted with the Natives." That assertion demands an answer, for this outbreak is a setback to the whole country and a cruel blow to the most model mine managements in the world.

* * *

Until we have proof to the contrary we pay the Government the compliment of assuming that the above quoted correspondent's suggestion is wrong. If that be the case, how does the Government account for the circumstance that its officials have failed to keep their fingers on the pulse of the most important industrial communities in the whole country? Further, are compound managers dead: do they think that

QUESTIONS CALLING FOR ANSWERS.

grievances against the *bowo* are not their affair, or does a *bona fide* advice it receives? These are serious questions, which require frank answers, for not only has someone (or more than one person) blundered, but steps must be taken to ensure that such an event can never happen again. It was preventable occurrence. We have been informed of a parallel in Broken Hill in 1924. There were complaints about tax and beer restrictions, and outside propaganda suggested that on April 1—the date of the change of government from Chartered Company to Crown Colony rule—the country would be cleared of all white men. Where the authorities invoked protection, they were asked to collect all their employees, numbering several thousand, on March 31 so that the D.C. might talk to them. As a result, all went off peacefully and troubles were adjusted. The Natives working on the Copperbelt are of good disposition, well paid and wonderfully treated, and, by our lights, fairly governed and reasonably taxed. Understood by men they trust, they will not revolt. The substance of the grievance matters less than the feeling of injustice. That could have been eradicated by sympathy, tact and patience, both in listening and explaining. Since this note was written the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry has been announced. In acting so promptly the Government has correctly interpreted public feeling.

** * *

FRANKNESS is one of the great qualities of General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and the annual report of the great transportation system under his control is therefore welcomed not merely as a record of efficient work accomplished, but for the clear insight it gives into the railway attitude to some of the most important problems which not merely Kenya and Uganda, but also Tanganyika Territory have to face. A less courageous public servant would have withheld certain statements from the 1934 report, which has just been issued, but we believe that Sir Godfrey has chosen the better course in declaring his considered opinions, even at the obvious threat of promoting controversy, and the serious risk of assertions being torn from their context and misused.

* * *

If he were a politician, the General Manager would have omitted the concluding pages of his report, thereby depriving the public of its most valuable features. Fortunately, he is a railwayman first and last—which does not mean that he is any the less good an East African: his duty is to examine everything from the standpoint of railway efficiency, and that he is not to be deviated from that course by suasion or shibboleths. Railway efficiency, some may retort, should not be achieved at the expense of the country. With that general principle we believe the authorities to be completely in agreement, for after all, if by the imposition of rates more onerous than traffic can reasonably bear they seek to sacrifice the public to the railway, they merely foster the use of alternative forms of transport, weaken, or possibly kill, individual industries, restrict purchasing power, and thus set up a vicious circle of influences detrimental to themselves.

The declared policy of the K.U.R. is to concentrate all its energies upon building up a railway to at least £1,000,000, so that when another depression occurs, traffic can be given all necessary assistance, an alleviation which has been impossible during the recent troublous years simply because an adequate sum had not been assembled in more prosperous times. Sir Godfrey admits frankly that his policy provides cold comfort for present users of the railway, but declares that it is the direct result of the policy which sacrificed hundreds of thousands of pounds when the state of industry generally did not call for such reductions. The alternative to his suggestion is to jog along with inadequate reserves or none at all, which would not be sound finance from the standpoint of the railway or the public. Not long ago it seemed more than possible that the Governments of Kenya and Uganda would have to meet their guarantees in respect of railway losses; that would have been a serious catastrophe, and it was avoided less by the rigid economy promptly instituted by the railway than by the fortunate succession of excellent cotton crops in Uganda. It is human nature to forget danger once it is past, but it would surely be shortsighted to embark deliberately on a course which, while seeming to give immediate relief to the public by way of rate reductions, might easily result in the not distant future in increased taxation to meet Government guarantees which would not have matured if a sound financial policy had been followed by the transportation system.

The other main point is the plea of the General Manager for co-ordination of all forms of transport in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika. That is an object for which East Africa has been pleading for years, and for which, as we have said, the present is a most propitious moment, in view of the retirement of a number of the most senior officials of the Tanganyika Railways, which might thus be brought under the K.U.R. Administration with advantage from all standpoints and without raising the personal factors which would ordinarily arise. "There is no doubt that the actual costs of transport, particularly as regards overhead expenses, can be reduced considerably if a proper co-ordination between the transport systems is permitted," writes Sir Godfrey Rhodes, before stating that the time has come for his own system to consider the provision of road and air services, which necessary as they are, are withheld solely because there is no adequate control by a central authority. Unlimited competition in young countries must militate against the provision of efficient services. The realisation and rectification of that danger have in most older countries cost enormous sums of public and private money, and it is elementary prudence to grapple with the problem in East Africa at the present early stage. We hope the time is at hand when there will be a central co-ordinating transport authority for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and one single railway administration. Unification of the transport systems would be easily the greatest single step towards that closer union which cannot be long deferred.

East Africans in the Jubilee Honours List.

Our readers will join with us in congratulating the following upon the honours conferred upon them in the Honours List issued on Monday, His Majesty's seventieth birthday.

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- MARFFEY, SIR JOHN LODGE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E. Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Formerly Governor-General of the Sudan.
- READ, SIR HERBERT JAMES, K.C.M.G., C.B. For services to the Colonial Empire. Was Governor of Mauritius from 1924 to 1930. Visited East Africa in 1911. Was one of the British delegates which settled the Anglo-German frontier in East Africa in 1906.

K.C.M.G.

- EZECHIEL, PERCY HUBERT, Esq., C.M.G. Third Crown Agent for the Colonies.
- FASS, HERBERT, ERNEST, Esq., C.B., O.B.E., Public Trustee, lately Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government.
- HARDING, ALFRED JOHN, Esq., C.M.G., C.B.E. Director of Colonial Audit since 1928. Editor of the Dominions Office and Colonial Office List.
- MOORE, HENRY MONCK-MASON, Esq., C.M.G. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sierra Leone, Colonial Secretary in Kenya from 1926 to 1931.
- NORTHCOLE, GEORGE ALEXANDER STAFFORD, Esq., C.M.G. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, British Guiana. Served in Kenya from 1904 to 1907, when he was promoted Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia.

C.M.E.

- CHAMPLION, ARTHUR MORTIMER, Esq. Provincial Commissioner, Kenya, where he has served since 1909.
- FITZGERALD, THOMAS, Esq., O.B.E. Postmaster-General, Kenya-Uganda-Tanganyika.

- FÜRZE, MAJOR RALPH DOLIGNON, D.S.O. Director of Recruitment, Colonial Office.
- GILLAN, JAMES ANGUS, Esq. Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government.
- HARRISON, ERNEST, Esq., B.Sc. Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika, where he has successfully prosecuted a "Grow More Crops" campaign. Served from 1921 to 1931 in Kenya.
- MCEDEERY, SAMUEL BURNSIDE BORD, Esq. Chief Secretary, Zanzibar. Served in Tanganyika for four years before taking up his present appointment in 1933.
- MULMNS, ARTHUR, Esq., C.B.E. Commissioner of the Overseas Trade Development Council.
- O'KEEFE, STEPHEN MARTIN LAWGAN, Esq. High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia.
- SANDFORD, THOMAS FREDERICK, Esq., M.B.E. Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, where he has served for the past 25 years.
- WADDINGTON, EUBULE JOHN, Esq., O.B.E. Served in Kenya from 1912 to 1933, latterly as Resident Commissioner in Mombasa. Was transferred in the latter year to Bermuda and appointed Colonial Secretary.
- WADE, ARMBURG DE KERS, Esq., O.B.E. Colonial Secretary, Kenya, and Acting Governor during the absence of Sir Joseph Byrne. Formerly Chief Native Commissioner.
- WORTLEY, EDWARD JOCELYN, Esq., O.B.E. Director of Agriculture, Trinidad. Was Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland from 1920 to 1930.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

- FYNN, THE HON. PERCIVAL DONMID, LESLIE, C.M.G. Minister without Portfolio, Southern Rhodesia.
- SMITH, ALAN RAE, Esq., O.B.E. Member of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

K.C.B. (Military Division).

- KEWALL, AIR-VICE-MARSHAL CYRIL-LOUIS NORTON, C.B., G.M.G., C.B.E. Air Officer Commanding Middle East Division. Commanded the R.A.F. Cairo-to-Cape flight a few years ago.

K.C.B. (Civil Division).

- CALMAN, WILLIAM THOMAS, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S. Keeper of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History), and President of the Linnean Society of London.

HARDING, SIR EDWARD JOHN, E.C.M.G., C.B. Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs. Served in Colonial Office from 1909 to 1915.

C.B.E. (Civil Division).

WIMPERIS, HARRY EGBERTON, ESQ., C.B.E., M.A. Director of Scientific Research, Air Ministry. Served with the engineering staff of the Crown Agents for the Colonies from 1901 to 1914.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Honorary C.B.E. (Civil Division).

ZANZIBAR, SULTAN OF, HIS HIGHNESS SEYID KHALIFA BIN HARUH, K.T.C.M.G., K.B.E.

K.B.E. (Civil Division).

JOSEPH, SIR FRANCIS L'ESTRANGE, C.B.E., J.P., D.L. For public services. Was member of Lord Kirkley's Mission to the Rhodesias four years ago.

P.M., SIR ALAN WILLIAM, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Three years ago visited Zanzibar to inquire into the financial and economic position; later made similar inquiries in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

STUBBS, CAPTAIN JAMES MAXWELL. District Commissioner, Sudan Political Service.

WHALLEY, CAPTAIN RICHARD CYRIL RAE, H.M. Consul at Maji, Ethiopia.

C.B.E. (Civil Division).

DYKE, HAMILTON WILLIAM, ESQ., M.B. Principal Medical Officer, Bechuanaland.

FINDLAY, GEORGE WILLIAM MARSHALL, ESQ., O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc. Member of the scientific staff of the Wellcome Research Institute, London. For services in connection with the study and prevention of yellow fever.

HANDMAN, FREDERICK WILLIAM ADOLPH, ESQ., M.Inst.C.E. Resident engineer during construction of the Lower Zambesi Bridge, Nyasaland.

HUMPHREY, GEORGE EDWARD WOODS, ESQ., O.B.E. Managing Director, Imperial Airways.

MILLIGAN, SAMUEL, ESQ. Formerly representative in South Africa of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, on whose behalf he has visited the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

MORRIS, COLONEL JOHN STONEY. Commissioner, B.S.A. Police, Southern Rhodesia.

POULTON, CHARLES FRIMSTON, ESQ., M.R.C.V.S. Director of Veterinary Services, Uganda, since 1924.

O.B.E. (Military Division).

MUNDY, MAJOR PIERREFONT RODNEY MILLER, D.S.O., M.C. The South Wales Borderers, lately O.C. 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles, Tanganyika.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

BRUTON, CHARLES LAMB. District Officer, Uganda, where he has served since 1914.

CORSON, JAMES FREDERICK, ESQ., M.B.E., M.D. Medical Officer in Tanganyika since 1925. Previously served on the West Coast for several years.

GENT, GERARD EDWARD JAMES, ESQ., D.S.O., M.C. Principal, Colonial Office.

GRIFFITHS, JOHN HAROLD GROFFS, ESQ. Assistant Secretary, Northern Rhodesia, where he has served since 1918.

JONES, CYRIL MILNER, ESQ. Assistant Director, Department of Overseas Trade.

MCDONALD, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WALTER V.D. Has just retired from office of Secretary for Mines and Public Works, Southern Rhodesia.

RICE, ERIC, ESQ. Travelling Secretary, Over-Sea League.

WAHID, ABDUL, ESQ. For public services in Kenya.

WALTER, ALBERT, ESQ., F.R.A.S. Director, Meteorological Service, East Africa.

WIGGINS, BERNARD HENRY, ESQ. For public services in Zanzibar, where he lived from 1906 until a few weeks ago. Served with the 7th K.A.R. during the Campaign, and has for some time been leader of the non-officials on the Legislative Council.

WOLFE, HENRY, ESQ. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kenya. Served during the East African Campaign, after which he was appointed to Tanganyika, whence he was transferred to his present office in 1931.

M.B.E. (Military Division).

CAMPBELL-MILES, CAPTAIN DENIS CAMPBELL. The South Wales Borderers, and Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles.

NYARD, CAPTAIN ARTHUR CHARLES. Lately O.C. Western Arab Corps, Sudan Defence Force.

M.B.E. (Civil Division).

BARNICOT, WILLIAM, ESQ. Secretary, Rothamsted Experimental Station for Agricultural Research.

BAXTER, MISS MARGARET. For public services in connection with the Royal Empire Society and other organisations.

BOWMAN, THE REV. ERNEST DREWITT, M.A., B.D. Principal of the Jeanes Training Centre, Nyasaland. For public services.

BROWN, MISS MARY PEAKE. For services in connection with the training of Native girls in Swaziland.

CONDON, JOHN WILLIAM, ESQ. Instructor (locomotive) first class, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

DAVIS, MISS ANNIE ELIZABETH. Matron, Government Hospital, Zanzibar.

DONALD, MISS MARTHA. Senior Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory, where she has served since 1912.

HARMAN, WILLIAM HENRY, ESQ. Staff Officer, Colonial Office.

HOLLINGSWORTH, LAWRENCE WILLIAM, ESQ. Headmaster, Teachers' Training School, Zanzibar.

JACOBSON, MRS. TILLY. For public services in Southern Rhodesia.

KACHRA, KIRCHAND, ESQ. First grade clerk, Somaliland Protectorate.

KENNY, MISS DELLA MARKHAM. Nursing sister, Kenya.

LADBROOK, MISS HENRIETTA. For services in the training of Native girls in Basutoland.

LARRIER, MRS. ALICE PAUL. For charitable and other public services in the Seychelles.

LOGAN, CHARLES CLARENCE, ESQ. Harbour Master, Port Sudan.

LOWDON, MRS. KATHERINE JANE. For social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.

MORTIMER, CHARLES EDWARD, ESQ. Lands Secretary, Department of Local Government, Lands and Settlement, Kenya.

MYERS, MISS MARY THERESA. Headmistress, C.M.S. Girls School, Wad Medani, Sudan.

PRICE, HERBERT HENRY, ESQ. Chief Clerk, Resident Commissioner's Office, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

REDRUP, MRS. GERTRUDE FENELLA, R.R.C. For social and welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.

WALTON, GEORGE, ESQ. Assistant Agriculturist, Northern Rhodesia.

WELCH, HERBERT REYNOLD, ESQ. Senior Permanent Way Inspector, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

WIDGREN, ALFRED STANLEY, ESQ. Chief Clerk, Secretariat, Uganda.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

NEALE, HAROLD BERNARD, ESQ. Government Secretary, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

RAINSFORD, CAPTAIN RICHARD FREDERICK. Superintendent of Police in Kenya for 17 years prior to his recent retirement. Served with King's African Rifles during the East African Campaign.

From Canterbury Cathedral to Africa.

An Empire Service will be broadcast from Canterbury Cathedral in the Africa, transmission at 5.40 p.m., G.M.T., on Saturday, June 15, On Sunday, June 23, at 7 p.m., G.M.T., the Rummey Memorial Commemoration Service will be broadcast from Ephraim Parish Church, and on June 29 at 8.30 p.m. there will be a broadcast commentary of the R.A.F. Display at Hendon.

in Rhodesia's New Capital.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies sent the following telegram to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia last week to mark the founding of the new capital of Lusaka: "I welcome the opportunity of the opening ceremony of the new capital of Northern Rhodesia to congratulate all those who have been concerned in its construction. The new Lusaka is a fine achievement, and I trust that it will grow to be a capital worthy of a country for which the future holds out high hopes."

The R.A.F. and the South African Air Force gave displays at the opening of the new Lusaka airport.

To Be Guided by Experience.

Recently we referred editorially to the appointment of the Director of European Education in Northern Rhodesia to act also as Director of Native Education. Meantime the Governor has stated in the Legislative Council—

"The illness of the Director of Native Education will result in the necessity of his retiring from the public service, and as a purely temporary measure, and without prejudice to the future, I have entrusted the care of the Department to the Director of European Education. I hope that as a result of this experiment it will be possible to decide in the next session of Council whether this arrangement shall be permanent or not."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"White Man's Country"

Author's Reply to Our Review.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—To quarrel with your most generous review of my book, "White Man's Country," would be as base an action as that of the proverbial dog who bit the hand that fed him.—But perhaps you will allow me to comment on one or two points, by way of explanation rather than argument.

Most of your review was so sympathetic that I should be the last to dispute it. In Part II, however, you make a few minor corrections of fact and three general criticisms of balance. The first is that the effect of the 1914-17 Campaign in East Africa is under-estimated and its incidents too briefly described; the second that Sir Edward Grigg's régime is seen through too rosy spectacles; the third that the ineffectiveness of the 1920 delegation to London is not made clear.

As regards the first point, the War, I admit that the Campaign was not fully treated. It seemed to me that this book was not the place to tell a story that had been told several times before by people far more competent than I to do so, and that would doubtless be told many times again. Had I expanded this section I should have had to sacrifice other chapters for which I had been able to obtain less easily accessible material; and as a general rule I tried to avoid re-hashing material already printed in other books.

You say that "the importance of the Campaign from the East African standpoint is inadequately described." No one would dispute that the War and its consequences were of immense and far-reaching importance to East Africa, and I have tried to bring this out; but surely military details of the Campaign in 1916 and 1917 were of less importance to the development of white settlement in Kenya, however high a place they may hold in military history, than the civil aspects of the War—as, for instance, the formation of the War Council—to which more detailed treatment was given.

As regards your second point, the Grigg régime. You accuse me of a lapse of critical balance in that I did not accuse Sir Edward Grigg of extravagance. I venture to think that to pass judgment on the merits or demerits of policies so recent that it is impossible to see them in perspective would have displayed a worse lack of balance. Sir Edward's wisdom or folly, as I am sure you will agree, is still measured by opinion, and I probably heard as many views in his favour as in his condemnation. My object was to state facts, rather than opinions so far as I could, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions.

You say that "there is no indication of the lavish spending of public money which was one of the outstanding marks of that régime." This is not quite the case. On page 240 (Vol. II), it is stated that the developments of 1917-1920 were financed out of loans totalling £8,500,000, of which £5,000,000 was spent on new projects. The following pages give some account of these deep-water berths at Kilindini, extensions of the railway, four branch lines, new European schools designed by Baker and Hoogstraen, etc. On page 310, it is stated that the salaries of Civil servants were raised by 20%.

I think, therefore, that it was made clear that a great increase in expenditure took place in this period. I did not label this as extravagant; that, I think, would have only displayed wisdom after the event. Sir Edward Grigg, like everyone else except for a few far-sighted but neglected economists, was counting on continued prosperity, and also on the federation of the East African territories. He backed two losers, unfortunately for everyone concerned, but had the world depression not descended when it did, it is possible that he might have been commended for his vision rather than condemned for his extravagance. Your view, that he was too lavish a spender, may eventually be accepted as the right one; but I do not think that any chronicle of Kenya's history is justified in setting down as fact what must still count as opinion.

There already taken up too much of your space so I will not enlarge upon the third point beyond saying that I did try to convey the fact that the settler delegation of 1920 was not a success, by stating that its object (returning the White Papers withdrawn) was deemed to fail from the start; that it returned empty-handed, that the members "did not work well together as a team," and

that its leader had "lost his old berth." I am sorry if its ineffectiveness was not made clear. Surely Mr. A. Menken, and not Messrs. Beamish and de la Mothe was the official Tanganyika representative. I am grateful to you for correcting two or three small errors which, I am sorry to say, crept into the account of the later stages of the Campaign in German East Africa. Unfortunately, both when this section was written and when the proofs were corrected, I was in North America and out of reach of many books of reference in which I could have checked these details, but I will certainly correct them should a chance ever arise.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 14.

ELSPETH HUXLEY

(We agree that this book was not the place to tell the full story of the East African Campaign. It is true that the account given should be supplemented by the calibre of the rest of the volume, particularly in view of the unfortunate fact that practically all the books written about the Campaign have been inaccurate.)

We should not have thought that the lavish expenditure under the Grigg régime "must still count as opinion," for even those settler leaders who were parties to the extravagance have since repeatedly made public confession of their error. Moreover, we know no public man in the Colony who does not believe that Kenya's financial troubles in recent years would have been greatly mitigated if her resources had been more prudently managed. Nor do we think it merely wisdom after the event to describe the expenditure during that period as extravagant; we so described it at the time it was being incurred, and there were many local settlers and business men who made it clear that in their view quite unnecessary lavishness reigned, particularly in connexion with the Government Houses in Nairobi and Mombasa and in the erection of schools, the education given by which would have been no less efficient if the buildings themselves had been much less ostentatious.)

As to the 1920 delegation to London, it is true that Mr. Menken was the official Tanganyika representative, but in saying that Messrs. Beamish and de la Mothe did some of the most useful work of it, we expressly described them as the "two unofficial delegates from Tanganyika."

Ed. S. A.

Elephants Do Exceed 12 ft.

Testimony of Sir William Gowers.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—With reference to the question raised in Major Anderson's letter in your issue of May 30 I can contribute the following piece of evidence.

In July 1920, near Lake Albert, I shot an elephant which fell with his foreleg nearly straight, so that I was able to measure him without much error. I made him from the sole of the foot to the shoulder 11 ft. 11 in. and as the leg was very slightly bent, I think that one might allow another 2 in. for this, so that he may fairly be regarded as having been 12 ft. high.

This elephant when standing seemed to me by no means exceptionally large. His tusks only weighed about 40 lb., although I admit that the size of tusks is no criterion as to the bodily size of an elephant. I am quite confident in my own mind that I have seen many larger elephants in the north-western part of Uganda.

What is more important, the late Pete Pearson, who was with me at the time and who helped me measure this elephant, was emphatically of the opinion that it was by no means unusually large. He had an unrivalled knowledge of the elephants in this region, and he was convinced that in many cases they attained a height far greater than is commonly supposed, and certainly in many cases well over 12 ft. I see no reason to doubt this. But it can probably not be proved easily on account of the fact mentioned by Major Anderson, that it is so seldom that a dead elephant lies in a position which makes it possible to measure his height with any close approximation to accuracy.

The Bath Club,

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1.

W. F. GOWERS.

Mr. T. A. Barns's Elephant.

Are the Museum's Records at Fault?

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter from "Kiboko" in a recent issue of *East Africa* on the subject of the elephant in the South Kensington Natural History Museum supplied by the late T. A. Barns.

I, too, like "Kiboko," am intrigued by the accounts you have received, including that from the Assistant Curator of the Museum, of the origin of the specimen.

I was stationed at Mpika—relieving "Kiboko." I might remark—when Barns was carrying out what I understood to be his commission from the Museum. I was on the station when he returned from his hunting trip, and I saw in his camp (pitched just where the new Assistant Magistrate's house was subsequently built in 1913) the elephant hide that he had procured. This was, I think, in 1905, but it might have been in 1906.

I suppose it is possible that this hide was for some reason rejected, and another one procured later, but it does not seem likely, especially as Fort Manning is something like 200 miles away from the scene of his first effort.

I certainly never heard that this was the case, and have always been under the impression that the elephant in the Museum got his hide from the Lumbatawa in the Mpika district.

Lusaka. Yours faithfully,
Northern Rhodesia. E. H. CHOMBELEY

Africans and Language.

Comments on Mr. E. W. Smith's Paper.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Sir,—Your short report of the Rev. E. W. Smith's address to the Royal Empire Society interests me. May I make a few comments?

Whilst agreeing that we are apt to underestimate or even ignore the existence of some valuable aspects of African culture and knowledge, I feel he is inclined to over-statement in the opposite direction. I know how difficult it is to avoid this sometimes, especially when speaking of some particular tribe or race which one knows well, for one's remarks may appear to apply to all Africans in general.

Mr. Smith is quoted as saying that "every African has an ideal of good citizenship, of art, and of music." "Every African"? Surely this is an odd statement when applied to all and sundry.

And again: "He denied the Africans were ignorant, giving examples of real botanical and zoological knowledge." What is really meant is that they often surprise us by the amount of biological knowledge they acquire by the habit of observation which they retain as adults, whilst Europeans too often lose it after childhood (or concentrate it on one subject). Ignorance is relative; one cannot but be ignorant of that which one has not experienced, heard or read of.

What interests me particularly is the statement that "an African child talked his language better at four than a European (English, I imagine) at twelve; and no African would commit such a solecism as 'between you and I.'" This I believe to be roughly correct, if one is a little less exact about ages. But I fancy the reason for it lies in the language rather than the child.

I do not know the Ila language, but judging by the African language with which I am familiar, I should say that the latter is more exact and nicer in its expression

than English; consequently one cannot make so many mistakes and will be intelligible. This very property makes the language inelastic, whereas English is so marvelously elastic that if one knows how to use it, elastically one can express oneself on any subject; whereas with the African language in question, if one goes off the beaten track of thought, say, into philosophic discussion, the language is inadequate.

The relation of children to language is interesting. Though an African child may not use "me" for "I," yet he will make other mistakes; e.g., make an irregular verb regular or form a wrong singular noun from an irregular plural which he learned first. Where, then, do these irregularities arise? They seem wrong to children and they try to put them right till they are constrained to the orthodox abnormality.

I speak continually with a child of five, in both English and the local African language, and am continually struck by the exactness and purity of the African language on the one hand and the pliability of English on the other. That very pliability is its difficulty for foreigners (and of course to children to a less extent).

An African teacher comes to me with essays in English to correct. Every individual word of the essay may be a good English word correctly spelt, but the whole is grotesque English, which cannot be corrected; the whole must be rewritten. One simply could not achieve such a result in our local African language.

Though I would not be dogmatic about it, I am inclined to think that the mode of thought may be different. Daily I find some evidence for this opinion. If this is so, is it the language which has formed the mode of thought or the thought the language? Probably the reaction is in both directions.

Kericho. Yours faithfully,
Kenya Colony. J. A. O. ORCHARDSON

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Sir Arnold Hodson.

"Sir Arnold Hodson has just swept the board at the local Disley, winning his own cup and everything else for which he could enter. He is a wonderful shot, as East Africans well know."—From an *East African* now in West Africa.

Better Kenya Outlook.

"Most of the coffee, maize, and other producing areas of the Colony have had wonderful rains, and the outlook is very considerably improved. Indeed, I learn authoritatively that the possibility of having to handle 400,000 tons of maize for export next year has already been considered by the railway authorities."—From a public man in Kenya.

Uganda's Cotton Season.

"The cotton season has just finished up a good deal better than we expected, and I think that we shall reach 250,000 bales, which is at least 40,000 bales more than the pessimists estimated a few weeks ago. Buganda has done very well; the trouble has been that the Eastern Province has been a complete failure."—From a leading Uganda cotton merchant.

In East Africa First.

"Several friends of mine here have expressed surprise that a report of the Bakenesi Company's progress on the Government Reef should appear in London and not in Nairobi. The first they and I knew of it was when we saw it in *East Africa*. When the shares are put on the London market they should show much higher values."—A Kenya reader writing from Nairobi.

The Jubilee in Tanganyika.

"Korogwe put up a good show for the Jubilee. Having been told that there would be a big celebration in connection with the King's 25 years' reign, all the local Natives made for the town. Union Jacks were everywhere, *askari* marched past, the school band played, 85 head of cattle were killed and distributed, and some 25,000 cigarettes, plentiful supplies of *ombe*, and dances concluded the celebrations.

"In Tanga there was a procession of decorated cars and lorries—one, that of Ambangulu Estates, throwing out punce packets of tea, which were greatly appreciated by the Natives who contested for the gifts. An unfortunate feature was that there were more German than British entries in the procession, and that the huge Nazi flags adorning the German buildings made a braver show than the British."—From an observer in Tanganyika.

Pioneers of Barotseland.

Old-Timers Foregather in London.

THE Barotseland Pioneer Dinner held in London last week was an intimate gathering of no more than six-old friends, but they represented two-thirds of the number entitled to attend and now known to be in Europe, for the invitations were restricted to men who were serving in Barotseland in one capacity or another before 1904, when the railway reached the Victoria Falls.

The six who were present have left their mark not merely on Northern Rhodesia, but upon Southern Rhodesia as well, and, indeed, have influenced the British outlook upon Empire-building in Central Africa.

They were:

Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, who was in 1902 the first secretary to the newly-established Administration of North-Western Rhodesia, afterwards farmed for years in Southern Rhodesia, became a Cabinet Minister in that self-governing Colony, and is now the very popular High Commissioner in London.

Mr. Frank ("Nack") Worthington, who was selected by Cecil Rhodes to accompany the Pioneer Column to Barotseland in the capacity of private secretary to Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Coryndon, and who afterwards held high posts in the Northern Rhodesian official service, since retiring from which he has written several excellent Rhodesian books and shown his ability as a lecturer.

Colonel H. Marshall Hole, who, chosen by Rhodes for service with the Chartered Company in 1890, became Dr. Jameson's private secretary, Civil Commissioner for Salisbury, a trooper in the Rhodesia Horse in the 1896 Rebellion, one of the first officials in Northern Rhodesia, then Secretary for Matabeleland and afterwards for Southern Rhodesia, and has written some of the best books on early Rhodesian days.

Mr. F. J. ("Mopani") Clarke, known throughout Northern Rhodesia first as a big game hunter and trader, then as a settler, afterwards as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, and always as one whose hearty devotion to the development of his adopted country, which he first reached in 1898, founding the Zambezi Trading Company, and other concerns, and gradually establishing what is now the largest cattle ranch in the territory.

"Skipper" C. R. Swanson, who, having sailed in wind-jammers and steam, was perhaps the first master mariner who "swallowed the anchor" to enter the service of the Chartered Company in Northern Rhodesia; and Captain Charles E. Harris, of the Barotseland Native Police, of which he was an original member.

Memories of "Bob" Coryndon.

In such a company reminiscences of the old days naturally flowed freely.

One after another came memories of them kindly of Robert Coryndon, who had been "Bob" or "R. T. C." to all present.

His departure from Barotseland to take over the administration of Swaziland was a blow they still recalled, for they had known they were losing a firm friend, who, carefully and thoroughly had laid the foundation stone of the British empire in Africa with a handful of stout-hearted officials, who relied upon him as one of themselves, though better than any of them at any task which had to be faced, and had established British prestige. When the time came for him to depart, no regular

trains were running, but for the convenience of His Honour a coach with one first-class compartment only was attached to a construction train. Finding that a lady wished to travel, R. T. C. promptly insisted that she must have the compartment, while he took the only available berth in a third-class compartment, in which two men were playing double-dummy whist by the light of a candle stuck in a bottle.

"Good-bye," he said to his friends assembled on the platform, "ten years ago I came up to this country first-class on horseback; now I leave it third-class by train, but in the excellent company of two pioneers whom I have known since the occupation of Mashonaland. So we shall have plenty to talk about before we dowse the gim of our only illumination."

Thinking of the Jubilee, Mr. O'Keefe recalled the celebration of King Edward's Coronation in Kalomo, then 500 miles north of Railhead in Bulawayo, which was celebrated at a pace of about 25 miles a day. To celebrate the Coronation efficiently, Natives within a radius of 60 miles of the capital were invited to a feast of bullocks and beer. No more than three Europeans could be mustered; Mr. O'Keefe, the "Skipper," and the regimental sergeant-major. The incident that two of the three most clearly recalled was that one of the Native drivers died suddenly on the following day, and that when they went to the graveside to pay their last respects, it was to find that his brethren had placed him in a sitting position with his valuables around him, including a pipe with plentiful supplies of tobacco.

J. P. Rootlogger.

Urged to tell of his subsequent doings, the "Skipper" had to confess that after coming home from Africa—where he had been a D.C., I.P., and churchwarden—he had gone boating in American waters. Masterly of his ownership at the end of last century, he had forsaken the sea for a job as a ganger on road construction in Southern Rhodesia, then becoming successively an A.D.C., officer in charge of the embryo Land and Mines Department, a J.P., and from the outbreak of the Great War until early 1916, a lance corporal in the Northern Rhodesia Rifles operating under General Northey. Then he came home, started and managed a shell-filling factory in Lancashire, was commissioned in the R.N.R., and demobilised as a lieutenant-commander. He played "kugger" for Matabeleland cricket for Northern Rhodesia, and though *East Africa* will earn his displeasure for revealing the fact, holds the Royal Humane Society's medal and certificate for saving a Native from drowning.

Then "Mopani" told of one of his visits to Kalomo, at that time the embryo capital of North-Western Rhodesia.

The only one spare hut in the place in which he could be accommodated had that very day been *re-dappled*, small or no smell, there was no choice, and lions were so bad that all the windows and doors had to be barricaded at night. In fact, while riding into the little township in broad daylight, he had come upon and shot a lion; before dusk they played about on the flats round the *boma*.

The night was hot, and the smell in the huts so strong that "Mopani" sat up in the small hoods and opened the window. He was just doing so when a great noise jumped through the window, quickly followed by another. With thoughts of lions in his mind, he awoke at once, confident that two of the beasts had come in to make short work of him. For a few tense moments he awaited the worst. Then he realised that they were two of his own lion dogs!

If these old pioneers would only write their stories, what good reading they could provide! Two of them have done so very successfully. Let it be an example which will spur the others to emulation.



[Phot. Rawson.]

Reading from left to right: F. J. CLARKE, S. M. LANIGAN O'KEEFE, F. WORTHINGTON, C. E. HARRIS, H. MARSHALL HOLE, C. R. SWANSON.

N. Rhodesian Riot Inquiry.

Official Account of the Incidents.

LENGTHY questions concerning the riots which occurred in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia (reference to which is made under Matters of Moment) were asked in the House of Commons on Monday, when Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister announced that a Commission of Inquiry is to be held.

Replying to Mr. Duncan and Mr. Lunn, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that on May 22 the Natives employed at the Mufulira mine went on strike, returning to work the following day. On May 25 notices were posted at Nkana and Mufulira mines calling upon the Natives to strike on May 27. On the following day there was a small disturbance at the Nkana mine, when three police were injured. On May 27 many Native labourers at Nkana refused to work and attempted unsuccessfully to prevent those who were willing to work. On May 28 the Governor reported that nearly all Natives had returned to work at Nkana, and all at Mufulira.

On May 29, however, a serious disturbance broke out at Luanshya, when large numbers of Natives attacked the offices of the Roan Antelope Mine and the power station. The police were compelled to fire in order to ward off this attack, and five Natives were killed and six wounded. Troops of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment were at once dispatched to the disturbed area and as a precautionary measure certain European and Native police have been sent from Southern Rhodesia. He was happy to say that the Governor reported yesterday that conditions at Mufulira and Nkana remain normal, and that 90% of the Natives had returned to work at Roan Antelope, where the situation is well in hand. Sir Philip continued:

"Conditions in the mines are admirable and reflect great credit on the mining companies. The opportunity of recent changes in the method of taxation has, however, been used in some quarters to claim an increase in wages. The Government has recently introduced a change in the incidence of Native poll tax. The object of this was to graduate the tax, decreasing it in areas where the Natives were poor, and had little or no opportunity of employment, and increasing it where regular employment and more prosperous conditions prevail. The local officers report that the information at their disposal points to the conclusion that the strikes were instigated by the ringleaders of a Native secret society, who used the change in the rate of taxation as a means to create a disturbance.

Members of Commission of Inquiry.

The Governor proposes to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, which will sit as soon as conditions in the mining area have reverted to normal. The members of the Commission will be the Chief Secretary, the Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province, who has had more than 20 years' experience of Native administration in various parts of the Territory, and Mr. H. A. Goodhart, who was for a long period the senior unofficial elected member of the Legislative Council. The terms of reference of the Commission will be to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent disturbances at Luanshya, Nkana, and Mufulira, and the causes which gave rise to such disturbances." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lunn asked whether the Colonial Secretary agreed that workmen, as in other parts of the Empire, were on strike for an advance in wages, largely because of the reductions that had come in other directions, and whether that was a justification for calling out the police, shooting down men, and electrifying wires so that they might be killed. Did the Rt. Hon. Gentleman think that that was a justifiable position to take up?

Sir Philip replied that he profoundly regretted that such a supplementary question should be put on what must be entirely imperfect knowledge of the circumstances. He had told the House very fully and frankly all he knew, and was quite satisfied that it was the obvious duty of the Government to preserve law and order, and that they had acted as any Government would be bound to do.

Mr. Lunn asked whether any information could be given about the men who were killed? were they shot down, and who were they shot down? Sir Philip replied that he said with particularity what the casualties were and the circumstances in which it was absolutely necessary in order to prevent further loss of life that this action was taken.

Mr. Duncan asked whether there was any evidence to show that this secret society was not inspired purely from Native sources, but from some foreign source? Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that he had said that these experienced officers on the spot were satisfied that there was large amount of evidence to show that the dispute was organised by one of these secret societies. The Governor, a very experienced man, was given the opinion of the experienced officers, but he suggested that a reasonable thing to do was to await the report of Commission of Inquiry.

Mr. T. Williams asked if there was a trade union in Northern Rhodesia, to which Sir Philip replied that he did not suppose there was such an organisation, but if the Hon. Member knew the conditions obtaining in the Northern Rhodesian copper mines he thought he would agree that they were models which might well be followed in other places.

Additional News from Press.

From Press messages received in London the following additional information can be given.

Clashes in the mining area necessitated the reading of the Riot Act at Luanshya, where the mine compounds became like armed camps.

Reinforcements were rushed to the area from Ndola and Bulawayo, and units of the Royal Air Force and the South African Air Force were in readiness with supplies of tear gas bombs in case the disturbances developed. The display of force was quickly effective, and within five days of the outbreak all was quiet, and strikers were returning to work in considerable numbers. As a safety measure, troops are being kept in the locality.

It was estimated that 9,000 Natives, mine workers and others participated in the disturbances, which brought out fully rumours of the efforts of the War Office Movement to urge the Natives to rise and seize Africa.

Several reports assert that the Natives without warning, thus sprang upon the Natives without warning, thus sprang upon the Natives without warning. There have been some 300 arrests of ringleaders and others.

Throughout the disturbances the mines continued working, the European employees showing that they could temporarily carry on without Native labour.

The diarist of the *Financial Times* wrote a few days ago: "I heard biting comments on the tactics of the Northern Rhodesian Government in raising the Native head tax from half-a-sovereign to 10s. per year. The amount may seem trifling to us, but is not so to the raw Native, who is a touchy child in these matters. It is feared that the local Government was in much too great a hurry to incur needless expense in transferring the capital of the Colony and erecting fine, but costly, official buildings."

The Prince and the R.E.S. Foundation Stone of New Building Laid.

THE PRINCE OF WALES laid the foundation stone on Monday of the Royal Empire Society's new building.

His Royal Highness said: "Since I became a Fellow 25 years ago the Society has changed its name and reformulously increased its activities. It provides a home for the countless Oversea visitors who come every year to the Old Country. Those of us who have seen the far-flung outposts of the Empire have, of course, that generous reception which people from Great Britain invariably receive, and we feel it quite wrong that many visitors from Overseas should find themselves somewhat lost and lonely when they reach this great metropolis. This Society is doing a great work in putting right what we all agree to be wrong. The social side of its work is therefore of the utmost importance."

It is also a learned Society, which for two-thirds of a century has provided a platform from which the leading men in the Empire's service have imparted knowledge. It has also a magnificent library of 250,000 volumes. If the Empire is only at the beginning of its mission to the world as many people believe, then the part played by this Society to the future will be immensely important."

Among those present with East African interests were Brig.-General H. H. Austin, Sir Herbert and Lady Baker, Sir Harry Brittain, Mr. R. E. H. Bailly, Sir John Carleton, Lady Davson, Sir Joseph Byrne, Mr. Ralph B. Bond, Sir John and Lady Chace, Mr. Major E. H. Dale, Sir William Gowery, Sir Edward Gilling, General Sir Alexander and Lady Godley, Sir Rogerick Jones, Mr. F. S. Jodson, Sir Weston Jarvis, Lord Lamington, Colonel F. W. Lenard, Sir Charles McLeod, Sir Benjamin and Lady Morgan, Mrs. Lanigan O'Keefe, Major W. F. Sumner, Sir Samuel Wilson and General Sir Reginald M. Dugate.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"Negro genius is not white genius, nor the Negro focus that of the white."—*Mr. Shaw Desmond, in "African Lag."*

"I should like to found a Negro theatre—plays written by Negroes and acted for Negroes."—*Mr. Paul Robeson, interviewed in London.*

"I always thought one square mile and onesmile square were the same thing!"—*Sir Hugh Williams, M.P., speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.*

"I suggest that the most appropriate Saint's Day for Kenya is August 12, in honour of Saint Grouse."—*"Amos," in a letter to the "Kenya Weekly News."*

"The time when a general federation of the Rhodesias, and possibly also Nyasaland, will be practicable is steadily approaching."—*"The Rhodesia Herald."*

"Repayments by mortgagors represent an amount of effort on the part of borrowers which can be appreciated properly only by those who move among the farming community."—*From the 1934 Report of the Kenya Land Bank.*

"I like dining with Empire-builders. They usually display good manners, eat with discrimination, wear clean linen, smell of the nicer kinds of tobacco, and have good tales to tell."—*Miss Winifred Holtby, writing in "Time and Tide."*

"In some ways Uganda is behind the rest of the world, noticeably with regard to electricity. We were glad to note that plans for the development of natural power resources are being considered."—*From the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation to East Africa.*

"Training dogs for lion hunting is not easy, as you have to start with a cautious, wary type of dog. The best are mongrels, who must be encouraged by continual practice after lions until they will persist in pursuing them."—*Lieutenant-Commander R. S. C. Cobbold, writing in "The Field."*

"I am 80 years of age, and as a rule work in the cultivation for five to six hours daily. I have good health and no loss of memory. If a healthy locality is selected I believe one will live longer out here than at home."—*Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, writing to the "Daily Telegraph" from Eldoret.*

"If the capacity of the Natives of the Territory to buy imported manufactured goods could be increased by no more than 25 per cent per annum, the result would be an increase of £1,250,000 in retail sales, and of some £500,000 in import duties."—*Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika.*

"Out of 1,250 boys who left Kenya schools between 1906 and 1934, some 65% have left the country and 35% remain. Of 513 girls leaving Kenya schools in that period, 61.3% have left and 38.7% remain in the Colony."—*Dr. Murdoch Macbinnon, presiding at the annual meeting of the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association.*

"Nothing would be more prejudicial to an official campaign for increased production and development than a feeling of distrust and opposition among the unofficial section towards the Government of the country. Its total absence is possibly the most favourable augury for the future economic welfare of the Territory."—*The Comptroller of Customs of Tanganyika, in his annual report for 1934.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

255.—Mr. Russell Storey Wollen.



Copyright "East Africa"

The coffee growers of Kenya Colony were fortunate to secure Mr. R. S. Wollen as their leader when Mr. C. Kenneth Archer retired after years of self-sacrificing service. They have several points in common: both were trained for the law, both are personally popular, both are good public speakers, and both have been ardent exponents of the advantages of co-operation.

Mr. Wollen first went to Kenya in 1922 and took up land near Thika which he has developed into a large plantation. Ten years later he was primarily responsible for the establishment of the Thika Planters' Co-operative Union (now the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union), which made rapid headway, and of which he is managing director.

When in 1932 the Coffee Board of Kenya was set up by the Government, he was one of the original members nominated to represent the planters, and when the Director of Agriculture, the then Chairman, retired shortly afterwards, he was elected his successor, a step which gave the industry virtual control of its own affairs. Much has since been done to improve culture, organise research and investigate marketing, and to Mr. Wollen must go a great deal of the credit. One of his qualities is that he believes in stating facts frankly, and welcomes constructive criticism.

Before public demands upon his time became so insistent he was well known in Kenya as a boxer and Rugby footballer.

PERSONALIA.

Lady Betty Walker has arrived home from Nairobi.

Captain E. G. Fish is on his way home from Kampala.

Sir Alfred Sharpe is on the point of leaving Nyasaland for England.

Congratulations to Sir Albert and Lady Kison on the birth of a son on Monday.

Lady Sidney Farrar reached London by air last week from Mau Summit, Kenya.

Mr. George Blowers, the Nairobi builder, and Mrs. Blowers have arrived in England.

Lieutenant the Hon. H. A. C. Howard has been appointed to the Somaliland Camel Corps.

Dr. W. Hood Dye, Senior Medical Officer, has been transferred from Tanganyika to Uganda.

Mr. J. C. Bentley, of Kiambu, has won this year's competition for the Kenya Police Golf Cup.

The Rt. Rev. Vincent Lucas, Bishop of Masasi, will leave England on June 14 on his return to his diocese.

Mr. Lionel Oury is making good, if somewhat slow, recovery, and expects shortly to leave for the coast to recuperate.

Brigadier and Mrs. Laird are making a *safari* to South Africa, travelling by way of Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo.

Major Sir William Lead's visit to London is to be very brief, and he will leave again for Tanganyika within a few days.

Mr. Gilbert Hill, Assistant Director of Posts and Telegraphs in British Somaliland, is spending his leave in Barton-on-Umber.

During Mr. A. Lowden's overseas leave, Mr. G. F. March is Acting Director of the Sudan Department of Agriculture.

Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett expect to return from Scotland next Monday. Sir Theodore Chambers is also in Scotland.

Mr. Philip Thomas, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, and Miss Joyce Cellier were recently married in Johannesburg.

Mr. H. W. Gill and Mr. R. E. Anderson have been appointed to the Board of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd.

Mr. C. Gillman, the Chief Engineer, is Acting General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways since the retirement of Colonel Maxwell.

A son was born last week to Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of Mr. H. A. Mackenzie, who will be remembered by many of our Uganda readers.

Mr. John D. B. Watson, of Uganda, who is now home on leave, last week addressed the Arimoath Rotary Club on the subject of Uganda.

Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, expects to leave for the Colony in August to resume his duties. He will probably travel by sea.

Kenya had two interesting birthday celebrations last month when Mrs. Wallace, of Nakuru, reached her 85th birthday, and Mr. Frank Watkins his 83rd.

Mr. Cecil Graves, who has been in the Empire services of the B.B.C. since 1921, has been appointed Controller of Programmes of the B.B.C.

Mr. C. F. Battscombe, O.B.E., who recently retired from the Zanzibar Service, has been appointed chapter clerk and honorary librarian of Durham Cathedral.

Mr. C. A. Contomichalos is to represent the Sudan Chamber of Commerce at the 8th Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce to be held in Paris on June 24.

The health of Sir Ali bin Salim, one of Kenya's most picturesque and public-spirited figures, has not been too robust during recent weeks, but he has been able to visit Zanzibar.

Canon Norrish has been obliged by ill-health to resign from the U.M.C.A., for which he did excellent work in the diocese of Masasi, and has now been licensed in the diocese of Exeter.

Mr. Oscar Thomason, American Vice-Consul in Nairobi since 1930, reached England last week en route for the United States, where he is to spend a holiday before returning from the service.

Tanganyika has a new sporting trophy—a Jubilee Tennis Cup, presented by Mr. Kassim Sunderji Samji for annual competition between the Dar es Salaam Gymkhana Club and Indian teams.

Mr. H. French, who has joined the King's African Rifles garrison in Songea, formerly served in Egypt with the Royal Ulster Rifles. He entered Tanganyika by the back door—by way of Beira and Lake Nyasa.

Colonel F. S. Modera and Miss Modera arrived back in London from Niche on Thursday last. Mrs. Modera is about to undergo an operation for appendicitis, from which we wish her a speedy recovery.

Archbishop Antonio Riberi, Papal Delegate to British Central Africa in succession to Bishop Hinsley, has been visiting Northern Rhodesia. He will shortly take up his permanent residence in Mombasa.

Mr. G. Beresford Cradock, general manager of the Uganda Company and President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce for the fourth year in succession, will probably fly home on short leave about a month hence.

Mr. P. B. Williams, well known throughout Tanganyika in many connexions, latterly for his success as a prospector, particularly in the discovery of the great Sanza field, is due in Dar es Salaam immediately.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Carbutt, C.M.G., has been appointed Secretary for Native Affairs and Director of Native Development in Southern Rhodesia, in addition to his duties as Chief Native Commissioner.

The engagement is announced between Count Serge Orloff-Davides, only son of Count Alexis and Countess Thecla Orloff-Davidos, and the Hon. Elisabeth Scott-Ellis, second daughter of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden.

Mr. A. R. Thomson, M.P. for Wansie, Southern Rhodesia; Mrs. Thomson, and the Hon. J. W. and Mrs. Downie are to pay a holiday visit to Canada towards the end of the summer. They are expected to arrive in London during July.

Last week we stated that Lieutenant L. Gilliat, who died in India from wounds received from a tiger, was the grandson of the founder of Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co.; he was, in fact, the great grandson of the founder of that firm.

Major-General Sir Edward Northey, G.C.M.G., C.B., who commanded the Nyasa Rhodesia Field Force during the East African Campaign, and was afterwards Governor of Kenya Colony, left the Reserve of Officers last week on attaining the age of 67.

Among those who travelled home by the m.v. "Jagersfontein," which arrived in England last week, were Mrs. Stewart Smith, daughter of the Governor of Kenya; Dr. and Mrs. Gouveia, of Makuyu; and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Leslie, of Dar es Salaam.

The engagement is announced between Mr. L. L. Edwards, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley J. Edwards, of Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, and Vivien, only daughter of the late Dr. C. V. Cornish and Mrs. Vernon Rashleigh, of 7, Leithorne Park, Kew Gardens, Surrey.

Mr. J. F. Meehan, who accompanied by Mrs. Meehan, has left Dar es Salaam for England on leave pending retirement, will be affectionately remembered in Tanganyika as "Stuffy" Meehan. He has spent a number of years in the Traffic Department of the Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. J. B. Brown, son of Major Kenneth Brown, D.S.O., of Nairobi, and Mrs. Brown, Steyning, Sussex, and Miss Joan Buchanan-Wollaston, daughter of Vice-Admiral Buchanan-Wollaston, C.M.C., and Mrs. Buchanan-Wollaston, of Whitchurch, Devon, were married in London on June 3.

The following have been appointed to the Advisory Committee on European Education in Tanganyika: The Director of Education (Chairman), a representative of the Women's Service League, Captain H. E. Rydon, M.L.C., Mr. J. J. MacHugh, M.L.C., Mr. E. Anagnostopoulos, Mr. H. R. Lemmer, and Mr. H. Pfeng.

Miss K. Welsh has returned to Uganda from Europe and is stationed at Mulago Hospital.

Mr. A. Walter, Director of the East African Meteorological Department, and Mrs. Walter are due to leave Kenya at the beginning of July, in order that Mr. Walter may attend the Imperial Meteorological Conference in August and the International Conference in Warsaw in the following month.

The Rev. J. C. Dunham, who was chaplain in the Arusha district in Tanganyika for some years, and who for the past 18 months has been in charge of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, is one of a party motoring home from Kano and the Sahara, Algiers, Spain and France. He does not expect to return to Nigeria.

Mr. H. Musk, District Agricultural Officer, whose death in Dar es Salaam we recently recorded, was responsible for the reorganisation of the grounds of Government House in the capital of Tanganyika, and in addition to his well-known work in Dar es Salaam, Singida, the Rufiji and Kilwa, was largely concerned with the initiation of the Jardine Bowl competition in 1934.

Sir David Prain, Chairman of the Imperial Institute's Advisory Council on Plant and Animal Products, was last week presented with the Gold Medal of the Linnean Society of London, in recognition of his services to botany. Among the officers elected for this year was Dr. E. B. Worthington, who has now joined the Council of the Society. Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter, formerly of Uganda, has been appointed a Vice-President.

Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, were among the Empire representatives entertained to luncheon last week by the London Stock Exchange, and when afterwards they visited the gallery overlooking the House they were given an uproarious welcome. Mr. Huggins was especially interested in the visit, for his father used to be a member of the Stock Exchange.

Next Week's East Africa Dinner.

The annual East Africa Dinner will be held on Wednesday next, June 12, at the Savoy Hotel, and any East Africans who wish to be present and have not already reserved their tickets should communicate immediately with Major J. Corbet Wood, c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. The cost of the ticket is 14s. to members of the Club for themselves, their families and guests, and 16s. 6d. for non-members.

The chief guests of the Club will be the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia; Mrs. Huggins; Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London; Mrs. O'Keefe, and General Sir William and Lady Furse. Mr. W. A. M. Sim, President of the Club, will take the chair.

Sir John Sandeman Allen. The Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

Italy Mobilises More Men.

Joint Board Chairman's Sudden Death

We deeply regret to report the death in London on Monday at the age of 60 of Sir John Sandeman Allen, J.P., M.P., who was taken suddenly ill last month with dyodenal hemorrhage, but had seemed to be making such good progress that his death was quite unexpected.

His connexion with East Africa dates back to the year 1920, when he was invited by Sir Sydney Henn, then an M.P. and Chairman of the Joint East African Board, to join the Executive Council as Vice-Chairman. The Board felt it desirable that two of the members of its Council should be members of the House of Commons, and when Sir Sydney Henn resigned Sir John (then Mr. Sandeman Allen) was elected his successor.

In that capacity he gave a great deal of his time to the study of East African affairs, and in 1923 Lady Sandeman Allen and he visited the territories to make personal contact with the leaders of public opinion and to see things for themselves. As a result of consultations initiated on the spot, the Council of the Board has considerably changed, both in *personnel* and in the interests represented.

Firm Stand in Tanganyika

During his tour of the Dependencies Sir John addressed many meetings, and endeavoured in private and in public to contribute to the growth of a spirit of co-operation. He was emphatic, both while in Tanganyika and on his return, that it was essential to link that Territory with Kenya and Uganda with the least possible delay, and he strongly supported the policy of the co-ordination of the economic services common to the three territories. He had made a special study of the Congo Basin Treaties, and was one of the Conservative members of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament appointed in 1921 to report on Closer Union.

For nearly 40 years he was closely identified with marine insurance, being at different periods Chairman of the Liverpool Salvage Association and the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, Honorary Treasurer of the Mercantile Marine Association, a member of the Committee of Lloyd's Register, and for four years Chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

He had been Chairman of the Royal Empire Society, Vice-President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Chairman of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, a member of the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Council of the Royal African Society, a member of the Liverpool City Council, Chairman of the Technical and Commercial Education Committee of Liverpool, a Justice of the Peace for the City of Liverpool, and Unionist M.P. for the West Derby Division of that city from 1924.

In his army days Sir John held rank as a Grand Officer. He was knighted in 1922 for his political and public services, and to Lady Sandeman Allen and his son, Colonel J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., he visited East Africa not many months ago, we tender sincere sympathy.

The funeral will take place at Chester Old Cemetery at 3 p.m. this afternoon, following a memorial service in Liverpool Cathedral at 11 a.m. Yesterday there was a memorial service at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Ships Visiting East Africa

The flagship of the East Indies Squadron, H.M.S. "Norfolk," left Trincomalee on her first East African cruise last week. Her time-table is as follows: Mauritius, June 14-18; Zanzibar, July 6-12; Kilwa Kisiwani, July 23-26; Mombasa, July 27-August 17; Seychelles, August 27, which will cruise independently. H.M.S. "Emerald," which will cruise independently, will meet H.M.S. "Norfolk" at Kilwa. Her schedule is as follows: Mombasa, June 17; Tanga, July 25; Pemba, July 15-27; Kilwa Kisiwani, July 28-31; Lindi, July 31-August 6; Dar-es-Salaam, August 10-22; Zanzibar, August 22-28; and Seychelles, August 31-September 7.

The mobilisation of three more Italian divisions for service in East Africa, further loss of life on the Italo-Ethiopian frontier, and renewed efforts to reach agreement by conciliation are the more important developments in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

The three divisions comprise 42,000 men. The official announcement states that "a partial mobilisation of Ethiopian forces and the arrival in Ethiopia of further war material make necessary the adoption of new defensive measures in order to guarantee from attack the safety of our East African Colonies."

Italy is also strengthening her naval forces in the Red Sea, which now consist of one cruiser, two destroyers, and 12 smaller vessels.

The Italian Press justifies these measures by the alleged reinforcement of the Ethiopian troops along the Italian frontiers, and the newspapers declare that "Ethiopia is being encouraged to be hostile and provocative" by the language of the European, and especially the British, Press.

Rome estimates the Ethiopian forces at 1,000,000 men, and that 300,000 to 400,000 could be launched against the Italian Colonies in East Africa.

Preparations are being made meantime for an immediate meeting, probably in Milan, of the Italo-Ethiopian Conciliation Commission, but the Italian Press suggests that little is to be hoped from the Commission's labours.

Signor Gozda, who has often been the mouthpiece of the Emperor of Ethiopia determined on war. He declares that the races of northern Ethiopia still do not widely recognise the hereditary right conferred by law on the reigning family, and that the Emperor therefore wishes to consolidate it by military success. The virtual inevitability of war is being sedulously preached in the Italian Press.

An incident "less grave than that at Walwa," is reported from the Dankali region. According to the Italian version, a band of armed Ethiopians attacked a small post of Native *askari* established by Italy to protect the population along the frontier. 30 Italian Natives are reported to have been killed, and several hundred head of livestock looted.

From Mustahil, Italian Somaliland, it is reported that armed Ethiopians attempted to pass the Italian line. On receiving a warning from the Italians, they are alleged to have opened fire, whereupon the Italians replied, inflicting losses on the attackers.

Union-Castle Line's Quota

On Friday last, the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Union of South Africa, the Union-Castle Steamship Company entertained many representatives of South and East African interests at its delightful sports ground at Blackheath, where cricket and tennis matches were played between teams representing the Line and the staff of the Union High Commissioner in London.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the company, proposing the toast of the guests, said that Mr. Lansing O'Keefe had seemed since his arrival in London as High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia to be preoccupied in trying to sell "Southern Rhodesian tobacco, in trying to dispose of the Epstein statues (laughter), and in getting acquainted with the Underground system in order to cut down his heavy bill on taxis. When he (Mr. Gibb) replied that a great deal of his income went on taxes, Mr. O'Keefe had suggested that he ought to live in a decent country like Southern Rhodesia, where there was virtually no taxation of the individual.

Among other persons present with East African interests were Captain Graham Gibb, Mr. B. F. Wright, Major C. H. Dale, Major Corbet Ward, Mr. F. S. Jelson, Mr. A. H. Milbourne, Mr. D. Storrar, and Mr. A. C. Grandison.

Zanzibar Currency Changes

When East Africa announced many months ago that Zanzibar would adopt the East African mainland currency the report was widely contradicted. We reiterated by our assertion, which is now officially confirmed, the announcement that from January, next the East African shilling and cent currency will be legal tender in Zanzibar, where it will replace the existing rupee coinage.

Joint Board Annual Report.

Views on Matters of Importance.

The eleventh annual report of the Joint East-African Board, that for the calendar year 1934, is a comprehensive document, since the Board's work brings it into contact with East African affairs at every point. A useful appendix is a statement of the loan position of each of the East African Dependencies, which was supplied to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office by the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

From the report the following passages may be quoted:

"Mining developments in both Kenya and Tanganyika are becoming of increasing importance, and must materially alter the future prospects of these territories."

"The Board is convinced that there are strong reasons for excluding Nyasaland from the Congo Basin sphere. Nyasaland is at the moment more linked up with the Rhodesias in trade matters, although the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa creates a link with Tanganyika."

"There is general agreement in this country and East Africa that it is most desirable that the East African Dependencies should be in a position to reciprocate the preferential treatment granted to them by the United Kingdom."

"The Board feels that the time has come when some check should be placed on Japanese competition. The fact that the position of the East African Dependencies under the Congo Basin Treaties offers a free field for the competition of the Japanese is well illustrated by the comparative figures of imports of cotton piece goods into East Africa from 1927 to 1934. The combined totals for the East African territories are as follows:—

	1927	1934
United Kingdom	22,415,883 yards	10,032,576 yards.
India	21,138,866 "	6,194,308 "
Japan	25,160,907 "	72,898,597 "

Tea Restriction Problems.

"Nyasaland's modern tea factories compare favourably with any in the world. The extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa opens up large areas suitable for tea in the West Nyasa district.

"The two most favourable districts for tea in Uganda are Tofo and Mitvuna. It is believed that all things considered, Mitvuna, in spite of its low rainfall, is the most likely place for the crop to succeed. Tea growing for the local market may prove to be the best business proposition for Uganda's producers.

"The population of Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and the Sudan is over 17 million and the Native is becoming tea-minded. Here is a very large potential field for consumption which should be actively developed.

"An acreage of 2,000 acres was allotted to Uganda under the tea restriction scheme. The Ordinance provides for licences for fresh plantings, and for the control of the import and export of tea leaves. It is doubtful whether the method of applying this legislation is in the best interests of East African development. Although it may be advisable to discourage such a development of tea as would tend to increase the amount of tea on the world's markets, provision should perhaps have been made to permit the maximum production for home consumption coupled with a vigorous development of the Native consumption. A more satisfactory measure, in the interests of East Africa would have been an agreed limitation of export rather than a limitation of acreage planted.

"One of the most serious difficulties in the way of tea development in Uganda is migratory labour. The Government is, no doubt, fully alive to the fact that if it wishes the Tea Industry to develop, it is essential to allow such arrangements to be made as will enable migratory Natives to settle on the estates for a sufficient period to ensure a permanent supply of skilled labour."

"The present position of the coffee export trade to the Continent is extremely unsatisfactory in view of the foreign exchange restrictions and the special barter arrangements which have been made with foreign coffee producers. This reduced trade has had the effect of depressing the price of the medium and lower grade East African coffee and until these restrictions are lifted it is unlikely that the general price level of these coffees will be raised."

"A happy feature of 1934 is the increased consumption in the United Kingdom encouraged by an extension of its uses to a wider range of articles. Sisal has made a valiant struggle against great difficulties, and the industry

is now organised in such a way as to enable producers to take the fullest advantage of the long expected improvement in trade when it comes."

Cotton Growing.

"India and Japan took about 200,000 and 60,000 bales of cotton respectively from Uganda. Europe was, practically speaking, put of the market owing to the fact that the price being paid by the East was far in excess of the prices being paid for competitive growths in Liverpool and other cotton markets. It appears likely that this tendency will become more pronounced, and that East African cotton will be almost exclusively spun in the East in the future, its geographical position with reference to the Suez Canal being a big factor as regards comparative prices in Eastern and Western markets. This cotton competes mainly with Upper Egyptian which is conversely affected. It does not seem probable that any large increase in production is likely in spite of the excellent work done in providing training by the Government Agricultural Departments, and a system of agriculture on small plots and the small population being limiting factors."

"Tanganyika produces the finest rain-grown cotton in the Empire."

"Kenya has now been exporting pyrethrum flowers for over 12 months, and sales have been made in all the principal markets. Without exception, New York, London and Continental buyers have been very favourably impressed by the Kenya product, which has a considerably higher toxic value than pyrethrum from Japan, which at present supplies practically the whole of the world's requirements. The superior quality of Kenya flowers combined with low costs of production should ensure Kenya becoming a very important source of supply. The industry is being carefully organised, and the whole of the Colony's production is being co-operatively marketed through a sole selling agent in London.

"At present production is at the rate of only about 100 tons per annum, but the acreage under this crop is being rapidly increased. The plant thrives best at over 7,000 ft. and has proved itself capable of standing up to drought and is not subject to damage by locusts. In Japan and Europe pyrethrum flowers once a year in the late summer, but in its efforts to adapt itself to East African conditions it flowers in Kenya continuously for 10 months in the year, so that all supplies coming from East Africa are freshly harvested, which is to the advantage of buyers."

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More About Muchapi.

Dr. A. I. Richards's Views.

"WHAT makes for success in a modern movement of witch finders? This was the question discussed by Dr. A. I. Richards when reading a paper recently at the Royal Anthropological Institute on "Some Wonder-Workers in Northern Rhodesia."

She described the activities of the *Bamuchapi*, a band of witch finders, who entered Northern Rhodesia from Nyasaland and Tanganyika Territory, later passing on into Southern Rhodesia. (The activities of this band have already been described in *East Africa* by various correspondents, who have used variations of the same root word.—Ed. "E.A.")

The *Bamuchapi*, as observed by Dr. Richards, among the Bemba in May and June, 1934, claimed to be able to detect witches, make them give up their instruments of sorcery, and prevent them from returning to their evil practices. Charms against wild animals, snakes, etc., were also sold.

The *Bamuchapi* were certainly clever men who had evolved an admirable technique. This technique is one which certainly accords with present day ideals among the Bemba. That is to say, the witch finders were dressed in European clothes. They sold their medicine in bottles, and the bottles were complete with notes—all most impressive in a Native's eyes. I cannot wonder that the movement has a tremendous success. The more remarkable thing in Native eyes was that it was allowed to proceed, at any rate at the beginning, unchecked by the Government. "This," they said, "is the best thing the white man has ever done for us. At last we shall be saved from witchcraft, now that the white man will allow the *Bamuchapi* to help us in this great matter."

Belief in Charms.

The *Bamuchapi* claimed that their power came from *Lesu* (God), and, some even stated, from Maria, though they were careful to explain that this was not the Maria of the Catholic missions. The leader was said to be *Kamwende*, who was a Native of Mzimba in Nyasaland. His followers, who went about the country in twos and threes, worked with the aid of a mirror, in which they claimed they could detect the faces of witches. It was a remarkable thing that, as the Natives said, the faces seen in the mirror were always those of men and women they had known for some time to be sorcerers or witches.

Miraculous cases were quoted of denial, followed by subsequent admission of guilt when the instruments of the evil trade had been unearthed—from under beds, within granaries and elsewhere. The collection of horns and other charms were astounding in their bulk, but not so impressive on further analysis.

In one instance of two huts, Dr. Richards examined 25 supposedly evil charms collected together at the crossroads. On examination it was found that 12 of them were such that they might have been reckoned as harmless charms for luck and success, while some were actually used, at any rate in the old days, to ward off witchcraft. Only 71 of the horns were admitted by the informants to be under the influence of magic. A fine display of samples of all kinds of charms and horns was exhibited at the lecture.

The lecturer concluded that part of the success of the *Bamuchapi* was due to the fact that they actually worked up the fears they set out to kill. That is to say, the amount of horns collected for display, whether in fact they were harmless or not, increased the ordinary Native's sense of the dangers from which he had been saved. There followed a discussion as to whether in the particular cases the acts of sorcery were carried out in fact, or merely in Native opinion.

It was considered a really important matter for us to find out how much the Natives in any particular area attribute to sorcery, and how much to other causes, such as the action of angry spirits or the displeasure of the chief. It was also essential to discover, from a practical point of view, how the belief in sorcery was affected by modern conditions. Dr. Richards suggested that the fear of witchcraft was in some cases actually increasing at the present day. Native cases working outside the territory were afraid of the dangers they ran in contact with other tribes; their belief in the protection of their tribal spirits was shaken, and they consequently relied on the purchase of

charms. Opportunities for individual initiative in European employment led to jealousy of the educated Native and the latter's fear of being bewitched. The lecturer instanced the case of a Government clerk who had spent the whole of a £25 bonus on purchasing protective charms. Many reasons of this kind led to the success of such a movement as the *Bamuchapi*.

An animated discussion followed, in which the President of the Institute (the Rev. Edwin Smith), Professor Malinowski, Mr. Melland, Mr. Fullen Young, Mr. Nadel, Mr. Braunholz, Mr. Hornblower and Colonel Gore-Brown spoke.

The etymology and spelling of the word *muchapi* was discussed and the following points were made: That the fact that the Natives said that the non-interference with the *Bamuchapi* was the best thing the white man had ever done to help them against witchcraft was hardly part of our methods; that the belief in sorcery and the desire for protective spells was very strong even in places like Johannesburg; that these charlatans have been "laughed out of court" in Tanganyika; and that as the Natives discovered that sickness and death still persisted in Northern Rhodesia, so were they also now being discredited there. Disillusion was bound to follow any such campaign, though that might not affect a fresh campaign. It was said a danger, perhaps not fully realised, that when sickness did recur and deaths took place, there would, despite this discredit, remain the memory that So-and-So had been "proved" to be a witch, and had been found in possession of the means of bewitching, and that this might have serious, even fatal, results. More than one speaker said it was time that steps were taken to find out the amount of evil that is actually attributed to sorcery among different tribes, there being no doubt that it varied considerably in different tribes.

East African Road Improvement.

"It is really a pleasure to chronicle the great improvement in practically all the East African roads during the year," says the annual report of the Royal East African Automobile Association. "It is true that 1934 was a terrible year for drought, and there was also a great shortage of money for road improvements. When one remembers, however, that during the dry weather it was possible to motor between Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kampala, to Fort Portal and Kiwi, and from the Rhodesian border to the Sudan border, averaging at least 30 to 35 m.p.h., it shows what enormous strides have been made."

The R.E.A.A.A. now has 23,000 signposts, and hopes to extend this essential service considerably in the coming year. A 10,000-mile test was made with extra low pressure tyres, which did not appear to affect the petrol consumption, were normal in length of life, and in comfort were far superior to tyres with a higher pressure. They are excellent in wet and do not seem any more susceptible to punctures.

The Association has elected as its President and Chairman Sir Joseph Sheridan, Vice-Presidents, Major-General Sir Edward Northey, Sir Charles Bowring, Sir Edward Denham and Sir Jacob Barth; Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. D. Galton-Petzi; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. B. C.

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East Africa in the House. The Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

Replying to Mr. Mander, who asked whether any communication had been received from the Italian Government with reference to the export of arms to Ethiopia, Mr. Anthony Eden said that no such communication had been received.

To a further question he replied that the importation of arms, munitions and implements of war by Ethiopia was regulated by the treaty signed in Paris on August 21, 1930, by Ethiopia, France, Italy and the U.K. That treaty established a special régime for Ethiopia, whose position as an arms importing country accordingly differed from that of Italy, whose rights had not been similarly defined. As to whether any right was recognised for Germany to export arms to Ethiopia, Mr. Eden said that Article 770 of the Treaty of Versailles prohibited the manufacture for and export to foreign countries from Germany of arms, munitions and war materials of every kind. That provision applied to Ethiopia as to all other countries, and he had no information suggesting that that provision had not been observed.

Mr. Mander asked whether the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Council of the League of Nations to advise appropriate sanctions in the event of unilateral repudiation of treaties would expedite its work in view of the threatened breach of the Covenant of the League of Nations by Italy in connexion with Ethiopia. Mr. Eden saw no reason to link the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia with the work of the Committee.

Asked by Mr. Vyvyan Adams whether he could indicate the volume of the flow, during the past two months, of Italian troops into territory adjacent to Ethiopia, Mr. Anthony Eden said he had no official information. When asked whether the acceptance of the League process of conciliation had served to stem that flow, he reminded Mr. Adams that the recent resolution of the Council of the League, which was adopted unanimously, embodied the effort of the whole Council to ensure that the matters in difference should not be settled by force. The question as to the extent to which the strength of Colonial garrisons should be reinforced for defensive purposes was a different matter.

Asked by Mr. Mander about the attitude of the British Government to the arrangement between the Egyptian and Italian Governments for Italian military aeroplanes to fly over Egyptian territory, Mr. Anthony Eden said that H.M. Government saw no reason to suggest any modification. Mr. Mander asked if, in the event of war, a very different situation would not arise, to which Mr. Eden replied: "I very much deprecate any such suggestion." (Cheers.)

Patrolling the Frontier.

Mr. Geoffrey Mander last week asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to consider the advisability of proposing to the League of Nations Council should patrol the Italo-Ethiopian border with an international force.

Suggesting that "the week's prize for the stibest question" should surely go to Mr. Mander, the gossip-writer of the London *Evening News* wrote: "Mr. Mander, accustomed to patrolling the House of Commons lobby, an arid but not extensive area, presumably does not realise that the Italo-Ethiopian border is about 1,000 miles long, consists mostly of waterless scrub and barren rocks

and is populated thickly with carnivorous insects but very little else.

Neither the Ethiopians nor the Italians attempt to patrol it, and very occasional visitors being wandering Somalis who know nothing of the League of Nations and care less. Even if the Governments immediately concerned agreed the nation would dream of sending a single soldier to roost in that repulsive terrain, whose unfitness for international heroes to live in is the principal reason why the boundary has not long since been settled."

Empire Cotton Growing.

A net profit of £226,721 for 1934 is recorded in its annual report by the British Cotton Growing Association, added to the previous total of excess of income over expenditure, this raises the amount to £498,568. The total number of bales handled by the Association during the year were valued at £2,180,056, the highest value recorded since 1929. The report states that cotton exports from the United States were much smaller than during the previous season, which fact has provided an opportunity for more interest to be taken in outside growths, including Indian. Gratification is recorded that there has been a satisfactory increase in the demand for Empire-grown cotton, and supplies of both Baki and American varieties and of various grades and staples are now available. Stocks are carried by the Association in order that spinners may be assured of a continuity of supply through the year. The report gives detailed accounts of cotton growing in each of the East African territories.

Work for East Africa.

That a good deal of East African work was done by the Imperial Institute last year is shown by the annual report for 1934, which says that many mineral assays were carried out, as well as the testing of cement and investigations into brick, tile and pottery. Nyasaland samples of well waters for analysis, and corundum from Tanganyika was found suitable for the U.K. market if carefully washed and graded. Tantalite from Uganda was reported upon, and information provided on the preparation of charcoal as a fuel for portable gas producers in Southern Rhodesia.

Uganda Europeans Dislike Provincialism.

Recently we commented editorially on the persistent refusal of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce to affiliate with the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa. Now we learn that of nine Europeans present at the meeting held in favour of affiliation, that the six Indians present voted against it, and that 14 proxies from Indian members in opposition to the motion were then produced. The one European present who did not vote in favour abstained from recording his opinion.

The Rhodes Film.

Rhodesians have had an opportunity to become film actors. In connexion with the making of the film "The Life of Rhodes," an advertisement has appeared in Rhodesia reading: "Wanted, 50 mounted men, required with horses, saddlery and blankets to take part in filming 'Life of Rhodes.' Pay, 10s. per diem and rations."

Lake Tana Dam.

The Egyptian Government has decided to proceed with the building of a dam near Lake Tana in order to control the waters of the Blue Nile. The construction is part of a financial plan which will cost £21,000,000, a portion of which will be allocated to the Gebel Aulia dam in the Sudan.

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

Mining Personalia.

The Future Price of Gold.

Confidence in the Outlook.

SPEAKING last week at the thirtieth ordinary general meeting of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., Mr. E. K. Phillips, M.C., the Chairman of the company, said:—

"Before trade between countries again flows freely the existing exchange restrictions must be very much relaxed or entirely removed, and in order to bring this about it is necessary that the currencies of the various countries must again be stabilised, and stabilised on the only sound basis of currency—gold. Our faith in gold remains undiminished; indeed, it is strengthened by the fact that countries, whether on or off the gold standard, have either added still further to their stocks of gold or are desirous of doing so."

The Chairman of the Union Corporation, Ltd., Mr. P. M. Anderson, addressing the shareholders, recently said on the same subject:

"The restoration of international trade as the most urgent task facing the world to-day. The most important single step towards this end is the re-establishment of a widely acceptable international medium of exchange fixed in terms of local currencies. It has become abundantly clear that gold is the only medium which will prove acceptable over a wide area of the globe. Accordingly to-day thinking people in most countries are taking their attention to ways and means of establishing gold once more as the international standard of value. In order, however, to preserve the benefits which have accrued to many countries as a result of the abandonment of the gold standard, gold prices, re-establishment of gold will almost certainly involve the re-linking of local currencies to gold at a price substantially higher than before. It can be said, therefore, that to-day the prospect of an ultimate return to the gold standard at an increased price for gold is considerably nearer than it was a year ago."

Ikoma Gold Mines (Negoti).

An extraordinary general meeting of Ikoma Gold Mines (Negoti), Ltd., was recently held in Nairobi to consider a resolution that the directors be empowered to enter into and complete arrangements to dispose of the undertaking for any sum, either in cash or in shares in another company, or in both together, which the directors may determine provided that such sum shall not be less than the issued paid-up capital of the company.

Appended to the formal notice of the meeting was a statement that the option granted to Trust, Ltd., of Nairobi, has not been exercised, but that the board has entered into a further option with responsible parties which may be exercised by the end of August. The directors consider it advisable to prepare for a Debenture issue not exceeding £500,000 to secure the financial position, in case the option holder requires an extended period for development. A full statement of the company's position is shortly to be issued.

Trust, Ltd., we are able to state, sent a representative to London by air some months ago, and negotiations were conducted in various quarters, but without success.

Mr. L. A. ("Kakamega") Johnson is expected to arrive in England very shortly.

Mr. W. Eason has been re-elected a director of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd.

The appointment of Mr. R. C. Pevon as Under-Secretary in the Department of Mines of Southern Rhodesia is announced.

Mr. Stanley Pearce, who for some time has been on the staff of Tanganyika Concessions at Kilelesh, Uganda, has been transferred to Kakamega.

Mr. J. R. Leslie, a director of East African Goldfields, Ltd., and other mining companies operating in Tanganyika, reached England last week.

Captain F. F. Terry White has joined the staff of the East African Selection Syndicate, which is operating in the Mwanza district of Tanganyika.

The Lupa has lost one of its older diggers by the death of Mr. R. Lewis, who, following a successful alluvial working, had interested himself in some properties.

Major and Mrs. Napier Clark, of Dar es Salaam, owners of the Mwangi mine, Musoma, left London yesterday morning for Marseilles on their way back to Tanganyika Territory after some seven months at home.

Mr. Alcock, an explosives expert of Messrs. Nobels Explosives, Ltd., has been visiting Tanganyika and Kenya. He toured Kakamega in company with Captain Allen of the staff of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co.

We deeply regret to learn of the death from blackwater fever at the age of 32 a few days ago in Kahama, Tanganyika Territory, of Mr. John P. Bolt, A.R.S.M., Assoc. Inst. M. E., local manager for the East African Selection Syndicate. At one time he had been on the staff of the Sekenke mine, Tanganyika.

Mr. J. Norman Wynne, F.G.S., M.Inst. M.M., who is well known to many of our readers in Kenya, Tanganyika, and the Rhodesias, left Southampton on Saturday by the "George" on behalf of London interests to inspect properties in British Columbia, Ontario, other parts of Canada, and probably California. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wynne, and expects to be back in England about the middle of August.

Immediately following Mr. J. Lindsay Allan's return from leave, steps were taken to organise Tanganyika's new Department of Mines, Lands and Surveys, of whom he is Commissioner. Formerly Administrator-General, he is Commissioner, Farmers' Administrator-General, in afterwards Land Officer, Mr. Lindsay Allan is now in charge of a Department with, according to the Tanganyika Government, was created specially in view of the increasing importance of the country's mining industry. Transfers necessitated by the organisation of the new Department include that of Mr. R. A. M. Mackay, Assistant Inspector of Mines from Dar es Salaam to Chunya, and of Mr. G. W. Williams, of the clerical staff, from Dodoma to the headquarter staff in Dar es Salaam.

We deeply regret to report the death in Kenya from the poisoning of Mr. Leonard Harvey, Assoc. Inst. M. E., manager of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., who for eight years previously underground manager at the mines of the Namaqua Copper Co., Limited. He had been in Kenya only a short time, but had already given promise of great usefulness. He cut his hand whilst descending one of the shafts, and three days later his arm swelled and he developed a high temperature as a consequence of which he was flown to hospital in Nairobi. There everything appeared to go well, and on the eighth day he was discharged as cured, after four days' rest in Nairobi he returned to Ritiro, where soon afterwards he took to his bed with what he and everyone else thought was malaria. But it was really the beginning of an attack on the whole system of septicemia resulting from the poisoned hand. He will be a great loss to the company.

Territorial Reports.

Mineral production from Uganda during April included Gold, provisional weight, unrefined, 137.35 Troy oz.; tin ore (provisional), 59,701 long tons.

The total exports of gold from Tanganyika Territory during March amounted to 5,043 oz., valued at £14,748, of which 2,708 oz. valued at £26,300, came from the Lupa area.

The mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during April included Gold, 1,531.02 oz.; silver, 0.847 oz.; coal, 74,701 tons; chrome, 15,330 tons; asbestos, 2,445 tons; and iron pyrites, 759 tons.

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Company Progress Reports

Good Results from Lolgorien

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields.—The following cable has been received from the Concession Area, Lolgorien section.—South-east drive has advanced on reef, 70 ft., now 185 ft.; sample, 35 ft., averaging 13 dwt. over 30 in. No. 1 winze north holed through to first level; average over full length, 21 dwt. over 30 in. No. 1 winze south holed through to first level; average over full length, 28 dwt. over 30 in. No. 2 winze north has reached 38 ft.; sampled results not yet received. No. 2 winze south has reached 38 ft.; sampled results not yet received. Outcrop extension has been traced 400 ft. northwards. This appears to be a vein system rather than a single reef, as apparently indicated by three separate veins. As previously cabled, the same group of veins has been traced continuously with the aid of the geophysical survey 3,000 ft. in southerly direction. Curved section.—No. 2 winze west has reached 50 ft., average width over reef, 84 in.; not yet sampled. No. 1 winze west has reached 30 ft.; No. 3 winze west, 21 ft.; No. 4 winze west, 33 ft.; No. 1 winze east of 28 ft.; and No. 2 winze east, 40 ft.; sampling not yet completed. First level being started from bottom of No. 2 winze east. Riverside section.—Temporarily abandoned owing to inflow of water. Willibron section.—Shaft No. 12 has reached 66 ft.; average width of reef, 14 in.; sampled results not yet received. Winze No. 25 has reached 50 ft.; Winze No. 23 has reached 46 ft.; not yet sampled. Lolgorien Area—Magor.—Results after all samples cut to a maximum of 1,000-inch dwt. Winze No. 4, 224 ft., averaging 28.3 dwt. over 30 in. Winze No. 1, 171 ft., averaging 134 dwt. over 30 in. Dip of reef is flattening; have pegged 15 additional claims for safeguard. Blue Ray Strike.—Fault has been determined, causing slight alteration of development programme. There is no change of value below fault, but full details not yet available.

Lonely Reef (Southern Rhodesia).—Report for the quarter ended March 31, states that 36,903 tons were milled, yielding 4,147 oz. of gold; the yield per ton being 227 dwt. Accumulated times yielded 305 fine oz., and the total profit was £6,731.

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., have not renewed the exclusive prospecting license they held over about 200 miles in the Toro district of Uganda.

Kassala (Sudan) Gold.—During April 251 tons of ore were treated, and 187 oz. of gold recovered.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—During the first four months of 1935, 1,378 tons of ore were milled and 1,905 tons of sand cyanided for a combined return of 646.6 oz. of fine gold and 1,094 oz. of silver. The estimated ore reserves have been increased from 16,000 tons at 11.2 dwt. to 22,000 tons at 10.4 dwt., with a possible addition of 4,000 tons.

Miscellaneous Mines

A 22-year-old clergyman, the Rev. C. G. Fletcher, is said to have struck gold near Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia. An elderly couple told him they could not afford to work their claim, and he offered to find the money to purchase it. He did so, and now says, according to a Press report, that he hopes the mine will yield him £1,000 a year, all of which he intends to give to the Church.

Rhodesia Dividend Prospects

At the annual meeting in Salisbury of Rhodesia Mines Ltd. the payment in June of an interim dividend of 50% on the increased capital was proposed.

Uganda Tinfields

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields is to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 3% making 6% for 1934, against nil for 1933; and a further dividend of 6% p.a. is recommended on both the Ordinary and 6% Cumulative Preference shares in respect of the period from January 1, 1935, up to the date of the contemplated liquidation of the company. It is proposed that the company be wound up voluntarily with the object of transferring its assets and undertaking to a new company to be incorporated in Uganda.

N. Rhodesian Concession Areas

Loangwa Concession, Ltd., which has been conducting active prospecting operations over a large area of Northern Rhodesia for some years, has relinquished 50,000 sq. miles of its area, which it held as a concession from the British South Africa Company. That company now permits general prospecting in the relinquished area for all minerals other than precious stones and mineral oils.

It will be recalled that the Governor of Northern Rhodesia was asked some time ago to bring pressure to bear on the concession companies to allow more prospectors to work in their areas—in which, at the time of the request, there was much less active prospecting activity by the companies themselves than is the case at present. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council Sir Hubert Young said that he had discussed the matter with the companies, that he was satisfied that it would be entirely unfair for him to bring pressure upon them in view of the great sums of money they had spent, and that he did not believe that there was any intention on the part of the companies to prolong the period of their investigations beyond that absolutely necessary to enable them to complete their reasonable investigations.

The areas now open for public prospecting are either very inaccessible or in unpromising country.

New Kakamega Chemists

Messrs. Wardle and Co's new branch in Kakamega is under the management of Mr. Newton, formerly assistant manager in Mombasa.

TORBAY—the perfect protective paint for all climates



THE White Nile Bridge, Khartoum, is one of the most outstanding of African engineering achievements. TORBAY Paint is employed to protect the enormous expanse of steelwork from destroying rust and corrosion. TORBAY Paint is world-famous for its exceptional protective qualities, its large covering power, its staunch resistance against the destructive elements of the tropics, and may be confidently specified on all contracts—large or small. Further particulars will gladly be sent on request.

THE TORBAY PAINT CO.

4, CARLTON GARDENS, LONDON, ENGL., S.W.1.

DIAMOND DRILLING

anywhere in the world

Originally developed to large capacity in Canada, our operations now extend throughout the mining world for large scale large or small contracts. Core Drilling for mines, foundation information, Cement Grouting, etc. (Undivided liability)—all work guaranteed.

ALEXANDER

DIAMOND DRILLING COMPANY LIMITED

C. P. R. Building Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Local Address: ALEXANDER, TORONTO and MEXIA, EAST AFRICA
Beverly, Second Phase Only

East African Share Prices.

Markets Generally Steady to Lower

EAST AFRICAN gold shares have fallen slightly during the past week in sympathy with the unsettled condition of the Kaifir market, and Rhodesian copper shares receded on reports of the Copper rebellions. The fall in the price of Pakaneusi shares has been attributed by rumour to unfavourable reports from the Government Reef, but East Africa is glad to be able to state that there is absolutely no foundation for such fears. When Captain A. H. Morrison visited the property last month he was impressed with the work done, and to expedite development new machinery has since been installed. Two shafts are being sunk to 125 ft. from which depth driving and cross-cutting will begin. Thus the drop in the price of the shares has no relation whatever to developments on the property.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	48. 3d.	48. 3d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	105. 9d.	105. 9d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	79s. 3d.	80s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	47s. 6d.	48s. 3d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 4d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	9s. 6d.	8s. 9d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 9d.	13s. 0d.
Gabalt Goldfields (2s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (2s.)	31s. 6d.	31s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	14s. 6d.	14s. 1 1/2d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	8s. 9d.	9s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Kentan (10s.)	13s. 9d.	13s. 10 1/2d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	16s. 0d.	15s. 9d.
Kimiringini (10s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Leonora Corporation (5s.)	2s. 4 1/2d.	2s. 3 1/2d.
Longway Concessions (5s.)	2s. 7 1/2d.	2s. 7 1/2d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Lufi Gold Areas	11s. 0d.	10s. 3d.
Mashaba (1s.)	10 1/2d.	10 1/2d.
Rezende (11s.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 3d.

Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Katanga	7s. 0d.	7s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.)	13s. 3d.	11s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	6s. 7 1/2d.	6s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	10s. 4 1/2d.	9s. 0d.
Rhokana (51)	116s. 9d.	105s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	30s. 0d.	28s. 9d.
Rosterman	7s. 7 1/2d.	7s. 3 1/2d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	12s. 3d.	10s. 9d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	8s. 3d.	2s. 9d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (51)	13s. 0d.	12s. 9d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	6s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	22s. 6d.	22s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	16s. 7 1/2d.	16s. 7 1/2d.
Zambesia Exploring	16s. 7 1/2d.	16s. 7 1/2d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	23s. 0d.	22s. 3d.
East African Sisal Plantations (41)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	23s. 9d.	23s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	44. 9d.	44. 9d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 3 1/2d.	1s. 0 1/2d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	25s. 0d.	33s. 0 1/2d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power	47. 7s. 6d.	47. 11s. 3d.
..... Pref.	45s. 6d.	45s. 10 1/2d.

MARSH QUOTATIONS.

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

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	34s. 50ccts.	34s. 50ccts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 50ccts.	9s. 50ccts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	9s.	8s. 60ccts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	10s.	10s.
Kenya Reefs	9s. 50ccts.	9s. 50ccts.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	10s.	9s. 50ccts.
Koa-Mulimul	33s.	30s.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	28. 6ccts.	28. 65ccts.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	7s. 5ccts.	7s.

Send CLIMAX your photo
and win a worth while prize!

FIRST PRIZE £15.15.0 SECOND PRIZE £10.10.0 THIRD PRIZE £5.5.0

We have much pleasure in offering all employees of companies using our products the above prizes for interesting photographs showing our machines in use. In addition, we will pay 5/- for each photograph submitted which does not win a prize but is considered sufficiently interesting for us to retain. The prize-winning photographs and those retained and paid for, become our copyright. Photographs must be received at our address below not later than the 31st August, 1935.

Photographs to be accepted must, of course, be reasonably clear. Negatives must be sent with all photographs, but in any special case we should be pleased to arrange to return the negative. We have appointed the Technical Advancing Service to act as sole judges in this competition, and their decision, both as to the acceptability of the photographs and as to the award of prizes, is final.

snaps like these are the sort we want!

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CLIMAX ROCK DRILL & ENGINEERING WORKS, LIMITED
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BUSINESS POINTERS

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

Arrangements are being made for Lisbon's first great Colonial Exhibition, which is to be held next year.

Suggestions are invited by the Southern Rhodesian Committee which is investigating new markets for agricultural products.

38,000 lb. of Government ivory, 604 lb. of hippo horn, and 230 lb. of hippo teeth were recently offered for sale by auction in Kilindi.

Tanganyika revenue from land rents, Government plantations and land sales in 1934 amounted to £56,177—the highest figure since 1930, when the return was £58,194.

The Bujenje Estate in the Bunyoro district, owned by the late Mr. A. P. Abbott, and situate in the proved tobacco growing area of Uganda, is offered for sale by tender.

Southern Rhodesia spent £40,000 on civil aviation in 1934. Apart from notable freight increases, the number of passengers from Bulawayo increased from 66 in the previous year to 298, and from Salisbury from 102 to 300.

Tenders for the sole right to work the *mulle* and other timbers in a 62 sq. miles area on either side of the Korogwe-Kilosa road between Kanga Mountains and Turiani village must reach the Conservator of Forests, Morogoro, Tanganyika, before August 31.

The Nairobi District Council recently passed a resolution asking the Government to grant a monopoly to a regular bus company to operate on the Nairobi-Limuru and Nairobi-Kikuyu routes. They also urged that a similar service be established on the Nairobi-Thika road.

A substantial increase in imports for the month is reported in the Nyasaland trade report for March, the value being £53,630, as against £38,027 in March 1934. For the first quarter of the year imports were valued at £136,663 and exports at £121,556, the figures in each case showing a marked improvement in the territory's trade over last year.

Kilaya Pyrethrum.

At the third annual meeting of the Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association, held at Nakuru, it was reported that the weight of flowers handled up to March 31 was 36,000 lb., whereas for the year ending March 31, 1934, 178,000 lb. was the recorded weight. A reduction in the railway rate was strongly urged in view of the recent fall in the price of the flowers.

Public Works Contractors.

The Government of Tanganyika Territory invites applications from individuals or firms desiring to be registered as contractors for the execution of public works, such as new road construction, bridges, buildings, alterations and additions to buildings, electrical work in connexion with buildings, plumbing, drainage schemes as applied to townships and water supply schemes. Applicants should state in which Provinces they are prepared to undertake work, and should give particulars of works already undertaken, with the value of each, details of the organisation and plant at the disposal of the applicant should also be furnished. Two references must be given as regards financial stability and suitability for registration. Applications should be sent in duplicate to the Director of Public Works, Dar es Salaam.

News Items in Brief

Nearly 800 people attended the Jubilee Garden Party at Government House, Nairobi.

The party of Rhodesian schoolboys who have been touring Great Britain left last week on their return to Southern Rhodesia.

Three Roumanian aeroplanes recently flew to the Cape and back *via* the Imperial Airways route. They have since returned to Istanbul.

Salisbury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia, has been officially gazetted a city. Some 800 Pioneer Column are to be made the first freemen.

A young male giraffe from Kenya has been added to the collection in the London Zoological Gardens. It belongs to the Baringo variety and stands nearly 14 ft. high.

The Acting Governor of Kenya has directed that all Mauritanians shall be exempt from payment of the taxes imposed by the European and Asiatic Education Tax Ordinance.

Nairobi's first decorated car parade was highly successful. Trade lorries loaded with Kenya produce were a feature of the procession, which was organised by the R.E.A.A.

The Native who is playing the part of Lobengula in the Cecil Rhodes film is to be brought to London this month from Rhodesia by Mr. Geoffrey Barkas, who is directing the production.

Hansard, which attains an extraordinary high standard of accuracy in reporting Parliamentary debates, fell from grace last week when it published a reference to "D'aaf es Salaam."

A useful pamphlet on "Tuagnut Growing" has been issued by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry of the Union of South Africa, and may be obtained from the Government Printer, Pretoria (price 3d.).

Mr. H. G. Mann, managing director of Messrs. Philips & Colmeren (London), Ltd., last week presented to the City of Liverpool Public Museums a model of the m.v. "Bloemfontein" on behalf of the owners of the vessel, the United Netherlands Navigation Company.

An appeal has been issued in Southern Rhodesia for the King George V Jubilee Trust Fund for the benefit of children belonging to that Colony. The fund will be administered by a board of trustees consisting of the Governor for the time being as Chairman, the Prime Minister as Deputy Chairman, and at least three other trustees appointed by the Governor.



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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LTD.

LONDON & EAST AFRICA
MOMBASA, NAIROBI, KAMPALA,
DAR ES SALAAM, TANZA, TABORA

East African Market Reports Bird & Co. (Africa), Limited.

COFFEE

At last week's auctions East African coffees were practically neglected and prices tended easier.

Kenya —			
"A" sices	56s. od.	to 75s. od.	
"B" "	42s. od.	to 49s. od.	
"C" "	34s. od.	to 43s. od.	
Peaberry	50s. od.	to 73s. od.	
Old Crop —			
"A" size palish	35s. od.		
"B" size	32s. od.		
Uganda —			
Toro —			
First size palish	18s. od.	to 20s. od.	
Second size	17s. od.	to 18s. od.	
Peaberry	18s. od.	to 35s. od.	
Tanganyika —			
Peaberry	55s. od.		
Usambara —			
London cleaned			
Peaberry	55s. od.		
Kilimanjaro —			
"A" size pale	42s. od.		
"B" size	35s. od.		
Peaberry	40s. od.		
Mbeya —			
Greenish	50s. od.		
London stocks: 28,640 bags. (1934: 34,244 bags.)			
Great Britain imported 541,632 cwts. of coffee in 1934.			
Of that amount, British East Africa sent 733,087 cwt., while Costa Rica supplied 242,990 cwt.			

OTHER MARKETS

Barley—Easier. Californian ex ship quoted 35s. 6d. 40s. **Castor Seed**—Firm at £11 45s. per ton. (1935: £9 10s.; 1934s: £11.)

Cocoa—Quiet. Zanzibar spot quoted 6d. and June-July 6 1/2c. per lb. nominal. (1934: 5 1/2c.; 1933: 6 1/2c.)

Copper—A rush of selling weakened prices to £31 17s. 6d. for standard for cash and £35 10s. for electrolytic. (1934: £32 5s.; 1933: £35 15s.)

Copra—Lower at £11 15s. per ton. (1934: £8 15s.; 1933: £11 12s. 6d.)

Cotton—Fair trade between 5 1/2d. and 7 1/2d. according to quality. (1934: 7d.; 1933: 7 1/2d.)

Cotton Seed—Steady at £4 7s. 6d. (1934: £3; 1933: £4 0s.)

Gold—Slightly higher at 142s. per oz. (1934: 138s.; 1933: 122s. 3d.)

Groundnuts—Lower at £15 per ton. (1934: £8 12s. 6d.; 1933: £11 15s.)

Gum—Steady at £15 10s. per ton.

Sisal—Quietly steady, with East African No. 1 May-June quoted £10 2 1/2d. per ton; June-Aug. £10 2s. seller. No. 2s. June-Aug. July-Sept. £15 10s. value. No. 3 June-Aug. £14 12s. 6d. value. (1934: £10 2s. 6d.)

It is reported that America has purchased approximately 35,000 tons of Mexican sisal though the price has not been disclosed. The purchase is regarded in market circles as indicating good cereal crops in the U.S.A. This speculation and as this precedes inquiries from Russia and Germany, signals interests regard the near future employment in quality.

Tea—Nyasaland the dearer. Firm at an average of 10d. per lb. with 11 1/2d. as top price. (1934: 7 1/2d.)

Nyasaland exported 747,498 lb. of tea during April.

Tin—Slow demand at £22 5s. per ton for standard for cash. (1934: £22; 1933: £22 15s.)

Tobacco exports from Nyasaland during April included 8,042 lb. of dark fired tobacco leaf, 3,720 lb. of fine cured leaf, and 3,528 lb. of tobacco strips.

RAMFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

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

Kenya (Week ended May 22)—Eldoret: 1.30 inches; Eldama: 0.7; Eldoret: 2.36; Fort Hall: 0.9; Fort Ternan: 1.34; Kabete: 1.03; Kaimosi: 4.51; Kericho: 2.97; Kisumu: 0.71; Kisumu: 2.35; Kisumu: 2.57; Kilua: 2.97; Koru: 2.24; Lamu: 0.99; Limuru: 1.69; Machakos: 0.82; Mackinnon Road: 0.25; Malindi: 3.39; Maragua: 1.74; Meru: 6.06; Moiben: 0.73; Mombasa: 2.20; Nairobi: 1.72; Nanyasha: 0.10; Nakuru: 1.75; Naandi: 1.75; Nanyuki: 0.29; Narok: 1.02; Ngong, 0.88; Njoro: 1.12; Nyari: 1.11; Rumuruti: 1.30; Ruiru: 1.12; Songhor: 3.48; Soy: 1.28; Thika: 0.58; and Voi: 0.04 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended May 20)—Amani: 0.69 inch; Arusha: 2.26; Bagamoyo: 1.50; Biharamulo: 0.79; Bukoba: 1.85; Dar es Salaam: 2.74; Dodoma: 1.67; Iringa: 0.76; Kigoma: 0.66; Kilosa: 0.95; Lushoto: 0.45; Mahenge: 0.42; Mbeya: 0.24; Morogoro: 0.65; Mwanza: 0.20; Mwanza: 1.58; Njombe: 0.54; Old Shinyanga: 0.36; Tabora: 3.10; Tukuuyu: 1.50; and Utete: 0.14 inch.

Uganda (Week ended May 13)—Butaba: 1.90 inches; Entebbe: 4.66; Fort Portal: 1.89; Hoima: 0.51; Jinja: 3.39; Kabale: 1.82; Kololo: 3.53; Kulu: 2.40; Masaka: 2.46; Mbale: 4.10; Mpigi: 1.58; Mukono: 2.25; Namagali: 0.78; Soroti: 3.08; and Tororo: 6.64 inches.

AM MAIL PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD passengers by one air-mail which left for East Africa on June 2 included Mr. and Mrs. Degastte, Paris to London; and Mr. Johnson, London to Dodoma; while the machine which left on June 5 carried Mr. McMartin, to Kisumu; Mr. Jacobi, from Cairo to Nairobi; the Rev. J. Foulds, London to Mbeya; and Mr. Lapage, Paris to Broken Hill.

Inward passengers who reached Croydon on May 30 included Mr. C. Malone, from Salisbury; Mr. E. L. West, Dr. Shelton, and Major Sir William Lead, from Nairobi; Lady Sidney Farrar, from Kisumu; and Sir Malcolm Watson, and Mr. L. Jarvis, from Entebbe. The machine which arrived on June 2 brought Miss Rees, Mr. C. E. Squires and Mr. Roy Siemens, from Salisbury; Captain F. H. Bustard, from Dodoma; Mr. Branadell, from Kisumu; and Sir A. Paraschis, from Entebbe.

Standard Bank Dividend.

The Standard Bank of South Africa announces the payment of a dividend for the half-year ended March 31 last of 3% together with a bonus of 3s. a share or 2%, both payable in British currency and subject to income tax, making a total distribution of 12% for the year, against 10% for 1933/34, no bonus having been paid for that year. A sum of £75,000 is again applied to the writing down of bank premises, and £225,000 (against the £100,000) is placed to the officers' pension fund, while the balance forward is £66,169. The bank's investments stand in the books at less than the market value as at March 31 last.

MESSRS. MATHERON & CO., LTD., London registrars of Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., have circulated the holders of the company's 7% first mortgage convertible Debenture stock in the following terms—

"The trust deed securing the company's 7% first mortgage convertible Debenture stock provides that a sinking fund shall be established, the first payment in respect of which was originally to be made by the company on November 25, 1933.

"You may remember, however, that at a general meeting of the stockholders held in London on the 11th of these stockholders agreed to the commencement of the annual sinking fund payment being postponed until 1934, or such subsequent year, not later than 1936, as the trustees for the stockholders might in their discretion determine.

"We have been requested by the trustees for the stockholders to inform you that the trustees have approved of the commencement of the annual sinking fund payment being postponed until 1935; the first payment in respect thereof will therefore become due on November 25 next, and the final date for the redemption of the stock will be postponed until January 1, 1938, unless the trustees approve of the commencement of the annual sinking fund payment being further postponed until 1936, in which case the final date for redemption will be postponed for a further year.

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Messageries Line's Maiden Voyage.

The new Messageries Maritimes motor liner "President Doumer" will sail to Marseilles on June 6 on her maiden voyage to East-Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius. The vessel, which was launched in 1933, has a gross tonnage of 14,820 tons and accommodation for 134, first, 60, second, and 74 third class passengers, as well as space for a large number on deck. She is equipped with all the latest improvements, and should prove a worthy companion to the other motor vessels already operated by the company.

Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The m.v. "Liangibby Castle," which left Cape Town for London carries the following passengers from—

Mombasa.

Lady Clare Tyrrell-Beck
Mrs. G. Bell
Miss G. Bell
Mr. H. G. Bellairs
Mrs. E. M. M. Burgess
Mr. S. T. Collins
Miss M. E. Dalton
Mrs. E. Fleming
Lieucl. C. H. Gendets
Mr. R. Greiller
Mr. Salde Hawkins
Mrs. E. G. Hathcote
Mr. & Mrs. S. Hudson
Mrs. C. M. Le Mottee.
Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Mackay
Miss M. Mackay
Miss A. Macvey
Dr. N. McLean.
Mrs. F. Medicks
Miss S. Medicks
Mrs. S. Millington
Miss M. C. Mason
Mr. W. Nicol
Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Robertson
Baron. O. Roenorn-Lehn
Major J. R. Saidler

Mr. W. F. Variah
Miss M. Walsh
Miss M. Wright

Zanzibar.

Mr. & Mrs. W. Barrow
Mr. & Mrs. H. Waterland

Dar es Salaam.

Mrs. R. D. H. Arundell
Miss Arundell
Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Cox
Miss G. Cox
Master A. M. Dillon
Mr. H. E. Kitching
Mr. B. A. Rice

Tanga.

Mr. K. N. Nutter

Beira.

Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Paterson
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Shinn
Mr. G. W. Kenyon Slaney
Mr. & Mrs. H. Stevens
Mrs. L. G. Swinbourne

BRITISH INDIA.

"Mantola" arr. London homewds., June 7.
"Malda" leaves Mombasa homewds., June 8.
"Matiana" leaves Marseilles outwds., June 6.
"Madura" arr. Mombasa outwds., June 1.
"Kenya" arr. Durban from Bombay, June 5.
"Karanja" arr. Bombay from Durban, June 1.
"Tairna" arr. Mombasa from Bombay, June 7.
"Takliwa" left Mombasa for Bombay, June 5.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Clan-Ross" leaves Mombasa homewds., June 7.
"City of Batavia" left Dar es Salaam outwds., May 29.
"Clan Macbeth" left Aden outwds., June 1.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Jagersfontein" psd. G. Galatir homewds., May 27.
"Bloemfontein" arr. Beira homewds., May 27.
"Boschenfontein" left Southampton for S. and E. Africa, May 26.
"Randfontein" left Cape Town homewds., May 13.
"Meliskerk" left Marseilles outwds., May 23.

INDIA-AFRICA.

"Inchanga" left Durban for East London, June 3.
"Incomati" left Calcutta for E. Africa, June 5.
"Isipingo" left Coconada for Calcutta, June 2.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Chantilly" left Zanzibar homewds., May 31.
"Explorateur Grandtrotier" arr. Pt. Said outwds., May 28.
"Marechal Joffre" arr. Marseilles, June 1.

TIRRENIA LINE.

"Francesco Crispi" left Mombasa homewds., May 30.
"Massawa" left Massawa for Jeddah, May 29.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Dunluce Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, June 2.
"Grantully Castle" left Beira homewds., June 2.
"Llandaff Castle" left Pt. Sudan outwds., June 2.
"Llandoverly Castle" arr. Capetown homewds., June 2.
"Llanstephan Castle" left Pt. Sudan homewds., June 2.
"Sandown Castle" left Mombasa homewds., May 28.

The s.s. "Angers" which arrived at Marseilles on May 20, carried the following passengers from—

Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Collard
Mr. De Maeschalk
Mrs. Van Dewoestyne
Mr. & Mrs. Dirk
Mrs. Eriksson
Mrs. Evaerts
Mrs. & Mrs. Faugouin
Mr. & Mrs. Govaert
Mr. Van Hoegsteyden
Mr. L'Ephe
Miss Liffedahl
Mr. R. P. Mouton
Mr. Natan
Mrs. Pots
Mr. & Mrs. Vandermooten

Mrs. Weguez
Miss Westman

Mombasa.

Mr. & Mrs. Forrester
Mr. Louvifosse
Mr. Ndoor Yusuf
Mr. R. P. Peltier
Mr. Tanimoto

Zanzibar.

Miss Brown
Mr. R. P. Finnegan
Capt. Messier
Miss Voulet
Miss G. Walter

The s.s. "Niassa," which arrived at Southampton on May 27, brought the following passengers from—

Beira.

Mrs. M. Dennison
Mrs. A. Dunn
Miss M. Hunter

Dar es Salaam.

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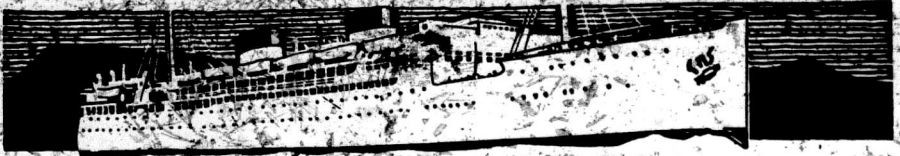
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