

EAST AFRICA

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

EAST AFRICANS are not displeased that the Cabinet reshuffle—reconstruction is too wide a word—has brought a new Minister to the Colonial Office, for the early hopes reposed in Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, had been disappointed, as is shown on another page. No man in office would have been more warmly welcomed by officials and unofficials alike than Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who was so successful as Mr. Amery's Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and whose first-hand knowledge of the Colonial Empire and understanding of its problems are immeasurably greater than those of any of his colleagues. Though we deeply deplore this lost opportunity, which has subordinated the interests of the Colonies to those of the political preferences of an individual, we trust that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's term of office will be happy and fruitful. His entry into the Cabinet at the age of 34 in so responsible a post is unquestionably due primarily to the fact that he is the son of his father, but he has nevertheless qualities which may well be used for the benefit of the territories now in his charge. He won golden opinions during his long tour of Australia, and Australians are not given to undeserved compliments—and he was a success at Ottawa, where he acted as liaison between the British delegation and the Press in both cases showing lack of modesty, open-mindedness, an inquiring disposition, and an anxiety to learn from others, qualities peculiarly valuable at the Colonial Office, the retiring Parliamentary chief of which cannot be said to have possessed them in marked degree. At this time, when the union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika needs to be pressed, East Africa needs a spokesman who will carry weight in the Cabinet, and in that respect her interests might have been better served by the appointment of a more experienced Minister.

A COMPOSITE picture throwing an important light on the Japanese trade position in the East African territories is given by the annual trade reports covering Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The criticism is frequently voiced, chiefly in the case of Tanganyika, where the trade balance with Japan leaves much to be desired, that the country is buying too freely from a people who are taking practically nothing of the Territory's produce in return. That is certainly true of Tanganyika; there is, in fact, a difference of close on £500,000 in favour of Japan in the annual balance of trade as set out in the 1934 report, which has just been issued. But, taking East Africa as a single economic unit, as it naturally is and must inevitably be recognised to be, the picture is not quite so black as it is frequently painted. Indeed, the Japanese-East African trade balance is there presented as one which shows reasonable promise of adjusting itself on a more satisfactory basis.

The total purchases by Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar from Japan in 1934 were valued at over £1,438,000. In return, Japan bought East African products to the value of over £750,000. Uganda was the chief supplier, the sales of her cotton to Nippon being valued at over £507,000, while the sodium carbonate sent from Magadi was valued at over £72,000; Japan also bought £13,000 worth of Kenya cotton, wattle bark and extract to the value of £0,000, and some cotton from Tanganyika. It is also certain that considerable quantities of Uganda cotton first consigned to India were pur-

chased for reshipment to Japan, thus bringing her aggregate expenditure well above the total which can be ascertained. On the other hand, East Africa's purchases from Japan were chiefly of iron piece goods, the combined figure for the four territories being in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000, a total which has increased very rapidly in recent years. The balance was made up of purchases of other wearing apparel, artificial silk, boots and shoes and cement. There is, in these figures, a brighter side to the Japanese trade problem, as well as an urge to a more intensive selling effort on the part of East Africa. We are not by any means pleading that unrestricted access to British East African markets should be allowed to any country, least of all to one which sells twice as much as it buys, and we retain our conviction that the Congo Basia Treaties should be amended to give power to impose differential tariff when necessary. Nevertheless, such erroneous ideas are prevalent of the one-sidedness of trade between East Africa and Japan that the real facts deserve to be made clear.

CLOSER consultation between the various territories and the better co-ordination of effort are now generally recognised to be essential features of progress in the East African economic unit. Much has been achieved in that direction in recent years, but much remains

UNIFORMITY IN TRADE INFORMATION

to be done before East Africa can claim to be making the most efficient and economic use of the resources and man-power at her disposal, and in the process the relative importance of the little things that matter must not be overlooked. In the study of trade reports, for instance, business people and others find that their task—sometimes a dull, but always an enlightening one—is beset by quite unnecessary complications due to the different methods of presenting statistical information in the contiguous Dependencies. The jam manufacturer—to take at random an example which will be understood by the office-boy as well as by the chief—after ascertaining Kenya's annual requirements, discovers to his astonishment that Tanganyika and Zanzibar do not import jams; or, to be more precise, that this luxury is, in the case of the former, "fruit, bottled, tinned or otherwise preserved," while in Zanzibar it is simply "fruit preserved." There are not, of course, many variations of this nature in the statistical tables and indexing, but there is no reason why there should be any at all.

* * *

On the highly important question of inter-territorial trade, in which Tanganyika is so vitally interested, the Tanganyika Trade Report might well, we suggest, follow the example of the Kenya and Uganda report in giving statistics as to the distribution of trade in greater detail. Tanganyika gives combined figures of her exports to and imports from Kenya and Uganda, whereas a more informative analysis of the figures appears in the Kenya-Uganda Report and could, we imagine, easily be incorporated in all annual reports dealing with trade between the territories. On the

other hand, we would commend to the attention of other Commissioners and Comptrollers of Customs why the diversity of title—that section of Tanganyika's report dealing with the countries of origin of her imports. This gives the position more or less at a glance, showing not only the percentages of the import trade for the past three years, but the actual values of imports item by item for the year under review. We draw these examples from the annual trade reports in the hope that they may indicate to the responsible officials a direction in which further consultation may achieve a closer co-ordination of effort, and lead to improved standardisation and simplification in the rendering of the trade statistics.

THE resolution against Closer Union passed by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce of East Africa, as recorded on another page, will convince nobody. It blandly ignores the really immense changes of the past four years, and sweepingly declares that all Uganda is opposed to the change. That is not the case; more than a few of the best brains in that Protectorate are to our certain knowledge in favour of the right kind of administrative union. The resolution, unhappily, must be regarded as merely another instance of East African Indian determination to judge everything from a purely racial point of view, and from that of its own interests. Other recent examples are the agitation by Zanzibar Indians against the new measures for the improvement of the clove trade, and such purely selfish protests as that which we chronicled recently by Indians in Tanganyika against the establishment of co-operative societies for the service of Native coffee growers. No one will withhold sympathy from an Indian community which is slowly realising that in these days of low prices the Indian middleman has to be eliminated in some places if the crops which he handles are to be given a chance to survive in the world. If improved marketing were not arranged, the crops would give way before better-organised competitors; and then the Indians would be no better off. The Native, however, would be much worse off, and that is a major matter. So is Closer Union a major matter, on which we have no racial feelings. In these columns, indeed, we have written much more strongly against the European opposition in Uganda, and more generally against that in Kenya, than we could do now against the Indians. East Africa stands for what it conceives to be in the best interests of East Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed. In almost any change some section of the community suffers more or less; the main thing is that the majority shall gain. By that criterion must all issues be judged, and by it Closer Union is abundantly justified.

IN the making of modern Africa many women have rendered high service, their labours and their influence on black and white alike making much easier the way to ordered progress. A reminder of what Africa owes to its women pioneers comes this week in the death of Dr. Alice Werner, who made the tribes and languages of Africa her life study, contributed generously to the better understanding of Native folklore and customs, helped to lay the foundations of Native literature, and gave young Africa works of lasting value.

DR. ALICE WERNER.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.

His Terms as Colonial Secretary Revisited.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER, Secretary of State for the Colonies from November, 1931, until the Cabinet reshuffle of Friday last, when he was transferred to the Air Ministry—with the incidental loss of £2,000 per annum—cannot be described as a success in the office he has just vacated.

He was, of course, an improvement on the pedantic Lord Passfield, but well below the calibre of his other recent predecessors. Yet he had far better opportunities than they. He could speak and act in the name of a united nation; they only for a party. He swam on the crest of resurgent Imperialism; they wallowed in the trough of post-War weariness. He might have used the cheapness of money to reinfuse vigour into Colonial development; they might plead its dearth in their defence.

In these pages he must be judged from the East African standpoint. From that angle he revealed nothing like the vision, initiative, tact, or accessibility of Mr. Amery, or of Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who as Under-Secretary rendered Mr. Amery such loyal and valuable assistance. Yet in his first sprint—that to Ottawa—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister showed good form; but he was not able to stay the pace.

Having been President of the Board of Trade, and before that Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, the Colonial Office naturally expected him to focus his attention upon trade matters, and he made a sound beginning months before the Ottawa Conference by inviting the co-operation of many individuals and bodies likely to provide information on which the Government could base its Colonial preference policy. Largely because he was armed with the results of such consultation, he was able to plead the cause of the Colonies with force and success at Ottawa, and to return with valuable gains. The economic survey of the Colonial Empire undertaken in preparation for that Conference was amplified and published, and is to be kept up-to-date. In the improvement he wrought in the Colonial Forestry Service and in the wider utilisation of Colonial timbers he did another useful service.

The Visit to Kenya.

His failure to seize fully the great opportunities before him was due primarily to temperament, and certainly not to lack of interest, for he worked hard. But, unusually dogmatic by nature, he was much more inclined to declaim than to listen, even when the matter at issue was one of which he could have had practically no experience.

That fault, which had become generally known long before he left England in January, 1934, to visit East Africa—being the first Secretary of State for the Colonies to do so while in office—was revealed in its stark reality during his brief stay in Kenya, where it had been assumed that the purpose of the Minister's tour was to learn from the men on the spot. Almost at once it became clear that the leaders of public opinion—whose advice was expected to be sought and carefully considered, if not accepted—were called to him largely to hear the views of one who showed little disposition to listen to them. That discovery irritated everyone—the officials who had counted upon their titular chief to mollify the settlers; and the settler leaders, who considered themselves gratuitously affronted. It is but fair to admit that some of the proposals laid before the Minister were so ill-considered and poorly presented that they did not deserve to escape

criticism. If it had been given sympathetically it would have been understood; instead it was made dictatorially, so that a community which had awaited his arrival with anxious interest and which was truly sympathetic during his unfortunate illness, grew so angry at what it regarded as tactlessness and magniloquence that the departure of the Secretary of State was a relief to everyone.

While in Nairobi he took the unusual step of causing a statement to be made on his behalf by the Governor in the Legislative Council; it was to the effect that in the opinion of the British Treasury and the City of London Kenya had reached the limit of her borrowing capacity in the then circumstances. It was not a wisely-framed warning, and being regarded as a reflection upon the credit of the country, was promptly and strongly criticised by the European elected members, so that next day he felt it necessary to issue a personal statement which put rather a different complexion on the matter. But meantime the damage had been done, for the earlier announcement had been cabled Home, where it was given considerable Press prominence. On his return Sir Philip made amends to some extent by his appreciative public references to Kenya and her settlers. This incident illustrates the way in which he sometimes violently agitated the compass when quiet, inspectacular helmsmanship would have been so much more profitable to the Colonies and so much better for his own prestige.

Two Bad Mistakes.

The two features of his tenure of office which East Africans will longest remember will be, first, his *volte face* over income tax in Kenya; and, secondly, his equally hurried abandonment of his threatened imposition of an import duty on sisal products exported from Tanganyika to Great Britain. On both occasions he nailed his colours to the mast; on both he hauled them down at the height of the storm.

The history of the income tax campaign has been told at length in these pages. Suffice it to recall that Lord Moyne, who was sent to Kenya by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister as a Financial Commissioner, recommended the introduction of an income tax as essential; that the Secretary of State announced his acceptance of that advice, though he well knew that it was bound to be unpopular; that he instructed the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, to prepare for the introduction of the measure; that his Department then produced a Bill that even the friends of income tax in principle were driven to oppose this Ordinance; and that when public clamour was at its fiercest, he threw overboard the Governor whom he had instructed not to give way, and made himself a party to the introduction of the so-called "alternative taxation"—which was dismally failed to fulfil the expectations of those who advocated it, with the result that many of those Kenya settlers who were stamped into opposition to income tax are now convinced of its wisdom.

Last autumn the Secretary of State committed another bad *gaffe*. For some time he had been generally understood to oppose the idea of the development of manufactures in the Crown Colonies, but, faced with slump prices for primary commodities, some producers took steps to utilise their output on the spot. Thus there had been created in Tanganyika Territory a rope factory, a small proportion of the output of which began to be sold on the Home market, much to the annoyance of the "cartel". When the federation concerned made representations to the Minister, he impulsively promised, without even consulting the company primarily

affected, that he would bring it to heel or impose a tariff upon the entry of its products into the Mother Country. The moment the fact of this high-handed action came to its knowledge, *East Africa* published the news and launched an attack, which was promptly endorsed by many other papers, so that within a few days Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister was the butt of criticism from many leading Press organs. Before the gathering storm he had to withdraw.

On two other matters his optimism worked to the advantage of East Africa: he always stood solidly against surrender to German Colonial ambitions, reiterating the declarations of his predecessors that British tenure of Tanganyika was permanent, and at the time of the controversy over Native lands in the young Kakamega goldfield he refused to be shaken.

A Lost Opportunity.

While he was Secretary of State, the Colonies as a whole suffered grievously from the world depression and Eastern Africa also from successive droughts and terrible locust ravages. There was consequently always financial stringency, both of the individual and of Governments. Economy became the order of the day, and in private and public affairs it was found that the same, or better, work was possible at much less expenditure of money and staff. The official cadres were drastically pruned. It was a golden opportunity to press on the co-ordination of the common services of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but it went largely unutilised, primarily, it seems, because the Minister placed in the Governors' Conference far greater reliance than the Governors themselves are prepared to give in the absence of an executive authority able to put agreed policies into practice, and, secondly, because the change in conditions since the sitting of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union weighed less with him than recommendations already out-of-date. A strong lead from Downing Street, and the visit of a wisely selected and tactful administrator to consult on the spot with all the communities affected, would unquestionably have resulted in the preparation of a workable scheme. Sir Philip had the chance of being remembered in East African and Empire history as the architect of that union which cannot be long deferred. He did not seize the opportunity, though the time was singularly propitious.

In his appointments, he was both well and ill-served. The selection of Sir John Crawley as Permanent Under-Secretary was excellent; that of Sir Morris Carter, Captain F. O. B. Wilson, and Mr. R. W. Henistis as a Kenya Land Commission could not have been bettered; and Lord Moyne and Sir Alan Pim showed themselves able and frank investigators of difficult problems. The Arbitrage-Smith, Roger Gibb and Bute Reports, however, were of very different character, each engendering heated controversy, and the main recommendations of each being rejected. In his appointments to East African Governorships—he had eight vacancies to fill—he was generally considered to have paid too little attention to Tropical African experience.

In the House of Commons he has been neither popular nor persuasive. His answers to questions asked on the side of prolixity; he often allowed himself to be drawn into argument which might well have been avoided; and he was needlessly brusque on occasions on which the sympathy of the House was usually with the other member. As a platform and after-dinner speaker, he is likewise forceful rather than ingratiating. In personal relationships he can discard entirely his official cloak, but it must be as a public man that a public man is judged.

Strange Ideas of an M.P.

The M.P. who visited Uganda and Tanganyika last year as a delegation from the Empire Parliamentary Association have, of course, been writing to the papers in their constituencies and talking to local audiences about their experiences; and if the reporters and composers have not been awfully unkind—we do not imagine that they have been—some of those Parliamentarians ought to be grateful to *East Africa* for not having examined too closely what they have written and are stated to have said.

But it is time to protest when Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., writes in *The Bedford Times* that General von Lettow-Vorbeck's total loss was 2001 during the East African Campaign was 2001. There can be no justification for so ludicrous a misstatement. But Mr. Lennox-Boyd has plenty of other misconceptions: he believes, for instance, that H.M.S. "Pegasus" was destroyed off Dar es Salaam; that gold miners at Kakamega anxious to see the delegation as it passed through Kisumu could not travel the 35 miles because "neither the Government nor the miners have any money" to make the track passable; that the Swahili for four is *ine*; and that "fat man" becomes "mrefu bwana" in the same tongue!!

Indian Views on Closer Union.

DELEGATES of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa, debating in Nairobi the question of Closer Union, expressed the opinion that nothing had happened since the publication of the Report of the Joint Select Committee to justify reconsideration of the position. On the ground that the political, economic and social interests of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were so divergent and conflicting that for a long time to come a unified system of administration was likely to retard the progress of the territories, it was resolved:

"That this Federation opposes the proposals for any form of Closer Union between the three territories, and notes with satisfaction that in this opposition they are supported by a large public opinion and by the Indian communities in all three territories and part of the European community in Tanganyika and by the European and other communities in the Uganda Protectorate. The Federation therefore urges the Imperial Government to set at rest this agitation by declaring their policy on this issue once again as early as possible."

We deal editorially with this resolution as a Matter of Moment.

East African Service Appointments.

THE following appointments to the East African public services were made by the Secretary of State, for the Colonies during the month of May:

Kenya Colony.—Instructor, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Mr. E. Barham; Medical Officer, Mr. J. M. Lister, M.B., Ch.B.

Tanganyika Territory.—Nursing Sister, Miss C. M. Murray; Assistant Auditor, Mrs. R. N. Seaman.

Uganda.—Inspector of Weights and Measures, Police Department, Mr. H. Breamhall; Assistant Treasurer, Mr. C. C. Spencer.

Recent transfers and promotions include:

Mr. W. E. A. Cook, late Stockman, Veterinary Department, Nigeria, to be Stock Inspector, Veterinary Department, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. E. Harwich, Corporal, British Section, Palestine Police, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police (Cadet), Uganda.

Mr. W. Jesse, Assistant Treasurer, Uganda, to be Assistant Treasurer, Zanzibar.

Mr. G. W. A. Kayser, late Assistant Auditor, Nyasaland, to be Assistant Auditor, Nigeria.

Mr. C. M. H. Sutherland, late District Agricultural Officer, to be Agricultural Surveyor, Medical Department, Tanganyika Territory.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A 12 ft. 2 in. Elephant.

Recovery of Leg Bones Suggested.

To the Editor of "East Africa,"

SIR.—The letter in your issue of May 30 by Major G. H. Anderson, giving the height of a Tanganyika bull elephant as 12 ft. 2 in., is most interesting, coming as it does from such an experienced hunter.

It is to be hoped that he will try to recover and send home at least the leg bones for examination by the authorities at the Natural History Museum. Had any Tom, Dick or Harry written that he had measured such an animal correctly, one would naturally doubt such a phenomenal statement, but when it comes from such an authority as Major Anderson, the fact that an African bull elephant can top 12 ft. is settled; but the leg bones, I repeat, should be preserved.

Regarding exceptionally tall elephants, the highest of which I have read was mentioned in vol. 1 of Badminton "Big Game." Here the late William Cotton Oswell writes: "I have seen thousands of elephants, and shot the largest one I ever saw. I measured him and he was 12 ft. 2 in."

The late Major C. H. Stigand, in his book "Hunting the Elephant in Africa," says one of 11 ft. 4 in. is the tallest he measured. Major F. H. G. Powell-Cotton, in a letter to *The Field* on January 10, 1933, gave several measurements of big elephants, the tallest being 11 ft. 6 in. The late Arthur H. Neumann, a great elephant hunter, did not believe many bulls exceeded 11 ft., and he measured many. The late F. C. Selous was of much the same opinion as Neumann with regard to the height of African bull elephants.

The late T. A. Barns's Natural History Museum specimen was said to be 11 ft. 4 in. when shot. If certainly, as I know, came from a district in Nyasaland where elephants were extremely tall, although their tusks seldom exceeded 50 lbs. each.

Scientific naturalists, if they can get the leg bone and humerus to examine, can tell to within an inch or two the standing height of an animal when it was alive. Perhaps you could draw the attention of the Museum authorities to Major Anderson's interesting letter, for it is possible they might be willing to pay the expense of forwarding the leg bones home if they can be recovered. It is seldom that such an opportunity occurs on such authentication as that given by Major Anderson to obtain such an interesting proof of an elephant topping the height of 12 ft.

Comrie,

Yours faithfully,

DENIS D. LYELL.

Scotland.

I have drawn the attention of the Directors of the Natural History Museum and the Zoological Society of London to Major Anderson's letter on publication, and are likewise bringing Mr. Lyell's suggestion to their notice.—Ed. "E.A."

Boon for Tanganyika Railways.

Do not be surprised if, as a result of the bumper crops of all kinds which are now practically assured, receipts of the Tanganyika Railways increased by £60,000 or so this year.—From a subscriber in Tanganyika.

Livingstone's Game Park.

The Livingstone Game Park will soon be open to visitors. The last two exhibits were a couple of zebra mares from Lochvar Ranch, near Monze—scene in the old days of man's stirring night—and besides many antelope, there is to be a hippo pool and a crocodile enclosure, instead of elsewhere in the neighbourhood, a crocodile enclosure.—From a Rhodesian old-timer.

Horses in Nyasaland.

New Turf Club's First Meeting.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I think you may be interested in the previous history of horses and racing in Nyasaland and their revival.

So far as is known, the first horse in the country was one which John Moir, of the African Lakes Company, had at Blantyre. Sir Alfred Sharpe rode on several occasions from Blantyre to the Lunzu River on the Matope road. (At that time the lake steamer, the "Domira," used to go from Blantyre to Matope, with 6 ft. of water.) Beyond the Lunzu there was always the danger of tsetse fly. He also used to ride it between Blantyre and the top of the hill on the road to Katunga—to which place all the Lower Shire steamers and boats came in those days.

When Sir Harry Johnston came from India to this country in 1891, he brought 13 horses. Of these 12 died, and the remaining one was put in Sir Alfred's charge in Blantyre. It nearly died, but recovered with proper treatment, and lived for many years afterwards in Zomba. A Somali pony brought out of a gharri in Aden. A Mr. Markel brought in horses, and ran a Cape cart and four horses between Blantyre and Zomba for some time. Sir Harry Johnston acquired several more horses later. Then various people got more in.

In the early '90s Cecil Rhodes presented a cup for horse racing in Nyasaland, which was known as the "Rhodes Cup," and was won by Johnny Gough (afterwards General Gough, V.C.) with a horse named "Carbine." The Rhodes Cup was won outright at the last race in Blantyre in 1897. After that year racing and all mounted sports faded out, and the "horse age" came to an end, as Sir Alfred Sharpe wrote, "horses were too much trouble."

We have recently revived interest, however, by the formation of the Nyasaland Turf Club, the main object being to mark the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee. Eight horses were imported from Southern Rhodesia in January of this year, which together with five already in the country, formed the nucleus for the first race meeting. The Club's first meeting was held on May 8 in Zomba as a part of the official celebrations of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee.

I enclose a marked race card giving the results, and also a page from *The Nyasaland Times* which gives an account of the very successful meeting. As you will see, the Rhodes Trustees very generously agreed to replace the old Rhodes Cup for an event to be known as the Silver Jubilee Handicap. This cup was won by the founder of the new Club, Mr. K. L. Hall, riding his chestnut gelding "Mayfly."

Nyasaland Turf Club,
Zomba.

Yours faithfully,

KEITH TUCKER.

Mr. Hall's "Mayfly" won the only two races in which it ran, the second being the Silver Jubilee Cup presented by the Governor, on that occasion Mr. F. Smithyman was the rider. Mr. Keith Tucker's "Smoky," ridden by Dr. H. H. B. Follett, won the Turf Club Stakes by a neck. Major C. C. Metcalfe's "Gay Boy," Mr. H. W. Llewellyn, won the Scurry; and Mrs. H. G. Duncan, riding her "Felix," finished first in the Serpentine race.—Ed. "E.A."

Air Mail Postage.

Only last week did I discover that the air mail rate to East Africa is now 6d. I am mentioning the fact to you, not in order to tell other people of the carelessness of a member of our staff, but because other business houses might possibly also still be unaware of the current rate.—From a business house in London.

The Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

Signor Mussolini's Strong Words.

It is Italy's supreme will to suffer no imposition from any quarter," declared Signor Mussolini when he addressed the Sabauda Division before its departure to East Africa on the day last week which followed an important House of Commons debate on the Italo-Ethiopian situation.

In the Commons Mr. Atlee said there was a great opportunity to re-establish the authority of the League and the rule of law in Europe. They ought to tell Signor Mussolini that the Government upheld the Covenant against an aggressor State, that it was a matter which affected our honour and our vital interests, that refusal to accept the League's authority constituted the refusal of an aggressor. Italy ought to be told quite plainly that in that event she could not have the use of the Suez Canal. The League of Nations would be destroyed altogether if within the circle of the League, Powers could carry out military filibustering enterprises.

Mr. Mander said his impression was that Italy had made up her mind to use force in order to obtain what she wanted in Ethiopia. If the League thought fit it would be perfectly competent for England or France or any other country interested in the Suez Canal to take action to prevent military forces of an aggressor State passing through; or action could be taken in the Gulf of Suez or in other parts of the Red Sea.

Mr. H. Kerr said that the solidarity established at Stresa would be seriously strained in Great Britain by any hasty or undue action in Ethiopia; and so sagacious a leader and politician as Signor Mussolini must realise that in the troubled conditions of Europe he must turn a far more watchful gaze on the Brenner Pass than on the highlands of Ethiopia. No nation, least of all this nation, traditionally the friend of the great Italian people, would wish to block any legitimate schemes of Italian expansion or search for new markets.

Sir Arnold Wilson said the suggested closing of the Suez Canal would be tantamount to a declaration of war. The only Powers which could effectively participate in that sanction would be France and Great Britain. It might have the gravest repercussions on the future of the Canal and its policy. It was not to be supposed that any foreign Power to whose ships the Canal was barred would submit without protest. There would certainly be military repercussions. The only one country that could prevent folly being perpetrated in Ethiopia was Italy. The Italian people could, if they wished, exercise pressure on their Government.

"Wild Accusations" against Great Britain.

Mr. Anthony Eden, replying to the Debate, reviewed the efforts made at Geneva to reach a satisfactory solution, and added: "We were not influenced by any purely selfish motives, as, for example, the urgent importance to our Colonial administration of peaceful conditions in British territories themselves bordering on Ethiopia. Nor have we been animated by any desire to oppose Italian influence there. Our rights in that country are already amply protected by treaties. In fact, there is no reason whatever why British and Italian interests should not be harmoniously developed side by side."

Turning to the "many wild accusations" directed against His Majesty's Government in the Italian Press, Mr. Eden said: "We have not been charged with intrigue of one sort or another to the detriment of Italy. It is alleged that we have gone so far as to encourage the Ethiopian Government for its own nefarious ends, to adopt a hostile attitude towards Italy. This story is as mischievously absurd as the suggestion that Colonial football fields are aerodromes in disguise. Equally fantastic is the assertion that for years we have had in mind the possibility of some form of protectorate over Ethiopia. It has been our constant and persistent endeavour to help to bring about a permanent settlement mutually satisfactory to Italy and Ethiopia."

Signor Mussolini took the opportunity the following day to vigorously affirm Italy's intention to pursue her policy in Ethiopia despite foreign criticism.

"We have old and new accounts to settle; we will settle them," he declared. "We shall take no account of what may be said beyond our frontiers, because the judges of our interests and the guarantors of our future are we, only we, exclusively we and nobody else." "We will imitate to the letter those who are giving us a lesson. They have shown that when it was a question of creating an empire or defending it, they never took

at all into account the opinion of the world. If the regime of the Blackshirts calls the youth of Italy to arms, it does so because it is its strict duty and because it finds itself faced with a supreme necessity. The whole Italian people feel this, and the whole people is ready to leap forward like one man when the power and glory of the Fascist ideal are in question."

More than 500 labourers, says a report from Italy, have fainted at Messina and Naples, all suffering from malaria contracted in Italian East African Colonies.

In an interview with *The Manchester Guardian*, Dr. A. T. Lambie, founder of the Ethiopian branch of the Sudan Interior Mission, said:—

"The band in dispute between Italy and Ethiopia is low and malarial, and work on the frontiers is greatly feared by the Ethiopians, whose own country is hundreds of feet above sea-level—a tall white man's country, and far superior to Kenya, Somaliland, or Jubaland. The great altitude makes it a severe test of vitality, and is with weak hearts."

"Travelling hundreds of miles by motor-car, I have found that roads are being improved enormously, and real efforts are being made to put down slavery, though it is a difficult matter in a big country, where many of the people cannot read. After all, there were slaves till a few years ago in the Sudan."

East Africa in the House.

The Northern Rhodesian Riots.

Replying to Mr. Maxton, who asked for further information concerning the riots in Northern Rhodesia, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that he had now been informed that the disturbances, in addition to the six Natives previously reported wounded, to other Natives were wounded or injured. Of these, one had since died, and one was critically ill but the rest were progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Maxton also asked for details concerning Native wages, to which Sir Philip replied that a Native in the Northern Rhodesian mines worked an average of 48 hours per week, and that the average wages for 1934 were 10s. 4d. per month for surface employees and 30s. 3d. per month for underground employees. They also received rations.

Mr. Maxton asked if the Government had considered putting a representative of the workers on the committee of investigation, but Sir Philip replied that he had given details of the Committee, which was composed of very experienced members.

Replying to Sir Robert Hamilton, the Minister said that the terms of reference of the committee were to inquire into the circumstances attending the disturbances and the causes which gave rise to the disturbances. Obviously they were wide enough to cover every relevant matter in relation to the disturbances themselves or to their causes.

Mr. Lunn asked whether one direct representative of the Native community could be added to the Commission of Inquiry set up in Northern Rhodesia to inquire into the recent disturbances.

Replying for the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Major George Davies said that the Chief Secretary, who was formerly Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika, and Mr. Carmichael, who had had more than 20 years' experience of Native administration, were members of the Commission, and in the circumstances it was not considered that the interests of the Natives employed on the mines necessitated any addition to the Commission. Major Davies promised to convey to the Colonial Secretary Mr. Lunn's suggestion that in an industrial area such as the mines there should be workmen's representatives.

New Air Service Proposals.

Plans for accelerating the air services to East and South Africa were discussed last week at a conference in Nairobi attended by representatives of the Governments and of the Air Ministry, the latter delegation being headed by Sir Christopher Blyth, Permanent Secretary. Details concerning the projected two-and-a-half day service to East Africa were considered, as well as ground organisation, meteorological services and night-flying equipment. Stress was laid on the inability of the East African Governments to incur heavy capital and maintenance expenditure without assistance from the Imperial Government. Consideration was also given to the suggestion that flying boats might be utilised over the whole route, in which case the route to be followed would be from Kisumu to Lake Nakuru and on to Mombasa, whence the machines would fly down the East Coast. Nairobi would thus no longer be a port of call on the main route.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

256.—Mr. Tom Pinkney Priestly.

"The beginning and ending of the secret handling of Arabs is unremitting study of them."—*Laurence of Arabia.*

"In many parts of the country the Native is three times as rich as he was four years ago."—*Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Chief Secretary of Tanganyika.*

"That, in the opinion of this House, a seaside home for Rhodesian children is a national concern."—*Words of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.*

"The first point to consider in formulating a policy is the fact that Northern Rhodesia depends almost solely on one great industry, the mines."—*Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.*

"Next year, on July 1, we shall celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the assumption of rule by Great Britain in British East Africa."—*Mr. W. McGregor Ross, speaking at Friends' House, London.*

"Members of the Nuba tribe always seem friendly and like to shake hands. As they do so they slide the second finger on the base of the thumb with a click."—*Mr. W. B. Redmayne, writing to the "Carlisle Journal."*

"The time will come when the shores of Lake Tanganyika, the loveliest of the Great Lakes, will be recognised as the playground of Northern Rhodesia."—*From "The Livingstone Mail," Northern Rhodesia.*

"The stimulus to general trading in Kenya may be attributed to the expansion of *entropoli* business and to the exploitation of the gold mining areas."—*The Commissioner of Customs of Kenya and Uganda in his annual report.*

"The activities and scope of the anti-leprosy measures undertaken by the Colony have made great progress during the last twelve months."—*Dr. L. E. S. Sharp, in charge of the island leper colony on Lake Bunyoni, Uganda.*

"It does not pay in an Administration like this to employ officials from universities to go and collect tax unless that tax is 10s. I think 7s. 6d. is too low."—*Mr. L. F. Moore, M.L.C., referring to Native taxation in Northern Rhodesia.*

"The greatest potential asset of Kenya lies in its natural grasslands, which constitute approximately half of the total land surface of 219,730 square miles."—*Mr. D. C. Edwards, writing in the "Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture."*

"To my mind the outstanding lesson of 1934 is that with economical and sound farming maize can be grown as a successful and profitable crop at a price anywhere above 6s. 50cts. per bag."—*Mr. F. L. Megasan, of the Traus Nzozia District of Kenya.*

"The unequal state of soil knowledge requires that a soil map of East Africa shall be so drawn and coloured as to announce its own degree of trustworthiness in every part."—*Mr. C. Milne, Soil Chemist to the Aman Institute, Tanganyika Territory.*

"No country with such mineral and agricultural possibilities as this can fail to succeed if all of us who live and work in it have vision and an honest determination to understand each other's point of view and do our best to pull together."—*Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika.*



Copyright "East Africa."

Tom Priestly—as he is known to almost every European in Uganda—first went to that country in 1920 as an assistant to Dr. E. H. Hunter, and since 1923 has been a partner in the legal firm of Hunter and Greig.

But his interests are by no means confined to those of the practice of an advocate and solicitor, although he has eschewed politics, he is keenly interested in the affairs of Uganda. He is Vice-President of the Uganda Law Society, and has also taken his part in various movements. Soon after his arrival he was appointed Hon. Secretary of the Kampala Club, since when he has served year after year on the Committee and was Vice-President in 1931. He has also been a member of the Committee of the Kampala Golf Club (which he asserts has the finest course in East Africa); was among those who resurrected the Uganda Literary and Scientific Society, now transformed into "The Uganda Society"; and Chairman of the Committee which revived Rugby in the Protectorate.

Before the War he was in partnership in Sudan and with a brother. During the War he joined the 2/B Battery, Honourable Artillery Company (R.N.A.), with which he served on the Western Front—continuing to the Armistice as a full driver, as he proudly claims.

PERSONALIA.

Mrs. Graham Dawson, of Nairobi, has arrived in London.

W. Bro. E. Trenoweth has been installed K. of L. of Lodge Lusaka (S.C.).

Mr. G. J. Humphrey has been appointed President of the Nyasaland Golf Union.

Sir Aldo Castellani, the well-known authority on tropical diseases, is visiting Eritrea.

Mr. A. F. J. Gedye, the Nairobi business man, has arrived in England on a business trip.

Mr. P. Garland has been appointed Chairman of the Eldoret Hospital Committee for 1935-36.

Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, left London on Friday for Geneva.

Mr. Moolji Nassarali has presented a clock to Moshi township to commemorate the Jubilee.

Mr. E. Ogilby-Boyle, of Nairobi, has just returned to London from a visit to Canada and the U.S.A.

Mr. G. M. Burges, of Messrs. Ralston and Kaplan, has been made a member of the Kenyā Bar.

Captain C. B. Wilkins, of the 2nd Battalion, King's African Rifles, has been visiting British Somaliland.

The Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Bird Hornby, who died in Barrasford last week, was Bishop of Nyasaland from 1892 to 1894.

Lieutenants W. G. Withcombe and J. H. F. Collingwood, of the Somaliland Camel Corps, are now on leave.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Mrs. Nellie Violet Macalpine Leny, wife of Colonel Macalpine Leny.

A son was born in Tanga last week to Mrs. Dorothy Mary Nowell, wife of the Director of the Amani Research Station.

Mr. R. C. Larkins, manager and inspector of the National Bank of Egypt for the Sudan, has been transferred to Alexandria.

Mr. M. T. Stephens has just returned to London from a visit to Uganda, where he did some shooting with Captain R. J. D. Salmon.

Dr. A. C. Freeth, on his return to Zanzibar after leave in England, has been appointed Medical Officer for Chake Chake and Mkoani.

Captain A. J. Mackenzie-Grieve, R.N., who died in Hastings last week, served with distinction in the Sudan Campaign in the 'eighties.

Mr. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, is not expected back from Geneva for another fortnight or so.

Miss Sheila Figgis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Figgis, and Mr. Ian Norton, of Auckland, New Zealand, have been married in Nairobi.

The Hon. G. Martin-Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, took the opportunity last week of visiting his home town, Bexley, Kent.

Mr. D. M. Bennett, O.B.E., who has retired from the office of Acting Director of Customs in the Sudan, has been succeeded by Mr. R. C. Gouldrey.

Sir Donald Cameron, former Governor of Tanganyika, leaves Nigeria this week for England on leave pending retirement from the Government.

Captain K. E. Dormer, one of the pioneer settlers in the Kiambu district of Kenya, has passed away in this country, following an operation for appendicitis.

In our next issue we shall publish a full report of the East Africa Dinner held last night at the Savoy Hotel under the chairmanship of Mr. W. A. M. Sim.

Major and Mrs. Napier Clarke and Mr. C. E. Lane are outward-bound by the President Doumer on her maiden voyage from Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. A. G. Marwick, Deputy Resident Commissioner of Swaziland, has been appointed Resident Commissioner, in succession to the late Mr. T. Amisworth Dickson.

Mr. Frank Anderson, the well-known Tanganyika photographer, has a page of pictures in the *Illustrated London News* depicting Masai celebrations of the Jubilee.

Mr. R. H. Foa, who died recently and who was Deputy Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), left estate of the gross value of £24,004, with personality £214,971.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, has just concluded a tour of the Southern Provinces. He stayed at Malakal, and later visited the Upper Nile district.

Is this another angling record? Fishing at Salima, Nyasaland, Captain L. M. Dunas landed 35 lb. of fish, mostly *nilotus*, in just over 30 minutes. The largest weighed about 2 lb.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. G. Milward and Miss Gladys Margaret Bullock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bullock, of Penhalonga, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. K. D. D. Henderson, of the Sudan Political Service, only son of Dr. and Mrs. George Henderson, of 11, Amberley Road, Sydenham, and Miss M. G. Atkinson, of Sydney, were married in Australia last week.

Sir Felix Pole and Sir Samuel Wilson, both of whom have long been keenly interested in East Africa, are directors of Airports, Ltd., a new company formed with a capital of £275,000. Viscount Goschen is the Chairman.

Pictures of big game in East Africa are being exhibited by Major Radclyffe Dugmore at the Createorex Galleries, 14 Grafton Street, W. 1.

The Midlands Farmers' Association of Northern Rhodesia has by special resolution deplored the loss sustained by the district in the departure of three popular members of the community—Major Wright, Mr. J. Hermon, and Mr. Hutchins.

The meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board which was to have been held on Thursday last, was cancelled as a mark of respect to the late Chairman, Sir John Sandeman Allen, whose funeral took place on that day.

During Grantham's civic week celebrations Sir Ronald Storrs, formerly Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is to address the Rotary Club on "The Advantages to the Individual and to the Community of Local and Imperial Government under the British Flag."

Sir Christopher Bullock, Permanent Secretary of the Air Ministry, is expected to arrive home by air to-day from East Africa, where he has been conferring with representatives of the Governments concerning the speeding-up of the East-African air service.

Field-Marshal Viscount Byng, of Vimy, who died last week, had his first experience of active service in the Sudan. He was on his way home from India in 1883 when he was landed at Suakin in order to take part in the campaign against the forces of Osman Digna.

Mr. W. E. Maunder, managing director of Messrs. Clagett Brachi & Co., Ltd., the African leaf tobacco brokers of London, Manchester and Liverpool, is on the point of returning from South Africa after a three months' tour of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Major Sir William Lead, leader of the unofficial members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, who recently flew home on business, chiefly in connexion with the affairs of the Sisal Association, leaves London to-day for Brindisi, whence he will fly back to East Africa.

Dr. Leakey, who is in charge of the C.M.S. Hospital at Toro, Uganda, addressed a meeting at Exmouth on the work of the medical missionary auxiliary in East Africa. Dr. Leakey has the distinction of being the first white man to be born in a Uganda mission hospital.

The Commission of Inquiry to be held into the Copperbelt riots in Northern Rhodesia will be composed of Mr. C. C. F. Dundas, Chief Secretary, Mr. Carmel Robinson, Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. H. L. Goodhart, the former senior elected member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. A. M. Finlaison, attached Sudan Defence Force, son of Major-General J. B. Finlaison, C.M.G., and Mrs. Finlaison, Old Orchard, Dedham, and Miss Monica Mary Louisa Donald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald, of Grendon, Stirling, were married in Chelsea last week.

The King has been pleased to approve that the dignity of a Barony of the United Kingdom be conferred upon the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hilton Young, G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P., whom East Africans remember as the Chairman of the Commission which visited the territories at Mr. Amery's request to report upon Closer Union.

H.H. The Aga Khan gave a luncheon at Claridge's last week in recognition of the part played by Lord Lamington—who was a member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Closer Union in East Africa—in promoting good relations between this country and the countries of the Near and Middle East during 50 years of public service.

Vice-Admiral Sir Eric Fullerton, who was recently Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, and who has several times visited East Africa, has relinquished the post of Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth. During the East African Campaign he was in charge of the inshore operations against the German cruiser "Konigsberg" on the Rufiji River.

We regret to learn of the recent death of Commander A. E. ("Paddy") Woods, R.N., R.N.R., who will be remembered by many of our Tanganyika readers as the former popular commander of the T.R.S. "Azania," and formerly captain of the "Lord Milner." He joined the Tanganyika Railway service in 1919, and retired in 1933 at the age of 58 years.

Among those with East African interests present at the Shikar Club dinner, held in London last week under the presidency of the Earl of Lonsdale, were Major G. H. Anderson, Captain Keith Caldwell, Lord Cranworth, Colonel P. T. Etherton, Sir William Gowars, Commander Locker-Lampson, Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr, Mr. J. D. Malcolmson, and Mr. H. F. Varian.

The engagement is announced between Mr. N. Mountain, only son of the late William Charles Mountain, of Constantinople, and Mrs. Mountain, of Weymouth, and Miss Joan Mary Millard, daughter of the late Arthur James Millard, and Mrs. A. J. Millard, of Nutfield, West Byfleet, Surrey. After their marriage on July 10 Mr. and Mrs. Mountain will leave for Kenya.

An East African whose name was inadvertently omitted from the Jubilee Honours List published in our last issue was that of Mr. A. D. A. MacGregor, K.C., who was made a knight bachelor—a well-deserved honour on which all his East African friends will congratulate him. Mr. MacGregor went to Kenya as Attorney-General in 1929, and after serving in the Colony for four years he was promoted Chief Justice in Hong Kong.

The engagement is announced of Mr. R. C. Greig, an Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, to Miss Margaret Ruth Burnford, B.Sc., only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Julius Burnford, of Devonshire Place, London. Mr. Greig is a son of Sir Robert Greig, the well-known Scottish agriculturist who visited East Africa in 1929 with members of the British Association, and who then said publicly that he regarded the country as one of the world's finest nurseries.

Dr. Alice Werner.

Pioneer of African Language Teaching.

WE deeply regret to record the death on Sunday at the age of 75 at her home in Welwyn, Essex, City of Dr. Alice Werner, C.B.E., D.Lit., Emerita Professor of Swahili and Bantu Languages in the University of London from 1930.

She was a very gracious personality, kind and charitable of heart, and, though tenacious of her convictions and forceful in the expression of them, blessed with the gift of preserving tranquility in argument. These qualities, allied to her deep learning, continued industry, and readiness to put her knowledge at the disposal of others, won her a high place in African circles at Home, in which she will be much missed. Few honours of recent years have been more popular in African circles than the award to her of the C.B.E. and of the Silver Medal of the African Society.

Dr. Werner will be long remembered as the pioneer teacher of African languages in Great Britain. She was born in Trieste, and by the time she was 15 had travelled with her father in New Zealand, Mexico, the United States, and over most of Europe. Then he settled in Tonbridge, and in due course Alice went as Goldsmith's scholar to Newnham College, Cambridge. Then she taught in Truro, giving her leisure to journalism, for which she forsook teaching, holding in turn staff appointments on *The Review of Reviews*, *The Speaker* (predecessor of *The Nation*), and *The Athenaeum*.

Visits to East Africa.

In 1893 she paid her first visit to Nyasaland, in order to study African life, which had long made a special appeal to her. Afterwards she stayed in South Africa with the daughters of the famous Bishop Colenso, and, helped by them, concentrated on Zulu. On the outbreak of the South African War she started teaching Afrikaans and Zulu in London, in 1901 became a lecturer at King's College, and was nine years later recognised by the University of London.

In the following year, having obtained the Mary Anne Ewart travelling scholarship, she returned to East Africa, giving two years to research among the coastal tribes, particularly in the country to the north of Mombasa. A fellowship at Newnham followed, and then, when the School of Oriental Studies was opened in 1917, she was appointed the first lecturer in Swahili and Bantu languages. She threw herself wholeheartedly into the work, and many of our readers owe her a debt of gratitude for her instruction and advice.

Her books were numerous, and always of a high standard of scholarship. "Chapenga's White Man" appeared in 1901, and among the best known of her other volumes are "Native Trees of British Central Africa" (1906), "African Mythology" (1925), "A First Swahili Book" (1927), and "Myths and Legends of the Bantu," and "The Structure and Relationship of African Languages" (both in 1930), while in the last few years there had been delightful translations of Swahili poems.

She had been a frequent and valued contributor to *East Africa* since its establishment, and to her devoted sister, Miss Mary Werner, with whom she had lived at Welwyn, we extend deep sympathy.

(Concluded from next column.)

expressed in tributes in the Kenya Legislative Council, and friends provided for a small pension which brought comfort and freedom from worry to him in the evening of his days.

Matthew Wellington Dead.

Livingstone's Faithful Servant.

A UNIQUE link with Livingstone's last days in East Africa has been severed by the death at the age of about 90 of that grand old African, Matthew Wellington, who was one of the great missionary explorer's faithful servants on his last African safari.

A few years ago he told a correspondent of *East Africa* why the small band of Native porters decided to carry the explorer's body from Ilala to the coast after Livingstone's death in 1873. When Livingstone died, his Native servants had no one to whom to turn for advice, and, to make their situation difficult, they were surrounded by superstitious Africans to whom the lifeless body of a man was an object of dread. Why did they not bury the body and report the white man's death to the missionary authorities in Zanzibar? Wellington gave the explanation to the Rev. W. J. Rampley, who recorded it in these pages.

"*Bwana*," he said, "we knew that we had to search until we found the *bwana* or die in the attempt. Had we buried his body, no one would have believed it. Also, we had made up our minds what to do when we saw he could not live."

The Journey from Chitambo.

After many days had been spent in preparing the body, Matthew Wellington and his brother Africa set out on their long and trying journey of 1,500 miles from Chitambo to Bagamoyo. The loyalty and devotion of Livingstone's African servants are more keenly appreciated when the difficulties, discouragements and dangers of that last safari are better understood. Over hills, through rivers and across swamps they toiled. "Slave tracks and frequent gangs of slaves en route to the coast enabled them to find their way, but sickness and death reduced the caravan, shortness of water caused a number of men to go off in search of supplies, and, rather than face further hardships, they ran away. Thus, on account of reduced numbers the caravan had frequently to be reorganised, and on one occasion the hostility of a certain tribe forced the party to alter their route and disguise the package containing Livingstone's remains.

At the end of nine months of hardships, they reached Bagamoyo, to be welcomed and greatly assisted by the Roman Catholic fathers, who, having heard their story, placed the body in a wooden case and arranged for its transport from the mainland to Zanzibar. To prove the accuracy of the Natives' story a medical officer was summoned; the fractured arm, mangled by a lion at Mabotsa 30 years before, proved the remains to be those of Livingstone.

The old mission station building in which Livingstone's body rested before the sea crossing to Zanzibar may still be seen in Bagamoyo.

After the body of Dr. Livingstone had been taken on board a British cruiser at Zanzibar, the members of the caravan were generously compensated and sent to their homes. Wellington returned to Freetown, near Mombasa, to build himself a house near the missionary settlement for the housing and training of rescued slaves. There old Matthew lived for many years, but his intimate association with Dr. Livingstone during the last two and a half years of his life, and his deep loyalty, surviving beyond death to the great missionary, did not receive its due measure of public appreciation until efforts were made some ten years ago to secure for the old man recognition of and reward for his services in the earliest days of pioneer missionary exploration in East and Central Africa. Public appreciation was

Bishop of Masasi's

Searching Questions on Education

The Bishop of Masasi was prevented by a recurrence of malaria—which may compel him to postpone his projected return this week to East Africa—from addressing the 70th anniversary meetings in London last week of the U.M.C.A., but a paper prepared by him was read by Canon Spanton.

In Tanganyika, he said, no educational work was more highly regarded than the schools of the Universities' Mission, and St. Andrew's College at Mwaniki held a place which was unchallenged in the Territory. Government Inspectors had also spoken with appreciation of the boys' boarding school at Chidya in the Masasi Diocese, while at the girls' school at Kwitonji, the work seen by one of the Government Inspectors had caused him to revise his whole conception of the potentialities of African women. The Bishop also pointed out that a great part of the teaching was being done by trained African teachers.

"Is the education which is being given in village schools and later in boarding schools fitting the pupils, men and women, to be better villagers, better members of their tribe, more capable and more ready to serve the common interest?" the Bishop asked. "If education breeds discontent with their own village and tribal life, and this discontent does not find expression in untiring effort to reform and better local conditions, but breeds impatience, and results in departure to the artificial life of coast towns where they seek work for European employers in order to earn money, then it is time, I submit, to consider again whether the education given is sufficiently related to the conditions of African life. If society is dislocated by rural depopulation, there is a danger that the chiefs, to whom the British Government has not restored powers of rule, will one day rise up and denounce an education which bleeds the country of some of those from whom most might have been looked for in its up-building."

"It is better to be wise before the event. Ways should be sought betimes in which the education which we bring to Africa may send down deep roots into African soil; may take such advantage of careful, sympathetic study of primitive African education that a tree may grow up that is not foreign but indigenous, leafy, well-spreading, in the shade of which the elders of the villages may take deep content.

Learning from the African.

"Primitive African education has two outstanding characteristics. It prepares boys and girls for their own life, and it has a strong emphasis on manners and character. African men and women give regular instruction. In our Christianised initiatory rite for girls the European ladies of the staff for ten days in succession then illustrate African women instructing African girls. These women vary in capacity, but some of them, I am told, are born teachers. Could we not learn more from them and seek to link them with the teaching in village schools?"

"Someone may say that the answer to this is technical education, the production of carpenters, masons and other craftsmen. But there are many areas in Africa where a craftsman becomes no less disqualified for life in his own country than those who have received a more literary education."

"We could not have a more sympathetic education authority than we have in Tanganyika. The Director of Education has told me that he will support educational experiments not only with sympathetic interest but also with grants. We deal with raw material and have opportunities for creative work. How to relate education to African life—does not this appeal to some of you as a problem to the solution of which you are drawn to give your help?"

Continuing his paper, the Bishop of Masasi spoke with admiration of the Mission's medical work. "Doctors and nurses, homeless, overworked," he said, "spend themselves willingly and gladly in the service of the sick. Yaws as a disease—which ten years ago called for 500 injections a week—in our neighbourhood is at an end. Months and months have gone by without a single case."

An address of outstanding interest was given by the Rev. R. M. Gibbons, of Mwaniki, on the present day. He told a number of amusing anecdotes to give his audience an insight into the working of the Native mind. The Native, he said, had from the background of the English child, who knew almost from birth a thousand things which the African did not. Often the African was judged by European standards, which was not fair.

Referring to the influence of witchcraft on a Native mentality, Padre Gibbons ventured to say that the grip of witchcraft on Africa would last for centuries. Ten

per cent. of the population declared it is of the devil—devilish. It was not easy to dislodge the people's minds of witchcraft. All they could hope to do was to teach the Catholic Faith and that they would be able to build on a sound foundation.

"Turning to the requirements of missionary workers in East Africa, Mr. Gibbons said he supposed the diocese of Zanzibar had never been in such desperate straits for priests as it was at present. He feared that they could not even hold the positions they already had for want of them, and it would be many years before the African Church would be able to stand on its own feet spiritually as well as materially. The African priests, he added, were a fine body of men, but they wanted the assistance of Europeans.

An affectionate tribute to the memory of Bishop Douglas was paid by the Rev. T. H. Hicks from the diocese of Nyasaland, and Miss Coffinwall spoke of educational work. Bishop Shaw presided.

Death of Dr. Henry Cordon.

DR. HENRY CORDON, whose death in Western Australia at the age of 90 is announced, was a member of Stanley's expedition to find Livingstone, and he was present at the historic meeting between the two in Ujiji.

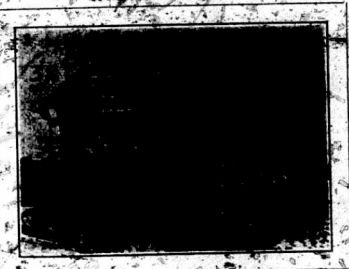
It was in 1871 that Cordon, then aged 26, met Stanley when he was at Zanzibar getting his expedition in order. The party comprised only two other Europeans, W. L. Farquhar and J. W. Shaw. At one part of the journey, says *The Western Australian*, they came across another search-party led by Sir John Kirk. Stanley wanted to slip past and get the lead. Several of his party were including Shaw, and these, with much of his luggage, was forced to leave behind. Stanley was severely criticised for this action, but Cordon publicly defended his action. The doctor was with Stanley when he met Livingstone, and also accompanied them when they explored the northern extremity of Lake Tanganyika.

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Nyasaland Railways Report.

The report of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., for the calendar year 1934 shows that the net receipts were £35,314 compared with £34,008 in the previous year, and that the dividend from the Central Africa Railway, Ltd., totalled £17,063, compared with £16,730. The total tonnage carried during the year was 2,409,847, compared with 2,360,681, but that carried for the public increased to 28,047 from 35,584 tons, and the number of passengers rose to 71,702 from 51,883.

Reductions in rates were made in castor oil and seed, millet, groundnuts, linseed, fish manure, livestock, dried fish, fruit, coffee, rice, sisim oil and seed, salt, beans, capsicums and chillies, coal and coal briquettes, textile bags, malt and hops, cotton, rubber, and motor cars.

Further concessions were made in passenger fares. In the course of an interesting and informative annual report, the General Manager writes—

"The Motor Traffic Ordinance will become effective in 1935. This is a great step forward which will remove to a large extent the inequities which the Railways have suffered in the past, and which, by the regulation of road rates, will bring to the road industry some protection from uneconomic and undesirable activities in their own ranks. Much remains to be done before the transportation machine in the Protectorate can be said to have achieved a balanced relationship, and it is hoped the next development will be the organisation of the road industry itself, with the objects of curbing competitive excesses, eliminating waste, and providing road transport service in the cheapest and most efficient form.

"In a territory such as this, where the production and export of primary products is the basis of all economic activity, it is natural to turn to the statistics of external trade in order to gauge the level of prosperity. And these are of some interest, as under:

	1933	1934
Exports (excluding specie)	535,255	771,099
Imports	628,727	518,146
Excess of Imports over Exports	93,472	
Excess of Exports over Imports		253,844

"Even allowing for the fact that the imports of 1933 were larger by some £67,000 than were those of 1934 in

consequence of the import of railway construction materials for the Northern Extension, the appearance of these figures would ordinarily lead to the conclusion that there has been a material increase in individual prosperity. But, in hard fact, it is probable that the contrary holds.

"Exports of tobacco, cotton, and tea, show considerable increases in weight and value. The accuracy of the statistics of weight is indisputable, but it is less certain that the arbitrary export values of these commodities are of little use in ascertaining their domestic value to the producing community. Tobacco has an average export value of 6d. per lb. which is, in all probability, less than the actual cost f.o.r. Beira, and without doubt very much higher than the price paid to the producer. It should be noted here that the European fire-cured crop was above the average in quality and reasonable prices were paid for this part of the total crop year by year. Cotton had an average export value of 6d. per lb., which having regard to the excellent prices paid last season, is a fair representation of the export value. Moreover, the increase in value shown must have passed into the hands of the Native.

"In the annual report for 1933 the conclusion was derived that the Protectorate's most urgent need was the definition and energetic application of a policy of agricultural development. The Northern Extension has already justified itself in that, before completion and under construction conditions, its existence has doubled the cotton crop of the Protectorate."

Quick Work.

Another instance of the value of air transport in East Africa was shown last week when, just as the mail plane was leaving Nairobi for Mombasa, a telegram arrived asking for a trained nurse. Within 25 minutes the machine was in the air with a nurse aboard.

East African art lovers who cannot visit the Royal Academy will find much to interest them in "Royal Academy Illustrated, 1935" (Walter Judd, 2s. 6d.). It provides a permanent record of the principal pictures and sculptures of the current exhibition.

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

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

Tanganyika Minerals Ltd.

The statutory meeting of Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd., was held last week, the Hon. H. Fletcher, President, Chairman of the company, presiding.

The statutory report shows that 220,000 shares of 5s. each have been allocated for cash and 80,000 in part satisfaction of claims, other property, and options. The company has paid £18,642 in cash to the vendor, £1,122 for development, £2,213 for preliminary expenses and stamp duties, £579 on revenue charges, and has rather more than £32,000 in hand.

The directors are the Hon. H. Fletcher-Moulton, and Messrs E. A. Loring, G. J. S. Scavell, and R. Gregson Williams. The secretaries are Messrs W. H. Stentiford & Co., and the consulting engineers and general managers, Messrs. Bewick Moreing.

The Chairman said that an engineer was at present making a thorough examination of the properties, and that the board hoped to begin operations within the next few weeks.

Kagera Domicile to be Transferred to Uganda.

A circular issued to shareholders of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., gives further details of the decision to liquidate the present company, and to transfer the whole of the assets to a new company to be incorporated in Uganda in order to minimise the taxation liability for the ultimate benefit of all shareholders. The whole of the company's business is carried on outside the U.K., its ores being produced and sold outside this country; thus only the fact that the company is registered and technically controlled here renders it liable to tax in this country on the whole of its profits. In addition more than half of the total capital is owned by shareholders domiciled abroad, who are now liable for payment of dual taxation, in this country and in the country of their residence, in respect of their dividends.

The new company is to be called Kagera Mines, Ltd. It will be registered in Uganda with a capitalisation identical with that of the existing company. If the proposals are agreed, shareholders will surrender their holdings of shares in the present company and receive in exchange one Cumulative Convertible Preference share in the new company for each such share held in the present company, and one Ordinary share in the new company for each such share in the present company.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders is to be held in London on June 26.

Loangwa Concessions Report.

The annual report for 1934 of Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia), Ltd., states that, in accordance with the recommendation of the consulting geologist, it has been decided to abandon the prospecting rights over certain areas which were comprised of ground which did not show evidence of mineralisation, and to retain only 77,770 sq. miles out of the 134,000 sq. miles previously held under agreement with the British South Africa Company, subject to the obligation to expend on the property so retained the sum of £12,500 per annum. In addition the company has to earmark £100,000 for the purpose of opening up any encouraging prospects and of paying any discoveries of merit which may be made, and a further £100,000 for providing funds for any mining undertaking or undertakings within the sphere of opera-

tions of the British South Africa Company to be approved jointly between the two companies.

Operations within the Loangwa concessions' area during the year failed to locate any obviously important gold bearing deposits, but during December two gold occurrences were discovered at Liteta, about 30 miles north of Chikomo Mission. While first indications are promising, no opinion can be formed as to the value of these occurrences until more work has been done upon them. Altogether 2,500 sq. miles were traversed and geologically mapped during the year, 1,184 sq. miles of which lie within the North Charterland Concession.

The accounts show expenditure of £26,268, against which interest totalling £7,032 was received from investments, which are entered at £579,214, with a market value on December 31 of £519,049.

Gold Corporation.

Major W. A. Willis has during the year outstandingly successful in his predictions as to the course of gold and gold share prices, and the shareholders of each of the companies under his control can congratulate themselves upon his acumen and success. In this issue appears a report of the first annual meeting of the Gold Corporation, which is already in a strong financial position, and which has acquired very promising interests.

Charterland and General Exploration.

Charterland and General Exploration and Finance Company, which has extensive gold mining interests in Southern Rhodesia, reports a decrease in net profits for 1933-1934 from £79,224 to £33,517. Ordinary shareholders are again to receive a dividend of 10% but no allocation is being made to general reserve.

Rhodesia Copper Dividend.

The profit of the Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Co. Ltd., for the year ending March 31, 1935, amounted to £14,402. A dividend of 7½% less tax is to be paid, compared with 5% for the previous year.

The Copperbelt Riots.

At the inquest held at Luanshya on the bodies of the Natives killed in the recent disturbances, Superintendent Fold of the Northern Rhodesian Police, said that before the shooting took place there were 2,000 infuriated Natives surrounding the compound office. They were armed with sticks and pieces of iron and knobkerries, and he was certain that had there been no shooting the Natives would have rushed the office and secured arms and ammunition.


Territorial Outputs.

Kenya produced 1,848 oz. of gold, valued at £10,165, during April. The Kakamega, Bosterman Gold Mines yielded 274 tons, yielding 277 1/2 oz. of gold, valued at £2,230; Koa Molimu Gold Mining Company crushed 420 tons for a recovery of 79.13 oz.; and Mr. A. R. Dresser crushed 262 tons, recovering 95.07 oz. of gold. In No. 1 Area Mr. C. H. Edward crushed 242 tons of ore, recovering 202 1/2 oz. of gold, and in South Kavironde (Gori River) the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate recovered 205 oz. of gold from 386 tons of ore.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral exports for March were valued at £215,340, the copper being valued at £200,000, zinc at £21,503, and gold at £1,685.

Southern Rhodesia exported 38,527 oz. of gold during April. Other mineral exports were: silver, 6,847 oz.; coal, 74,761 tons; chrome, 6,330 tons; and asbestos, 2,445 tons.

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Company Progress Reports:

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—May output, Zinc, 1,645 tons; vanadium concentrates, 120 tons; fused vanadium, 51 tons.

Sherwood Stars.—During May, 7,400 tons of ore were milled, yielding 1,550 oz. gold; estimated net profit for month, £2,405.

Rensede.—Tons treated during May totalled 6,500 tons, from which 4,500 oz. of gold were recovered; estimated profit was £6,003.

Gabrit Gold.—Milled in May, 602 tons of ore and 1,460 tons of accumulated tailings; yield, 584 oz. of fine gold; working expenditure, £2,030.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Fred Mine. Output for May: Tons milled, 2,350; working profit (including estimated premium), £3,415. Actual profit for April totalled £3,807.

Watende.—News has been received from Kenya that the pier at Mohoro Bay, which is being built by the Kenya and Uganda Railways to serve the Watende mine, is practically completed. The P.W.D. hopes to have the road between the Bay and the mine ready for use during the current month.

Cam and Motor.—During May 21,800 tons of ore were milled, yielding 9,222 oz. of gold. Estimated net profit totalled £38,312. Development report for May: Main shaft, nil (total, 3,645 ft.); Circular shaft, 1,500 ft.; development, 2,900 ft.; diamond drilling, 13 ft. Sbb vertical shaft sunk 18 ft., making a total of 228 ft. below No. 30 level.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate. estimates that the through-pit during 1935 will be 6,000 tons of ore crushed and 5,000 tons cyanided, giving a total return of approximately 2,300 oz. of fine gold. Mr. W. F. MacDonald, one of the directors, who recently visited the property, considers the installation of plant with a capacity of 30 to 40 tons of ore daily more than justified, and has recommended the acquisition of further properties in Kenya by the company.

Kassala Gold.—During April, 451 tons of ore were treated for 187 oz. of fine gold, or 14.9 dwts. per ton. At Wady Oyo No. 4 level, slope drive west advanced 20 ft., reef 30 in., assaying 30 dwts. Raise to air-winch from No. 3 level advanced 22 ft., reef 24 in., assaying 25 dwts. Sufficient ore reserves have now been developed to supply the mill requirements for the next six months, and development work can now proceed independently of crushing requirements.

East African Goldfields.—Cable from the general manager states: "Diamond drillhole No. 9 has cut three quartz reefs giving the following results: Saza main reef cut at 536 ft. vertical depth assays 18.9 dwts. gold per ton over 17 in. horizontal quartz width. At 520 ft. vertical depth a second reef was cut assaying 4.2 dwts. over 32 in. horizontal quartz width. At 353 ft. vertical depth Saza No. 1 reef was cut assaying 2.4 dwts. over 17 in. horizontal quartz width." A note issued by the company adds: "The significance of the news contained in the above cable is that drillhole No. 9 is the deepest hole drilled up to date in the Lupa goldfield, and indicates continuity of the ore-body in depth and a continuation of high values. The results further confirm the forecasts made by the company's consulting engineer, that one of a similar grade and width to that found at the surface will be developed in depth. Recent diamond-drilling results have revealed values much higher than Mr. Keene's estimates of 71 dwts. as the average grade."

A progress report issued by the company gives the following additional information: "The second unit of the power plant on the Saza mine has been brought into operation. Saza shaft No. 2 has been sunk to 148 ft. vertical depth, some 30 ft. below level No. 1. The station and bearer sets have been placed in position, and all timbering down to the first level has been completed. The cage is hung, and the Robey winder brought into commission in place of the small air hoist."

"Development results obtained at the Saza Mine since March may be summarised as follows: Diamond drilling at the western end of the 4,000 ft. section in course of development has yielded evidence of ore of good grade and width (7.2 dwts. over 8 ft., 18.9 dwts. over 40 in., and 18.9 dwts. over 17 in.) at vertical depths of 340 ft., 360 ft., and 530 ft., 1,000 ft. east of the above, the cross-cut from Shaft No. 1 has revealed ore with erratic values up to 28 dwts. at 120 vertical depth, 2,000 ft. east of Shaft No. 1 the cross-cut from Shaft No. 2 has exposed a reef averaging 10.3 dwts. over 24 in. width at 170 ft. vertical depth."

"On the Lupa mine a preliminary calculation based on cross-cutting on adk. level indicates an ore shoot in the

northern half of Luika Main reef 353 ft. long, averaging 8.3 dwts. gold per ton over 0.6 m. width. On the Razor-back mine a preliminary calculation indicates an ore shoot 338 ft. long averaging 5.4 dwts. gold per ton over 50 in. width in the foot wall of the west drive, and 250 ft. shoot in the hanging wall 200 ft. On the Galula coal mine, gold per ton over 75 in. width. On the Galula coal mine, a two-compartment vertical shaft has been sunk 126 ft. A 30-inch coal seam cut from the drive, into the footwall formation has been begun, and it is expected to cut the main coal seam 12 ft. thick in this cross-cut at about 50 ft. A 10-ton bulk sample of the coal extracted from the main seam near the surface proved the coal to be satisfactory for steam power plants."

New Kenya Gold Companies.

The following new companies have recently been registered in Kenya:—

The Masaba Mining Company of East Africa, Ltd.—Directors: Messrs. John Scarborough and Albert Barker, of Kitale. Capital: £10,000 in 10,000 shares of 20s. each. Registered office, Kitale.

British East African Mining and General Trust, Ltd.—Directors: Messrs. John Scarborough and Albert Barker, both of Kitale. Capital: £10,000, divided into 10,000 shares of £1 each.

Wagassa, Ltd.—Directors: Messrs. Cyril Noel Godfrey Kech and John Eric Alexander Woolycroft Whitmore. Capital: £12,000 in 48,000 shares of 5s. each.

Ahimbo, Ltd.—Directors: Messrs. Harold Douglas Brown, Allan Struthers Barratt, and Basil Mitton, all of Kakamega. Capital: £1,500, divided into 15,000 shares of 10s. 2 each. Private company.

The Bellamira Syndicate, Ltd.—Directors: Marco Marocco, Gabriel Prud'homme, and Leon Zuckerman. Capital: £1,200, divided into 240 shares of £5 each.

Mining Personalities.

Mr. B. E. Frayling, Commissioner of Mines in Tanganyika, left England last week for South Africa, en route for the Territory.

Mr. Stewart, who has been appointed manager of the Buechtick mine, Southern Rhodesia, has for the past 42 years been on the staff of the Rio Tinto Company, for some considerable time as head underground manager.

Mr. A. J. P. Walter, a mining engineer well known in Kenya, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia, left London on Friday for a holiday in Belgium. He expects to leave again for Kenya about the end of next month. He is a son of Mr. A. J. P. Walter, Director of the East African Meteorological Service.

We deeply regret to record the death from blackwater fever of Mr. W. G. Stanley, the well-known Kenya surveyor—one of the best liked and trusted men on the Kakamega goldfields, much of which he had surveyed professionally, and in which he had been a very good personal influence. He was one of the leading surveyors in the Colony, in which he had many friends.

"I gather there is an idea abroad of starting a Chamber of Mines, which I welcome it."—Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika.

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East African Share Prices.

Markets Mainly Unchanged.

OWING to the Whitsun holidays and the Epsom race meeting, business has been quiet and prices are mainly unchanged.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	10s. 6d.	11s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	80s. 0d.	80s. 7½d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	48s. 3d.	47s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 4½d.	9s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	8s. 9d.	9s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	6s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	31s. 9d.	31s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	14s. 1½d.	14s. 0d.
Kazera (Uganda) Tinfields	9s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Kentani (10s.)	13s. 10½d.	14s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 3d.	7s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 3d.
Kiminingi (10s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 9d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 4½d.
Loanwa Gold Concessions (5s.)	2s. 3½d.	2s. 4½d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 7½d.	2s. 3d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Isiri Gold Areas	10s. 3d.	10s. 0d.
Mashaba (1s.)	10½d.	10½d.
Rendez (11s.)	13s. 3d.	13s. 4½d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 4½d.
Rhodesia Katanga	7s. 9d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	5s. 0d.	4s. 10½d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	11s. 9d.	11s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 7½d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Rhodesia (1s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Roman Antelope (3s.)	28s. 9d.	28s. 3d.
Rosterman	7s. 3d.	7s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Sherwood Slarr	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 7½d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions 10% Pref.	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	5s. 3d.	4s. 9d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 1½d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	410S. 5s.	410S. 5s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	22s. 6d.	22s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	7s. 6d.	8s. 4½d.
Wazambia Exploring	17s. 9d.	17s. 9d.
GENERAL		
British South Africa (15s.)	22s. 3d.	23s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	33s. 6d.	33s. 4½d.
Imperial Airways	3s. 0d.	3s. 3d.
Kaesala Cotton (1s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	1s. 0½d.	1s. 1½d.
North Chartered Exploration (5s.)	33s. 10½d.	33s. 9d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	17 11s. 3d.	17 7s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power	44s. 6d.	45s. 6d.
Pref.		

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	34s.	37s. 50cts.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Vent.	9s.	10s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 50cts.	8s. 75cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 60cts.	7s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	30s.	29s. 75cts.
Kenya Reef	9s. 50cts.	9s.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	30s.	29s. 50cts.
Koa-Mtindu	2s. 65cts.	2s. 65cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	7s.	7s. 25cts.
Pakancusi (5s.)		

Combined Sea and Air Travel to Africa.

Arrangements have been made by Imperial Airways and its associated companies on the Africa route for the interchange of return tickets with the British-India Line and Suez to and from East and South Africa. As a result it will be possible for a passenger to take a return ticket enabling him to travel by steamer in one direction and by air in the other. Passengers already in possession of return tickets will also have the option of returning by the other form of transport.

Gold Corporation, Ltd.

Company's Liquid Assets.

CHAIRMAN'S ENCOURAGING STATEMENT OF POSITION.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Gold Corporation, Ltd., was held recently at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Major W. A. Willis, Chairman and managing director, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, said that on March 30 last the company had in cash or gold bars a matter of £113,790, so that the cash position was relatively sound and strong.

Quoted shares in other companies, after allowance for depreciation—which had since been almost recovered—amounted to £25,725. There were also sundry debtors of £21,047, and loans against securities of £24,307, so that after making allowance for the small amount of £4,773 due to creditors their net liquid assets totalled about £220,192, or £6,870 in excess of their paid-up capital at that date. The investments (with the exception of £200 or £300 of unquoted shares) included 6,250 shares in Vogelstruisbuurt Gold Mining Areas, 1,100 shares in Wiluna Gold Corporation and 13,000 Lake View and Star shares.

Their South African and Australian directors were always busy, and had examined a very large number of propositions, and in London they had examined an immense number of propositions in Canada, East Africa and many other parts of the world.

Mining Developments.

Dealing with the Monument Hill (Bendigo) Company, the Chairman said that they had an interest of about one fifth of the capital of that concern. That company was producing, and they had received two cables within the last fortnight from their consulting engineer to the effect that the main shaft was now down to 1,030 ft. and the last crushing of development rock averaged 500 tons recovery. At the last price at which they had knowledge quoted on the Melbourne Stock Exchange, this investment showed them a profit of about 20%, but if they got a steady run of 500 tons, and this was at least equal to the Rand average—the company gave promise of very handsome profits, especially as gold in Australian currency was saleable at 170s. per ounce, while costs were quite reasonable.

As to the Castlemaine Areas, indications on some of the properties, so far as they went, were excellent. Much of the ground had been pegged on old mines which were abandoned in the bad times of Australian gold mining—from 35 to 50 years ago—and in some cases a certain amount of the former development was still subject to reconduction, available for mining purposes.

In Taradale they had a very large area—about five square miles—under lease application, and their geologists reported that Taradale is a replica of Bendigo. It is almost in its virgin state. Bendigo emerged from its corresponding stage only as the result of persistent penetration. At the present time, and in the light of the results of this investigation, anything less than a courageous and expeditious policy of development would not do justice to the undoubtedly excellent prospects of Taradale.

Optimistic about the future.

Speaking generally, the Chairman said that the Board would be surprised if enough of their properties were not proved payable and sufficient to constitute a substantial private goldfield of their own in Australia.

He was exceedingly optimistic with regard to the future. The future of the gold market was still on the upward grade. He had, some time ago, taken the view that the world must ultimately suspend its gold standard as the only possible method of wiping off the enormous losses of the Great War. Since then South Africa has gone off the standard, as well as America and Canada, and the remaining five countries, still on the gold standard, especially France, were in great financial trouble. His opinion was that the few remaining countries of the world still on the gold standard would shortly go off, which would result in an increased competition for gold to bolster up the various inconvertible currencies.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and the accounts, which was seconded by Dr. W. Cullen and then unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors—namely Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Ewelyn-Anderson, Dr. William Cullen, Sir Herbert Gray, Colonel Sir A. Weston Jarvis, the Hon. Sir Harry W. Lawson, Messrs. L. G. Shooker, D. A. Sutherland and L. H. Wilson—were unanimously re-elected.

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.

Increasing trade interest in East African mail is developing in the U.K.

From January to March 289 wireless receiving licences were issued in Northern Rhodesia.

The Linen Research Industry, at Lambeg, Ireland, has offered supplies of special flax seed for experimentation in Kenya.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) announces the payment of an interim dividend of 2½% on the "A" and "B" shares (against 2¼% a year ago).

It has been decided that the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair shall next year be held from February 17 to 20, to coincide with the London sections.

Standard sealed samples of Zanzibar cloves, sent by the Clove Growers' Association as a guide for market purposes, are now held by H.M. Eastern African Office in London.

Native spending power in Nyasaland this year will be considerably greater than that of last year on account of the larger cotton crop. Merchants view the ensuing trading months with increasing confidence.

Non-official immigrants to Tanganyika during March numbered 169; there were 186 visitors, and six new officials arrived during the month. Thirteen people went to the Territory to take up mining or prospecting.

Reductions in the Radio-telephone rates between this country and Northern and Southern Rhodesia are announced. The new rate to Northern Rhodesia will be 35s. per minute, and to Southern Rhodesia 33s. per minute. In each case the minimum charge is for three minutes.

The total tonnage railed to Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first three months of this year amounted to 706,201 tons, compared with 76,028 tons in 1933, or an increase of 39.69%. Import traffic handled during the same period amounted to 26,178 tons, against 22,155 tons.

British manufacturers are getting a share of the cheap-cycle trade in Uganda. Japanese cycles have suffered an eclipse," states a report by the Local Advisory Committee. "British tires now have bulk of the trade." Khaki drill is another line which British manufacturers have been able to keep.

Locusts are reported to have done a Portuguese East African cotton planter a good turn. They descended on his plantation, ate everything green, but left the bolls untouched, with the result that he was not only able to pick the cotton with greater ease, but was able to pick more than would have been possible but for the locusts' assistance.

Nyasaland's imports in April were valued at £28,709, which brought the value for the first four months of the year to £175,372, compared with £140,557 for the corresponding period of 1934. The Protectorate also showed a substantial increase in exports for the first four months of the year, the value being £150,506, compared with £109,600.

News Items in Brief.

Two Rhodesian giraffes have been acquired by the London Zoo.

A census has just been taken in the Province of Mozambique, P.E.A.

The next session of the Kenya Legislative Council is to open in Nairobi on June 26.

A new Roman Catholic mission station is to be established on the Kabompo River, Barotseland.

The third annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association is to be held in Tanga on July 27.

It is proposed to hold a Welfare Exhibition in Mbale in Uganda, in November, and the most successful exhibition held in Kampala last year.

The Sudan Government has restored official salaries to the levels obtaining before the general depression. Partial restoration was made last January.

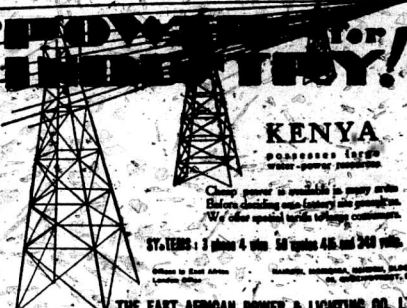
Topsy, a lioness from Kenya, has presented Mtoto, her mate, with three baby lions in Edinburgh Zoo. Topsy was sent from Kenya to Scotland five years ago; Mtoto was rescued from a forest fire when a cub.

Some of the best talks and plays broadcast by the B.B.C. during the past year have been recorded on special gramophone records, which are being despatched to the smaller broadcasting stations of the Empire, including the Nairobi station. Thus listeners in East Africa will be enabled to hear from their own broadcasting station some of the best successes radiated from London.

Four French West African officials who were travelling in a caterpillar car from Senegal to Egypt, were found dead last week in the desert to the north of Wadi Halfa. They had undertaken the section of the journey between Wadi Halfa and Aswan against advice, owing to the danger of motoring through that district. The four men apparently died from thirst and exposure after the breakdown of their car.

The Nyasaland Convention of Associations has appointed a Committee to investigate the proposal to establish an organisation to promote the federation of Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia as a British Central African Dominion. At its first meeting the Committee unanimously agreed to form a "Greater-Rhodesia League," and to communicate with the Rhodesias with a view to joint action in this matter.

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THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

East African Cotton Growing

Progress General in the Territories.

The annual report of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation makes the following comments on cotton growing in the various territories:—

Kenya.—The energetic steps taken by Government to promote cotton growing by Natives resulted in a further substantial increase in the crop, which amounted to approximately 6,000 bales, compared with just over 4,000 bales for the preceding season. Areas planted for the current crop exceeded those of the previous season, but, owing to excessive rains in the Coast Province during the growing period, and a dry spell in Nyanza at the time of flowering, it is improbable that the output will be much in excess of that of 1933-34.

Uganda.—The total of nearly 286,000 bales was the second highest produced in the Protectorate. Last year the Government issued orders declaring raw cotton zones, within which all cotton must be ginned and baled. Subsequent legislation gave Government power to fix minimum prices to be paid for cotton in the various zones. The Department of Agriculture has now indicated that consideration would probably have to be given to the question of the redistribution of ginning capacity among the several zones, and the Corporation hopes that effective steps may be taken to carry out the Department's proposals.

Concerning the spread of pink bollworm, found in the Northern Province and in Buganda, the report says its extension is believed to be due to the movement of seed cotton from one district to another. Had the present legislation restricting such movement been in force when pink bollworm first appeared, control would not have been so difficult. An entomologist has been detailed by the Department of Agriculture to devote his whole time to a study of the pest. Seed in Buganda has been showing deterioration in the past few years, and a seed farm is now to be established.

Tanganyika Territory.—To help development in cotton production the Corporation is to assist financially towards expanding production in Mpanganyika, Morogoro, Lubaaga, and Ubungwe. Last year's record cotton exports totalled 31,000 bales, compared with 28,420 bales in 1933. Non-Native production, mainly in the Eastern Province, totalled 4,540 bales.

Nyasaland.—The removal of the Corporation's chief experimental station to Domira Bay has been attended by satisfactory results. Henceforth it will be the source of all cotton seed growing in Nyasaland. The administrative headquarters of the Corporation are to be moved to Lilongwe, where a small substation for the potential cotton growing districts above 3,000 ft. is to be laid out. Selections from the Corporation's station at Gatooma are being tried there this season, it being thought that the climate at Lilongwe resembles that of Gatooma more than any of the present cotton areas in Nyasaland.

Sudan.—The total production for the 1933-34 season was 125,432 bales of the Sakel type, and 32,103 bales of American type cotton. The average yield was 2.34 kantars, compared with 3.60 kantars, which is the average for the 23 seasons during which the Gezira irrigation scheme has been operating.

Western Rhodesia.—The Natives, being without any cash crop, the introduction of some such crop is of first importance from the economic point of view. Accordingly, some small plots were laid down last season in Native areas. The plots grew well, and gave heavy yields of good quality cotton. Their number is being increased this season.

The Promise of Pyrethrum.

There is a very definite future for the pyrethrum growing industry in Kenya, first because of the higher production per acre, and, secondly, on account of the proved toxic value of the Kenya flowers being considerably superior to that of flowers grown in any other part of the world," said Captain C. L. Soames, Chairman of the Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association, at the recent annual meeting.

This new Kenya industry has made rapid strides. The output for the year ended March, 1934, was 36,000 lb.; during the year ended March, 1935, 176,000 lb. of flowers were handled. The price varied during the year between £67 and £69 10s. per ton, but afterwards fell to £56.

Market Reports.

Owing to the Whitsun holiday and the consequent closing of the markets, our market reports are suspended this week, but will be resumed in our next issue.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

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

Kenya (Week ended May 20).—Eldoret, 2.25 inches; Eldama Ravine, 2.45; Eldoret, 1.81; Fort Hall, 1.25; Fort Ternan, 1.81; Kabete, 0.20; Kaimosi, 3.00; Kericho, 2.90; Kiamba, 0.85; Kilifi, 4.81; Kipkarren River, 2.08; Kisumu, 1.40; Kitale, 5.21; Koru, 1.80; Lamu, 2.58; Limuru, 1.84; Lumumba, 1.60; Machakos, 0.40; Mackinnon Road, 1.04; Malindi, 0.65; Mombasa, 3.78; Maragua, 0.72; Meru, 1.20; Mombasa, 1.27; Nairobi, 0.31; Nakuru, 0.70; Nandi, 1.50; Nanyuki, 1.08; Ngong, 0.26; Njoro, 0.44; Nyeri, 1.26; Ruiri, 0.24; Siamba, 0.03; Songhor, 1.05; Soy, 1.00; Thika, 0.08; Thomas Falls, 0.27; and Voi, 0.11 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended May 27).—Amani, 4.40; Inchoa, 1.77; Dar es Salaam 6.68; Dodoma, 0.02; Iringa, 0.02; Kilelesh, 0.80; Kilwa, 2.15; Lindi, 0.50; Mwanza, 0.02; Mahenge, 3.77; Morogoro, 2.87; Moshi, 0.02; Mwanza, 0.28; Nwanza, 0.16; Njombe, 0.12; Tabora, 0.31; Tanganyika, 1.70; Tukuyu, 5.13; and Uteje, 1.20 inches.

Uganda (Week ended May 27).—Butiaba, 0.08 inch; Entebbe, 1.58; Fort Portal, 0.04; Hoima, 0.82; Jinja, 0.11; Kabale, 0.27; Kololo, 1.50; Lira, 1.75; Masaka, 3.74; Mbale, 1.20; Mbarara, 0.15; Mukende, 0.70; Namassaga, 0.72; Soroti, 1.57; and Tororo, 0.83 inch.

Bank's Good Trade Report.

The Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following notes in its current monthly review:—

Kenya.—Though the Mombasa market is reported overstocked, the larger importations have been made by merchants well able to carry them. A fair amount of activity has been experienced in some of the up-country bazars, where the increased purchasing power of the Native is attributed to better maize prices.

Tanganyika.—Activity in trade is reported from Tabora. Otherwise the usual between-season slackness is prevailing, and merchants have been further slowed down by the rains and the collection of Native taxes. Native planting is being carried out more extensively than last year under favourable conditions.

Nyasaland.—European merchants report that the Native trade is showing better returns than at the corresponding time of last year, but among the Indian section excessive competition and consequent price cutting, has resulted in the failure of many of the weaker traders.

Kenya Land Bank.

The scheme of systematic visitations of farms by the Kenya Land Bank's inspectors has proved of the greatest assistance to the Board, according to its annual report, just issued. Last year 222 inspections were made for the purpose of examining the disbursement of loan moneys, the farming methods employed, and future prospects.

Mortgages to the Land Bank are facing difficult situations with energy and tenacity. During the year 141 applications were received for long term advances aggregating £186,820, an average of £1,300; 40 applications aggregating £75,000 were brought forward from the previous year, making a total of 181 applications for £261,820. In addition, there were 24 applications for short term loans aggregating £6,140. Of the £55,000 due to the Bank in principal and interest, £40,000 was paid up to September 30, 1934.

Tobacco.

Nyasaland maintains her position as the leading Empire supplier of tobacco to the U.K., the average weight during the last nine years being over 12,000,000 lb. It is, however, increasingly Native-grown tobacco that keeps the total high. In the peak year of 1927 Europeans produced 85,775,775 lb. (56.6%) and the Natives 6,712,257 lb. (43.4%); during last year the European contribution was 23% and that of the Natives 77%.

Kenya Tea Growing.

Four companies of the Finlay-Muir group have just issued their accounts for the year ended November 30, 1934, and in each case the balance sheet shows loans to the African Highlands Produce Co. Ltd. which is engaged in tea growing in the Kenya Highlands. The Consolidated Tea and Lands Co.'s loan totals £40,000, while three other companies have lent £20,000 each.

Good Locust Report.

Kenya is believed to be clear of both flying locusts and hoppers. Disease and mortality of hoppers in the Handeni and Muhera areas of Tanganyika is considerable. Reports from other areas in Tanganyika state that damage to crops is negligible.

Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The m.v. "Dunbar Castle," which left London on June 6, carries the following passengers for:—

Beira.
Mrs. M. T. Austin
Miss A. F. Cowan
Capt. W. W. Eardley
Mrs. A. Marshall
Miss M. Marshall

Mrs. C. H. Morgan
Mr. J. Smith
Mrs. E. F. Starr
Lt. J. E. D. Vatson
Mrs. Gordon White
Mrs. M. E. Whitehouse

The s.s. "Matiana," which left London for East Africa on June 1, carries the following passengers for:—

Port Sudan.
Mr. H. R. Dennison
Mr. H. E. Goold
*Mr. R. Gordon
*Mr. R. D. Morris
*Mr. R. Paterson
*Mr. C. C. Warren

Miss B. V. Reacher
Mr. & Mrs. T. W. G. Robertson

Mombasa.
Mrs. W. E. Bailey
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Bompas
*Mr. A. R. Bradbury
*Mr. H. Brentnall
*Mr. J. A. Brown
*Mr. A. Bryant
*Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Buchanan
Mrs. G. C. E. Bullen
Mr. A. Bunker
Dr. & Mrs. J. C. J. Callanan

Miss B. Roques
Mr. W. H. Stevens
Mr. W. G. Stewart
Mrs. H. M. Talbot
Miss O. Watson
Mrs. C. V. White
The Very Rev. W. J. Wright

Tanga.
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. T. Butler
*Major & Mrs. L. Nutcitt
Mr. C. P. A. Shyland
Mr. E. Wilkie

Zanzibar.
*Mr. M. D. Hincks
Mr. & Mrs. R. Ranworth

Dar es Salaam.
Mr. W. E. A. Cook
Mr. A. W. Denzier
Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Elphick
Mrs. A. H. Le Geyt
*Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Green
*Mr. R. H. C. Greig
Mr. D. J. McBride
Miss C. M. Murray
Mr. E. J. Roman
Mrs. H. Sharpe
Miss M. A. Shelton
Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Webb

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.
Passengers marked † join at Port Said.
Passengers marked ‡ join at Tangier.

Passengers from East Africa.

The s.s. "Marechal Joffre," which has reached Marseilles, brought the following passengers from:—

Dar es Salaam.
Mr. & Mrs. Buchampas
Mr. & Mrs. Devaux
Mr. F. Rosaux
Mr. Vanderheyden
Rev. Patrick Wallis

Mombasa.
Mr. & Mrs. Besobrasoff
Mr. Jackson
Mr. A. Niven
Mr. Michel Pavetto
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BRITISH-INDIA

Maida" arr. Pt. Sudan, homewds., June 16.
"Matiana" arr. Pt. Said outwds., June 15.
"Maaura" arr. Beira, June 12.
"Kenya" arr. Beira from Durban, June 14.
"Takliwa" arr. Bombay from Durban, June 15.
"Elhora" left Bombay for Durban, June 12.

INDIA-AFRICA

"Inchanga" left Cape Town for E. Africa, June 10.
"Inconani" arr. Colombo from Calcutta, June 9.
"Isipingo" arr. Rangoon from Calcutta, June 10.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Chantilly" left Djibouti homewds., June 12.
"President Doumer" left Marseilles for Beira, June 11.

TIRRENTIA LINE.

"Francesco Crispi" left Mogadishu for Aden, June 4.
"Semalia" left Mombasa for Kismayu, June 5.
"Cagliari" left Massawa for Pt. Sudan, June 5.
"Massaua" left Suer for Pt. Sudan, June 6.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Bismore Castle" arr. Capetown for Beira, June 10.
"Dunbar Castle" left London for Beira, June 6.
"Dunluce Castle" left Natal for Beira, June 9.
"Gloucester Castle" arr. Southampton, June 9.
"Grantully Castle" left Pt. Elizabeth, homewds., June 9.
"Llandaff Castle" left Aden for Natal, June 4.
"Llandoverly Castle" left St. Helena homewds., June 10.
"Llanstephan Castle" arr. Gqeza homewds., June 10.

East African Mails.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on:—
June 13 per s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on June 15.

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.
Parcels air mails for Nyasaland close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays and 3 p.m. on Saturdays.

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers who left London for East Africa by the air mail which left on June 6 included Captain Knott, to Khartoum; Mr. Wollen and Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, to Nairobi; and Mrs. Simpson, to Mbeya.

Inward passengers who arrived on June 6 included Major Hannah and Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Keppel, from Salisbury; Mr. Skey, from Nairobi; Mr. B. Marwood, from Malakal; and Major Atherton, from Cairo. Passengers from Khartoum, while the machine which arrived on June 6 brought Mrs. Williams and Sir Ian Richardson, from Salisbury; Mr. Perry, from Broken Hill; and Mr. Fearn, from Kisumu.

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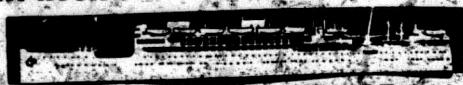
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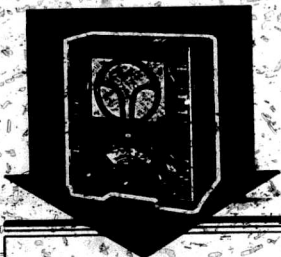
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 11, No. 561.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1935

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE outbreak on the Northern Rhodesian Copper-belt was, we suggested immediately news of the riots reached England, a preventable occurrence, and every single letter which has since reached us from that Protectorate, and every Rhodesian with whom we have since spoken has emphasised the same view. Letter after letter from the mining areas declares positively that the Government imposed the increased taxation without prior notice, without any attempt whatever to explain the reasons to the Natives who would be affected, and without taking the employers or other Europeans into their confidence; indeed, it is even asserted that the change was made against the unanimous advice of local District Commissioners assembled in conference, and despite the explicit warning of a senior official that serious trouble would ensue. In view of these convictions, for which there must evidently be a large measure of foundation, it is not surprising that the country was outspokenly indignant when it learnt that two of the three members of the Commission of Inquiry were to be Government servants. To ask Government servants to assume the chief responsibility of an investigation which may necessitate accusing Government of ineptitude or worse is unfair, and the Governor is to be congratulated on his decision to recommend the Secretary of State to add to the proposed personnel. If a judge can be borrowed from Southern Rhodesia to act as Chairman, and if a missionary or other unofficial, equally trusted by unofficial Europeans, the Government, and the Natives is also made a member, Government's second thoughts will represent a distinct improvement upon first intentions.

CHAIRMEN of important companies operating in Eastern Africa sometimes incorporate in their addresses to their shareholders statements of real public importance, which merit far wider circulation than some of them obtain. In this issue will be found reports of two companies of widely differing character, the Chairman of each of which seized a legitimate opportunity to emphasise facts the general realisation or adoption of which would change the whole East African outlook. Mr. Codrington, who has since left by air for Central Africa to see things for himself, was stating a truism, but one which cannot be too frequently repeated, when he declared that the prosperity of Nyasaland during the next few years will depend more upon greatly increased Native production in the areas served by the Northern Extension of the railway than upon any other conceivable factor. In that fertile and thickly populated Protectorate there is manifest scope for greatly increased agricultural activity, in which the Government, the Natives, the transport system, and European traders must all co-operate. The Government, fortunately, has already declared its anxiety to stimulate Native production in the interest of the Natives themselves and of the country as a whole. Now precept must become practice.

At the meeting of the Tanganyika Cordage Company Mr. Bernard claimed credit for the company on the score that it is a wholly British enterprise, financed from London, equipped with machinery made in Great Britain, shipped in British vessels, operated under the supervision of British technicians, and spinning fibre grown within the

Empire. That policy should be an incentive to other concerns to give a definite preference to British materials, transport, and personnel. There is, indeed, a particular moral responsibility of British companies and individuals in Tanganyika Territory to exercise such voluntary preference, first, because of the value of their example; secondly, because a very large section of the resident non-British European population will never buy a British article if it can obtain one of Continental manufacture; and, thirdly, because the strengthening of British trade connexions with Tanganyika is of national importance. The two company meetings to which we direct special attention have thus served useful public purposes. It is our hope that the Chairmen of other East African companies will seize their opportunities to combine their duty to their shareholders with an expression of sound views on public affairs.

** ** **

THE Home Press is curiously prone to overlook facts of importance from the standpoint of Tanganyika's future. When, for instance, in a few forceful words at the East

**MR. HUGHES'S VIEWS
ON TANGANYIKA.**

Africa's Premier last week the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia emphasised the importance which his great Colony places upon the maintenance of British administration in the Mandated Territory. His welcome declaration was not reported by a single London daily newspaper. If some ignorant sentimentalist proposes the return of the Territory to Germany, half the papers in the country note the suggestion, when the Prime Minister of the only self-governing British Colony in Africa speaks of the danger of such a course, his warning goes unrecorded. Such incidents reinforce the need for eternal vigilance by East Africans.

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SOIL erosion is such a serious menace that the Government of Kenya is to be congratulated on issuing through the Department of Agriculture a bulletin of 70 pages and numerous

**ENGLISH AND
THE
OPPORTUNITY.**

updates dealing with every aspect of the problem. Parts of East Africa are already approaching conditions when desert is in sight and not only in Native territory, but also in some areas under European occupation the position is growing serious, and a warning which should strike home is given that the day is coming when loans on farms will be made only on the top soil. From a purely selfish point of view general action is necessary by all. Moreover, white settlers have always prided themselves on advancing civilisation among the Natives by example, which they claim is better than mere precept. The Department of Agriculture can try to teach the Natives how to conserve their precious soil, but the means at their disposal for ocular demonstrations are inevitably limited. If the Europeans will provide such examples on every estate, they will be of the utmost assistance and will help to save for the Native population far more land than has been alienated.

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MARRIAGES between Europeans resident in Africa and Natives have been urged by Mr. Bernard Shaw on his return from a second visit to the Union of South Africa. His so-called reasons, "WHITE AND BLACK," being no more than a series of suppositions; first that many whites who desire children are disappointed in their hopes; secondly, that the cause may be that "there is too much sunshine for people with white skins"; and, thirdly, that the probable remedy is for them to "darken their skins by intermarriage with Bantu. Thus his whole notion is of the flimsiest character. Birth control, the War, and the post-War depression have all contributed to the limitation of families, and even if it were established that there is a great disparity between the birth-rate of Europeans and Africans in African territories, that would not necessarily afford evidence of the relative fertility of the two races, for the causes above-mentioned have all affected the one in equal degree and the other scarcely at all. But, as a matter of fact, taking British Africa as a whole, there is a striking lack of vital statistics concerning Natives, so that an objective approach to the problem is quite impossible.

The second proposition may be equally fallacious. As Dr. Grenfell Price recently pointed out, there are unquestionably white settlements in the tropics which have flourished for centuries without showing the slightest trace of racial or physical deterioration. In the highlands of Costa Rica, for instance, is a pure Spanish settlement which after 300 years shows no evidence of deterioration; and on the island of Saba, in the Caribbean Sea, there exists a community of English and Dutch settlers who, after 240 years, appear as virile and physically fit as their ancestors. Those cases are mentioned, rather than any from Africa, because they are of much longer duration than any African instance which could be cited. Incidentally, they afford examples of white settlement within the tropics in which the white man is himself his own workman, not a supervisor of others.

**MR. BERNARD SHAW'S
STRANGE NOTIONS.**

In proposing the intermarriage of white and black, Mr. Shaw is apparently influenced primarily by the belief that hybrids will be more prolific breeders—as if quantity were more important than quality. Do we not realise that the greatest requirement among Europeans in Africa is the maintenance of the highest physical, mental and moral character? Departure from that high standard must mean multiplication of the "poor white" problem, combined with an increasingly deleterious influence upon the Native population, which, if it has any unquestionable moral right, has that of demanding that the immigrant European races shall be an influence for good. A further point is that race purity as an ideal is as strongly advocated by intelligent Africans as by "sound-thinking" Europeans. Mr. Shaw's proposal, indeed, appears to have no single point in its favour, unless it be the inferential one that the quality of the Europeans who go to reside in British Africa requires to be maintained on the highest possible level. That view we certainly hold, believing it to be the duty of the unofficial communities, as well as of the Governments, to take all reasonable steps to ensure maintenance of the high standards which British Eastern Africa at any rate can justifiably claim to have set.

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The East Africa Dinner.

Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia on Importance of British Control of Tanganyika.

Last week's East Africa Dinner in London, was a great success from every point of view. Most important of all, it brought from Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, an unequivocal declaration of his country's determination that Tanganyika Territory must always remain British, and fresh evidence of his wish to foster co-operation between Southern Rhodesia and the British African Dependencies to the north and east.

Mr. W. A. M. Sim, this year's President of the Dinner Club, who was very warmly received, said:

"At the outset I must strike a note of sadness and refer to the late Sir John Sandeman Allen, who was a well-known guest at these functions and one of our staunchest supporters. He was, like most good men, ever trying to find something useful to do, and he always found time when any question of East African interest came to the fore.

"You will all join with me in extending a hearty welcome to our guests to-night. These are strenuous days, and we are fortunate to have them with us. Our guests are fewer than in the past, but they make up in quality what they lack in quantity. I have sometimes wondered whether some of our guests have said to themselves: 'What are these people here for? What is the occasion? If they want a night out, why do they not go and dine and dance somewhere?' But our guests can sympathise with us—not that we want any sympathy—as people who have almost all lived for many years in Africa.

Towards a Greater East Africa.

"These annual East African dinners started in a very small way. My first one was 30 years ago in the Café Royal, when only 35 people sat down to dinner. To-night we have 280 with us. Every year it seems that the significance of these dinners is spreading. At one time it was practically confined to what was then British East Africa and its day Kenya; now we cater for the whole East African group of territories; and in the years to come the East Africa Dinner may become of much bigger dimensions—perhaps when we have the Federated States of British Africa. Perhaps one of these days we may have Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and the two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland all forming one Federated State. That would be unification with a vengeance. Some of you may think that Tanganyika may not come into it, but I believe that myth about Tanganyika must have been exploded.

"As our guests to-night, we have, first, Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia (loud applause), an Imperialist in the true sense of the word, and Mrs. Huggins. I think we can congratulate Southern Rhodesia on the envoy she has sent to represent her. (Renewed applause.) Then we have General Sir William and Lady Furse, who have just come back from Africa. He, as you know was a distinguished soldier, who may be about to turn his sword into a ploughshare, and who will in future help us in the connexion with East African affairs. We also have with us Sir Joseph Byrne (loud applause), Governor of Kenya. We are very glad he is well enough to attend this dinner. Every Governor of Kenya, and I have known ten—has had a hard row to hoe. One term in Kenya is equal to two anywhere else. (Laughter.) We also have with us Mr. Laing O'Keefe, who got this back from Geneva just in time to rush along to this dinner. He is one of the real pioneers of Rhodesia, to whom we can take off our hats.

"I think all our guests have the real spirit of Africa, and I ask you to drink to their very good health. (Applause.)

Mr. Huggins, whose rising was greeted with loud applause, said:

"Thank you for extending to us your wonderful hospitality. I often think that portions of the world have a great deal to learn from other portions, and there is no exception in the case of these portions of Africa within the

British Empire. One thing we in Southern Rhodesia have learned quite recently from East Africa is that, as I had no Southern Rhodesia Dinner Club, but I am pleased to say that as a result of this always, one is in process of formation; and I hope we shall soon be able to return some of the hospitality we have received this evening.

Federation Inevitable.

"I have been accused of dabbling in matters East African when I should really be looking entirely South. But, after all, the problems of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and of East Africa seem to me to have rather more in common than some of those that affect our southern neighbour. There is a somewhat different outlook in the northern and eastern portions of that part of Africa. We have our troubles and our squabbles, but in the Rhodesias and East Africa I do not think we waste our time trying to discover how we can possibly split the kinship. We have more to do than that to do; we have to try and earn our bread honestly, and one of the chief functions to day of our Government is to arrange its affairs so that our citizens who are safe and not a rogue may have a chance of earning a decent living. That is far more important than those high-falootin' higher politics. (Applause.)

"I believe the time must come when the country to which I belong and the countries to which most of you belong or have belonged will form a portion of one great federal Scheme. There is no question that that federation will be under the British crown. I believe that there will have to be a certain number of local councils, dealing with the more parochial affairs. People in this country, in their teeming millions, do not know what it is to have a Government with which they are in real contact. We have in form of Government which is quite approachable to everybody, and we should never give that up for something distant. I see no difficulty on that account in some form of federation for local problems can be dealt to local councils.

"There was a time when, in my ignorance, I thought my country was quite incapable of providing a Government to look after its own affairs, and I must confess that I voted for union with South Africa at the time of the referendum because I did not know what the men or the women to run our own country. I have learned a lot since then.

"I believe one of the most wonderful things about the British nation is that where two or three are gathered together they can evolve some system of government if they are left alone to do it. The great thing is to give responsibility—and before it has been asked for so long that ill feeling has arisen. As long as you are dealing with a really British community, it will form a Government which will be a credit to the rest of the Empire. (Applause.) One is on the tushel ground to-night with whom I would not like to change places for five seconds, and that is my friend the Governor of Kenya. (Laughter.) Of all the Empire Governorships I think his is the most difficult. But I am perfectly certain that he will see the matter through, and that everything in the next few years so far as Kenya is concerned will flatten itself out, and that there will be a real feeling of relief and co-operation. (Applause.)

British in Historical Perspective.

"One of the curious things in a curious Constitution is that the first stage of freedom in the British Empire is to give people limited control, but no control of the purse, though it was about that that most of the wars were fought; in this country, the Parliament or Council that does not control the purse is really a sham. That system is almost unworkable. That is one of the things for the new Colonial Secretary—a young man—to go into and evolve a better. (Applause.) The Crown Colonies are fortunate in the new Secretary of State. I have met him, and I feel certain that in Mr. Malcolm MacDonald the Colonies have a live wire who will not sit down and accept a position where improvement is impossible.

"In Southern Rhodesia we have the system of government which British people have adopted throughout the world. I do not think that any rapid change can be expected. From my own small experience I have come to the conclusion that a good British Civil servant is created to see that no Government really makes any radical changes whatever it may have promised at an election. (Laughter.) I told one of our law officers at the other day that he and the Treasury were created for that purpose. It is one of the ordinary politician, or we must have a kidnap on the next day in no time. (Laughter.) We are very fortunate in the quality of our Civil servants at Home and Overseas. They have at times to relent and

let the wheel move. They have to come off for a time, then they can be replaced.

One thing which has struck me during my visit to this country is that despite the fuss about the Dominions and self-governing Colonies, people generally have not tumbled to the enormous potential wealth of the African Colonies and Protectorates. There seems no one who attempts to take an economic survey and see how they can be by a combined system be used for the benefit of the Empire as a whole. There are treaties in existence to-day which are kept by British and not by other territories; treaties that definitely interfere with trade. They must be got rid of. (Applause.) Great Britain has an Empire within an Empire if the Dominions and self-governing Colonies are removed from the picture. I do hope that the Old Countries will set out to organise things. It is far more ridiculous that there should be different systems of tariffs in Crown Colonies under one head in Whitehall.

Future of Tanganyika Territory.

Another subject which interests Southern Rhodesia as much as East Africa is the future of East Africa Territory. I believe that, with the possible exception of Ethiopia, if Africa were only left alone it is the one continent where there need never be a war again. But if you upset things once more and introduce other elements you are asking for trouble in the future; and I do not think we deserve it. We in Southern Rhodesia now expect to visit our friends in the East African territories whenever we want to go to Europe, instead of going via Cape Town. The protection and the ownership of the air routes by these Empire we regard as absolutely essential. (Applause.) I have every reason to suppose from the speeches of responsible statesmen that there is no possibility of change in the position of Tanganyika. It was a great relief, for we expect that everything except such heavy commodities as chrome, copper, etc., will soon travel by air via East Africa and not by the south.

"If the experience we have had of running our show is of any use to East Africa, I say as I said in London last year, that so long as I am in office I will try to attend any conference or send a reputable representative." (Loud applause.)

Proposing the toast of the Chairman, General Sir William Furse said:

"I imagine you have done me the honour of allowing me to propose to you the toast of your President because you feel that now that at last I have been able to see something of East Africa myself, I may be allowed to know your President intimately enough to wish him long life and prosperity, and to thank him on your behalf for presiding over your dinner this evening."

Impressions of East Africa.

"May I say a word about our wonderful eight months African holiday that came to an end the day before yesterday? My wife and I enjoyed every day, and none more than the five months spent in Kenya, where our eldest son has a farm, a very little one, in the Molo district. He went just after the War, and he would not change living in that country for any other if you offered him stacks. I believe that that is the general feeling of the splendid fellows—British men and women—who we met all over Kenya; and when I say that I refer not only to the settlers but to the Government servants under Sir Joseph Byrne. I met nothing but hospitality, courtesy, kindness, and a readiness to show me everything. I only hope that some day he may return to that part of East Africa."

"In addition to Kenya, we did just see something at any rate of Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, of Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia. I could like in the presence of the Prime Minister to say that we had the wonderful good fortune to spend the greatest Jubilee Day in Salisbury with His Excellency Sir Herbert Stanley. I never saw a man so hard worked next to the King and Queen. I imagine no one was more hard worked on that day. He started before 7 a.m. and finished just before midnight. He had to change his dress several times (laughter), and I do not know how many speeches he had to make. But my wife and I were in the charming position of watching him do all these things (renewed laughter) without any responsibility of our own."

Responding, Mr. Sims said that of all the East African group of territories, Kenya was the one he loved best. He had lived there for 20 years since January, 1899, and if he had his life to live again, he would choose to do just the same.

The President then proposed the health of the Hon. Secretary, Major Corbet Ward, who, in a well-delivered and light-hearted response, said that being a secretary of a dinner club was not all that near and skillful. When Colonel Ponsonby had suggested that he should be

secretary, he (Colonel Ponsonby) had impressed on him that the necessary qualifications were tact, push and principle—tact not to put hereditary enemies next to each other; push to get the seating arrangements perfect, and then wash the tables about to get the correct atmosphere; and principle—well, his principal job was to see that the money was in before the dinner was served. (Laughter.) Secretaries of State and secretaries of dinner clubs had all had their bad times recently; to balance their budgets had been very difficult, and refreshments had been necessary, but no asingle course had been retrenched from the East African Dinner. (Laughter and applause.)

Those Present.

Those present were—
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Abbott, Mr. Justice and Mrs. S. S. Abrahams, Major and Mrs. G. C. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Major and Mrs. G. H. Andersop, Sir Geoffrey Archer.

Mr. S. S. Bower, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Bower, Major Percy Barry, Major and Mrs. E. Barry, Hon. Miss Sheila Bennett, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Miss C. Bisrock, Mr. P. H. M. Bristow, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. H. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Denis A. J. Buxton, Major Geoffrey Buxton, Brigadier-General Sir Joseph and Lady Byrne.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. M. Cameron, Miss Carmichael, Mrs. A. Cartwright, Miss J. Cartwright, Mr. Justice Cartwright, Mr. F. F. Castellain, Miss Castellain, Sir John and Lady Caulton, Miss Caulton, Mr. A. M. Champton, Dr. P. B. Charlesworth, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. M. Clauson, Mr. A. G. Coehill, Brigadier-General and Mrs. A. S. Cooner, Lady Coryndon, Miss H. Coryndon, Mr. Peter Coryndon, Lord and Lady Crathworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crawford, Miss Crawford, Captain the Hon. J. A. Crichton, Mr. R. Crofton, Sir Morgan and Lady Crofton, Mr. W. E. Crosskill.

Mr. C. K. Daim, Major and Mrs. C. H. Dale, Mr. H. Dalrymple, Sir Edward and Lady Dawson, Mrs. Edy Dawnay, Mr. B. B. Donald, Captain H. C. Druet, Mr. J. G. Dumsday, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Galt Eden, Mrs. M. S. Galt Eden.

Sir Lionel Fletcher, Lord Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Fraser, Mr. N. Frisby, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Furse.

Major F. G. Gallaher, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gammam, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson F. Gibb, Mr. H. C. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Giles, Miss Godman, Mrs. W. Godman, Sir William Gowers, Sir Peter Grant, Major W. Graebrook, Mr. Geoffrey Graebrook, Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Grenfell, Mr. H. G. G. Grenfell, Miss P. M. Grogan, Mrs. F. S. Grogan, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hamel Smith, Mr. Alex. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harper, Colonel E. G. Harrison, Mr. H. Helbrother, Sir Sidney and Lady Henn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. E. Henn, Mr. A. W. Higgs, Colonel C. F. Hinchins, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hobley, Miss Hobley, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. O. Hodgson, Dr. H. Graham Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Hohn, The Hon. C. Martin and Mrs. Huggins, Miss D. B. Hunter, Miss M. J. Hunter.

Lord Inchiquin, Mr. F. W. Isaac, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Ishmael, Lady Jackson, Miss E. L. James, Miss Eleanor Jex-Blake, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Jøelsen, Mr. L. A. Johnson, Captain and Mrs. S. A. Jones, Mr. Amor F. Keene, Captain L. E. O. Keith, Mr. D. Keswick, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. E. F. Knaggs, Commissioner D. C. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lawrence, Major the Hon. Sir William Lead, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Lee, Major Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Mr. A. T. Lemmond, Lord Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. I. Haydon, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lindemann, Sir Harry and Lady Lindsay, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. B. J. M. Luck.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Llewellyn, Colonel B. C. Lockhart, Mrs. Jarvis, Colonel and Mrs. B. J. M. Luck, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. B. McElderry, Mr. William McHardy, Mr. F. G. S. Machtig, Mr. J. Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. J. MacCrae, Mr. and Mrs. D. Malcolm, Captain A. R. Mangnall, Mrs. Taylor Marsh, Sir William Max-Muller, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Miller, Sir J. Miller, Miss W. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Mitchell, Mr. Hugh Mitchell, Colonel F. Stewart, Mrs. M. A. M. S. Modera, Mrs. Hickman Morgan, Miss Mortimer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Neish, Major E. O. A. Newcombe, The Hon. P. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Lanigan O'Keefe, Mr. P. S. Osborne, Mr. A. T. Penman, Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, Flight-Lieutenant and Mrs. R. Preston, Mr. A. F. Procter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Read, Sir Milsom Rees, Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Rey, Sir Philip W. Richardson, Mrs. Mervyn Ridley, Captain S. H. Russell, Mrs. Rydon, Mr. W. J. Saunders, Lady Alice Scott, Mr. William Sbeager, Mrs. Siggins, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Mrs. Sewell.

(Continued on page 901.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Right to Strike.

Thoughts on the Copperbelt Riots.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In commenting on the recent strike in Northern Rhodesia you write in your issue of June 6: "In East Africa, which has hitherto been free from it, mob violence must never be allowed to rule or to dictate." There will be very few found, I am sure, who would differ from you in that.

All the same, I wonder if the implications of this axiomatic statement are fully realised? And has it been forgotten that only a few short years ago a savage strike of the white employees of the Rhodesian Railways inflicted grave economic hardship on the area now affected, and cannot have failed to demonstrate to the leaders of the Natives the fighting value of such a weapon?

In the Union, no doubt, a white man may strike and a black man may not, but such a policy is unthinkable in territories for which Great Britain is responsible. Thus the only alternative would seem to be to deny the right equally to either community. And yet it is probable that such a limitation will ever prove acceptable to any white democracy, even with the enlightened standards of Southern Rhodesia to guide it.

Myself I feel that here may well be the deciding factor in questions of Federation and Closer Union, and that for this reason the ultimate dividing line is likely to be placed at the Zambezi, and not further to the north.

Charlbury,
Oxon.

Yours faithfully,

J. DE G. DELNEGE.

Height Records of Elephant
Natural History Museum Requires Evidence

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The letter from Major G. H. Anderson concerning a 12 ft. elephant which was recently shot in Tanganyika Territory once again opens up the question regarding the height to which an African elephant will grow. As you probably know, the official record for an African elephant is that of Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton, who shot one near Wessala which measured at its plain to the shoulder. I have no evidence of a larger elephant than this, and such well-known elephant hunters as the late Captain F. C. Selous and the late Mr. A. H. Neumann absolutely discredited the idea of a 12 ft. elephant, ever having existed.

One has got to remember that a dead elephant is a difficult proposition to deal with, and an error of several inches may easily be made in calculating the height of the animal.

At the same time, when one looks at the record tusks in the Museum collection (record for weight), it is obvious that they must have belonged to a larger animal than Major Rowell-Cotton's specimen mentioned above. These tusks measure over 10 ft. in length, and one weighs 226 lb. and the other 212 lb.

There is no reason that I can see why an elephant should not grow to 12 ft. in height, but so far we have been without actual records of such an animal.

Yours faithfully,

Natural History Museum, GUY DOKIN,
London, S.W.7. Captain,
Assistant Keeper, Dept. of Zoology

Making Films for Natives.

Carnegie Corporation's Assistance.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In your Parliamentary notes recently you referred to a question on films for exhibition to Natives. Your account of the reply by the Secretary of State omitted the latter part of the answer: I venture to think that it is of some importance.

"My honourable friend may be interested to know, however, that an experiment financed by the Carnegie Corporation is about to be carried out in the British Dependencies in East Africa under the auspices of the International Missionary Council and the British Institute, and with the cordial co-operation of myself and the Colonial Government concerned with a view to investigating and providing the types of films most suitable for exhibition to Natives in these territories."

Since the first part of the statement, as quoted by you, suggested that nothing was being done in this promising field for activity, perhaps you will consider the above addition worth reproduction.

Yours faithfully,

High Wycombe,

G. H. ORDE BROWNE.

[We gladly draw further attention to this interesting and promising experiment, which was, we believe, first heralded by *East Africa*—Ed. "E.A."]

Germany and Tanganyika.

Progress under British Rule.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Practically the only non-Germans in Tanganyika who would like to see the country handed back to Germany are some of the Swahilis on the coast, who, because she was associated with Turkey in the Great War, still believe that Germany favours Islam; and some of the Indian storekeepers in the townships, who, still possessing hoarded stacks of the German interim notes printed locally during the War, are simple enough to believe that they would be honoured if the Germans returned.

But, practically to a man, the indigenous population is opposed to the idea.

In spite of all that has been said about it, the Native Authorities Ordinance, introduced by the British is really working wonderfully well, and has restored to the tribes through their chiefs, who now really rule over their own people, the position which was their inherent right, and of which the Germans deliberately deprived them.

Among the many developments under British administration, the maternity and child welfare clinics for Africans deserve a foremost place. The fine work being done by Dr. Maynard at Shinyanga is well known, and the Augustana Mission has lately developed something of the same sort on the Iramba Plateau. There are also several of these clinics run by the Government, such as those at Nzega and Dar es Salaam; and the C.M.S. has been making strenuous efforts to establish similar clinics at several centres, especially in Ugogo, and last year built a new maternity hospital at Mvumi at considerable cost. It has already given great emphasis to the maternity work in the district, for whereas only 137 Native babies were born in the maternity clinic during the whole of last year, 218 had arrived in the first three and a half months this year.

Dodoma,

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory.

MISSIONARY.

The Future of Livingstone. Objections to Bushe Report.

Make it a Great Holiday Resort.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—A railway camp, flanked by the Old Drift, and centring on the Railway Hotel—that was Livingstone. A capital, with the Old Drift forgotten, and the hotel converted into a temporary Government House "with the finest veranda in Africa and mighty little else." A trolley line—now, I understand, serving as supports for part of the fence around the Game Park—and some other amenities, including a road to the Falls—shades of the Maramba in flood! Well, that was Livingstone in the immediate past.

Then, there is Livingstone of the future. Neither of the older Livingstones had a chance of achieving anything: its one chance is what rests with it to-day, as the town that serves the world's finest holiday resort. No place in the world has such an asset as Livingstone has, in the Victoria Falls, but nothing will come from bemoaning sterile dreams. Why should the town not concentrate on the realities of a position next door to the greatest natural marvel in the world, the possibilities of the romantic Zambezi, and the development of its environment, more accessible to the tourist than any other such centre anywhere else?

Good luck to Livingstone, but may it cease bemoaning the loss of what never really existed, and fasten on what is really there—a "gold mine" for all time.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. 1.

RHODESIAN

Lusaka Agricultural Show.

The Other Side of the Question.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—It is late to write anything about the pros and cons of holding the Agricultural Show in Lusaka this year, but in the light of the heavy programme of celebrations here in connexion with the opening of the new capital, it was felt by many that it would have been better to omit it altogether this year.

It is quite certain that had it been decided to hold it at Kafue, it would have proved a failure, as I regret to say it was last year. I mean, of course, financially. By holding it here, while there will be an unusually large number of visitors on the spot, there is a chance that it may succeed, though severely handicapped by the early date (which almost rules out maize exhibits), by the ravages of the locusts, and damage done by three weeks' drought, and then last, but by no means least, the incidence of foot-and-mouth disease and general inoculation for the same, which will undoubtedly prevent many cattle owners from exhibiting.

In spite of all these drawbacks, we hope to have a good show. Had it been held at Kafue it is safe to say that there would have been a very poor attendance owing to the public being worn out by a week's celebrating here, and the fact that their purses would have been depleted as the result of these celebrations.

Lusaka;
Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

SETTLER

Views of a Kenya Barrister.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In recent issues of *East Africa* there have been certain comments on the Bushe Report, the conclusions of which have not met with unqualified approval from the Governors of these territories.

There are two outstanding objections to the Report of the Bushe Commission, one being the suggestion that raw young lawyers are a better type of magistrate than the men who have lived with the Native, and talked his language other than Swahili, and have an intimate knowledge of his methods of living and of his customs. There is no question whatsoever to my mind but that a District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner of, say, ten years' standing is an incomparably better judge of a Native case than any person whose qualification is confined to his being a barrister.

The other big objection, that I and I think all like me, have, is that the Bushe Commission would apparently desire to make all confessions to the police, provided they are supposed to be taken by a European officer, available as evidence, in direct contra-distinction to the rule, as laid down by the Indian Law, which has so unfortunately been substituted in this country by a very feeble effort at the codification of the English Common Law.

It is to be assumed that the members of the Bushe Commission did not realise that the average European policeman, even had he paid sufficient attention to Swahili to pass the higher standard, is very liable to know nothing whatever about the local language of the place in which he is temporarily stationed. A confession in most such cases is really to an interpreter, and not to the policeman, and the fact of his being a European adds nothing whatever to its authenticity, quite apart from the fact that it may have been extracted by methods entirely unknown to the European officer. The same principle, of course, applies to Indian prisoners.

I am myself a barrister practising in this country, and I have no prejudice in favour of officials as such.

Mombasa.

Kenya Protectorate.

Yours faithfully,

A. C. ROSS.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Nippo v. Motor Car.

"Scrambling a Nippo machine has just obstructed a motor bus on the Kamnata-Port Portal road. Before detaching he had put out the headlights of the bus and damaged the radiator."—From a Uganda reader.

21 lb. of Nails per Day!

"How comes it that the roads of the Nakuru township area yielded 603 lb. of nails to a Native who last year was employed by the Municipal Board on the job of gathering them? In the last two years the recovery was 274 lb. and 126 lb. respectively, figures which in themselves seem heavy. The enormous jump to an average of 21 lb. per day must surely have some explanation. What is it?"—From a perplexed motorist.

Grow More Crops Campaign.

"The promise, given anything like decent weather conditions, of new records in most of our crops, shows that Tanganyika is really getting on its feet again. It is the result of the policy of increased Native production started by Mr. D. J. Jardine when acting Governor, pressed forward by Sir Stewart Symes when he entered upon his all-too-brief term of office, and continued by Sir Harold MacMichael, all of whom had the enthusiastic co-operation of a Department of Agriculture which has been transformed since Mr. Harrison became Director."—From an old Tanganyikan.

The New Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

"To attain at the age of 33, and six years after entering Parliament for the first time, the position of Secretary of State with a salary of £5,000 a year is a sufficiently unusual achievement to deserve a moment's examination," writes P. Q. R. in a biographical sketch of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in *The Spectator*.

"How has Malcolm MacDonald done it? By being himself, or by being his father's son, or both? Or is there some quite other reason for a promotion that has come so swiftly and gone so far?"

"The answer, Malcolm MacDonald's acquaintances may be inclined to give is that his own merits would never have carried him as far as this. His friends—and he has more than most people—would not be quite so sure. They know, at any rate, that there is a great deal more in the new Secretary of State than meets the eye. His modesty under-estimates him. He makes no claims for himself, but he possesses, in fact, plenty of native sagacity, plenty of quiet discretion, decided political convictions and a full average knowledge of the world in general. He did nothing striking at Oxford, but his education would in any case owe much less to Oxford than to life under a Prime Minister's roof.

"The public knows comparatively little of the late Premier's son. He stood for the Bassettow Division of Norfolk against Sir Ellis Hume-Williams in 1923 and was beaten. He stood again in 1924 and was beaten again. In 1926 he succeeded, and for two years sat on the Labour benches in the House of Commons, making an occasional speech, always sound but rarely distinguished, helping his father unobtrusively in various ways, but neither on the Front Bench nor with any early expectation of arrival there.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore's Claims.

"Then came the crisis of 1931. Malcolm MacDonald went with his father. He could never have broken with him. He probably never gave such an unhesitating thought. He fought Bassettow again and won, and found himself after the 1931 election one of a baker's dozen of National Labour members, to some of whom office great or small in a National Government must fall. He was made Under-Secretary for the Dominions, with Mr. J. H. Thomas as chief. It has been a strange and contrasting combination, for MacDonald is modest, sensitive, cultured, open-minded and acquisitive of knowledge. He has been a distinct Parliamentary success, for he has been in the House long enough to know his ways, he works hard at his briefs, and he is a clear, attractive and unpretentious speaker.

"Having qualified himself admirably for the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies. That, of course, is part of the luck of National Government. Some balance of parties must be preserved. Mr. Thomas is there; Mr. Thomas likes his present job. Mr. Thomas is a close associate of the late Prime Minister, who no doubt made certain stipulations before he stepped into office. So Mr. Thomas, where he is, is. And Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who would make a better Dominions Secretary than Mr. Thomas, goes to an office for which he is obviously less qualified than Mr. Ormsby-Gore.

"To say that is no disparagement of MacDonald. His experience and interests have lain in one direction, which is not the Colonies. But party exigencies required the allocation of a Secretaryship of State to the National Labour Party, and the Dominions Office was not vacant. Malcolm MacDonald can be well content to find himself a Secretary of State at 33, and while he unquestionably owes something to factors extraneous to himself, his elevation will provoke neither envy nor distraction. In a short apprenticeship at the Dominions Office he has earned promotion, if not necessarily this particular promotion, and if in his new sphere he is unlikely to prove a Joseph Chamberlain, he will quite certainly not be written down in future history as a failure."

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's Fallure.

"Why should Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister be made Secretary of State for Air?" asks *The Saturday Review*, continuing—

"In the last Cabinet, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, he was a failure. He had more than a share of our feelings on the verge of despair or of revolt owing to his feebleness, his lack of support, and his methods of repression. The only reason it can be supposed that he goes to the Ministry is that he is a very wealthy man, and is expected to be given a peerage."

Sir Harold MacMichael

To Address East Africans in London.

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., (Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika Territory) is to address the East African Group of the Over-Seas League on Thursday, June 27, on "Development Projects in Tanganyika Territory." All East Africans and their friends, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m. and the address begin at 4.15 p.m. To facilitate the catering arrangements, those intending to be present should send a postcard to the Hon. Secretary, East African Group at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1, where the meeting will take place.

German Drawing of Askari

Presented to Southern Rhodesia.

CERTAIN London newspapers have given prominence to a report that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has on behalf of his Government accepted a drawing of an askari done by Herr Walter von Ruckteschell, and undertaken that it shall be hung in the Parliament House.

East Africa is able to give the real facts—which are that the gift is of a signed reproduction of a drawing done by the former Eastern African campaigner mentioned; that it was accepted by Mr. Huggins from Colonel Seton Hutchinson, to whom it had been presented, and the only promise was that it should be hung in some public building in Salisbury. Colonel Hutchinson, indeed, made no such stipulation, saying merely that he sent the drawing to be disposed of as the Prime Minister thought best.

Cultivate an East African Outlook.

Captain H. E. Rydon, M.L.C., speaking in Arusha recently, appealed to residents of all races and nationalities to cultivate an East African outlook. "East Africa," he said, "is not merely a chunk of a vast continent, or a resting place between school and retirement on a pension. It is not a country whose riches, mineral and agricultural, are here merely to be exploited in a selfish and narrow fashion. It is something greater, something finer. It is a land of infinite promise, and, for my part, I hope the day when it will open one united State from the Limpopo to the Nile, from the coral beaches of Zanzibar to the Great Lakes on the west, is not far distant."

New Election Conditions.

A new draft Bill to regulate election to the Legislative Council of Kenya provides that each candidate must henceforth deposit £50, which will be forfeited if he does not secure one-sixth of the total votes polled in his constituency. The Indian electoral area, which now consists of the whole of the Colony and Protectorate, is to be divided into three areas, two of which will return two members each and the other one member. The present law prescribes forfeiture of his seat by any elected member absent from the Colony for twelve months; the period is to be reduced to nine months.

Southern Rhodesia Dinner Club.

At the East African Dinner last week Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, announced that a Southern Rhodesia Dinner Club was about to be formed. An official notification has since been made that the inaugural dinner of the Club will be held at the Frigidario Restaurant on July 10, when Mr. Huggins will be the guest of honour. Tickets (10s. 6d. each) may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Miss A. G. Martin, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Crown House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

Colonial Development.

Funds for East African Schemes.

SEVENTY-FIVE new schemes submitted by Colonial Governments for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund were examined by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee during the 1934-35 financial year. In addition, there were certain proposals for the allocation of funds provided under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926.

Ranking prominently among the schemes submitted by East African Governments were proposals for the promotion of mining activities, chiefly in the construction of roads to and in gold areas.

There was a loan of £64,000 to Kenya for roads of an all-weather standard and for low level bridges to enable machinery and other heavy material to be transported to the mines. Kenya also received a loan of £35,000 for a road between the Kericho tea-growing country and the railway at Lumbwa, the present road linking the sometimes impassable highland area with the sea, at times. Grants were made for a survey and three railways and an irrigation scheme in the Perkerra River district (recommended following the survey of the Tana River Basin), and for an expert investigation of the Ripon and Owen Falls in Uganda and of certain areas in the valley of the Tana River in Kenya, with a view to ascertaining their suitability for the generation of electrical power.

Kenya's pyrethrum and coffee industries also received assistance in the form of grants for research and money was provided for the investigation at Naivasha into the mineral content of natural pastures. Zanzibar received a loan for the erection of a clove store and coirs inspection shed.

Tanganyika's comprehensive development programme, outlined in the Advisory Committee's report, which has just been published, had already been made public by Sir Harold MacMichael. It includes the construction of new roads to mining areas and to certain parts of the country where the development of Native agricultural production can be expected.

Importance of Forestry Work.

The Committee emphasises the importance of the Imperial Forestry Institute in the development of Colonial forest resources, saying that it is the only place available for imparting to officers in the various Forest Services the essential high standard of professional qualifications. The improvement of the marketing organisation will be largely neutralised, it is explained, unless the forests themselves are controlled and managed by a highly technical staff.

In regard to the administration of the Colonial Development Fund, the Committee states that since the inception of the Fund in 1929, schemes totalling £4,890,333 have been approved, and that the actual amount issued for the whole period up to March, 1935, is £2,220,000.

The total assistance approved up to March 31, 1935, from the Fund in respect of each of the East African Dependencies, in relation to its population and revenue, is shown in the table at the foot of this page.

The revenue figures are based on the estimates for 1934 or 1934-35; the population figures are 1933 estimates, and the revenues of Nyasaland and Somaliland are exclusive of Imperial aid and/or loan-in-aid.

Interesting additional pointers are that a further £3,000 was provided for sisal decorticating machinery and £70,000 for research in the U.K. into new uses for sisal, and that the Seychelles received grants for reforestation, testing of essential oils and vegetable products, botanical, entomological services for locust plagues, agricultural advice, and meetings at St. Anne Island.

Nyasaland Trade in 1934.

Facts from the Annual Report.

The Report on the External Trade of Nyasaland during 1934, which has been issued with commendable promptitude, contains many items of interest, from which the following are selected.

"Although there was little or no addition to European spending power, that of the indigenous population is estimated to have increased by £45,000 over that of the previous year. This additional cash disbursement, for various reasons, is not reflected by an increase in import values. In fact, these values show a substantial reduction, but this is due largely to Japanese displacements of European manufactures.

"In former years the purchase of foodstuffs was the Native's first concern when he was paid the result of his labour, the payment of hut tax being but a secondary consideration. This year, not only was the position reversed, but 1933 defaulters, in possession of the wherewithal, were encouraged to meet their two years' liability. Again, in certain districts, owing to locust depredations, the money earned for cotton production was reserved for the purchase of foodstuffs. The Native is also becoming less extravagant and less inclined to spend all that he acquires immediately he receives it.

"The urgent need for economy is felt by the Europeans and is reflected in the fall of luxury imports. Contributory to this fall, also, is the comparative decline in the number of the European population.

"Merchandise stocks, particularly those imported for Native trade, are lower than at any period since 1919. Goods are imported only as immediate requirements demand. The loose credit terms formerly granted to impoverished Asiatic store-keepers have been tightened up, and credit is given now only to those traders known to be financially sound. These more business-like methods of trading are all for the best, and will result in the survival of the fittest, or, to put it bluntly, in the cessation of that cut-throat competition which for many years forced prices to below an economic level, and which helped to ruin, or at least handicap, legitimate trading. The process of eliminating those traders who are unbound financially is well under way.

Better Prospects for 1935.

"Prospects of greatly improved business in 1935 are bright as a result of the keener interest being shown by Native in the production of larger quantities of tobacco, cotton and low-priced crops, coupled with the tendencies for market prices of raw materials to rise. Due to better prices now being obtained for cotton, European interest in this crop has been reawakened. There will be a greater demand for European-grown tobacco, but the possibility of supplying the demand will depend on climatic conditions.

"Taking the last two years alone, the following are the figures for imports and exports. Imports: 1934, £485,306; 1933, £507,265; exports: 1934, £771,000; 1933, £535,356. By omitting from the imports list the value of the Northern Railway Extension assets, the favourable trade balance in 1934 was £207,698, and including those Northern imports it was £286,684.

"The figures for the imports of piece goods are most illuminating. In 1934 the U.K. supplied 723,931 yds. (£70,386), while Japan contributed no less than 7,983,383 yds. (£63,885). The Japanese percentage has risen from 31.9 in 1931 to 87.2 in 1934. The imports of blankets (cotton), with a total of 52,211, valued at £4,287, decreased by no less than 11,732, or 49.3% in number, and £4,077, or 53.7% in value. Of the 1934 total Japan supplied 26,120, Belgium 11,250, and Holland 7,639, Japan showing an increase at the expense of the other two countries.

The report merits close study by all who are in any way interested in the trade of Nyasaland. It is published by the Government Printer, Zomba, at 2s. 6d.

Territory	Revenue (to nearest £1,000)	Population (to nearest 1,000)	Assistance approved			Per head of population	
			Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
	£		£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
Kenya	2,122,000	3,085,000	103,700	77,445	181,145	0 8	0 6
Northern Rhodesia	665,000	1,382,000	262,000	117,068	379,068	3 0	1 8
Nyasaland	377,000	1,611,000	—	676,949	676,949	—	8 5
Somaliland	96,000	347,000	—	41,762	41,762	—	2 5
Tanganyika Territory	2,342,000	5,639,000	63,150	348,900	412,050	0 3	1 5
Uganda	363,000	3,621,000	—	19,229	19,229	—	0 1
Zanzibar	48,000	237,000	15,500	4,823	20,323	1 4	0 5

The N. Rhodesian Riots.

Governor and Missionary Critics.

CONSIDERABLE feeling was aroused in Northern Rhodesia when the *personnel* was announced to the Commission which is to inquire into the recent Copperbelt disturbances, and at a public meeting in Ndola it was urged that Government servants, are not the right people to conduct an inquiry in which the policy of Government may be called in question. Sir Hubert Young, the Governor, has since promised to recommend to the Secretary of State that the *personnel* shall be changed. It is suggested that a judge from the Southern Rhodesia or South Africa should be the Chairman of the Commission, and that the Rev. Malcolm Moffat should be one of its members.

Addressing a missionary conference in Ndola last week, the Governor made a spirited reply to criticisms, and according to the Bulawayo correspondent of *The Times*, said:—

"I deplore the recent events, and deplore more the attitude taken by sections of the European community, which has attempted to discredit the Government in advance by spreading the idea that they have been guilty of a criminal blunder which they are now doing their best to cover up."

Such people were taking a grave responsibility. He objected to reckless, unjustified imputations against the Government being made in public, in view of their possible effect on the Natives and consequent further danger to life and property. Northern Rhodesia now stood on the threshold of industrial development of a primitive community, and there was therefore a magnificent opportunity to practise Christian principles. The missionary's peculiar privilege was to preach:

"You must not take your mission from Caesar's representative if at such a time as this he picks out from those principles the duty of all alike to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's—a principle enjoined at a time when there was no Christian king such as the King whose Silver Jubilee the Empire is celebrating, and if the Founder of our faith emphasised the duty to the subjects of a pagan emperor how much more would he had done so to that of the British Empire."

As the missions had asked the Government to trust the men who knew the Native, so he asked the missions to trust the Government.

South Africa's Help.

Mr. Oswald Pirow, Minister of Defence and Railways in South Africa, made a public statement last week defending his recent action in sending fear gas to Northern Rhodesia for use, if necessary, in the Native riots. Press telegrams report that he said:—

"The lives of white women and children would have been in great danger if the trouble had not been nipped in the bud. Fortunately the fear gas was not used, but its being in readiness had a salutary effect. I have been anxious for some time past for the destruction of Natives and interfering with matters beyond the borders of South Africa. Where the lives of white women and children are in danger, and where their security depends on the protection of Native soldiers, white South Africa could not close its eyes to possible developments. All this goes to show how essential it is that no Native policy is followed in any part of East Africa which is not a common one. Any Native policy which aims at security must be on a common basis, entered upon after the fullest co-operation and consultation."

Japanese Fishery Developments.

In recent years investigations have on several occasions been made by Governments and individuals into the fishery resources of the East African coast and the Great Lakes, but little organised effort has been made to foster and equip the industry on modern commercial lines. The primitive craft which have done duty for ages have still a practical monopoly, and the Native fisherman, having sufficient unto the day, is still satisfied with the modest return for his toil. Recognising that East Africa has existing and expanding markets for fish, the Japanese have begun to seize their opportunity, and at Mombasa particularly, have shown that there is a definite opening for private enterprise. We hear that an extension of their activity to several other ports is distinctly likely.

Tanganyika's Outlook.

Governor's Statements in Geneva.

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, Mr. Stridge, Assistant Secretary to the Tanganyika Government, and Mr. Lee, of the Colonial Office, appeared last week before the Permanent Mandates Commission in Geneva as accredited representatives of the Mandated Territory.

Reviewing the present position in the Territory, Sir Harold said that the Budget for 1933 closed with a deficit of £203,200, and that that for 1934 anticipated a loss of £180,000 on the railways, but no other deficit. By the end of 1934 the position had shown appreciable improvement; the railway deficit was £100,000, which was anticipated, while the general account showed a surplus of £48,900, leaving a net deficit of £75,300. The actual working deficit on the year was only £37,724 but it was found necessary to write down by £17,818 certain assets previously overvalued. The 1935 Budget, owing to the generous help given by the British Government in the form of a temporary remission of interest, showed an estimated surplus of £8,564.

A feature of 1934 had been an increase in revenue, which, coupled with rigid measures of economy, more than balanced certain unavoidable increases in expenditure. The rise in the price of primary products also facilitated a freer flow of trade, and there was an increased output from the mines. He felt confident that the position in 1935 would show considerable further improvement.

Slavery Memorandum.

In the "Report on Slavery" adopted by the League of Nations Council recently, and now published by Allen & Unwin, appears a memorandum submitted by the Governor of Tanganyika to the British Government on slavery in the Territory. Summarising the position, the memorandum states:—

(1) Compulsory slavery both in the interior and at the coast has ceased to exist. With the doubtful exception of the Masai, it cannot be said correctly that there are "pagan tribes of the interior." Missionary societies are active throughout the Territory. Bukoba district, for example, and very far in the interior, is probably the most civilised in the country, while in districts like Ufiha, Songea, or Tukuju tens of thousands of Natives profess Christianity.

(2) There have been no prosecutions under the Involuntary Servitude (Abolition) Ordinance during the past five years.

(3) It is impossible to say how many former slaves, now unable to support themselves, continue to live with their masters, or their masters' families, and speak of themselves as slaves. The number must be very small.

No system exists under which children are bought or otherwise acquired from their parents for employment as servants or labourers. Parents use doubt often arrange employment for their wages for their children, and child marriages still occur, but when such marriages occur, with the usual appropriate terms taken, they are, however, a matter to which the ladies of Tanganyika are very little addicted.

S. S. S. W.

An indication of the work carried on in Kenya by the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women is shown in its annual report, which states that 18 governesses and nurses were sent out under its auspices during the past year. In addition, four hospital nurses were supplied to the Lady Grace Nursing Association. The Kenya Committee, of which Mrs. R. H. Turner is Chairman, and of which Mrs. Lady Rhodes is Hon. Secretary, continues to show the greatest interest in the welfare of people sent out by the Society, and thanks are also expressed to Mrs. Fannin in Mombasa for undertaking the onerous task of meeting settlers on arrival and assisting them in many other ways. On this side Mrs. Jewell, formerly of Nairobi, has been helpful in interviewing applicants and giving advice concerning local conditions, and Mrs. Kewgiss has joined the Panel of Selection before which candidates wishing to go to Kenya are asked to appear. The Society reports the continuance of the grant of £500 from the Rhodes Trusts for use on behalf of Rhodesia, and of the grant from the Upton Castle Steamship Company of £105.

Some Statements Worth Noting

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

**257.—Mr. William Aberdeen
MacKay Sim.**

"Do we require as Superintendents of Education, men of the same calibre and education and capacity as the men who fill our administrative posts?"—*Sir William Dead, M.L.C., Tanganyika.*

"My memory of the African contact problem covers several decades. In the beginning there was no problem; when it arrived it was of European making."—*Dr. H. L. Gordon, in "The African Observer."*

"Of all the Members of this House the description 'a yes-man' could least fittingly be applied to Sir Hugh Williams."—*The Hon. W. S. Senior, Minister of Mines, speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.*

"Uganda contributed £3,774,000, or approximately two-thirds of the total, to the combined domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda as valued at the port of shipment in 1934."—*From the Kenya and Uganda Trade Report.*

"Cotton plant breeding work at Barberton, South Africa, has produced astonishing results all over Africa, from Swaziland to Kordofan."—*Lord Derby, addressing the annual meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.*

"The courageous foresight shown by Sir Harold MacMichael's Government is in such marked and outstanding contrast to the vacillating and negative policy adopted by Kenya that we cannot help making comparisons."—*"Kenya Weekly News."*

"Tea with its comparatively long life in production is the most stable industry in the Protectorate at the present time, and with its increasing output must be a valuable asset to the country."—*Mr. M. P. Barroto, Chairman of the Nyasaland Tea Association.*

"There is a need for greater publicity to be given to the potentialities of this country, both as a field for agricultural development and as a holiday resort for those who wish to see at the same time some of the finest scenery in the world and the fauna that are almost unique."—*Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika.*

"The young Conservatives are very sore at the elevation of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald. Though they recognise his undoubted abilities; they claim that he would not have become Secretary of State for the Colonies had he not been the son of the ex-Prime Minister, and that his appointment is the only instance yet known of nepotism applied to Cabinet posts."—*The Spectator.*



"Copyright 'East Africa'."

Mr. W. A. M. Sim is of so retiring a nature that those who know little of the history of Mombasa during the first three decades of this century cannot conceive the prominent part he played in its affairs. No man contributed more to its development, exercised a better influence among all communities, had a higher sense of public duty, or was more personally popular. Probably no Kenyan leaving the Colony ever received so many spontaneous tributes for his personal worth and public service as he did in 1922 when he retired from the senior resident's partnership of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Company.

He was twice nominated, and afterwards an elected member of the Legislative Council, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa in 1923-4, four times President of the Mombasa Chamber, for six years a member of the Homeward-Landing Board (rectifying the thanks of the Admiralty for his War services), first President of the Mombasa Ealedonian Society, President of the Mombasa Sports Club, and a member of many Commissions and Committees. Indeed, scarcely any beneficial movement connected with East Africa's main port failed to win his active support.

Since settling in England he has represented the Associated Chambers of the Joint East African Board, and has been a member of the Committee of the East African Dinner Club since its formation. His presidency in 1935 was a well-deserved tribute to a man as popular as he is modest.

The East African Dinner.

(Concluded from page 894.)

- Sims, Mrs. Walker Sinclair, Miss B. Slatter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sletter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Speakman, Mr. C. T. Soames, Mr. D. N. Stafford, Miss A. A. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Stedman, Major F. M. C. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Stooks, Captain K. L. Storey, Mr. and Mrs. D. Storrer, Mrs. Stuart Smith, Mr. R. McM. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Taylor, Captain and Mrs. C. Folke, Taylor, Mr. F. Theakston, Sir George Tomlinson, Colonel and Mrs. C. M. Truman, Mrs. G. E. Tuson, Mr. W. Verbi.
- Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Waley, Mr. James Walker, Major and Mrs. Conrad Walker, Major F. Corbet Ward, Mrs. H. B. Waters, Mrs. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Watkins, Mrs. Watts, Mr. A. F. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Welch, Miss D. Welch, Mr. H. J. Welch, Mrs. E. S. Welch, Miss D. Welch, Miss Barbara Wiggins, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Wheldale, Miss Barbara Wiggins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wiglesworth, Mr. E. H. Windley, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Woods-Humphrey.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. G. M. Huggins is spending a few days in Scotland.

Mr. J. H. Sinclair has arrived back in this country from Tangier.

Mr. J. E. S. Merrick left London last week on his return to Uganda.

Vice-Admiral Sir Eric Fullerton visited The King in Sandringham on Sunday.

Lord Chesham is expected to return to England by air shortly from his visit to East Africa.

Mr. C. T. Soames, the well-known Songhor planter, left London a few days ago for North Wales.

Colonel J. O'Sullivan, who formerly commanded the Northern Rhodesian Police, is visiting Baden-Baden.

Miss Hilda Wilson has left Khartoum, where she had spent five years as Principal of the Unity High School.

Colonel Neylan, who took up residence near Nakuru six years ago, has celebrated his 81st birthday.

Sir Allan Horne, who has extensive interests in Kenya, has joined the board of Messrs. Seager, Evans & Co., Ltd.

Mr. E. C. Richards has left Tanganyika, where he was latterly Deputy Chief Secretary, to become Resident of Basutoland.

Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett have returned from Blackraig Castle, Perthshire, to 11 Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, W.

The son and heir of the Marquis of Graham has been christened at the Presbyterian Church, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. H. Beamish, who is revisiting Tanganyika, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. de la Motte of Chikoni Estate, Moshi.

Mrs. J. V. Gray is on her way home from Tanganyika with her infant daughter. They will probably remain in England for a year.

The Rev. F. H. Haeks, on leave from Nyasaland, spoke recently on the work of the B.M.C.A. at a garden party at Westmeon, Hampshire.

Dr. Kappel, President of the Carnegie Corporation, and Mrs. Kappel have arrived in England by air from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. H. Armstrong has gone to Uganda as Assistant Auditor, and Mr. R. N. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes as Veterinary Officer.

Mr. F. Munday, the Northern Rhodesia Administrative Officer, is spending his leave in Cornwall.

Mr. Arthur Davis, of Kitale, is taking the initiative in a movement to provide the Trans-Nzoia district of Kenya with adequate hospital facilities.

Sir R. S. Croup, Director of the Imperial Forestry Institute, leaves Genoa to-morrow to visit Tanganyika. He is accompanied by his daughter.

The Rev. R. M. Gibbons and his wife, Dr. Gibbons, from Mijaki, Tanganyika, participated in a missionary festival at Sydenham last week.

Mrs. Rose Stobbs, of Slough, was born on June 4, lived for some years in Nairobi. Her ambition is to revisit Kenya—by air!

Lord Plymouth is to remain Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Stanley has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Dominions.

Mr. Stanley S. Ross, of Khartoum, and Miss Emily Hunter, eldest daughter of Mr. William C. Hunter, of Edinburgh, were married in the latter city last week.

The Empire Film Library, bequeathed to the Imperial Institute by the Empire Marketing Board, was inaugurated at the Institute last week by the Duke of Gloucester.

Mr. E. C. Phillips, President of Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, is shortly visiting England on leave. During his absence Mr. W. G. Nicol will act as President of the Chamber.

Mr. H. B. Thomas has been appointed to act as Land Officer and Commissioner of Mines in Uganda. Another recent Uganda appointment is that of Mr. J. Sykes as Principal of Makerere College.

General Smuts leaves Capetown at the end of this month for East and Central Africa on an elephant hunting and botanising expedition. He expects to visit Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

Mr. R. S. Legge, the Zanzibar representative of the Tweeds Overseas Trading Co., is visiting Europe on overseas leave. He is a former President of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce.

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Captain R. H. Taylor and Captain A. Dunlop have just accomplished an overland safari from Addis Ababa to Khartoum. They had been on a mission on the Abyssinian-Somaliland frontier.

Miss Florence M. C. Blenkiron and Miss Winifred Wallach are making good progress in their motor cycling safari from London to the Cape. They left London in December and are now in Tanganyika.

A Mombasa party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. J. Borland and Mr. Tom Campbell has completed the overland trip from Mombasa to London by car, visiting the Congo, French Equatorial Africa and Morocco.

Mr. E. B. Boyd, C.M.G., has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. S. E. V. Luke has been appointed his assistant private secretary.

Mr. P. E. Mitchell flew from Mombasa to Dar es Salaam on his return from leave to Tanganyika to take over the acting Governorship of the Territory. His plane circled over Government House and the Secretariat before landing.

His many friends in East Africa will be glad to learn of the promotion of Mr. E. F. Waddington to the Colonial Secretaryship of British Guiana. He served for 19 years in East Africa, latterly as Resident Commissioner in Mombasa.

Captain C. Cornelius, a Swedish business man, recently flew from Nairobi to Stockholm in four days. He travelled from Nairobi to Cairo in a Wilson Airways' machine in under two days, and continued his journey in a Dutch air liner.

Sir Felix Pole, who has long taken a keen interest in East Africa and has paid several visits to the Sudan, gave a dinner party at the Savoy Hotel last week for Mr. C. H. Minor, President of the International General Electric Company of America.

Two well-known Northern Rhodesian pioneers, Mr. F. J. ("Mopani") Clarke, and Mr. Gordon James, leave England to-day in the "Durham Castle" to return to their adopted country, both in greatly improved health as a result of their medical treatment at Home.

Sir Arnold Hodson, who served for many years in East Africa, and who is now Governor of the Gold Coast, left Accra on Sunday for England.

Sir Christopher Bullock, who has just returned from a visit to East Africa in connexion with air service developments, served during the War as an air pilot. In 1919 he was private secretary to the Secretary for Air and became Assistant Secretary at the Air Ministry in 1929.

Mr. Ivan Mitford-Barberton, the well-known sculptor, is visiting his brother's farm on the slopes of Mount Elgon. An interesting feature of the estate is that it includes about 40 of the famous Elgon Caves, some of which extend for 100 yards into the face of the mountain.

The speech to be delivered to-night by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the annual dinner of the Corona Club, is to be broadcast to East Africa by the B.B.C. Electrical recordings of the speech will later be radiated in other Empire transmissions.

Lieutenant P. A. G. Glyn, of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, who was killed in Cairo last week by an accidental fall from his horse, was a son-in-law of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. M. Grenfell, their daughter Katharine having married Mr. Glyn in April of last year. Mrs. Grenfell left London by air on Sunday for Cairo.

King George of Greece, the Duke of Gloucester, the Infante Alfonso and the Infanta Beatrice of Bourbon-Orleans and their sons, Prince Alvaro and Prince Alfonso, were present last Friday at a dance given by Lord and Lady Howard de Walden for their daughters, the Hon. Elizabeth and the Hon. Priscilla Scott-Ellis, and their niece, Miss Charmian van Raalte.

Captain J. J. Dobson, a founder and secretary of the Nairobi Association, has died suddenly in Nairobi. Soon after reaching Kenya about 1906 he began to take a keen interest in local politics, and was to have contested the Ngong Road Ward in the Nairobi Municipal elections this month. He was an Irishman, and was on the reserve of officers of the Royal Irish Rifles.

Among the Southern Rhodesian ladies to be presented by Mrs. S. M. Langman O'Keefe, wife of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, at the Courts to be held by their Majesties at Buckingham Palace on June 25 and 26 are Mrs. G. M. Huggins, wife of the Prime Minister, Lady Fraser Russell, wife of the Chief Justice, and Mrs. J. H. Smith, wife of the Minister of Finance. At the last Court Mr. O'Keefe presented Mr. Huggins, Sir Fraser Russell, and Mr. Thomas Gibson.

Their many friends in East Africa will be interested to learn that Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Swan have established a private hotel in Hove, at which they particularly welcome visitors from the territories. Mr. Swan was formerly manager of the Mombasa and Dar es Salaam branches of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), from which he retired a few months ago. He first arrived in Kenya in 1933 after a long banking service in India, where he was for a number of years manager of the Bombay branch of the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

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The Italo-Ethiopian Dispute. East Africa in the House.

Italians Beginning to Leave Ethiopia.

THE latest indications of Italy's preparations to meet any eventuality in East Africa are the organization of a single command for the Italian Air Forces in Eritrea and Somaliland and the reduction of the number of Italian residents in Ethiopia.

In view of the "exceptional situation" the Italian Cabinet has approved special administrative and social provisions for military and civilian residents in the Colonies. General De Bona, High Commissioner for Italian East Africa, has decided on the immediate execution of various schemes, including the construction of large cold storage plants at various centres, and the building of a 12-mile aqueduct to increase the water supply of Massawa by 20,000 gallons a day.

The Italian Government has protested against further incidents on the Eritrean frontier. The Ethiopian reply is that the incident referred to arose from an Italian aggression—against which the Ethiopian Government formally protests.

The Anglo-Italian Press controversy on Ethiopia has focussed attention on the treaty and the Anglo-Italian Protocol of 1925, which, it is recalled in Rome, granted Italy the right to connect her two East African Colonies by railway, while Italy pledged herself to assist Great Britain to secure a settlement of the question of the Lake Tsana Dam.

Sidelights on the affair, amusing and otherwise, are provided from various quarters.

Colonel T. E. Lawrence is not dead, according to the Port Said correspondent of the Rome paper *Giorno*; he is on his way to Ethiopia, disguised as a ship's scullion, and was recognised, the report declares, by a fruit vendor in the streets of Port Said!

An official communiqué issued by the Ethiopian Legation in London states that when chiefs of Omsan visited Didiga to pay homage to the Emperor, they brought arms, uniforms and money presented to them by Italian agents "with the object of corrupting them and separating them from the Empire."

The *Giornale d'Italia* reports that the ex-Turkish General, Yastly Pasha, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Ethiopian Army.

Italy is placing huge orders for South African foodstuffs for her expeditionary force, say Cape Town messages.

The Pope has called for a report on events in Ethiopia and the Sudan, says a Vienna Catholic newspaper.

The Italian Consul in the Netherlands East Indies recently requested permission to send some thousands of Natives for road-building in Italian Somaliland. In refusing to grant the request, the Netherlands Government wrote in accordance with the policy followed during the last 30 years, such permission is given only on behalf of Colonies where the enlistment of Native labour is an old-established custom, and we are not desirous of extending the practice.

Egypt has also refused permission for the recruitment of labour for road-making purposes in Italian Somaliland.

New model tanks, described as regular mobile fortresses, are being produced by Italian arsenals for shipment to East Africa.

Meanwhile, the Italian Press gives significant prominence to Japanese action in China, in regard to which, it stresses, the League is silent and gives us practically a free hand. Italy sees in this Japanese action in the Far East an event of great importance, against which, the Ethiopian question appears of negligible proportions.

Christianity in Ethiopia.

Major R. E. Cheesman, formerly a British Consul in Ethiopia, now retired and living at Cranbrook, Kent, states that during a visit to a monastery on an island on Lake Tsana, he was shown a book entitled, in the Ethiopian tongue, "Miracles of Christ," which was exquisitely painted and showed Christ during His childhood walking up a sunbeam of which His companions fell. Major Cheesman states that the manuscript appeared to be the work of a priest who had come from Palestine.

African Air Mail suggestions.

Press messages from South Africa suggest that there is a distinct possibility that the Union Government will not renew its contract with Imperial Airways when it expires on January 27, 1937, but that it will offer to take over the mail and passenger services from Nairobi to the Cape, purchasing for the purpose machines with a speed of 200 m.p.h., and operating the service without a subsidy from the territories served. Imperial Airways, it is suggested, may run a flying boat service from Mombasa to Durban.

Japanese Trade with Tanganyika.

Mr. Sutcliffe, directing attention to the fact that Japanese imports into Tanganyika were still increasing, asked the Secretary of State whether, since Japan had now left the League of Nations, the terms of the Mandate so far as tariffs were concerned were regarded as applying to her products.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that the various legal issues affecting the Mandated Territories arising out of Japan's resignation from the League were now under consideration.

Asked whether the British Government had drawn the attention of the League to the fact that Japan had resigned but was still retaining all the benefits of membership to be obtained from these mandated territories, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied: "I think that all the countries, whether members of the League or not, are aware that Japan had withdrawn from the League."

Captain F. E. Guest: "Is the right to import more than Japanese bicycles are now being sold in Ceylon and Bar of Saldam at 27s. and that the lowest price quoted for English cycles is 63s. ? Is he prepared to take any steps in the matter?"

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "I know that Japanese bicycles are sold much cheaper than other bicycles, but I was asked about the legal questions, which are very complicated."

Queen Buys a Lady Coryndon Miniature.

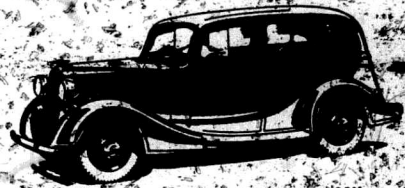
Lady Coryndon was one of the four participants in a recent exhibition of "Four Women's Work" at the Walker Galleries, New Bond Street, showing her painted and embroidered miniatures of gardens and flower studies. Her Majesty the Queen paid a surprise visit to the exhibition, and with her usual thought for others, expressed the wish that the exhibitors should not be sent for so early an hour. She made several purchases, including one of Lady Coryndon's miniatures representing a blue china bowl filled with English marigolds.

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Four German Settlers

Criminally Accused in Tanganyika.

In recent months there has been a number of cases of disgraceful brutality by Germans in Tanganyika to Natives in their employ.

Last week serious criminal charges involving four German settlers in the Njara Nairobi district were heard. In the first case, according to a telegram to *The Morning Post*, two Germans, named Maurer and Reichel, were committed for trial by the High Court on a charge of arson, it being alleged that they rode out to the farm of Mr. John Renton, a British settler, and in his absence burnt down two Native huts and ordered his Native employees and squatters off the land. Their excuse was that Maurer had become the owner of the property by the foreclosure of a mortgage.

In the second case Bruno Cramer was accused by Mrs. W. Davidson, a Scotswoman, of stealing oxen, ploughs, and other property in the absence of her husband. A sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment was imposed, but bail of £250 was admitted in order that the accused might appeal.

In the third case Baron Wolf Maximilian von Bultzius, a local rancher, was charged with causing bodily hurt to his Native cook, who alleged that he had been beaten until he fainted, while a medical officer testified that the man's body bore marks of injury from head to foot, that the treatment was "inhuman," and that he had been "beaten to pulp." Admitting having flogged the Native with a horse-whip, the accused pleaded that this was necessary because the cook had attacked an overseer. As Bultzius-Loewen declined to accept the explanation and asked a sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment, with a recommendation for deportation. An appeal was lodged, bail of £500 being accepted.

East Africa learns that the local Germans are very concerned at the disclosure of these facts, and that they made immediate representations to the Acting Governor, who naturally replied that the law must take its course, and to the Acting Chief Justice.

The British Attitude.

Tribute to Mission Training.

There cannot be much wrong with any European whose Native cook has spent two decades in his employ. That fact was clearly not in the mind of Mr. J. S. Silvester, now secretary to the Kenya Association, and formerly for 26 years in the Kenya Administration, when, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club recently, he said:—

"I have a Kamba cook who has been with me for just over 20 years. He is a splendid fellow, and typical of many of his tribe—faithful, honest, enterprising, hard-working, and possessed of a good sense of humour. "He is, I am glad to say, a mission boy, and was trained by one of the best men whom it has ever been my privilege to meet. This missionary was always respected by the Natives throughout the district, nor does he confine himself to assisting the Native. His house is one to which any European can go for advice and help. Such a man is of the utmost assistance in the work of Native administration. I have watched his station for many years, and apart from his spiritual and moral progress, the material advancement of the Natives around, in improved houses and gardens, cleanliness and increased prosperity, leaps to the eye. If there were more missionaries of his type in the Colony, the Native problem would be a great deal easier."

von Lettow and the Photographer.

General von Lettow-Vorbeck, who commanded the German troops during the East African Campaign, recently figured in a curious happening in Berlin. He objected to press photographers taking a flashlight photograph of him, and after he had told one such photographer to go away, another came forward with his camera set to take the picture. The general is said to have seized a glass of water and thrown it over the photographer, who, however, when the general's glass was empty snatched him in his angriest mood before beating a retreat. No details are available as to the present whereabouts of the photographer.

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Better Trade and Revenue Returns. Mandates Will Not Satisfy Germany.

The revenue in Kenya for 1934 totalled £2,182,939, while expenditure amounted to £3,186,752, the accounts thus showing a surplus of £2,442. From the long series of deficits since 1929 has been broken. Though no complete financial returns for 1935 have yet been published, it is known that Customs receipts during the first four months of this year have been considerably in excess of those of the corresponding period for 1934 and 1933, while the domestic exports from the Colony during the first three months of this year amounted to £817,000, compared with £623,000 in 1934.

Considerably increased imports and exports from Southern Rhodesia during the first three months of this year are disclosed in a preliminary report issued by the Official Bureau of Statistics. The aggregate value of imports was £1,576,655, compared with £1,008,267 last year, or an increase of nearly 44% while, excluding the premium on gold, exports during the first quarter amounted to £1,401,780, an increase of £1,709,222 over the corresponding period of 1934.

Great increases in the exports from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, have already taken place this year, and the prospects of bumper crops during the current season are good. Tanganyika's domestic exports during the first quarter of 1935 amounted to £735,302, compared with £552,837 in the corresponding period of last year, and imports into that Territory at £634,576 were 36% higher. During the first two months of this year Kenya's exports totalled £339,211, against £100,411 last year, and those of Uganda reached £458,708, compared with £214,564. These are heartening indications of recovery.

Tanganyika Crop Prospects.

Tanganyika crop prospects are generally satisfactory. Arusha expects an exportable surplus of maize and beans, that coffee prospects are excellent, and that non-Native cotton growing under irrigation is increasing. Good rains have reassured cotton and maize planters in the Moshi area, and in the Tanga and Lushoto districts the food position is assured, though in the Morogoro plains locusts and a dry spell have done damage. Kilosa reports that cotton is very fair and food crops sufficient, Dodoma does not expect a large groundnut harvest, but the Tabora harvesting of the crop has been good. Cotton and groundnuts are satisfactory in Mwanza, Kwinaba anticipates that the production of cotton, groundnuts and rice will exceed the 1934 figures, and Shinyanga cotton shows an increase.

The latest estimates of the Department of Agriculture of the production for sale of the main economic crops are as follows (in tons of 1,600 k.g.):

Sisal	80,000	Maize and millet	15,000
Coffee (Bukoba)	10,000	Rice	3,500
Coffee (other)	6,000	Sesame	4,500
Cotton lint	10,500	Other cereals	78,320
Groundnuts	18,000	Beeswax	400
Cocoa	6,600	Fire-cured tobacco	300
Gum	11,500		

Germany demands, not Mandates, but what belongs to her by right, and in honour." General D'von Epp told the German Colonial Congress in Freiburg on Monday. "For Germany the colonies do not mean imperialism, but simply a question of bread." He is stated to have added: "We forbear comment until further information is received. Meantime it may be noted that this year's gathering of German Colonial organisations is on a more ambitious scale than any planned since the War."

New London Sisal Body.

While Sir William Lead, Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, was in London, a meeting representing Tanganyika, Continental and London sisal interests was held, and unanimous support given to the proposed establishment of a London branch of the Tanganyika Association. The hope was expressed that Kenya would join forces in order to form an East African Sisal Association, with a branch in London. Major Conrad Walsh presided.

Uganda Maize.

The attention of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce has been drawn to the unsatisfactory marketing of Native-grown maize. The crop is increasing, but there is room for improvement in its quality. It has been reported to the Chamber that a recent Government tender had to be supplied from Kenya as the quality of the Uganda maize was so poor. The Chamber is in communication with the Director of Agriculture on the subject.

Victoria Falls Hydro-Electric Installation.

Speaking at the inauguration of the Victoria Falls Power Company's hydro-electric installation at the Eastern Cataract, Victoria Falls, Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, expressed confidence that the work would be of advantage not only to Livingstone and its neighbourhood, but to Northern Rhodesia at large. In the estimation of the power of the Victoria Falls, he added, they were working with the Southern Rhodesian Government with all possible harmony and everything was being done to preserve the beauty of the Falls. Mr. Bernard Price, general manager of the Victoria Falls Company, expressed the hope that future developments would justify an extension of the scheme to a magnitude worthy of the large power resources available.

Tanganyika Cordage Company.

The report and accounts of the Tanganyika Cordage Co., Ltd., for the year ended September 30 last represent the results of only eight months' working operations, during which there was a loss of £7,370 after providing for all expenditure and £2,807 for depreciation, the cause being due to initial difficulties in manufacture and in marketing the company's binder twine. It has now won a high reputation and established itself in various markets so that the directors can state that they view the future with confidence. Buildings, plant, machinery and equipment stand in the balance sheet at £33,710, and stocks of twine at £20,041.

In the Chairman's speech which appears in full elsewhere in this issue, and upon which an editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment, emphasis is laid upon the company's successful resistance to the threat of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to impose an import duty upon any of its binder twine entering the U.K.

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

N. Rhodesian Mining Notes.**Thoughts on the Copperbelt Strike.**

The festivities in connexion with the opening of the new capital at Lusaka were overshadowed by the Native strike on the Copperbelt, which it was at one time feared might spread throughout the territory. Now "all's quiet on the Northern Front," but the troops remain stationed in the disaffected area.

The loss of life and damage to property are deplorable, but probably the most serious aspect of the matter is that the Natives now realise their power to paralyse industry by even passive strike methods, a weapon they may bring into action in future if they have any real or even fancied grievance. The cost to the country will be very heavy, and the alleged budgetary surplus of £50,000 will be greatly reduced.

To a great extent the sympathy of the European settlers is with the Natives, though their methods and violence cannot be justified. It was indeed fortunate that the R.A.F. planes were in the territory at this time of urgency.

Loangwa Concessions.—In its area No. 26, three separate prospects are being opened up by trenching, and at Liteta by a prospecting shaft. News of the Chitambo prospect is expected during the week.

The dispatch of men to develop the Isoka prospect is to be noted.

Luisi Gold Areas are making rapid strides, and additional litters have recently been engaged. It is hoped that production on a small scale may begin earlier than November, the date originally given. Further, it is to be noted, of course, he required to bring the Maata Hill and Dushabin mines to the production stage, and the money may be obtained either by their flotation as a separate company with 10 rights by their Luiti shareholders, or by an increase of Luiti's small capital of £200,000.

Broken Hill.—Mr. T. R. Pickard, general manager of the Broken Hill mine, is visiting Nkana, and will later proceed by air, accompanied by the mine secretary, Mr. E. A. Young, and the mine captain, Mr. C. L. Tapscott, to Salisbury and thence to the Iron Duke mine some 30 miles distant, from which the Broken Hill Company obtains its supplies of pyrite for the manufacture of sulphuric acid; they will return the following day by special plane from Salisbury. This may support the suggestion made in these notes of increased production.

The Outlook for Northern Rhodesian gold is certainly brighter than it has ever been in the history of the territory.

Loangwa Concessions.**Sir Edmund Davis's Address.**

At last week's meeting of Loangwa Concessions, Sir Edmund Davis, the Chairman, said that the company's cash investments and debts less creditors represented £5,272 per share, exclusive of the concessions, buildings, equipment and stores.

In Area 26 two beds of nearly pure hematite 4 to 5 ft. thick were traced for several miles. Area 105 trenching has revealed a deposit of flake graphite of which was done on three extensive deposits of good grade 40 miles west of Lundani and 90 miles from Lake Nyasa.

No obviously important gold-bearing deposits had been located, but numerous streams carrying a little alluvial had been found, and in December work was begun in Area 26 on Liteta, 30 miles S.W. of Broken Hill, and in Area 36 at Chitete, 13 miles north of Chitambo. At Liteta a 30 ft. quartz vein had been exposed, but it was generally less than six inches wide; in some places there were spectacular specimens of coarse gold, but portions of the vein carried only traces. The indications were promising, but much more work had to be done there and at Chitete.

On the old Ntano claims five shafts had been reconditioned to water-level (60 ft.) and the fifth had reached 100 ft. It was intended to sink a sixth to 150 ft. to ascertain if there was any concentration of gold values, within secondary copper sulphides.

In the North-Charterland Concession, a good deal of work had been done, and such gold-bearing "float" found, but none of the stringers or short lenticular deposits was large enough to be attractive. Arrangements were likely to be completed at an early date to enable the company to prospect an additional area of 2,500 sq. miles between the Onywe and Lalafuta Rivers in N.E. Barotseland.

Tanami Report.

The annual report of the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., states that the options which the company held on the Rosterman mine in Kenya was exercised on December 11 last, and that Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., has since been formed to operate the property. The Tanami Company has acquired an interest in the Pakarua Prospecting and Development Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, which company is engaged in preliminary development work on the Government Reef in No. 7 Area. The company also has other properties in view.

At the annual meeting on July 9 it is proposed to alter the articles of association in regard to the election of directors, since the board considers that the time has arrived when a new article should be substituted for the present one, which while suitable for a small private syndicate is no longer applicable in view of the enlarged scope and present public character of the company. At present directors' remuneration is left to the company in general meeting. The new article would give the directors, as from January 1 last, a fixed remuneration at the rate of £100 per annum, plus a percentage of surplus profits after payment of a dividend of 10% to the shareholders.

The accounts show excess of expenditure over receipts of £6,705, which has been transferred to investigation of properties account.

Better Union Miniere Results.

Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga state in a circular to shareholders that the average price realised for the copper sold in 1934 was lower than that of 1933, but the working results show a substantial improvement. Gross working profit amounted to 76,670,000 fcs., compared with 30,225,433 fcs. in 1933, and after deducting charges there is left a balance of 49,000,000 fcs., which is applied to writing down metal stocks on hand. Payment of a dividend next year is probable, and the Board is therefore of the opinion that it is opportune in order to facilitate this distribution, to utilise the premium on the issue of shares, amounting to 348,000,000 fcs., for the purpose of making a substantial amortisation on the capital expenditure account and of writing down certain share-holdings.

Selukwe's Canadian Interests.

The Selukwe Gold Mining and Finance Company, Ltd., who, in addition to its interests in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, has big shareholdings in the British Canadian Silver Corporation, Ltd., and in the Selukwe and District Mines, Ltd., has convened a meeting for June 24, at which proposals for the formation of a new company to take over the properties of the B.C. Silver Mines, Ltd., and the Selukwe and District Mines in British Columbia will be considered.

Caabait Profit.

Caabait Gold Mines, Ltd., announce a profit of £10,045 for the year ended January 31 last. The directors have written £4,275 of development expenditure, and £1,000 of preliminary expenses, while £2,770 is allocated to income tax, leaving £1,007 to be carried forward. An interim dividend of 15% in respect of the current year will be paid on July 15.

Bechuanaaland Exploration.

Bechuanaaland Exploration Company announces a net profit for the year ended March 31 last, of £70,024, against £14,501 for the preceding twelve months. A dividend of 6% is recommended, compared with 5%. The company owns considerable interests in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Rhodesian Anglo-American.

The directors of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., have decided to alter the end of the company's financial year from March 31 to June 30 in order that it shall coincide with that of Rhokana Corporation. The next report and accounts will therefore cover the 15 months ending June 30 next, and will be issued as soon as the results of the Rhokana Corporation to that date are known.

Rezende Interim Dividend.

Rezende Mines, Ltd., announce payment of an interim dividend of 50%.



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Mining Personalia.

Mr. B. T. Watts, O.B.E., Director of Surveys and Commissioner of Mines in Uganda, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. Frank Gates, Assoc. Insp. M.M., of the Tanganyika Geological Survey Department, is on his way home to the Territory.

Mr. J. Henderson, well known in Rhodesian mining circles, has joined the staff of the Tanganyika Diamonds and Gold Mining Company.

Mr. C. F. S. Taylor has been appointed a director of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. F. L. Oppenheimer.

Messrs. K. Gibson, De Buys and E. B. Mostey, all of whom have been for some years on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, have taken up gold mining in Tanganyika.

Dr. W. A. Burnett has been appointed Chief, and Mr. A. M. Morton, Chief-stann, of the Nkana Caledonian Society. The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year is Mr. E. M. O. Kemp.

The next transport development in the Lupa area is likely to be provided by aircraft. Mr. A. N. Francomb, of Wilson Airways, Ltd., has been on another visit to the goldfield, where he approved the enlarged Itwe landing ground.

Mr. Geoffrey Laws, who was engaged in mining survey work in West Africa before going to Kenya to grow coffee on the Uasin Gishu Plateau, and who has lately been on the survey staff of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields at Kitero, reached London on leave a few days ago.

Another old East African, Major S. C. Searth, has thrown in his lot with the gold mining industry by accepting an appointment as a Beaman Inspector in the Mines Department of Tanganyika. Major Searth returned to the King's African Rifles, Major after various Government appointments. Lately he has been a settler in the Mahenge district.

Tin Quota.

The International Tin Committee has recommended that the quota for the three months beginning July 1 shall be fixed at 30% of standard tonnage. The current quota is 45%, previous to which it was 40%.

Tanganyika Mining Development.

"The map shows that a great deal has already been done to ascertain the extent of the Territory's mineral resources, which include a number of valuable base metals, in addition to gold and diamonds," said Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, recently.

But it also shows the vast extent of the areas of which little or nothing is known, and which may prove to be rich in minerals of all kinds.

Sherwood Star.

The Sherwood Starr Gold Mining Company (Southern Rhodesia) announces that, in consequence of the heavy taxation of the gold premium, capital outlay and the necessity for consolidating the financial position of the company, the directors consider it inadvisable to declare a dividend for the year. By passing this dividend the company will liquidate all liabilities to labor on loan and general accounts. It is hoped that relief in respect of the hardship borne by the company under the present gold premium tax will be given next year.

Company Progress Reports.

Kagera & Ganda Minfields, Ltd.—Output for May, 25 tons.

Globe and Phoenix—May output, 6,000 tons; yield, 4,606 oz.; profit, £9,387.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate—During May 378 tons were crushed, yielding 120 oz. of gold; 395 tons of sands were examined, yielding 85 oz. of gold.

Paknessi Prospecting and Development—Government Area Reef, East Hill, West. Prospecting shaft, total depth, 99 ft.; East Prospecting shaft, depth, 122 ft. Crosscut N. at bottom of shaft, total length, 55 ft., two reefs exposed averaging 11 dwts. over 2 ft., and 3 dwts. over 4 ft. Crosscut S. at bottom of shaft, total length, 48 ft.

Rossmann Gold Mines, Ltd.—Main shaft sunk 65 ft. to 2d. level; No. 2 level plus at 180 ft. completed. East Reef, No. 1 level (270 ft.), inclined 60° to East, has advanced 100 ft. to 247 ft.; 88 ft. averaged 3 dwts. over 12 in.; west drive advanced 36 ft. to 326 ft. Reef disturbed, but with occasional high values over narrow widths. Crosscutting N. and S. at 305 ft., total length, 31 ft. Ross Reef—Adits 900 ft. East of main shaft. East adit—winze sunk to 35 ft.; values for first 12 ft. averaged 7 dwts. over 40 in.; west adit started opposite side of gully and advancing west towards main shaft—values show 2 to 3 ounces over 4 in. quartz vein. Equipment, foundations of compressor and power plant completed; engine house in course of erection; first permanent compressor unit shipped; European housing nearing completion. Pilot mill returns—Crushed 171 tons for 250 ounces gold, which, with gold in tailings being stored for retreatment, equivalent to a head value of 1 oz. 10 dwts.

Kenya Mining Ordinance Amended.

A Bill to amend the 1933 Mining Ordinance is shortly to be laid before the Kenya Legislative Council. Its object is to give the Warden and Commissioner of Mines power to award costs in any dispute adjudicated upon by them under the Ordinance.

Territorial Output.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during April were valued at £36,534, gold accounting for no less than £35,504. Individual districts from which gold was produced are as follows: Mbeya (reef), 75 oz.; Mbeya (alluvial), 442 oz.; Musoma (reef), 872 oz.; M'Kalamu (reef), 760 oz.; and Dodoma (alluvial), 8 oz. Other minerals exported were tin 6½, 10 long tons; and saw, 140 long tons.

Nyasaland's Director of Mines reports that 7 oz. of fine gold were exported during April.

Uganda's New Mining Bill.

The text of a new Mining Act for Uganda has just been published, its main object being to provide better control over mining in the Protectorate. Among the special features of the Bill is better provision for mining employees and owners and occupiers of land on which mining operations are carried out; prevention of speculative holdings of mining areas; to the detriment of efficient mining and development; proper demarcation of prospecting and mining areas. The Bill also regulates the payment of royalties and provides for the prosecution of unauthorized dealings in minerals.

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Tanganyika Cordage Co.

Chairman's Address to Shareholders

A NEW EMPIRE ENTERPRISE.

Confidence in the Company's Future.

MR. D. G. M. BERNARD, Chairman of the Tanganyika Cordage Company, Limited, presiding at last Friday's second ordinary general meeting, said:

"The directors' report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for the requisite period, I propose, with your permission, to follow the usual procedure and take them as read.

"This is the first annual meeting of the company at which a statement of accounts is submitted, and although it would have been very satisfactory to be able to present you with results showing a profit, I feel sure that it is not altogether unexpected that we have been unable to do this.

Eight Month's Working Results.

"Although the period covered by the account is twelve months, the factory was operating for only eight months. The first four months were occupied in erecting the factory.

"The erection of the factory and installation of the machinery proceeded without hitch, and all essential work was completed by the end of December, 1933, the first spool of twine being produced on January 3, 1934. It is gratifying to be able to record that no defect was found in the design or building of the factory, and no delay occurred in any of the construction work. This may also be said of all the subsidiary works, such as roads, railway sidings, water supplies, storage tanks, and so on.

"That the work was completed so efficiently and in accordance with schedule was made possible only by the team work and close co-operation between Messrs. Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., the managing agents in East Africa, Messrs. James Mackie & Sons, Ltd., of Belfast, the suppliers of the machinery, and Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., who were responsible for the supply of electrical power. Our thanks are due to these companies and to the whole of the staff in East Africa for their unceasing care and keenness.

An Entirely Empire Enterprise.

"The factory is entirely an Empire enterprise. The machinery and buildings were manufactured in the United Kingdom. They were shipped to East Africa in British ships, and the machinery is operated under the supervision of British experts.

"Naturally a company starting manufacturing operations in a new country expects to encounter a good many difficulties in the early stages. I am glad to say, however, that we experienced less trouble than we anticipated. Operating costs were, of course, high at first and a considerable amount of experimental work was necessary. The difficulties were soon overcome as the operators became more skilled in their work, and manufacturing costs were reduced.

"The company is in a position to select on the spot the highest quality of sisal fibre, which our association with Messrs. Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., enables us to obtain. With the most modern machinery we are therefore able to manufacture a twine unsurpassed in quality or appearance by any on the market.

"It was not anticipated that any difficulty would arise in connexion with the importation of our twine

into Great Britain. It was, therefore, a considerable surprise to learn last August that owing to representations on the subject His Majesty's Government was considering the imposition of a prohibitive duty to prevent twine from East Africa or other Colonies entering the British market.

Secretary of State's Suggestion of Prohibitive Tariffs on Colonial Manufactures Successfully Rejected.

"The suggestion that Colonial manufactured twine spun on British machinery, provided by British capital, operated by British Colonial subjects, carried in British ships, constituting a 100% Empire product, should be subject to a prohibitive duty if imported into this country, caused considerable indignation throughout the Colonial Empire—the more so as goods of foreign origin are to be exempt from such duties.

"Fortunately the idea was dropped, but consumers had been informed of the possible embargo, and doubt as to whether our twine would be allowed to enter the country greatly hampered our business.

"It has been argued that the Colonies should confine themselves to producing primary products and allow the manufacturing countries to monopolise that part of industry. But a broader point of view is needed.

"What is required in the world to-day is increased purchasing power, and this is particularly the case where the scale of living is low as in East Africa. Every enterpriser in East Africa or in the Colonies elsewhere which will raise the standard of living, and put more money in the pockets of the Natives, thereby enable them to increase their purchases from this country, should receive our unqualified support. In fact, it is our moral duty to improve the status of the Native, and this must be done by encouraging the development both of primary products and also of industries in places most suited for them.

Directors' Confidence in the Future.

"World-wide arrangements for marketing our twine have now been made. The factory is being kept fully employed, and we view the future with confidence.

"Your managing director has paid two visits to East Africa since the formation of this company, and he expressed himself as very well satisfied with the factory and the way in which the managing agents are caring for your interests. Attention is being continually devoted to increasing the efficiency and economic operation of the factory.

"Turning now to the accounts, you will see that the loss on the year's working was £2,576 2s. 1d. This was after providing depreciation for eleven months on a basis approved by our auditors.

"In the balance sheet you will notice items under the heading of initial organisation and development expenditure. Part of this might have been included in the capital cost of the undertaking and as good will, but we have acted on the conservative side to keep the capital cost as low as possible. It is proposed to write off the items under that heading as circumstances permit.

"In conclusion, may I express the regret of your directors that this meeting has been held so late? This arose through the necessity for continual references to the managing agents in regard to the accounts. In future, however, it is expected that the annual meeting will be held early in the year."

The report and accounts were adopted; Messrs. Bidder, Hamlyn & Company, the auditors, were elected; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

Nyasaland Railways Limited.

Chairman's Address to Shareholders.

MEASURED TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION.

THE fourth annual general meeting of the company was held at the registered office of the company, 3 Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4, on June 13, 1935.

Mr. W. M. Codrington, M.C., Chairman of the company, presided.

The secretary, Mr. C. McL. Carey, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1934, said—

"If you will turn to the balance sheet you will find that the only change of any consequence is the increase in the amount of 'B' Income-Debtenture Stock which has been issued to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, as representatives of the Nyasaland Government, in return for further advances made by them to pay for the building of our Northern Extension from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa.

"You will observe that our auditors, in signing the balance sheet, have again made a reservation in regard to the adequacy of the provision during the year for the reserve for renewals. In my speech last year I emphasised the necessity for adequate provision for the renewal of our assets, in view of the increasing rate of obsolescence affecting railway plant as a whole. This year we have placed only £4,000 to this reserve. Though this figure is £500 more than last year's allocation, it is still far below what your directors consider necessary in present circumstances, but had proper provision been made it would have been impossible to cover the interest on the company's 'A' Debtenture Stock without showing a considerable loss.

The Outlook.

"The results for the year, therefore, can again only be considered as disappointing. In the extracts from the general manager's report on the working of our line and the line of our subsidiary company, the Central Africa Railway, you will find comments on the various traffics carried and on the expenditure of the various departments, to which there is very little that I can usefully add. Apart from the carriage of general merchandise, the volume of which depends on the prosperity of other wise of producers in the Protectorate, tobacco continues to contribute the largest share of our receipts. So much for last year's results.

"Unfortunately prospects during the present year are not very encouraging. The tonnage of the tobacco crop will almost certainly be less, and though there may be increases in the amounts of cotton and tea that we carry, it is unlikely as far as we can see at present that they will be large enough to affect materially the purchasing power of the population, or cause any marked expansion in our traffic.

"This somewhat gloomy prospect in the more depressing since the Zambesi Bridge and Northern Extension to Lake Nyasa are now both carrying traffic. There remains only the improvement of facilities on Lake Nyasa to complete the chain of communication from south-western Tanganyika and north Nyasa to Beira.

"Unfortunately for us, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has ruled that the track to the Lupia Goldfields in S.W. Tanganyika shall be carried over a road which is to be constructed at a cost of £200,000 in the nearest point on the Tanganyika Railways—some 77 miles away—and thence to Dar es Salaam, while our route to Beira will cater only for the traffic of the comparatively poor area within a 50 miles radius of the village of Mvaya at the north end of the Lake, together with the Songea district on the east of it. Nevertheless, it is intended that we shall take over responsibility for the Lake Transport Service, which is at present owned and managed by them. Though the advantage to us and everyone else of having the Lake Service under the same management as the Railways is obvious, you will realise that we are not in a position to agree to any arrangement which might place an additional burden on us already inadequate revenues.

"Before I pass on to deal with the possible effects of the completion of the Lake Nyasa-Beira route on the fortunes of our company, I must record our appreciation

of the services of those to whom we entrusted our interests in connexion with these works.

"To take charge of the construction of the Northern Extension we were lucky to secure the services of Mr. Flowerdew, an eminent engineer, with a record of distinguished service in India. He has not only built a road fine, but he has also realised substantial economies on the cost as estimated by the Government.

"For the construction of the Zambesi Bridge—the biggest and most difficult work of its kind in the world—our interests as well as those of the Government (who found the money) were confined to the joint consulting engineers, Messrs. Livesey and Henderson, and Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, who were represented on the site by Mr. F. W. A. Handman, M.I.C.E. As resident engineer on a work of this magnitude, Mr. Handman has borne a heavy responsibility. We have every reason to be grateful to him for the manner in which he has discharged the task entrusted to him, and to our consulting engineers for having selected him for this position. We were glad to see his name in the Birthday Honours list as a recipient of the C.B.E., and we consider that this well-deserved recognition of his services is due to Sir like, too, to record my personal indebtedness to Sir Brodie Henderson, of Messrs. Livesey & Henderson, for much wise counsel and help in connexion with these works. The contractors, The Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., who may well be proud of the work they have done, were represented by Mr. C. Howarth, who, as soon as these two works are formally completed—a stage which will now be reached before very long—the revenues and expenses in connexion with them will begin to be embodied in our accounts under the conditions laid down in the various agreements with the Government which constitute the Zambesi Bridge Scheme. A separate account will have to be kept of the receipts and expenditure of the Northern Extension of the 'B' Income-Debtentures held by the Nyasaland Government, any loss on operation, however, will fall on the company's revenues. It is very difficult from the information presented at our disposal to forecast the financial result of operating this section of the line, since this depends almost entirely on the success attending the efforts of the Government to develop Native production in the northern half of the Protectorate.

Influence of the Zambesi Bridge.

"You will remember that under the Zambesi Bridge Scheme the service of the Income-Debtentures issued to the Nyasaland Government in return for the money they furnished for building it, is derived from a bridge toll equal to 50 miles of rates on all traffic. You will also remember that the tonnage of our subsidiary company, The Central Africa Railway, is increased by the three miles of the north approach to the Bridge and decreased by the 10 miles of the section between Beira and the ferry terminus at Chimido, which, being no longer required, is being dismantled. The practical effect of this is that, after allowing for the reduced mileage of the Central Africa Railway, we have to find the balance required to make up a bridge toll of 40 miles. If we were to add this to our rates the public would be called on to face increased transportation costs, notably on exports. In particular the Government would have to be brought into force in order to encourage production in the northern half of the Protectorate, which has to be abandoned. In existing circumstances we are convinced that any such policy would defeat its own ends.

"In order, therefore, to avoid increasing rates where such increase would affect development, we have overhauled the whole of our rates structure, and will shortly be introducing a reclassification which will embody small increases in the charges for the carriage of certain import traffics, while retaining the present rates for most exports. The increases will be small in extent and spread over a large number of different articles, so that they may be felt as little as possible by consumers. We feel confident that the public in Nyasaland will appreciate the advantages of retaining undisturbed the development rates now in force for low-priced products.

"From what I have said you will realise that, although the completion of the through-rail route from Beira to Nyasaland undoubtedly opens great possibilities of development in the territories which it serves, we are not without anxiety as to the effect on our company's finances in the early years, for unless the volume of traffics handled increases very considerably beyond the levels reached in 1934, provision for the bridge toll will certainly adversely affect our revenues, possibly to the extent of several thousand pounds. The effect of this factor on the ability of the company to earn its 'A' Debtenture interest will not have escaped you.

East African Share Prices

Activity in Watende and Kentan.

WATENDS shares have been eagerly bought during the past week, new standings at 10s. 7½d. after having risen to 11s. Buyers, who continue in good demand, buyers on Tuesday and Kentans having paid up to 14s. 0d. Eldoret Mining Syndicate, on the other hand, fell back to 2s. 6d. on Tuesday, though the "mean" price stands at 8s. 1½d. Kassala (Sudan) spurred 1s. 3d. at the beginning of the week on rumours of good developments. Rhodesian copper shares have been mainly quiet.

	Last Week	This Week
Andura Syndicate	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Bushitic Mines (10s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0s.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	80s. 7½d.	80s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	47s. 6d.	47s. 6d.
East Africa Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 14d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	7s. 3d.	7s. 0d.
Gabal Goldfields (2s.)	31s. 6d.	31s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	8s. 0d.	7s. 10d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	3s. 9d.	3s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	14s. 6d.	14s. 9d.
Kentan (10s.)	7s. 9d.	8s. 3d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	10s. 6d.	9s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	15s. 9d.	16s. 3d.
Kingini (10s.)	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.
Leonora Corporation (4s.)	2s. 2½d.	2s. 2½d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	14. 6d.	1s. 3d.
Lomah-Gold (5s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Luiti-Gold Areas	13s. 4½d.	13s. 6d.
Rezende (11s.)	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga	4s. 10d.	4s. 10d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	11s. 3d.	11s. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo-America (10s.)	6s. 7½d.	6s. 7½d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	102s. 6d.	102s. 6d.
Rhofana (51)	2s. 8d.	2s. 8d.
Roan-Antelope (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rostenpan	10s. 9d.	10s. 10½d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 3d.
Sherwood Star	2s. 7½d.	2s. 7½d.
Tinami Gold (1s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	34s. 6d.	4s. 3d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	34s. 11d.	3s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	110s. 5d.	110s. 5d.
Union of East Katanga & Bds.	22s. 6d.	22s. 6d.
Wankia Colliery (10s.)	8s. 4½d.	10s. 7½d.
Watende (5s.)	17s. 9d.	17s. 3d.
Zambesia Exploring		

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	23s. 0d.	22s. 7½d.
East African Sisal Plantations (41)	3s. 3½d.	2s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	45s. 0d.	46s. 6d.
Imperial Airways	3s. 3d.	3s. 6d.
Kenya Bank (1s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
MacKenzie (Barer) (10s.)	1s. 12½d.	1s. 12½d.
North Chartered Exploration (5s.)	35s. 9d.	32s. 9d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	57. 7½d.	57. 5d.
Victoria Falls Power	45s. 6d.	44s. 9d.
Prefer.		

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Edgawa Ridge (5s.)	33s. 50cts.	31s.
Eldoret-Kalmerga Mining Ventures	20s. 25cts.	8s. 75cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	7s. 50cts.	8s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 75cts.	9s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	9s.	8s.
Kenya Percis	8s. 75cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals-Expl. (5s.)	29s. 50cts.	29s. 50cts.
Kos-Mulima	2s. 65cts.	2s. 65cts.
Nyasala Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	7s. 25cts.	7s. 25cts.
Pakaneusi (5s.)		

The Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company states that in addition to a dividend of 1% on the Preference Shares for the half year ending June 30, 1935, it is proposed to pay on the Ordinary Shares a final dividend of 1% making in all 1% in respect of the year 1934 and a further bonus of 5%.

You must remember that the whole scheme for the Zambezi Bridge was planned in 1922 and 1923, which were years of relative prosperity. In the belief that economic development would continue at an increased rate, and that values of primary products would remain at levels which would allow not only a reasonable return to the grower but also a remunerative rate to the railway. Unfortunately however, in the meantime, East Africa has experienced the full force of the world depression. This has affected the Government, the private producer and ourselves alike. The producer has seen his profits dwindling, Government revenues have not exceeded to the extent which had been hoped, while the Railway has had to reduce its rates on numerous commodities without the compensation of largely increased tonnages.

There seems at the moment little prospect of any large expansion of the tobacco industry in Nyasaland. The sisal industry has ceased production, while a limit is naturally set to the expansion of tea exports by the restriction scheme. Further, we ourselves, as I told you last year, have quoted low rates for tea, which do not even cover the cost of transport and bridge toll for certain commodities, such as groundnuts, which have hitherto not been exported from Nyasaland in any quantity.

Increased Native Production Essential.

Therefore, it is to an increasing development of Native produced crops in the northern areas, such as cotton, groundnuts, rice, soya beans and so forth, that we must look to provide an increase in the internal wealth of the country, which in its turn will stimulate activity in the import trade. Our Northern Extension, large extensive areas suitable for the cultivation of cotton and other crops. If the large Native population in those areas can be taught to produce crops in properly graded quantities, and in really important quantities, they will be enabled to attain a higher standard of living. At the same time, the revenues of the Protectorate, as well as of the Railways, will benefit from the consequent increase in import traffic.

Thus it seems to me that the whole economic future of the country, as well as the fortunes of our company, are bound up in the success or failure of the measures which are now being taken by Government to stimulate production. Last year, in spite of efforts on the part of Government, with which we co-operated in every way in our power, only a small tonnage of cotton was exported from the Northern Extensions. Yet we learn that the agricultural survey recently undertaken by the Government shows that there are something like 300,000 acres of land suitable for the production of cotton with a large population available to grow it. Nyasaland cotton is of good quality and finds a ready market. It is difficult to see why the present production of 3,000 tons could not within a very short period be multiplied many times. We believe, too, that a ready market could be found for a largely increased tonnage of groundnuts and various oil seeds.

It hitherto the measure of success which has attended the efforts of Government to increase production may have seemed alike to them and to us to have been disappointing, we are at any rate glad to know that this matter is receiving the constant attention of the authorities. His Excellency recently made by His Excellency Sir Hilda Kitchener makes it plain that he realises the paramount importance of taking active measures to increase production in the northern zone. There is an analogy between the position of the Government and this company. Both have to meet fixed charges, whatever may be the economic condition of the territory in charge. Both stand to benefit by an increase of activity and of the prosperity which would spread therefrom to all classes of the population.

Chairman's visit to Nyasaland.

We regard this question of increased production as all important. I am myself leaving for Nyasaland by air in three days' time in order to visit our property and to confer with the general manager. One of the most important objects of my journey is to see for myself the important objects in the northern end of the Lake and our Railway, and to find out whether there is anything more we can do in the direction of co-operating with the Government to secure an acceleration of the rate of development which would be so beneficial not only to ourselves but to the country as a whole.

The Report and Accounts were adopted unanimously. The Report and Accounts were adopted unanimously. Mr. W. M. Codrington, M.C., the retiring director, was re-elected, and Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. were re-appointed auditors by votes of thanks to the Chairman and directors, and of appreciation of the services rendered by the staff.

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 African touch with shippers of suitable goods. The cooperation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

The Mashonaland Tobacco Company has opened a new factory in Salisbury.

British motor cycles have a virtual monopoly of the Southern Rhodesian market.

Seth Muljibhai, managing director of Vithaldas Haridas & Co., Ltd., has left Uganda on a world tour.

Customs receipts of the Port of Beira during April amounted to £27,255, compared with £20,683 for April, 1934.

Artificial silks are stated to have gone out of fashion among Natives in Uganda. Dyed prints are now favoured.

Samples of *ari* (sorghum) received from Kenya have been valued in London, but cannot be economically exported at present.

Now that Sierra Leone gives preference to Empire tobaccos, an attempt is being made to introduce Rhodesia and Nyasaland leaf to the place of American.

The Sema Sugar Estates, Ltd., operating in Portuguese East Africa, have decided to take up the offer of an industrial site for a sugar refinery in Bulawayo.

While on a tour of the Nile and Fung Provinces, Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, officially opened the new 50,000 per annum railway sleeper plant at Sanga.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has been asked for the name of a firm which can supply 1,000 c.ft. of East African olive flooring.

The Katanga Railway Company carried 550,346 tons during the first four months of 1935, an increase of nearly 200,000 over the figure for the corresponding period of last year.

Tanganyika Indian merchants are organising a fund in support of up-country traders who claim to be adversely affected by the operation of the amended Marketing and Trades Licensing Ordinances.

Mombasa has appointed a Standing Committee for the organisation of exhibitions covering trade, industry and agriculture. Mr. E. C. Phillips is Chairman, and Mr. Ahmohamed Jaffer Mohamed Honorary Secretary.

Imports into Kenya during February totalled £388,857, compared with £333,333 during the corresponding period of 1934. Great Britain supplied 36% of the total, Japan being the next chief supplier with 20%.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company announces that payment will be made on July 1 of six months' dividend to June 30, 1935 on the 4½% Preference shares and six months' arrears of dividend to December 31, 1933, on the 6% "A" Preference shares.

Tanganyika's exports of domestic produce for the first three months of 1935 amounted to £735,302, an increase of 33% over the corresponding period of last year. Sisal exports for the period reached £226,807. Imports totalled £634,576, an increase of £169,037, or 36.5%.

News Items in Brief.

The R.A.F. Flight which recently visited the Rhodesian and East Africa has returned to Cairo.

An extra telegraph route via Juba between the Sudan and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika has been opened.

A Kikuyu has been sentenced in Nairobi to 10 years' hard labour and 24 strokes for attempted rape of a European girl.

Tickets in the Southern Rhodesian State Lotteries are not to be sold to Natives or to European youths under the age of 19.

If tax labour becomes available, the Northern Rhodesian Government will consider its employment on the Abercorn-Tanganyika line.

The Convention of Associations is again laying stress on the urgent need in Nyasaland for adequate facilities for the education of European children.

The annual reception of the Royal Empire Society will be held at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, on June 26, from 8.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.

Messrs. Hoogsterp and Jackson, of Nairobi, are the architects for the new Lusaka offices of the British South Africa Company. Building is to start this month.

Meetings of the Legislative Councils of Tanganyika Territory and Kenya have been summoned for next week, the former re-assembling on Tuesday, and the latter on Wednesday.

The Native chosen to take the part of Lobengula in the film now being made in Rhodesia on the life of Cecil Rhodes is of royal blood. The other Matabels players refused to act with anyone in this part who was not of royal blood.

Mr. Schultz, the well-known East African big game catcher, who has a ranch near Arusha, is taking another big consignment of animals to the United States. It includes 2 lions, 3 giraffe, 12 zebra, 6 wildebeeste, 24 buck of different kinds, and a variety of monkeys and birds.

As previously announced in *East Africa*, Imperial Airways are to open within the next few months an air service from Khartoum to Nigeria. To provide feeder services to Lagos, a new company called Elders Colonial Airways is to be formed, and a network of local air routes is to be opened up.

Our many readers who have served on the West Coast will be interested to learn that *West Africa* and the *West African Review* have combined to form a new company to be called *West African News*, papers, Ltd., in which, by an exchange of shares, the ownership of both publications will be vested.

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East African Market Reports.

Castor Seed—Nominal at £4 12s 6d per ton. (1934 £0 5s; 1933 £10 15s.)

Clove—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot offered at 6d and Java July at 6d per lb. (1934 5d.; 1933 6d.)

Coffee—The market remains quietly steady. Price lists will be resumed in our next issue, when the markets have reopened.

The official coffee crop estimate for Brazil for the 1934-35 season shows an expected crop of 18,670,000 bags, compared with 15,425,000 bags estimated for the 1933-34 crop at this date last year.

Copper—Easier at £21 2s 6d per ton for standard for cash. Electrolytic at £34 per ton. (1934 std. £32 5s 6d.; 1933 £35 10s.)

Copra—Easier at £11 15s per ton. (1934 £9 2s 6d.; 1933 £11 2s 6d.)

Cotton—Moderate business, some for export, at from 5-4d to 8-1d, per lb, according to quality. (1934 6d.; 1933 6-1d.)

There is every indication that Uganda's total cotton crop may exceed 245,000 bales of 400 lb. each.

Cotton tax collected in Uganda between January and April amounted to £26,818. Cotton tax collections in 1934 totalled £14,106.

Cotton Seed—Quiet at £4 5s per ton. (1934 £3 5s.; 1933 £4 15s.)

Gold—Steady at about 141s. 2d. per oz. (1934 137s. 10d.; 1933 122s. 2d.)

Groundnut—Nominally quoted at £15 per ton. (1934 £8. 5s.; 1933 £11 11s.)

Gum arabic—Messrs. Boxall & Co. of Khartoum state that the exports of gum arabic from the Sudan during the first four months of this year totalled 7,270 tons, compared with 6,707 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Maize—No. 2 white flat African sold at 17s. 0d., and No. 4 flat yellow at 17s. 6d. per 480 lb.

Smoking—White and/or yellow nominal at £15 10s. per ton.

Sisal—East African sisal firm, No. 1, July, sold at £16 10s. per ton; June-Aug. at £16 5s., and sellers; July-Sept. quoted £16 5s. buyers; Aug.-Oct. sold at £16 8s. 0d.; Aug.-Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec. in equal monthly quantities at £16 15s.; No. 2, June-Aug. and

July-Sept. quoted £15 12s. 6d., value; Aug.-Oct. sold at £15 15s.; No. 3, June-Aug. quoted £14 15s., sellers; July-Sept. £14 15s., value; Aug.-Oct. £14 15s., buyers, c.i.f., one port. (No. 2, 1934 £15 12s. 6d.; 1933 £17 12s. 6d.)

Kenya exported 1,788 tons of sisal during March. Tanganyika exported 3,730 tons of sisal during May, of which 2,450 tons went to Belgium, 1,775 tons to Germany, and 604 tons to Great Britain.

Tea—Nyasaland's exports for April were valued at £24,016.

Tin—Irregular demand at about £227 per ton for standard for cash. (1934 £222; 1933 £216.)

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 48 days indicated:—

Kenya (Week ended June 5)—Eldoret, 0.00 inch; Eldama, 0.10; Fort Ternan, 1.18; Kericho, 1.25; Kiambu, 0.02; Kilifi, 1.32; Kipkarren, 0.48; Kisumu, 0.73; Kitale, 0.18; Koru, 1.34; Lamu, 4.78; Limuru, 0.05; Malindi, 1.84; Mwanja, 1.74; Mombasa, 1.00; Naivasha, 0.01; Nakuru, 0.23; Nandi, 0.40; Nanvuki, 0.15; Njoro, 0.10; Nyeri, 0.08; Rumburui, 0.70; Songhor, 1.74; Sogor, 10.21; and Thomson Falls, 0.27 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended June 3)—Armani, 0.05 inch; Bukoba, 0.21; Dar es Salaam, 0.02; Iringa, 0.03; Kigoma, 0.04; Kihwa, 2.34; Lindi, 0.23; Lushoto, 2.26; Mwanze, 0.10; Morogoro, 0.55; Moshi, 0.22; and Tukuyu, 11.34 inches.

Passengers from East Africa.

THE S.S. "Mantola," which reached England on June 20, brought the following passengers from:—

- Beira**
 Mrs. Blood
 Miss Blood
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Blowers
 Mrs. Bond
 Mr. F. P. Booth
 Dr. & Mrs. Bunting
 Mrs. Galden
 Miss Gledhill
 Capt. J. A. Cleve
 Major W. F. Corbett
 Mr. W. J. Darling
 Dr. H. S. De Boer
 Mrs. Finch
 Mrs. Freislich
 Mr. Hankin
 Mr. R. Hockney
 Mrs. Hodge
 Mrs. Hoek
 Mr. W. Jesse
 Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Johnson
 Mrs. M. E. P. Jones
 Mrs. Everard King
 Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Lees
 Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Leslie
 Mrs. C. Lewis
 Major Luxford
 Mr. J. Macdonald
 Lieut. E. J. Macphail
 Mrs. McFarlane
 Miss R. Mainwaring
 Dr. & Mrs. W. S. Martin
 Mrs. V. Miller
 Rev. J. Campbell Morgan
 Miss Morgan
 Mr. Nairn
 Mr. Napier
 Miss Napier
 Mr. J. C. Nisbett
 Mr. J. A. Orchardson
 Mr. B. S. Falge
 Miss Paresell
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Ross
 Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Strahan
 Miss P. Strahan
 Mrs. Symons
 Dr. J. S. Tomb
 Mrs. Trafford
 Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Turner
 Master Turpin
 Lady Betty Walker
 Mr. H. Whitehead
 Dr. & Mrs. W. Wilkinson
 Lady Winifred Willcocks
 Miss Willcocks
 Mrs. Wisdom

- Dar es Salaam**
 Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Bailey
 Mr. W. B. Banting
 Miss E. Bruce
 Mr. E. Davidson
 Mr. F. M. Ford
 Mrs. C. V. Harris
 Mr. C. A. T. Hornett
 Mr. W. E. Lock
 Miss K. M. Lock
 Mr. H. H. McGregor
 Mr. & Mrs. R. E. F. Parsons
 Comdr. G. H. Sharpe
 Mrs. F. Stansfield
 Dr. J. W. Walker
 Mr. & Mrs. D. Watt
 Mr. O. W. H. Webb

- Zanzibar**
 Mr. G. B. Campbell
 Mr. D. H. Fry
 Mrs. J. H. Vassallo

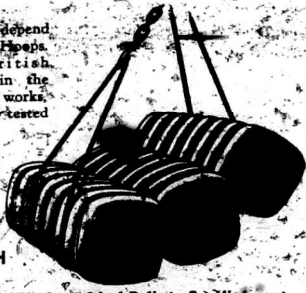
- Tanga**
 Mr. & C. Bagster
 Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Davies
 Mrs. A. A. Doune
 Mrs. E. P. Evans
 Mr. & Mrs. H. W. T. Ginner
 Mr. T. V. Greenwood
 Mr. E. S. D. Maber
 Mrs. W. Mafford
 Mrs. H. Oakes
 Dr. & Mrs. J. H. Poiry
 Miss I. Sturdy

- Mombasa**
 Miss J. H. Baldwin
 Mrs. B. B. Ball
 Mr. & Mrs. S. Ball
 Mrs. Banting
 Mr. Billington
 Mrs. S. L. Biggill

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Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The m.v. "Llanillo, Casils," which left England on June 14 for East and South Africa, carried the following passengers for:

Mombasa.
 Miss J. E. Alcock
 Mr. W. A. Allan
 Mr. T. McD. Baird
 Mr. D. Bamuta
 Mrs. L. Beatty
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Blenkinsop
 Mrs. A. M. Bolland
 Lieut. C. C. L. Browne
 Mr. & Mrs. F. Catras
 Mrs. D. M. Coles
 Mr. C. Coton
 Miss S. Doyton-Smith
 Miss M. K. Downes-Shaw
 Mrs. J. L. Fletcher
 Mr. & Mrs. Hay-Barclay
 Miss E. Heppelberger
 Mrs. C. O. Hill
 Mrs. E. Lord
 Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Lovell
 Mr. & Mrs. J. A.

Dr. & Mrs. Westcott Price
 Mrs. A. H. Prodder
 Mr. P. G. Weller

Port Said to Mombasa.
 Mr. R. Jones

Zanzibar.
 Mr. J. C. Muir

Suez to Zanzibar.
 Mr. R. H. W. Pakenham

Tanga.
 Mr. M. MacDonald
 Mr. R. Ross
 Mr. Tebbs

Dar es Salaam.

Lucie Smith
 Dr. J. Lyon
 Mr. Manayles
 Miss J. MacLeod
 Mrs. J. E. S. Marriell
 Mrs. S. Middleton
 Mr. & Mrs. R. N. Minns
 Miss M. Montague
 Mr. G. G. Moore
 Mrs. E. Penny
 Mr. & Mrs. F. Somen
 Mr. B. R. J. Shaw
 Mrs. O. Sheffield
 Mrs. E. M. Symons
 Miss T. Thomson
 Mrs. N. A. Tindell-Green
 Mr. and Mrs. Twehby
 Miss J. Webster
 Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Williams
 Miss H. M. Winslade
 Miss K. Wolfe
 Mrs. K. V. Woodroffe
 Miss J. Woodroffe
 Master B. Woodroffe

Mr. R. F. Allan
 Hon. F. W. Bamfylde
 Hon. Mrs. Bamfylde
 Mr. & Mrs. F. Bullock
 Mr. D. N. Bushell
 Mr. A. B. Condie
 Mrs. E. Durheim
 Mrs. A. I. Farquhar
 Mr. W. L. W. Freeman
 Mr. A. A. Lawne
 Mr. & Mrs. D. Mackay
 Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Marland
 Mrs. B. McBride
 Miss E. McBride
 Miss M. McBride
 Captain D. Milne
 Mr. J. T. Rodger

Marseilles to Dar es Salaam.
 Mr. P. F. Branigan
 Mr. M. J. Cooke
 Mr. G. T. Gorton
 Lieut. J. W. E. Mackenzie
 Mr. R. N. Seeman

Genoa to Dar es Salaam.
 Mr. P. R. Morgan
 Dr. Lille Shenk
 Professor R. S. Troup
 Miss K. S. Troup

Beira.
 Mr. W. P. Green
 Mr. & Mrs. B. L. Hunt
 Mr. H. M. Sinclair

Marseilles to Mombasa.
 Miss H. M. Gochrane
 Mr. & Mrs. E. Harlow
 Mr. G. E. Thomas
 Mr. G. E. Waterhouse
 Mr. C. Wisham

Genoa to Mombasa.
 Mr. W. F. Delap
 Capt. F. de Mars

BRITISH INDIA.

Maida arr. Pt. Said homewds., June 20.
 Maliana arr. Aden outwds., June 22.
 Madura leaves Beira homewds., June 26.
 Mantola leaves London for E. Africa, June 20.
 Kenya arr. Mombasa from Durban, June 19.
 Ellora arr. Seychelles for Mombasa, June 18.
 Taita leaves Durban for Mombasa, June 24.
 Taklira leaves Bombay for Mombasa, June 26.

 CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON
 Recorder arr. Liverpool, June 24.
 Clan Ross, psd. Perim homewds., June 13.
 Clan Macbeth left Zanzibar outwds., June 14.
 Magician left Suez outwds., June 14.
 Keelung leaves Liverpool for E. Africa, June 22.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

Jagersfontein left Amsterdam for S. & E. Africa, June 13.
 Bloemfontein left Mombasa homewds., June 8.
 Randonim left Hamburg for E. Africa, June 15.
 Meliskerk left Mombasa homewds., June 11.

INDIA-AFRICA.

Incomati left Colombo for Durban, June 11.
 Isipingo arr. Rangoon from Calcutta, June 10.
 Inchanga left Lourenco Marques for Colombo, June 15.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Azay le Rideau left Mauritius homewds., June 13.
 Bagnardin de St. Pierre left Mombasa homewds., June 14.
 Chantilly left Pt. Said homewds., June 14.
 Explorateur Grandidier arr. Majunga outwds., June 13.
 President Doumer arr. Pt. Said outwds., June 11.

TIRRENIA LINE.

Francesco Crispi arr. Naples, June 18.

UMTON CASTLE.

Dromore Castle arr. Pt. Elizabeth for Beira, June 13.
 Dunbar Castle left Las Palmas for Beira, June 11.
 Dunaldo Castle left Beira homewds., June 15.
 Garth Castle arr. Capetown for Beira, June 10.
 Grantally Castle left Capetown homewds., June 12.
 Landaff Castle left Dar es Salaam for Natal, June 14.
 Llandovey Castle left Ascension homewds., June 14.
 Linasteph Castle left Gibraltar homewds., June 16.
 Sandown Castle arr. Natal homewds., June 14.

East African Mails.

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

June 20 per s.s. "Corru."
 June 27 per s.s. "Ranchi."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on June 22 and 24.

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

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday. Parcel air mails for Nyasaland close at the G.E.O., London, at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays and 8 p.m. on Saturdays. Parcel postage rates in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have now been made uniform with the existing inland rate in Kenya and Uganda, i.e., not exceeding 1 lb., 7s. 6d.; 3 lb., 11s. 6d.; 7 lb., 17s. 6d.; 11 lb., 21s. 6d.; 22 lb., 27s. 6d. etc.

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left Croydon on June 16 for East and South Africa included Mr. Challinor for Kisumu; Mr. Reynard, Mr. Ruoff Mr. and Mrs. Codrington, and Mr. Henderson for Nairobi; Sir William East, from Brindisi, to Dodoma; and Mr. Keocron, from Khartoum, Salisbury. Passengers on the machine which left Croydon on June 19 included Mr. Dowdy-Stuart and Mr. M. J. for Nairobi; Mr. and Mrs. Wavanti; from Paris to Juba; and the Hon. P. Henderson and Miss J. Henderson, for Mbeya.

Inward passengers who arrived in London on June 13 included Mr. R. G. Maok, from Salisbury; and the Hon. Mrs. Grant, Mr. A. H. Self, and Sir Christopher Bullock, from Nairobi.

Inward passengers arriving on June 16 included Mr. Meschings from Salisbury; Mr. Gornley, from Dodoma; Colonel Banbury, and Mrs. Tate, from Nairobi; Mr. O'Shea, from Kisumu; and Dr. Goodwin and Mr. Shaakland, from Entebbe.

Tobacco Marketing Inquiry.

East Africa is able to state that the sub-committee of the Imperial Economic Committee which is about to begin an inquiry into the marketing of tobacco in the U.K. will consist of representatives of the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade and the High Commissioners or Trade Commissioners of Canada, India, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

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- **SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA.**—By Adela M. Day. With a Foreword by Lady Coryndon. No past, present or intending resident of Uganda should be without this cheerful little volume. 5s. 6d. post free anywhere.
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- **NYASALAND WITHOUT PREJUDICE.**—By L. S. Norman. The only handy, readable, authoritative and critical book on the country. A popular price. 5s. 4d. post free anywhere.
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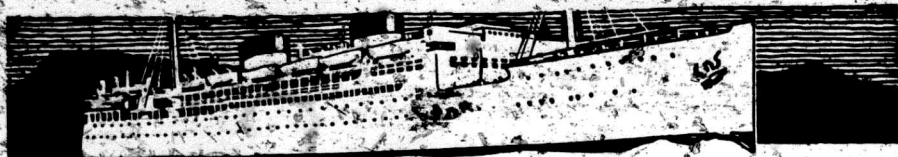
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THOSE speakers and writers in Kenya who have repeatedly laid stress on the trials and tribulations of the country have, it has been repeatedly suggested in these pages, over-emphasised the troubles of a country which, like many others, but certainly in no greater measure than some others, has suffered one cruel blow after another. Indeed, nobody who has been in close touch with the situation during the last three or four years could withhold sympathy from the Colony Government and its officials, the Railway and their staff, settlers, merchants, and missionaries have all been affected. Now the burden falls by any means only upon the Europeans. Indians and Natives have suffered, many of them very seriously. These facts are briefly recapitulated in order that we may not be accused of forgetting the recent past.

If these happenings were regarded as something to be kept in memory as a warning, it would be understandable; unfortunately, they are being all too frequently paraded on the way. as if the state of affairs to-day showed no improvement. Indeed, there are constant references to the depression as if it were at its worst; only the other day a leading local newspaper wrote editorially of the present "as the worst possible period" from the general business standpoint. We do not believe that such a gloomy description is warranted by the facts, and we are confident that Kenyans would help themselves and their adopted country if they would turn and count their blessings.

What are the facts? Any bank manager will tell you that he sees a definite improvement in the finances of his clients as a whole, and that some are paying off overdrafts which he had not expected to see reduced so soon. The largest merchant houses declare with striking unanimity that turnover has increased, that debts are being liquidated, and that they are planning for a steady improvement. Motor-car agents refer to excellent business, partly in connexion with mining developments, partly because Uganda has again had a bumper cotton crop, and partly because many settlers are renewing their cars. Many people who have not been at home on leave for years have arrived, or will shortly arrive, in England, thus indicating not merely the possession of ready money surplus to their immediate requirements, but confidence that their particular barometer is set fair. Moreover, people are moving about the East African territories more freely, a good deal of the entertaining which had to be dropped has been resumed, and serious inquiries from prospective settlers are increasing.

Another interesting indication is that more than a few of the settlers who, when locusts and drought had devastated their farms, turned to KENYA TURNS THE CORNER. Kakamega and the other young Kenya goldfields for a livelihood, have returned to the settled areas. Whereas two or three years ago there was a superfluity of good men of experience only too anxious to accept the temporary management of farms, we have in recent weeks been told by men of experience

that they have had considerable difficulty in finding suitable men. This little collection of facts—from which mining developments are deliberately excluded—does not purport to exhaust the list of pointers in the right direction, but it does, we suggest, establish the fact that Kenya—and now from Kenya in particular that complaints have come—has definitely turned the corner, and that her champions would be far better advised to recognise the progress which has already been made, and is being quietly increased. While no possible advantage can come from exaggerated and recapitulated tales of woe, definite psychological and practical advantages can, and will, flow from the growth of a confidence which we believe to be thoroughly deserved.

OUR readers are well aware that the German official attitude to the claim for the restoration of her former Colonies is fickle, being sometimes ardent and at other times casual. Press telegrams sent from Germany suggested that the recent Colonial Congress and Exhibition at Freiburg had attracted the attention of the whole Reich, but for reasons of its own the German Government has evidently ordered its submissive Press to treat the affair without emphasis. Thus the Nazi official *Völkischer Beobachter* gave only a quarter of a column to a demonstration spread over several days, while some prominent German papers ignored the gathering. Dr. Schaefer repeated his usual ingenuous assertions, and General Von Epp concluded the proceedings by planting an oak in soil brought from the graves of Germans killed in action in South-West Africa, the idea being, he emphasised, that the oak should thrust its roots into German African ground as a symbol of the unity of the Reich with her former Colonies. That act has, so far as we know, not previously been reported in the British Press.

THE promotion of Sir Henry Bourdillon, Governor of Uganda, to be Governor of Nigeria in succession to Sir Donald Cameron was exclusively predicted by MR. PHILIP MITCHELL, *East Africa* many months ago, and those of our readers who remember how frequently our forecasts of such changes have justified themselves in the past will, therefore, not have been surprised at the official announcement. There will, however, be general astonishment throughout East Africa at the nomination of Mr. Philip Mitchell to the vacant Governorship of Uganda, for it is swift and high promotion for a man who only a few months ago was made Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, of which he is at present Acting Governor. One who has followed his career in Nyasaland and Tanganyika can doubt his ability. Unquestionably ambitious, this important Governorship at the unusually early age of 45 may assuage a certain restlessness, and, by freeing him of much of a routine burden which he has carried with credit, give him the opportunity of completely finding himself.

As the executive driving force of Sir Donald Cameron's Native policy in Tanganyika, he was the object of much unpopularity—which seemed to worry him not at all. Under the more balanced

and less expensive policies of Mr. Jardine when Acting Governor and of Sir Stewart Symes and Sir Harold MacMichael as Governors, he, first as Secretary for Native Affairs, and latterly as Chief Secretary, did a great deal to cause observers, official and unofficial alike, to modify their earlier views. Many who had been constantly critical have found him a changed man in many ways; certainly those who believed that he wanted the Native to stagnate in tribal idleness will have learnt from the great part which he personally played in the success of the 'Plant More Crops' campaign that their earlier view was unfounded. From the standpoint of day-to-day administration Tanganyika will be definitely the poorer for his transfer, but in the long run she will find that she has merely a friend in another place. There can be no doubt of his confidence in and affection for the people, or of his belief in the right kind of union with Kenya and Uganda. Above all things a realist, he will demand, as all wise men will, that that inevitable union shall be of the right kind, and that it shall be founded on fact, not fiction. While in Tanganyika he must repeatedly have had evidence of the instability of the present position, and of the need for something much stronger than the present Governors' Conference. That Uganda's new Governor should hold these views is a definite gain.

WHEN Tanganyika's diminishing band of anti-union agitators reflect on the weakness of their arguments against amalgamation with the neighbouring British territories, they invariably fall back on the quite unassailable groundless fear that the interests of the Mandated Territory will be subordinated to those of Kenya and Uganda. To all who are interested in Closer Union, those who are working for it as well as those who are for various reasons deliberately working against it, we would say: "Watch Nyasaland." East Africa's Cinderella, as Nyasaland has so often been called—though British Somaliland would certainly dispute the aptness of the title—is ready to throw in her lot with the Rhodesias in the formation of a Greater Rhodesia. The people of Nyasaland are, in fact, taking the initiative in organising public opinion in support of the cause, for they realise the strength that will come with unity, even though their country must go in as the little sister of the Rhodesian family. Nyasaland unofficials are making an honest effort to expedite an economically sound and desirable federation, fortunately free of all the political motives, and of the manufacture of obstructions of federation and the parading against it of arguments which have no foundation in fact.

SOME extraordinary statements are made by the Rev. C. F. Andrews in an article entitled "The Indians in Zanzibar and East Africa" which he has contributed to *The Absurd Claims of Contemporary Review*. One of his main points is that "there is no fear in the relationship between Indians and Africans," whereas in East Africa "the fear of the European is almost everywhere dominant." That central declaration we do not hesitate to describe as ludicrous, as is also the subsequent emphatic assertion that the African "can very rarely be at ease with any European except the missionary." It is true that the average

missionary speaks the local language far better than the average settler, merchant or official, and it is therefore to be expected that he will better understand the African, and be more readily understood by the Native than a European who cannot so well interpret the Native's thoughts or transmit them.

Yet it is an extraordinary exaggeration for a man in Mr. Andrews's responsible position to say that the African is "very rarely" at ease with any non-missionary European. It would be far nearer the truth to say that there are some Europeans in every walk of life in East Africa who are on extremely good terms with Africans. There are many planters who for two or three decades have been regarded by the local tribesmen as their best friend and adviser; there are administrative and technical officers in the service of each of the Governments who are always accessible to the African and anxious to do everything in their power for him; there are educationists and agricultural instructors who get as close to the Native as any non-African can hope to do.

In none of these cases do we believe that fear plays a part to describe a dominant as a clear misuse of terms. Would Mr. Andrews think it fair to say that the countryman in England who has never had contact with urban life fears the town-dwellers who comes to live in his locality? Of course not. He may stand somewhat in awe of the visitor's superior knowledge and experience in various ways, but, on the other hand, he pities his ignorance of the ways of Nature, and his inability to enjoy fully the simple gifts of the sun and the stars, the grass and the dew. In just the same way does the African look upon the sympathetic European who takes up land or the duties of administration of technical work in his vicinity. Yet Mr. Andrews calls this alleged fear the key to the whole matter of which he writes. No wonder he can open no door.

His purpose is to discredit the idea of the marketing of Native produce by monopolistic agencies, and then to secure maintenance of the present trading system in the interests of Indians. He, therefore, writes as if a new policy were being applied solely to Native produce, which is far from being the case. Indeed, it is the success of similar organisations dealing first European produce, and afterwards both European and Native production, which has convinced all sound observers of the wisdom of the new trend. But for the Kenya Farmers' Association, maize growers in that Colony would have been in sorry plight; the co-operative creameries have rendered excellent service through a troublesome period, and will be still more valuable when world prices recover; tea growers in the territories have voluntarily co-operated; tobacco growers of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland have been driven by the hard facts of the times to agree on marketing policy; the new pyrethrum crop of Kenya is to be marketed co-operatively. Yet these facts, which have a vital bearing on the matters Mr. Andrews is discussing, are not even mentioned.

THE decision, first reported in our last issue, to establish a London branch of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association is an important result of the visit of the Chairman of that body, Major Sir William Lead, who flew over from East Africa for the express purpose of procuring the formation in London of a representative body capable of safeguarding the interests in Europe of the producers of the 80,000 tons of sisal which are now exported annually from the Territory. It is to be hoped that the Kenya Sisal Association will combine with the growers in Tanganyika to form a joint East African Sisal Association, which could then speak with a single voice, and concentrate its energies on the improvement of production, marketing, and research for whatever some people may now urge, it is inconceivable that such a body, when formed, will permit itself to be deprived of the control of research into greater uses of sisal fibre, simply because, in a period of disorganisation, an *ad hoc* committee was set up to supervise such investigations. Those researches, it is to be remembered, are financed by the producers who are to find the funds necessary for the maintenance of the new London organisation, which without straining itself in the least, might equally well assume the responsibility now discharged by the Board of Sisal Trustees in this country. Few people realise that Kenya and Tanganyika together are now the largest producers of sisal in the world, their output being just ahead of that of Mexico. The industry is of immense importance to East Africa, in which it employs much British capital, many British managers, assistants and engineers, much British machinery and shipping, while it distributes a great sum in Native wages.

ORGANISING EAST AFRICAN SISAL GROWERS.

AN influence for good in the Native agricultural life of East Africa is that of periodical shows of African arts and handicrafts in areas far removed from the more important centres of civilisation. Mr. J. H. McQuade

ENCOURAGEMENT. acknowledges in Tanganyika's latest Trade Report the value of these exhibitions, and adds that they are worthy of encouragement. This interesting development is probably an outcome of the success achieved by the extremely attractive Native sections of Kenya agricultural exhibitions, but we believe that the arrangement of shows exclusively for Africans originated in the Lake Province of Tanganyika—at least so far as East Africa is concerned, the same idea having long been operative in West Africa. It certainly appeals to the African, who responds to the competitive element in sport or in the more serious business of an agricultural show. For these exhibitions Natives gather from miles around to enjoy all the fun of the fair, from inter-tribal sports to beauty competitions for their womenfolk, whilst not forgetting that they are there primarily to see what the harvest in the surrounding country has yielded, to learn what there is to learn from fellow farmers' exhibits and from demonstrations arranged by the responsible officials, as well as to show their neighbours the variety and quality of their own produce. This encouragement of the competitive spirit stimulates ambition in the individual and provides an urge to the production of more and better crops.

THE RESULTS OF ORDERED MARKETING.

Corona Club Dinner.

Secretary of State's Speech.

Of the 370 present and past members of the Colonial Civil Service who attended last week's annual dinner in London no fewer than 174 have served in East Africa or dealt with its affairs in the Colonial Office or Crown Agents for the Colonies. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the course of his speech:—

"Standing before this record gathering of members of the Colonial Services, I feel like a new boy on his first day at school, but I am happy that my first public appearance as Secretary of State should be in the chair at this annual dinner. I should like to express the pleasure we all felt when we read the name of your Chairman of Committee in the Birthday Honours List, and also that of Sir John Maffey. (Applause.)"

"The great Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, who was in office when the Club was founded, decreed that this dinner should be a short one and that the speech or speeches should be very short, so that the company might afterwards mix and talk. When I read the speeches some of your later Chairmen inflicted upon you (laughter), I was horrified. It became a custom for your Chairman to review the principal events which had occurred in the Colonial Empire during the year. They were important speeches, but exceedingly long. I have not held my office sufficiently long to find out what has been going on, so I shall make a short speech, but lest you should be disappointed, here is my friend and great predecessor, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister. (Laughter.) He knows everything that has happened, and he is capable of making a speech on that subject lasting many hours."

"I have only one criticism of him as Secretary of State—that he is a difficult man to follow. Who else could reproduce the energy, the mastery of the details of the problem and that prudent but certain sweep towards the great objectives? During the last three and a half years—I speak absolutely sincerely—he has left his mark on the Colonial Empire. It is a mark which will continue to bring benefit to every territory which he had under his charge."

"The last year has been a time of gradual recovery of prosperity within the Empire, and a renewed sense in our peoples of confidence and strength expressed itself in those remarkable demonstrations which attended the Royal Jubilee. In those rejoicings the peoples of the Colonies joined whole-heartedly. The messages of greeting and loyalty to the King which poured in from every Colony really astonished the rest of the world."

"Sometimes there appears to be conflicting interests within the Empire, but it is not always easy to reconcile different ideas. But I believe that there is one method of overcoming those difficulties which will always prove successful, and that is the method of personal contact (hear, hear), of increasing the personal contacts and the exchange of visits. That is one reason why this Club, bringing together men of widely different experiences, is such a valuable institution."

New Governors.

In a very brief reference to some happenings of the past year, the Minister said:—

"I must mention the opening of the new Zambezi Bridge, the longest railway bridge in the world, and the establishment of the new capital in Northern Rhodesia. One event of great sadness is the retirement of one of the greatest Colonial Governors of all time, Sir Donald Cameron. (Loud applause.)"

"I am glad to announce that the King has been pleased to appoint to succeed him as Governor of Nigeria—Sir Bernard Bourdillon, and that he has been pleased to appoint as successor to Sir Bernard, Mr. Philip Mitchell, who has been Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory."

"I would make one observation in conclusion. We are told that democratic forms of Government and Parliamentary institutions are out of favour, and we are told of the feebleness of democracy, but I would say that for many generations that popularly elected debating society which foregathers at the Palace of Westminster has been governing the widest Empire that the world has ever known. Through times of revolutionary change the Parliamentary Government has continued successfully, until to-day the Empire is as strong and happy in its union as it has ever been. We in this country will be prepared to acknowledge the equal merit of some other form of government when it can boast some equal achievement. (Applause.)"

"How has our democracy achieved that extraordinary task, generation after generation and century after century? Partly, of course, because of the native shrewd-

ness and adaptability and far-sightedness of the foremost statesmen who stalk through Downing Street generation after generation, but largely because there have always been going from this island to the Colonies men of character, men of ability, men of courage, and men of wisdom to serve and administer in the Colonial Service to your predecessors and yourselves in the Colonial Service to whom that great achievement belongs."

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said the past four years had been the happiest of his life. Within them the personal touch had increased. "I had heard of some reluctance of men in the Colonial Service to come to the Colonial Office. I am glad—and it was little to do with me—that men from overseas, young and middle-aged alike, now turn into the Colonial Office, as much as a matter of course, as into their own club."

After recapitulating the results of the Ottawa Conference, he concluded:

"Development of Native institutions is a difficult and under that strange but wise system of the 'Ruler' one watches one knows what it means to those who are nurturing it with patience and experience, building on the foundations of ancient custom and local loyalty, building so surely that the enemies of yesterday are the firm friends of to-day and to-morrow, forming, strengthening, unifying those local loyalties in the great common loyalty to King and Throne so demonstrated this year."

"If anyone asks what is our title to the great possessions of the British Colonial Empire, let him visit them, look at the work that is carried on, with moral and material benefits and their own institutions developed as they never could have been done in any other way—that is our title, the service of our trust." (Applause.)

East African Present.

Those with East African interests who were present included:—

Mr. S. S. Abrahams, Mr. V. R. Anley, Sir Reginald L. Ansell, Sir Algernon Aspinall, Mr. H. C. M. Austen, Mr. P. Bacon, Sir Jacob W. Barth, Mr. G. S. Bateman, Dr. A. A. Battson, Mr. A. Bevir, Mr. E. J. H. Bose, Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Bosanquet, Sir Cecil Botherley, Mr. E. B. Boyd, Mr. N. V. Brasnett, Mr. E. R. Brocklebank, Rear-Admiral A. Bromley, Mr. E. L. Brown, Mr. H. G. Bushe, Sir Frederick Butler, Sir Joseph Byrne.

Mr. J. A. Calder, Sir John Campbell, Mr. J. L. Carter, Sir W. Morris Carter, Sir Aldo Castellani, Captain E. K. Catchpole, Mr. A. R. Charnaud, Dr. W. Charlwood, Mr. A. R. Charnaud, Dr. W. Chilton, Mr. G. A. Connell, Mr. W. W. R. Croise-Crosse, Mr. R. H. Crofton, Mr. D. H. Croxford, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Dr. C. K. Dain, Captain H. De Boer, Mr. S. R. Denry, Mr. B. B. Donald, Commander G. F. Dugdale, Captain T. L. Dugdale, Mr. H. Duncan, Mr. W. M. Duncan, Mr. C. G. Eastwood, Sir L. Elphinstone, Mr. E. W. Evans, Mr. F. W. Evans, Sir F. Ezchiel, Mr. C. G. Eamm, Mr. T. F. Firth, Mr. E. Pitt-Gibbons, Colonel J. G. Fleming, Mr. J. E. W. Flood, Major R. D. Furze, Sir H. Galway, Mr. H. M. Gardner, Mr. G. E. J. Gent, Mr. G. W. Gibbs, Mr. V. G. Glenday, Mr. R. A. Gowing, Austin, Sir W. Gowers, Captain D. S. Gowing, Mr. A. W. M. S. Griffin, Sir G. Griffin, Mr. E. B. Haddon, Sir R. Hamilton, Mr. W. S. Hawkins, Mr. L. E. Higgins, Mr. L. W. Hines, Mr. A. G. O. Hodgson, Mr. W. E. Hogg, Mr. A. Holt, Mr. F. J. Hood, Dr. A. E. Horn, Mr. F. R. W. Jameson, Mr. C. J. Jenkins, Commander F. M. Jenkins, Mr. E. S. Jepson, Mr. G. E. Jones.

Mr. A. J. Kemp, Mr. E. Kinyon-Slaney, Mr. G. W. Knappan, Mr. W. Knights, Captain I. W. Langford, Major E. H. T. Lawrence, Mr. J. Lewis, Sir D. Logan, Mr. S. E. V. Luke, Sir R. Lyall-Grant, Mr. A. McClure, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Mr. D. C. MacGillivray, Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Mr. C. McMahon, Sir H. MacMichael, Mr. J. S. Matherson, Mr. J. H. McQuade, Sir I. L. Maffey, Major J. P. Magrane, Mr. J. W. Macgillivray, Dr. P. Manson-Bahr, Commander A. R. P. Martin, Captain R. L. Mather, Mr. J. M. Moorhead, Mr. H. G. Morgan, Mr. E. Munday, Mr. R. H. Murray, Mr. A. J. R. O'Brien, Mr. E. H. Palmer, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Mr. E. M. S. Payne, Mr. J. T. Penman, Mr. H. P. Phillips, Mr. F. W. Blace, Mr. G. F. Plant, Mr. H. P. Plant, Mr. G. H. F. P. P. Plant, The Earl of Plymouth, Mr. E. H. L. Poole, Mr. F. G. Pratt, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Prout, Major H. Payne, Mr. H. E. Read, Mr. C. R. Renbie, Mr. E. Richardson, Mr. A. Ridgway, Mr. W. B. Robertson, Mr. F. H. Rogers, Mr. F. H. D. Rolleston, Sir Alison Russell, Dr. G. J. Rutherford.

(Continued on page 925)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Colonial House in London.

Height Records of Elephants.

Central Headquarters Again Proposed.

An Opportunity for the Museum.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Captain Guy Dollman seems to doubt Major G. H. Anderson's statement that he has measured an African bull elephant of 12 ft. 2 in. Major Anderson's letter stated that this elephant happened to fall in a suitable position for measuring, and he is such an experienced hunter that few can doubt his word.

SIR.—I see that Mr. Douglas Woodruff has once more raised the issue of the formation of a Colonial House, "in which all the Colonies would, according to their size and resources, have their publicity and information quarters." I am sure this suggestion cannot but meet with the whole-hearted approval and support of all those interested in the British Colonial Empire.

Captain Dollman is correct in writing that the late A. H. Neumann stated he did not believe elephants exceeded 11 ft. at the shoulder, but I doubt whether the late F. C. Selous ever did so. For instance, in the "Encyclopaedia of Sport," published in 1897, he quotes what the late W. C. Oswald wrote in the "Badminton Library" about having measured a bull elephant in South Africa of 12 ft. 2 in. Had he disbelieved in such a height he would not have included this statement. He knew, as others do, that Oswald's word could be taken as fact.

I do not remember where and when the idea of Colonial House originated. Mr. Woodruff certainly does not claim it as his own, but, nevertheless, he can give very valuable support to those prepared to examine the suggestion in more detail.
Yours faithfully,
CONRAD L. WALSH.
London, E.C.3.

Then Captain Dollman is quite incorrect when he writes:—

Secretaries for Native Affairs

And a Secretary for Settlers!

To the Editor of "East Africa."

"At the same time, when one looks at the record tusks in the Museum collection (record for weight), it is obvious that they must have belonged to a larger animal than Major Powell-Cotton's specimen mentioned above."

SIR.—It really is time you came out to East Africa again. Conditions change, you know, and in reiterating that more power should be given to Secretaries of Native Affairs you are expressing the exact opposite of what all settlers think.

Major Powell-Cotton's elephant measured 11 ft. 6½ in., and he wrote in a letter to *The Field* (Jan. 10, 1903) that its heavier tusk was 114 lb. Surely Captain Dollman is aware that an elephant's bodily height has no definite relation to its weight of ivory. Plenty of elephants of average height grow much heavier tusks than the tall, lanky animals. For all we know the beast which grew the record tusk for weight in the Natural History Museum measured only 10 to 10½ ft. at the shoulder. Elephants whose tusks measure over 9 ft. when they stand at rest invariably use their tusks as props. Such big tuskers probably develop exceptionally powerful neck muscles.

History in Africa always repeats itself. The first trouble with the Boers was caused by a meddling and untimely interference regarding Native affairs, and an affair which should have been very carefully considered, discussed, and decided in company was thrust upon them suddenly, causing the Great Trek. A Secretary for Native Affairs from Natal caused the first Boer War by an ill-advised and hasty move, which, if left to time and a quiet talk, would have made the Boers of their own volition ask to come into partnership with England. We are still reaping that harvest.

There is no absolute proof that the Museum specimen (the record for weight) ever had a second tusk, though it probably had. The tusk of 214 lb., which I believe is also now in the Museum, and which belonged to Mr. V. Myers, although it approaches it, is not a pair, although the record of 206½ lbs and it are right and left tusks. Mr. Myers, when whom I corresponded, corroborated me in this belief, and the 214-lb. tusk belonged to him previously.

If the Secretary for Native Affairs of Southern Rhodesia has spoken unwisely, I think, as an old Rhodesian, that I can claim that he represents himself only.

All one can say regarding the relation of height of animal and weight of ivory is that an exceptionally heavy tusk probably came from a fairly tall bull—that is, one of, say, 12 ft.; but to make such characteristics a definite rule, as Captain Dollman does, is quite incorrect, as Major W. D. M. Bell, Major G. H. Anderson and many others can affirm from experience in Africa.

Here in Tanganyika the S. N. A. has been literally the chief power in the country, and the results, as the settler sees them, have been seen to be an absolute discrimination for the Native—shown in such ways as the buying of no fewer than seven European estates at Arrusha (out of ordinary revenue, I am told), to be handed over to the Natives, who are at present using them as a wedge to deforest Momi Mera, and in not allowing the police to prosecute the numerous chiefs who have defaulted with Government funds. This last seems incredible, but is or was an ordinary everyday occurrence; if British justice is used in this way, what an example we give to the good Native!

I see from your paper that Major Anderson is at present in England. Perhaps when he returns to Africa he might be able to recover the leg bones of the tall elephant? I shall consider that the Museum authorities are lax if they do not take steps to help, for it is unlikely that they will ever have a better chance of getting proof of a 12-ft. elephant than this opportunity presents. Yours faithfully,
ROSS SHAW CAMERON.
DENIS D. LYELL.

Why not a Secretary for Settlers?—who should have duplicates of all papers issued by the Secretary for Native Affairs. This Territory is at present seemingly governed in a straight-forward, and manly style, that is to be warmly commended, but much remains to be cleared up from the old and unlamented *selimico*.
Yours faithfully,
MASHU.
Tanganyika Territory. P. J. SANCHEZ.

"Easton Africa to-day and to-morrow"
"Easton Africa to-day and to-morrow" is not only interesting but exceedingly valuable.—SIR JOHN MACKERRON, Bt., P.C., R.F. M.F.

The Tanganyika Mandate.

Sir Humphrey Leggett's Memorandum.

SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT, Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, paid tribute to the late Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., when opening last week's meeting of the Section. "Sir John," he said, "always rendered the utmost help on East African questions, particularly in regard to the Congo Basin Treaties." Letters conveying the deep sympathy of the Section are being sent to Lady Sandeman Allen and to Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.P.

"Members of all parties in the House of Commons are unanimous that there should be no surrender of the Tanganyika Mandate," said Sir Humphrey, referring to a meeting of the Imperial Affairs Group he had addressed at the House. The General Purposes Committee and the Council of the London Chamber had, he said, asked him to prepare a memorandum on the Mandate, but as the Imperial Government's spokesmen had made it clear that there was no intention of surrendering the Mandate, the Council of the Chamber need not now ask the Prime Minister to receive a deputation.

British Trade Investments in Tanganyika.

Among the points in Sir Humphrey's memorandum were the following—

"In 1934 Tanganyika imports totalled £2,343,185, of which 47.3% were of British origin. Exports were £2,045,282, 60% to British destinations. These percentages of British trade are the more striking when it is remembered that under the Congo Basin Treaties, the post-war Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, and the terms of the Mandate, German goods enjoy complete economic equality of entry into Tanganyika along with goods of Britain and other suppliers, and German purchases of produce in Tanganyika enjoy similar equality. The point is worthy of notice, because of the statements of Dr. Schacht, the German financial dictator, that Germany needed the return of her former colonies as sources of raw material. Further, in the terms of the Mandate, German nationals in Tanganyika have complete freedom for trade, investment and industrial enterprise, on all fours with the nationals of Great Britain and other countries members of the League of Nations.

"In contrast, before the war, although the same Congo Basin Treaties were in force, the British percentage of ex-German East African trade was under 10%, and it was practically impossible for British nationals to establish themselves or trade in that country.

"Since the war about 16,000,000 of British taxpayers' money has been sunk in Tanganyika, and not less than 25,000,000 of British private capital has been sunk in trading establishments and plantation and mining enterprises. Of this figure, the capital sunk in the sisal plantations alone is estimated at £2,500,000.

"Moreover, since the war Nairobi has become a highly important distributing centre for the trade of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. For this reason, trade much British capital has been sunk in Nairobi and other Kenya centres on trading establishments, warehouses, etc. Before the war this Kenya enterprise trade with German East Africa was non-existent. With the rendition of Tanganyika, this trade would disappear and much of the British capital sunk for it in Kenya would be lost. The economic stability of Kenya would be seriously affected.

"As to railways, since Tanganyika passed under British Mandate, its Central Railway system has been joined to Lake Victoria, the cost being paid by the British taxpayer. With the Tanganyika railways in German hands, there would be intense competition for the traffic of the entire Lake Victoria basin, and the economic stability of the Kenya-Uganda Railway system, involving £17,000,000 of British public money, would be endangered.

"Lastly, Imperial Airways' African route traverses Tanganyika for over 600 miles, and has no alternative. Any obstruction, whether from a single hostile aeroplane or otherwise, would sever that vital link which connects England with South Africa, the two Rhodesias and Nyassaland, as easily as a silken thread can be cut by a sharp knife."

Sir John Davidson said that he had been much relieved by the statements made in Parliament regarding the retention of the Mandate for Tanganyika.

Tanganyika Lighterage.

Reviewing the position concerning the lighterage services in Tanganyika, Sir Humphrey Leggett said that last month the report of the Lighterage Committee at Dar es Salaam had been received, together with a memorandum by the Tanganyika Lighterage and Shipping Company, and before any decision had been announced by the Imperial Government, the sub-committee of the Section, consisting of Major J. Walsh, Mr. Wigglesworth, and himself had been invited to express their views. The lighterage sub-committee of the Railway Advisory Council in Dar es Salaam had suggested that any decision arrived at should take into consideration the monopoly held by the operating company, and also the fact that the company was in the position of a public utility organisation, the profits of which had a direct bearing on what were reasonable charges to the public. Reductions were agreed upon—£4,000 in the case of Dar es Salaam and £8,000 in the case of Tanga.

The conclusion of the Tanganyika Government had been that the surplus profits might be regarded as totalling about £11,000, and suggested their willingness to accept the lighterage company's offer to make a reduction of a minimum of £20,000 per annum, which would be applied to a reduction in lighterage rates. That was the position to be considered by the sub-committee of the East African Section of the London Chamber.

In a letter to the Colonial Office this sub-committee had said that its members were in full agreement with the proposals of the Tanganyika Government in regard to the manner in which these reductions were to be applied, and noted with approval the comments of the Railway Advisory Council to the effect that the company was in the position of a public utility organisation. This point had been strongly emphasised at a meeting of the East African Section, which had recorded its view that when the present contract with the lighterage company expired the whole matter should be reconsidered with a view to the service being constituted a definite public utility undertaking, not necessarily operated by a private company.

The letter added that the Section felt very strongly that the greatest care must be exercised so that there should not be, at the expiration of the present contract period, a recurrence of conditions such as had been reported in its inquiries. A definite understanding regarding the amount to be allowed for depreciation of the fixation of profits at the maximum rate of 6% (any excess being applied to reduction of rates) were two of the conditions which, in the opinion of the Section, should be laid down.

Attention was drawn to the fact that after the receipt of the report from Dar es Salaam, the local Chamber had cabled to the Joint East African Board on the subject. Colonel Ponsonby suggested that as the Section had handled the question, it would be better if the Chamber sent their views direct to the London Chamber of Commerce. Sir Humphrey and other speakers felt that the lighterage question looked better than it had done for years.

Marketing East African Coffee.

Mr. Bull said that as the London negotiations of the Coffee Board of Kenya were still *sub judice*, he was unable to go into details. Mr. R. S. Wollen, Chairman of the Board, had returned to Kenya with a very clear knowledge of the way in which coffee was marketed in London. He could not anticipate Mr. Wollen's report, but he could say his Chairman's visit had confirmed his view that the present method of marketing coffee could be improved. This opinion had been confirmed, in very large measure, by some of the important buyers of produce in this country, all of whom said that the only way to get better prices was to give them (the buyers) better coffee to sell. He (Mr. Bull) had come to the conclusion that the only way they could improve the quality of their coffee or other produce was to improve the grading and general administration of the industry, and that could be done only under a central administration.

Currency Board's Charges.

A letter had been received from a member commenting on the bank charges on remittances to East Africa, and Sir Humphrey gave the Section a detailed and comprehensive survey of the position concerning bank charges in particular and East African currency matters generally.

The Chairman's chief point was that an extremely heavy burden was placed upon East African financial transactions, not primarily by the commercial banks, but by the East African Currency Commissioners, whose imposition of 1% for the supply of currency to the banks in the territories, and of 1% for remittances in the reverse direction, was a charge which the banks were compelled to pass on to the public. The consequent toll upon East African production was of a serious character.

It was agreed that the matter should be included in the agenda for the next meeting.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"To be a successful polygenist is no easy task."
—Messrs. Gordon Brown and Bruce Hull, in
"Anthropology in Action."

"I am the last person to claim any sort of in-
fallibility for Government."—Mr. P. E. Mitchell,
Chief Secretary of Tanganyika.

"I should like to dispel the common belief that
big game shooting—as a holiday—is a rich man's
luxury."—Major H. C. Maydon, in "Big Game of
Africa."

"The Emperor of Ethiopia is sending chosen
young Natives to be educated in Great Britain,
France and America."—Dr. Lambie, the American
missionary in Ethiopia.

"The fundamental institution in the educational
superstructure of this country is the bush school,
and not the highly expensive technical establish-
ment."—The Rev. R. M. Gibbons, M.L.C., Tanga-
nyika.

"Elected Members object to expenditure on the
Northern Rhodesia Regiment. I entirely dis-
agree with the view that this territory should spend
nothing on defence."—The Governor of Northern
Rhodesia.

"We are becoming increasingly proud of our
streets, our shops, our gardens and public buildings,
and we do make a real pride in our city's appear-
ance and amenities."—Mr. W. V. Wade, Acting
Governor of Kenya, referring to Nairobi.

"If Bantu rite and ceremony are to be incor-
porated within the Christian system, then that
central Bantu thing, comradeship, in association,
must be as central and as inescapable in the
Christian system."—The Rev. T. Cullen Young.

"The secret of training wild animals is simply
words—endless words. It doesn't matter what
you say, so long as you keep talking. The rest is
simply patience, presence of mind and courage."
—Mr. Hans Brack, writing in the "Hassing Show."

"Strip road construction inculcates in the road
user a sense of responsibility towards his fellow
motorists far more profound than has been the
case hitherto."—Mr. Stuart Chandler, Chief Road
Engineer of Southern Rhodesia, writing in "Roads
and Road Construction."

"There can be not the slightest doubt that
Southern Rhodesia now looks north, and the political
and economic amalgamation of the three territories
of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland
world present a new British Dominion, with enor-
mous scope for future development."—From "The
African Observer."

Colonel Charles Druce.

(Concluded from page 922.)

- Sir John Scott, Mr. C. F. Steel, Mr. H. S. Scous, Dr. J. M. Semple, Mr. C. Seymour-Hall, Mr. C. W. Shawyer, Captain F. L. Sheedy, Mr. P. Sheldon, Mr. S. Simpson, Mr. E. M. Sparf, Mr. F. G. Smith, Mr. F. L. Stubbs, Sir T. Stanton, Mrs H. J. H. Stedman, Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Sir J. Sturrock, Mr. H. A. Swan, Mr. E. S. B. Taggart, Mr. R. W. Taylor, Mr. C. R. Thomas, Mr. A. D. F. Thompson, Mr. H. C. Thornton, Mr. D. J. Tomblinks, Sir G. Tomlinson, Mr. H. Vischer, Mr. S. A. Walden, Dr. J. W. Walker, Major J. Cobden Ward, Dr. P. H. Ward, Mr. L. S. Waterall, Mr. J. B. Watson, Mr. W. L. Watson, Mr. B. T. Watts, Dr. C. A. Wiggins, Major E. F. Williams, Mr. O. G. Williams, Sir S. Wilson, Mr. E. H. Windley, Mr. W. E. Woods, Mr. A. J. Wright, Captain A. H. L. Wyatt.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

258.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fernand Rey, C.M.G.



Copyright "East Africa."

When Colonel Rey went to Bechuanaland in 1920 as Resident Commissioner, it was to take charge of a Protectorate which had stagnated for decades. Despite chronic shortage of money, he contrived to build dams, butter factories and many cream separating stations, imported pedigree rams, began the export of sheep to Southern Rhodesia, won back a large cattle market on the Rand, and started water-boring, survey and geological surveys, and other essential purposes. He visited the least accessible parts of the country, which, though as large as France, had to be governed with a European administrative, technical and clerical staff numbering no more than 50.

Colonel Rey has travelled in all parts of Africa, beginning at the age of 19 with a prospecting expedition through the French Sudan. He returned to join the Board of Trade, for which he visited many countries as secretary to international commissions of inquiry. In 1910 he became Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

After the War he went to Addis Ababa as managing director of the Abyssinian Corporation, and then undertook long journeys of investigation into the interior, his "Unconquered Abyssinia" in the Country of the Blue Nile, and "The Romance of the Portuguese in Abyssinia" becoming standard works on a country still little known.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Robert Archibald has been visiting the Sudan.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Brown have arrived in England from Broken Hill.

Mr. A. E. Davies, of Livingstone, is spending his overseas leave in Wales.

Mrs. Eddy won this year's competition for the Esolme Golf Cup at Bukoba.

Sir Clement and Lady Hindley have moved to High Bims, The Green, Hampton Court.

Dr. Watson-Smith has been appointed President of the Northern Rhodesian Bowling Association.

Bro. R. W. Parmentier has been installed Master of the Nandi Border Lodge of Freemasons, Kenya.

His many East African friends will regret to learn that Mr. H. H. Robinson is in hospital in Ilford.

Mr. Charles Mitchell, manager of Ambangulu Tea Estate, Tanganyika, is touring the English Lake district.

Captain E. Caswell Long, of Kenya, has imported another Ayshire bull from Mr. Quinton Dunlop, Greenan, Ayr.

Colonel F. S. Gossage, on leave from India, had a successful hunting safari in the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

Mrs. A. C. Kirby, of Mlanje, Nyasaland, won the golf competition for the "Nippy" Cup presented by Mr. C. F. S. Shaw.

Mr. C. E. R. Brocklebank, M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika, left Port Sudan last Thursday for England.

The marriage will take place in Nairobi in July of the Rev. A. Morlais Williams to Miss M. Heywood, daughter of the Bishop of Mombasa.

Mr. H. W. Claxton, who served in Tanganyika from 1925 to 1929, and who is now Treasurer of British Somaliland, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. W. G. Whicker has been appointed President, and Mr. Alfred Kfofiri Honorary Secretary, of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce during 1935/36.

Mr. H. G. Robertson is retiring from the Secretaryship of Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, a post which he has ably discharged for seven years.

The Acting Governor and Mrs. P. E. Mitchell were among the guests at the Dar es Salaam wedding of Mr. N. R. Rice, of the Tanganyika Railways, Dodoma, to Miss Kathleen Head, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Head, of Muswell Hill, London.

His friends will be glad to learn that Mr. G. E. Hopkins, of the Uganda Agricultural Service, has left hospital after his protracted illness.

After staying in Portugal for some years, Madame Cabral, the wife of Colonel Jose Cabral, Governor-General of Mozambique, has returned to Lourenco Marques.

The death in Nairobi is announced of Miss Annie Albon Ward, who for 20 years had been nurse in the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. W. G. Greswolde-Williams.

Mr. Gerald F. Sayers has returned from Nyasaland to Dar es Salaam as Deputy Chief Secretary, and for the next few months will be Acting Chief Secretary.

A marriage has been arranged between Lieutenant (E.) Anthony Grant Oliver, of Amersham, and Miss Audrey Denton Scholes, of Astonrie, Bournemouth, and Kenya.

Mr. G. P. Willoughby, M.Sc., Chief Telegraph Engineer for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, has been made a full member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Sergeant-Major Baddely, of the K.A.R., when taken suddenly and seriously ill on the Northern Frontier of Kenya, was rushed to Nairobi Hospital by air ambulance.

Bro. G. H. G. Ward has been installed R.W.M. of Lodge David Livingstone, No. 1321, S.C., Livingstone. Wor. Bro. R. H. Orr acted as Installing Master.

Mrs. Pringle Smith was recently involved in a serious motoring accident on the road between Toro and Kampala, when she received injuries to the arms and hands.

A wedding which aroused great interest in Nairobi was that of Sheila, daughter of Mr. E. K. Figgis, K.C., and Mrs. Figgis, of Nairobi, and Mr. Ian Horton, of New Zealand.

Major R. H. C. Higgins, of the Tanganyika Veterinary Service, having recovered from his serious illness, has returned to the country and is stationed in Dodoma.

Mr. C. B. Barton has been elected President of the Nairobi Rotary Club with Captain C. B. Anderson as Vice-President. Mr. V. M. Browse is the Honorary Secretary.

Officials for this year's lawn tennis championships in Kenya will be: Chairman, Mr. R. D. England; Referee and Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. V. Clark; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. R. B. Seck.

Sir Alison Russell, K.C., formerly Chief Justice in Tanganyika Territory, is to preside over the Commission of Inquiry into the recent Northern Rhodesian riots on the Copperbelt.

Dr. A. Mackenzie is in charge of the European Hospital, Dar es Salaam, during the absence on sick leave of Dr. Shelton, who recently flew home to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Walande Mines.—During May a total footage of 200 ft was effected on the various sections. The following is a summary of development results:—

Kenya Colony.—No. 1 section.—Main incline shaft advanced 70 3/4 ft. cutting of a surface chamber is completed. No. 2 level. Drive east advanced to 62 ft.; drive west advanced to 83 ft. average unreduced value for 84 ft. sampled 7 1/2 dwts. over 30 in.; crosscut N. at 50 ft. advanced to 23 ft.; crosscut S. at 50 ft. advanced to 18 ft. Carlos section.—No. 1 level east, crosscut N. advanced to 150 ft. Francis section.—No. 1 shaft advanced 20 ft.; No. 2 shaft advanced to 04 ft. Prospect shaft E. of No. 1 shaft advanced to 25 ft.

Tanganyika.—On the Kumalero property the 100-ft. level drive east advanced to 53 ft.; 100-ft. level drive west advanced to 60 ft.; average unreduced value for 60 ft. sampled 30 dwts. over 45 in.; 35 ft. level drive west advanced to 75 ft.; average unreduced value for 73 ft. sampled, 25 1/2 dwts. over 33 in. On the Merero property the 100 ft. level drive east advanced to 48 ft.; 100 ft. level drive west advanced to 40 ft.; average unreduced value for 44 ft. sampled, 7 dwts. over 38 in.

East African Goldfields.—Driving on the first level at 100 ft. vertical depth from Saza No. 2 shaft has revealed quartz reef averaging 14 dwts. over 42 in. for 35 ft. sampled to date at 5 ft. intervals. Saza No. 2 shaft is 2,000 ft. east of Saza No. 1 shaft. A cable received from the general manager states that Diamond drill hole No. 1 on the Saza main reef at 340 ft. vertical depth, showing 36 in. of quartz averaging 21.8 dwts. gold per ton. Including wall rock on either side the weighted average is 14.8 dwts. gold per ton over a calculated horizontal width of 62 in. In addition Saza No. 1 reef out at 225 ft. vertical depth averages 4.0 dwts. over 33 in. horizontal quartz width.

Kassala (Sudan).—During May 260 tons of ore were treated for a recovery of 257 oz. of fine gold. Tailings assayed 5.0 dwts. At Wady Oyo No. 4 level stope drive west advanced 40 ft. on reef 30 in. wide assaying 30 dwts. Shaft winze (an level) east drive advanced 12 ft. through dyke. No. 4 level stope drive west advanced 34 ft. to 64 ft., and at 12 ft. cut through dyke 5 ft. thick into 24 ft. reef above, assaying 30 dwts. This raise will hole out into the air winze from No. 3 level, which advanced 30 ft. in reef averaging 24 in. with assays of 40 dwts. At Makruf the footwall reef, No. 1 level east, progressed 10 ft. in reef 10 in. assaying 45 dwts. Winze in the fault advanced 15 ft., the reef reported last month proving only a local swelling. It is proposed to timber the west shaft and to explore the footwall reef later by cross-cutting from the main reef.

Rhomies, Ltd.—May output on the Flowing Bowl Mine, crushed 631 tons, yielding 86 oz. from mill and 105 oz. from crushing.

Nyanza (Uganda) Tinfields.

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd. the annual general meeting of which took place in London yesterday, report a net profit of £25,872 for the calendar year 1934, in which interim dividends were paid on the Preference and Ordinary shares, both of which are to receive a further 3% making 6% for the year; in addition, a further payment at the rate of 4% is to be made on both Preference and Ordinary shares for the period Jan. 1 to June 26, 1935, from which date the company is to be placed in voluntary liquidation in order to transfer its business to a new company to be incorporated in Uganda, as already recorded in *East Africa*.

The year's output of tin concentrate was 312 tons, with an average grade of approximately 71.0%, which realised £49,640, or an average of £159 2s. 8d. per ton of concn. After deducting smelting and realisation charges. The operating costs at the mine, including mining, milling, transport, royalty and general expenses, totalled £66 5s. 6d., and the all-in cost after adding depreciation and development redemption charges and London expenses, reached £108 1s. 6d. per ton.

The reserves at the close of the year totalled 1,098 tons of mine ore and 274 tons of detrital ore. In addition, several low-grade detrital tin deposits have been located in a 92 sq. mile E.P.L. area surrounding the Mwirasandu mine, and on a 40 sq. mile area held in Tanganyika, but the economic exploitation of some of the deposits will depend on water and cheap power supplies. It is hoped that some of them may be brought into production when the company's hydro-electric power plant is operating early next year.

Encouraging reports have been received from the company's new gold area on the Euhare Ridge, and it is believed that a number of payable gold occurrences can be delimited.

Mining Personalia.

Death of Mr. Hugh Leggett.

Mr. G. T. Eve, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has left England for the Sudan.

Captain E. G. St. C. Tisdall has just concluded a flying tour of the Lolgorien goldfields.

Mr. H. Sutter, of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., is shortly visiting England—for the first time since 1920.

Mr. K. Jobling is reported to have been recruiting Northern Rhodesian labour for the Lupa Goldfields.

Mr. J. H. Marshall, of Kisumu, has applied for associate membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. A. C. Doyle, the East African mining engineer, has been revisiting the gold areas to the south of Lake Victoria.

Major S. C. Search has been sent to Chunya to take up duties as District Inspector under the Tanganyika Mines Department.

Captain E. K. Biggs has been appointed manager of the Wamagesa mine of the Ukara Goldfields, Ltd., which is operating in Tanganyika under the direction of Dr. John Harkinson.

The wedding will take place in Mombasa on August 4 of Mr. J. B. Coupe, a mining engineer well known in the Lake Victoria area, to Miss Margaret Gerrard, of Whalley.

We deeply regret to report the death on Sunday in Tanganyika of Mr. Leggett, the age of 44 of Mr. Hugh Leggett, M.I.M.M., M.I.M.E., general manager of the Kentan Company on their Sanza Concession near Mwanza, Tanganyika. A particularly sad feature of the case is that Mrs. Leggett had arrived on the mine from England only 10 days previously. Though he had had control of that important branch of the Kentan Company's activities for only a few months, Mr. Leggett had greatly impressed observers with his efficiency, technical qualifications and organising ability. His practical mining experience began in Southern Rhodesia before the War, through which he served on the Western Front. Since demobilisation he had been engaged in mining in many parts of the world, including Venezuela, China and Malaya. He was a cousin of Sir Humphrey Leggett.

Prospecting in N. Rhodesia.

Applications for prospecting licences in Northern Rhodesia should be addressed to the British South Africa Company, Charter House, Nola.

Ethiopian Oil.

The area of land in dispute in the Italo-Ethiopian affair is, according to Dr. Lambie, the well-known American missionary in Ethiopia, rich in oil and near fertile hill country.

Nyanza Goldfields.

Nyanza Goldfields are stated to have made a good new strike. Several Kenya mining men have written us that the shares at their present price are well worth buying for capital appreciation.

Minerals Mean Prosperity.

"In African countries south of the Equator in which there are no minerals, there is no assured basis of economic prosperity," says Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, addressing the annual meeting of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines.

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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.

Kenya wireless licences are being reduced from 50s. to 30s. annually.

The introduction of a Shop Hours Act is under discussion in Uganda.

Nyeri and Nanyuki have formed a sub-branch of the Kenya Horticultural Society.

Considerable quantities of tobacco are now being grown in the West Nile district of Uganda.

A Portuguese economic restoration and development plan includes facilities for Colonial credit.

The Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd. has established an agency in Mombasa under Mr. D. Hira.

Eighty-three motor lorries were imported by Tanganyika in April, the total value being £11,093.

Kenya has been sending large shipments of maize to Canada. During the first week of May, 9,000 tons were sent.

Motor lorries, agricultural implements, cement, boots, cotton, and wire nails are among Kenya's re-exports to Italian Somaliland.

The suggested suspension of duties on quinine and anti-malarial remedies is to be referred to the Northern Rhodesian Standing Tariff Committee.

Samples of tepary beans grown on the Government plantation at Bakalasa, Uganda, have been submitted to the London trade for examination and criticism.

Tanganyika Railway earnings for the first four months of 1935 amounted to £154,944, an increase of £16,944 over the proportionate estimate of revenue of £138,000.

Brooke, Bond & Company, who have tea growing interests in Kenya, announce the payment of final dividends on their "A" and "B" Ordinary shares of 5%, making 10% for the past year.

The Colony of Mozambique's trade figures for 1934 show imports to the value of £1,008,000 and exports to the value of £806,000. Almost half the imports came from the British Empire.

The Agricultural Advisory Board is to consider the arrangement of local production to replace the considerable volume of agricultural produce now entering Northern Rhodesia from the Belgian Congo.

There was little demand for agricultural land in Tanganyika in 1934. The main alienations were in the Eastern, Northern and Kinyua Provinces, the total alienated being 23,801 acres, producing rents totalling £799.

Mr. C. A. Berrett, from Southern Rhodesia, and formerly a planter in Nyasaland, has joined the staff of the Rhodesian High Commissioner in London to act as liaison between tobacco producers in Rhodesia and manufacturers in Europe.

A suggestion that India should place a prohibitive duty on Zanzibar cloves, "so long as the grievances of Indians in that Protectorate remain unaddressed" is made in a memorandum by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to the Government of India.

The duty on matches imported into the Sudan has been increased.

Colonel R. B. Turner, South African Commissioner in East Africa, draws attention to the opportunity for the East African territories to expand their market in the South at the Empire Exhibition to be held in Johannesburg towards the end of 1936.

£808,504 was the value of Tanganyika's domestic exports for the first four months of 1935, compared with £719,738 for the corresponding period of last year, and £560,797 for the first four months of 1933. Imports for the first four months in the three years were £866,118, £641,539 and £543,105. Such evidences of recovery demand wider notice than they have received.

The African Highlands Produce Company's tea estate at Kericho, Kenya, now has two factories running, driven by power from the company's hydroelectric station, while a third is in construction. The company harvested 1,095,080 lb. of tea last year, and the estimated crop for the current season is 1,605,000 lb. Under the tea restriction arrangements the company's area under tea, now 5,000 acres, cannot be increased during the currency of the present regulation scheme.

The Portuguese Colonial Department is being re-organised by Dr. Bossa, Colonial Minister.

It is proposed to hold an Angling Conference, to be followed by a dinner, in Kenya during the first week of October.

A Nairobi hotel has unsuccessfully claimed for payment in respect of "chits" signed by a non-resident for drinks.

The Portuguese Government has decided to re-establish a Colonial Air Force, the principal base of which will probably be Lourenço Marques.

The Benguela Railway Company's stand at the Brussels Exhibition emphasises that by travelling via Lobito Bay and the Benguela Railway, the journey to Northern Rhodesia is considerably shortened.

The Governor has sanctioned the use of Dar es Salaam golf course as an emergency aerodrome. The course has been used in emergencies in the past when invalids have been brought in by air for admission to the hospital.

The Zanzibar Government is prepared to consider applications for the conversion of the old Sultan's palace at Chukwani and its development as a residential hotel. The palace is about seven miles from Zanzibar Town.

At a specially convened meeting, settlers from all parts of Nyasaland authorised the greater Rhodesia League to appoint a responsible body to conduct negotiations with Southern Rhodesia for the union of British South African areas north of the Limpopo.

Material for a film of the life of David Livingstone is being collected by Mr. James FitzPatrick, who has been working in the Kruger National Park and in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Falls. Clive Brook will probably take the part of Livingstone.

When the Congo Free State was established under the Treaty of Berlin in 1885, Banana was an important Portuguese centre, and some 35 acres remained in the hands of the Portuguese. The Government of the Belgian Congo, now wishing to recover this land, proposes to pay 40,000 frs. per acre for it.

East African Market Reports. Bank's Good Crop Report.

THERE was a very slow demand for coffee at last week's auctions at steady to lower prices.

Kenya —			
"A" sizes pale to greenish	305. od.	to 674. 6d.	
"B" "	348. od.	to 313. od.	
"C" "	308. od.	to 560. od.	
Peaberry	428. od.	to 10. 0d.	
Old crop			
"A" sizes pale	348. od.	to 368. od.	
"C" "	308. od.		
Uganda —			
"B" size pale	338. 6d.		
"C" "	318. od.		
Tanganyika —			
London cleaned			
Third size	308. od.		
Mbeya —			
London cleaned			
Peaberry	518. od.		
Kilimanjaro —			
"A" sizes	528. od.		
"B" "	358. od.		
"C" "	308. od.		
Moshi —			
Cotton mixed	268. od.		
Arusha —			
"B" sizes	358. 6d.	to 368. od.	
Peaberry	458. od.		
London stocks: 92,574 bags. (1934: 84,530 bags.)			

OTHER MARKETS.

Caster Seed—Nominal at £11 15s. per ton. (1934: 10 2s. 6d.; 1933: £10 15s.)
Cloves—Quiet. Zanzibar spot quoted at 61d. and June-July at 64d. per lb. (1934: 5s.; 1933: 6d.)
Copper—Active business, closing firm at £30 11s. 3d. per ton for standard for cash. (1934: £31 12s. 6d.; 1933: £36 12s. 6d.)
Copra—Steady at £11 per ton.
Cotton—Fair inquiry for lower qualities at from 53d. to 70d. per lb. (1934: 61d.; 1933: 51d.)
 Uganda exported 156,083 bales of cotton between January and April 27 of this year. Cotton tax collected amounted to £26,818.
Cotton Seed—Slow, at £4 per ton. (1934: £3 5s.; 1933: £5 5s.)
Gold—Lower at 1408. 111d. per oz. (1934: 1388. 1d.; 1933: 1228. 1d.)
Groundnuts—Steady at £14 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £8 5s.; 1933: £11 12s.)
Sisal—White and/or yellow nominal at £15 10s. per ton.
Sisal—Firm, with East African No. 1, June-Aug., quoted £16 7s. 6d. per ton, value; July-Sept. sold at £16 10s.; Aug.-Oct. quoted £16 10s., buyers; Oct.-Dec. sold from £16 12s. 6d. to £16 15s.; No. 2, June-Aug., quoted £15 12s. 6d. value; July-Sept., £15 15s. value; Aug.-Oct., £15 15s., buyers; No. 3, June-Aug., £14 12s. value; July-Sept. and Aug.-Oct., £13 value c.i.f.; one port. (No. 1, 1934: £17 7s. 6d.; 1933: £17 12s. 6d.)
Sisal is now quoted separately in *The Times* daily reports, which have hitherto listed the commodity under "Sisal".

We learn of a substantial sale of East African at £17 for July-December delivery, and there is evidently much more confidence in the market. Mexico is believed to have no stocks on hand, and has advanced her price to 31 cents per lb. New York equivalent for lower qualities at steady prices. Stronger demand for lower qualities at steady prices from Oct. to road, per lb. with 1rd. for best qualities. (1934: 18.; 1933: 15.)
 Quietly firm at £22 7s. per ton for standard for cash. (1934: £27 10s.; 1933: £32.)

The Importance of Dipping.

East Coast fever has caused the death of a valuable Friesian bull owned by a European farmer near Arusha. The animal has been housed since its arrival on the farm and carefully tickled daily by hand, and it is believed that infection may have been carried in with bedding or fodder. The Veterinary Department instance this case as a warning that the mere housing of valuable and susceptible animals without regular dipping is attended with grave risks.

THE following cabled items concerning East Africa are included in the current Monthly Review of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

Kenya.—Considerable rains have improved the coffee crop prospects, but prices are discouraging. Difficulty in moving the wheat crops is still experienced owing to lack of demand at the mills.

Uganda.—Weather has been exceptionally wet for the time of year, and prospects of a heavy Native coffee crop are good. Trade generally is tending to ease off at the end of a satisfactory season.

Tanganyika.—Rains continue in all districts, except in the extreme south. Expectations of good food and cotton crops have been realised, particularly for groundnuts, for which prices have improved.

Nyasaland.—Traders report that business continues to reflect a slight improvement. Tobacco leaf brought in at the opening of the Lilongwe market was of good quality, and average price realised 5d. per lb.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trading conditions in the Copper-belt continue steady, with some improvement in the market owing to the opening of the new capital. Locusts have damaged the wheat crops. Tobacco crop in the Fort Jameson district is expected to be good and to amount to about 1,000,000 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 June 22).—Eldoret, 1.20 inches; Eldama, 2.97; Eldoret, 2.91; Fort Hall, 0.13; Fort Ternan, 2.04; Kabete, 1.20; Kaimosi, 2.46; Kiambu, 1.80; Kilifi, 0.10; Kipkarren, 1.70; Kisumu, 1.74; Kitale, 0.41; Koru, 1.70; Lamu, 0.61; Limuru, 1.81; Lunenburg, 2.83; Machakos, 0.01; Makuyu, 0.84; Malindi, 0.28; Maragua, 0.40; Moiben, 0.01; Mtwani, 1.37; Nairobi, 0.07; Naivasha, 0.91; Nakuru, 2.39; Nandi, 1.70; Narok, 1.02; Narok, 2.30; Ngara, 0.53; Njoro, 1.00; Rumuruti, 0.15; Ruiru, 1.63; Sonshor, 0.75; Soy, 2.48; Thika, 0.42; and Thomsons Falls, 1.38 inches.

Uganda (Week ended June 3).—Butiaba, 2.99 inches; Entebbe, 2.72; Fort Portal, 1.25; Hoima, 0.03; Jinja, 1.63; Kabale, 0.75; Kokoilo, 1.01; Lira, 2.40; Masaka, 4.11; Mubende, 0.29; Namagali, 0.58; Soroti, 0.81; and Tororo, 3.00 inches.

Possible Sisal Competition.

The Board of Trade and Industries of South Africa has reported that the coastal belt of Natal and northern Zululand and the low veld of the Transvaal are suitable for the growing of sisal, but that such undertakings could not be profitable at present world prices. If the price of sisal that prospects would be favourable if the price of sisal recovered to about £25 per ton. Under present conditions a protective duty on raw fibre and binder twine in order to encourage sisal growing in the Union is not regarded as justifiable, but it is proposed that South African manufacturers of rope, twine and matting should be protected against overseas dumping. A pointer to future possibilities is to be found in the recommendation that the Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with certain groups, should investigate the economics of production, the life-cycle of the sisal plant, the various uses most suitable for the different areas, and soil, climatic, and other conditions.

Tanganyika Sisal Interests.

Those present at the recent meeting in London of Tanganyika sisal interests, to which editorial reference is made in this issue, were Major C. E. Walsb (Chairman), Major Sir William Lead, Mr. C. I. Ball, Mr. W. H. Benson, Major H. C. Browning, Lord Cranworth, Mr. Ben Siner, Major H. C. Dale, Messrs. J. G. L. M. Clauson, Major C. H. Dale, Messrs. J. A. Findlay, Campbell B. Hauburg, H. C. Lott, J. R. Leslie, E. B. Orme, J. Frisdeau, W. Read, J. H. M. Scholvinck, C. Montague Smythe, G. H. Warren, W. Watkins, A. Wigglesworth, Major E. O. A. Newcombe, and Mr. E. J. King.

Ethiopia Estates Company.

Ethiopia Estates Company, Ltd., has been registered as a private company, with a nominal capital of £7,000 in £1 shares to acquire certain lands and properties in Ethiopia. The directors (Chairman and Chairman), of Addis Ababa; Mr. W. H. Beaumont, and Major Kenneth M. Beaumont, D.S.O. The registered office of the company is at 380, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

THE s.s. "Llanestephan Castle," which arrived in London on June 21 from East Africa, carried the following passengers from—

Mombasa to Marseilles.
Mr. & Mrs. Boorley

Mombasa

Miss S. Adair
Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Anderson
Mr. E. A. Armstrong
Mrs. Ashe
Mr. L. Bartholomew
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Beath
Mr. C. L. P. Birch
Mr. F. L. Boulton
Mrs. C. B. Brakelpear
Mr. & Mrs. W. Bryant
Miss N. Chambers
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. H. Clarke
Miss H. B. Conington
Miss Douds
Miss I. A. M. Eburn
Mr. H. R. H. Edgcombe
Mr. A. J. Ellis
Miss A. Fairrie
Mr. A. E. Fidler
Miss E. Forsythe
Miss E. Gamblon
Mrs. Ginger
Miss J. Ginger
Mr. & Mrs. T. N. Goddard
Mr. J. Gower
Mrs. J. Gray
Mr. C. Grierson
Miss E. J. Hare
Mrs. H. J. Harkness
Mr. & Mrs. R. Hogarth
Miss G. Krahl
Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Kirkland
Mr. A. R. Knowlden
Mr. & Mrs. C. Lee
Mrs. J. Lang
Miss M. Lang
Miss J. P. Lang
Mr. J. G. McAfee
Mr. K. K. MacDermott

Dr. & Mrs. J. H. McDonald
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. McQueen
Mrs. M. B. Margeson
Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton
Mrs. M. A. Molloy
Mr. & Mrs. J. Mortimer
Mrs. M. La Mothe
Major J. Moysey
Mr. & Mrs. F. Newhook
Mr. & Mrs. F. Oates
Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Phillips
Mrs. C. J. Pound
Dr. A. W. Proctor
Mr. W. A. Roane
Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Ross
Master J. Ross
Mr. C. D. Russell, Sen.
Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Russell
Miss E. Russell
Miss P. Seymour
Mrs. J. Shankland
Miss J. Shankland
Miss P. Shankland
Mr. & Mrs. Seth-Smith
Mr. C. H. Slater
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Sprunt
Major & Mrs. E. Stames
Mr. I. P. Stevenson
Mr. H. Suberg
Mr. Synge
Mr. & Mrs. At Talbot
Miss A. Thompson
Miss M. Tibbitt
Miss M. V. Todrick
Mr. & Mrs. G. Tomlinson
Mr. & Mrs. A. Trump
Mrs. V. C. Turner
Miss Turner
Rev. F. Tyrrie
Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Usher
Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Wadley
Mr. C. G. Wrench

BRITISH INDIA.

"Malda" arr. Marseilles homewds., June 26
"Matiana" arr. Mombasa outwds., June 20
"Madura" left Beira homewds., June 26
"Mamola" leaves London outwds., June 20
"Kenya" left Mombasa for Durban, June 23
"Ellera" left Mombasa for Bombay, June 23
"Tairea" left Durban for Bombay, June 24
"Takiwa" left Bombay for Durban, June 26

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Jagersfontein" left Antwerp for S. and E. Africa, June 17
"Bloemfontein" left Pt. Said homewds., June 16
"Boschfontein" arr. Durban for E. Africa, June 17
"Randfontein" left Amsterdam for E. and S. Africa, June 18
"Meliskerk" left Dar es Salaam for S. ports, June 13

INDIA-AFRICA.

"Isipingo" arr. Calcutta from Rangoon, June 24
"Incomati" left Beira for Lourenço Marques, June 24
"Inchanga" left Mombasa for Colombo, June 21

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Azay le Rideau" left Tamatave homewds., June 17
"Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Djibouti outwds., June 20
"Explorateur Grandidier" arr. Tamatave outwds., June 18
"Marechal Joffre" left Marseilles outwds., June 20
"President Doumer" arr. Djibouti outwds., June 16

UNION-CASTLE.

"Dromore Castle" arr. Lourenço Marques for Beira, June 23
"Dunbar Castle" left St. Helena for Beira, June 20
"Dunluce Castle" left Mombasa homewds., June 22
"Durham Castle" left London outwds., June 20
"Garth Castle" left Natal for Beira, June 23
"Llandaff Castle" arr. Natal outwds., June 23
"Llandoverly Castle" arr. Southampton homewds., June 25
"Llangibby Castle" left Genoa outwds., June 22
"Llanestephan Castle" arr. London, June 21
"Sandgate Castle" arr. Pt. Elizabeth for Beira, June 22
"Sandown Castle" left Natal homewds., June 21

Passengers for East Africa.

THE s.s. "Durham Castle," which left London for South and East Africa on June 20, carries the following passengers for—

Beira.
Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Black
Mr. W. A. Forsyth
Dar es Salaam.
Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Whybrow

Mombasa.
Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Findlay
Mrs. A. L. Heare

Mrs. A. G. Johnson
Mr. & Mrs. H. Lunn
Mrs. H. Seth-Smith
Mrs. & Mrs. L. Shoolman
Mrs. S. M. Tuson
Mr. G. V. Tuson

Cape Town to Mombasa.
Mr. V. H. Neylan

East African Mails.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on—
June 27 per s.s. "Ranchi."
July 3 per s.s. "Angers."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on July 2.

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 11.30 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.
Inward air-mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.
Parcels air-mails for Nyasaland close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays and 8 p.m. on Saturdays.

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A JOINING SEA.—Holiday chalet, Herne Bay. Two double beds, single bed, lounge, kitchen, bath, garage, electricity, row boat. July, 31 gns. per week.—Woodward, Midwood, Downs Hill, Beckenham.

AIR MAIL PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD passengers by the East African air mail which left on June 24 included Mr. Glenday and Mr. Read, London to Nairobi; Mr. Fleming, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Bridgford to Nairobi; Mr. R. M. Philip, 16 Moshi; and Mr. Hallon and Mrs. White, to Salisbury. Outward passengers on June 26 included Mrs. Anstey and Mrs. Pirie, to Nairobi.

Inward passengers who reached Croynon on June 20 included Mr. Huxton, from Moshi; Mr. Vetch, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Lewis, from Nairobi; and Mr. Pinney, from Khartoum. The machine which arrived on June 23 brought Mr. and Master Clemmy, from Dodoma; Mr. Cooh and Mr. Colombo, from Nairobi; and Mr. Alcock, from Kisumu.

Reduced Air Mail Rates.

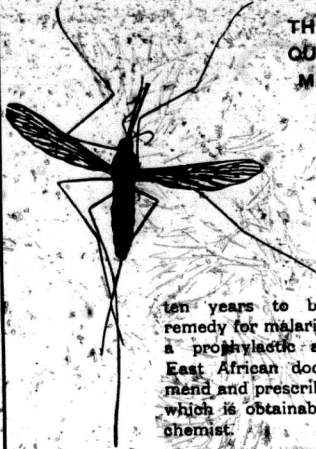
Air mail postage rates from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State will next week be reduced from 65 to 50 cents per half ounce.

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MARSEILLES, GENOA AND PORT SAID.

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July 11

"Llandaff Castle"

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"Llangibby Castle"

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