

# EAST AFRICA

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



Vol. II, No. 567.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1935  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Annual Subscription  
30/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

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

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

"It might mean a little sacrifice for big money to use more of our tobacco." Well, I appeal to big money to give something for the Empire," said the Hon. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia at a recent luncheon at which he and other representatives of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were brought into personal contact with some of the leading personalities among British tobacco manufacturers. As in all matters, Mr. Huggins was forthright—and we believe right as well. At times British Central African tobacco growers have seemed to play their cards rather badly, being too prone to blame the manufacturer, probably without understanding some of their difficulties, when it would have been better policy to endeavour to find with them a basis of common action designed to increase the consumption of Rhodesian and Nyasaland leaf. Approach to the manufacturers has admittedly been facilitated by the official adoption by the whole Empire of the policy of Imperial preference laid down at Ottawa; but that was recognised to be merely an instalment of better things to come.

From the standpoint of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland particularly, scarcely any economic matter is so important as an assured and **MR. HUGGINS'S** reasonably expanding market for **BROAD VIEW.** tobacco in the Mother Country, and the realisation that they must sink or swim together has done a very great deal during this year to bring the producers of those two contiguous countries into line, not merely in the matter

of tobacco marketing, though that is a welcome development, but in the wider political issues summed up in the prospect of a Greater Rhodesia. Mr. Huggins, who has always taken a very broad view of his responsibilities and privileges, has not pleaded during his visit to England merely on behalf of Southern Rhodesian tobacco growers, but, with a generosity which Nyasalanders will appreciate, has readily kept them in mind. His public appeal to "big money" was made in just the right manner, and patient, friendly work in matters of detail by the leading representatives in this country of the producers ought to result in something of practical importance to the territories.

Cynics say that there is no sentiment in business, and that such appeals are useless. But cynics are nearly always wrong. From our own personal experience we could list in-  
**SENTIMENT** stance after instance of definite prefer-  
**IN BUSINESS.** ence having been given to East African products by Empire business men, primarily on the ground of sympathy with Imperial development, and not on that of pure economics; indeed, it has not infrequently been in spite of them. That widespread goodwill can be turned to account in many direc-  
tions, and particularly in the case of commodities which are or can be branded. For instance, the marketing of East African coffee, tea, and tobacco, to mention three articles at random, is obviously susceptible of personal influence. "Big money" is involved in all these cases, and, properly approached, those who direct it can be made firm friends of territories which most of them already admire.

On December 7, 1934, Captain C. R. S. Pitman, Game Warden of Uganda, submitted a comprehensive report on his annual survey of Northern Rhodesia to the Government of that Protectorate, which had borrowed his services. In it he expressed his "extreme disappointment" that unexpected events necessitated its submission in a hurry, and that, in consequence, it had been impossible for him to do justice to many of the problems involved." In July, 1935—two and a half years later, be it noted—his report, an admirable piece of work, makes its appearance in printed form. This latest and really disgraceful example of procrastination on the part of an East African Government in issuing a report of great public interest cannot be allowed to pass without comment. We have repeatedly laid stress on the fact that the delayed publication of official reports represents a waste of public money and a source of annoyance and inconvenience, since these documents are frequently rendered quite valueless by reason of the unnecessarily prolonged interval between the period covered and the date of their issue to the public. Some of the smaller Dependencies can teach their larger neighbours something in the efficient handling and expeditious publication of official reports; for instance we have received a batch of departmental reports from Nyasaland covering the year 1934, and Zanzibar's report on the social and economic progress of the people during last year has also just come to hand.

Despite its belated publication, for which he is, of course, not responsible, Captain Pitman's survey of the game areas of Northern Rhodesia is a document of considerable value. In its preparation he travelled close on 8,000 miles in the territory, 5,000 miles by motor lorry, 1,200 miles by air and 1,700 miles on foot. He naturally devoted careful study to the effect upon big game of aircraft, and his observations are of unusual interest, in view of occasional controversial discussion of this subject. The attitude of the game towards the small machine in which Captain Pitman travelled at an average height of 2,500 to 3,000 feet above the ground was, on the whole, one of complete indifference, and it is significant that a greater part of the course thus followed had probably never previously been crossed by aircraft. Captain Pitman also acknowledges the value of aircraft in a survey of the nature he undertook; he readily admits that it was an unqualified success, and adds that in a few hours more was learned of the general physiography of Northern Rhodesia than could have been acquired in a lifetime of tramping the woodland or paddling through the swamps.

The manner of publication of the report, running to 506 pages, together with a carefully compiled index and no fewer than eleven maps in a separate folder, afford an indication of the importance which the Government of Northern Rhodesia attaches to it, and that, in turn, may presumably be taken to suggest that the introduction of Captain Pitman's more urgent proposals will not be unduly delayed. There are at least 12,000 elephants, and probably many more, in Northern Rhodesia, and their numbers are increasing with alarming rapidity. They are responsible for

relatively little damage to property, but in the absence of organised protective action the threat of damage becomes more serious every year. Organised elephant control, says Captain Pitman, is imperative, and he advocates the expulsion of herds from East Luangwa and certain plateau areas, wisely stressing that control measures should cost no more than they can earn. He also emphasises the importance of creating a Game Department, to raise the necessary funds for which an especial effort will be made if it is realised, as this experienced observer suggests, that the country has in its fauna an asset of decided direct and incalculable indirect benefit.

NUMEROUS friends in official and non-official circles will deeply regret to learn that ill-health necessitates the retirement of Mr. E. L. Scott, Chief Secretary of Uganda, MR. E. L. SCOTT, who is thus robbed of promotion to a still higher sphere in the Colonial Service. There is the public assurance of Sir Berpard Bourdillon that Mr. Scott's handling of the Protectorate's affairs during the period of grave economic stress, when changes of personnel in the Administration seriously complicated the responsibilities which fell to his lot, had marked him as an officer well equipped for the higher rank which would have been justified by his 27 years' service in Uganda and his administrative ability and experience. After the East Africa Campaign, in which he served as Deputy Director of Military Labour, Mr. Scott returned to the Uganda Secretariat, and two years later was appointed Labour Commissioner. In 1924 he became Assistant Chief Secretary, and in 1930 Deputy Chief Secretary. His appointment to the Chief Secretaryship and the award in 1933 of the C.M.G. were warmly welcomed by all sections of Uganda's people, who now associate themselves with expressions of profound regret at his premature departure from the country in which the best years of his life have been spent.

THE Sudan Government is embarking upon an experiment which would have met with the strongest possible opposition in most other British territories in Africa. The Sudan, however, a country ever with its own peculiar problems and conditions will proceed unperturbed with the scheme evolved to meet an immediate local need. The departure is the establishment in Khartoum of a School of Law, in which Natives will be trained in the procedure of the courts and in the substance of the law, though as the extent and scope of such work is necessarily limited, and on the other hand, as the number of young Natives aspiring to enter the profession is large, special safeguards are proposed against the production of numbers of lawyers for whom there can be no outlet. In addition to the high standard of the entrance examination, the Legal Secretary is empowered to reject any application if he considers the number of advocates in practice or the number of matriculated students make that course advisable; moreover, no student will be permitted to attempt any of the examinations more than once, and failure to pass them within a prescribed period will result in exclusion from the school. The plan, which is frankly experimental, will require careful watching at every stage by officials sufficiently open-minded to report objectively upon it.

## “Towards Prosperity.”

### Mr. M. MacDonald's Quiet Optimism

COMMONS DEBATE. COLONIAL OFFICE ESTIMATES.

“THE Colonies are climbing the difficult slope away from the troublesome valleys of economic depression towards the heights of greater prosperity,” said Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he presented his Estimates in the House of Commons last week. He gave an able survey of Colonial Affairs and made an announcement of special interest to Kenya in winding up the debate. That was that efforts were to be taken, financed by the Colonial Development Fund, to combat the problem of soil erosion.

Mr. MacDonald said that there had never been any secret about the reason for the severe blows which had been dealt at the Colonial trade. The very steep fall in the prices of their products left many of them literally staggering, and of course they had still a long way to go before they recovered the happier position which they enjoyed before 1930.

“Trade figures show that the improvement is somewhat patchy,” he continued. “In Uganda there has been a slight increase in the value of the Protectorate's domestic exports, produced very largely by a rise in the price of cotton. In Northern Rhodesia there has been a very considerable expansion in the value of domestic exports, an expansion from £3,600,000 in 1933 to £4,400,000 in 1934. That large increase is explained, of course, almost entirely by the development of the mining industry in that Territory. In Nyasaland there has been a slight increase in the value of domestic exports produced largely in that case by the rise in price of cotton and tea. Before I leave East Africa I am sorry to say that the position as regards Kenya has been worsened this year. There has been a slight falling off in the value of domestic exports but that, I am advised, is due very largely to bad climatic conditions. There has been, however, a recovery and improvement.”

“The Colonies are by no means out of their conventional stage. The problem of their economic development has still got to be very closely and very carefully watched. Anything that can be done to make them economically more robust must be done, and during the last two or three years the attack on the enemy Depression in the Colonial Empire has, of course, been developed at various points along a wide front. The Colonies themselves have made a very great effort to deal with the question of falling prices. After the Ottawa Conference other Empire countries extended the system of Imperial Preference and gave fresh advantages to the Colonial Empire.”

“To show to what extent purchases from the Colonial Empire had now been substituted for purchases from other overseas countries, Mr. MacDonald gave the figures relating to the United Kingdom's exports of various commodities, bananas, palm kernels, raw cocoa, palm oil, copra, groundnuts, goat skins, very high percentages of which came from the Colonial Empire.”

#### Mutual Advantages.

“Continuing the Colonial Secretary said: “What is our main object in this policy of the economic development of the Colonial Empire? In the first place, the peoples of the Colonial Empire have always been good customers for manufactured goods produced in this country. If they become more prosperous, our workpeople and our producers get a direct advantage from that because they can sell more of their goods in those expanding Colonial markets. The people in the textile industry of Lancashire have had reason during recent months to know how very helpful colonial markets can be to them and people in this country get great advantages from any economic development that goes on in the Colonial Empire. But the gaining of that advantage is not our prime object in going in for a policy of economic development in the Colonies.”

“We do not seek to exploit the territories and the peoples under our charge in order to get benefit for our own people at home. Our primary object is to get advantages for the people in those territories themselves, to get benefits for the white settlers there, but also to get advantages and benefits for those Native races whose ancestors lived there long before the white man ever arrived. Economic development is only a means to an

end. We want those territories to become more wealthy certainly because we want those people to have a greater demand over the good material things of this life, but we also want them to have command over other good things. We want them to become steadily more prosperous so that more money may be spent on improved medical, educational, social and political services. We want the benefit that comes to these people from economic development to be something that affects the whole of their life, to make life for those people a more secure and a more enjoyable experience in every one of its phases.”

#### Morris Carter Report.

Sir Robert Hamilton congratulated Mr. MacDonald on the very admirable way he had presented his Estimates for the first time. Sir Robert's first East African observation was on the Morris Carter Report following which he said it was proposed to issue an Order-in-Council defining and regulating the position of what was known as the high-land area, reserving it entirely for Europeans. “In other words,” he said, “that means passing legislation, discriminatory against our own British subjects—British Indian subjects—and British African subjects and excluding both of them from any right of holding land within that area. If that were to be done, it would be a thing that has never before been done in a British Colony. It would not exclude, say, an Italian or a Frenchman, but it would be of the nature of a colour bar against the Indians and the Africans.” Sir Robert Hamilton asked the Secretary of State if he would reconsider his decision on the point and allow the Order-in-Council to be published in draft so that it might be fully and fairly criticised by Parliament before passed into Law. Sir Robert then reviewed at some length the policy that had been pursued in regard to Imperial Preference and in this connection recalled the Tanganyika cordage controversy, adding: “Not only do we get the Colonial Office in one instance forcing through legislation and over-riding the local legislatures, but at the other end we get it threatening the imposition of heavy duties on the importation of goods made by cheap Native labour in what is, as a matter of fact, a mandated territory. The Congo Basin Treaties are being attacked,” he said, “not with the object of consulting the interests of the Natives and their ability to purchase goods but in order to give a preference to British goods over foreign goods within that area.”

Sir Robert Hamilton said these observations had been made “to call attention to the seriousness of the issues raised to the future of our Colonial Empire which, if pursued in this country with greater regard to our own interests than to those of our wards, can only have disintegrating effects whose consequences cannot be foreseen.”

#### Specialist Labour Officers.

Mr. Lunn: “We are anxious that the Secretary of State should justify the fact that we are insisting on the welfare of the Natives and that we have accepted the permanency of Native interests. We ought to be providing opportunities for education. I do not want those Natives to be Europeans but I do want them to become more intelligent citizens of their own country and, if necessary, when self-government is given, to be able to play their part.”

He asked the Secretary of State to provide for the re-creation of Labour Departments as a means of meeting one of the necessities dealing with Native welfare. “I had there been specialist labour officers in Northern Rhodesia, I am convinced that they would have hindered the growth of the trouble there long before it came to the point of being admitted by our Departments are vital both in the interests of the Natives and in the general interests of the Colonies.”

“We have no right to steal land from those who have always lived upon it and give it to newcomers,” he continued. “Nor have we the right to make those people work in order that they may be able to pay taxes which are not spent upon them or upon their welfare. The Morris Carter Report supported the white claims. . . . The Morris Carter Report supported the white claims and the exclusive legal right of ownership by Europeans. No such rights are to be given to Africans which means that the best land in Kenya can never be held as of right by Africans. I am bound to say that a Labour Government could never agree to that idea and we will repudiate it as soon as ever it is possible to do so. We are not at all satisfied with the Government of Kenya and the domination of the settlers in that area. We are sorry that this question has to be raised but we regard it as the worst feeling of the Government in the Empire.” In a reference to Lord Moyne's report, Mr. Lunn said he understood it but tax was to be levied on Native women. “How are those women to earn money with which to pay this tax?” he asked. “Many of them

are living in wretched conditions and their poverty is deplorable. We maintain that the African population are gravely overtaxed in Kenya, not only in regard to State revenue but also in regard to local taxation. We believe the Lord Mbuvi's recommendation of an income tax on Kenya ought to be implemented. We know that in Kenya the Natives are paying thousands of pounds in taxation which is not used for their benefit but which is applied in other directions. I hope that we shall have in Kenya a form of Government more in line with what is proposed to be our national policy towards the Natives and that the Natives will benefit as a result."

#### Mr. Edward Grigg.

Sir Edward Grigg said some very loose statements had been made as to the possible effect upon the population in Africa of a war in Ethiopia. "I think it is very important that we should preserve a sense of proportion," he continued. "It is perfectly true that there is a nascent race and feeling beginning to make itself felt in Africa, such as has long made itself felt in Asia. But to think that any such feeling is going to be deeply stirred in any part of the King's realm in Africa by events in Ethiopia is really stretching the imagination too far. The very opposite will be the case. I am certain that in British territory there will be a mass of thanksgiving that they stand under the protection of a Power which is prepared to carry on the administration of their government on liberal principles."

"The attack upon our position in Africa is not, in my opinion, coming from anybody outside ourselves. It is coming from within our own ranks. It came this afternoon from Mr. Lunn. There is a ceaseless propaganda going on representing that the Colonial system which we administer is a system of pure exploitation. Books are being published in considerable numbers on this kind of theme. That is the propaganda which we have to fear. It is going to our universities and influencing large numbers of our younger men. If that kind of propaganda goes on, it will undermine the peace of the Colonial Empire not because of its effect on Africa but because of its effect upon ourselves."

"What do we get out of the Colonies in Africa under the Colonial Office?" he continued. "On the average, out of the total revenue of the African Colonies 75% is spent in a manner which is directed to our benefit every year. We will do very well out of the Colonies and I hope that we will bear that in mind when criticising other people's aspirations to have colonies like ours." "Having spoken of the services rendered to the African and of the peace and security brought to Africa by the British Government, Sir Edward added: "There is no question that the average African family lives very much more happily now than it did in the days before we came and gave them the benefit of civilised Government."

#### Political Dangers Ahead.

Turning to the "dangers ahead," Sir Edward Grigg said the dangers were political. "They are going to arise in Africa rather than they arose in Asia. The demand for some voice, some measure of representation in the central government will not be deferred indefinitely by the principle of Indirect Rule. What has happened in Asia is going to happen in Africa and while I do not wish to deal with the political aspects of the question I say the time has come when we should think out some new system of political development. If we can which is going to save us from being confronted suddenly with a choice between the representative system and the maintenance of a strong executive which means inevitably a weakening of the executive at the critical time in African history of a refusal to give representation on our own terms." "That whole problem remains to be thought out in India. If ought not to take us unawares in Africa when it comes."

On the question of loans and their cost to the Colonies, Sir Edward said the total debt was about £73,000,000 and the total interest paid by the Colonies was £4,118,000. If the interest on those loans could be reduced to 3% (the interest paid on practically all Government loans in this country now) the saving would be £1,207,000, which was 25% below the present cost of loans to African territories. The poorest taxpayers were paying the highest interest on public debt, and some means ought to be found for dealing with the question. "Everybody must know that we are not going to allow a Colony to default, and therefore these are really trustee stocks," he continued. "I know it is technically difficult, I know that the contract is there, but in a world where contracts are constantly being modified, in the interests of the debtor, I feel that the time has come to consider the claims which can be made by the African territories. Indeed, I do not see why, for the future, money should

not be raised for the Colonies for certain purposes on an entirely Imperial guarantee and the stock traded as trustee stock."

After speaking on the problem of soil deterioration in Africa and on the importance of the culture of Native production and marketing in business to the Natives the full value of their produce, Sir Edward Grigg concluded his speech on the Estimates with a notable contribution to the better understanding of the position of white settlement in Kenya, which, in view of its wide interest, will appear in next week's issue of *East Africa*.

#### A University Institution.

Mr. Pickthorn, the member for Cambridge University, said he believed that of fundamental political and educational importance was the establishment in East and West Africa, not of a complete University but of a beginning which would lead to a University institution or something which might be like University institutions, if the aspirations of Africans were to be met in good faith and with good feeling. "I believe," he added, "that if less than this is done or if this is not done soon the best of the evil results, to be feared will be political discontent and a drift into foreign universities. In the Far East how much we have suffered from a narrow false economical set of assumptions about education." Colonel Wedgwood said: "We all know that the people who administer Colonies, in the Colonial Office and all over the world, are only too apt to sneer at Parliamentary criticism and Parliamentary interference. The common butt of the man on the spot is the questioner and the speaker in Parliament. *Vice versa* I am afraid that the common butt of the member of Parliament is the man on the spot. It is just as well that we should realise that the member of Parliament and the man on the spot have both had a share in building up the Empire and that the man on the spot has improved his mind and improved his understanding of his duty as a missioner of Empire by the constant criticism of members of Parliament. I felt when I read my hon. Friend being criticised by the man who used to be on the spot in East Africa that it is that form of criticism from my hon. Friend and from the opposition, whether Conservative or Liberal, which has saved us from all the disasters that befell the German Colonial Empire." Concluding his remarks on the question of immigration and on the position in Palestine, Col. Wedgwood said: "I should like to say here and now that I am in favour of unrestricted immigration into Palestine and into every British Colony."

Dr. McLean spoke on industrialisation in the Colonial Empire, and said that all questions of starting industries in the Colonies must be examined on their merits and with due regard to the welfare of the Colony as a whole and as a primary producer. Dr. McLean added that it was gratifying to know that the Native standard of life during the past few years had been definitely improving.

Mr. Baines drew attention to the position in Northern Rhodesia, and emphasised the immediate importance of establishing a labour department there. "In Northern Rhodesia and Kenya," he continued, "taxation is based upon a bad principle; in my opinion it is based upon the hut." He asked that these points should receive the attention of the Colonial Secretary, and that by courage and determination and the resolve to bring forth new ideas and introduce new methods Mr. MacDonald would make his term at the Colonial Office a time when he would ultimately be proud.

Mr. Neil Maclean said he had known the Colonial Secretary since he was a lad. There was a great future in front of him. He held in his hand the future of millions of people, and he hoped that in time he would receive the thanks of all those people.

#### Mr. MacDonald's Reply.

Replying to the debate, Mr. MacDonald referred to Mr. Lunn's remarks on the Morris Carter Report and on a Labour Government's policy in the matter. "In fact," Mr. MacDonald said, "both Labour Governments accepted the administrative practice. In effect they accepted completely the practice of a good many years that only Europeans should be allowed to settle on the land in that part of the country." With regard to the Order-in-Council, Mr. MacDonald said that no decision on the point had been taken. Replying to remarks on mining, development in Africa and on the need for the re-creation of labour departments, the Colonial Secretary said: "I have already given instructions that the whole position should be reviewed, because I also would like to satisfy myself that the organisation of the administration where mining is going on and that the mining of

the administration is such that the proper interests of Native mine workers are protected. If I find that there is any case for the establishment of additional labour departments or additional labour officers I shall certainly be anxious to see that the establishment takes place.

With regard to workman's compensation, the Colonial Secretary stated that draft model legislation had been prepared for all the African Colonies where the question was relevant and had been circulated to the colonies concerned.

Turning to Sir Edward Grigg's reference to soil erosion in Kenya, the Colonial Secretary said: "We are tackling that problem, and it may interest him to know that only yesterday the Colonial Development Fund authorised the grants of £25,000 to Kenya for the establishment of a factory which will take some of those cattle and turn them into fertilisers of other kinds of profitable products." Sir Edward had raised the question of the white settlers and the position of their mortgages, and suggested that the Government might come to their assistance in the matter. "The Government have come to their assistance a good deal," Mr. MacDonald said. "The Land Bank, which he welcomed and which we welcome, has already advanced to the settlers in the Colony £500,000, and under certain other authorities an additional £110,000 has been advanced to help them in their rather serious position. Actually they have been advanced an average of something like £390 a head already. Nevertheless, there is no getting away from the fact that the position of many of them is very serious, and I am afraid I cannot say any further at the moment than that a proposal has been put up for an addition to the funds of the Land Bank. That will require a loan, and the whole matter is receiving consideration at the present time."

Concluding his reply, Mr. MacDonald said: "The Colonies have gained a great deal more from the recent economic policy of this country than from Imperial arrangements than the United Kingdom itself has gained in relation to the Colonies. Let me give a few figures to prove that point. In 1931 the United Kingdom exported to the Colonies £33,000,000 worth of goods; that was before the adoption of the new economic policy. In 1934 the value of exports from the United Kingdom to the Colonies had risen from £33,000,000 to only £33,340,000. In both cases the total exports were 2.4% of the whole. As regards the traffic coming the other way, the imports from the Colonies to the United Kingdom, there was a very substantial increase between 1931 and 1934, from £36,000,000 to £48,000,000. Therefore this policy as a principle is certainly looking after and furthering the interests of the people in the Colonies."

## Dr. Roderick Mackay's Work On Malaria in Dar es Salaam.

DR. RODERICK MACKAY, by virtue of his work in recent years, has not figured so prominently in the public eye as have other members of the Tanganyika Medical Service. It was known in the Territory that he was engaged in malaria research, rather on an omnibus phrase, which, as he has revealed, covers a multitude of tasks, but the real nature and extent of his activities are only now made known by the publication of an exhaustive report on the work done in Dar es Salaam over a period of two years under the malaria research scheme financed by the Colonial Development Fund.

The average man will be able to understand only sections of this report, but, in putting it aside, as every person of average intelligence will inevitably do without attempting to understand all that it sets out to convey, he will instinctively admire Dr. Mackay for the thoroughness with which he applied himself to his researches and to the production of a wealth of data of value to all anti-malaria workers.

Although figures for malarial morbidity have long been recorded in Dar es Salaam, time and lack of funds have in the past precluded full consideration of their significance. Dr. Mackay's inquiry was instituted at the beginning of 1932, with a view to ascertaining the malarial condition of the local population, the degree of anopheline density obtaining, and other relevant factors. Dar es Salaam possesses a centrally placed malarial reservoir, and the malarial problem appears to resolve itself in the main into the control of its two chief anopheline breeding places, the Gerezi and Msimbazi Creeks. Proposals for the treatment of those areas are given in Dr. Mackay's report.

## Ethiopian Emperor's Appeal.

### "Folly to Delay Defence"

THE all-important meeting of the Council of the League of Nations on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute was due to open in Geneva yesterday.

Italy, it is expected, will not consent to the discussion of the general question of relations with Ethiopia but hopes that the Council will instruct the members of the Conciliation Commission to resume their work in accordance with the restrictive Italian view of the original instructions to the Commission.

In the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare said he had expressed satisfaction to the United States Ambassador at recent sittings of the United States Secretary of State, concerning the obligations devolving on all signatories of the Kellogg Pact. Government would always be ready, he added, to co-operate with the Government of the United States in seeking to preserve peace.

Replying to questions regarding the export of arms to Ethiopia, the Foreign Secretary said his information was that France had prohibited the export of war material to Italy and Ethiopia.

The President of the Board of Trade said no licence whatever had been issued for the export of arms to either Italy or Ethiopia during the past four months.

### The Arms Embargo.

The Emperor of Ethiopia, in a statement published in *The Times* on the arms embargo, said that the attitude of the other party to this controversy, and belligerent attitude of the other party to this controversy, it would be folly for us longer to delay preparations for defence against eventual attack. While the embargo in its terms is impartial, and we do not doubt that such is also its intent, we must point out that the obvious result is the very opposite of impartiality. The other party has abundant domestic facilities for the production of war material; we have none. The embargo falls in its purpose of hampering the aggressor and encourages its persistence in a policy of flouting international engagements and of conquest. It hampers only the intended victim of this policy, a nation which until now, by irony of circumstance, has relied on the sanctity of international engagements and devoted its principal efforts to endeavouring to secure their observance.

Japan has been prominent during the week in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. Italian newspapers continue their attack on the Japanese attitude, the real aim of which, says the *Popolo d'Italia*, is for unlimited expansion both political and economic. "It gives rise to the problem facing the white people of the danger from the yellow and coloured races," the paper adds.

Replying to the attacks, the *Asahi Shimbun* declares: "The Italian Press is indulging in a systematic plot to develop the Ethiopian dispute into a general conflict between the coloured and white races, and in this way is endeavouring to force Britain and France to support her."

Men and women of African descent, at a meeting in London last week, passed a resolution of sympathy with the Ethiopians in their struggle for freedom, and decided to raise a subscription of money for the purchase of arms and if war is avoided, a hospital in Addis Ababa.

Demonstrations have taken place in Egypt "in sympathy with Ethiopia" and in India in condemnation of the Italian attitude to Ethiopia.

"His Holiness the Pope, in the reference to the dispute, said: "We hoped, still hope, shall always hope in the peace of Christ and in the Kingdom of Christ. In any case, we have every confidence that nothing will happen except in accordance with truth, justice and charity."

### African Mentality.

Dr. J. H. Sequena, of Kenya, writing to *The Times* on the need for scientific inquiry into the mind and brain of the African Natives, calls attention to the statements in the Kenya Medical Department's Report that "two medical investigations are of the greatest importance. Firstly, a research on a wide front regarding African mentality and the physical basis of the African mind. Secondly, a research with regard to the processes of African physiology under African conditions. When these things have been done," adds the statement, "we may perhaps know better both how to train the African mind and how to feed the African body, economically and with less danger of damage than exists today."

## Kenya Settlers and Miners.

### Sir William Furse's Impressions.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FURSE, Chairman of the East African Group of the Overseas League, addressed the Group last week on the impressions he had gained during his recent visit to the territories. In the course of his address he said:

"While spending most of my time on my son's dairy farm near Molo, we visited many other parts of that wonderful Colony of Kenya, and I also paid a short but most interesting visit to Uganda. Later we went to Moshi, and on leaving Kenya travelled to Beira by sea. En route we made brief calls at Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam. From Beira we went up to Nyasaland, where we were able to visit one of the most modern tea estates in East Africa, owned by an Italian, Mr. Comforzi. Later we went on to Umtali and Salisbury, where we spent Jubilee Day with the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley."

"I am too old to suppose that one can get to the bottom of the problems of East Africa even in five months. My first reaction was one of astonishment at the progress that has been made in those Colonies in such a short time. Seeing Mr. Hobbie here this afternoon reminds me that when I was in Uganda I saw what might be regarded as a memorial of the early years he spent there. It is an old-time kiln he built on the edge of the lake. His book reminds me that it was little more than 50 years ago that a white man or woman, missionary or administrator, went there and up to this country they had to walk every yard of the 800 miles from Mombasa through wild tribes, wild animals, and fever-stricken districts. A"

"Remembering this, one may well be amazed at the present state of the country. I visited the Budo School near Entebbe, where the headmaster showed me the chapel dedicated to the first martyrs to the faith in Uganda, telling me that the previous month they had held a special Jubilee service, for it was just 50 years ago since those first martyrs were murdered."

### At Kakamega.

"In various parts of Kenya I met old friends—many from the War days. Amongst these was a brother gummer called Anderson who lost his leg when serving in the same division with me in France. Later he was with me near the War Office, and at the end of the War he joined the Colonial Service in Kenya. When I was in Kenya he was District Commissioner at Kakamega, and I spent five or six most interesting days with him. You will remember that in the early days of the gold discoveries in Kakamega a good deal of prominence was given, and a good deal of misunderstanding arose, as to the way the Natives were being treated in Kakamega. May I just tell you the facts as I found them? Major Anderson told me that he did not believe that the land taken over from the Natives in the North Kavirondo Province, for mining, would amount in all to more than 2,000 acres. That is one of a total area in that Province of about 1,600 square miles, with a population of some 320,000 people, or about 200 to the square mile."

"Take one of the mines—Kimiting. I went all over it. It is on a steep side of a rocky hill, and covers about 130 acres. The only people living there before were a few families. These people have been given the option of either land, which was better and at no distance from other land, or from that which they previously owned, or if they prefer it, they can lease the land to a mining company for 21 years or accept a lump sum down for it. Major Anderson expected that they will accept the latter, and that they will then turn the money they receive into cattle."

"Relations between the mining companies and Government officials are excellent. The engineer in charge of Kimiting told me that he had worked on four other important goldfields in various countries, but in his experience he had never met such assistance as he had received from officials in Kenya. As to the employment mining had given to Europeans, I was told that 70% to 80% were local people who were in need of a job, owing to the bad years for farmers."

"When I arrived in Kenya there was a good deal of strong talk on the Budget position. Indeed, the newcomers might think that the Government and settlers were always in opposition. Actually Government officials and settlers are the best of friends. But Government servants who in good days had got their cheque coming in regularly as well as their holiday at home, ought to be specially sympathetic in these difficult days to settlers—men and women—who are struggling to have no debts and who

work from morning to night. I do not say that that sympathy is lacking as a rule, but I have seen occasions when I could not help feeling that it might have been shown more publicly and spontaneously."

"In my opinion it would be difficult for the Indian civil servant or army officer about to retire to find a better home and life for himself and his family than Kenya. Compare a life in Kenya on a dairy, good for a year, with its big game shooting, fishing, polo and hunting, neighbours who are indeed neighbours, and some of the very best fellows you could find, with life on a similar income in the East. Substitutes could I do suggest that such people should at least go and see Kenya for themselves before making a decision."

### Ripe for Self-Government?

"There has for long been a lot of talk about Kenya not being ripe for self-government. I have always thought so, and many people now in Kenya hold the same view. But since I left Kenya I have ruminated on the subject, and now I believe that the one and only sound argument for delay is that there are not enough settlers at present. Farmers have to work on their farms most of the week out, and thus they have insufficient time for public service of this nature. Moreover, a great few of them have the necessary money with which to pay managers to act for them in their absence. That would be my only fear. I have no fear whatsoever of the scores suggested sometimes that you cannot trust the white settler in Kenya to behave decently to the Native and Indian. I cannot understand how English people can talk like that. I have had the good fortune to know our race in every one of our Dominions and I don't believe you can find a higher proportion of the very best samples of our men and women in any part of the Empire than do the settlers in Kenya. The more responsibility they are given the more you may trust them to be just and fair in their dealings with their co-habitants."

"Another subject of which I am convinced is that there should be no delay in bringing together under one head and one Governor the three territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. (Hear, hear.) That there would be difficulties in making such a change, no one will deny, but I have lived long enough to see changes in administrations postponed for similar reasons, and I have never found a single occasion in which difficulties were lessened by not being faced."

"The other serious subject of criticism in my opinion is that of soil erosion from overstocking of cattle in the Native Reserves. I really think questions should be asked in the House of Commons as to what is being done. To my certain knowledge the subject has been put forward by every commission and committee and conference since 1920. Sir Danial Hall made his report. The last report in which it received prominent attention was that of the Morris Carter Commission. But ever since that report appeared, nearly two years ago, nothing has been done as far as the public knows. Veterinary surgeons and administrative officers with whom I discussed it all urge that action should be taken. The longer we postpone compelling the Natives in their own interest to reduce the numbers of their cattle to the limits corresponding with the grazing facilities the more rapidly and certainly will they ruin their country through our assistance."

### One Governor for East Africa.

"I have no doubt whatsoever about the prosperous future of Kenya, but I do feel that the three East African territories should be one and governed by one Governor. Provincial commissioners should be well chosen and then trusted. I understand that nowadays new entrants to the Colonial Office may have to do two years' service in the Colonies before entering the Colonial Office. That is all to the good. The new Colonial Secretary in a speech this week, emphasised how valuable he had found his visits to the Dominions and Colonies, and I know he swears to get out to East Africa as often as he can. One of his main points was that you can expect nothing but misunderstanding unless you know from your own experience the conditions at the other end. I think, if there would be a good time if they had at the Colonial Office a Civil Service serving under conditions similar to what we have had in the defence services for generations—home and foreign interchange and experience in the same service. Such an arrangement would, I think, prove a good thing for the governing of our great Colonial Empire." (Applause.)

"Proposing a vote of thanks, Mr. C. W. Hobbie referred to the good feeling existing between settlers and officials in East Africa. As to soil erosion, it was a very serious problem, and he did feel that in some cases it had already gone too far. A few days previously he had mentioned the subject to Sir Malcolm Hailey, who had told him he would give if serious consideration during his tour."

# Northern Rhodesian Inquiry Into Riots on Copperbelt.

Growing evidence at Ndola of the Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances in May in the Northern Rhodesian Copper Belt, Major E. A. T. Dutton, who was then acting as Chief Secretary, described the steps taken by the Governor to send troops to the Copper Belt as a result of telephonic reports from the Provincial Commissioner that trouble was likely on account of the new tax.

Replying to Sir Alison Russell, the chairman, the witness said he knew of no steps which were neglected and which could have been taken. According to the local correspondent of *The Times*, which has published excellent summaries of the evidence, he also asserted that no troops were detained in Lusaka for the Taitos celebrations, and said he did not consider the circumstances warranted the sending of the main body of troops from Lusaka in the early stages of the trouble, there being no civil police in the Copper Belt and a striking force of askaris at Ndola.

### Inequalities in Taxation.

Questioned by Sir Alison Russell, the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. F. Dundas said he was aware of the criticism that he was too much in sympathy with the Natives. He added that the Natives had lately been taxed according to domicile, but attention had been drawn to inequalities. The conference of East African Governors urged a form of graded taxation. A later scheme was drafted aiming at a month's salary as the tax. The Secretary of State for the Colonies approved the scheme, in principle, reducing the tax in nearly all districts, except the mining areas.

The chairman said it was alleged that one cause of the trouble was the short notice given to the Natives. The witness replied that it was unusual in his experience for Governments to give long notices of changes in taxation and pointed out that if short notice was one of the causes of the riots, longer notice would have given the natives more time to organise. The chairman said he was not sure the tax could be legally collected in time of trouble as the change was not gazetted. In the matter of the Provincial Commissioner's order to the officers in charge of the troops at Luanshya that no firing should take place without his permission, the chairman said it seemed that the order was wrong, as officers on the spot must be relied upon. The witness agreed that in many cases the new tax meant an increase of 100%.

Mr. Dundas expressed the view that under the present system in the mines, there was a lack of personal contact between Natives and Government officials. Captain Wardroper, the Commissioner of Police, deplained that his force was untrained and un disciplined.

He asserted that the Watch Tower secret society had always caused grave concern. The Natives were being less respectful to Europeans and he thought the strike would have come in any case. There was no reason to suppose it necessary to have a military force there.

The Provincial Commissioner, Mr. E. B. Goodall, said he left it to the mine and compound managers to inform the Natives of the changes in taxation. He had been confronted with circumstances outside his experience and, having been told that the military fire only killed, he resolved there should be firing only in the last extreme.

### Watch Tower Literature.

Captain Wardroper and Mr. Goodall produced examples of the "Watch Tower" society's literature, which was held to be subversive, attention being called particularly to mischievous passages.

Mr. Goodall regarded the movement as serious, partly because of its religious fanaticism, partly because the leaders now organised propaganda and glorified martyrdom. He protested against certain newspaper criticisms which was mischievous, and urged full control of the press by the Natives and urged fuller control of the press by the Natives.

Mr. R. S. J. the Commissioner asked an incident frequently mentioned at the inquiry—namely, the shooting by a European of a Native who was slightly injured. No trial ensued, and Mr. Jeffreys explained that the matter was dealt with by the District Commissioner in a judgment.

A Native member of the "Watch Tower" movement who gave evidence said that the litigation of the movement taught that Europeans and Natives should live peacefully together in God. He was shown pictures which were held to be subversive, but maintained that he had never seen a man in a wig, did not know what a Bishop was, and did not think that a beast was a pictorial representation of a bad Government. He held that the movement did not regard the Government as an individual.

He stated that there were 34 "Jehovah witnesses" at Luanshya, but they took no part in the disturbances. It was no part of the "Watch Tower" movement to take part in or attempt to quell such disturbances. The witness distinguished between members of the "Watch Tower" movement and "Jehovah witnesses" and in cross-examination persisted in his view.

Further evidence concerning the movement was given by Captain Wardroper, the Police Commissioner, who held that its literature held an authority of every kind to ridicule. Mr. Goodall, the Provincial Commissioner, in further evidence, said it was desirable to have administrative power to order unemployed Natives to return to their homes, but it was probably impracticable.

A son of the paramount chief of the Awemba, who recently visited the Copperbelt mines, gave evidence to-day stating that the Natives attributed the trouble to the fact that the new tax had been imposed without notice. They also complained of the insufficiency of wages and rations. The Natives appreciated the reduction of tax in their home districts, but many of the mineworkers did not intend ever to return home, while the unemployed Natives refused to do so till work was secured. The chiefs were losing their former power and Natives were going to the mines. No fighting was originally intended, but the Natives objected to the manner in which they were taken to the compound office, thinking that the police were taking them to work. The chiefs did not regard the lack of notice of the tax as important, but the mineworkers did.

## Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy Appointed Chief Secretary of Tanganyika.

East Africa is officially informed that Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, has been appointed Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, in succession to Mr. P. E. Mitchell.

Educated at Marlborough and Clare College, Cambridge, Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy entered the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service in 1912 and a few years later went into "Geym" East" on active service. Returning to the Northern Rhodesian Administration after the Campaign, he served for several years at Challenga and later was transferred to the office of the Secretary for Native Affairs. Promoted Principal Assistant Chief Secretary in 1927, he was made Chief Secretary 3 years later. He relinquished that post in 1934 on account of ill-health, and his many East African friends will now doubly welcome his promotion in the Service and his return to East Africa. Like his predecessor in Tanganyika, Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy is a keen golfer.

### Tribute to D. M. K.

On the occasion of Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy's retirement from Northern Rhodesia, a contributor to *East Africa* paid high tribute to the qualities which had made him so valued and popular an official. "When he rose by sheer merit to high position," wrote our correspondent, "he was able to demand of those under him the standard which he had himself set. The whole service had confidence in him. Because the State always came first with him, he never courted popularity but he earned it, and won it by his fairness, his contempt for all forms of insincerity, his recognition of ability, his own lame dogs over stiles, more than his willingness to 'go better in the next field' when he thought they might do better as an administrator and as a Government leader. In the Legislative Council. To him, as the years went by, was increasingly due his public acquiescence in 'autocracy' his tenure of office as Chief Secretary did more than anything else to check a premature landslide towards amputation of Southern Rhodesia, not by what he said, but by what he did, but simply because the country was a hearty consent to leave control in the hands of a sound and honest Northern Rhodesian. Stagnation, Boom, Depression, Regeneration—different Governors commanded the ship through these different stages but D. M. K. was at the wheel throughout."

### The 30th Division.

Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, who made many friends during his recent East African tour, is President of the 30th Division Association, and is anxious to obtain the names and addresses of all ranks who served overseas with that famous division. Communications should be sent to Major-General P. J. Ball, Abbey House, Baker Street, London, W.1, giving full details of service.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Rhodesia is Indivisible.****Influence upon Eastern African Affairs.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Yours is far the best report which I have been able to find of the inaugural dinner in London of the Southern Rhodesian Dinner Club, which was appropriately formed when our Prime Minister was in London as an official guest during the Jubilee celebrations.

That Colonel Frank Johnson, who led the Pioneer Column into Rhodesia, should have presided; that Lord Athlone and our Prime Minister should have been among the principal guests; that our first two Governors should have been two of the first speakers; and that Mr. D. O. Malcolm and Colonel Marshall Hote, who have for so many years been intimately connected with the country, should also have spoken—all these things are a tribute to the organising committee's good planning.

Many people will echo Mr. Malcolm's regret that the word "Southern" appears in the title. How much better to have made it a Rhodesian Dinner Club! As the senior representative of the Chartered Company said: "You can no more divide Rhodesia by geographical lines than you can divide the spirit of Rhodes."

The change to a Rhodesian Dinner Club must come with that Greater Rhodesia which is as inevitable as is union between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. As it happened, following your report of the dinner was an account of the strength of the public demand in Nyasaland for federation with the Rhodesias, and you quoted five present and past unofficial members of the Legislative Council, five among the best known men in Nyasaland, as having publicly expressed themselves in favour of it.

Not because I am a Southern Rhodesian, but because I am interested in the development to the uttermost of British East and Central Africa as a whole, I am glad that you are giving increased attention to Southern Rhodesian matters, which, as you frequently emphasise, have a very definite bearing on the British Dependencies to the north. The more Southern Rhodesia understands her northerly British neighbours, and the more those territories understand Southern Rhodesia and her problems and achievements, the better for everyone.

Nice

France

Yours faithfully,

MATOPPOS.

**Appeals in East Africa.****A Bad Blot on an Admirable System.**

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Before the interest aroused in the subject of the administration of justice in East Africa has quite died down, I ask your permission to make mention of a point which has attracted no, or very little, general attention, because the procedure connected with it is almost unknown to the public.

It concerns the presentation of appeals to the Court of Criminal Appeal for East Africa, and I will speak of it in connexion with murder cases, as being most insistent, though all serious cases may be equally concerned.

A Native accused of murder is almost certainly unable to pay for legal advice, and the Crown

requests a lawyer to represent the accused, at a small nominal fee. (I do not dwell on its smallness. The members of the profession honourably accept the situation and the very onerous task laid upon them.) Suppose there is a conviction. What then? An appeal is allowed to the Superior Court. Now, if the man was held unable to present his case through legal help when before the judge who sentenced him, you would expect the same to hold good when the case is to be presented to the Appeal Court. But this is not so.

It is true that he may write or dictate a statement to be sent to the Court, and, moreover, one is happy in knowing that the Appeal Judges will give it meticulously careful attention, but they can consider only what they have before them, and most appellants have not the vaguest idea how to write. In fact, how many well-educated Europeans would care to trust their own instincts in a matter like this? And you must remember that the statement will have to meet the trained criticism of the Crown Prosecutor!

What, in fact, often happens is that the counsel who acted for the defence, out of pure good nature draws up and forwards a statement, and I have known one to travel at his own expense to appear in person; that is obviously best, and is, I think, what the Appeal Judges themselves would wish could always be done. But is it really fair to leave a man to the risk of counsel being ready to make out a long and carefully prepared statement, and is it fair to leave the onus of doing or not doing this on a professional man who has already conducted the case at a much lower fee than he would normally charge?

It is not only murder which is concerned. There are many other cases in which a man may, after a sentence of five or seven years, desire to take advantage of the opportunity offered, on quite reasonable grounds. The fact is recognised and the remedy provided, but no real provision for taking advantage of it. It is possible to understand the position of those who say that it is undesirable to have the full judicial system at all, and that therefore no appeal should be required, but if we do set up the system, let the safeguards be as real as the punishments.

We must remember that we may have men sentenced to death or imprisonment who, under the tribal system, would have been commended for their acts. Something of this is almost inevitable. But do not let us say to the man, "Possibly your conviction was wrong, and there is a remedy provided. You may not be able to read or write, and you almost certainly do not know what to write. You must leave it to chance that the gentleman who helped you before being willing to do so again."

To have to do so means a bad blot on an otherwise admirable system. The reason for its continuance is doubtless financial, but both logic and common humanity call for something better.

Zanzibar.

Yours faithfully,

GILBERT ELLIOTT.

**POINT FROM LETTERS.****Italy and Ethiopia.**

"In Jibuti, there is much talk of war between Italy and Ethiopia, and it is commonly believed that the Italian forces in Eritrea and Somaliland now exceed 250,000. Bomber planes are said to have been downed by German aviators to Ethiopia, where a Japanese mission, allegedly commercial, has been active. The French believe that at least 10,000 Italian troops have already been sent back to Italy."—From a Tanganyikan recently in Somaliland.



## Some Statements Worth Noting.

Sir William Lead is a public servant in the best meaning of that honourable term."—*Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Acting Governor of Tanganyika.*

The true centre of education for the African is not so much the school as the village."—*Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland.*

"The only effective contribution Kenya can make to any scheme of Imperial defence... is the aeroplane."—*"The Coast Guardian," Mombasa.*

"It does not matter from what social stratum a man comes if he has the gift of making good."—*Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.*

"We had better be without gold than without timber."—*XVIIIth Century "Discourse of Forest Trees" quoted by Uganda Forestry Department report.*

"The European population of Nyasaland has to determine whether the future of themselves, their children, and their fair country shall be federation or stagnation."—*"Nyasaland Times."*

Captain Senior, Minister of Mines, is in the vernacular "very hot," his slogan being, "I may almost say, work, produce, or get out."—*Mr. Burnett, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines.*

"At times Africans believe that white people live on blood, and that the doctors practise surgery, not to cure, but to collect blood to be put into tins for despatch to England."—*The Rev. R. M. Gibbons, of Tanganyika, speaking in Bristol.*

"If you depend on the Nile water for your livelihood and the water is not turned on until a palm has been liberally greased, you see that there is something in having an impartial administration."—*Sir Ronald Storrs, speaking in London last week.*

"Expenditure on any Department of Agriculture should bear some relationship to the value of the existing industry, plus a not too optimistic estimate of the value of future developments."—*From the Annual Report of the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Department.*

"The British Empire is the one stable thing in a mad world, and every man who is doing his share in nursing that stability and increasing our political, economic and moral cohesion is doing a thing worth while."—*Major L. M. Hastings, M.C., M.P., of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in London.*

"I like playing patience, but my friends would lean over my shoulder. 'Ah!' they would say, 'the black knave goes there; now put up this ten of diamonds. Before I could cry mercy, the game was over... only it had not been my game. And when I watch efficient and officious officials, itching to hurry on the slow and clumsy Natives, sometimes I remember my patience—and wonder.'"—*Miss Winifred Holby, writing in "Time and Tide."*

"Not only must the Native Commissioner (N.C.O.) possess a thorough knowledge of the Native language, but he has to administer the Natives in such a way as to make them happy and contented. To do so means that he must exercise infinite patience to sift the truth from prevarication and exaggeration, be able to reason from their point of view, understand their little foibles and failings, as well as their good points."—*From "The Log of a Native Commissioner," by Mr. H. N. Hamans.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

## WHO'S WHO

263. Mr. Harvey Benjamin Spiller



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The pertinacity with which Mr. H. B. Spiller has defended in private and at law what he considers to be the rights of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1910), Ltd., the board of which he joined in 1921, and of which he has been Chairman since seven years later, has won for him the respect of a wide circle of people, many of whom do not know him personally, but all of whom realize that in the interests of the shareholders he must have sacrificed an enormous amount of his own time, to the detriment of his own business affairs. Whether the outcome of his endeavours be successful or not, he has set an example of devotion to his company which will not be easily forgotten. Probably, also, no Chairman of an East African company has been so outspoken in his addresses to his shareholders.

Since 1900 Mr. Spiller has been a member of the London Stock Exchange. He is a director of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., and a member of the London Committee of the Eastern Transvaal Consolidated Mines, Ltd. Keenly concerned for the maintenance of the best in British public life, he has focussed his attention particularly on the encroachment of bureaucracy upon the liberties of the individual and in the pages of many influential journals he has pleaded that the prerogatives of the Crown and the provisions of the Constitution shall be strictly upheld.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. D. O. Malcolm has left London for Bagnoles de l'Orme.

Mr. Clifford Moody is engaged on the rating of Jinja township.

Lady Bourdillon, wife of the Governor of Uganda, is on her way to England.

Mr. E. P. Troughton is now Tanganyika Agent for the Ministry of Pensions.

Mr. W. M. Hellen has been appointed to the Nanyuki Township Committee.

Mr. F. J. Couldrey has been re-elected Chairman of the Nakuru District Council.

Mr. A. B. Massie has been appointed to the Tanganyika Railway Advisory Board.

Mr. N. W. P. de Heveningham is now Acting Judge of the High Court of Tanganyika.

Uganda has appointed its first Inspector of Weights and Measures—Mr. H. Bruntall.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Joelson left England by the "Warwick Castle" last week for Madeira.

Mrs. R. S. Forster has succeeded Mrs. E. L. Scott as Commissioner of Girl Guides in Uganda.

Mr. C. E. Rooke, from Cyprus, has taken up duty in Tanganyika as Railway Traffic Superintendent.

The worst road in Tanganyika, according to Dr. J. O. Shircore, is only five miles out of Dar es Salaam.

Mr. H. J. Witt, Director of Education in Uganda, travelled to England on overseas leave by Imperial Airways.

Mr. J. C. MacNab, one of the Rhodesian directors of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has gone to Scotland for about six weeks.

Mr. D. Keith Burner, who has been private secretary to the Governor of Uganda for some months, is on leave in England.

The Rt. Rev. W. V. Lucas, Bishop of Masasi, left England last week to return to his diocese. He is returning via the Cape.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Ferris, editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, is recovering from injuries received when he was thrown from his horse.

Mr. G. R. Hotmeyer, formerly Administrator of South West Africa, is now visiting Canada, and will return to South Africa via the East Coast.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Director of the African Research Survey, and Mr. Donald Malcolm were received by the King of the Belgians last week.

Mr. Norman B. Dickson, a director of Nyasaland Railways, has left on a visit to Brazil. He expects to arrive back in this country towards the latter part of October.

Mr. Richard Halliburton, an American writer just returned from Ethiopia, has abandoned his attempt to cross the Grand St. Bernard Pass on an elephant.

During Mr. J. J. Craig McFeeley's absence on overseas leave, Mr. R. A. H. Tougher will be Acting Land Officer, and Mr. R. A. Cotton Deputy Land Officer of Tanganyika.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, will be the guest of the British Cotton Growing Association at a luncheon in the Midland Hotel, Manchester, on August 2.

Captain R. F. Caspareuthus, the Imperial Airways pilot, was married in the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, to Miss Phoebe Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Moore, of Nairobi.

Mr. L. E. Graves, of the East African Postal Service, is on leave pending retirement. He went out to Kenya over 20 years ago and served in several stations in the Colony and in Uganda.

Mr. G. F. Sayers, Acting Chief Secretary, made his maiden speech in the Tanganyika Legislative Council in introducing the Ordinance to make Provision for Personal Identification in the Territory.

Dr. P. F. Numan, a Senior Medical Officer in Kenya, is on leave pending retirement. He went to East Africa in 1913, served from 1924-25 in Tanganyika, and completed his 22 years' service in Kenya.

Mr. P. W. Briggs and Mr. N. Field have been appointed to Tanganyika as District Agricultural Officers and Ginnyery Inspectors, both having been seconded from the British Cotton Growing Association.

Mr. E. W. Bovill, a director of Messrs. R. C. Treatt & Co., London, the selling agents for the Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association, has been visiting Uganda and Tanganyika and will later visit the Seychelles.

Mrs. M. A. Molloy, wife of the Tanganyika Veterinary Officer, has arrived home, and is staying in London. She is a gifted violinist, and versatile amateur actress, who has delighted audiences in many Tanganyika centres.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who served in East Africa many years ago, has been promoted to the rank of General. He reaches the rank at the age of 55, and is one of the youngest Generals of modern times.

Mr. H. L. Durham, a well-known Nairobi resident, has succumbed to injuries received in an accident between a motor car and the cycle he was riding in Swamp Road, Nairobi. He was 64 years of age and had lived in Nairobi since 1914.

The Rev. W. J. Rampley, Vicar of St. John's, Highbury, is resigning his living as from September 30 in order to return to the East African mission field for the C.M.S. early next year. He served in Kenya for years, and is a recognised authority on the Kiluyid.

Major Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett are leaving London to-morrow for Blackraig Castle, Bangorwie. Lady Leggett will not return to London until October.

The Ethiopian Minister in London, Dr. A. W. C. Martin, last week delivered to the King the Gold Chain of the Order of Solomon, and to the Queen the Gold Chain of the Order of Sabas as tributes from the Emperor of Ethiopia on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee.

Mrs. A. A. Louw, an authority on Native languages who had compiled a grammar dictionary widely used by mission workers, has died in Southern Rhodesia. She was the wife of the Rev. A. A. Louw, and her son and three daughters are all engaged in mission work.

When the Prince of Wales visited Jersey last week he opened Howard Hall, Victoria College, presented by Mr. T. B. F. Davis, who owns extensive lighterage interests in East Africa. Mr. Davis handed to the Prince a gift of £25,000 for the British Merchant Seaman's Benevolent Fund.

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. Slade, son of the late Mr. George Slade, and of Mrs. Slade, of a Hanover Terrace, W. 11, and Miss Constance Gordon, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Gordon, of Nairobi. The marriage will take place in Nairobi in October.

Mr. M. Murray Jack, who has left Kenya for Palestine to take up his duties as Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court, has served in Kenya and Tanganyika during the past ten years, latterly as Principal Registrar of the Supreme Court of Kenya and of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

Sir John and Lady Maffey gave a luncheon party at the Ritz Hotel one day last week. Among the guests were Sir Joseph and Lady Byrde, Sir Arnold and Lady Hodson, Sir Harold and Lady MacMichael, the Earl of Plymouth, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stockdale, and Sir George and Lady Tomlinson.

The Duke of York last week opened the new extension of the headquarters of the Over-Sea League. The new quarters, which are now connected with Vernon House on each floor, were purchased last year for £72,000 from Violet, Duchess of Rutland, and converted to provide extra club-room and bedroom accommodation.

Count Serge Orloff-Davidoff and the Hon. Elisabeth Scott-Ellis, second daughter of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, were married in London last week.

The Bishop of Warrington, Dr. Gresford Jones, who was formerly Bishop of Kampala, having accepted a residentiary canonry of Liverpool Cathedral, has signified to Lord Derby his intention of resigning the rectory of Witwick in order to devote himself more fully to diocesan work. Dr. Jones will remain Bishop of Warrington.

The King has been pleased to grant to the under-mentioned British officials in the Sudan Royal licence and authority to wear the following decorations conferred upon them by the King of Egypt: Order of the Nile—*Insigmia of Grand Officer*: Mr. Charles Parker, late Inspector-General of Irrigation; *Fourth class*: Mr. H. A. Nicholson; *Fifth class*: Mr. A. T. Bransden and Mr. J. H. Toovey.

East Africa has reason to believe that Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Governor-designate of Uganda, will arrive in that Protectorate about the end of October, and that Mr. A. E. Weatherhead will act as Governor between the departure of Sir Bernard Bourdillon and Mr. Mitchell's arrival, which must be postponed until Sir Harold MacMichael has returned to Tanganyika. Mr. Weatherhead will shortly retire from the Administrative Service. When he leaves Jinja for Entebbe he will be succeeded by Mr. C. L. Bruton as Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province.

### Death of Mr. R. S. W. Dickinson.

We regret to announce the death on Saturday at the age of 38 of the Hon. Richard Dickinson, D.S.O., formerly Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Dickinson, who was heir to Lord Dickinson, first went to Eastern Africa in 1925 as private secretary to the then Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Herbert Stanley. For years he acted almost continually as Principal Assistant Chief Secretary, and in 1933 for a considerable period as Chief Secretary. He returned to this country a few months ago and took up a business career with Edmondson's Electrical Corporation, Ltd., but it was his intention, so far as he was able, to devote himself to public service.

After leaving Eton, he joined the Royal Naval Air Service early in the Great War, and for his services was awarded the D.S.O. and the Croix de Guerre, being also mentioned in both English and French dispatches. It was while at Gallipoli in 1916 that he was awarded the D.S.O., when he and a fellow officer, in the words of the official award, "carried out a tour to Constantinople and dropped bombs upon points of military importance, returning safely to their base after a long flight in rough and stormy weather." Early in 1917 he transferred to the Coldstream Guards. After the War he spent eighteen months travelling in the Union and Southern Rhodesia, and on his return became a temporary assistant master at Eton. He joined the Colonial Service in 1922 as an A.D.C. in Nigeria, being seconded for his first tour to be private secretary to Sir Hugh Clifford, the then Governor.

In May 1924 he married the eldest daughter of Mr. C. B. Lovemore, of Schoombie, South Africa. There were three sons of the marriage, the youngest being five months old. His father, Lord Dickinson, was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee on Closer Union.

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## "No Praise Is Too High." Kenya Golfing Society.

### A Tanganyika Doctor's Work.

STRONGLY recommending that the fullest financial support should be given to the Tanganyika Research Department in Tanganyika, the East Africa Sub-Committee of the Tsetse Fly Committee of the Economic Advisory Council states in its report just issued that the work of this department is of vital importance not only to that Territory but to all parts of Africa in which tsetse flies occur.

"There is a grave danger," the report continues, "that the department may lose the services of officers who, by training and by past experience are exceptionally qualified for their work. We recommend, therefore, that the question of granting permanent pensionable status to the officers should receive consideration at the earliest possible moment."

The report recommends that an investigator appointed by the Medical Research Council should proceed to Africa to conduct clinical tests of trypanosomal drugs and should receive all necessary facilities for his work, including the concentration at a suitable centre of a sufficient number of sleeping sickness cases for observation purposes. Stressing the importance of collaboration between the various African administrations, the report suggests that the veterinary authorities of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa should be asked to test the veterinary effects of certain new drugs. Continuity of investigation in Uganda following the closing of the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute at Entebbe which has carried out much valuable work under Dr. H. L. Duke is also recommended.

In urging that the fullest support should be given to Dr. J. F. Corson's work on trypanosomes at Tinde, the report gives an unusually interesting review of his experiments to ascertain whether sleeping sickness could be contracted by human beings in certain conditions, and adds: "We should like to congratulate him on his work and to express our appreciation of his action, as also of that of Mr. H. C. Smith of the Veterinary Department, and of the African assistants, in exposing themselves to infection with sleeping sickness. We feel that no praise is too high for services such as those rendered at considerable risk to the cause of science."

Dr. Corson inoculated himself from an infected guinea pig. As a result he became infected with sleeping sickness, the incubation period being six or seven days. After the infection had been transmitted from his blood to rats by inoculation, he was treated with a drug and recovered.

### A Rhodesia's New Parliament Moves.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has sanctioned £100,000 expenditure on a new House of Parliament. Architects have been invited to submit competitive designs.

### Italian Scientist Expedition.

An Italian scientific expedition is visiting the Congo and West Africa to investigate the causes and cure of certain tropical diseases and to collect snakes and their poisons, the latter to be used in experiments to find a cure for cancer and in the preparation of sera for the treatment of snake bites.

### Cheap Living in Seychelles.

Captain Hugh Mackay has been engaging in useful personal propaganda to arouse interest in the Seychelles as a holiday resort, where, he points out, a family of four Europeans can live most comfortably, everything included (even mighty sandowners), for £200 per annum.

### Air League in Africa.

A Committee has been set up for the formation of a branch of the Air League in Northern Rhodesia and the neighbouring territories, and for the establishment of a flying club in Lusaka. Lady Young, wife of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and an enthusiastic airwoman, is a member of the Committee.

### Missionary's Testimony to Settlers.

Speaking at a meeting in Taunton of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, the Rev. J. T. Munday, of Northern Rhodesia, said he had been reported as having said that the African was being exploited by the European settler. "That is an absolute lie," he declared. "The European does not go into the country to exploit brutally the African. He goes there and lives a civilized European life and the African imitates it in every way he can."

### Dr. Parry Wins Home Trophy.

Dr. J. H. Parry won the annual home trophy of the Kenya Golfing Society over the West Norfolk Club Course at Brancaster. In the first round G. le Blanc Smith beat Colonel F. S. Modera 1 up, Dr. Parry beat E. J. Deane 2 and 2, Dr. A. D. Williams beat R. A. Vallings 2 and 2, H. Turner beat R. W. F. Scholefield 1 up, and in the second round Parry beat le Blanc Smith 2 and 1, and Turner beat Williams 1 up. In the final Parry beat Turner 1 up.

The Kenya Golfing Society drew in their match against the Lucifer Golfing Society last week. Details of the scores were as follows:

**Singles.**—Dr. J. H. Parry (4 & 3) v. E. Collins, 1—0; G. le Blanc Smith (6 & 5) v. R. Harvey, 1—0; J. H. Turner v. B. Collins (1 up), 0—1; C. S. Hadfield v. Noel Sellers (3 & 1), 0—1; R. A. Vallings (6 & 3) v. Noel Bowater, 0—1; E. M. Gare v. Leslie Smith, halved; R. W. F. Scholefield v. Captain C. H. Carlton Levick (4 & 2), 0—1; Colonel F. S. Modera (Captain) v. Captain Todd (3 & 2), 0—1. Result: Kenya Golfing Society, 31 points; Lucifer Golfing Society, 41 points.

**Four-Ball Foursomes.**—Dr. Parry and le Blanc Smith v. E. Collins and B. Collins, halved; J. H. Turner and E. M. Gare (5 & 4) v. L. C. Sellers and Noel Bowater, 1—0; R. A. Vallings and C. S. Hadfield (5 & 2) v. R. Harvey and Leslie Smith, 1—0; R. W. F. Scholefield and Colonel F. S. Modera v. Captain Carlton Levick and Captain Todd (2 up), 0—1. Result: Kenya Golfing Society, 24 points; Lucifer Golfing Society, 14 points.

### Prehistoric Rhodesia.

Professor Dart, of Johannesburg, is exploring the Zimbabwe and other "ruin" areas of Southern Rhodesia for traces of prehistoric man. He hopes by lectures to stimulate public interest in the prehistoric life of the Colony, and states that while the remains of early man have been found in Southern Rhodesia, the country is full of palaeolithic implements. With the great extension of mining, irrigation and road work he is hopeful that further discoveries will be made.

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# Zanzibar Govt. Criticised.

## Distillers Object to New Measure.

An important discussion concerning the action of the Zanzibar Government in granting a licence to a company to distil clove stems in Zanzibar took place at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, Chairman of the Section, who presided, said that Messrs. Frame & Company had brought to their notice the question of a licence having been granted to a company to operate in Zanzibar a distillery for clove oils, and also that the export of clove stems was to be prohibited as from January 1, 1936. The Secretariat of the London Chamber had made inquiries at the Colonial Office, who had stated that a company entitled Zanzibar Distillers, Ltd., had been formed in England as a private company. In view of that fact, and of the fact that the terms of the licence had not been published in the Zanzibar Gazette, the Colonial Office did not feel able to reveal its terms unless a formal application were made to them. Such an application would be considered by the Zanzibar Government or Zanzibar Distillers, Ltd., as both. Sir Humphrey continued:

"According to East Africa, which is generally so well informed, the directors of the company are Mr. E. W. Bovill, Mr. D. A. J. Buxton, and Mr. W. L. Pentecost. Concerning the export of clove stems, the Colonial Office state that Zanzibar has long been troubled by the fact that clove stems, having been treated for the extraction of the oil, have then been thrown on the market, noticeably by continental distillers, and it was hoped that this Zanzibar distillery for stems may adjust and remove this unfortunate position."

### London Firm's Case.

Mr. G. E. Rapley, who represented Messrs. Frame & Co., Ltd., said that Zanzibar Distillers, Ltd., a private limited liability company operating in Zanzibar. If the directors of that firm felt they could produce oil from clove stems economically in Zanzibar, he (the speaker) felt it not necessary for the Government to assist them, further by prohibiting the export of those stems. Such an action interfered with legitimate business activities of London business houses who had been importing stems from Zanzibar for many years. One result of the establishment of the distillery would be that distillers in London would be deprived of the opportunity of obtaining their raw material simply to ensure a sufficient supply going to this new concern.

Mr. Rapley, however, felt that if this new concern was a Government undertaking with the profits going to the Government, we could do nothing, but this licence seems to be a case of assisting one interest at the expense of another, and if this principle is permitted in the case of clove, it might lead other Colonial Governments to take similar action in regard to other products such as sisal and coffee. This British importing and manufacturing houses who had worked hard to put East African commodities on the map would be sold in a few years that their efforts had become almost worthless, whereas in actual fact without the hard work and enterprise of the importers and manufacturing companies those commodities would never have reached their high position on the market.

"This action in Zanzibar seems to show that the work of merchants and distillers over here is being taken over by the Government and handed out to one central body, which will reap the benefits that our work has brought to the Zanzibar clove industry. Any cannot prevent the Zanzibar Government from bringing to fruition schemes which they in this case it is significant that three or four of the best distillery companies who were invited to tender for this distillery refused to consider the project, notwithstanding their highly technical organisation and ample cash resources.

"The Colonial Office say that clove stems have been thrown on the market after having been treated for extraction of the oil. I have never heard of it. Clove stems are only worth about 1s. 6d. per lb., say £13 a ton before their oil content is expressed, but when the oil has been extracted the value of the stems is negligible, and not worth even packing and carting to the docks. In most cases, we understand, they are used for fuel.

"Altogether, it seems to us that this is a case when the Chamber should take a stand for free trading on the part of its members, because the effect of this measure may not apply only to three or four firms in London, it will affect the Indian merchant firms—whom we on this side have always found an honest body of men, with whom to do business—together with distillers in Europe and America, who have spent a lot of money in laying down plant and

employing European workers, and that expenditure will now simply be keeping this Zanzibar organisation in operation. We feel that the Government should not deprive merchants in London of the opportunities of trading in clove stems, and that we should be allowed to continue our business in them in the future, if we can, in face of the centralised distilling."

Major Duff said he thought the difficulty was that they could not get anyone to tender for this distillery unless it were accompanied by a proviso that the export of clove stems would be prohibited. It was known that clove stems had been mixed with cloves proper in shipments to India where there had been complaints in the past. Mr. Rapley pointed out that 5% of stems were allowed in the case of shipments to certain countries, because it was recognised that it was impossible to bale cloves entirely free from stems.

### Captain Crazebrook's View.

Captain Crazebrook, who was welcomed by the Chairman and members, said he thought that as the whole matter had been passed by the Zanzibar Legislative Council, the terms of the concession must necessarily have been laid on the table of the House and thereby become public property there. As to the period of the licence, he felt it would apply only for a few years, as hitherto nobody had any experience as to how successful or unsuccessful it might be, or what quantity of stems would be handled by the new distillery. Doubtless the whole position would be reviewed in the light of the experience they had gained.

Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that it seemed that the measure created a monopoly in the purchase of clove stems in Zanzibar, as none would be allowed to be exported, and there could be no other local buyers except the distillery. As a Chamber of Commerce they were watchdogs for the general interests of British trade, and when a measure was proposed which was contrary to accepted usage or custom it was natural that they, as a Chamber of Commerce, should desire to know the reasons. At present, however, they were without details of the terms of the licence. The Chamber would therefore ask the Zanzibar Government for that information, so that the whole subject could be discussed at the next meeting. Meantime, he felt the Section would feel indebted to Mr. Rapley for the able way in which he had put his case forward. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cuddeford, who asked what steps were being taken by the Section in connection with the abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties, was told by Sir Humphrey Leggett that they had on many occasions discussed the subject, and that the Joint East African Board had also frequently had the whole question under consideration. From a recent reply to a question in Parliament, it seemed clear that the Government now had the subject under active consideration.

Referring to the report of the Kenya Economic Committee, Sir Humphrey said that one of their recommendations appeared to be a cutting down of the grant to the East African Dependencies Office in London, which he felt was doing valuable work for British trade generally. Major Dale, the Commissioner, and his office were always most helpful to East African traders and East African interests generally, and he felt it would be a short-sighted move and false economy on the part of the Kenya Government were they to reduce the amount granted for its upkeep. (Hear, hear.) Several members of the Section suggested that the matter should be discussed at their next meeting.

On opening the meeting Sir Humphrey said they would be joined with him in congratulating Colonel Unsooby on his election to Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

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## Lord Olivier and Tanganyika Rights and Interests of Africans.

LORD OLIVIER, whose views have often been at variance with those of most East Africans, writes to *Headway*, the monthly journal of the League of Nations Union, to express strong disapproval of the idea of returning Tanganyika Territory to Germany.

Referring to a correspondent who had advocated that course, he says: "In her proposal that we should restore to Germany 'her' colonies, has she taken into consideration at all the rights and interests of the African or other Native peoples concerned, or is her proposal made merely in the spirit of the nervous old gentleman who, when his carriage-horses were running away, popped his head out of the window and shouted to his coachman: 'John! John! Run into something cheap!'"

### N. Rhodesian Tobacco.

If the undoubtedly excellent qualities of Northern Rhodesian tobacco could be brought more prominently before English buyers, states the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, it is believed that considerable expansion would be possible. Some action with this end in view is under consideration.

### Tanganyika Land for Alienation.

Agricultural and pastoral lands available for alienation in Tanganyika include 17 pastoral farms in the Ubuga area of the Niombe district, Iringa Province; 13 agricultural farms in the Mbugwe area of the Mibuti district; and 23 agricultural farms in the Northern and Iringa Provinces in respect of which rights of occupancy have either been surrendered or revoked.

### Colonising Statistics.

A Portuguese statistician claims that Portugal has populated her Colonies more than any other Colonial Power. The percentages of white people in the different Colonial territories, per 1,000 sq. kilometres and per each 10,000 of Native population, are stated to be as follows: in British Colonies, 23 and 33; in French, 7.6 and 25; in Belgian, 8 and 15; in Italian, 24 and 23; and in Portuguese, 42.6 and 111.

### Tanganyika Contracts.

The Tanganyika Government has issued a memorandum on contracts for public works, pointing out that with the gradual development of the Territory facilities for contract work will increase. But, where work is done by contract or by specially engaged temporary staff, it will still be necessary, adds the memorandum, to have a well-organised Public Works Department on a permanent basis to supervise and assist contractors and temporary staff alike.

### Lower Interest on Kenya Loans.

Important amendments in the Agricultural Advances Ordinance are to be made by the Kenya Government. The Ordinance was framed in 1930 to meet economic circumstances which then appeared capable of relief by short-term loans. Events have proved that the period of liquidation will be considerably longer than was then anticipated, and the rate of interest on loans will therefore be reduced from 8% to 6½%. The latter figure being equivalent to that charged by the Land Bank. The reduction will take effect from January 1, 1935.

### N. Rhodesia's Ecological Survey.

The Ecological Survey, financed partly from loan funds and partly by the Colonial Development Fund, has now practically completed its work in Northern Rhodesia, according to the Agricultural Department's report for 1934. The immediate value of the survey is great, but its ultimate value will be still greater, for it will give the agricultural and forestry staffs the unique advantage of the possession of a correlated description of the natural resources and agricultural systems of each region in the Protectorate. Many of the regions surveyed will be found to require a much closer study by agricultural or forestry officers, but these studies will be greatly assisted by a conception of the pattern into which the vegetation and agricultural systems fit. The progress of the survey at a time when other departmental activities have been forced almost to a standstill through lack of funds is a definite and much needed form of encouragement to the Department, adds the report.

### Pioneer Memorial.

A memorial to the pioneers of Southern Rhodesia is to be erected in Salisbury on the spot where the Union Jack was hoisted on September 12, 1890, in formal proclamation of the occupation of Mashonaland. The memorial will take the form of a bronze flagstaff on a pedestal of granite, and will be set up at a cost of £1,000, towards which the Government of the Colony has made a grant of £500.

### Water Boring in Kenya.

The policy initiated in Kenya in 1933 of hiring and complete bring units to farmers and others desirous of drilling was most very successful in 1934, for although the charges for the hire of the units were considerably reduced, only one contract was signed. The high cost of transporting the unit from the depot to the site of boring operations and of returning it to the depot appears to be the main deterrent.

### 32 Years in N. Rhodesia.

In a letter to the voters of the Midland Electoral Area of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. E. H. Cholmeley, who was invited to stand for the constituency writes: "That I have lived in Northern Rhodesia for nearly 32 years, made my home in it, and that its problems are my own, it and believe in it, and that its problems are my own, give me some claim upon your confidence and upon your support." Mr. Copeman has had to withdraw his candidature on the advice of his doctors.

### Nyasaland Native Labour.

Until *East Africa* made exclusive disclosure of the facts the Nyasaland public had no knowledge that its Government had appointed a local company as official agents for the engagement and transport of Native labour anxious to obtain work in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Immediately on receipt of the issue of this paper containing the news, the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland addressed questions on the subject to the Government. The first inquiry was made on April 28, but by June 7 no reply had been received, despite two reminders. A number of complaints of this official procrastination have reached us, local settlers and business men being particularly annoyed that they should be told nothing while public bodies in Southern Rhodesia have meantime been given details of the arrangement.

### Federation Defined.

The Greater Rhodesia League of Nyasaland, of which Mr. F. M. Withers, of Limbe, is secretary, thus compares the anticipated benefits of federation with maintenance of the existing state of affairs—

#### Federation means:

Engagement of our outlook  
Enterprise in our policy  
Efficiency in our services  
Economy in our finance  
Enhancement of capital values  
Energy in our administration  
Eligibility for Rhodes and Belt bequests

Encouragement of European settlement for our children  
Establishment of a domicile

#### Isolation means:

Isolation  
Immobility  
Inefficiency  
Improvidence  
Insecurity  
Impotence  
Ineligibility

Impediments to  
Ignorance  
Incertitude as to

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## Good News from Tanganyika Confidence in Mining and Agriculture.

I HAVE an encouraging picture to display, said Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Acting Governor of Tanganyika, when he gave the Legislative Council an outline of the position of the agricultural and mining industries.

Sheep exports, he said, would mean the payment to producers of at least £1,000,000 in the current year. The cotton industry was looking forward to a record crop, the value of which was estimated to be about £500,000. The British Cotton Growing Association had given generous assistance to the local industry in the form of an annual grant of £1,000 for five years for the salaries of two ginners, inspectors, groundnuts and sesame, the country's two main oilseed crops, were bringing high prices, and their value was expected to total £300,000. A good price was anticipated for the Northern Province maize crop as a result of organised marketing methods—"upon which the farmers concerned are to be warmly congratulated." Less important crops, such as other grains and rice, tobacco, and copra, and products such as gummy hides and ghee, promised a return little short of £250,000 to the producers. The coffee market, however, was difficult, and the total value of the country's crop might not exceed £500,000.

### Mining Matters.

Turning to mineral developments, Mr. Mitchell said that on the Lupia recent deep mining operations seemed to confirm the confidence in the potential value of the field which the country's distinguished mining consultant and other professional men best qualified to form an opinion had consistently expressed. Temporary communications had been provided and were to be extended.

The Secretary of State has decided that the traffic of the Lupia can best be handled by the Tanganyika Railways, and that of the Rumbe (Tukuyu) basin by the Nyasaland Railways. Future arrangements and road developments will be based on this decision.

Government is also examining a somewhat difficult technical problem connected with the extraction of gold

from certain types of ore which require a plant beyond the capacity of most small reef workers either to erect or to operate, and it may involve some measure of Government intervention.

After reference to work at Schenke and possible extension of the plant and to the Musoma field, the Acting Governor said: "In the Saragura field to the west of Mwanza results continue to be most encouraging, and we have every reason to hope that another important goldfield will be developed there."

Mr. Mitchell outlined the provisional arrangements for the development of the transport necessary for the latter area, where, he said, it was intended to use the 15-ton road transport unit, since that district provided an admirable field for a controlled experiment without interference with private enterprise.

Direct returns from mining activities is now expected to be nearly 25% more than was anticipated, when the estimates were framed, he continued. "The direct revenue from mining is small in comparison with the indirect benefits due to the circulation of large sums of money which are expended in prospecting and mining, so that an increase of £6,000 or £7,000 in the direct revenue, which is what we expect, may be regarded as indicative of a much more substantial increase in other ways."

### Zanzibar Grapefruit

The Zanzibar Agricultural Department is investigating the possibilities of a number of crops subsidiary to cloves and coconuts, including citrus, maize, millet, rice, cassava, yams and various pulses. The best varieties of South African oranges and grapefruit were obtained in 1927, and these are now well-established and give promising results, particularly the grapefruit.

### Native Demand for Better Quality.

Native demand in Buganda continues steadily in favour of better quality goods and away from Japanese supplies. The Uganda Chamber of Commerce reports that this is particularly so in the case of goods of universal and constant use, such as piece goods, cycle tires, hoes and blankets. Natives in the Eastern Province, on the other hand, still demand goods of the cheapest price, regardless of quality, and signs of wise discrimination are as yet very slight.

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## LATEST MINING NEWS.

## Mr. Haskel's Confidence In Kenya Consolidated Goldfields.

MR. MICHAEL HASKEL, managing director of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., who has just arrived back in London from another tour of inspection of the company's properties in East Africa, expresses the greatest confidence in them.

That there was great activity in the Kitero section of the Company's Concession Area in Southern Kavirondo has more than once been reported in these columns. Now Mr. Haskel has told *East Africa* that some 80 Europeans and 1,000 Natives are being employed in that small section alone, and that the staff has for some months been almost at that level. As a result of that concentration of endeavour, work has proceeded apace, and a sub-floitation may be anticipated in the early autumn.

### First Subsidiary Flotation Proposed.

In the 1,200 square miles of K.C.G. concession there is a contact zone some 80 miles long with the Young Granite which is the mineralising agent. This belt 80 miles long is on the average 3 miles wide, and at Kitero a block 7 miles long by 3 miles wide has been marked off for sale by the parent company to one in which it will retain a substantial share interest.

Within the 21 square mile area there is still much ground which has not been scratched, and a great deal which appears to hold out considerable promise, but which has not yet been adequately tested. There are, however, certain reef systems on which a good deal of work has been done, sufficient in the opinion of the Consulting Engineer, Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, the former geologist and mining engineer to the Government of

Kenya, to warrant estimates which Mr. Haskel regards as very conservative, but which East Africans generally will consider extremely encouraging.

Two of the place two reefs, respectively traced for 3,000 and 2,000 feet, and known as Wilburn East and Wilburn West, and also a north-south reef which crosses them, have been tested at 50-foot intervals and by winzes and shafts to varying depths, the maximum being about 100 feet from the surface. From the information already obtained, Mr. Murray-Hughes estimates that these three reefs should yield something like 120,000 tons of ore per 100 feet of depth.

Not far away are the Lujala and Curwen reefs, the one being apparently an extension of the other. They occur in a west-south-east line 100 feet wide, which is impregnated with unmineable reefs, and which has already been traced for some 3,000 feet on the surface. In this case an estimate of 150,000 tons of ore per 100 feet at depth is calculated, and an adit is already being driven to connect the lengths of this great strike.

The locality is hilly, so that mining by adits offers great attractions, making for easy and economical working, the elimination of water difficulties in the early stages at any rate, and the great gain of high "backs" of workable ore.

The whole of the white staff at Kitero is British, and a private wireless station, an aerodrome, sports ground, and model Native hives have already been provided.

### Lolgorien Prospects.

Some 60 miles away in Lolgorien are the Magor and adjacent McMillan mines, also belonging to the company. Mr. Haskel considers that these two properties, worked as one, should yield handsome dividends. If the work planned for the next four months bears out what has been done to date, treatment plant will be ordered for shipment as soon as possible. In this case the properties will be operated by Kenya Consolidated itself, and not by a subsidiary.

Mr. Haskel, who was in poor health when last in London, has made an excellent recovery, and now says that he has never felt in better health.

Mr. Jacoby, a member of the London Committee of the company, who has also recently visited the properties, is no less optimistic than the Managing Director.

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## "Tanks" Annual Meeting.

### Sir Robert Williams Reports Progress.

At last week's annual general meeting of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd., a most interesting review of the company's operations was made by Sir Robert Williams, the managing director, who also included in his speech some personal reminiscences of experiences in the early days of the company's work.

After dealing with their interests in the Union Minière du Haut Katanga and the Benguela Railway Company, Sir Robert spoke of the progress of Kanan Gold Areas in the Sanza Concession in Tanganyika. Although the work there had not been completed, it had yielded excellent results, and several more deposits of good promise had been located. A characteristic of the ore deposits, he said, appeared to be the nature of the ore bodies, and the possibility, owing to their situation on steep hillsides, of obtaining them up to considerable depths by means of adits. With regard to operations in Kakamega, work on the Kibiri deposit had been disappointing, but two other deposits in the 35 square mile area—Kaimosi and Owumbu—were under investigation, as also were two properties in No. 2 Area on which options had been taken.

### Kimbingiri Prospects.

Rapid progress had been made in bringing the Kimbingiri mine to the production stage. The latest report from the mine stated that from July 9 to July 17 the mill ran for 302 hours, crushing 7,055 tons, with an average head value of 7.76 dwt. and an average of 1.23 dwt. in the tailings. The grade of the ore had purposely been kept low to obviate larger gold losses during the preliminary operations. The three-compartment main shaft was expected to reach the 450 ft. level by the end of August. Mr. R. J. Morgan, the resident manager, had estimated in June that the proved and probable ore tonnage from surface to 25 ft. below the adit level from the western end of the mine amounted to 40,044 tons, averaging 0.47 dwt. per ton. On the Musgraves mine the south adit had proved that the ore strike extended 600 ft. farther south than was previously indicated, and the surface and underground workings now extended over a strike length of 2,600 ft. A three-compartment shaft had been sunk to the 150 ft. level, and the crosscut at this level recently cut the vein, giving an assay of 23.7 dwt. over 42 in. width. Borehole No. 4 near this crosscut cut the vein at 42 ft. depth, assaying 8.7 dwt. over 30 in.

The geophysical report on the Kilembe Mine had now been completed. The mine consists of two ore bodies, of which the north ore body had previously been investigated by underground workings over about 600 ft. and on three different levels to a vertical depth of about 200 ft. The width of the ore body varied from 20 to over 80 ft. and averaged about 46 ft. The average assay values were 5% copper, 0.1% cobalt, and 0.05% nickel. Geophysical surveys gave strong indication of an extension of the ore body over a strike length of about 2,400 ft., and assuming an average width of 46 ft. and an average content of 5% copper, that would represent down to a depth of 300 ft. below the lowest surface point covered by the surveys about 9,000,000 tons of ore with a copper content of about 450,000 tons. The south ore body had been explored at five points along an indicated length of over 300 ft. and over a depth of about 300 ft., and assuming an average width of only 45 ft. over a depth of 800 ft. (500 ft. below the lowest point investigated) they would have a total of about 9,000,000 tons of ore. Thus would the north and south ore bodies were estimated to contain 18,000,000 tons of ore carrying about 800,000 tons of copper, 30,000 tons of cobalt, and 5,000 tons of nickel.

### Interesting Reminiscences.

Referring to his tour through Africa last year, Sir Williams recalled that when he was in Salisbury he pointed out to Mr. Martin Higgins, the Prime Minister, the spot on which he had met Cecil Rhodes 43 years ago, in a swattle and daub hut. Rhodes had just come from Beira, and had formed the Zambesia Exploring Company. "I found him sitting on the side of his bed in pyjamas. Well," he said, "I suppose you have heard that these experts have damned the country—now what do you say? I reminded Rhodes that experts had damned Kimberley and the Rand in the development of which I had assisted him, and that these industries had flourished ever since, and I gave him my reasons for believing Rhodes had a great mineral future, provided he built an economical

line to Beira," Rhodes said. "Quite right, they will go ahead."

"Travelling across the Victoria Falls to the north, my mind went back to another meeting with Rhodes at the Premier's office in Cape Town in 1895. Rhodes had received a letter from the late King Edward—then Prince of Wales—and he asked me to assist him to carry out the wishes in that letter. I want you to do this for me," Williams said, "as it will greatly assist the development of Africa." "I thought how prophetic those words had been," King Edward assured me before and after Rhodes's death, and the result had been the discovery of great mineral wealth and the construction of railways all over Central Africa. Our company discovered the first copper mine in Northern Rhodesia and opened up the wealth of Katanga when the Congo State and Rhodesia were in very low water. Some copper mines had been worked by Natives in these countries for about 300 years, and explorers and engineers had visited the Katanga mines for at least 70 years, but no work had been done to prove them in depth, extent and value."

### Mining Education.

Mr. P. H. Gifford, headmaster of the Malawyo Technical School, states provision will be made for mining education in Southern Rhodesia early in 1936.

### Lupa Labour Inquiry.

Conditions under which Northern Rhodesian Natives are employed on the Lupa goldfield have been investigated by Mr. Brigham, the District Commissioner at Abercorn.

### Lolgorien Gold Fields, Ltd.

A mining engineer from South Africa has been reporting on the properties of Loggoren Gold Fields, Ltd., which recently offered new shares to the public at 5s. They have since been on offer in Nairobi around 18s.

### New Kenya Mining Legislation.

The Kenya Government proposes to amend existing legislation relating to the use of explosives and the issuing of permits. It is intended to restrict the power of issuing permits to District Officers and Mines Inspectors.

### S. Rhodesian Mining Community.

Of the total monthly average of 2,505 Europeans employed in mining in Southern Rhodesia during 1934, 2,262 were employed on gold mining. Most of the remainder were engaged on asbestos, chrome, coal, and mica mining.

### Came Trap Reveals Reef.

When a game trap set by Natives in the Gatsuma district of Southern Rhodesia was pulled up recently it revealed the existence of a gold reef, although no outcrop was visible on the surface. Experts are hopeful that the reef may prove profitable.

### S. Rhodesian Gold Taxation.

Southern Rhodesia's mineral production in 1934 was valued at the record figure of £5,987,015, of which gold accounted for £4,605,746, according to Mr. Digby V. Burnett, who, addressing the Salisbury Chamber of Mines, stated that consolidation should be kept as low as possible in order that low-grade ore might be profitably worked.

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# Fluctuations in Share Values - East African Share Prices.

**Highest and Lowest Prices in Nairobi.**

MAJOR CHARLES GAITSKELL, the Nairobi stock broker, has compiled the following useful list showing the highest and lowest prices of East African mining shares in Nairobi during the first half of 1935:

	Lowest		Highest	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	8	6 (April)	13	0 (Feb.)
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	29	6 (Jan.)	37	0 (Feb.)
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	7	6 (June)	12	7 1/2 (Jan.)
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	7	3 (May)	12	9 (Jan.)
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	8	0 (March)	11	3 (Feb.)
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	10	3 (March)	19	0 (Jan.)
Kenyan (10s.)	10	4 (Feb.)	15	9 (June)
Kenya Uganda Minerals (5s.)	No bid	(Jan.)	20	0 (Jan.)
Kiminki	13	6 (Jan.)	18	3 (June)
Koa Mutimu (20s.)	28	0 (May)	50	0 (Jan.)
Londra, Austr. and Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2	0 (March)	2	0 (Jan.)
Leonora (1s.)	1	1 (Feb.)	2	0 (Jan.)
Leonora (5s.)	1	0 (Jan.)	2	0 (Jan.)
Dolgorien Goldfields (5s.)	4	8 (May)	4	6 (Feb.)
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	4	0 (June)	5	9 (Feb.)
Paknessi (5s.)	5	3 (Feb.)	8	3 (May)
Rosterman (5s.)	2	3 (Feb.)	3	0 (April)
Tanami (1s.)	3	6 (March)	13	0 (May)
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.) Ord.	5	0 (June)	7	9 (Jan.)
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	7	0 (May)	12	9 (June)
Waleride (5s.)	7	0 (May)	12	9 (June)

**Slightly Easier Tendency Owing to Holiday.**

Chiefly owing to the holiday season, many of the East African mining shares have eased slightly during the past week. East African Goldfields have failed to maintain their rise of a week ago, and Kenan and Kiamingini both slightly lower at 12s. 6d. and 16s. 9d. respectively. Waleride and Rosterman at 13s. 6d. and 10s. 9d. despite the optimistic prospect contained at the annual general meetings. Among the Rhodesian gold shares Luriri are now quoted at 9s. 9d., but Renzede have been in demand on rumours of new developments on the company's Liverpool property. Prices of shares of copper producing companies have fallen in sympathy with the lower price of the metal.

	Last week	This week
Andara Syndicate (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Cm. & Motor (12s. 6d.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	55s. 9d.	45s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 3d.	9s. 0d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 3d.
East Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Gabai Goldfields (2s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	32s. 9d.	32s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	13s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Kenan (10s.)	15s. 0d.	14s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 4d.	9s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 3d.
Kiamingini (10s.)	17s. 3d.	16s. 9d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 1d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	1s. 8d.	1s. 0d.
Londra Australasian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 4 1/2d.	5s. 3d.
Luriri Gold Areas (5s.)	8s. 0d.	7s. 9d.
Renzede (11s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 2 1/2d.	1s. 2 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	6s. 8d.	6s. 8d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	4s. 2 1/2d.	4s. 3d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 3d.
Rhoakana (1s.)	27s. 9d.	27s. 3d.
Rion Antelope (5s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 6d.
Rosterman (5s.)	4s. 2 1/2d.	4s. 3d.
Shawmut Trust (10s.)	11s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Shawmut Star (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s. 6d.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	13s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 3d.
Tali Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 4 1/2d.	3s. 4 1/2d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	£108. 0d.	£108. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	22s. 6d.	22s. 6d.
Waleride (5s.)	13s. 1 1/2d.	13s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring (1s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 0d.

**GENERAL**

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 0d.	21s. 6d.
East African Sisal Plantations (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
E. Africa Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 0d.	34s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (11s.)	47s. 9d.	46s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Mozambique (Beater) (10s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)	31s. 0d.	31s. 0d.
Tanganyika-Cordage (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	£8 12s. 6d.	£8 10s. 0d.
Prof. (1s.)	41s. 0d.	41s. 3d.

**Nairobi Quotations.**

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

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	30s. 50cts.	30s. 50cts.
Eldoret Kalamungu Mining Ventures (1s.)	9s.	9s. 75cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	8s. 50cts.	8s. 75cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 50cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	8s. 75cts.	8s. 75cts.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	7s. 25cts.	7s. 25cts.
Kenya Uganda Min. Expl. (5s.)	35s.	37s. 50cts.
Koa Mutimu (20s.)	2s.	2s. 25cts.
Dolgorien Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 15s.	2s. 15cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	5s. 50cts.	5s. 25cts.
Paknessi (5s.)		

## Company Progress Report.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate. 401 tons of ore were crushed during June, yielding 150 oz. bullion, while 330 tons of sands were cyanided, yielding 63 oz. bullion.

Progress report for the three months amounted to 475 ft. development during the quarter ended June 30 states that On Blackhall's Reef the main shaft was sunk to 295 ft., and level drive West, 410 ft. to 455 ft. average assay value 12.7 dwt. over 30 in.; 12 1/2 West Winze sunk, 107 ft. and driving of 3rd level commenced at this depth; assay value 10 ft. E. of winze, 2 1/2 dwt. over 30 in. On Steel's Reef 10 ft. level drive W. from "E" shaft mineralised country rock, 200 ft. level drive W. from winze to 15 ft. in value 1.2 dwt. over 30 in.; 200 ft. level drive E. from 12 winze, to 28 ft. average assay 1 dwt. over 60 in. West cut 2 ft. to south crosscut from end of E. drive, carried no values over width of 21 in.

On M.K. reef 1 1/2 winze started from 300 ft. level; average assay value to 15 ft. down, 14.4 dwt. over 5 in.; 1 E.W. winze started 100 ft. W. of I.E. winze; average assay value to 30 ft. down 12 dwt. over 12 in.; 200 ft. level drive E. from No. 6 day winze; average assay value, 15 ft. to 25 ft., 2.6 dwt. over 15 in.; 50 ft. level drive E. from No. 3a day winze; average assay value, 10 ft. to 20 in., 3.8 dwt. over 10 in.; 1 drive W. to 23 ft., average assay value 4.8 dwt. over 14 in. On Kisumu Reef, 80 ft. level drive W. average assay value 10.7 ft. to 18 1/2 ft., 3.3 dwt. over 61 in.; 80 ft. level drive E. average assay value 410 ft. to 100 ft., 1 dwt. over 50 in. No. 1 shaft sunk to 157 ft., average assay value 31.1 ft. to 157 ft., 15.6 dwt. over 14 in. Installation of new plant is progressing satisfactorily.

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### MR. CHRISTOPHERSON'S REVIEW

The one hundred and twenty-second ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, was held last week at Southern House, London, E.C. Mr. Stanley Christopherson, president.

The Secretary (Mr. T. D. Williams) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said: "My lords, ladies and gentlemen. The Chairman referred at the last meeting to the death of our colleague, Mr. William Smart. The vacancy on the board has been filled by the appointment of Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E."

"In recent years my predecessors had occasion to refer to rapidly increasing resources and to the difficulties experienced in finding employment for these funds in the ordinary channels of commerce. I have the happier task of reporting a more satisfactory state of affairs."

"On the liabilities side of the balance sheet deposits current and other accounts show a slight increase of £300,000, while customers' bills for collection show an advance of over £1,000,000, an indication of improved trading conditions. Important changes are revealed on the assets side. Cash in hand and at call and short notice reflects a reduction of £5,755,865, accounted for to the extent of £3,000,000 by an increase in investments, which you will observe now stand at £12,726,000, while the balance has been absorbed in bills discounted and advances to customers and bills of exchange, which in the aggregate show an increase of approximately £3,000,000."

### Profit and Dividend

"The welcome improvement in our profit-earning capacity is reflected in the profit and loss account, for you will see that after making provision for contingencies, account we have a balance of profit for the year of £2,037,554 against £1,222,170 last year, which, together with the amount of £1,162,570 brought forward, leaves for disposal the sum of £667,956. The interim dividend paid in January absorbed £125,000 and after appropriating £75,000 to writing down bank premises, there remains a balance of £467,956, which your directors recommend be disposed of, by adding £125,000 to the officers' pension fund and by the payment of a final dividend of 5s. per share, together with a bonus of 2s. per share, making a total distribution of 12 1/2% for the year, and carrying forward £108,100."

"I feel sure it will be satisfactory to you all to see that we recommend a bonus of 2s. above the dividend. (Hear, hear.) Possibly there are shareholders who may ask: 'Why 2s. bonus, why not a dividend of 12%?' It is well earned. Well, it will be my duty before I resume my seat to call your attention to world affairs, to trade restrictions and other matters, all of which may affect our earning power. A declaration of a bonus rather indicates that we feel you are entitled to a larger distribution on last year's working, but I think the declaration of an increased dividend, especially in a year where a bank is concerned, is a decision that the time has come, unless the unforeseen happens, for a permanent increase. Naturally we hope this may be our case, but world conditions are such that to our minds the declaration of a bonus is a wiser policy than an increased dividend."

### Allocation to Pension Fund

"Then you will remember that for some years prior to 1931 an allocation of £125,000 was made to the officers' pension fund, though this figure was less than our actuaries considered requisite. In 1931 it was found necessary to reduce the sum to £100,000 owing to the adverse effects of the trade depression on the bank's profits, and it has since remained at that level. The directors feel that they are now justified in recommending the resumption of the appropriation of £125,000. While the amount appears high in relation to profits, it should be borne in mind that in reality this sum is a part of the normal working expenses of the bank. Now only has provision to be made for pensions at present drawn by over 400 officers, but there is a heavy potential liability in respect of the existing staff, which numbers approximately 4,500."

"Personally, I have very strong views on this matter. I think we all want to realise that however knowledgeable and able the board and the administration of a bank may be, nothing can alter the fact that the success of a bank is dependent on a loyal, hard-working and conscientious staff, scattered in our case thousands of miles apart. The welfare of our staff is, and I feel sure always will be, one of our first considerations, and so I unhesitatingly put before you this proposal to set aside £125,000 for the pension fund. (Hear, hear.)"

### Southern and Northern Rhodesia

Having dealt with the bank's activities in South Africa, the Chairman continued:

"In Southern Rhodesia I am glad to say we are able to see a marked improvement generally. At the risk of charging too much on the enhanced value of gold and its importance to trade, I may be mentioned that once more statistical figures of trade between Southern Rhodesia and this country—derelict mines have been reopened, machinery and supplies are required where we have seen years of stagnation, and unemployment is really unknown to any man worth his salt. I think the best test of the increased prosperity can be seen in the greatly improved position of the railways connected with Southern Rhodesia—a most remarkable change of fortune in a very short time."

"Turning to Northern Rhodesia, we find here progress and improvement, but based this time on quite a different metal. The copper deposits there are proving themselves to be perhaps the most valuable in the world. Capital expenditure has been enormous and with it the growth of general trade, all meaning business for the banks."

"In Nyasaland it is satisfactory to record that substantial increases were reflected in the value of exports of tobacco, tea, and cotton, on which products the Protectorate is mainly dependent."

"The East African territories have been more affected relatively by the slump than older established colonies with more balanced internal economies, and it is difficult to see how the position can be materially improved until the restrictions on world trade caused by tariffs and currency instability have been relaxed and improved prices obtained for primary products."

### The Silver Jubilee

"I should not like to conclude this speech without referring to the outstanding event of the present year—the Silver Jubilee of their Majesties the King and Queen—which evoked such remarkable expressions of loyalty throughout the whole Empire. By a happy coincidence this year also marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Union of South Africa. The Jubilee celebrations in London gave us the opportunity of directing the Prime Ministers and other members of the Governments of the Union of South Africa and of Southern Rhodesia, and of discussing with them matters of mutual interest. I am confident that these visits materially strengthened the links between the Dominions and the Mother Country. (Applause.)"

"I now beg to move: That the report and balance sheet to March 31, 1935, now presented, be adopted." Mr. W. Peterson Arbutnot seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

The dividend as proposed was declared and retiring directors, Mr. J. F. G. Gilliat, the Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Mr. R. E. Dickinson, were elected; the appointment to the board of Sir Samuel H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., was confirmed; and the auditors were reappointed.

### Votes of Thanks

The Chairman then proposed a vote of thanks to the general managers, the London manager, and other officers for their valuable services.

Mr. B. A. Clavitt, in seconding the vote, said that during the last six months he had been in South Africa and was very much impressed by the assistance which he had received from the officials of the bank at the various branches which he had visited.

The vote was unanimously accorded. Sir Frederick Eley, Bt., proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the directors for their attention to the affairs of the bank and to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair. This was seconded by the Right Hon. Lord F. de Winton and unanimously accorded, a brief acknowledgment by the Chairman concluding the proceedings.

## East African Market Reports. Agriculture in N. Rhodesia.

### Change of Policy.

**Wool.**—Steady, with Californian ex-ship selling at 28s. to 45s. per 44 lb.

**Castor Seed.**—Steady at £11 10s. per ton. (1934) 10s. 10s.; 1933: £11 5s.

**Cloves.**—Zanzibar. Good is steady at 8ds. per lb., and July-Aug. at 6ds. 6d. (1934: 5d.; 1933: 6d.).

**Coffee.**—Most East African stocks were retired at last week's auctions. Fowing together small demand. Kenya "A" size sold at 40s. "B" size at 35s. to 37s. 6d. and peaberry at 40s. to 40s. Usambaba, first size brownish green, London cleaned, sold at 47s. per ewt. London stocks: 137,830 bags, 1934: 73,045 bags.

**Copper.**—Standard for cash is quiet at about £31 6s. 3d. per ton. (1934: £29 10s.; 1933: £30 15s.)

**Cotton.**—Fair inquiry for good fair East African at 720d. per lb. (1934: 7d.; 1933: 7d.).

**Cotton Seed.**—Dull at £3 47s. 6d. per ton. (1934: 5s. 9s.; 1933: £4 12s. 6d.)

**Gold.**—Lower at 140s. 7d. per oz. (1934: 139s. 10d.; 1933: 123s. 6d.).

**Groundnuts.**—Fair demand at £15 15s. per ton. (1934: £15 15s.; 1933: £11 10s.)

**Maine.**—Quiet. No. 2 white flat African for ex-ship ment sold at 40s. per 480 lbs.

**Sisal.**—White and/or yellow is steady at £14 per ton. **Sisal.**—Firm; East African No. 1, July-Sept., quoted £18 5s. per ton, value; Aug.-Oct., £18 5s., value; Sept.-Nov., £18 2s. 6d., buyers; Oct.-Dec., £18 2s. 6d., buyers; Nov.-Jan., £18 5s., buyers; Feb., £18 5s. 6d., buyers; Jan.-March, £18 5s., buyers; No. 2, afloat, sold at 10s. 6d.; Aug.-Oct., quoted £17 2s. 6d., buyers; Sept.-Nov., £17 5s., buyers; No. 3, Aug.-Oct., £16 15s., sellers; C.F., £17 5s. (1934: £14 5s.; 1933: £15 5s.).

Tanganyika exported 4,503 tons of sisal during June.

**Tea.**—Standard Nyasaland selling at 10d. to 11d., and Kenya at 11d. (1934: 1s.; 1933: 9d.).

**Tin.**—Standard for cash has now steadied to about £233 15s. per ton. (1934: £230 5s. 6d.; 1933: £212 10s.)

### Minimum Wages.

The Governor of Uganda has appointed an advisory board for the fixing of minimum wages for unskilled labour employed in the cotton ginning industry.

### Southern Rhodesian Cattle.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has voted £2,500 to improve the breed of cattle in the Colony by the importation of pedigree stock from Great Britain and South Africa. Government will contribute up to one-half the original certified cost of stock, but no more than £50 for a bull or £12 4s. for a ram or boar.

### Tanganyika Crops.

Good prospects in Tanganyika are very good, particularly in the Northern Province. The estimated production for sale of the main economic crops (in metric tons) is as follows: sisal, 82,550; coffee, 16,020; groundnuts, 18,200; copra, 7,050; gum, 1,000; beeswax, 270; maize and millet, 22,688; rice, 2,974; yams, 9,000; sesame, 4,700; fire-cured tobacco, 210.

### Brazil Prohibits New Coffee Planting.

Brazil has prohibited the planting of further coffee trees until the end of December, 1935, under a penalty of a fine of five milreis a tree. Another new regulation states that old plantations may be substituted by new ones or by new trees planted on fresh land owned by the same proprietor, provided an equal number of old trees are destroyed. Coffee-producing States with less than 20,000,000 trees may complete that limit without penalty.

### Better Sudan Trade.

Throughout the Northern Province of the Sudan there is a general feeling of wellbeing. The Government Department of Economics and Trade reports that the Natives are more prosperous in every way than they have been for the past five years. In the White Nile trade has remained steady and the gum market firm; there have been better markets in Kordofan and all markets in Datur show more than seasonal activity. Kassala's trade with Eritrea has increased, the principal exports being sisim, camels, cattle and gum hashab.

The main activities of the Northern Rhodesia Department of Agriculture are, according to the annual report for 1934, no longer concentrated on the problems of arable farming in the railway belt, but are devoted to the maintenance of tobacco and coffee planters at Fort James and Abercorn. The Protectorate is now practically self-sufficing in the products of arable farming, and since the exports of foodstuffs is never likely to be profitable, according to the Director, some measure of under-production is preferable to the accumulation of unexportable surpluses. It is indeed doubtful whether much further expenditure on development of the internal trade will be justified.

Further, the report continues, "for reasons which need not be discussed here, the Department has been concerned too exclusively with the problems of European agriculture. It is now clear that it can be of the most value to the Protectorate if it concentrates on the development of European and Native export industries, and on the amelioration of Native agriculture in areas where difficulties are imposed by changed conditions of backward tribes."

### 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 July 17).** Eldoret, 0.01 inch; Eldama, 0.64; Fort Hall, 0.09; Fort Ternan, 0.49; Kericho, 0.36; Kiika, 0.09; Kipkarren River, 1.03; Kisumu, 0.47; Kitale, 0.08; Korifi, 0.84; Limuru, 0.04; Lunenburg, 0.83; Mandagwa, 0.04; Mombasa, 1.48; Mombasa, 0.78; Mtwara, 2.43; Mombasa, 0.48; Mumuru, 0.31; Nairobi, 0.27; Nanyuki, 0.04; Rongai, 0.48; Rumuruti, 2.49; Songhor, 0.35; Soty, 0.28; Thomson's Falls, 3.13 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended July 15).** Moshi, 0.17 inch; Uganja (Week ended July 15).—Entebbe, 0.06 inch; Jinja, 0.06; Kofala, 0.01; Lira, 0.12; Mbale, 1.7; Nami sagali, 0.05; Soroti, 0.05; and Tororo, 0.22 inch.

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## BUSINESS POINTERS.

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, East Africa is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to put merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

The selection of an airport site for Beira is under consideration.

Mr. Mathuradas Kalidas has erected a new sisal factory in Lindi.

The value of tobacco exported from Nyasaland during June was: leaf, £57,896; stems, £12,464.

Tea exports from Nyasaland in June amounted to 376,510 lb., to the value of £12,544.

A Commission is to be appointed to inquire into the Southern Rhodesian pig industry.

A wireless station is being established in Gulu, an isolated post in the Northern Province of Uganda.

Wadi Halfa, in the Sudan, is to have a proper water supply. Sites have been provisionally selected for a pump and settling tanks.

£285,375 was the total expenditure of Kenya's Public Works Department in 1934. The revenue collected by the Department was £57,123.

The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have increased the import duty on tobacco and cigarettes to sh. 2.65 per lb., and the Excise duty on locally manufactured tobacco and cigarettes to sh. 1.25 per lb.

Replying to a question in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, the Acting Comptroller of Customs said Government did not propose to consider the removal of the consumption tax on sugar which provides revenue of at least £11,000, though the price of East African sugar is no more than 22 cents per lb.

Beacon is the title of the Uganda Literary Debating and Social Club's Magazine.

According to the latest estimate, Zanibar produces 82% of the world's supply of cloves.

The Tanganyika Government is not prepared to modify the conditions applicable to the freeholding of German leaseholds.

Seventy-two advocates, including Government officers, renewed their practicing certificates or were admitted in Kenya in 1934.

Tanganyika Notes and Records, following similar publications dealing with the Sudan and Uganda, is expected to appear shortly in the Territory.

Contingents from Southern Rhodesia and South Africa will attend the British Empire Rover Scouts Rally to be held on an island near Stockholm during the first week of August.

The Zanibar Government is to introduce a Bill to make provision for the fixing of minimum wages, under which advisory boards will be established to fix rates for piece-work, time-work and for special classes of labour.

The Sudan's participation in the Royal Egyptian Agricultural Society Exhibition in Cairo in February next is already being organised by a sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce working in collaboration with the Sudan Department of Economics and Trade.

The Uganda Government now makes an annual grant to the C.M.S. of £1,000 for the training of Native nursing sisters at Namirembe Hospital, and an *ad caput* grant of £100 in respect of each Native nursing sister trained at the hospital who passed an approved examination.

## Tanganyika Settler's Appeal.

A JUDGE of the Tanganyika Court of Appeal has found that the conviction and sentence of Bruno Crone, the German settler of the Northern Province, could not be upheld and therefore acquitted him.

Crone was convicted by the Resident Magistrate, Arusha, for the alleged theft of trek oxen and ploughs from the farm of Prince Isenburg. The latter, having just returned from Europe, went into the witness-box at the Appeal Court hearing. He stated that Crone had been his assistant and had lent him money with which to buy oxen and farm implements, reports the Dar es Salaam correspondent of the *Morning Post*. During the Prince's absence Crone had returned to the farm, which had been left in the care of Mrs. Davidson and forcibly removed what he believed to be his own property. Owing to a misunderstanding, said Prince Isenburg, he had failed to explain to Mrs. Davidson the exact status of Crone in the partnership.

The Appeal Judge held that Crone had acted in the genuine belief that he had a legal right to the property, he had removed.

## Limuru School.

As a result of the wish to this country of Bishop Heywood of Mombasa, the Limuru School has, through the generosity of many friends and the sympathetic co-operation of the debenture holders, been relieved of its capital liabilities.

## Sudan's School of Law.

"To open an avenue of work, hitherto closed in practice, to educated Sudanese," a school of law is to be established in Khartoum. The innovation is under Government auspices. After a course extending over 2½ years and three examinations, diplomas will be issued to successful students by a Board of Legal Studies, and holders will be entitled to practise before the civil and criminal courts in the Sudan before which an advocate is permitted to plead by law. The School of Law will also be a training centre for selected Government servants of proved aptitude, with a view to the provision of trained Native judges.

## New Short-Wave Wireless Set for E.A.

After five years' continual research and experimental work an entirely new short-wave wireless set suitable for use throughout the Colonial Empire is shortly to be placed on the market. The new receiver, which is to be manufactured by E. K. Cole, Ltd. The Southend-on-Sea, is said to have already achieved remarkable results, and a representative of the company is now visiting the Canary Isles and North Africa to test its performance in those regions. Every component in the new set has been specially treated to withstand the widest variations of temperature and humidity, and the Bakelite cabinet in which it is housed will be moulded in one piece. The price has not yet been decided on, but it will be highly competitive. Agents and others interested in the production should write as early as possible to the above firm for further particulars.

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# Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

These, "Usaramo," which reached England last week from East Africa, brought the following passengers from—

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Mombasa</i>          | <i>Beira</i>      |
| Mrs. K. Rossetti-Hill   | Mrs. B. Alexander |
|                         | Miss M. Cole      |
| <i>Zanzibar</i>         | Mr. R. Milne      |
| Alex & Mrs. H. Wedemill | Mrs. F. Watson    |
|                         | Miss L. Whitmarsh |

## Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left for East Africa on July 28 included Lieutenant Coldham, Lady Eleanor Cole, Mrs. Cascoigne and Mr. Todd to Nairobi; Mr. RuNgon and Mr. Halport, to Kisumu; Mr. Bell, to Khartoum; and Sir Ian Bolton, to Bulawayo. Outward passengers by yesterday's machine included Mr. Butler, Mr. C. E. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. J. Elliot, and Mr. Fisher, to Kisumu; Mr. Jepson, to Beira; The Viscountess Falmouth and Mr. Angeraud, to Nairobi; Mr. Stanley, to Salisbury; Mr. Orme, to Dodoma; Mrs. Titayna and Professor Desmarost, Cairo to Broken Hill. Inward passengers on July 25 included Colonel the Hon. C. Hore Rutherford, from Nairobi; Mr. J. Francis, Captain T. Hope, and Mr. D. Lyell, from Khartoum; while the machine which arrived on July 28 brought Mrs. Fin, Miss Mackie, and Mrs. Mason, from Nairobi; Mr. E. W. Bone and Mr. F. J. Page, from Kisumu; and Mr. G. W. Wood, from Khartoum.

## East African Mails.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. London, at 6 p.m. on—  
 August 1 for s.s. "Comoria."  
 August 3 for s.s. "Rajputana."  
 Inward mails from East Africa etc. expected on August 5.  
 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 8 p.m. on Saturdays.

### White Star's Travels.

A white Star ship found dead near Iringa, Tanganyika, was riddled in Germany nearly two years ago. Thus in that time it had travelled at least 6,000 miles.

### Fast Trip from South Africa.

The "Jagerfontein" completed recently the fastest voyage to South Africa from England in the present century. Her time was 15 days 15 hours 40 minutes, but she failed by 20 hours 44 minutes to beat the record established in 1893 by the bid Union Steamship Company's vessel "Scot."

### Ferry Service.

The discipline of warders and convicts alike (having been adversely affected by the presence of sightseers in Mombasa Prison, which is Fort Jesus, an ancient monument, the order closing the Fort an ancient monument and therefore open to the public, has been revoked. The Kenya Government is, however, taking steps to preserve the historical interest of the building.

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### BRITISH INDIA.

- Malden arr. Fancier outwds. August 1.
  - Maitland arr. Aven homevds. August 1.
  - Mantola arr. Beira outwds. August 7.
  - Madara arr. London homevds. August 7.
  - Kenya arr. Durban from Bombay, July 28.
  - Ellora arr. Bombay from Durban, July 28.
  - Taira arr. Mombasa from Bombay, August 2.
  - Fakliwa left Mombasa for Bombay, July 28.
- CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.
- Clan Keith arr. Liverpool homevds. July 25.
  - City of Dundee arr. Liverpool homevds. August 8.
  - Magician left Mombasa homevds. July 22.
  - Keelung arr. Mombasa outwds. July 23.
  - Hesione left Liverpool outwds. July 13.
  - Chancellor leaves Liverpool outwds. August 3.

### HOLLAND AFRICA.

- Jagerfontein arr. Beira outwds. July 21.
- Bloemfontein left Southampton for S. and E. Africa, July 21.
- Boschfontein left Lisbon homevds. July 22.
- Springfontein left Antwerp for S. and E. Africa, July 20.
- Randfontein left Dar es Salaam outwds. July 25.
- Metiskerk left Tenerife homevds. July 20.
- Heemskerk left Antwerp for E. and S. Africa, July 19.

### INDIA AFRICA.

- Isipiango arr. Durban from Lourenco Marques, July 27.
- Anchanga arr. Calcutta from Rangoon, July 26.
- Incomati left Mombasa for Calcutta, July 21.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

- Angers arr. Zanzibar outwds. July 25.
- Leconte de Lisle arr. Pt. Said outwds. July 23.
- Explorateur Granddier left Pt. Said homevds. July 22.
- Marechal Joffre left Mauritius homevds. July 22.

### UNION CASTLE.

- Dunbar Castle left Capetown homevds. July 23.
- Durham Castle left Beira homevds. July 27.
- Garth Castle left Tenerife homevds. July 27.
- Blanford Castle arr. London, July 25.
- Llandoverby Castle left Suez for Natal, July 26.
- Llangibby Castle left Pt. Elizabeth homevds. July 27.
- Llanstephan Castle left Tenerife for Beira, July 24.
- Sandown Castle arr. Hull from Beira, July 28.

### NEWS OF THE ADVERTISERS.

Solignum, Ltd., whose products are widely used in East Africa, report a profit of £7,481 for the year ended March 31, compared with £6,060 for the previous 12 months.

Sir Fortesque Flaherty, Chairman of Messrs. W. & T. Avery, Ltd., whose weighing machinery is well-known in East Africa, said at the annual meeting of the company that his colleagues had recommended that a further portion of the reserve fund of the company should be capitalised and that a free distribution of one share in five should be made to Ordinary shareholders. The recommendation was accepted.

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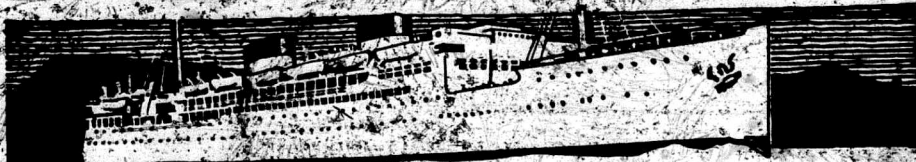
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Vol. II, No. 508.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1935

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

WE recently suggested that there were sound grounds for a much more optimistic view of East African prospects generally. It is a fact that of the many men on leave from East Africa who have called upon us during the last few months every single one has admitted that there has been a considerable improvement in the industry and district with which he is primarily concerned, and within that same period we have not had a single letter from any East African territory which painted the industry or district with which it dealt in gloomier colours than would have been justified a year or two ago. Though the rains have, on the whole, been splendid throughout the territories, they have been patchy in some areas, and in those and some others there are difficulties which it would be unfair to minimise. On the whole, however, it cannot be doubted that the outlook is much clearer and brighter, and that there is every reason to feel confident that the territories will now go steadily ahead. Their extraordinary recuperative capacities have long been recognised. In older countries it may take the best part of a decade to recover from a bad trade depression; in East Africa one or two good crop seasons can achieve the same result, and spread its benefits more evenly among the population. Hitherto it has been purely an agricultural and animal husbandry that the Dependencies have had to live; now mining can safely be regarded as a most important second source of wealth.

Excellent news continues to reach us from different gold areas in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the two Rhodesias, and the Sudan. One of the best informed authorities on the mining: Kenya goldfields told us recently that he doubted whether the best areas had yet been found; that he believed that prospectors would still be making valuable discoveries twenty years hence; that No. 2 Area of Kavirondo seemed to him to hold out far greater promise than had yet been realised, and that the Kakamega district had still not been by any means properly investigated. Similarly well-informed men from Tanganyika seem at least as confident of the future of gold mining in that Territory, which, if it had advertised its mineral wealth as well as Kenya has done, would now bulk more prominently in the public eye. There will be another Salisbury in the Lupa. We were told recently by an exceptionally instructed authority, "there is going to be a really big goldfield to the west of Mwanza," asserted a big man in the Empire mining world. Millions of pounds have been spent on East African mining in the past year or so, and still greater developments can be expected within the next twelve months.

Sisal, after falling to £12 and remaining at near that level for a heart-breaking period, is now selling freely at half as much again. **NOW AGRICULTURE HAS BENEFITED.** Successive bumper cotton crops in Uganda have had a wonderfully beneficial effect upon that country and upon Kenya from the general trade and

transport revenue standpoint; and excellent cotton news comes also from the Sudan, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland. Oilseeds, which play an increasing part in the economy of all the territories, are fetching far better prices than a year ago. Tea in Nyasaland, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, is now thoroughly established and remunerative. Pyrethrum and various essential oils have brought new hope to many settlers. Though, as a consequence of bad climatic conditions, coffee crops have been poor and of poor quality, with disappointing prices, as a result, many growers have cut their costs drastically and improved their methods, and the concentration upon research which is so encouraging a feature of that industry justifies faith in its future. Thus in the main primary producing industries the territories have a good deal of ground for satisfaction. Even tobacco growers, who have had a particularly trying time, see a glimmer of hope of better marketing conditions. These evidences of better times are too easily overlooked.

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**A**TENTION is directed to a review appearing on another page of a remarkable book on "Anthropology in Action." Apart from the merits in the work which it describes, that **INDIRECT RULE** volume affords striking testimony **IN TANGANYIKA** to the serious and sensible way in which Indirect Rule is now being applied and developed in Tanganyika. Perusal of the book will remove many misconceptions, and also show what a very long road has still to be traversed before the Native can dream of standing alone in the new world to which he has been introduced. The task of civilisation, as Mr. R. E. Mitchell puts it, "cannot be static, but must always be capable of development or modification; it is a means and not an end, a means of achieving at least certain minimum requirements; and if it fail in that, it is for the British staff to take the steps that may be judged necessary." This book lifts the curtain, and, on the whole, reveals a very pleasing picture. If the lessons which it offers are taken to heart, not only by administrative officers but also by headquarters, there will be definite gains.

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Particular emphasis is laid on the urgent need for less frequent transfers of officials from district to district, since the Natives' trust in men, not offices. Men, even more than policies, will prove the linchpin of Indirect Rule. The unsuitability and ineffectiveness of some of our punishments are soberly and impressively stated, as is the strangeness of our judicial courts, and the effects of economic crops, of monogamy, and of Christianity on the social structure are suggested. Throughout there appears to be a recognition of divination in many forms, from witchcraft to the most innocuous matters, but it is not clear if this is merely tolerated or legalised. The tendency of Natives to adopt some of our ideas wrongly, e.g. adding fines to compensation, needs very careful watching. Finally, the testimony to the popularity of European settlement—there are over 300 white settlers in the district described—deserves wide publicity, though in some quarters even this impartial analysis will fall on deaf ears.

**E**AST AFRICAN Governments faced with the problem of unemployment among Natives in the larger townships should examine the "back to the land" policy recently introduced in Zanzibar. This experiment **EXPERIMENT** began with the disposal of part of one of the Government estates by allotting it in small portions to peasant cultivators, and whom, in the opinion of many people, lies the best hope for the development of the Protectorate. This small-holding idea leapt into almost instant popularity; at one sale there were three applicants for each available plot. While it is, of course, far too early to draw definite conclusions from these highly satisfactory beginnings, responsible officials believe that the foundations of a prosperous working community have been laid, and the Government already contemplates disposing of other suitable areas not required for experimental purposes. The initiative shown by the Government of Zanzibar in this, as in other directions in recent years—is to be warmly commended, and some mainland Administrations might profit from a closer consideration of its methods of dealing with some problems which are common to East Africa generally.

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Unemployment among Natives, mentioned in connexion with this experiment in small-holdings, is becoming an acute problem in **UNEMPLOYED AND** certain townships without powers **UNEMPLOYABLE** of repatriation to tribal areas. Youth, education, stimulated ambition, cheap transport, and in many cases a genuine desire to obtain employment, all tend to increase the drift from county areas into townships, creating an unemployment problem which affects practically all types of Native workers, from the unskilled, clumsy labourer to the smartly-dressed, Europeanised clerk who, once a clerk, always a clerk, and will never return to manual work. It is, of course, one of the manifold problems which must inevitably arise with progress anywhere in Africa; but if, having made its appearance, it is allowed to grow unchecked, it may in time produce a number of grave social and economic difficulties, the solution of which will involve a heavy drain on public funds, and whatever form it may take, cause considerable dissatisfaction among the people concerned. Timely stocktaking in townships which are known to have an unemployment problem, investigation into the social condition of people with no apparent means of livelihood, and the consideration of methods of dealing with the unemployed and unemployable may save much money and a great deal of trouble in the future.

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**A** COMPANY registered in England with none but British shareholders which, in accordance with the law, registers locally in Kenya when it begins business in the Colony, is **100% BRITISH**—according to a Kenya contemporary, **"FOREIGN"** a "foreign company"! The expression appears curious, and if it is merely a repetition of an official description in current use, it seems to be one requiring immediate amendment, for to write of a "foreign company incorporated in England" when a 100% British enterprise is meant is a clear contradiction in terms.

# What Italy Should Realise.

## Risks of Her Ethiopian Venture.

### THE PROS AND CONS SURVEYED.

Has Signor Mussolini determined to throw discretion to the winds? Has he embarked upon a large-scale military adventure in the face of the advice of his general staff? Is he, in short, in a state of hysteria, of impassioned and irresistible megalomania similar to that from which Herr Hitler has long suffered?

These questions are being seriously asked in some of the best informed British quarters, and the answers given are far from encouraging. Several of the recent public utterances of the Italian dictator have greatly surprised the British public; in private conversation, it is said, he is far more violent and irresponsible.

For the sake of Italy it is devoutly to be hoped that he will recover a calmer outlook. To hope that he will withdraw without the spoils of war is to expect a miracle, and only by a miracle can an Italian attack upon Ethiopia now be prevented. Whether the Duce would be satisfied with territorial acquisitions if Ethiopia would give way without bloodshed is a purely academic point—though, curiously enough, it is one to which many columns of discussion have been devoted by the British Press.

### Only Possible Conception.

The fact is that Haile Selassie neither would nor could make a present of great and fertile provinces to assuage the Italian Colonial appetite. Any such attempt would play into the hands of Ethiopia's reactionaries, especially the priesthood, who exercise great power and would unquestionably rouse the country against an emperor willing to entertain such an idea. Permission to build a railway across country to connect Eritrea with Italian Somaliland seems to be the limit of possible concession, and that will certainly not now satisfy the Fascist leader, whose cash expenditure upon the present adventure is probably well over £15,000,000, who has thrown into his East African possessions very large numbers of European troops (estimated at over 200,000), and whose public comparison of himself to Caesar impels him onward to conquest, even though he may know in his heart of hearts that immense difficulties and dangers lie ahead.

To talk of finishing the campaign within five or six months, as some Italian newspapers are doing, is to nurture hopes of the most extravagant character. Only by an incredible combination of pieces of good fortune could so speedy and favourable a result be achieved. It is far more likely that the campaign will drag on for four or five years than that it will conclude within that number of months.

And when the campaign proper is ended the real difficulties will begin, not disappear, for the administration of a truculent and proud medieval people, which boasts that it has held sway in its inland plateaux for fourteen centuries, will be very different from the pacification and civilisation of most African tribes.

In that particular Signor Mussolini is extremely unfortunate in the races which he must master and tame. Certainly the most warlike tribes in Kenya, the Southern Sudan, Tanganyika, Belgian Congo, and the Rhodesias, for instance, presented problems far less anxious than those of Ethiopia. They were fierce and savage foes, and some of them offered

strong resistance to the advancement of the European, whom, however, they respected, and under whom most of them settled down happily after one trial of strength.

The Amhara, Shoa, Tigre, and Galla, the four main Ethiopian tribes, on the other hand, have so good a conceit of themselves and so strong a contempt of the white man that the influence of that feeling upon their *moral* during hostilities, and upon their later conduct if an Italian administration were established, would be a factor of immense importance.

### Ethiopia's Mobile Forces.

More than a few East African pioneers, men who lived dangerously enough in the early days of Kenya and the Lago Enclave, for instance, have confessed after fairly recent visits to Ethiopia that, once well away from the capital, they found conditions which are incalculably more difficult for Europeans to overcome than anything experienced prior to the establishment of the *Pax Britannica* in the neighbouring British Dependencies. It is much more than a coincidence that among the Britons most inclined to question the wisdom of the Italian adventure are men of long experience in peace and war in Africa. They do not regard the war which now seems inevitable as "a spot of Native bother" which can be settled by a few swift moves, a few sharp actions, and the endeavours of a few good administrative officers to make friends and obliterate the memory of the trial at arms.

An index of the character of the Ethiopian is to be found in the fact that no possession is so prized as a good rifle, and that cartridges have long been currency. The great chiefs will maintain large standing armies of their own, in which it is the ambition of all but the despised subject tribes to serve. Whether mounted or on foot, these forces are astonishingly mobile, the footmen travelling great distances at a jog trot which no European troops can possibly hope to emulate. This mobility will prove an enormous advantage in the difficult country through which the Italian troops will have to advance—much of it at high altitudes which will seriously tax European stamina.

### Stronghold in the Mountains.

The Ethiopian plateau has been described as a billiard table. "If that is so," said a friend who has traversed it in all directions, "then it is a billiard table with some hundreds of legs, and with the table upside down, so that all those legs are sticking in the air!" High peaks and deep ravines, often with rushing torrents at the foot, are innumerable. In such country ambushes of invading forces will be many, and given coolness and fire control by the marksmen, they should be almost always successful, and at practically no cost to the invisible sharpshooters.

The advance, if it be made from Eritrea, will soon be through country of this description, in which the Ethiopians will be at home, and the Italians will be sorely distressed. Transport in this country of immense distances and no roads will be a matter of enormous difficulty, and the aircraft, tanks, and heavy guns of which so much is expected may be found worse than useless.

What will there be to attack if the Ethiopians adopt the obviously correct tactics of avoiding concentration of their forces at any point? What will there be to shell but hill and scrub? Every mile of the Italian advance will increase the strain of provisioning the force with ammunition, food and medical supplies, and make more vulnerable the

lines of communication, which the Ethiopians can harry at any point by night. Moreover, the habit of the defenders of living on the country will enable them to advance or fall back at any time with the minimum of impediment, but as food supplies in any locality will not last long, they will be compelled to change their positions frequently. That will further increase the difficulties of the Italian commissariat. Meantime the guerilla warfare in which the Negus's subjects are such adepts will go steadily forward.

#### Probable Line of Advance.

But, it may be objected, the main advance will come from Italian Somaliland. Whether that will prove to be the case no one can foretell, though present indications are that the main drive will be from the north, and that the attacks from the south-east will be of a supporting character.

It was at Adowa, not far south of the Eritrean frontier, that the Italians were routed nearly 40 years ago, and Signor Mussolini is known to nurse the ambition to wipe out that defeat at Adowa itself. Again, there have been far greater concentrations of Italian troops in Eritrea than in Somaliland, partly, no doubt, for tactical reasons, and partly because the healthy highlands near Asmara avoid the medical risks of congregating similar forces in the much less healthy and low-lying Somali coastal belt. That there have already been heavy casualties from Somaliland is known; while a resident in Kenya, resident was in Mogadishu a few weeks ago, he learnt that deaths among the troops average 25 per day, mainly from dysentery, which is treated to assume the proportions of a scourge.

Massawa and Mogadishu, the principal ports of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland respectively, are cluttered up with shipping, and the harbours of which is proving an extremely serious nuisance, particularly at Mogadishu, where the unprotected roadstead open to sea winds, and therefore as unsuitable as it could be for military purposes. Quite small boats are lying in the town for weeks waiting for a berth, and to be unloaded, then, when landed, the cargo, most of it has been stacked round the town, where, exposed to sun and wind, they are rapidly deteriorating. Men who during the war in Africa acquired considerable experience in these conditions have testified to their amazement that hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of stores are thus wasting away. Forthright, modern and modern military methods are being used, but the stores on to the Eritrean area are being moved much more quickly than accommodations can be provided for their housing.

#### Two Outstanding Leaders.

It is not yet the only determined leader of the Ethiopian cause, whose father commanded Menelik's army at Adowa, realises that the Italian threat may for the first time weld Ethiopia into some semblance of nationhood. Resistance certainly will. If his forces persistently refuse pitched battle, the Italians may wander up and down the country for years without conquering the tribes, for in Ethiopia there is no nerve centre, such as civilized countries provide with their towns, railways, dockyards, and other vulnerable points.

To bomb Addis Ababa would achieve nothing—except to arouse the anger of the world. From the military and prestige standpoints it would be worse than useless, for the Emperor's capital has but a couple of streets in the modern sense, and their destruction would avail nothing.

Lack of ammunition may be a great handicap to

Ethiopia—which must feel that Great Britain has been less than fair to hold up all supplies. It is true that the prohibition has applied to munitions for both Ethiopia and Italy, and that it has been officially claimed that such action demonstrates complete neutrality. How can that be so, when Italy has ample sources of munition manufacture of her own, whereas Ethiopia must rely entirely on supplies from without? But exhaustion of her reserves will not necessarily bring Ethiopia to her knees. As the Lettow, when faced with shortage of ammunition during the East African Campaign, could dispatch columns to replenish their requirements from their enemies the Portuguese, why should the Ethiopians not, equally regard the Italians as a source from which they may gradually re-arm themselves?

#### Effect on Adjacent Territories.

British Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan cannot watch the course of events without deep anxiety, for if the Italian invasion succeeds, it is highly probable that large numbers of Ethiopian refugees will swarm over the borders of the neighbouring British Dependencies, thereby causing great administrative difficulties and entailing not merely heavy expenditure but the possibility of starving hordes assembling at remote places devoid of food supplies of any kind.

For many years these adjacent British territories have had cause to complain of marauding Ethiopian bands which have raided for women and cattle. These are lawless bands which the Emperor has been completely powerless to control, but that he has tried to do his best most authorities are agreed. As the result of such experiences there is an increasing appreciation by Britain in East Africa of the argument that Ethiopia must be properly controlled, and that if she cannot set her own house in order, she must accept outside help in the establishment of law and order, but that is not to say that Italian domination is the necessary corollary. European advisers, most of them chosen from among citizens of the smaller European Powers, have for some years been attached to the different Ministries in Ethiopia. In some cases—for example, in those of the Swedish and Belgian missions which have trained the Negus's own army and police force—they have achieved excellent results in a short time. In others they have been so obstructed that they have been unable to achieve anything like the radical change which they know to be required if degradation and corruption is to give way to civilisation and honest finance. Hitherto the Emperor has carried an extremely heavy personal load of responsibility. Having few men of talent and position upon whom to rely for any material help in the introduction of twentieth century ideas of government, he has been forced to do almost everything himself, knowing full well that there are in his immediate entourage powerful forces implacably resentful of his policy, and ready to obstruct it whenever it can safely be done.

#### Summing Up.

To sum up, practically all British East Africans with first-hand knowledge of Ethiopia are convinced that, if the defenders refuse pitched battle, and adhere to guerilla tactics, Italy will be faced with an extremely costly, lengthy, and disheartening and irritating campaign, which will weaken the moral of the troops, and may cost Signor Mussolini dear.

Worst of all from the Italian standpoint is the certainty that, even if a successful campaign be concluded, the real difficulty with administration will only have begun. Then will come the really crucial test.

# Fresh Settlement for Kenya.

## Sir Edward Grigg's Speech in Commons.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG, as usual, *Appld.* spoke last week made an outstanding speech on white settlement in Kenya during the Commons debate on the Colonial Office Estimates.

SIR EDWARD invited members to consider another branch of production in East Africa—the production of the white settler. "We have had the sort of talk about the white settler which always seems to come from the benches above the Gangway," he said, "but I wonder whether those who talk about settlers in those terms realise that the fact that they are here is our responsibility and not theirs, because it was the Imperial Government which put the majority of the present settlers where they are in Kenya. Those who come and go of their own will are a comparatively tiny percentage of that population. I could hear a great deal in the papers of 'Settlementists' of people in Kenya who have come from what the hon. Members like to call the 'idle rich'. They fit far too great a part of the picture of Kenya which is presented to the world. It may be true of 5% of them, but 95% are hard-working men who have had to stick to their farms and not move from them, also living as a matter of fact in the simplest manner in which it is possible for white families to live. Many of them through the years of depression have been living on 'posho', the same food as the Africans have eaten for many decades, and tea. We put these men there. The first wave of them was brought in by Sir Charles Elton and the second wave by Sir Percy Girouard. That was a deliberate act by the Colonial Government which has the justification that there seemed to be no other way of placing the colonies upon a sound economic foundation. They justified the policy of settlement for in 1912 the Protectorate and Railway balanced their budget and the grant-aid was no longer required, but the War destroyed their work; 60% went on active service and their farms went back to bush."

### Sink or Survive

A fresh story was made after the War. What happened then? More settlers were dumped in by the Imperial Government. We brought in officers of the Services and gave them land for nothing. We put them down and left them to sink or swim and they have since, been through terrible vicissitudes. They have had to face the fall in prices and the change in outcrop which increased their overdrafts by 50% overnight, and they have had to face the difficulties of a virgin country. These men are our responsibility, and it is no use speaking with random about them as though we could dispose of the problem merely by speaking of them with ill-will. They are part of the African problem and you cannot dismiss it if in that way. The hon. Member for Bournemouth (Mr. Linn) can go on making speeches in that sense for ever, but the settlers will still be there and their problems will be more and more difficult every year.

What are we going to do about it? There are three courses possible in regard to the problem. In the first place, if you like to do it, you could buy those settlers out. If you are convinced that settlement is a mistake you could hearted about it, buy them out, transport them to other places and give them a chance of earning their living there. That is a possible policy. I do not believe it would cost very much because the numbers are not very great. If settlement is wrong, this House is responsible for putting it right in that way. If this House is not prepared to put it right in that way it must be prepared to do justice to the settlers. It does not believe that the policy of buying out the settlers would prove a practical one, not on the grounds of expense, but because it would be an impossible economic proposition to take away the white settlers from Kenya and Uganda, which live entirely by two things, Uganda cotton and the produce of the white settlers. There is no means of changing those things in a few years and starting on a new course of development or of bringing in a new white population. The present Native population could not undertake the system of transportation and production that we have set up.

### Policy of Drift

What is the second course? It is a policy of drift and of putting our heads in the sand. That is what we are doing now, and it is a desperately dangerous course to pursue. Let us take a lesson in this matter from the southern States of the United States of America. Some of the best British and Irish stock went to the mountains

in the early days, many generations ago and lived well. Economic pressure impelled them to lower their standard of living. The sheep became impoverished and no cattle could live upon it. They had no education and no means of meeting competition from other producers in a different world, and probably those mountaineers have become poor whites and a very grave problem, although they came from some of the best stock that ever went from this country to the United States. Do not let us set about creating such a situation in East Africa. We shall create it if we drift because that results inevitably. Populations of that kind are never stationary. They either go forward or go back and inevitably deteriorate.

### The Third Alternative

You are driven, therefore, to a third alternative. We have to realise that we are committed on this issue, and that we have our own people fixed in Africa. Children are growing up, thousands of them who were born in the Colonies and have no possibility of leaving it. They have to meet their future there. Their parents cannot afford to take them anywhere else. What are you going to do? You cannot ignore that problem. Having got a Colony of that kind you have to reinforce it. The first thing to be done is unquestionably to look into the question of the mortgages and debts which they are carrying at the present time. The Government gave the settlers land at very cheap prices. I agree that the rents they pay are very small and their transport system is on the whole conducted very well, but the Government never gave them what has enabled settlers in practically every other part of the Empire to succeed—credit, of any kind whatever. The result is that the development in Kenya has been carried out through the banks. Practically the whole thing has been carried out on overdrafts. They are carrying very high rates of interest. The average overdraft in Kenya carries 10% to 12%. That is a burden which agriculture cannot carry in any part of the world, and which is a new settlement in any other part of the world has never been asked to carry. I am glad that the Land Bank has been set up and that some steps have been taken to deal with that problem. I should be very glad if the hon. gentlemen would give me information as to the trade and agricultural situation in Kenya and whether funds are available in the Land Bank to put that situation right. That is by far the gravest part of the problem in Kenya at the present time.

### Case for Fresh Settlement

You must try to keep your settlers alive and carry on where they already exist. It is impossible to their credit that something like 70% of the soldier-settlers who were put down in Kenya have carried on, although they have no capital. It shows how utterly untrue is the picture which is usually presented of them to this House. It is not only by helping them directly that you can support their cause. I believe that you should at once go in for some measure of fresh settlement in Kenya. By that I do not mean settlement for the purpose of growing agricultural produce. I do not think that the markets of the world would permit of that at the present time. Kenya, however, presents exceptional opportunities for the settlement on small plots of men like retired officers from different public services and fighting services who are leaving India at the present time in great numbers. If the Government will show those people that they are wanted in Kenya and will make it easy for them to go there, and in particular if they will find some slight measure of financial support of that kind, I believe you will get in Kenya the kind of population which will be absolutely invaluable. It will be a public interest. It will have had experience in the public service in other parts of the Empire, and it will be of the highest type you can get for a settlement of that kind. I hope that the right hon. gentlemen will give some attention to that possibility.

### Nairobi Show.

What was probably the most successful show ever staged in the history of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya was recently held on the Kabete Showground and attracted people from all parts of the Colony. Many varied signs of the life and industry of East Africa were represented, ranging from attractive displays of handicrafts and hobbies in the home industries section to the more important exhibits and demonstrations arranged by Government departments. The livestock section had splendid entries in every case, the numbers being approximately 140 head of horses, 150 head of cattle, 70 sheep, 65 pigs, 20 poultry and about 80 dogs. The accommodation had, indeed, to be enlarged, so great was the numerical increase of exhibits over previous years.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Beginnings of Kakamega

Mr. R. Murray-Hughes's Views.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I have read with interest Mr. Wayland's account of the facts in connexion with the discovery of the Kakamega Goldfield. The last part is at variance with the train of events as described by the original directors of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate, and indicated at a lunch given to H.E. the Acting Governor on the occasion of the opening of the Kimingini mill, but no one can dispute the fact that the value of the Kakamega field was only conveyed to the outside world by the efforts of Mr. L. A. Johnson and his colleagues of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate.

As far as Southern Kavirondo is concerned, Mr. Wayland himself made the discovery that drew outside attention to the area, and the Company with which I am now associated has perpetuated that fact by giving his name to the discovery. Abundant references to the "Wayland Reef" may be found in notices describing the activities of the Company.

Yours faithfully,  
Kissumu,  
Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,  
R. MURRAY-HUGHES.

## The Death of Kasanza.

Witchcraft Attributed to a Magistrate.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In the interests of historical accuracy I would like to correct Mr. E. A. Copeman on one point in his interesting letter published on July 18, namely as regards the death of Kasanza, the man who shot and wounded Mr. C. H. Bellis.

I was the D.C. (P.C.) of the Kasempa District at the time and Mr. F. V. Bruce Miller was in charge at Mwinilunga. I was on my way to him on a tour of inspection and as I drew near I received a letter by runner saying how opportune was my visit as Kasanza had just arrived and had given himself up.

Shortly after my arrival I went round to the office and, in company with Mr. Miller, I interviewed Kasanza and had a long talk with him. I spoke calmly but severely to him. As Mr. Copeman correctly states, I told him I must refer his case to Livingstone. The trouble was that the shooting of Mr. Bellis was very ancient history. Mr. Bellis had, since died, (from sleeping sickness, not from the wound he received). There were no witnesses at all, so far as Mr. Miller and I knew, whose testimony would be admissible in court—we were neither of us ignorant of the importance of such "technicalities"—and a trial must inevitably have resulted in an acquittal of a guilty man. Kasanza did not expect to get off scot-free; he was, on the contrary, prepared to face the music, and I decided to seek permission from the Administrator to detain him for six months at Mwinilunga prior to allowing him to settle once more in our territory. Kasanza having withdrawn previously, he was seemingly in excellent health—Mr. Miller and I adjourned to the house and had just started lunch when a messenger arrived to say Kasanza was dead.

Hurriedly leaving the table we verified this. He was quite dead. His death was locally attributed

to witchcraft on my part. I had, so it was said, cast the evil eye on him. Of the reality and persistence of this belief I recently had confirmation when the manuscript of a local history by Simon Chibanza, a Kapinga Native, was submitted to me, and the belief in the exercise of occult powers by me on this occasion is specifically recorded.

So far as I can recollect, neither Mr. Miller nor I suspected poison. I think we came to the conclusion that Kasanza simply decided to die, and died; but on this point I am not sure. Mr. Miller is still in the territory, having settled at Chotna, and his recollections would be interesting, for the whole story is really a remarkable one.

Yours faithfully,  
Caterham Valley,  
F. H. MELLAND.

## Felt Hats in the Tropics.

A Reader's Experience.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I note in your issue of July 25 that an ex-Tanganyikan is wondering how many Europeans wear light felt hats or panamas.

My own experience, though in the East African tropics might be of interest to your readers. For years I wore a broad-brimmed soft felt hat and found that this was completely adequate, provided the eyes were protected by dark glasses.

I understand that many other people have since then come to the same conclusion.

Yours faithfully,  
Londan, E.C.4,  
G. J. PETTEPIERRE.

### POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"East Africa's cheery optimism is most refreshing, as is the broad and sympathetic policy of the paper to which I look forward every week." *From a leader of the Kenya gold industry.*

#### Mining Reports.

"I see the X Company has issued another East African mining progress report. The daily newspapers give only extracts, but as one of them has published a photograph of the Chairman, I take it that the news must be good." *From an East African comic on leave.*

#### Nyasaland Tea Growing.

"Nyasaland has requested, and is likely to receive, sanction for an increased acreage for new plantings under the tea restriction scheme. She has a strong case for special consideration in view of the way in which her interests were overlooked by the other East African territories at last year's Nairobi conference." *From a leading Nyasaland agriculturist.*

#### The "President Doumer."

"The 'President Doumer' is a very fine ship, which did it know for the two days before we reached Jibuti, and can do 16 knots easily. The dining and music saloons are very fine, and the cabins most comfortable. She had done splendidly on her maiden voyage, and it is very backward that she should have broken down. For four days she sailed round off the coast of Aden, when repairs had been completed, we returned to Aden and were transhipped into the 'Matiana.'" *From a well-known East African passenger.*

#### Musoma Develops.

"May I say a word for Musoma? We have a delightful club, an aerodrome which has brought us into close and frequent contact with the outside world, a golf course, an excellent climate with pleasant breezes from Victoria Nyanza, a goldfield at our doors, and many very fine fellows among the mining community. In numbers the European population is growing rapidly, and must now be somewhere about 150, which represents a 300% increase within a couple of years. There is a good deal of building in progress in the township, and we have a wireless station and two air mails per week in each direction." *From a correspondent engaged in mining.*

**Some Statements Worth Noting.**

"EAST AFRICA'S"

**WHO'S WHO**

**264.—Mr. Ethelbert Bernard Hosking, O.B.E.**

"Japan has captured the cotton market in Ethiopia."—*The Ethiopian Minister to France.*

"No man is great unless he can gather disciples."—*Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.*

"The general position of Tanganyika shows a marked improvement."—*Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Acting Governor of the Territory.*

"The policy of bluff (in regard to white settlement in Kenya) is a desperately dangerous course to pursue."—*Sir Edward Grigg, M.P.*

"Suggestions of decentralisation and the grouping of departments under ministers deserves and must have the closest investigation."—*Kenya Weekly News.*

"The time has now arrived when the child welfare service in Nairobi should be taken over by the Nairobi Municipal Council."—*Kenya Economy Committee's Report.*

"In 30 years in Africa I had never been brought into close contact with the Christian missions until I arrived in this country."—*Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland.*

"The slogan of medical departments in the Colonies should be 'Sanitation and more sanitation and education for women and children.'"—*Nyasaland Medical Report for 1934.*

"Swaziland has no problem comparable in urgency and importance with erosion in Basutoland and the development of underground water supplies in Bechuanaland."—*Sir Alan Pim.*

"Government has no intention of introducing a pass law on the lines of that in Kenya, the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa."—*Mr. G. F. Sayers, Acting Chief Secretary of Tanganyika.*

"Our congratulations are due to Captain W. S. Senior for having fearlessly introduced the new mining laws."—*Mr. D. V. Burnett, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines.*

"The railway's primary purpose is to serve colonial development. An unduly affluent railway in an impoverished country would be a grotesque anomaly."—*Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, M.L.C., Kenya.*

"I see that the Italians (troops in Somaliland) are walking about with their shirts off—100% heh-men. That is the quickest way to get killed off."—*Mr. Rennie Stevenson, of Nairobi, in a letter to the "Glasgow Evening Times."*

"From a recollection which goes back to 1906, I can say that never in its relatively short history has the potential value of the Gordon Memorial College in Khartoum to the country been better appreciated."—*Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan.*

"In this way [by mineral developments] I should be bringing nearer the extension of the railway from Kampala in order to form the next rib in the Cape-to-Cairo Railway system, that great project which I promised Rhodes I would if possible complete."—*Sir Robert Williams.*

"Primary producers are the strap-hangers of our civilisation. They pay their painful way, but never the comfortable seat for them. They pass their lives in jeopardy, hoping against hope that there will be more room in the next train."—*Major L. M. Hastings, M.C., M.P., of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in London.*



Copyright East Africa

As Kenya's first head of the Mining and Geological Department Mr. E. B. Hosking was called upon to assume responsibilities which could be satisfactorily discharged only by a good administrator, blessed with tact, ready to take initiative, and prepared to invite the views and co-operation of the mining community.

After leaving Oxford, he went to Kenya at the end of 1913 as an A.D.C., and in that office, and afterwards as D.C., he served in many parts of the Colony, including Nairobi, both as Municipal Native Affairs Officer and D.C. After Mumias had been condemned as a government station he was deputed to select another site, and he chose Kakamega. When, 10 years later, it had become the centre of a goldfield, the Government re-posted him there. He left Kakamega on transfer to the Local Government Lands, Settlement and Mines Department, and for some months acted as Commissioner before being appointed Commissioner of the new Mining and Geological Department in 1934. He is for the third year President of the European Civil Servants' Association, has been President too of the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya, is a nominated official member of the Legislative Council, and has been awarded the O.B.E. for his services.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. R. Thomson, of the Zanzibar P.W.D., is on leave.

Mrs. E. B. H. Goodall, of Northern Rhodesia, is visiting England.

Sir Robert and Lady Williams have left London for Aberdeenshire.

Mr. John Melley gave an interesting broadcast talk on Ethiopia on Sunday.

Miss Barbara Rock has taken up an appointment as nursing sister in Uganda.

Kathleen Viscountess Falmouth left London last week by air for Tanganyika.

Mr. A. E. Mackinnon, of the Vacuum Oil Co., has been transferred to Kampala.

Mr. F. D. Rugman, Financial Secretary to the Government of the Sudan, is now on leave.

Mr. R. W. Stuckey travelled by Imperial Airways to Johannesburg on the first stage of his leave from Uganda.

Mr. G. P. Jenkins's marriage to Miss Beryl Reacher took place recently in St. Andrew's Church, Jinja, Uganda.

Sergeant J. D. Thomson, of the Scots Guards, has been appointed Regimental Sergeant-Major of the 6th K.A.R.

Mr. J. F. Nicoll, of the Tanganyika Administration, has been appointed Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

Mr. Ralph Overman, who will be remembered by many of our Kenya readers, has taken up a business appointment in Liverpool.

Mr. H. H. Trafford, District Commissioner, Eldoret, is spending a short time in Nairobi before visiting England on leave.

Mr. R. S. Hooper, captain of the Kampala Cricket Club, established a record when he scored over 400 runs in three recent innings.

Mr. L. F. A. Green of the B.E.A. Corporation, has been visiting Uganda with Mr. E. W. Bone, the Corporation's London buyer.

Mr. A. F. M. Crisp, general manager of the African Mercantile Co., has been visiting Bukoba and the Eastern Province of Uganda.

Sir William Max-Müller, who has interests in Tanganyika Territory, and Lady Max-Müller have left London for Ireland and Scotland.

Dr. C. A. Wiggins, the C.M.S. missionary at Ngora in Uganda, gave an interesting talk last week at Chelaston on his work among lepers.

Mr. T. R. Hayes, the Uganda agricultural officer, has been posted to Jinja on returning from leave.

Mrs. G. Martin Huggins, wife of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, left England last week by sea for Cape Town en route for Salisbury.

Mr. C. A. Elliott, headmaster of Eton, accompanied by his wife and son, is visiting Kenya. They travelled from England last week by Imperial Airways.

Captain W. Younger, who is shortly leaving Uganda on leave pending retirement, will be entertained at a farewell function organised by local Masonic Lodges.

The okapi, presented by the King of the Belgians to the Prince of Wales and presented by the Prince in turn to the London Zoo, has reached England in splendid condition.

A Church Council meeting in Kampala decided unanimously to send an invitation to the Rev. J. Campbell Morgan to return for another period of service as Chaplain.

A letter addressed to Mr. E. Malpas is awaiting collection at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.1.

Mr. P. M. Sygne, of Kenya, has presented to the Natural History Museum in London a further consignment of 1,231 plants he has collected on Mounts Elgon and Kenya.

Major A. Glen has returned to England from Southern Rhodesia where, at the Treasury's request, he examined and reported on the machinery of the Civil Service.

Captain G. F. Shearwood, formerly of the K.A.R., is conducting a party of four on an extensive safari embracing visits to Tanganyika, Uganda and the Belgian Congo.

On his return to Kenya from a visit to Europe, the Dean of Nairobi, the Very Rev. W. J. Wright, preached in the Cathedral of the Highlands on "Some Lessons from England."

Mr. M. Pesner, managing director of African Tobacco Manufacturers, Ltd., of Cape Town, has donated £500 towards a fund for building a national seaside home for Rhodesian children.

Professor G. D. Hafe Carpenter, who was formerly in the Uganda service, has been appointed vice-president of the Imperial Institute's Advisory Committee on Plant and Animal products.

Henry Stanley, the 15-year-old son of Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is spending his summer vacation in Salisbury. He travelled from England to Southern Rhodesia by air.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Knägers, the Kenya agent in London, visited Ireland last week and interviewed people interested in the Colony and its business, residential and holiday attractions.



Dr. James Lyon, the author of a number of valuable musical educational works, has been visiting Kenya to conduct examinations under the auspices of the Trinity College of Music.

Mr. W. E. Pownall, chief clerk in Tanganyika's Department of Agriculture, has retired after 23 years' service in East Africa. During the Campaign he served in the East African Motor Transport Corps.

A movement is on foot in Kenya to erect a memorial to the late Mr. J. Ainsworth Dickson, who was for many years in the Kenya Administrative service before going south as Resident Commissioner of Swaziland.

Uganda coffee planters had an informative discussion of problems affecting the industry when Mr. S. M. Gilbert, chief scientific officer of the Coffee Research Station at Amani, Tanganyika, visited the Protectorate.

Squadron Leader H. E. Walker, who rendered valuable service in 1919-20 in connexion with the construction of the African air route, has been appointed to the Directorate of Operations and Intelligence, Air Ministry.

Miss E. E. Doggett has been appointed editorial secretary of the Church Missionary Society. For five years she worked in the home education department of the Society, and since 1920 has acted as assistant editorial secretary.

Mr. E. W. Davies, son of Mr. and Mrs. Davies, of Gosport, Hants, and Miss Amie (Jane) Ker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ker, formerly of Kenya, and now residing in Sutton, Surrey, were married in Lusaka last week.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Gore-Browne, of Shika, Northern Rhodesia, who returned to Northern Rhodesia last week, has accepted the invitation of the Broken Hill Political Association to stand for that constituency at the forthcoming election.

Many guests attended the wedding of Nakuru of Mr. William J. Walsh to Miss Anne Merricks, assistant mistress at Nakuru School. During their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Walsh will visit the Cape, Germany and Scotland before going on to Ireland.

Her many friends in East Africa and in England will be glad to learn that Mrs. Brambridge, wife of Dr. C. V. Brambridge, of Nairobi, has successfully undergone a severe operation at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and is now convalescing satisfactorily.

Major Edgar Hare, who has been appointed Chief Constable of Cornwall, was at one time in the British South African Police and served in the East African Campaign. He is Hon. Secretary in this country of the B.S.A. Police Regimental Association.

Mrs. Allan Cameron, of Aberdeen, visited Kenya for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Frances Stewart Cameron, and Mr. R. Hunter-Cooke, of East African Airways. After a short stay in the Colony Mrs. Cameron returned to Europe by Imperial Airways.

Mr. St. John H. Shaw, of Naro Moru, and Miss Mary Roe, daughter of the late Mr. A. H. Roe, of Iford, Essex, were recently married in Nyeri.

We regret to announce the death in Switzerland last week of Brigadier-General J. A. Deary, C.M.G., C.I.B., D.S.O., R.E., who was Chief of the Royal Engineers in East Africa during the Campaign. For his services he was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the D.S.O.

Mr. Donald R. Millbourn, of the Dar es Salaam staff of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been married in St. Alban's Church, Dar es Salaam, to Miss Sheila Macnamara, daughter of the late Rev. J. R. Macnamara and of Mrs. Macnamara, of Cavenham, Stoke-on-Trent.

Mr. M. C. P. Mostert, of Wilson Airways, Kenya, recently carried out successfully an ambulance flight from Nairobi to Alexandria, the patient being Mrs. Baker Beall, whose medical advisers had recommended air transport as the least tiring means of travel.

Captain C. E. Morgan, D.S.O., is to command the cruiser "Enterprise" when she leaves to return to the East Indies Squadron in January. Captain R. L. Burnett, O.B.E., who was previously appointed to this command, is now to command the new cruiser "Amphion," which will leave for the Africa Station about the end of September.

Mrs. Mary M. Carnegie, who was born in Matabeleland in 1862, and who was the daughter of the Rev. W. Sykes, brother-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, left England last week to return to Southern Rhodesia. In collaboration with her late husband, the Rev. David Carnegie, she translated "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Line Upon Line" into Shindebe, the language of the Matabele.

Flight-Lieutenant Kenneth A. K. MacEwan, R.A., the eldest son of Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs. Norman MacEwan, and Miss Evelyn Roma Noyce Romé, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Romé, of Reyende House, Panhalonga, Southern Rhodesia, were married in London last week. The Duke of Kent, who met the bride during his visit to Southern Rhodesia, sent a wedding present.

Miss Mary Rampley, daughter of the Rev. W. J. Rampley, who is shortly returning to Kenya, recently passed examinations by which she becomes a member of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics. Her sister, Miss Ruth Rampley, has completed her general nursing training at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and is now training for C.M.B. at the Westmore Hospital, Brighton.

Sir Alfred Sharpe has offered a reward for the recovery of a parcel containing diaries and note-books of the African travels dating back to 1885. Before his departure for Nyasaland last January he made them into a parcel, which he believed he left in his London flat. Last week he searched for them, but was unable to discover them among his papers. He thinks it is possible he left them in a taxi cab, and would be grateful if any information concerning them might be sent to him at St. Stephens, Clui, Westminster, S.W.1.

## Mr. Geoffrey K. Peto, M.P.

### Elected Chairman of Joint E. A. Board.

MR. GEOFFREY K. PETO, C.B.E., M.P., was unanimously elected Chairman of the Joint East African Board in succession to the late Sir John Sandeman Allen at the August meeting held in London last week. Proposing his election, Colonel C. Ponsonby said Mr. Peto, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, had visited Kenya and had interests there. Sir Sydney Henn seconded the resolution. Sir Humphrey Leggett proposed, and Lord Cranworth seconded, that Colonel Ponsonby be re-elected Vice-Chairman of the Board, which resolution was carried unanimously. Colonel J. Sandeman Allen, M.P., was unanimously elected a member of the Council.

### Railway Unification.

Colonel Ponsonby, who presided, said they had recently received from the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture an expression of their opinion on Mr. Alex. Holm's memorandum on unification of railway services in East Africa. The Chamber was in favour of the unification of the railway services as such; but were definitely opposed to the control of the seaboard harbours coming under a unified Railway administration. They felt that the Harbour administration and its control should be kept entirely distinct from the governing body of the railway for two reasons: (1) that the operation of port service was, like railway operations, a highly technical task, but each was entirely dissimilar, and (2) there was always the danger that port services and working might be run to suit the railway rather than the users of the port.

Regarding the latter point, Mr. Alex. Holm said that the principles laid down were fully gone into some years ago, when it was considered that a strong case had been made out by the late Sir Christian Felling that the Harbour administration should operate in the same administration as the Railways; in fact, it should be considered that one transport system under one administration was fundamentally sound. "It should be, very surprised," he added, "if there is any consensus of opinion in the territories to remove Harbours from the Railway administration. Moreover, the representative Port Advisory Council centred in Mombasa worked in the closest touch with the Railway administration."

As to the suggestion that an adequate reserve fund of say £5,000,000 should be built up for the Railway, the Chamber considered that this should be provided *pari passu* with relief to the users, recommending that the excess revenue over expenditure should be allocated in such a way as to ensure to the users of the Railway adequate relief at the same time as the Railway was building up their reserve.

### Chamber's Opposition.

An important point in Mr. Holm's memorandum was that a periodical review of the Railway administration should be made by an independent authority. The Chamber stated that they were opposed to this suggestion, adding that "The financial policy, working organisation and rating policy should be and is continuously before the Governors' Conference and the Railway Advisory Council. In our opinion the recommendations of an independent authority lacking local knowledge might, after considerable expense had been incurred, prove as unacceptable as similar endeavours in the past."

Mr. Holm, referring to the opposition, said: "In my experience as a member of the Railway Advisory Council I consider that such a review would be very valuable. With all respect to each of the parties concerned, I take the view that neither the members of the Railway Advisory Council nor the Governor sitting in Governors' Conference have sufficient knowledge and experience of the technical points affecting railway management and in some respects finance and rating policy. To the best of my recollection the Railway Advisory Council a few years ago approved of such a periodical review, and I feel that such a review would act as a safety valve for the different territories which would be united under the one organisation. I visualise such an independent authority as a man with wide railway and harbour experience and of high standing, who would review the position once in every three to five years."

Speaking as an old railway man, Sir Humphrey Leggett said he felt Mr. Holm was right, but it would be more than one individual would be desirable. "On the technical side, for instance, there was always difficulty in keeping thoroughly up-to-date and a heavy load on the subject might help to solve various problems in a more logical fashion." He thought the Opposition was logical, due to the unfortunately phrased terms of reference which had crept in in the past, the result being that they on the other side felt that any future railway inspection by an independent authority would be on the same lines. He thought such an authority should be set up more in the direction of a consultative body rather than as an inspectorate.

Colonel Ponsonby said that in regard to the reduction of the allocation to the Renewals Fund of the Kenya and Uganda Railway they (the Board) had written to the Colonial Office, but had not yet received their reply.

Opening a discussion as to whether prices of foodstuffs added to cost of production in the territories, Colonel Ponsonby welcomed Mr. H. Wolfe, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya, who said he was afraid a wrong impression had been given at the May meeting of the Board, when it had been suggested that maize prices added to the cost of production of coffee, sisal, etc. The price of maize was the export parity price when there was a surplus, and the import parity price, less duty (which is lifted) when there was any serious deficiency. It did not therefore add one penny to the costs of production. If the coffee planters bought maize from Natives at lower prices than Europeans received, it did not mean that they paid too much when they bought from European, but that they paid too little (i.e. below export parity) when they bought from Natives. But this circumstance was rapidly disappearing. As to the price of bread in Kenya, it was worthy of note that in South Africa wheat growers received a fixed price of 2s. 6d. a bag, in Rhodesia 2s., while in Kenya the maximum was 17s. 6d. Yet the price of bread in Kenya was higher than in South Africa or Rhodesia. That showed that the high price in Kenya was not due to the protection afforded to wheat growers, and that it was the millers and the bakers who were responsible. Another point was that sugar was not 2d. to 4d. in East Africa, but 3d. per lb. at the main line stations, or about the same price as in Australia or South Africa.

### The Dairying Industry.

The position in regard to butter was different; for the Government was trying to assist in establishing a dairying industry in the Colony. On this subject Mr. Holm said that the policy was to put all those producing dairy products on an equal basis. In the past the Creameries had borne all the losses on exporting the surplus products, and those people who were not members of the Creameries but who produced and sold locally were bearing no share of that loss, and in fact were gaining certain advantages. It was in order to equalise that position that the levy on butter was imposed.

Referring to the suggestion that the costs of producing crops such as sisal and coffee were being enhanced in order that a new industry might be built up, Mr. Wolfe said that such a statement was correct in the sense that a higher price for food adds to the costs on other crops. But in the case of coffee and sisal it was very little. Actually, it applied directly only to the salaried class of people. Sir Humphrey Leggett said it must be admitted that higher prices for individual foodstuffs must necessarily add to the cost of living, except to those who lived on their own farm produce, and Lord Cranworth suggested that it was a policy being pursued in this country.

Mr. Wolfe emphasised that only a comparatively small amount of butter and cheese was required for the European population, which was small numerically; the Natives ate cheese where it was produced, and there was an exportable surplus of butter, and that surplus was on the increase. Even in the middle west and north-west of the Highlands which had previously been dependent upon a single crop, were now changing to mixed farming. Those districts were very well suited to dairying, and the only hope of building up a sound cattle industry was to build up a dairying export industry. He thought the extra tax on the consumer in a country like Kenya was fully justified.

Mr. Holm said that certain areas of the Colony were more suited to the establishment of a dairying industry than any other part, and that the aim of the farmers in those parts of the country was to establish a dairying industry with the assistance of a protective policy such as the government afforded. Owing to the depression in the butter market, progress had not been as rapid as was hoped, but five co-operative creameries had now been

(Continued on page 1076.)

# Elected Members' Protest.

## Walk Out of Kenya Legislature.

### IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF POLICY.

AFTER a three-day debate on a motion criticising the Government's alleged failure fully to appreciate the country's pressing economic problems, four of the European elected members, Major Cavendish-Bentrick (Nairobi, North), Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkwood (Trans-Nzora), Major Riddell (Kiambu), and Mr. E. H. Wright (Aberdare), walked out of the Legislature, declaring that they would take no further part in the business of the present session, since it was obviously a waste of time states a *Times* telegram from Nairobi.

The position of the Unofficial Members in relation to Government is discussed in a statement of policy by the European Elected Members, received from Nairobi by air mail this week.

The statement sums up the attitude of Elected Members to the Colony's outstanding political and economic problems, and suggests that the time has come when the country should pass from the control of the Colonial Office to that of the Dominion Office. "The stringent control maintained by the Colonial Office," the statement adds, "has been a definite brake on development and progress, and it is now more than ever essential that such a brake should be released. In accordance with the principles traditional to our race, the time is now fast approaching when His Majesty the King may be graciously pleased to see fit to grant us the functions of Responsible Government."

### "Systematically Ignored."

In an introductory reference to the question of Government by Agreement, the Elected Members state that since Sir Edward Grigg's departure the opinions and wishes of the Unofficial community have been systematically ignored. "Until a complete change of attitude on the part of Government manifests itself," they add, "Elected Members are forced to conclude that any attempt at such a system is out of the question, and that they must press their own policy and convictions by every means in their power regardless of any friction which may result."

The statement of policy continues:—

"We advocate Union between Tanganyika and ourselves. The identity of economic and social interests of all communities of Kenya and Tanganyika demands such a Union, accompanied by a greater measure of control in administrative and financial affairs by the unofficial permanent residents, if the welfare and security of both these territories are to be assured in the future. There will provide relief in the existing financial burden of separate administrations, and both territories would benefit by treating the larger questions of policy at one time and place and in a single Assembly consisting of the most experienced representatives of each Territory. This will enable the territories to apply themselves without conflict or jealousy to the many problems of common interest which it is obvious cannot any longer be satisfactorily settled by individual Governments, separated as they are by frontiers arbitrarily ruled across the map, which, incidentally, in some cases ignore ethnological groupings and divide tribes. Naturally, any conditions of Union must absolutely safeguard the position of the white man in these territories. We further trust that Uganda will see her way to join such Union in due course.

Discussing the position of existing settlers, the Elected Members state: "Special measures must be taken to keep the farmer on the land. We are continuing to press for further substantial capital for the Land Bank, the need for which Government has recognised, and for a declaration by Government of a definite policy directed towards assisting European and Native agriculturists."

Referring to the Land Commission Report, they declare: "We shall insist on immediate steps being taken finally and absolutely to safeguard the boundaries

of the European Highlands by an Order-in-Council suitably worded on the lines already submitted by the representatives of the Unofficial community.

"We aim at a continued reduction in the recurrent overhead expenditure of Government to such a figure as will ensure a reasonable annual surplus even during the present adverse conditions and as will bear a proper relationship to the Colony's exports."

"We shall continue to oppose to the utmost the re-imposition of emergency taxation, and we shall decline to negotiate further with Government on this issue.

"The Railway must be regarded as an integral part of the Colony. An affluent Railway operating in an impoverished Colony would be, even though of necessity short-lived, a grotesque anomaly. We shall therefore strenuously oppose the adoption of a Railway policy as outlined by the General Manager in his Annual Report.

### Local Government.

"We consider that the whole of the area delineated by the Carter Commission as 'White Highlands' should adopt Local Government."

"We are convinced that the future prosperity of East Africa depends on a strong and increasing White Settlement, and therefore support to the utmost the efforts being made by the Kenya Association (1929) towards the consolidation and stimulation of White Settlement on sound and considered lines."

"We believe that the cost involved, were Government to take legislative powers to make primary education compulsory, would not be great, and that the urgency of the matter necessitates immediate legislative action."

"We intend to press for the enlargement of the scope of the Local Civil Service, and consider that any vacancies in the administrative and other branches of Government services should always be filled by the sons and daughters of residents, provided that they have the necessary qualifications, in preference to other candidates who have no connexion with the Colony. We consider this the lawful birthright of our children as it is in any British Dominion."


"It is our intention to insist on all major works being put out to contract locally, and also an a rigid adherence to the declared policy of Government to make all purchases locally wherever possible."

In regard to mining development, the Elected Members state: "Had it not been for the timely discovery of gold in this Colony, the financial position would have been so desperate that further drastic economies would have undoubtedly been forced on Government. In view of the good prospects of this new industry we intend to press for reasonable assistance towards its development in the shape of improved communications. We consider, however, that new roads in the gold mining areas should be financed either with the aid of the Colonial Development Fund or by Extraordinary Expenditure, specially allocated for the specific purpose, and that such monies should be accounted for specifically."

### Earl Kitchener's View

Writing from Eldoret to London newspapers, Earl Kitchener of Khartoum states that when the Secretary of State visited East Africa, he wrote to him with reference to closer union with the Cape. "I have reason to believe," he adds, "that my letter was never laid before him as I received no reply. None that we have air transport, closer union with the Cape would be of advantage to England, the Union and the Colonies."

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"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

## Anthropology in Action.

### A Timely and Useful Experiment.

DR. G. GORDON BROWN, an anthropologist, and Mr. A. McD. Bruce Hutt, an administrative officer, acting on the suggestion of Mr. P. E. Mitchell, at that time Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika Territory, spent a year in the Iringa district trying to ascertain to what extent anthropological knowledge could be made applicable to administrative problems. This experiment was made possible by support from the Rockefeller Institution and the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. Under the auspices of the latter body the Oxford University Press has now published the result of their work under the title of "Anthropology in Action" (7s. 6d.).

Mr. Mitchell's idea was excellent, for anthropology will be of little real value in Africa unless it is practically applied; it is a means to an end, the handmaid of all concerned in problems of contact. Nothing on such definitely co-operative lines had previously been attempted, and the experiment therefore marks a distinct step forward. The book itself is worthy of the work done, and it merits the most serious attention by all, in any walk of life, who are concerned with the great problems of the reconstruction of Africa. In particular, the precise definition of the spheres of the anthropologist and the administrator is of great value, and assistance in understanding how this worked out in practice is given by a complete list of questions put by the latter to the former, with some specimen answers.

The tribe among whom the work was carried out was the Hehe, and it and the conditions prevailing as regards development and settlement, form a fair average, part way between the most advanced and the most backward tribes. The past history, present state, and possible future development are dealt with administration, law, religion, economics, taxation, education are all lucidly considered, and the following extracts will give some idea of the investigations made.

"Most of the sub-chiefs support their position by the use of all kinds of medicine (including killing medicine)."

"Probably the most serious corruption arises from the fact that tribal officials always support an enemy."

"Nowadays the chief, backed by the Government, is apt to ignore the lessons of tribal history."

"Most perquisites are abuses. Direct action can do little to stop them. They will only cease when the spread of knowledge causes the people to realise that their enforcement is an abuse of power."

"Polygyny serves many useful social ends. When it dies out, as it may, it is to be hoped that other means of satisfying these needs will be developed."

"The fundamental aspect of all Hehe judicial meetings is that they are organised expressions of public opinion."

"Hehe law is not a code of rules, but is based on the recognition of an existing state of society. . . . An offence against the law is the disturbance of a system of social observances. Society as a whole is affected, but only because a person or group is injured. As a result, society does not punish, it restores the social balance by righting the specific injuries. Punishment does not meet the case because it confers no compensating advantage upon the offended. . . . There is no distinction between criminal and civil offences."

"Every offence (except witchcraft and treason) is an offence against the person. Witchcraft was a practice so dangerous to the community as a whole that the witch must be put to death. Treason was an offence against the chief. . . . Death was the only punishment, and only for these two offences. All other offences involved the payment of compensation, not punishment."

"Nowadays a belief in witchcraft has no satisfactory outlet; an accusation cannot be accepted in the Native courts."

"There are people who consciously practise witchcraft. We have had reports of complete confessions of witchcraft."

"Since witchcraft is a matter of belief rather than of actual demonstrable events, very little can be done about it directly. The gradual substitution of other concepts of causality is the only course to pursue."

"We believe that if cultivation were done to the maximum of physical capacity, the result would be a great adjustment in the relationship between the sexes."

"It is necessary to post administrative officials to districts for longer periods. . . . The Hehe trust men, not offices."

"The results of Indirect Rule are hard to estimate accurately, but there is little doubt that it has tended to improve the tribal standard of living."

"So far as we know there is no hostility towards white settlement; rather, they seem to be welcome. . . . We have no evidence that settlement is regarded other than as an advantage; and we believe that there would be a genuine feeling of regret if it came to an end."

"It might be shown by anthropological research that present punishments for certain crimes do not act as a deterrent, or that their effects are harmful to the structure of Native society."

"The application of anthropology to administration is not the whole of applied anthropology. Missionaries, labour employers, teachers—all will have their specific problems and will require relevant information for their solution."

Mr. Mitchell, who planned this work, and who has written the introduction, was a member of the Bushe Commission, and the conclusions of his investigators must surely make him think somewhat earnestly about the recommendations to which he put his name (granted that the Commission did not deal with Native Courts).

I content myself with two final extracts—

"As in the case of most African chiefs, the powers of the chief of the Hehe were indistinguishable from European powers; his functions were judicial, legislative, administrative, economic and military. We find this same indivisibility of function throughout the tribal hierarchy."

"The Hehe distrusted the European courts" (reference in this sentence is to German days, but the text shows it is applicable to our own). "Their judgments based on an alien conception of justice" seemed to them capricious. The result was that the Hehe were ready to suffer an injustice they understood rather than to seek an impartial justice which they did not understand."

But these quotations are merely pointers. The book should be studied in its entirety.

F. H. M.

## A Book for East Africans on Leave.

A LITTLE handbook to the British Isles entitled "See For Yourself," written by Mr. Edmund Vale, and published at 6s. by Dent & Sons, has opened a new world to the writer, and would, he feels, do much the same for nine out of ten fellow East Africans.

Starting from prehistoric Britain and the megalithic and other remains of the stone and iron ages, the author leads us down the fascinating paths of Roman and Saxon England to the Crusades, and then tracing the development of our beautiful English architecture as exemplified in the castles, churches and manor houses scattered so lavishly up and down the land. Under his guidance we learn to know British and Roman earthworks and just how and why these differ, to gaze with a discerning eye upon the Norman castle, and how readily to identify and appreciate the leading architectural styles, and much more besides.

But it is not merely what he tells. Somehow or other, despite some irritating mannerisms of style, he manages to get it all across, and with a copy in the pocket of your car, you will be off to watch the running of the Severn Bore, visit the villages and fortified British monuments of Banbury, or St. Michael's Mount in Dublin, in short to see for yourself.

"All About Tea," by Mr. William H. Ukers, editor of the *Food & Coffee Trade Journal* of New York, has been published in two volumes, at 25 dollars a set.

# Italo-Ethiopian Peace Plan.

## Outcome of League's Efforts

On the eve of the 21st anniversary of the outbreak of the Great War, Ethiopia intimated her acceptance of the League's "Peace Plan," in consequence of which the League Council have resolved unanimously that the Arbitration Commission need only concern itself with the wider issue of the Wal Wal incident, leaving out of consideration the question of whether Wal Wal is in Italian or Ethiopian territory.

A second resolution passed unanimously stated that the Council would meet on September 4 to undertake a general examination of the whole dispute between Italy and Ethiopia.

A further effort to find a solution will be made by the three Powers, Great Britain, France and Italy, signatories of the Treaty of December, 1906, concerning Ethiopia—they having agreed, with the League's approval, to undertake negotiations among themselves. It has been pointed out that agreement on this procedure represents the real value of the Geneva discussions.

### Planes Over Egypt.

Sir Samuel Hoare, in the House of Commons last week, stated that during the last six months the Italian Government had requested permission of the Egyptian Government for eleven military aeroplanes to fly over Egyptian territory and this permission was granted in each case, but availed of only in seven cases. The Italian Government had also asked permission for an unspecified number of flights over Egypt; but the Egyptian Government had replied that they could not depart from the usual routine.

From Stockholm it is reported that a Swedish delegation is being sent to Ethiopia to negotiate a commercial treaty between the two countries.

In order to prevent an Italian advance along the rivers from Moradshu, in the event of war, the Ethiopians will dam the Webbe Shebelle and other rivers and divert their waters to the desert.

Demonstrations in sympathy with Ethiopia have taken place in New York and the West Indies, where, at numerous meetings, resolutions have been passed urging Great Britain to use all her energy in the effort to maintain peace.

### Mazabuka Experimental Station.

The annual expenditure on the Mazabuka Experimental Station, Northern Rhodesia, was a few years ago more than double the total sum now being spent on the country's combined Agricultural and Forestry Departments. The station, which once employed three-quarters of the staff of the Department, is now little more than a convenient residential site for the departmental headquarters, and a laboratory for specialist officers. Investigations during 1934 were confined to cotton, pastures and trials of Native crops. The most important advance made during 1934 was the direct outcome of some years of patient work on cotton by Messrs. Bebbington and Allan, and it may well be that the result of this single line of investigation will more than justify the total expenditure at Mazabuka.

### Motor-Cycling to Cape Town.

Miss Florence Blenkins and Miss Theresa Wallach, who recently passed through East Africa on their motor-cycle trip from London to Cape Town, have arrived at their destination. They have decided to return to London by the same means.

### Women Anthropologists.

Dissatisfaction has been expressed by the Women's Freedom League of the composition of the Sir Malcolm Hailey African Research Commission. "We again stress the necessity of appointing women doctors and women anthropologists or both," they say, "to any such committee of inquiry. Unless the effect of early marriages, and the condition and treatment of girls and women of those races are taken into consideration by competent women, the findings of any such committee will be totally inadequate."

### Kenya Coast Development.

With the backing of the Coast Members' Organisation and all important Coast producers, a Coastal Development Association is being formed in Mombasa, one of its main objects being to bring pressure to bear on Government in all directions likely to encourage coast development. Among those responsible for the scheme are Messrs. F. A. Bemister, J. B. Pandya, K. K. Pradhan, E. Turney, M. G. Robertson, Mr. Lillywhite and Major R. B. Robertson-Eustace.

### Those "Gas Guns."

Some time ago a number of British newspapers reported that "gas guns" figured in the armory of a big game expedition then in British East Africa. With a range of 60 ft., and taking effect instantaneously, the guns will be employed against all beasts wanted alive. It was declared. Not crediting the report, we did not give it currency, but made inquiries from a number of the best sources, not one of which has been able to find any justification for what appears to have been a canard.

### Gordon Memorial College.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, in a foreword to the annual report of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, writes: "Efforts to improve English speaking and the teaching of modern history and economics, combined with numerous ancillary activities in which the boys are encouraged to take part, all testify to the firm purpose of the school authorities, to train up not merely a successful candidate for examination purposes but a 'whole man.'" During 1934 there were 384 boys in the college, of whom 205 were boarders and 97 day boys.

### Death Sentence on Misalloray Teacher.

"I can conceive of no case where the punishment should be applied more than in this case," said Mr. Justice McIlwhaite, in recalling at the end of a trial in Salisbury that the Legislature had provided for sentence of death in cases of certain attacks on women. The accused was a coloured missionary teacher and the woman alleged to have been attacked was a European. "This is a most serious case," said the Judge, "and it is distressing to think that it was committed by a Native of education, a professing Christian attached to a mission of a Native mission. Fortunately, the complainant escaped very serious injury, but the agony that she has gone through must have been tremendous." Sentence of death was passed.

### Tanganyika's Ancient City.

Commander Nino del Grande, leader of the scientific expedition which is collecting snake poisons for the preparation of a snake-bite serum, has returned to Nairobi after camping five days on the site of the ancient city which is reported to have been discovered near Nguruka, in Tanganyika.

Although as full inquiry is needed, Commander del Grande thinks the city is not more than five centuries old and was probably inhabited by an advanced African tribe, whose descendants may be the existing Wambulu living on an escarpment 50 miles from the city. The site, which is 4 1/2 miles long by 1 1/2 miles wide, is constructed terracessive on a wall of the great Rift escarpment. There are ample remains of about 1,000 houses, each with three or four rooms and stone walls 2 ft. thick. Large stone tombs were discovered in the valley below; one of them contained a skeleton and the walls were probably the burial place of the chiefs. Dr. Leakey is at present investigating the site. *Times* Telegram from Nairobi.

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## LATEST MINING NEWS.

**Musoma Gold Prospects.**

THAT much more will be heard of gold mining in the Musoma district of Tanganyika Territory is certain, and Bulletin No. 7 of the Geological Survey Department, entitled "Outline of the Geology of the Musoma District," by Mr. G. M. Stockley (Tanganyika Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 4s. net), is therefore very welcome.

It deals with some 2,000 sq. miles of country to the east of Lake Victoria, that being an extensive gold-bearing area, which forms part of the broken chain of auriferous regions which, starting in Kakamega, passes southwards through Lolgorien, Musoma, and Sekenke to the Lupa, a distance of some 750 miles.

The best known property in the area is the Mrangi mine, crushing on which began in 1932. In that year 223.5 tons of ore yielded 230 oz. of fine gold, or 25 dwt. per short ton, while in the following year 1,453 tons yielded 1,365 oz. of bullion, or 19 dwt. per short ton—to which returns must be added the values in the tailings.

Among the other well-known properties mentioned are Maji Moto, Simba Sirori East, Simba Sirori West, Buhemba, Lonesome, Tiringiti, Nyasirori, Kwigutu, Kiregi, Muzangombe, Kiabakari, Saki, and Mgenda-genda. A number of smaller claims in the Musoma area and properties in the North Mara district are also noted.

**Mining in Ruanda-Urundi.**

Société des Mines d'Etain du Ruanda-Urundi—the so-called "Minetain"—reports that its production in 1934 totalled 466 tons of cassiterite and 240 kilos. of gold, in each case a large increase upon the previous year's production of 152 tons and 98 kilos, respectively.

**Gold Fields Rhodesian Development.**

Addressing the annual meeting of shareholders of the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., last week, Mr. Douglas Christopherson said that his company had recently taken up options on one or two gold prospects in Rhodesia, in partnership with the Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

**New Share Offer.**

The Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., formerly Mining, Ranching, Cotton and Tobacco Lands of Rhodesia, Ltd., has offered to shareholders 875,000 new shares of 5s. each at par (payable in full on application) at the rate of one new share for every complete four shares held. Bearer option certificates will be issued to the allottees giving them the right to subscribe, on or before June 30, 1937, for a further 1,625,000 shares of 5s. at par, in the proportion of 1.85 shares for each of the aforesaid 875,000 shares.

**Territorial Outputs.**

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during June was as follows: Gold, 50,008 oz.; silver, 11,301 oz.; coal, 60,788 tons; chrome, 6,888 tons; asbestos, 3,680 tons; and iron pyrites, 833 tons.

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during June was as follows: Gold, 712 oz.; copper, 5,356 tons; vanadium, 2,603 lb.; manganese ore, 104 tons; and mica, 1,500 lb.

Gold production in Kenya during June totalled 1,063 oz., making a total of 10,781 oz. for the first half of this year. Details of the June output are as follows: North Kavirondo, 552 oz. lode and 125 oz. alluvial; Central Kavirondo, 508 oz. lode and 46 oz. alluvial; South Kavirondo, 230 oz. lode; and Masai Province, 34 oz. lode.

**Kenya Geological Survey.**

Replying to questions by Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkwood in the Kenya Legislative Council, Captain L. G. St. C. Tisdall, the Acting Commissioner of Mines, stated that Government had taken steps towards the further selection of geological staff with a view to continuing the examination of the country's geological resources. It was hoped shortly to publish the result of the geological survey of parts of the Kakamega goldfield area. The post of Assistant Geologist in the Mines Department had been filled since February, 1934, but it had been necessary to utilise, that officer's services as geologist and mining engineer. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had been asked to select a geologist in place of a technical adviser as provided for in the estimates, but no selection had yet been made. It was hoped shortly to make a temporary appointment locally.

**Company Progress Reports.**

**Rhönitens Ltd.**—Flowing Bowl Mine. June output, 1,348 tons, yield, 182.07 lb. from mill and 130 oz. from cyanide.

**Globe & Phoenix Gold**—Ore reserves on June 30 totalled 124,800 tons, containing 130,000 oz. average value, 22.50 dwt.

**Rosende**—Total tonnage treated in July amounted to 6,500 tons, from which 1,102 tons were recovered. Profit is estimated to be £6,004.

**Cam and Motor**—During July 20,000 tons were milled, yielding 0.309 oz. gold of an estimated value of £66,133. The estimated profit for the month on the mine is £30,118.

**Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development**—A cablegram received from Johannesburg states that Matya ore is now being treated, having an average value of 11 dwt. per ton.

**Nali Goldfields**—The progress report for the June quarter states that footage accomplished during the three months totalled 679 ft., most of which was on the third level. Provided satisfactory delivery of items of plant export is secured, the mill should be ready for operation in October.

**Sherwood Star**—Ore milled during July amounted to 7,800 tons, yielding 1,350 oz. gold. Estimated net profit for the month totals £2,240. Development footage for month is as follows: No. 2 main shaft, 22 ft.; No. 17 level, winze No. 2, 27 ft. sunk, assaying 4.3 dwt. over 50 in.; Jaspedit reef not fully exposed.

**Rhokana Corporation Ltd.**—Smelter production for the year ended June 30, 1935, amounted to 60,301 long tons, of which 53,500 long tons were cast and rolled 25 blister copper and 15,702 long tons were transferred to the Anode furnace. The first shipment of wirebars was made in March and 165 lb. have proved that they were entirely satisfactory. Up to June 30, 0.980 long tons of electrolytic copper were produced. The estimated net profit for the year, subject to taxation, and after providing for debenture interest, depreciation and development, is £325,000.

**Tanganyika Central**—During the quarter ended June 30, 3,000 tons were crushed, profit for the three months being £3,441. Development: total footage 444 ft., footage sampled 101 ft. All this footage was carried out on the south reef in the main shaft area, the average value for 266 ft. driven on payable reef being 25.40 dwt. over 83.4 in., which it is estimated represents approximately 8,500 tons of ore of a value of 17.25 dwt. per ton. Since the close of the quarter gold values continued to be encountered in the No. 2 level south-west in the No. 2 level, the raise from No. 3 level to No. 2 level in the east reef. Obstructions were considerably retarded through the failure of the engine at the main shaft and also of the boiler which supplies power to the No. 2 level pumps, resulting in the flooding of that level. The level has been dewatered and another pump installed.

**Bulawayo & General Exploration Company** (1936) announce a profit of £266 for the year ended March 31, compared with a profit of £30 for the previous twelve months. Excess income tax amounting to £100 has been recovered, and the balance forward is thus increased to £366.

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# East African Share Prices.

Values Generally Unchanged.

OWING to the August Bank Holiday, business in East African gold mining on the London Stock Exchange has been very restricted during the past week, and values generally remain unchanged.

	Last week	This week
Africa Syndicate (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Bushfick Mines (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	77s. 0d.	78s. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	45s. 0d.	45s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 3d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 9d.	13s. 0d.
Gaika Goldfields (2s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	32s. 6d.	32s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (7s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 3d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields (5s.)	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Kentia (10s.)	14s. 9d.	14s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 3d.	8s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	10s. 9d.	17s. 3d.
Kimungini (10s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Lanora Corporation (1s.)	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	5k. 3h.	5s. 3d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	6s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Rezende (11s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 2d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)	16s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	95s. 0d.	97s. 0d.
Rhokana (1s.)	27s. 3d.	27s. 9d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 9d.
Rosterman (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 9d.

Selection Trust (10s.)	11s. 3d.	12s. 6d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	8s. 0d.	7s. 3d.
Tahani Gold (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 3d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 9d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 4d.	3s. 10d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds	108 10s. 6d.	108 10s.
Wankie Chillery (10s.)	22s. 6d.	21s. 10d.
Waterde (5s.)	13s. 0d.	12s. 10d.
Zambesia Exploring (1s.)	15s. 0d.	14s. 9d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 6d.	21s. 3d.
East African Sisal Plantations (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 0d.	34s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (11s.)	46s. 0d.	46s. 3d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Mozambique (Beater) (10s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 6d.
North Chartered and Exploration (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)	31s. 0d.	33s. 0d.
Tanganyika Cofrage (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s.)	48 10s. 6d.	48 10s. 0d.
Proj. (1s.)	41s. 3d.	41s. 3d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Edwara Ridge (5s.)	30s. 50cts.	35s.
Eldoret Hakamega Mining Ventures (1s.)	9s.	9s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	8s. 75cts.	8s. 30cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 75cts.	8s.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	8s. 30cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	8s. 75cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya Uganda Min. Expl. (5s.)	7s. 25cts.	7s. 25cts.
Koa-Mulungu (20s.)	37s. 50cts.	40s.
Lolgorien Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 35cts.	1s. 65cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	2s. 15cts.	2s. 50cts.
Paraneusi (5s.)	5s. 25cts.	6s.

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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.

Over half of the floor space of the "Normandie" was laid with Belgian Congo timber.

Japan had 89.23% in value and 94.53% in quantity of Nyasaland's total imports of cotton piece goods during June.

Uganda exported 276,111 bales of cotton between January 1 and July 6 of this year. Cotton tax collected to the end of June amounted to £65,618.

Tanganyika's imports for the first five months of 1935 were valued at £1,126,668, as against £824,748 for the same period of last year, an increase of 36.6%.

During the first six months of the year there was a decrease of 10.8% in Nyasaland's domestic exports compared with the figure for the corresponding period of 1934.

The final official estimate of the Sudan Cotton crop for 1934-35 is 274,445 bales of 400 lb., against 273,915 bales in the May estimate and against the previous crop of 162,934 bales.

Southern Rhodesia has more motor-cars per head of population than any other country in the world. She has a motor vehicle for every three adults, the United States coming second with a car to every three and a half persons.

The Sudan cotton crop this year will be a record for the country. In the Gezira the average yield over the whole area is over 4½ kantars per feddan, while the new Sakel selection, which was grown on a substantial scale this year for the first time, is understood to have given a very considerably higher yield.

Kenya and Uganda Railways, during the first five months of 1935 handled a total of 309,354 tons of traffic, an increase of 54,693 tons over the figure for the corresponding period of last year. Export traffic weighed 100,633 tons and the imports railed from Kihindi totalled 30,644 tons. During the five months the total train mileage was 1,057,628, an increase of 162,261.

There were 154 visitors to Nyasaland during June.

A party of about 30 school teachers from the Union have been touring Northern Rhodesia.

Zanzibar Finance Committee recommends the expenditure of Rs. 7,000 for an aerodrome in Pemba.

The Kassala Cotton Company has drawn a 552 of its 6% Debentures for repayment at par on February 14 next.

The rate for air mail letters posted from Kenya to England has been reduced from 65 cents to 50 cents.

The August issue of *Overseas*, the monthly journal of the Over-Seas League, is a specially enlarged issue to celebrate the 25th birthday of the organisation.

A new Kenya organisation is the Trans-Nzoti Coffee Planters' Association, which was formed at a meeting called to appoint representatives to attend the annual Coffee Conference in Nairobi.

The Tanganyika Government has under constant observation the system of marketing Native produce, and, according to a statement in the Legislature, will continue to make inquiries as to its working before it is extended and applied to new areas.

A committee of members of the House of Commons, all supporters of the Government, met last week to consider the claim of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1910), Ltd., to compensation for the loss of a large portion of their property, with a view to approaching the Colonial Secretary on the matter. The question before the meeting concerned the company's moral claim to compensation, as no legal proceedings are open to it.

### Medical Conference Proposal.

A conference is to be held at the beginning of July, next year at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to enable medical officers engaged in industry overseas to meet and review their various problems. Government health officers home on leave will also be invited to attend.

### Rhodesian Tobacco Estates, Etc.

A reduction in the capital of Rhodesian Tobacco Estates from £30,000 to £16,875 was confirmed on Monday by Mr. Justice Ewe. It was stated for the company that the reduction, which was necessitated by a loss of £13,125 on the profit and loss account, was to be effected by writing off 7s. 6d. on 35,000 shares of each.

### Population of the Belgian Congo.

The European population of the Belgian Congo on January 1 last is now officially returned as 77,845, of whom 11,815 were of Belgian nationality; there were 1,767 Italians, 1,006 Portuguese, 831 British, 500 Americans, 543 Greeks, 537 Dutch, 319 French, 195 South Africans, 156 Swiss, 140 Russians, 118 Swedes, 27 Poles, and 33 Germans among the balance.

### Educating Nyasaland Children.

The Government of Nyasaland, states the Director of Education in his annual report for 1934, has definitely decided for climatic and other reasons not to encourage parents to keep their children in the country after the age of 11. It therefore makes no provision for secondary education in the Protectorate, but has introduced a bursary scheme to enable children to attend school in Southern Rhodesia where 56 children whose parents reside in Nyasaland are at present being educated. For 1935 15 bursaries were granted.

## Joint East African Board.

(Continued from page 1064.)

established and the surplus butter available for export would be very much greater were it not for the fact that the world price of butter was so extraordinarily low. He did not want to enter into the question of currency policy, but Australia and New Zealand were able to continue to export butter at these extremely low prices assisted by their currency arrangements. The farmers were paid the equivalent of 4s. per lb., although only 2d. per lb. was obtained on the English market. He would support Mr. Wolfe generally by saying that the effect of this protective policy in increasing the cost of production was not so great as to justify a change of that policy, and emphasised that only by the creation of wealth through the agricultural industries was employment found for those engaged in other activities.

On the subject of workmen's compensation in East Africa, Sir Humphrey Leggett said there were no losses in the Mining Ordinances of Tanganyika and Kenya, which a definite scale had been laid down. Meanwhile, inquiries were being made to discover the opinion of leading mining and agricultural companies on this side.

Those present included Colonel C. Rossby, M.P. (Chairman), Mr. H. C. H. Bull, Sir Theodore Chambers, Mr. P. F. Chandler, Lord Cranworth, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Mr. Alex. Hoar, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. Leslie Onme, Mr. Pettifour, Mr. H. Wolfe and Miss R. B. Harvey.



# East African Market Reports. Uganda's Forestry Resources.

MARKETS having been closed over the August Bank Holiday, our usual quotations will be resumed next week.

## Sisal Market Review.

Reviewing the East African sisal market during the past month, Messrs. Wiggleworth & Co. state —

"The situation in the hard fibre markets, which has been gaining strength for some weeks past, developed rather more rapidly than was generally expected, with the result that the buying, at first deferred, became more active as prices advanced steadily but firmly. All the hard fibres shared in this upward movement, behind which was undoubtedly an active buying policy of raw material in replacement of heavy sales of binder twine and other manufactures.

Cereal crops everywhere promise well this harvest and particularly so in the U.S.A., where expectations are placed as high as 80% yield over last year, whilst in Canada and Europe the estimates range about 15% to 20% over the 1934 crop. In these circumstances it is believed there will be a complete clearance of twine of current manufacture as well as the carry-over from last season. The market has therefore witnessed a most active period during the last month, prices showing a steady appreciation in face of demand for spot, afloat and forward delivery extending well into 1936. Although the market is a little quieter at the moment, shippers are holding firmly to their limits in the belief that the buying is by no means fully satisfied and that circumstances warrant a return to a more remunerative level of values in sympathy with other commodities and particularly with the soft fibres.

## Cotton in East Africa.

Speaking at last week's meeting in Manchester of the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Sir Richard Jackson said that latest reports from Uganda indicated that the crop should not fall short of 750,000 bales. Very satisfactory progress had been made at the experimental stations in Tanganyika, established or extended by means of grants by the Corporation, while in Kenya cotton cultivation by Natives had increased rapidly and the Government were particularly anxious to develop it. There were indications in Northern Rhodesia that cotton might possibly become a useful Native crop.

## Southern Rhodesian Cattle.

The total number of European-owned cattle in Southern Rhodesia in 1934 was 885,742, a decrease of 6% compared with the number in 1933. The decline is due to three factors: slaughtering, continued low birth-rate due to drought, and heavy losses from pox due to causes affecting the birth-rate. The external cattle and meat trade, which was more or less at a standstill in 1932 and 1933, improved considerably during 1934. With the opening of the cannery factory at West Nicholson a new export trade in meat extracts and preserves developed during the year, the total value exceeding £40,000.

## Agricultural Research in the Sudan.

The Agricultural Department and Research Service in the Sudan has been re-organised. The Plant Breeding and Entomological sections have been moved from near Khartoum to the Gezira, where the various other sections will be grouped around a central administrative office and a good scientific library. Mr. Trought, who is Plant Breeder for the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, is also to act as Assistant Director of Agricultural Research in the Sudan.

## A Zambesi Expedition.

Zambesi Expedition, Ltd. has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £5,000 in 10 shares, to conduct an expedition along the Zambesi River. The two directors are Mr. R. B. W. G. Andrew, of Tollgate, Ethingham, and the Rev. H. W. D. Longden, of Norfolk House, Norfolk Square, W.

## Hides and Skins.

Southern Rhodesia enjoyed a considerable expansion in the hides and skins trade in 1934, the value increasing by 10% to £88,746.

## Opening for a Tea Chest Manufacture.

"THE attitude of the Forest Department in Uganda is apparently somewhat puzzling to the general public. This is the opening statement in the Department's annual report for 1934, which explains that, on the one hand, the Department considers the area of forest much too small for a country which is expected to progress, while, on the other, money and energy are being expended in increasing the rate of timber cutting and to establish markets for Uganda timber exports. There is no inconsistency. Forests are not timber mines with a definite content of wood; they are farms producing timber crops which will not stand indefinitely.

Most Uganda forests, it is explained, are full of mature and over-mature trees. They are rotting at their bases and take up large areas of land on which a greater number of younger, rapidly growing trees might stand. The right policy is, therefore, to sell mature trees and reinvest the proceeds in the establishment of better crops.

In a chapter dealing with the exploitation of the Protectorate's timber resources an encouraging new use in the manufacture of tea and rubber chests from patterned wood is reported. Boxes of kiln-seasoned patternwood with assignments of tea were stated by wharfingers in London to be in excellent and undamaged condition. The boxes are cheaper than the imported variety, and their use will reduce the export costs of local produce.

## Nyasaland Bazaar Trade.

There has been considerable activity in the bazaars of Nyasaland, Native traders having been stimulated by the increased sums distributed in the purchase of fire-cured tobacco, and the high level reached will be more than maintained during the next few months when the bulk of the cotton crop will be marketed. European spending power has been reduced considerably by the partial failure of the climatically-affected fire-cured tobacco crop. Commissions accruing from Native increased production, however, are better and, therefore, afford some compensation. Native spending power should increase by some £50,000 over that of 1934, which was an improvement over 1933 of £35,000.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 11, No. 569

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1935

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

Annual Subscription  
39/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY P. A. JOHNSON.

### EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES,

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.  
Tel. 7 Museum 7170 & 7370. Telegrams: "Ljmitable, London."

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

MR. DAUNCEY TONGUE would not claim that his paper from which quotations appear elsewhere in this issue is of a strikingly novel character, but it furnishes a very useful statement of a basic problem, and is, moreover, a systematic approach to the heart of the difficulty from the several sides, all of which have contributed to its creation. To blame Governments, missions, traders or planters for the disintegration and decay of the whole fabric of Native society is useless, for each has inevitably been a disruptive influence. Whether one has sinced more or less than another it is fruitless to discuss. The essential fact is that the cumulative effect of the attack on all fronts has been appalling, and has created a problem that all must unite to solve. So many urgent matters exercise the minds of Administrations, missionary societies, the settler and commercial communities that there is a natural tendency for all to shirk this big issue, either leaving it to "the others," or else hoping that things will work themselves out in time. It is because we believe that that is a fatally wrong attitude that we return again and again to this subject; and though, like Mr. Tongue, we may have nothing very fresh to say, we are going to say it once more.

on facts and actualities, not because they are not sincere, but because they have never really faced up to the problem or seriously tried to find a solution. We have given the African a considerable measure of individual liberty, often unconsciously, because we worked on lines as familiar to us as they were strange to the African; but we have evaded the task of coupling this development with a training towards individual responsibility. That is probably the first step which ought to be taken: a definite attempt to instil the idea of responsibility under this new dispensation. "Why should we not say to the Natives: 'Yes, you want so and so. You have a right to it, provided you fulfil your obligations and shoulder your responsibilities. If you want to claim that right, will you shoulder these?'" No Government in Eastern Africa, we repeat, has yet put such sound ideas in that direct way to the Natives it is clumsily "emancipating." In their society there were no rich, no poor, no prisons, no police; there were, on the other hand, no individual rights, no freedom to acquire wealth, to better oneself. Their system tended of course to stagnation or very slow advance, but it worked. Communal obligations were observed, and communal rights given in return. What is the case now? Individual rights predominate in the outlook of the advanced Native, who thinks nothing of individual responsibilities.

It is, we consider, no exaggeration to write that no Government in Eastern Africa, and certainly not the Imperial Government, has any definite policy as regards this basic problem. Ministers in Westminster and official spokesmen in Nairobi and other African capitals utter fluent platitudes about what their Governments are doing, but they are easily cornered

The retort might be made that this kind of thought exists solely in the imagination of theorists in England. That is not so. These ideas are held by settlers, missionaries and officials of long African service with no tendency to crankiness. Europeans who are trying to "think black" are per-

THE NEED FOR ACTION

forming the useful work of speaking for an Africa which is already ceasing to be inarticulate. At a meeting in London only a few weeks ago of the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society, as reported at the time in *East Africa*, an African said: "We want you to help us to live like men and women, and not to make us more materialistic." Europeans have preached the doctrine of the acquisition of wealth though it has been called "social progress" and are actively working in that direction, a little heedless of the fact that the accumulation of possessions by the few has generally resulted in poverty for the many, and that the greatest care should be taken to prevent the creation of a class of poor which has never existed in East Africa. In the old days it was not safe to travel far in unknown districts; it was not even safe to stay at home. But no one, neither the aged widow nor the imbecile, ever starved at home; nor did any traveller lack food and shelter, though he had no purse. Again, as we quoted recently of the Yao, domestic unhappiness was practically unknown: there were certain things that simply were not done, because to do them brought down the wrath of the community. Western civilization has broken down these sanctions. What will it put in their place? What new standards will it inculcate, and how? Unless there is conscientious planning and appropriate action, all our castles will crumble about us. Thus, apart from the moral obligation which rests upon those who have destroyed much which is now beyond repair, all Governments, missions, traders and planters should for their own sakes be up and doing.

A serious consideration of the facts is the first need. The first practical step, we suggest, is full, frank and continuous consultation with the Natives as to the past, the present and the future. What do they—who are most concerned—find most radically wrong in our innovations, and how would they, recognising certain inevitable facts, propose to make things better? What does the best African opinion suggest in regard to the restlessness of the young men, the modernism of its women, growing disrespect for the old?—in a word, the collapse of the old fabric. As to flaws in the new fabric, what can it propose to remedy? weak spots in our religion, our administration, our laws and procedure (of which our columns have recently contained some serious criticisms), to ameliorate the incidence of our economics, cash currency, individual ownership, labour, trade, credit, and a thousand and one things? Would it not be wise for all the Governments to appoint suitable men to inquire into the Native views on these subjects?—the views not only of the chiefs and elders, but also of the ordinary peasant and the product of the college. All the views should be collected and collated, and then weighed against pre-conceived Western ideas as to what is best for the Native. That we hold firmly is the first step. It is certainly worth trying.

WHEN recently recording the details of the great road-building programme of the Tanganyika Government, we suggested that the money available might be made to LEARN FROM construct far more than the anticipated amount of mileage by the adoption of the Southern Rhodesian system of macadam strips. The subsequent announcement

that the Colonial Development Fund has provided some £64,000 for roads to serve the Kenya mining areas and approximately half that sum for roads in the main tea-growing district again brings the question to the fore, and we reiterate the proposal that, before committing themselves on the expenditure of such considerable sums on road-making of the ordinary kind, the East African Governments should at least investigate what has been achieved in Southern Rhodesia. We hope that a responsible officer may be sent by air to that Colony to see things for himself, for the result of such a visit might be to save much money and also greatly to expedite the execution of the new road plans. That Tanganyika and Kenya should at the same moment be faced with the same need of knowledge is another pointer to the desirability of co-ordination in transport matters. We have often argued that there should be inter-territorial co-ordination in questions affecting railways, roads, shipping, and civil aviation, and the sooner these affairs are handled on an East African, rather than on a parochial basis, the better will it be for everyone concerned.

EMIGRATION, it has been wisely said, is a symptom of prosperity and not a cure for depression. A prosperous East Africa will attract men of the right type, and their settlement will in its turn become an important aid to increased prosperity in the Dependencies. But if little has been heard of white settlement opportunities during the depression from which East Africa as a whole is emerging so creditably, the subject has certainly not been allowed to drift into obscurity. It may not be generally known that much useful ground work has been done in preparation for the time when the right methods applied in the right quarters will have the desired effect, and East Africa may take courage in the thought that settlement schemes which have stood the test of local opinion and received sympathetic consideration by the men on the spot will find influential champions in England eager for the adoption of a much more progressive policy of Empire settlement than has been pursued in the past. Expenditure up to £3,000,000 a year is sanctioned by the Empire Settlement Act of 1922, but in the last 12 years only £6,700,000 has been expended, and of that amount more than half was spent in the three prosperous years up to the end of 1929. Now is the time for East Africa to turn once again to its white settlement potentialities, revising schemes and bringing them into line with the changed conditions of to-day, for only then can it reasonably hope to conjure some monetary assistance from such sources as the above.

WITH pleasure we note that the British Broadcasting Corporation has issued instructions that the word "nigger" must not be used in broadcast talks to refer to Africans, and that the Chinese must not be called "Chinks." "Nigger" is never now used by reputable writers or newspapers, and is consequently disappearing rapidly from ordinary conversation. It is a word which we will see die without regret, and which will be buried without honour.

# Elected Members' Protest.

## Kenya Debates on Taxation and Devaluation.

EAST AFRICANS over a wide area will watch with keen interest the stand Kenya's European Elected Members are taking on the question of taxation. It was following debates on this subject and on the Economic Committee's Minority Report advocating devaluation that four European Elected Members walked out of the Council Chamber.

Major W. H. Cavendish-Bentinck, who introduced the motion for the withdrawal of the Non-Native Poll Tax and the reduction of professional and trades licensing fees, said the country as a whole was thoroughly roused on the question of taxation. "Any attempt to retain these taxes," he added, "will only serve to release a rising tide of irritation, bitterness and distrust. I appeal to Your Excellency to realise the true position in time so as to obviate a third crisis which will probably be far more violent and far more difficult to deal with than have been either of the two previous crises, in that the Elected Members on this occasion will certainly refuse to enter into any discussion or negotiations whatever with Government, nor in common fairness in view of the history of the past few years could we be expected to do so."

Lt. Francis Scott said Government had tricked and duped the Elected Members by means of a piece of political subterfuge, and it was that which had so incensed the country. If Government had come forward last year, he continued, and pointed out that they were aware how bad things were and how people would have to suffer an emergency for another year, people would have said, "Government is at least honest." Unfortunately, Government had not taken that line, but had rewarded the effects of the Elected Members to co-operate by adopting the attitude that the alternative taxes had been installed as permanent taxes. People were going so far as to suggest that Government's object in continuing the alternative taxes was to blackmail the country into accepting income tax.

### Income Tax Advertised.

Dr. C. J. Wilson, representing African interests, said he considered Government was largely to blame for the position in which the country found itself. "Income tax is the only reasonable form of taxation," he said, adding that in view of the very heavy direct taxation on the Native population of Kenya, any proposal to reduce or abolish taxation on non-Native incomes was absolutely unjustified.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Kirkwood declared that if the Non-Native Poll Tax was re-imposed at the end of the year he would advise those who had sent him to the Council to resist Government by every means in their power.

The Acting Colonial Secretary reiterated that Government's intentions regarding the 1935 Budget had not been formulated. Sir Joseph Byrnes, he added, had no doubt discussed the matter with the Secretary of State. It was on the direction of the Secretary of State that the alternative taxes were imposed in substitution for an income tax measure which had passed its second reading. However, regrettable it might be, it was a fact that it was impossible for the Acting Governor to give any definite information regarding the proposals to be included in the 1936 Budget until at least such time as Sir Joseph Byrnes returned to the Colony.

All the Unofficial members, with the exception of the two representatives of African interests, voted for Major Cavendish-Bentinck's motion, which was lost by a vote of 16.

Major Cavendish-Bentinck, later, submitted a motion in the following terms:

"This Council, having considered the report of the Economic Development Committee and Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1935, is of opinion that the measures proposed further consider that the gravity of the position disclosed by the above-mentioned Report is far-reaching remedial introduction by Government, having seen fit definitely measures, and that Government, having seen fit definitely to negative in advance the method of relief subsequently suggested in the Minority Report, and to do so in spite of the terms of reference provided and whilst the Committee was sitting, should inform the Colony of the reasons

for such refusal, and should further inform the Colony what adequate steps it proposes to take to alleviate the critical conditions affecting the farming community."

### Major Cavendish-Bentinck.

The motion, Major Cavendish-Bentinck emphasized, brought up the basic economic position of the country, and of its citizens, and he deplored the tendency to avoid facing the difficulties in the situation and the controversies over suggested remedial measures. Speaking over suggested remedial attitude of the Economic Committee, he said that the most meticulous consideration should have been given to its proposals. That had not been the case. Suggestions for the conversion of unjustifiably onerous loans were turned down in the interests of the English bondholders. Proposals for the provision and expenditure of further loan moneys to relieve the internal position received an unreasoned "No." The proposal to the effect that consideration should be given to the avenue of relief followed by innumerable other countries, namely, the reduction of the sterling exchange value of the East African shilling to a point at which costs and prices could be brought into some form of harmony had resulted in their obtaining a completely unreasoned and somewhat bad-tempered negative, uttered on no fewer than three occasions. "In view of the serious crisis through which this country is passing," he concluded, "we are not at least entitled to expect some reasoned argument in justification of Government's repeated refusal to adopt proposals put forward by those who are really interested, in that their very existence is at stake; proposals, moreover, which are based on methods of relief which every other country in the world has been driven to adopt."

Mr. E. H. Wright seconded the motion. Mr. G. Billing, Acting Colonial Secretary, said that Government had accepted 26 of the 29 recommendations of the Committee's Majority Report, and they proposed to give effect as far as possible to the various constructive recommendations of the Committee. Moreover, Government had balanced the budget and reduced recurrent expenditure by £227,370 in four years.

### The Treasurer and Devaluation.

The Treasurer, Mr. G. Walsh, dealt with the question of devaluation at some length. He said he was relieved to find that members had not embarked upon any elaborate arguments for or against the proposal in the Minority Report of the Economic Development Committee, that the sterling exchange value of the East African shilling should be reduced to a point at which costs and prices could be brought into harmony. He described the proposal as being somewhat nebulous, and said one was faced at the very outset with the difficulty of finding out the area to which the proposal was strictly out of the question, as it would involve a new currency issue for a ridiculously small unit and would raise insuperable difficulties in a thousand directions. Any idea of Closer Union would go by the board, and business relations between the territories would be completely upset. The minimum area of application would therefore seem to be the East African Currency Basin comprising Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, with Zanzibar joining the group on Tanganyika's north-eastern coast. From this somewhat wider angle the practical difficulties immediately began to multiply. Uganda and Tanganyika Territory had expressed no desire whatever for any change, and it would be impossible to visualise any set of circumstances which could justify substitution of the rupee in Zanzibar for East African shilling currency, followed almost immediately by devaluation of the substituted coinage. The Acting Secretary of State had to be presupposed even if he had not already made a pronouncement on the subject.

The Treasurer continued: "But the proposal has of course a much wider significance, as it must be perfectly clear that from the point of view of the Imperial authorities application of the scheme to East Africa would raise a similar issue in regard to all other parts of the Colonial Empire, as all are suffering from depressed commodity prices, and all are suffering from depreciated internal standards. We should then be faced with the position of having a series of local currencies throughout the Colonial Empire, depreciated in varying degrees, according to some arbitrary standard. What that standard is, I must not be supplied the East African standard or the standard to be applied to East Africa, I have been unable to ascertain, although a figure of 33% depreciation has been mentioned, and how it is to be pegged, I do not appear to have been specified by anyone who advocates devaluation, but it is abundantly evident that the question raises issues of the gravest Imperial importance, issues which cannot in any

conceivable circumstances be settled locally, but which must be judged from an Empire standpoint and settled by the Imperial authorities. Even if Kenya alone was involved, which is not the case, an Order-in-Council would be necessary, and it is for this reason that the dissent of H.M. Government must be accepted.

"The motion puts a definite interrogation. It is in effect, 'Why did Government negotiate in advance any method of relief by a reduction in the sterling value of the shilling during the time that the Economic Development Committee was sitting?' The reply shortly is that it did not, but, perhaps I had better amplify that statement."

"Despite an unequivocal statement by the Secretary of State, a campaign advocating devaluation was proceeding whilst the Economic Development Committee was sitting, and in order to allay any fears with regard to the integrity of the local currency and to minimise the damage that was actually being done, a statement reiterating the decision of this local Government by H.M. Government, was made by His Excellency in Legislative Council on July 24, 1934. As soon as there is any talk of currency depreciation, dangerous conditions are disturbed. Overseas investors become nervous and withdraw their capital from the Colony; others contemplating local investment hold their hand until they know exactly the position in which they are likely to be placed, whilst the Government would be tempted to send their money out of the country until the process of devaluation is completed, in the meanwhile deferring payment of their bills. If currency depreciation were in contemplation as a serious issue, which emphatically is not the case, the first and obvious step would be to prohibit, or at least drastically to restrict, remittances out of the Colony. Openly to discuss depreciation without having taken this step might have led to the most serious consequences, as a falling in question of the very basis upon which all business is conducted would ordinarily result in a great deal of money being sent out of the country and a grave disturbance of all business operations. Suspicion was, however, allayed by the announcement to which I have referred, and little disturbance resulted in fact, but in my opinion, damage will continue to be done so long as these discussions persist. For the reasons I have given six of the nine members of the Economic Development Committee came to the conclusion that currency devaluation was completely outside the scope of practical politics, one member (Major Cayendish-Bentinck) found himself unable to express any definite opinion on the subject, whilst the remaining two members, Colonel Griffiths and Capt. C. B. Anderson, in spite of the most formal pronouncement of the Secretary of State signed a Minority Report advocating currency devaluation."

#### Why Government Acted.

"Government did not negotiate in advance the method of relief subsequently suggested in the Minority Report, signed by two members out of nine on the Committee. What Government did do was to reiterate the decision of H.M. Government, the final arbiter of this matter, in order to allay suspicion aroused and to minimise the damage done by open advocates of currency depreciation, and this, I suggest, was the only course the Government could take."

"It will be remembered that at that time an increase in the Land Bank capital was under discussion and this has since been recommended by the Economic Development Committee and supported by Government. To suggest that £500,000 should be borrowed in London, converted into 10 million shillings, lent to various clients at Sh. 20 to the £ sterling, and in the same Report to suggest that the sterling security covering the loan should subsequently be reduced by a third seems to me an odd way of putting up a case for a Loan from the Land Bank from London. The loan has not yet been sanctioned, and the method of relief suggested in this Motion can scarcely be expected to improve the prospects of obtaining it. It seems to me the tenor of the Hon. Member's speech also is hardly likely to attract either new settlers or new capital to the Colony. Again, the mainland territories have for years advocated extension of the Currency Basin to include Zanzibar, as it would improve trade facilities enormously and would reduce to a minimum the possibility of the Currency Loan. Government have brought this proposition, yet when this becomes a practical possibility negotiations were hindered by talk of currency depreciation. I submit, 'Sir, that Government acted in that it has acted sensibly and properly in this matter and that it has pursued the only wise course possible in the circumstances. Government will continue in its efforts to alleviate the position of agriculturists, but it cannot do so in accordance with any scheme involving a depreciation of the local currency."

## Nyasaland's Future.

### Groping for Economic Co-operation.

SIR HAROLD KITTEMASTER, Governor of Nyasaland, speaking at the opening of the Protectorate's Agricultural Show, referred to the unsatisfactory position of the farming industry and said:

"What is the reason? I cannot accept the iniquities of Government as the reason. I believe that there are other reasons. We have soil, climate and labour. There are cheap production costs. But what about railway rates? you ask. I will come to that presently. To-day there is fierce world competition. I am told there was good money, big money, in tobacco in the past. I cannot help wondering whether those planters, many of whom have now left the country, were content with a 5% return on their money as income to be spent; putting the rest into reserve. I wonder whether our depression may not be attributed to optimism in the past."

"What must we fix on for the future? Improving our crops and organising the marketing. Only the best can be sold nowadays. We must specialise in research and co-operation. The cess and the legislation shortly to be introduced, by which we shall work in co-operation with Southern Rhodesia and the Empire as a whole will help us. I am sure there are the right lines on which to work. While dealing with co-operation I want you to realise the importance of everyone doing his little by towards the improvement. Do not be greedy or suspicious. Come back to the transport question. Mr. Codrington is now in the country. You will have an opportunity to tell him what you think of his Railway. But remember what I said in my first public speech in the country. We must have bulk production by the Natives. Even were those a big white settler population I doubt whether they could produce the crops to make the Railway pay."

#### Native and European Interdependent.

"I have just come from the Native Section. I was much impressed by their work. But I realised that it was a European example, and that most of that example was supplied by the planters and not by Government. The two sections of the populace are interdependent. It would be a sad thing if the planters disappeared. Their prosperity is essential to the Native, but the latter is also true."

"There are two general points I wish to mention. I said earlier that I could not accept that the depression was due to the iniquities of Government. Until I read in the Press the report of the public meeting in Blantyre I did not realise how unpopular nor what an incubus we were to the public mind. I said so with no uncertain voice. I think that I can accept that the European population wants a change of Government. How can I be certain that the other section—the Native—wants it? If it were certain I am sure the Colonial Office would give it immediate and sympathetic consideration."

"But if there is no unanimity we must face facts. I am all for his units. Sooner or later Nyasaland, as a small unit, must link up with someone. There are two schools of thought, one for the South and one for the North. I won't quarrel and I won't quarrel with anyone. All the signs are pointing towards economic co-operation with Southern Rhodesia; even here the difficulties are great, but the difficulties of political co-operation would be much greater."

"This is my last point. In my speech to the Legislative Council, where I appeared to say that the Imperial Government felt strongly that the dependence of the Native Government was vested in this (the local) Government, my manuscript was wrong. It was intended to mean in the Imperial Government. In Africa there are two contending Native policies, the British and the French. The British Government is responsible for millions of Natives, and if it is to engage that its policy is to provide a better state of society than the French policy it is vital for it to keep the controlling hand. The Imperial Government's duty goes beyond the consideration of local Governments. I ask you to believe that the Colonial Office and Colonial Governors do not cling to power for power's sake."

#### Nyasaland Tobacco Trophy.

The Imperial Tobacco Company presents each year a cup for the winner of most points in the flue-cured classes in the Nyasaland Agricultural Show. The company has now decided to give a replica of the cup to the winner each year. Mr. Faure, who won the trophy this year, and in the years 1929-30, 31-32, 33-34, will receive a special miniature to mark his achievements.

# Ethiopian Concession.

# Sir Malcolm Hailey Leaves.

## Important Statement by Emperor.

Mr. ANTHONY EDEN returned to Paris on Wednesday for the Franco-British-Italian conversations on the Ethiopian dispute, which are expected to open on Friday.

An important statement has been made by the Emperor of Ethiopia on the conditional cession of territory as an aid to the development of his country. "Our Government have always wanted to be able to obtain loans to develop the country and to speed up the work of civilisation which we have undertaken," he said. "But another means which would also contribute to the economic development of our country is the possession of a port and if we realise these two aspirations we see no objection to ceding part of Ogaden. Against the advantages of a financial and the economic nature, such as the concession of a loan and the cession of a port, as Mr. Eden, with a view to peace, has already proposed, we can envisage the cession of a portion of territory in principle."

Italian newspapers continue to lay stress on the "intense military preparations of the nation." The despatch of troops, workmen and fleets of armoured cars has led to serious congestion at all the Italian East African ports.

The Japanese Foreign Office has denied reports that Japan has signed a contract to supply Ethiopia with arms and to send a military and economic mission to Addis Ababa.

British and British-protected missionaries working outside Addis Ababa have been advised by the British Legation of the steps to be taken should serious trouble arise. Women and children, it is suggested, should leave the country and missionaries outside the capital are advised to concentrate at about ten points where the Governors can protect them.

A Foreign Press Association has been established in Addis Ababa and the Emperor has set up a Press Bureau under Afo Lorenzo Tazaz, an Eritrean who was at one time secretary to the Governor of the Italian Colony.

Mr. Roy Juckett, who is well known in East Africa, having offered his services as airman-cinematographer to the Emperor of Ethiopia has received a callgram from Addis Ababa asking for further details and references.

## British Missionaries in Ethiopia.

Replying to a question by Mr. Hall-Caine in the House last week, Sir Samuel Hoare said there were 163 British and British-protected missionaries in Ethiopia, the figure being made up of 60 men, 72 women (independent workers and wives) and approximately 22 children. He was in consultation with H.M. Minister in Addis Ababa as well as with the French Government regarding the measures which could most appropriately be taken in co-operation with the Ethiopian Government and with other foreign representatives in Addis Ababa for their protection in the capital, where they had been recommended to concentrate.

The Emperor of Ethiopia, in a message to the League of Nations, repeats that Ethiopia is firmly resolved to reach an equitable and pacific solution and hopes that the League's efforts will be successful in maintaining peace.

An unusual sidelight on conditions in Ethiopia has been provided by members of the foreign colonies in Addis Ababa who, in a memorandum regarding certain recent statements by Signor Mussolini, referred to Ethiopia as "this hospitable and Christian country." The signatories to the statement considered it their duty to declare that description of the Ethiopian people, as given by Mussolini, was without foundation and far from reality.

## General Smuts's Warning.

General Smuts, speaking in Cape Town on Monday, said a conflict now would have serious repercussions in the Sudan and Egypt and raise anxious feelings in Africa between the black and the white races. To his mind that would be one of the most serious aspects. The trouble might spread all over the continent of Africa and they would find that every African would sympathise with Ethiopia. Britain and France, he added, should take a strong line with Italy, who might be persuaded to take a more moderate view.

Discussing the possibilities of the situation, General Smuts said that Italy might immediately overwhelm Ethiopia with the aid of aeroplanes and poison gas, but it was one thing to overwhelm a country and another thing to occupy it. She might find that she had taken on more than she could handle, with the result that she might become deeply involved and crippled both financially and from the military point of view.

## Itinerary of African Research Survey.

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY, director of the African Research Survey, will leave England to-day by the "Dunluce Castle" on the first stage of his African tour. He will be accompanied by Mr. Donald Malcolm, who has been seconded from the Tanganyika Administrative Service. The nature of the Survey naturally precludes an exact schedule as regards time-table, and their itinerary is rather a general outline of the route to be followed.

After spending some time in South Africa and the Native Protectorates of Bechuanaland and Basutoland, they will proceed through Southern Rhodesia to Northern Rhodesia, which they hope to reach about the beginning of November. The journey will be continuous northward to the Copperbelt and the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, after which a return will be made to Southern Rhodesia. Visits will then be made to Portuguese East Africa, whence they will proceed to Nyasaland and, travelling by the Great North Road, on to Southern Tanganyika and the Lupia goldfield. Dodoma and Dar es Salaam are the next important towns on their itinerary, after which the journey will be resumed *via* Morogoro and Handeni on to the Agricultural Research Station at Arushu.

Sir Malcolm will then motor up to Nairobi, which he hopes to reach about the middle of December, and from there he will travel back to the Lake Province of Tanganyika, taking the opportunity of visiting the Tsetse Research Station at Shinyanga. The tour will then continue northwards to Uganda, *via* Bukoba, and after a stay in the Protectorate they will fly back to Uganda. After visiting the Gezira they will fly back to Uganda, and cross the northern Belgian Congo *via* Rutchuru, Stanleyville, and Bangassou, continuing their journey across French Equatorial Africa to Lake Chad and on to Nigeria and the Gold Coast. From Fort Archambault, in French Equatorial Africa, a visit may be made by car to Leopoldville and Brazzaville. After travelling through French West Africa the tour will terminate at Dakar about the end of June, 1936.

## Objects of the Survey.

The Survey on which Sir Malcolm is engaged originated with a suggestion made by General Smuts, in the course of his Rhodes Lectures at Oxford in 1929, that it was time to consider how far the resources of modern knowledge were being applied to the problems of Africa, and the possibility of co-ordinating the experiences of the different territories. A committee was formed to explore this question and considered that it was of an importance which justified a somewhat detailed inquiry. Funds for that purpose were placed at the disposal of the committee by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and the Royal Institute of International Affairs undertook to administer the grant. The Director of the inquiry was found in Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., O.C.I.E., the retiring Governor of the United Provinces in India.

The main object is to limit its scope to the countries lying south of the Sahara. The ultimate object of the Survey, as now envisaged, is to consider the possibilities of an improvement in the system and methods by which knowledge of African problems may be acquired and distributed, or research undertaken. In order to attain this object, however, it has been found necessary to prepare a comparative and descriptive survey from an objective standpoint, of the main problems of the existing situation in the parts of Africa dealt with. The study will include problems which arise in the administrative, economic or scientific fields, as well as what may be termed generally the field of human relations. It will be necessary to carry their study to note the material available for their study, to note the directions in which their research study or research might seem profitable, and to make suggestions as to the lines which co-ordination or interchange of knowledge might usefully follow.

Much of the material is available in Europe, and steps have already been taken for its collection in regard to several fields of work. Thus Dr. E. H. Worthington, of the Department of Zoology, Cambridge University, who has experience of African field work, has been commissioned to prepare a report bringing together the facts relating to research in the physical sciences undertaken

(Continued on page 1086.)



## Do Python's Hoot?

Mr. D. N. Stafford's Theory.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Do pythons hoot?

Often in Uganda, particularly in the evening, I have listened to some unknown animal which at regular intervals of almost exactly 60 seconds produces a long-drawn-out hoot, which is sometimes kept up for hours. It usually sounds as though it is a long distance away, and on the top of a hill.

The late Pete Pearson, who had so deep a knowledge of animal life in East Africa, was once staying with me when the hooting began. Questioned as to its origin, he said, "A python," explaining that he had once tracked exactly the same sound to its source in the Semliki Valley and discovered it to be three pythons, which he shot.

Later when at Home I met two men on leave from Ceylon, who would not credit the python theory, one saying that pythons live near swamps and the other that they cannot hoot. At the London Zoo, I was told that pythons had never been known to hoot there, and at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, an expert on reptiles did not think they could hoot, suggesting from my description of the circumstances, that the noise had probably come from a bittern. From the library he produced a book on South African birds with a paragraph describing a case in the Northern Transvaal of a hoot said by Natives to have been made by a snake, but which on investigation was found to come from a bittern.

Still dissatisfied, I asked whether a python has a larynx, to be told:

"Yes, a very rudimentary one, which cannot produce a noise—though I recently had reported to me a case from the Tana River of a man on safari hearing a cow lowing. Having no meat in camp, he went off to try to get some, but he could find no cow. On three successive nights the same thing happened. Then another friend caught him up, and together they tried to track down the origin of the sound; which was at last found to be a giant tortoise—which has less of a larynx than the python. I am therefore not prepared to say definitely that a python cannot hoot."

Sir Frederick Jackson, who was then living in Scotland, to whom I wrote, was confident that my friends from Ceylon were wrong. The python, he said, will live on the top of a hill, be anywhere else where there is food, going into the swamps only to soften the skin before the casting process begins. He suggested that the hooting may have been done by the Abyssinian crowned hornbill or by one of two other birds.

Natives, whom I have frequently questioned, say either that the noise comes from a python or from a certain type of lizard that lives in holes at the base of trees, and that the hooting within the hole produces the effect of distance even though it may not be far away.

In the West Nile area is a small lizard which makes a noise. I have actually watched it emit. A Native of the Madi tribe once told me that a friend of his had seen a python making the same noise, and gave a graphic description of the way in which it was done. According to him the reptile inhales, and in the process of making the noise vibrates.

It has almost always been in the dry weather that I have heard the hooting.

Houns,  
Uganda.

Yours faithfully,

D. N. STAFFORD.

## Acquitted on a Technicality.

Two Specific Cases.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—The following incident is one of several similar cases related to me by the late Captain Neal Monckton, formerly of Kenya.

At the time it occurred he was District Commissioner at Kericho, where there had been a series of successful cattle thefts from the Lumbwa. Eventually a Masai resident in the Reserve was caught, tried and convicted for one of the thefts. After being sentenced, the accused asked if he could be fined instead of going to gaol, and on learning that he must serve his sentence, confessed that he was responsible for the previous cattle thefts and had hidden the cattle where there was no possibility of their being found, but he said that if he was let off imprisonment he would show where the whole of the cattle were concealed. Captain Monckton informed the prisoner that he had no power to do this, but would add the statement to the case file before sending it to the High Court.

To Captain Monckton's great surprise the case was quashed by the High Court on some small technicality, the nature of which I do not now recollect, and the Masai was released—not merely to his great amazement, but also that of the police and the Natives who had been in court and heard his admission that he was the thief. The Masai later slipped out of the Reserve and the cattle were never recovered.

But the strict observance of legal technicalities had been preserved, so what matter if the law was again held up to Native ridicule?

Another case may be of interest.

During a temporary absence from my farm I left my brother in charge. One night shortly after dark a herd boy came to the house and reported that at sunset a leopard had attacked and scattered the purebred metino rams he was herding, killing several, and that he had experienced great difficulty in rounding up and bringing back the survivors.

My brother locked up the house and, taking his rifle, went with several boys to the scene of the leopard's attack, where he found a number of dead rams. On examining them carefully he found that they had not been killed by a leopard, but that their skulls had been smashed evidently with the herd boy's rifle.

Not giving any indication of his discovery to the boy, he returned to the house after telling them he would be at dawn to pick up the leopard skins. On entering his bedroom he found a window open, and closer examination showed that it had been forced. He then found that one drawer of a very solid chest of drawers in which he kept a cash-box had been levered open and the cash-box stolen.

He thereupon sent a note to the nearest European police constable, who lived some nine miles away, detailing the circumstances. The E.P.C. arrived before daylight, and after investigation arrested four Kavirondo employees, all of whom strongly protested their innocence; they included the herd boy and a house-boy who knew where the cash-box was kept, and all were taken to the police station.

The following night one prisoner escaped, and in the morning the remaining three informed the E.P.C. of their willingness to show where they had buried the cash-box, provided they were released, for they feared that their escaped brother would get away with the loot and that they would receive nothing. The E.P.C. replied that they could not be released, but if they wished to show where the cash-box was buried, they could do so. He there

fore brought the three boys to the farm, where they dug up the cash-box, which was buried about a foot below the surface. Unfortunately it had already been forced open and some 1,200 rupees and valuable jewellery stolen; only a few papers remained. The three prisoners asserted that all four of them had buried the cash-box intact, but that the escaped prisoner must have returned in the night, dug up, opened and re-buried the box.

When the three were tried, the magistrate, who some two months later was promoted to a judgeship in another Colony, refused to admit the evidence regarding the accused having shown where they had buried the cash-box, and acquitted all three.

A few days later the four thieves returned to the farm, and, standing at a safe distance from the house, shouted out that they had got the 1,200 rupees had sold the jewellery, and were now returning to their homes in Kavirondo since they had stolen sufficient money to make it unnecessary for them ever to work again. Unfortunately they proved to be swifter on foot than the boys sent to capture them; otherwise justice, and not the law, would have been summarily administered to them.

During the 30 years I have been in East Africa I have heard of many cases of known guilty Natives being acquitted on a technicality after sentence; but, like so many old residents, I got into the habit of dismissing such cases from my mind as being only to be expected. Thus I could not now give details of the many such cases.

Kakamega,

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

Jas. J. Drought.

## Witchcraft and Poison.

### Another View of "Mchape"

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In reference to recent issues in which you quote from the report of the Provincial Commissioner on the Ujipa District of Tanganyika, and to the various articles by correspondents, I may say as a preliminary that the *mchape* followers do not profess to detect witchcraft. They profess to detect poisoners and poison vendors.

Further, one D.O. told me that the witch-doctors, who were most zealous to get rid of the *mchape* followers, admitted freely that these men could and did correctly pick out poisoners. How, they could not explain to us. The same D.O.—one of the best I have known—admitted banishing the *mchape*, but he also admitted that they were well set up, law-abiding Natives, whose influence was good rather than bad.

For years, some few non-officials, including some few missionaries, have been aware of the increased misuse of poison by Native chiefs, witch-doctors, and sundry Native blackmailers, loafers, and bullies. In parts of N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika many deaths lie to the charge of these malefactors.

In one district of Tanganyika I have seen hundreds of antelope, goat and ox horns cast by the roadside, these being common receptacles for poison and deleterious compounds. Last year the average Native has gone in fear and trembling of the "Lugwmen" and other poisoners. Now they publicly spit on them and beat them.

It is about time the words "poison" were substituted for "witchcraft," for nine "witch-doctors" out of ten are deliberate poisoners, who in many cases kill with their filthy compounds babies a few weeks old.

If the District or Provincial Commissioner of Ujipa does not know of the presence of poisoners in the Ujipa District of Tanganyika, any of his *usaka* could probably enlighten him. The neighbouring tribes certainly can, as I can testify from my own experience.

Yours faithfully,

RUKWA.

London, S.W.1

## Registration of Servants.

### East Africa Women's League Appeal.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I should be much obliged if you could spare space in your valuable paper to publish the enclosed circular on the subject of registration of domestic servants in Kenya, which the Council of the East Africa Women's League are sending to their branches. I think there are a good many people in this country who will be interested in this question.

Woking,

Surrey.

Yours faithfully,

ELEANOR COLE.

The following is a summary of the circular referred to.

The report of the Select Committee on Economy in Kenya recommended that the registration of Domestic Servants Ordinance should be abolished on the grounds that the system conferred little or no benefit on employer or employee. It will, however, be recalled that this system was inaugurated following the demands by women in Kenya for a form of protection not provided for in the *kipande* system. The operation of the system has cost the Government only £200 during the past year over and above the revenue obtained from fees, and it is anticipated that in the not distant future the cost to Government may be nil. The Council of the League therefore feels that all branches should ascertain the wishes of their districts, in order that their views may be placed before Government. Such views should indicate whether the women desire a continuance of the present system and whether the residents are prepared to continue to pay the fees levied for the service, and also whether, if the service is not in operation in that particular district, the measure might be introduced there.

The circular adds: "The *kipande* system does not give the protection to employers afforded by the registration system, for under that system no Native is allowed to conduct himself as a domestic servant unless he has a *kipande* conduct sheet, moreover, any Native so registered and subsequently becoming undesirable, or for employment as a domestic servant has his registration cancelled and his red book taken from him." The report of the Select Committee states that "the application of the Ordinance to the more important towns and closely settled areas has had the effect of driving the undesirable Natives to seek employment in more remote districts, so that employers on lonely farms have been endangered by the application of the Ordinance to other areas. This adverse result can be entirely overcome by applying the Ordinance to the whole Colony."

## A Nyasaland Record.

### Where Every European has a Car.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—In your issue of August 8 you state that Southern Rhodesia has more motor-cars per head of population than any other country in the world. She has an motor vehicle for every three adults.

Presumably this statement refers to the white population only, and if so, it may be of interest to note that although the number of motor vehicles in Nyasaland has fallen off since the year 1930, it can still boast of one for each European in the country, man, woman and child, and even *tribesmen*. In fact, the latter are now own a motor vehicle for every six of their population.

Yours faithfully,

S. S. MURRAY.

London, N.W.2

EAST AFRICAN

## Letters of Big Game Hunters.

### Mr. Denis Lyell's New Book.

Big game hunters are as modest as fishermen are proverbially, otherwise. Much that is of value and interest to sportsmen would have been lost but for the exceptionally interesting volume of letters edited and annotated by Mr. Denis D. Lyell and published under the comprehensive title of "African Adventures." (John Murray, 10s.)

There is, for example, the famous F. C. Selous, whose memory will never perish in *safari* land. His life was packed with adventure, and his gallant death during the East African Campaign of the age of 64 was the fitting end he would have chosen. In Mr. Lyell's collection we read letters written by Selous as far back as 1898. Unfortunately, and unnecessarily, there are pages of detail of little interest to-day, followed by a trip after moose and caribou in the wilds of the Yukon, before we come to Selous's real African adventures. In 1909 "on the Gwas N'gishu plateau near Mount Elgon, which was the best country for lions I was in."

"Judd," he records—probably the Judd who was killed by elephant between Nairobi and the coast in 1928—"was following me, and when he got near one of the lionesses she charged him at close quarters. Judd's horse reared up and swung round and Judd fell off but as he did so he pulled off his rifle, holding it across his thighs. By a marvelous piece of luck the bullet went right into the lioness's eye, killing it instantly, and Judd lay on the ground alongside the dead lioness."

Selous also told Mr. Lyell of the incident in which Mr. Williams, secretary to the late Sir Northrup (then Mr.) McMillan, was badly maimed by a lion.

"Williams walked right on to another lion and, slightly wounding it at about 200 yards, it came straight for him. He fired at it as it came on with his double, and missed it with the right barrel and only grazed it with the left, and it then got him by the calf of the leg and bit him badly and would no doubt have killed him had it not been for his Swahili boy who carried his small rifle, and who stood by him and fired two or three shots into the lion, which then got hold of Williams and lay down nearly dying. Williams then got hold of his rifle and, putting another cartridge in, fired into the lion and killed it. Williams had a very bad time and almost lost his leg, though we sent him off to Nairobi—he had to be carried on a stretcher for five days to the nearest point on the railway—the next day."

That happened just over 25 years ago. The reminder is rather a striking one of East African progress since then. In any such similar mishap to-day in the region of Mount Elgon there would promptly be skilled medical aid for the victim, or, of course, he could be carried to Nairobi within a matter of hours. The comparison is also useful in the contrast it affords between African big game hunting to-day and the experiences of that foot-slogging company of adventurers of 20 and 30 years ago.

Selous fell in action near Beho Beho on January 1, 1917. Exactly a year later his eldest son, Fred, was killed in an air combat in France.

The Selous Game Reserve perpetuates the memory of one of the finest sportsmen Africa has known. Mr. Lyell also gives his reader a most interesting variety of letters from Major C. H. Strickland, R. J. Cunningham, T. A. Barns, and Captain Martin Ryan, Sir Alfred E. Pease, Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton, Leslie J. Tarleton, A. Blayney Percival, J. A. Hunter, A. L. Barnshaw, St. George Littledale, Brigadier-General Sir R. Pigot, John G. Millais, Norman B. Smith, Abel Chapman,

Major C. H. Raylyne, Charles Sheldon, Major W. D. M. Bell, and Captain J. Brander-Dunbar.

A few pointed commentaries on the big-game-hunting methods of some so-called sportsmen who were attracted to East Africa before the much-needed anti-slaughter legislation was introduced appear in the letters of Mr. Leslie Tarleton.

"The motor-car," he wrote, "has destroyed hunting as we know it, and especially with lion and other plains-living animals it is now largely a question of cash as to how much one can kill in a given time. Quite recently my company looked after a man of many millions, over 70 years of age, a good fellow, but very wealthy. Bag 30 lions in three months. Yet another millionaire bag 20 lions in six weeks. All quite honestly shot in the open in broad daylight, but such a record would be impossible without cars. If ever I write a book I shall cut out the hunting and comment on the personalities of the visitors. And the sad thing of all is that there is a regular leavening of genuine good sportsmen who long for the real thing but who find that modern methods have driven the game so far afield that old-time methods are no longer possible."

Mr. Tarleton penned those words in 1926, since when the need for the protection of big game against wanton destruction by mere trophy hunters has been met.

Major W. D. M. ("Karamoja") Bell, one of the greatest exponents of the small bore, describes a number of interesting experiments with different rifles in his letters to Mr. Lyell.

"Karamoja" has probably killed a thousand elephants, and all with small rifles," writes Mr. Blayney Percival. "Twenty-five years ago, when I first met him, he was shooting with a .303 and his judgment not many years ago was that the .303 was the best rifle ever made from an all-round point of view."

Every African sportsman will enjoy this volume of letters, all written informally as from one sportsman to another, and with never a thought of their future publication. They give intimate insights into the lives of big game hunters in the field, and there is advice in plenty and of great value to the big game hunter of to-day.

## An Ethiopian Snapshot.

ON the cover of "White, Brown and Black" (Methuen, 7s. 6d.) the publishers say: "Learn from this book something about Abyssinia." It is to be feared that the reader will learn very little. The book, by Madame Marcelle Prat, special correspondent of the Paris *Matin*, is in three parts, dealing with New York, Mexico, and the Sudan and Ethiopia. It is first rate journalism, really admirably translated by Mr. Fletcher Allen, but as a source of information about Ethiopia its value is negligible.

The author, escorted by an Italian trader who is apparently not pro-Italian, made a brief incursion into a corner of Ethiopia bordering on the Sudan, and gives a highly coloured description of her experiences, during which she acquired a belief in great and unexploited wealth from gold and other sources.

It is difficult to take her descriptions as literally true, and when one can check her possibilities, she does not come too well out of the ordeal. For instance, after she and the Italian had been up before a Governor in the Sudan on a charge of assault, and had been duly fined, she says, approvingly: "I must confess that in the Sudan the British are above all things just and impartial," but when she states that, before the trial she had to sit in the waiting room side by side with the Native who was bringing the charge, one's credulity is strained. Things were not done that way when the present writer was in the Sudan.

A good book to while away an hour or two, but amounting to no more than pen-pictures of travel.

VIATOR.

## Some Statements Worth Noting.

"Unless Empire emigration is encouraged there will be a catastrophe."—*Mr. G. M. Huggins, M.P. Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.*

"We are tired of Colonial Office indifference, and the sooner we can throw off their yoke the better."—*Lieutenant-Colonel I. M. B. Sanders, Nyasaland.*

"What the African thinks, and what we think he thinks, are not necessarily the same thing."—*Professor A. K. Murray, addressing the African Circle.*

"The people in the Sudan, especially in the north, are beginning to sit up and take political notice."—*Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan.*

"If there had been no League of Nations, what would be the position now? Almost certainly hopeless."—*Mr. Anthony Eden, speaking on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.*

"Water is the first great ally of the Ethiopians; the next is the spirit of the people. Every Ethiopian is a warrior."—*Sir John Harris, in "The Contemporary Review."*

"I hope the Kenya coffee industry will send exhibits to and perhaps run a café at the 1936 Exhibition in Johannesburg."—*Mr. A. de V. Wade, Acting Governor of Kenya.*

"No income-tax for married men under £800 a year; free education; no unemployment: this is not a politician's promise but the true state of affairs in Southern Rhodesia."—*"The Star."*

"It would be a sad thing if the planters disappeared. Their prosperity is essential, to the Natives but the corollary is also true."—*Sir Harold Kitchener, Governor of Nyasaland.*

"The University of the Bantu is now preparing for the greatest expansion of Native Education Africa has seen since the opening of Lovedale nearly 70 years ago."—*Mr. Lawrence G. Green.*

"There are no plantations owned or managed by Europeans, and in consequence all efforts at improving Native agriculture have to be carried out by Government."—*Somaliland Report for 1934.*

"We must look to the north and lay the foundation of a larger South Africa which will extend right up to the equator. That is the goal to which I have looked forward most of my life."—*General Smuts.*

"The list of milk products of other dairying countries makes one wonder if the export of butter to the United Kingdom is the best use that could be made of all our dairy produce."—*Kenya Weekly News.*

"Polygyny does not imply the setting up of a large joint household by the creation of a series of individual households, the common factor being the husband."—*G. Gordon Brown and A. McD. Bruce Hunt, in "Anthropology in Action."*

"The economy resulting from the closing of the European Girls' Secondary School, Nairobi would be extremely small and entirely out of proportion to the harm which would be caused by closing an institution which has proved its value."—*Kenya Economy Committee's Report.*

## EAST AFRICA'S

## WHO'S WHO

## 265. Mr. Harold Duncan Thackeray



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Kenya's know Mr. H. D. Thackeray as a business and public man who does and says what he believes to be right without fear or favour, who has often stood against the stream, and who consequently enjoys universal confidence.

After receiving an early business training at Leoyds, he went to South Africa in 1898, served through the Boer War with Kitchener's Horse, spent some years banking on the Rand, took a turn at gold mining in Southern Rhodesia, left for the fur of Canada in 1912, and just before the War reached Kenya.

He joined the East African Mounted Rifles, but was soon invalided home with chronic malaria, and in 1917 settled in Nakuru as a land and estate agent and general merchant. There he has since remained, extending and consolidating his interests. He was one of the originators of the Kenya Farmers' Association, which was first the Kenyan Maize Growers' Association, then the Maize Growers' Association, then the B.E.A. Farmers' Association, and finally the K.F.A., serving as its secretary on two different occasions—he had a large share in the successful establishment of Kenya's chief co-operative organisation.

Mr. Thackeray is Deputy District Grand Master of English Freemasonry in East Africa; was for years Chairman of the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, the admirable insurance scheme of which was primarily due to him, and has long been a member of the Nakuru Municipal Board.

## PERSONALIA.

Sir John Maffey has left London for Marienbad.

Captain J. G. Aronson, the Nairobi coffee merchant, is staying in London.

Captain W. H. Rowe is Acting Officer Commanding the 5th Battalion King's African Rifles.

Mr. J. N. Cameron, Director of Agriculture and Forests in the Sudan, has retired on pension.

Mr. R. P. Walker, chief accountant of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, is on his way back to Nairobi.

Mr. Michael Lafone, a former Kenya settler, was married in London last week to Miss Vivienne Scott.

His many friends will be very glad to learn that Mr. Libert Oury has now fully recovered from his illness.

Mr. Stanley A. Warden, the Tanganyika Administrative Officer, left England last week of his return to Tunduru.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shorthose is leaving the Gold Coast during the latter part of September for England.

A daughter has been born in Melbourne, Victoria, to the wife of Mr. N. M. Innes, of the Sudan Political Service.

During Mr. H. B. Entley's absence on leave, Mr. C. I. H. Hunter is acting general manager of the Sudan Railways.

Mr. J. W. Steil, the Uganda A.D.C., has been appointed District Commissioner and is now stationed at Teso.

Mr. Frank Buckley is now stationed at Jinja as Acting Senior Assistant Engineer, Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Skinner, of Rumuruti, left England last week on their return to Kenya, accompanied by their fifth daughter.

The wedding has taken place in Nairobi of Mr. R. P. Platt, of the Kenya Administrative Service, and Miss Joan Stanley.

Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya Colony, left England last week by the s.s. "Llandaff Castle" on his return to Nairobi.

Mr. V. J. Wheeler, formerly associated with Wilson Airways, returned the fastest time in last week's air race from London to Newcastle.

Captain Peter Simmonds, who served at one time with the King's African Rifles, has obtained film-making rights from the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Mr. H. N. Smith is on his way back to Nyasaland to inspect a new cotton ginnery recently opened at Salima. He also visited the Protectorate last year.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, was entertained at luncheon by the British Cotton Growing Association in Manchester last week.

Mr. R. H. Myers was recently married in the Jewish Synagogue, Nairobi, to Miss Fanny Frances Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Levy, of Newcastle, Nairi.

Mrs. Tawse Jollie is to address the East African Group of the Overseas League on September 19 on "The Old and the New Imperialism."

Mr. William Paley, a well-known Nyasaland tobacco grower, has died at Madzimoyo, near Fort Jameson. He settled in the Protectorate soon after the Great War.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Arthur Paul, of the Sudan Political Service, and Elizabeth Lillian, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hooper, of Oakhill, Reigate.

Captain J. A. Cleeve, now in command of the s.s. "Mantola," is well known along the East African coast, having been for some time skipper of the "Dumra."

Mr. J. Marshall, manager of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., has been on an extensive tour of the company's interests in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

The wedding took place at St. George's Church, Zomba, of Miss Vera Wynne Fairhead, Cape Town, to Mr. J. D. Macdonald of the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Mr. H. B. Bell, Legal Secretary to the Sudan Government, has returned to Khartoum from overseas leave and assumed the Acting Governor-Generalship of the country.

Mrs. K. St. C. Rose, who has paid several visits to Kenya during her recent travels and in a safari last year from Nairobi to the Ituri Forest in the Congo, is staying in London.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. V. Caldwell, of Molo, and Miss M. D. Wilson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Wilson, of South Lodge, Norton, Shifnal.

Among the Tanganyika officials now on leave are Mr. G. H. R. St. John Owen, District Officer; Chief Inspector C. W. Ruddick of the Police; and Mr. C. F. Ellaby, Assistant District Officer.

Major H. S. Pinder, who has been appointed Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion The Leicestershire Regiment, served in the East African Campaign as second-in-command of a Somaliland regiment.

Among the officials on leave from Uganda are Mr. F. R. Kennedy, District Officer; Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins, Entomologist, Agricultural Department; and Captain B. R. Durlacher, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. C. J. J. T. Barton, O.B.E., Senior Assistant Colonial Secretary in Kenya, has been appointed Colonial Secretary in Fiji. He has served in Kenya since 1914, and has written several papers on Kenya tribes and local history.

The death has taken place at Umtali of Mrs. E. M. Jarvis, wife of Major Jarvis. In 1913 she went to Umtali where her brothers, Colonel and Captain Methuen are well known, and had numerous friends in the country.

Captain and Mrs. W. E. P. Saunders, who spent several months in East Africa and the Belgian Congo during their world tour, have been spending a few weeks in London and go up to Scotland about the end of next week.

Mr. W. H. R. Fletcher, who had a trading store at one time in Kenya and now manages a footwear shop in Wellingborough, is to give a description of a day's work in a Nairobi shop in the B.B.C. "Empire at Work" series.

The report which appeared in *East Africa* last week that Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter had been appointed vice-president of the Imperial Institute's Advisory Committee on Plant and Animal Products is, we are sorry to learn, incorrect.

Mr. Elliott, the headmaster of Eson, who is now on holiday in Kenya with his wife and son, will probably climb Mount Kenya during his short visit to the Colony. Last year, with Mr. L. S. Amery, he climbed many of the chief peaks in the Alps.

Captain L. J. D. Gavin, editor of *Our Empire*, the magazine of the British Empire Service League, is to broadcast a talk on August 22 on "Nameless Towns of Empire." It will be re-radiated in the African programme at 6.45 p.m. on August 27.

Mr. W. M. Codrington, chairman of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., who has been visiting the Protectorate with Mrs. Codrington, the Hon. Philip Henderson, Mr. Andrew Henderson and Miss Joan Henderson, entered Nyasaland from Tanganyika and travelled by the Northern Extension route.

Brigadier C. T. Tomes, who has for the last few months has been in charge of the administration of British troops in Egypt, and previously served for some time in the Sudan, has been appointed to the command of The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Mr. P. R. Morgan, one of Dar-es-Salaam's best-known residents, is taking up a new business enterprise in Mafia and the Rufiji area. He spent only about ten days in England during his recent visit, returning to Tanganyika by the "Langibby Castle" from Genoa.

Lord Baden-Powell, now attending a Rover Scout Moot in Sweden, expects to reach Southern Rhodesia in October, when his son Peter, who has been in the Colony for about a year, celebrates his 21st birthday. The Chief Scout is expected to visit Tanganyika and Kenya early in 1936.

Miss A. C. Thom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Thom of Ndola, who was the first European baby to be born in the Northern Rhodesian centre, has been married to Mr. J. Bate, of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.). Mr. C. Bate, brother of the bridegroom, motored down from Kenya to act as best man.

Miss Ruth Compton, who spent over a year in East Africa with her brother, Mr. "Bonzo" Compton, is staying in London, and will return to East Africa towards the end of September. Miss Compton spent several months in Nairobi, but was for the most part in Dar-es-Salaam during her last visit to the territories.

## Uganda's New C. S.

Mr. J. E. S. Merrick appointed

MR. J. E. S. MERRICK, O.B.E., Deputy Chief Secretary of Uganda, has been appointed Chief Secretary of the Protectorate, in succession to Mr. E. L. Scott, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

Mr. Merrick entered the Colonial Service in 1912, when he went to Uganda as Assistant District Commissioner. After seven years in the Secretariat at Entebbe, he was transferred in 1919 to Kenya, being promoted Assistant Colonial Secretary in 1926. He was transferred to his present office in 1932, and has on two occasions acted as Chief Secretary.

He is a conscientious and able official, and a well-known all-round sportsman.

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

## Mining Personalia.

## Northern Rhodesian Notes.

## Progress on the Mines.

**Loangwa Concessions.**—Messrs. McEwan & Williamson have been transferred from the North Charterland concession to the Isoka gold prospect.

Mr. P. G. Sanders, who has been in charge of the work at the "Rhino," has been in hospital in Lusaka, but has now returned to duty, thus freeing Mr. Caspar Botha to return to the R.M.C. Kaputu prospect near Chisamba.

My representative who visited the Tlitta prospect informs me that the shaft is now down to 6 ft. and will, it is hoped, strike the reef at 20 ft.; it is 4 ft. x 4 ft. and not timbered. The rich gold-bearing limonite does not appear to widen. One of the prospectors from Area No. 26 has been transferred to the Muchinds gold prospect in area No. 37, on which in the past little work was done pending the completion of the survey of the Rhodesia Katanga Co.'s area of reserve, adjacent to the corner beacon of which this prospect is situated. It is reputed to be of some promise.

**Rhodesian Minerals Concession.**—A hearth from Kaputu that trenching to a depth of as much as 20 ft. has been done over at least half a mile, and that rich gold-bearing "sugar-quartz" float, which has been traced throughout the distance, but that still no reef in place has been located.

**Mafikara.**—By 16th inst. the present intention is to roll all concentrates to the Roan for treatment. Under the company's guarantee certain minimum tailages must be paid, so they may as well avail themselves of the service and thus avoid an expenditure for smelter hands of say, £500 per month.

**Broken Hill Mine.**—The Native labour force has been increased from about 1,400 boys last year to 2,500 now. On instructions from the consulting engineers an intensive prospecting campaign for vanadium-bearing ores has been initiated, the object being 1,000 tons per day averaging not less than 12% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, which it is hoped will concentrate up to 40% vanadium product, thus permitting of increased sales of this valuable alloy for steel hardening. Prospects for the current year are decidedly brighter.

An incline prospecting shaft from the open-cut in a N.E. direction has been started and should provide back useful data for the proved reserves of an unknown quality and quantity, particularly on the E. side.

The small lead blast furnace is now in commission and a monthly output of 50 tons may be expected, this being required for relining acid tanks, etc., and not for sale.

**Mine Managers' Conference.**—Major Donald Gill, manager of the Broken Hill Gold Areas, arrived in Broken Hill the other day and picked up Mr. T. R. Pickard, of Broken Hill Mine, both proceeding to the Copperbelt to attend a conference.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea is outward-bound for Kenya.

Mr. F. C. Carbis has been appointed Senior Inspector of Mines in Kenya.

Mr. B. Hutton Brown has been appointed secretary of the Tender Board, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. E. O. Teale, Director of Geological Survey and Mining Consultant in Tanganyika, is on his way home to leave.

Assistant Inspector of Police S. T. Kelson has been appointed a Claims Inspector under the Kenya Mining Ordinance.

Mr. I. A. Johnson, who first discovered gold in Kakamega, left London last week for Canada, where he will stay for the next few months.

Captain W. S. Senior, M.C., Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, left England last week for Canada, where he will study conditions in the mining areas.

Mr. B. E. Frayling, Commissioner for Mines in Tanganyika, will arrive back in Dar es Salaam towards the end of this month. He has been spending the latter part of his leave in South Africa.

Mr. J. Norman Wynne, who will be remembered by many of our mining readers in Kakamega, arrived back in Liverpool from Canada last week, accompanied by his assistant, Captain B. S. Evans.

Mr. E. A. B. Prior, M.Inst.M.M., has been appointed Resident Engineer of Thistle, Etna Gold Mines, Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Prior was for many years manager of the Shamba Mines and more recently Mining Engineer to the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. H. R. Cape-Morgan, of Abercorn, a well-known mining engineer, has been appointed consultant to one of the companies operating in Tanganyika Territory, with headquarters at Mbeya. He may dispose of his Abercorn office plantation and transfer his domicile.

Mr. J. H. Rowlandson, F.G.S., M.Inst.M.M., M.I.M.E., who died in England last week, was a well-known consulting mining engineer and geologist, who had practised his profession in many parts of the world, including the Rhodesias and the Portuguese African Possessions.

Dr. C. Staansfield Hitcham, A.I.M.M., M.A.I.M.M.E., has been appointed temporary Government Geologist to the Kenya Government. He is to conduct a geological survey north of the Tala River in No. 2 Area; the geodetic survey having been completed by Mr. C. T. Cogle, Senior Inspector of Mines. Dr. Hitcham was formerly on the staff of Kenya Development Ltd.

Mr. B. W. Mason, a director of the British East African Mining Syndicate, Ltd., left England on Sunday on a visit to the Watende mine and to examine other properties in Kenya. He hopes to be back in England on September 1. During his stay at the Colony he will accompany Mr. T. C. Scrutton, consulting engineer of Watende Mines (Kenya) Ltd., during the latter's inspection of the Watende Mine.

## Congo Mining Regulations.

## Opposition to Proposed Changes.

Belgian mining interests are strongly criticising the proposed new mining laws for the Belgian Congo, where, excepting in the Katanga, the mining legislation is based on laws dating back to 1889 and 1893.

The new proposals include an alteration in the locating of licence areas, which have hitherto been determined on the basis of a radius from a given point. This system has resulted in large tracts between such circles being left unexploitable, and this is now proposed to make the licence basis square tracts of country. Another suggested alteration refers to the system of limiting special licence renewals to eight years. This it is proposed to modify by requiring holders desiring renewal to prove that a satisfactory amount of work has been done on the mine.

The scale of mining dues is to be altered. At present they are based on a sliding scale ranging from 2% to 50% of the profits, but it is felt that the scale is too irregular. The new proposals are for dues based on a regular progression, which is considered less onerous than the present.

At a conference held in Brussels between representatives of mining companies and the Finance Minister the former insisted that the new scale would lay upon the companies a burden of more than 25% more than they are at present paying, and that if it were passed into law the companies would have to draw on their reserves to meet the higher charges. Another criticism was that no provision had been made for years in which no profits are obtained.

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**Company Progress Reports. Thistle-Etna Gold Mines.**

**Latest News from the Properties.**

**Globe and Phoenix.**—July output: Tons treated, 6,000; yield, 4,638 oz. gold; profit, 29,007. Development: 6th level, driven 79 ft., averaging 8 dwt.; 7th level, driven 10 ft., averaging 12 dwt.; 8th level, driven 104 ft., averaging 4 dwt.; 9th level, raised 63 ft., averaging 10 dwt.; 23rd level, sunk 27 ft., averaging 2 dwt.; 34th level, driven 103 ft., averaging 3 dwt.

**East African Goldfields.**—A report from the general manager dated July 31 shows that a correlation of the various drill holes which have intersected the main reef on the 350 ft. level has disclosed an ore shoot of 100 ft. long, averaging 13.4 dwt. over 64 in. in this, allowing for a mining dilution of 12 in. of wall at 1 dwt., results in an average of 11.3 dwt. per 73 in. It is anticipated that further drilling will prove the extension of this ore body.

**Wanderer Consolidated.**—Progress report for the quarter ended June 30 states that tonnage milled amounted to 56,200 tons, declared working profit amounting to £20,824. Development footage totaled 3,405 ft., of which 4,080 ft. were sampled, 1,560 ft. were sampled, giving assays of 7.1 dwt. At the Rainbow claims, intensive development in the sulphide zone having failed to prove extension at depth of the high-grade ore disclosed in the oxidized zone, it was decided to relinquish the option.

**Bushick.**—Hollins section 3rd level stope preparation C sub-level, cross-cut at 337 ft. west, averages 7.16 dwt. over 15 ft. B sub-level, cross-cut at 320 ft. west, averages 4 dwt. over 16 ft. Work has now been completed for extraction of ore. Power plant has been completed, and is operating satisfactorily carrying load. Auxiliary power at mine closed down. Hollins section headgear and electric winder completed; reduction plant crusher section is in operation. Trial run of remainder of plant is expected by August 20, and all plant units are now on the property.

**Kenya Consolidated.**—The latest progress report gives the following details: Concession area, Kitere. In the Lloyd section work has been confined to sinking winze No. 1 south and winze No. 1 north, the former being advanced to 106 ft. and the latter to 71 ft. In the School section drive has been advanced to 102 ft., the last 20 ft. assays being 13.2 dwt. In the Curwen section all winzes have reached the level of the first drive, the last 14 ft. of winze No. 1 west assaying 9.4 dwt. In the Willbourn east section the adit has advanced to 243 ft., and it is anticipated that they will intersect convergent veins this month. Winze No. 1 north, an convergent vein, has reached 34 ft., sample 10 to 20 ft. assaying 8.3 dwt. over 63 in. Winze No. 1 south on east vein has been advanced to 62 ft.; from 20 to 45 ft. assays were 34.8 dwt. over 38 in. In the Willbourn west section the east drive from shaft No. 12 has reached 30 ft., samples to 25 ft. assaying 18.8 dwt. over 34 in. The general position for future power requirements are now being examined, and the consulting engineer has little doubt that 500 h.p. can be developed from the Kija River for the major part of the year.

**Luri Gold.**—The latest progress report states: Duni Robin: No. 10 drill hole operating from surface to intersect new ore body below No. 7 drill hole at about 250 ft. and old ore body at about 400 ft. Reached depth of 283 ft.; from 246 ft. to 252 ft. thinly low values were encountered; drill hole No. 11, drill hole, has reached 200 ft., but with no indication of ore. No. 12 drill hole, from 3rd level, has reached 50 ft., but with no ore. No. 13 drill hole, has reached 3rd level at 40 ft. each of 32 drill hole, has reached 750 ft. vertical depth; from 17 ft. to 20 ft. samples showed 4.63 dwt. gold per ton, and from 71 ft. to 7 in. 16.74 ft. 8 in., 6.7 dwt. gold per ton. No. 14 drill hole has reached 413 ft. vertical depth; mineralisation below 254 ft. but assays not yet received. No. 15 drill hole, from 3rd level at 100 ft. east of No. 13 drill hole, has reached 149 ft. from 85 ft. to 86 ft. assays were 6 dwt. gold per ton (old ore body). No. 16 drill hole, from 3rd level, has reached 200 ft. from 30 ft. to 45 ft. estimated value 10.45 dwt. per ton over 63 in., from 45 ft. to 64 ft. estimated value 15.20 dwt. over 63 in., from 60 ft. to 84 ft. estimated value 15.20 dwt. per ton over 141 in. Exploratory work north of Duni Robin located two veins: one called the "Blue" dipping 10 degrees to the west and carrying 10 dwt. of gold; the other located in the trencher three quarters of a mile north of Duni Robin, and another at Nambubula West, 11 miles northeast of Chochu, at a dip of 45 degrees north-west, averages 7.65 dwt. per ton, over an average width of 6 ft., 7 in.

**Consulting Engineer's Favourable Report.**

Mr. C. E. Parsons, consulting engineer to Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd., who recently returned from a visit to the property, has completed a report on the mine, in the course of which he says:—

**Thistle Mine.**—The new incline shaft was sunk to 274 ft. by the end of June. Both the shaft and a drive to the north at the first level have exposed the reef and the gold values over narrow widths. The extension of the line of reef to the north and south is being decided by prospecting pits, and the original out-crops along these extensions can still be seen; at the north end the reef is 12 in. wide, assaying 3.2 dwt., and at the south end it is 12 in. in width and assays 6.0 dwt.

**Etna Mine.**—The new incline shaft was sunk 254 ft. at the end of June. The northern extension of the line of reef is now being prospected, and prospecting pits or shafts have exposed the following: In No. 1 pit at a depth of 30 ft. the reef is 25 in. wide and assays 11.7 dwt.; in No. 2 pit the reef is 27 in. wide and assays 11.7 dwt.; though assay results should be better, further north, an incline exposes the reef 17 in. wide, three assays, results being 10.8, 134 and 9.5 dwt., respectively. Still further north, No. 3 pit at 5 ft. exposes the reef 10 in. wide, assaying 9 dwt.

**Diamond Drilling.**—No. 1 borehole was sunk to 365 ft. without encountering the reef because it was too near the outcrop. No. 2 borehole, sunk further west, cut the Etna reef between 381 and 384 ft., the true width, allowing for the reef's dip, being 32 in. The ore showed visible gold and galena and assayed 22.3 dwt. or 266.4 ton with gold at 75. per dwt. A third borehole is now being put down.

Mr. Parsons considers that the Board is now fully justified in providing further funds for the second stage of operations; the chief object of which is to follow up the information obtained from the successful borehole. Another, and scarcely less important object, will be the development of the Tsessebe Mine.

**Pakaneuel Company's Annual Report.**

The annual report of the Pakaneuel Prospecting and Development Co. Ltd. shows that on December 31, 1934, the issued capital of the company was Shs. 1,100,000 less Shs. 100 on calls unpaid. On November 15, 1934, share-holders were invited to take up one more share at par for every two shares held, the offer was fully subscribed, and paid for. Shares unissued and to be issued number 88,000, but these are on offer at par until November 1935, this option being one of the conditions of the Underwriting Contract in connexion with the issue of shares referred to above. The company had the right to use up to 28,000 of these shares as whole or part of the purchase price of any other property up to May 25, 1935, had they desired to do so. The accounts show that the prospecting, development and general administration expenditure and depreciation, less sundry revenue up to the end of 1934, amounted to Shs. 1,001,238. Sundry debtors stand at Shs. 1,788, and cash at banks, in hand, and with Governments amounts to Shs. 402,870. Fixed assets of the company are valued at Shs. 2,400,000. The report also states that Mr. R. Murray-Hughes has been elected to the Board of the company.

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**Indigenous Mining Federation.**

Extension of the activities of the Rhodesian Mining Federation and the formation of branches representative of small workers are likely to result from Mr. T. A. Kimble's recent successful tour of Southern Matabeleland.

**New Kenya Company.**

Southern Edulawa, Ltd. has been registered in Kenya with a nominal capital of Shs. 10,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Shs. 20 each. The directors are Messrs. A. Morritt-Bos, B. Epstein, H. W. Gill, J. E. Higginson and W. H. Edgley.

**Belgian Congo Tin.**

The Géomines Company announces that its production of cassiterite in June totalled 222 tons, compared with 175 in the corresponding month of last year, and that the aggregates for the first six months of 1935 and 1934 were 2,360 and 1,733 tons respectively.

**Victoria Falls Power.**

At a meeting of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company held last week the special resolutions increasing the capital to £2,500,000 and making certain alterations in the articles of association were confirmed. A resolution capitalising £1,500,000 of the amount standing to the credit of the reserve fund was also passed.

**Kilo-Moto Production.**

Kilo-Moto Gold Mines announce production during June of 432,217 kilos of gold at Kilo, and 147,758 kilos at Moto, making a total of 580,975, compared with 540,184 kilos in June of last year. In the first six months of this year the production reached 3,507,035 kilograms, an increase of 313,686 kilos over the corresponding period of 1934.

**Outputs.**

Mineral production in Uganda during June was as follows: Gold, provisional weight, unrefined, 327 oz.; tin ore (provisional), 235 long tons.

Gold production by companies and individuals operating in Kenya during June was as follows: *Kakamega*—Rosterman Gold Mines Ltd., 217 tons treated; yield, 167 oz.; A. R. Bresser, 241 tons treated; yield, 120.18 oz. *Wyo. Area*—C. H. Edwards, 225 tons treated; yield, 286 oz.; Button & Ralph Syndicate, 122 tons treated; yield, 132.10 oz.; *Amimbo*, Ltd., 57 tons treated; yield, 43.15 oz.; H. W. Yates, 83 tons treated; yield, 88.14 oz. *South Kavirondo*—Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, 731 tons treated; yield, 213 oz.

**Exclusive Prospecting Licences.**

Four prospecting licences were granted in Nyasaland during June. No discoveries were reported. 500 oz. of fine gold were exported.

An exclusive prospecting licence has been granted to H. Bozeman and A. H. Gee for one year over 64 sq. miles in the Kigezi district of the Western Province of Uganda.

The Kenya Government has under consideration applications by Kenya Resources Ltd., Alphaqa Syndicate, G. H. Hawkes, the Kakamega Ore Reduction Co., Ltd., and W. N. Blainy for exclusive prospecting licences.

The Uganda Government has under consideration applications for exclusive prospecting licences over the following areas: 41 sq. miles in Kigezi district, Western Province; 5 sq. miles and 2 sq. miles in Ankole district, Western Province.

**East African Share Prices.**

*Values Generally Unchanged.*

EAST AFRICAN gold shares have remained steady during the past week. Kehtan are 3d. higher at 15s., and Kilmington are firm at 17s. Rosterman are slightly lower at 7s. 6d.; Warente have recovered to 13s., and Kenya Consolidated and East African Goldfields are steady at 25s. 6d. and 9s. respectively. Among the Rhodesian gold shares Union and Rhodesian were quoted on Tuesday at 5s. od., being a rise of 1s. 3d. on the day; Rhodesia Mineral Concessions are now valued at 4s., Loangwa at 2s., and Luiiri at 7s. 6d.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Bushbick Mines (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Cam. & Motor (12s. 6d.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 0d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 0d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	12s. 3d.	12s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	8s. 4 1/2d.	8s. 4 1/2d.
KaKera (Uganda) Tinfields (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Kasala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	14s. 9d.	15s. 0d.
Kenian (10s.)	9s. 9d.	9s. 7 1/2d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	17s. 3d.	17s. 3d.
Kilmington (10s.)	1s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Leopora Corporation (1s.)	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 0d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Lomal Gold (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 4 1/2d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 6d.
Luiiri Gold Areas (5s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 6d.
Rezende (11s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Rhodesia (Kilanga) (6d.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Congession (2s. 6d.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 3d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.)	9s. 3d.	9s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	97s. 6d.	97s. 6d.
Rhokapa (11s.)	27s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 6d.
Rosterman (5s.)	12s. 6d.	13s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Tanapi Gold (1s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (4s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (3s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	3s. 1 1/2d.	3s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	410s. 10s.	410s. 10s.
Union du Haut Katanga 6 1/2 Bds.	21s. 10 1/2d.	22s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	12s. 10 1/2d.	13s. 0d.
Wetende (5s.)	14s. 9d.	15s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring (11s.)		

**GENERAL.**

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 3d.	21s. 6d.
East African Soda Plantations (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
F. A. Bowers and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 0d.	35s. 3d.
Imperial Airways (1s.)	46s. 3d.	46s. 9d.
Kasala (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Kasala (10s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 0d.
Morumbene (Beera) (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	33s. 0d.	32s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (11s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	10s. 10s.	10s. 10s.
Victoria Falls Power (11s.)	10s. 10s.	10s. 10s.
Prof. (11s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.

**Nairobi Markets.**

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

Edulawa Ridge (5s.)	35s.	32s. 50cts.
Eldoret Kakamega Mining Ventures (1s.)	9s.	9s.
Eldoret Mining (5s.)	8s. 50cts.	8s. 25cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	9s.	9s.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	8s. 50cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya Regs. (5s.)	8s. 50cts.	8s.
Kenya Uganda Min. Expl. (5s.)	7s. 25cts.	7s. 25cts.
Koa-Mulimu (20s.)	40s.	40s. 30cts.
Leigoriin Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 65cts.	1s. 60cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	2s. 50cts.	2s. 50cts.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	1s.	6s. 55cts.

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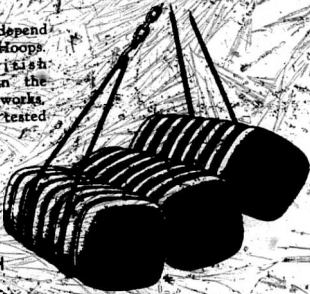
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## BUSINESS POINTERS

With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa" is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to put merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

The Zanzibar Government's numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts total approximately 12,000 acres.

An aerodrome is being laid out near Komatiport for the use of air visitors to the Kruger National Park.

The inaugural flight of the Blantyre-Beira weekly air mail service was due to be made on Monday, August 5.

To such an extent has the air mail developed that the air mail postage between Nyasaland and Britain has been reduced from 9d. to 7d.

The draft of an Ordinance for the control and regulation of the coffee industry is ready for submission to the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

A Berlin message states that an important barter agreement has been concluded whereby Germany is to send 70,000 tons of coal to the Sudan in exchange for cotton supplies.

The total value of Tanganyika's domestic exports during the first five months of this year was £1,099,620, as against £887,030 for the corresponding period of 1934—an increase of 24%.

Immigrants into Tanganyika during May last totalled 274, of whom 124 were unofficial immigrants, and 146 were visitors to the Territory. In the former category 21 were of German, and 16 of British nationality.

Home consumption imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first four months of this year totalled £1,705,132, compared with £1,406,261 for the corresponding period of 1934. Domestic exports during the first five months of this year amounted to £3,673,060 against £3,209,258.

Northern Rhodesia's imports for the first four months of the year were valued at £1,062,695, as compared with £890,138 in the corresponding period of last year, while exports increased from £1,374,533 in the first four months of last year to £1,473,424 in the corresponding period of this year.

The largest Native war dance ever organised will be a feature of the 1936 Exhibition in Johannesburg.

A church is being built on the site where 10 Christians were burned at the stake in Uganda 50 years ago.

Zanzibar has decided to continue its contribution at the rate of £150 yearly to the Imperial Mycological Institute.

The first meeting of the Nyasaland Commission of Inquiry on the question of emigrant labour took place in Mzimba on July 25.

The Governor of Nyasaland has prescribed that the tax to be paid by buyers of seed cotton produced by Natives on Crown Lands in the Protectorate shall be 2d. for every 100 lb.

## Meat Eating in Uganda.

### 100,000 Cattle Killed Annually.

Mr. W. F. Poulton, Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda, has done a great deal of good work in his characteristic quiet way, and his report on "Meat Supplies in Uganda," just published by the Government Printer, shows that the internal meat trade is to-day worth about £500,000, but the internal trade is to-day worth about £500,000, but the internal trade is to-day worth about £500,000.

The Natives of the Protectorate are now consuming meat in steadily increasing quantities, though as recently as ten years ago Mr. Poulton reminds us, meat and milk were scarce in Uganda, "for although certain cattle-owning tribes occasionally killed a bull calf, or ate the meat from an animal which had died from disease, the peasant or working man, generally speaking, had little or no chance to add meat or meat soup to his daily diet of *injera* or *mitogo*, whilst the cattle-owner was most reluctant to sell any of his animals; and, when he did so, demanded a high price for them owing either to their general scarcity or to his anticipatory fears of the ravages of cattle disease." By 1924 it was common to find worn-out transport oxen sold for £10 each, the animals being slaughtered and the carcasses cut up and sold at the road-side at a trifle a piece, this "piece" of leathery meat being as small as the seller thought the purchaser would accept in exchange for his money, but usually in the region of one pound.

Now, primarily as a result of a great deal of good veterinary work, the number of cattle killed for food in Uganda is at least 100,000 head per annum, an estimate based not only upon the number of heads reported, but also upon records of slaughter *tees* collected from various Government and public markets, together with details available through the stock permit system. The general price has also dropped to about 6d. per lb.

### Attractions for Settlers in S. Rhodesia.

A strikingly attractive booklet setting out the advantages of Southern Rhodesia to the new settler has just been published. In the course of an introductory message, Mr. G. Marain Higgins, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, says: "The Government, wishing to encourage people with fixed or limited incomes to reside in the country, has followed a conservative financial policy, one effect of which is that no income tax is payable by married men on incomes up to £800 a year, while the tax on the next £500 is only 6d. in the £. This makes for a higher standard of living all round. Already many men retired from one or other of the services have come with their families to enjoy the many benefits the country has to offer. Others, unable to sustain on their limited incomes the burden of taxation in England, have also settled in Southern Rhodesia, the result being that the social life there has become like that of an English county." Copies of the booklet and full information may be obtained on application to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia House, London, W.C.2.

Arrangements have been made for inter-change facilities between the Union-Castle Line and Imperial Airways, Ltd. in connexion with their services to and from South and East Africa. To arrive at the fare payable for a return ticket, one way by sea and the other by air, the single fare each way will be added together and 10% deducted from the total. A 10% booking rebate of 40% of the single fare for the second journey will be allowed to passengers who have within twelve months made an earlier single journey by either company's service. Full particulars of the new arrangement will be sent on application to the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., Fenchurch Street, or to Imperial Airways, Victoria Station, London.

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# East African Market Reports. Passengers for East Africa.

**Beeswax.**—Firm, with Dar es Salaam for shipment at 195s. sellers.

**Castor Seed.**—Steady at £12.10s. per ton. (1934 £9.15s.; 1933 £10.7s. 6d.)

**Chillies.**—Neglected, sellers offering Mombasa Aug. Sept. at 35s. and spot at 42s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.

**Cloves.**—Steady, sellers quoting Zanibar spot at 74d. and Aug. Sept. at 64d. per lb. (1934 and 1933 51d.)

**Coffee.**—On the resumption of auctions only small East African supplies were offered. Some parcels of Kenya "B" grade sold at 36s. per cwt.

**Copper.**—Moderately active at £37 for standard for cash. (1934 £38.12s. 6d.; 1933 £36.7s. 6d.)

**Copra.**—Slightly lower at £70 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934 £8.17s. 6d.; 1933 £10.10s.)

**Cotton.**—Limited business is being done from 54d. to 7d. per lb. according to quality. (1934 6d.; 1933 54d.)

Uganda exported 716,111 bales of cotton between January 1 and July 6 of this year. Cotton tax collected to the end of June amounted to £265,618.

**Cotton Seed.**—Steady at £4.2s. 6d. per ton. (1934 £3.7s. 6d.)

**Gold.**—Steady at 140s. 5d. per oz. (1934 138s. 3d.; 1933 124s. 8d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Improved at £14.7s. 6d. per ton. (1934 £9.15s.; 1933 £10.15s.)

**Gum Arabic.**—Messrs. Boxall & Co. of Khartoum state that exports from the Sudan during the first half of this year totalled 11,006 tons, compared with 12,026 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

**Mats.**—Quiet, with No. 2 white flat, Sept., at 16s. per 180 lb. (1934 25s. 6d.)

**Sisal.**—Steady to lower at £13.15s. per ton.

**Sisal.**—East African easier with No. 1, Aug.-Oct. and Sept.-Nov., quoted at 75 7s. 6d. per ton, sellers; Oct.-Dec., £11.10s. sellers; No. 2, Aug.-Oct. and Sept.-Nov., 66 7s. 6d. sellers; No. 3, Aug.-Oct., 66, value; Sept.-Nov. sold at 61s. c.i.f. one port. (No. 1, 1934 £14.2s. 6d.; 1933 £18.2s. 6d.)

Tanganyika exported 6,685 tons of sisal during July. Kenya exported 2,408 tons of sisal during June.

Belgium imported 45,775 cwt. of sisal from East Africa during June.

**Tea.**—East African teas imported into Great Britain and N. Ireland during June included 578,954 lb. from Nyasaland, 145,555 lb. from Kenya, and 880 lb. from Uganda.

**Tin.**—The market is weaker with standard for cash selling at £223.10s per ton. (1934 £220; 1933 £215.7s. 6d.)

## East African Sisal Marks.

Following a meeting held in London last week by sisal merchants, a list of East African sisal marks not tenderable against the contracts which has been made available. It was agreed that as from August the marks "Kilimanjaro Tanganyika Sisal," "Segwa Tanganyika Sisal," and "Hoime (HCC), Masindi Uganda Sisal" may be tenderable against market contracts.

## Reorganising Portuguese Colonial Council.

A Council of the Portuguese Colonial Empire is to be formed in Lisbon to replace the old Superior Council for the Colonies. It will consist of seven departments including Accounts Office, Colonial policies, general administration, finances and general economy, agriculture and veterinary, public works, mines, industry and communications, and Navy, and will be directed by the present Minister for the Colonies, Dr. Jose Silvestre Bessa.

## Ivory "Pearls"

Following an article in *The Times* on ivory "pearls," Mr. John Poddfoot wrote to that newspaper:—  
The writer, who has seen more ivory than any one else in the world, has never seen one of these "pearls." The only things we do find in elephant's tusks are what are known in the trade as "beads," and these grow generally down the heart of the tusks on the nerve and come through sometimes to the cavity and beyond on strings. Sometimes they are found dotted about the surface of the tusk. Sometimes they are found in fragments. These beads are quite small, about the size of a very small ladybird to smaller. We have never seen them in hippopotamus.

The "Llandaff Castle" which left London for East Africa on August 6, carries the following passengers:

- Mombasa.**
- Mr. K. H. Bockett
  - Mr. W. E. Price
  - Miss H. J. Bryant
  - Mr. C. P. Pugh
  - Mr. J. H. Radford
  - Miss Rider
  - Mr. & Mrs. Rodway
  - Mr. A. P. Scholes
  - Miss M. Shaw
  - Mr. D. L. W. Sheldrick
  - Mrs. Stewart-Smith
  - Mr. H. S. Stubbs
  - Mr. G. R. Tippet
  - Mr. & Mrs. E. Tode
  - Mr. F. W. Tovey
  - Mr. W. Traup
  - Mrs. M. Tyler
  - Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Walkden
  - Miss M. B. Walkden
  - Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Walker
  - Mr. F. A. Walmor
  - Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Ward
  - Mr. R. J. M. Watson
  - Capt. & Mrs. N. V. Webber
  - Miss K. M. Webber
  - Major T. C. Wells
  - Mr. & Mrs. V. A. Willey
  - Miss W. W. Williams
  - Mr. F. D. Wilmont
  - Capt. & Mrs. W. H. Wood
  - Mr. Yorke

- Tanga.**
- Miss J. Gowers
  - Mrs. G. McDowall
  - Miss G. Phillips

- Zanzibar.**
- Rev. G. Hanbury
  - Dar es Salaam.
  - Mr. R. Bone
  - Miss D. M. Doherty
  - Rev. & Mrs. R. Gibbons
  - Mr. C. Gill
  - Dr. A. G. de B. Helms
  - Mrs. & Mrs. T. S. Jervis
  - Mr. & Mrs. W. M. O'Grady
  - Mrs. K. J. Savile
  - Mr. S. Vickers
  - Mr. S. A. Walden
  - Mr. A. G. Whitehead

- Holyoake.**
- Dr. W. G. S. Hopkirk
  - Mr. T. W. Jenkins
  - Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Kemp
  - Mr. King
  - Mr. & Mrs. H. Lamont
  - Mrs. Lee
  - Miss Lee

- Dr. M. Lowenthal
- Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Lunn
- Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Mackrell
- Miss W. Mackrell
- Mr. & Mrs. P. C. Mowbray
- Mr. D. W. Munday
- Mr. T. J. O'Shea
- Mr. H. Palin
- Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Pease
- Mr. R. J. Phillips
- Mrs. M. Bromwich
- Miss T. Bromwich
- Mr. Fryde
- Miss J. Gilman
- Dr. & Mrs. W. L. Gopall
- Mr. R. Henderson
- Mr. & Mrs. A. C. O. Hudson
- Mr. & Mrs. W. Hudson
- Mr. J. W. Edmunds
- Miss E. M. Weldon

Passengers marked \* join at Marseilles.

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**Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements,**

The s.s. "Madura," which reached England last week from East Africa, brought the following passengers from—

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 Mrs. V. L. Reid
- Lindi**  
 Mr. C. F. Elhaby  
 Mrs. C. F. Elhaby
- Dar es Salaam**  
 Mr. G. H. St. Clair  
 Mr. H. G. Cook  
 Mrs. T. Curran  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Evans  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Garner  
 Mr. H. P. Herring  
 Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Jones  
 Mr. & Mrs. St. J. Owen  
 Mr. W. E. Pownall  
 Mr. V. J. Stafford  
 Captain J. D. Tremlett
- Zanzibar**  
 Mr. J. M. Greenhill  
 Mr. R. Thomson  
 Mrs. R. Thomson
- Tanga**  
 Mr. A. E. Collins  
 Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Doughty  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Holden  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Taylor  
 Mrs. Watters
- Mombasa**  
 Miss S. Barnard  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. E. P. Booth  
 Passengers marked \* disembark at Marseilles.

The s.s. "Tanganyika," which reached England last week from East Africa, brought the following passengers from—

- Dar es Salaam**  
 Rev. & Mrs. F. Adams  
 Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Nash
- Tanga**  
 Rev. A. R. James  
 Mr. E. C. R. M.  
 Schölvinck  
 Mr. & Mrs. S. E. Williams
- Mombasa**  
 Mr. E. J. N. Bowyer  
 Mrs. W. L. Brown  
 Mr. N. M. C. Cooper  
 Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Coulson  
 Mr. G. Smith-Davidson
- Mr. P. N. Dearlove  
 Mrs. A. O. Eardley  
 Mrs. P. M. Fielding  
 Mr. D. J. Fleming  
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 Mr. F. W. Finlay  
 Mrs. D. Taylor  
 Mrs. A. B. Wetherell  
 Mr. G. Wetherell, jr.  
 Mr. W. G. Wheelock  
 Miss G. F. Whynn

**Air Mail Passengers**

Outward passengers by the air mail which left Croaydon on August 11 included Mr. Borrett, Joe Eschbke; Mr. B. J. Symons and Mr. W. H. Symons, for Kisumu; Mr. B. W. Mason, for Nairobi; and Captain Tuck for Mushi. Passengers on the machine which left on August 14 included Mr. and Mrs. O'Nelia, Rome to Khartoum; Mr. Lambert, Brindisi to Khartoum; Mr. Page, London to Kisumu; and Miss Woods, London to Lusaka.

Inward passengers who arrived in Croaydon on August 8 included Mr. Sellick, from Salisbury; Mr. Norman, Mrs. Clarke, and Mrs. Leggett, from Nairobi; Mr. Malvern and Major Grundy, from Kisumu; and Captain Romilly, from Malakal. Passengers who arrived on August 11 included Mr. Norbury, Mr. Batton, and Captain Gibson, from Nairobi; Mr. Slater, from Kisumu; Mr. Donald, from Khartoum; and Mr. Harrison, from Wadi Halfa.

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**BRITISH-INDIA**

- "Matiana" left Pt. Said homewards, Aug. 8.  
 "Malda" left Suez outwards, Aug. 11.  
 "Madura" arr. London, Aug. 11.  
 "Mantona" arr. Beira outwards, Aug. 10.  
 "Kenya" left Zanzibar for Bombay, Aug. 11.  
 "Tugela" left Lourenço Marques for Durban, Aug. 13.  
 "Mponjo" left Seychelles for Durban, Aug. 13.  
 "Mafwa" arr. Bombay, Aug. 10.

**CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.**

- "Magioian" left Pt. Said homewards, Aug. 4.  
 "Hessone" left Aden outwards, Aug. 2.  
 "Chancellor" left Liverpool for E. Africa, Aug. 3.  
 "City of Bath" leaves Glasgow for E. Africa, Aug. 17.

**HOLLAND-AFRICA.**

- "Jagersfontein" left Mombasa homewards, Aug. 3.  
 "Randfontein" left Beira outwards, Aug. 3.  
 "Meliskerk" leaves Hamburg for E. Africa, Aug. 17.

**INDIAN-AFRICAN.**

- "Inchanga" left Colombo for Mombasa, Aug. 10.  
 "Isipingo" left Durban for E. Africa and India, Aug. 13.  
 "Ncomati" arr. Rangoon from Calcutta, Aug. 10.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

- "Chantilly" arr. Pt. Said outwards, Aug. 6.  
 "Marchal Joffre" left Diego Suarez homewards, Aug. 2.  
 "Angers" arr. Mauritius, Aug. 6.

**UNION-CASTLE.**

- "Dunbar Castle" arr. Southampton homewards, Aug. 19.  
 "Durban Castle" left Pt. Sudan homewards, Aug. 11.  
 "Gloucester Castle" left London homewards, Aug. 10.  
 "Landaff Castle" left London for E. Africa, Aug. 9.  
 "Llandovery Castle" left Dar es Salaam for Natal, Aug. 10.  
 "Langibby Castle" left Ascension homewards, Aug. 6.  
 "Lianstephan Castle" left Cape Town outwards, Aug. 9.  
 "Sandgate Castle" left Beira homewards, Aug. 10.

**East African Mails.**

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on—  
 August 22 per s.s. "Chitral."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on August 19.

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 9 p.m. on Tuesdays and 8 p.m. on Saturdays.

**RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.**

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

**Kenya (week ended July 31)**— Eldoret, 1.68 inches; Eldama, 2.21; Fort Ternan, 1.49; Kilifi, 0.24; Kipkarren, 1.21; Kisumu, 0.04; Kitale, 0.21; Soroti, 1.35; Lamu, 0.14; Limuru, 0.43; Lumwa, 0.84; Malindi, 0.10; Momeni, 0.47; Momba, 1.37; Mwanji, 0.20; Molo, 1.20; Mombasa, 0.47; Nakuru, 0.14; Njoro, 0.46; Rongai, 1.05; Songhor, 0.20; Seyi, 1.72; and Thomson's Falls, 1.06 inches.

**Tanganyika Territory (week ended July 20)**— Amani, 0.02 inch; Bagamoyo, 0.05; Dar es Salaam, 0.03; and Tukuju, 0.11 inch.

**Uganda (week ended July 20)**— Bitaba, 1.25 inches; Entebbe, 0.26; Hoima, 0.80; Jinja, 0.20; Lira, 0.03; Mbale, 0.02; Namagagan, 0.88; Soroti, 0.21; and Tororo, 1.33 inches.

**News of Our Advertisers.**

Peters' Ltd., whose oil engines and other products are widely used in East Africa, announce a profit of £13,740 for the year ended March 31. Engine sales show a substantial increase, and the export trade is improving.



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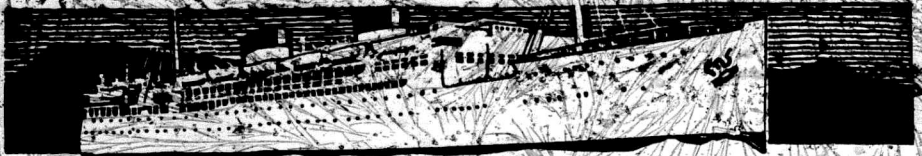
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