

# EAST AFRICA

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

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE latest manifesto of the European Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council advocates union between that Colony and Tanganyika Territory, declares that the future prosperity of East Africa is dependent upon a strong and increasing white settlement, and suggests that the time is fast approaching when the functions of Responsible Government must be granted. With the first two major points we are in cordial agreement, but in announcing the third at this stage we consider that the elected leaders have done a disservice both to Kenya and to the cause of that East African union which they espouse, and which has unquestionably drawn strength from the tacit agreement of late not to raise anew the old question of the ultimate form of government best suited to Kenya's conditions.

Elected Members have resurrected. It is, moreover, by no means certain that Kenya's unofficial European population is overwhelmingly convinced of the wisdom of the proposal, as it would obviously have to be before any Government could accede to it. Indeed the Progressive Movement, which was largely started in the Colony for the purpose of spurring on the Elected Members, in a public statement issued in Nairobi as recently as July 24, does not include self-government in the five demands which it lists as the minimum satisfactory policy to be followed by the country's European leaders.

Whatever the thoughts of any Kenyan may be, if he is a realist he will take into account the fact that the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission and the Joint Select Committee on the Close Union must still inevitably influence any Imperial Cabinet in the consideration of this matter, and that neither body reported in a way which can be held to support the idea of Responsible Government. This is essentially a question of practical politics, not of hypothetical debate, and we know no warrant for the suggestion that any substantial measure of opinion in the House of Commons or in the House of Lords is favourable to the conception which the

To press the issue at this time will be to delay the consummation of that territorial union which practically all students of East African self-government now agree to be necessary, and on the urgency of which the signatories of the above manifesto have repeatedly laid stress. What is their real conviction that union must be achieved at the earliest possible moment, or that it should be postponed until Kenya has fought for her own self-government? They cannot have it both ways, and should make their position clear. If union is, as they have asserted, and as we believe, easily the most urgent requirement of the territories, why complicate an already sufficiently difficult business by dragging in belatedly a conflicting political demand of the first order? Such tactics must delay union, and may result in another decade of damaging procrastination.

**SUPPORTARY SUPPORT NOT TO BE ANTICIPATED.**

If, on the other hand, self-government is held to be the prime need, the conversion to that view must have been very recent, and it will be interesting to see what **FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES UNWISELY RAISED**, backing the Elected Members receive from their constituents. Our leaders right or wrong" is no longer regarded in Kenya as an attitude dictated by elementary loyalty; that false local patriotism has for the past decade gradually given way to sounder principles, and the experience of the manufactured agitation against the introduction of an income tax, with the consequent fiasco of the so-called alternative taxes, is still recent enough to make many colonists determined to form their own opinions. They are not likely to be stampeded into a claim which most will, we believe, consider untimely and premature at the best, and which many level-headed men of long East African experience view with openly expressed disfavour. If what is meant is merely an extension of local government to cover the White Highlands of Kenya, a good case could be stated, but the intention is apparently of a much more sweeping and controversial character. We cannot feel that an issue of fundamental importance has been joined in a wise manner or at an auspicious moment.

\* \* \*

On questions of financial policy, taxation, mining development, railway rating, local government education and other problems prominent in Kenya politics the Elected Members' statement is a useful reminder of their attitude to official policy and of their position in relation to the Government, not, it is made abundantly clear, as colleagues in a system of government by agreement, but as an official Opposition. There again is room for difference of opinion, and some people will question the wisdom of so determined a stand against the system at a time when other territories are showing what can be achieved by co-operation. There is, however, always the human element in administration to be considered, and readiness or tardiness on the part of a Government to promote co-operation may be the deciding factor in the adoption of a declared policy by the non-official communities. The Elected Members' statement must be taken as a deliberate expression of their conviction that nothing is to be achieved in existing circumstances by the system of government by agreement, and that, instead of bringing the non-official community into still closer association with Government in the administration of the country's affairs, the official attitude has been such as to alienate settler support, to undermine understanding, and to render co-operation impossible. But it is common knowledge that the Elected Members themselves do not see eye to eye in matters of prime importance. For instance, the recent withdrawal of four of their number from the Council Chamber suggests that while the Elected Members, as a body, agree in principle that changes are overdue, there is no certain measure of disagreement as to the manner in which it is to be achieved. The prime need would seem to be agreement among themselves.

**PERSISTENT** lawlessness in the Samburu country is one of the gravest problems facing the Kenya Provincial Administration. Despite the fact that events in the tribal area in the last couple of years can without exaggeration be described as reminiscent of the dangers and difficulties experienced in the earliest days of white penetration into East Africa, the Kenya Government has flatly rejected a request by Lord Francis Scott, made in the terms of a motion in Legislative Council, for an inquiry into the administration of the tribe. For reasons which will be generally understood, Lord Francis asked that the inquiry should be directed to the administration of the tribe during a specific period, a suggestion which inevitably introduced questions of the personal capacity of individuals, and involving the possibility of censure. Having only recently issued a White Paper which indicated its anxiety to hear no more of a matter out of which it had come without much credit, the Government of the Colony was naturally averse to reopening the question. The unofficial desire, however, not so much for the censure of any past shortcomings as for a thorough investigation of the tribal administration, in the expectation that such an examination would contribute something of real value to the establishment of law and order in the area. In the Government's own admission that the problem is an anxious one there is clear justification for the proposed inquiry. Equally damaging to the Government's stand against an inquiry and alarming to the general public is the statement by the Acting Chief Native Commissioner that Samburu law and traditional custom at certain times demand that the tribesmen should commit murders, "so that for them murder in certain circumstances is not a crime but a duty". The official pronouncement of such an excuse is amazing. If that is the attitude of the Government, the Massai may well consider that their gentle custom of stamping through the country and spearing whomsoever they saw has been unfairly suppressed. We hope that the Elected Members will return to the subject in general terms, and that the Government will then accept the suggestion with good grace.

\* \* \*

**NIYASALAND** is making an interesting experiment in the education of African chiefs. On account of the peculiar African laws of succession it is very difficult, if not impossible, in many areas to foretell with any degree of certainty who will succeed to a chieftainship, and the experiment therefore takes the form of a four-months' course for ruling Native authorities. The aim is to instil into the chiefs a sense of responsibility for the general welfare of their people; to give them in broad outline a knowledge of how improvements may be achieved, and to show them how to organise and support schemes for the general uplift of the Native population. The initial response to the idea has been gratifying, seven chiefs and their families having attended the first course and returned to their districts full of enthusiasm for the ideas they gained. The experiment may also open up a new avenue for the education of Native women, for each chief attended the training centre together with his family. There is an old saying that behind the education of a woman lies the education of a family, and in the intimate social contacts of African village life the influence exercised by an educated woman must be of inestimable value. From that point alone this departure from precedent should abundantly justify itself.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## Lord Salisbury and B. E. A. Captain Whitehouse Replies to a Critic.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Is not Sir Alfred Pease rather hard on the late Lord Salisbury, when he writes in *The Times* that "we failed some 38 years ago in our efforts on behalf of British interests in East Africa, mainly because Lord Salisbury was intent on securing at least the benevolent neutrality of Menelik in our campaign against the Mahdists in the Sudan, and cared little for Somaliland or for British East Africa"? (I quote the whole sentence but will refer to British East Africa only).

I was in British East Africa 38 years ago, when the railhead of the Uganda Railway, begun 40 years ago, was at mile 54, and I was for the greater part of 10 years later working in British East Africa, Uganda and German East Africa, under agreement with the British and German Foreign Offices, and so had considerable opportunities of knowing those countries. I know from the interest taken in photographs and maps of practically unknown districts, which were sent home, that Lord Salisbury and the late Joseph Chamberlain also took a great interest in British East Africa. It was owing to the former that the Uganda Railway "from the Coast to the nearest point of the Lake" was built, and knowing the country then as I did, I think that if Lord Salisbury had not taken the interest he did in B.E.A. and had not built the Uganda Railway when he did, there would be no Kenya Colony to-day, and what the rest of that side of Africa would be like is a matter for considerable speculation.

Yours faithfully,  
B. WHITEHOUSE,  
Captain, R.N. (Retd.).

Tangier.

## Departments v. Missions. And a Third Alternative.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—There is a superficial soundness in Mr. L. S. Norman's letter, published by you some time ago which strikes me as somewhat dangerous, for I do not think his proposal will stand close examination.

Dr. A. D. J. B. Williams, D.M.S. in Nyasaland, proposed a carefully planned campaign for Native development to be effected by Government Departments, viz. Agriculture, Medicine, Public Works, Forestry, Education, and Veterinary, aided by Native teachers, dispensers, sanitary staff, Jeanes teachers, etc. Mr. Norman considers a body of Departments the most inefficient and expensive means to achieve the purpose, and advocates that the missions should instead be granted the necessary funds to carry out the work suggested.

This would entail Government paying for qualified men to join mission staffs to carry out this work—lay assistants on a fairly large scale, attached to, and members of, missions; and while I appreciate Mr. Norman's idea, I feel that it is impracticable.

While some missionary societies might agree, others would not welcome the idea. The principal work of missions is, and must remain, evangelisation. There would be a danger of economic development taking pride of place, especially as, in view of the lengthy and expensive training involved in qualifying for such work, salaries on a higher scale

than is customary among missionaries would have to be given to tempt first-class men.

Secondly, there would be a risk of divided loyalty, for no man can serve two masters. Thirdly, missionary societies, of different denominations and differing outlook, overlap, a fact which would cause overlapping of such economic teaching—for the "A" mission would not like the "B" mission giving economic or sanitary teaching to their flock; thus before long there would arise different standards in a single area. The proper sphere of the missions for the economic side of this phase in Africa, aiming, as they do, at "all-round, balanced uplift," is as invaluable allies in a long-range campaign to achieve that uplift, and as nurseries for the Native assistants who will be required.

As regards Departmental inefficiency and costliness, there is undeniably some truth in the charge, but my experience tends to show that Governments have learned, during the depression, to avoid waste, and that it is in the very Departments concerned, with one possible exception, that inefficiency is least in evidence. The men now working departmentally on Native development are, first and foremost, enthusiasts in their work, and devotees of Africa.

I will name no names but you, Sir, know as well as I do of cases of such men who, having put their hands to this particular plough, and become attracted to this particular field, partly because of its fertility and possibilities, and partly because of the inherent difficulties in tilling it and bringing it to production, prefer to stay in it for a life job rather than obtain promotion elsewhere. Aided and abetted by missionaries—and by settlers and others—assisted by Natives who have been instructed in mission schools on the elements of health, sanitation, welfare, agriculture, animal husbandry and the like, these men can do the work both efficiently and economically, and will also carry the prestige of being "Government" which is no small thing when working among Africans.

There is, however, a third alternative which is worthy of consideration, namely, the creation of development zones under private commercial companies, Government controlled—a cross, if I may put it that way, between the crude and bad old *prazo* system of the Portuguese, and the large capital scheme, of which the Sudan Plantations form a notable example. I refer to the granting of monopolies to companies of moderate capital to develop in limited areas all such work on the lines indicated by Dr. Williams, under strict Government inspection, and with Government check on produce prices, etc., to avoid risk of unfair exploitation for private profit.

This would obviate the swelling bureaucracy which Mr. Norman fears would starve clear of the objections raised to mission work, and might I do not say it would ultimately prove the most efficient and effective. Needless to say, in this case, also, the full-hearted co-operation of missionaries would be needed, while the backing of Government and administrative and of Departmental officers would be essential. To achieve its purpose the zoning would thus have to be a State encouraged and a Church encouraged task, and it might help to break down the dividing lines between State, Church and Commerce.

I am sorry this letter is so long, but I know of no other journal that provides a platform for discussing such a subject, and it is one which deals with issues affecting a far wider field than Nyasaland, issues which are of vital importance.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. 1

A. F. HARRIS

## Seven Wonders of E. Africa.

### What Would be Your List?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, A man who has travelled almost all over the world recently sent to a London daily newspaper a list of the seven wonders of the Empire which had most forcefully impressed him. From the East African standpoint the interesting thing is that his list was headed by the Victoria Falls, which, of course, are shared by Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Africa had no part in the other six scenes mentioned.

Might your readers be invited to suggest a list of Seven Wonders of East Africa? The result should be most instructive and interesting, and might do a good deal to entourage tourists, both from without and within the territories.

When we in East Africa talk of tourists, we are too inclined to think of visitors from Great Britain, South Africa, or some other Empire or foreign country, forgetful that it is equally desirable to encourage East Africans to visit other parts of their own Dependency and the neighbouring territories.

Will your readers volunteer lists of East Africa's Seven Wonders. Do try to persuade them.

Paris.

Yours faithfully,  
JAS. B. PRICE

## Witchcraft in Kenya.

### Recollections of Mr. John Boyes.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR, As I was the first white man to live among the Kikuyu, and the first white man their witch doctors had ever seen, a few notes on witchcraft may be permissible.

Having heard much of witch doctors during my travels in other parts of Africa, when I arrived in the Kikuyu country I persuaded a large number of them to live near my headquarters at Karuris and made friends with them. I had built a hut nearby in the bush, and there I, used to receive them. Once a week I had beer made and killed a fat sheep for them, and many amusing and instructive hours I spent with them. When they got to know me better and came to trust me, for I never interfered with their activities—they unconsciously became my Scotland Yard, and I got to know everything that was happening throughout the whole Kikuyu country, even to a strange Native entering the country.

I found out that the witch doctors, medicine men, and rainmakers were the most intelligent men of the tribe, some were chiefs also, and the rest were more or less controlled by the chiefs. They were consulted day and night and very little was done without their advice; they were a terror to evildoers, but also to some decent people whom they disliked.

Often have I seen thousands of Natives sitting in a circle awaiting the witch doctor, who came dressed and painted up, using a calabash with stones as a rattle, dancing about the circle, looking fiercely at everyone, and shouting the whole time. Many of the Natives would tremble with fear, but I knew that this hokos pokos meant nothing, for he already knew the man he wanted. So did I frequently. The culprit would be dragged out and punished, and he would have to go through no end of purification ceremonies and killing of sheep before he could mix

again with his own people and justify the spirits of his ancestors. For all Kikuyu are spiritualists.

A good number of these witch doctors know something about hypnotism and telepathy. If they cursed a man and predicted that he would die in so many days, he usually did, no doubt from pure funk; others, more strongly willed, survived the threat.

These witch doctors would make a rough image of their man and stick thorns in it; that was where telepathy came in, for the image was meant for the victim. Thus he could concentrate his thoughts better upon the man he wanted to kill. I never knew poison to be given, though I was told that it was in some cases. Certainly they never carried poisons about with them. They had—and have—a knowledge of curative herbs, and I have seen many sick people cured—though perhaps more through faith-healing than the actual properties of the herbs.

Can witchcraft be stamped out? Only by education. Meantime, the Native knows it is best to keep in with the witch doctor. Government should also keep an eye on him, not drive him underground.

But superstition is not the monopoly of Africa. Whenever I go to a hotel in any country I can never find room No. 13. The best I can do is to ask for 12A.

Nairobi.

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BOYES.

## Mr. T. A. Barns's Elephant.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—I see in your issue of June 6 that Mr. E. H. Cholmeley has re-opened the subject of the origin of the specimen in the South Kensington Museum. I had thought Mr. D. D. Lyell's letter in *East Africa* of February 12 last and the statement by the Assistant Curator of the Museum, had finally settled the matter.

When I read the letter in your paper signed by Kiboko I had intended writing to correct his statement, but was forestalled by Mr. Lyell for the information given by the latter is correct. The elephant in the South Kensington Natural History Museum was undoubtedly shot by the late Mr. T. A. Barns in the Fort Manning District of Nyasa-Land I think in 1911. That district adjoins Fort Jameson where I resided then, as now.

The skin was transported by carriers to the caravan of Tule from which place it was shipped down river to Chandé. I cannot now remember who supplied the carriers, but it is highly probable this was done by the late Mrs. Purchase, as mentioned in the article in *Blackwood's*, as she contracted at that time in supplying large numbers of *Angus longi*.

Most people here knew about it, as Mr. Barns was well known, having a farm in this district. I met him frequently, and he often mentioned the matter. As a result, I made a special visit to the Museum on one occasion when in London to see the specimen. It was only then that I discovered that the original tusks had been changed for larger ones.

Fort Jameson.

Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

J. T. BAUCE.

[May it not be the case that Mr. Barns prepared the skull of one elephant in the Fort Manning district of Northern Rhodesia in the Fort Manning district of Nyasa-Land, and that the latter was used by the Natural History Museum? What happened to the other skin to which Kiboko and Mr. Cholmeley have referred remains a mystery.—Ed.]

"EAST AFRICA" BOOKSHELF.

## An African Apostle.

### Life of Fraser of Nyasaland.

"The first word I heard him utter was the word 'God', and it is both the first and the last word in the meaning of his career." So said a New York friend of Dr. Donald Fraser. How true this is his life shows, and, in final proof, there is the record of his last words. He was asked: "Are you sending your love to the children?" "God's love," he answered; "and God's love to you," turning to the surgeon who stood on the other side of the bed.

It is because Mrs. Fraser can visualise, and always must have visualised, this that she was so eminently suited to write the biography of the great African missionary ("The Life of Dr. Donald Fraser," Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.). She shared not only the intimacies of home life with him, but she shared, as no one else could have done, his life as he had consecrated it, and all his work. Indeed, it would have been hard for her to have done otherwise, even if she had not been so willing a sharer, for he always brought that outside life into his home and made them one.

Spiritually this was always noticeable, but Dr. Fraser carried it out in practical or material ways too; for on occasions he would have his Native teachers, and others in to a meal, to help them to feel less *gnuche* in the presence of white people. Appreciating the natural good manners of his people in their own environment, he did not like seeing them handicapped by awkwardness in strange surroundings.

The book gives many interesting sidelights on the foundation of an African mission, on the occasional friction with Government officials—overcome by tact and perseverance in the right—and, still more valuable, what the real conversion of a people means, and how it can be accomplished by the creed that is preached, and the example set by the preacher in living according to that creed.

On these grounds, especially the study of this fascinating book can be recommended to those who, as much through ignorance as innate prejudice, doubt if missions to any good, and if Christianity is suitable for the Natives, or if, when they adopt it, it goes more than skin deep. It should be a point of honour with this type of critic, men who generally pride themselves on being "plain men," to read the life of Donald Fraser. On one occasion, on an outward-bound boat, a notice appeared inviting all opponents of missionary work among the Natives to attend in the saloon. Everyone turned up—and Dr. Fraser addressed them, and many agreed why such explanations were not more frequent. The whole story is in this book for those who have not heard it orally.

Reference has been made to his own example. A comment that some missionaries break, especially when accusing other Europeans of breaking other commandments—is that which says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." I am not relying only on Mrs. Fraser when I say that her husband was not one of these, but here is a story which she tells: "Dr. Fraser on a lake steamer overheard some scandalous tales and shouted out 'It's a lie!' Told by a friend not to

speak so loudly, he replied: 'I don't care. It is a lie, and I don't care who hears me say so.' He heard no more gossip on that trip. This, I think, though it is such a trifling example, gives a clue to the greatness of the great man whose life is the subject of this book.

There is one other aspect to which I must call attention, his humanity, he was, as we are rightly told, "like the man who told Dr. Samuel Johnson that he had tried to be a philosopher, but that cheerfulness was always breaking in." He suffered fools not only gladly, but cheerfully.

There is an interesting bit about his realisation that English hymn tunes were unsuitable to the African, and became most painfully distorted, so he encouraged Native indigenous music. I was once accused by one of his out-station bush-school teachers of stopping hymn singing. I had, as a matter of fact, only protested when the *uth* singing out of tune of one verse of a hymn was seriously interfering with my judicial work, and I had said, quite politely, that the time had come to end the *ancores*. Dr. Fraser wrote and gave the version of my intervention which had been given him, and asked if I would care to comment on it, as he fancied it was garbled. I replied, and received from him a charming and sympathetic letter in reply. This I mention as outside evidence that Mrs. Fraser has done a great work well; Africa is in her debt for a true and unprejudiced life of her husband.

"What is your husband?" a Johannesburg business man asked Mrs. Fraser one day on board ship, and, being told, replied: "A missionary? Good Heavens! Do you mean to tell me that a man like him could not get a better job than that?" Mrs. Fraser answered: "If he could, you may be sure he would have jumped at it." "But surely—" began the other, and then he realised what the answer meant, and turned away.

The photograph on the jacket is so good and so well reproduced that I am sure it will adorn many an African home for years to come.

F. H. M.

## Excellent Survey Guide.

### Mr. H. F. Birchall's Achievement.

"MODERN SURVEYING FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS," by Mr. Harold Frank Birchall, O.B.E., D.F.C. (Chapman & Hall, 25s. net) should interest East Africans for its own qualities, and because the writer was until recently chief construction engineer to the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

He has written one of the most comprehensive and up-to-date manuals of modern survey work, which contains all that is essential for the surveyor to know without entering into obtuse problems. The book is essentially practical, the text is clear and explicit, and in addition to the necessary formulae it gives worked-out examples of the various problems. It embraces a much larger scope than the ordinary text-book, and the remarks upon reconnaissance, aerial survey, etc., emphasise the author's thorough knowledge of survey work under Colonial conditions.

The volume can be highly recommended, and no surveyor and student of surveying should be without it. Should he be called upon to undertake geodetic and astronomical work, this book together with the well-known Army Handbook popularly referred to as "the book" will give him a complete library.

This book, unlike the general rule, is good in all places. It deserves the title of *reference* and should not only be freely not only to the geodesician and surveyor, but also to the miner and planter.

**Some Statements Worth Noting.**

"EAST AFRICA'S"

**WHO'S WHO**

286. Mr. George Flowers.

"Nyasaland... the 'Garden of Africa'." *Major J. H. Hadlow, writing to the Nyasaland Times.*

"Until a man has drunk Kenya coffee he does not know what coffee is." *Mr. A. de W. H. W. Acting Governor of Kenya.*

"The building of the Uganda Railway was the most important factor that led this country into the by-paths of civilisation." *Dr. H. A. Boodeker, speaking in Kenya.*

"The aim of the department is to publish results as soon as possible after the completion of field work." *Dr. E. O. Tate, Director of Geoplogical Survey, Tanganyika.*

"When I said to my Zulu friend that bewitchment is not fiction but fact, he replied with rare inspiration: 'They are killed by their minds.'" *Mr. Show Desmond, in "African Log."*

"I am convinced that there should be no delay in bringing under one head and one Governor the three territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika." *Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse.*

"If Mussolini is successful in his Ethiopian adventure, his next enterprise will be to make Austria an Italian Province. There are all the elements of another World War in the present situation." *Lord Snowden.*

"We came to the conclusion that a reorganisation (of the Agricultural Department) on somewhat drastic lines was necessary... and that this need was generally accepted in the department itself." *Kenya Economy Committee's Report.*

"No director of animal health would embark light-heartedly on changes as violent as we have introduced in East Africa among the human inhabitants and he would not keep his job if he did." *Mr. F. H. Melland, in "The Nineteenth Century."*

"Native institutions are only to be preserved in so far as they are not repugnant to natural justice; which means, in effect, so long as they are not repugnant to the European's views of what is right." *Professor A. V. Murray, addressing the African Circle.*

**"Nyasaland Without Prejudice."**

MR. L. S. NORMAN'S "Nyasaland Without Prejudice," published by East Africa, 91 Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1, at 5s. 6d. post free, is, says Mr. A. St. John Adcock, in *Overseas*—

"The book to put into the hands of anyone who wants to know the everyday particulars about that strip of land smaller than England... famed for its immense neighbours, Portuguese East Africa, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika."

Starting with a brief historical box, Mr. Norman makes a concise summary of the whole Protectorate—explains how to get to it, and what you will find when you get there. The roads are excellent for motoring, and it is better to go as a tourist than in search of employment, for it is a veritable Garden of Eden, if you have money, but if you want work, Mr. Norman tells you plainly there is none to be had. The average monthly wage for the Native labourer is 5s. 6d., plus living accommodation and food, and Mr. Norman believes they are better off than Native labourers in other parts who may earn 12s. a month or more, without food. The details he gives regarding the conditions of life in Nyasaland are extremely valuable.



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Many of the leading buildings in Kenya have been erected under the supervision of Mr. George Flowers, who was the builder of the Colony's new Law Courts, the McMillan Library, the New Stanley Hotel, Torr's Hotel, the Prince of Wales's School, Nairobi School, the Empire Theatre, and the Corner House, all in or near Nairobi, which has been his business headquarters since his arrival in the country in 1912. As a very young man he had served with the South African Constabulary in the Boer War, and he then spent some time in Cannija, and in the building trade in England.

At Kama he has developed on the most up-to-date lines a large sisal estate which comes into production this year. It is an industry in which he has always been particularly interested, with the result that he is a member of the Committee of the Kenya Sisal Association, and of the Sisal Industry Committee.

He is also a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council, and of the Committee of the Kenya Club of East Africa, which he did much to reorganise when it fell on evil days. He has published the town directory for some, assuming that civilisation can advance East Africa more rapidly than any other single factor.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. H. C. Griffiths has been appointed Deputy Treasurer of Northern Rhodesia.

H.H. the Maharajah of Surjuga is on a big game hunting expedition in East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dougal are spending their leave from Northern Rhodesia in Scotland.

Mr. N. J. Robinson has been admitted a partner of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co.

Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, Uganda's Solicitor-General, has been appointed Acting Puisne Judge.

Mr. H. L. Goodkind has been re-elected Deputy Chairman of the Mombasa Municipal Board.

Mr. A. M. Gwynn has been appointed assistant entomologist in the Uganda Agricultural Department.

Lady Muriel and Dr. Jex Blake were the judges at the recent Trans-Nzoia Horticultural Show at Kitale.

Captain J. E. H. Lambert, the Kenya District Commissioner, has been transferred to Nyeri from Kiambu.

Mr. A. W. Bradley, Assistant District Officer, is acting as private secretary to the Governor of Uganda.

Mr. Wisdom has taken over the management of the Broken Hill branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

The Hon. F. W. Bamfylde, District Officer in Tanganyika, has been posted to Bagamoyo on his return from leave.

Mr. N. W. Methven, manager of the Blantyre branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is in England on leave.

The appointment of Mr. S. P. Teare to be Game Warden of Tanganyika has just been published in the *Official Gazette*.

Mr. E. A. Temple Perkins, District Officer, is now Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province of Uganda.

Dr. J. Ruppel, formerly a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, has been visiting Kenya and Tanganyika.

General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate are staying at Knocknair, Dublin, where they will remain until the end of September.

A son has been born to Captain and Mrs. Eckstein of Subukia, and a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Radford of Nairobi, Kenya.

Twin daughters were born in Kampala last week to Mrs. E. M. Shillito, wife of Mr. James F. Shillito, of Nyakasura, Toro, Uganda.

Mr. J. E. Muir has joined the Zanzibar Agricultural Department as Senior Agricultural Officer on transfer from the Gold Coast.

Sir William Lead has been on a brief visit to Nairobi, where he again discussed the question of closer union in East Africa.

Colonel Coleby, an officer of the United States Army, has been visiting Uganda, where he was a guest of Sir Bernard Bourdillon.

Major E. A. T. Dutton, Deputy Colonial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, recently paid a visit to Kenya, where he has many friends.

Mr. R. W. Noakes, the Liverpool tobacco merchant, is visiting the tobacco growing districts in North-Eastern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Colonel the Hon. C. M. Hore-Ruthven was a recent visitor to Northern Rhodesia, where he was the guest of the Governor and Lady Young.

Mr. L. F. Moore, leader of the European Elector Members of Northern Rhodesia, has been returned unopposed for Livingstone in the General Election.

Recognition has been accorded Mr. Andre Bertrand as French Consul in Zanzibar with consular jurisdiction over Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Mr. R. C. H. Greig, who was recently married in London, was posted to the Provincial Headquarters in Dar es Salaam on his return to Tanganyika.

Mr. R. H. R. Hayne, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, has been transferred from Bagamoyo to Mahenge, where he has assumed charge of the district.

The wedding recently took place in Mombasa of Mr. J. Scanlon, of the Kenya Native Industrial Training Depot, and Miss Holly Winslade, of Haywards Heath, Sussex.

We regret to report the death in London last week of Mr. R. J. Urban, London manager of Messrs. Balcoban and Ashfield, who have business connexions in East Africa.

Mr. St. J. Grant, the son of Tanganyika's Conservator of Forests, has won a King's College scholarship at Canterbury. He is a former pupil of Pembroke College, Gillingham.

The Rev. G. H. Sketchley who worked in Southern Rhodesia for over 20 years, being pastor of the Bukawayo Methodist Church, is returning to England with his wife and two daughters.

The late Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. who died recently, and who took such a deep interest in East African affairs, left estate of the gross value of £23,250, with net personalty £18,673.

Colonel G. A. Strutt, who died in Khartoum on March 27 from injuries received when crossing the Libyan Desert, left estate of the gross value of £173,011, with net personalty £91,538.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Joelson returned to London from Madeira at the beginning of this week in the "Armada Castle."

The new Governor of French Somaliland, M. Silvestre, reached Djibouti at the beginning of the week to assume his office.

Mr. D. C. Mackenzie Kennedy expects to leave London on October 19 for Tanganyika to take up his new duties as Chief Secretary. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy and their youngest son.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. Sandford, D.S.O., who has had many years' experience in Africa, has been appointed by the Emperor of Ethiopia to be administrative adviser to the Governor of the Province of Majje.

Mr. Armand Denis and his wife, better known as Miss Lella Roosevelt, the famous American traveller, are on their way to the Belgian Congo to study the flora and fauna in the Parc National Albert.

Mrs. Burton, wife of Colonel H. W. Burton, M.P., whose death has taken place at Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, was a pioneer of Rhodesia, and was married in Cape Town in 1898 after the Matabele Rebellion.

Mr. Roger Hudson, general manager in East Africa for the Vacuum Oil Company, has been appointed a director and transferred to Cape Town. His place in East Africa has been taken by Mr. Maurice Bond.

Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner in Egypt and the Sudan, is by nickname the "Giant of the Foreign Office." He is six feet four inches of tact," says the diarist of the London *Evening News*.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Peter Galloway, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Galloway, of Ainsdale, Lancashire, and Miss Barbara Platt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Platt, of Ainsdale.

Mrs. Robertson F. Gibb, wife of the Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., last week launched the *W. Stirling* at the large new pier of which details are published elsewhere in this issue.

Brigadier-General C. Lewin, the Kenya settler, had a remarkable escape on Monday when his plane crashed at Pashore, Worcestershire. With Mrs. Lewin he had taken off from Exsham, but engine failure forced a descent. General Lewin was slightly injured, but Mrs. Lewin escaped unhurt.

Dr. W. A. Price, of the Department of Public Health, Washington, is visiting Kenya, Uganda and the Belgian Congo to investigate privately the causes of physical degeneration of primitive races. Dr. Price has made a study extending over several years of primitive people in various parts of the world.

Mr. R. R. Staples, Research Officer of the Tanganyika Veterinary Service, has returned on leave with Mrs. Staples. They travelled via South Africa.

A son has been born in Birmingham to Mrs. South, wife of Assistant Superintendent W. South of the Tanganyika Police. Mrs. South was formerly Miss Mary Hamilton Baines of the Tanganyika Education Department.

The Rev. A. M. Williams, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda, and Miss Madge Heywood, daughter of the Rt. Rev. R. S. and Mrs. Heywood, were recently married in the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi.

Mr. Gerald Rickson was recently married in the Catholic Church, Livingstone, to Miss Edna England, daughter of Mr. E. A. England, formerly Government Printer at Livingstone. Mr. W. T. Storm, Postmaster-General, gave the bride away.

Mr. J. W. S. Mactear, of the Kenya Police Force, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mactear, 22 Collinswood Gardens, S.W.5, and Miss Gerda Kuhn, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kuhn, of Hamburg and Nairobi, are to be married in Kisumu on August 24.

Among the officials home on leave from Tanganyika are Major J. D. S. Tremlett, Senior Veterinary Officer; Dr. G. R. G. Wilson, from Tanganyika; Dr. H. N. Davies, from Mofosi; Mr. R. W. Blaxland, of the Education Department; and Miss E. E. Wooltorton, from Bukoba.

The judges in this year's gardens competition in Dar es Salaam for the bowl presented by Mrs. D. J. Jardine were Mrs. P. E. Mitchell, Mr. J. G. S. Brown of the Agricultural Department, and Mr. W. Organ, who won the trophy last year. A similar trophy has been presented by Lady MacMichael for competition among local horticulturists.

The following gentlemen have been selected as probationers in the Sudan Political Service: M. F. Bell, Merton College, Oxford; J. A. A. Blajkie, Magdalene College, Cambridge; P. Le Cren, Caius College, Cambridge; K. W. Seamer, Brasenose College, Oxford; J. H. T. Wilson, Pembroke College, Cambridge; and P. S. Young, Pembroke College, Cambridge.

The daughter of Mr. R. Marriott Ward, an old East African resident who was farming in Kenya before the War, was married in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dar es Salaam, to J. G. S. Brown of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, who is also District Commissioner of the Bow Scout movement. The bride, Miss Marjorie Marriott Ward, is an officer of the Girl Guides.

Wing Commander E. C. Emmett, M.C., D.F.C., who has been promoted in the midsummer list, has just completed 20 years' service with the R.F.C. and R.A.F. He comes from South Africa, and was a lieutenant in the Aviation Corps of the South African Forces up to July, 1915. His decorations were gained for gallantry and devotion to duty in East Africa, Palestine, and Egypt during the War.



## Canon G. R. Blackledge. Sir Basil Blackett's Death.

### Death of Pioneer Uganda Missionary.

We regret to announce the death in Worthing last week at the age of 67 of Canon G. R. Blackledge, O.B.E., the well-known Uganda missionary, who first went out to the Protectorate in 1894 which he was 26 years of age.

Like many others in those early pioneering days, he walked from the Coast to Victoria Nyanza and then crossed across the Lake to Uganda. The gifts he brought to his work in the mission field and the enthusiasm with which he applied himself to his task were demonstrated by the production in 1903 of a Lucinda Dictionary, a work of the greatest value to his colleagues and to people in other spheres of activity, all comparatively new to the country. On his pioneer travels in the Protectorate, his adventures with man and beast were many and varied. On one occasion while tamping in a banana grove, a herd of elephants surrounded his tent but left it intact. In a sudden encounter, when un-armed, with a leopard, he remained perfectly still and stared at the beast, which eventually slunk away, leaving the young missionary "bathed in perspiration."

#### A Narrow Escape.

Only once in his 36 years' experience in Uganda did the Natives give him any cause for alarm. "It was during one of his earliest travels when, after being in a canoe for about five hours, he went ashore to rest under a tree. His attention was attracted by a canoe boy who shouted and then ran as hard as he could towards the lake shore. Turning round, Canon Blackledge saw a crowd of about 200 Natives, all carrying spears, charging towards him. "Mine was a wonderful run," he once said in recalling the incident. "I don't think the 100 yards was ever done in better time. It ended by my reaching the lake and, after wading into the water up to the neck, getting into the canoe and so away."

Canon Blackledge found the Natives' response to missionary endeavour deeply gratifying. When the second Cathedral in Uganda was consecrated 4,000 people stood inside and a crowd of about 20,000 outside. Sixty collectors were engaged for over half an hour taking the collection, which was made in kind, goods and animals, from squawking hens to cattle.

#### The Kabaka's Tribute.

High tribute was frequently paid to the Canon's work for the Natives of Uganda, but none could have given the pioneer worker and his fellow missionaries greater encouragement and satisfaction than the letter written by the Kabaka of Buganda on the eve of Canon Blackledge's departure from the Protectorate in 1930.

"I must place on record my expression of sincere gratitude and appreciation of the extraordinary good work which you have rendered to my country and people for a period extending over 37 years," the Kabaka wrote. "No one knows better than I do the amount of hardship which the missionaries who first came to the country suffered, and you veterans of their cause most gratified to know that they have left behind an education and civilization which is doing to the most valuable assistance. It is thanks to the part of members of the Church Missionary Society, more especially to men like yourself, who have sacrificed the best part of their lives in the work of Our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. We sincerely hope that you will always carry with you pleasant memories of my country and our Baganda friends."

Canon Blackledge was appointed Sub-Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Kampala, in 1924, Archdeacon in 1926 and Honorary Canon of the Uganda Church in 1930, in which year he retired from active C.M.S. service in the Protectorate. Shortly after returning to England he was offered and accepted a bench in Kent.

Dr. J. W. Graham, M.C., of the Tanganyika Medical Service, has been found dead in tragic circumstances in his home in Dar es Salaam. At the inquest it was stated that Dr. Graham had recently appeared before a medical board, which had recommended that he should be sent to England to be examined by a mental specialist.

### Chairman of Colonial Advisory Committee.

As Chairman of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, Sir Basil Blackett, who by his death a few days ago in a motoring accident in Germany, rendered great service to the East African territories. He was a master of finance, and had varied African interests through his directorship of a large number of public companies. He had long been keenly interested in the economic well-being of East Africa, and many of our readers will remember that he paid flying visits to and through the territories in the past couple of years. To India he rendered such distinguished service in the re-organisation of the country's finances that on his retirement he was made a director of the Bank of England. Sir Basil, who was only 53 years of age, was the son of the late Rev. William R. Blackett, of Nottingham. By his death the Empire loses a devoted public servant, a man of exceptionally fine intellect, and one whose judgments were as sound as his single-mindedness was beyond reproach.

### Lord Woolavington Dead.

LORD WOOLAVINGTON, the well-known sportsman and racehorse-owner, whose death has taken place at the age of 86, was well known personally and by repute to many people in East Africa, where, especially in Uganda, he had for many years had extensive planting and other commercial interests. He visited East Africa before the War and had always retained a keen and sympathetic interest in its progress. Largely by his own efforts he built up from very small beginnings the whisky distilling firm of James Buchanan and Co., Ltd., which was later amalgamated in a £5,000,000 merger with the firm of Dewar. He was of a charitable disposition, and anonymously helped many East African lame dogs over stiles.

#### Helping the Teacher.

Great opportunities exist for public spirited persons to help the teacher, states the annual report of the Northern Rhodesian Education Department. Apart from co-operation in sports, a Livingstone lady has conducted an elocution class and two lectures were given to pupils on "The Constitution of Northern Rhodesia" and "Dairy Farming in Northern Rhodesia." The report adds: "The attention of head-teachers is directed to the advantages of enlisting the help of all who are able to give authoritative information not only on local subjects but on any matter which will assist the promotion of general knowledge and wider interests among pupils. A rich field for service on the part of younger men and women exists in the devising of profitable occupations for the out-of-school life of children, above all in the large mine townships and in the Girl Guide and Boy Scout movements which are languishing for the lack of such assistants."

### COFFEE GROWING

With Special Reference to East Africa.

By J. H. McDonald, indispensable book for planters. Every coffee grower will find it valuable. The standard work on the subject. 21/10 post free, from East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

## Attacking the Tsetse.

### Mr. Swynnerton's New Technique.

Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton does not rest content with merely continuing proved methods in his war on the tsetse fly. He is now working out a fresh technique in his campaign, and has contributed to the *Bulletin of Entomological Research* (vol. xiv, Part 3), a valuable paper on "Protection of Vegetation against Grass Fires as a Possible Solution for some Tsetse Problems."

The genesis of this scheme occurred when he was working in Southern Rhodesia in 1905, and it is already thirty years old—a fine tribute to perseverance in what he has made his life job. It is, therefore, all the more a matter for sincere congratulation that he is now able to chronicle so large a measure of success.

The main idea was to eliminate tsetse (*Glossina swynnertoni* and possibly *G. morsitans*) in certain areas peculiarly favourable to the fly by advancing the natural vegetational succession by not burning the grass, and also by cheap or remunerative planting. The experiments have been carried out over a period of years on different plots near Shinyanga in Tanganyika Territory, and are fully described in the paper, with its accompanying 12 illustrations, map, and graph.

One thing to emerge that may be somewhat puzzling to the lay mind, is that while game has not decreased in the areas thus treated, the fly has diminished very rapidly—already down in the more advanced experiments to 10% of its former numbers. This has resulted from tsetse and reduced reproduction, and not mainly from emigration of the tsetse to more congenial areas.

"The thick grasses," says Mr. Swynnerton, "are fly yet by no means completely effective, but flies on the roads they serve, formerly sufficiently numerous to be a serious nuisance, are now but few. This decline has certainly been due to the exclusion of grass fires. We must continue to watch till the growing resistance of the environment has become fully inhibitive to the existence of the fly."

As to what will be the main result of a near approach to the climax (of continuous dense thickets) there can be little doubt. It will be the replacement of three vegetation types, at least two of which are vital to the tsetse in its daily and seasonal life by (for practical purposes) a single type only—namely, thickets with its concomitants of reduced visibility, and excessive wet-season moisture and shade. It is believed that the effect of the beginning of the growth of this eliminative process is already being felt.

It has been a source of surprise to the writer that merely the beginning should have produced so great an effect. The measure is succeeding so far in small pieces of country, we must now see it in large areas.

How far can such methods prove of practical efficacy over large areas? How far, indeed, could such work be undertaken over large areas? One can see from this remarkably lucid, though technical, paper that there is every probability of this new weapon proving efficacious in small areas, and in clearing by free routes through large tsetse belts, and that will be a great and valuable achievement.

This hope is the only one of many methods of attack employed by Mr. Swynnerton and his department in Tanganyika. It is a further proof of the value of scientific approach to a major problem, of long range planning, and of close observation and study over many years of the habits and biology of the tsetse.

### African Divers.

"The gamble of obtaining a valuable gem after turning thousands of mother-of-pearl shells will always be an incentive to engage in the industry," says the Small-land Report for 1934. "But it is from the sale of the empty shells that the divers derive their maintenance."

### A New Lake in S. Rhodesia.

To add to the tourist attractions of the south-eastern part of Southern Rhodesia residents are investigating the possibilities of constructing a new lake near the Zambesi ruins. Apart from the benefit of a larger tourist trade, supporters of the scheme hope that such a lake would irrigate many miles of fertile and beautiful country, as well as being used as the source of power for industrial purposes. It may have already been undertaken, and indicates that a vast sheet of water can be impounded.

## Help for Wattle Growers.

### How Bark Production can be Increased.

The *Empire Forestry Journal* has rendered valuable service to African silviculture, including eucalypts, conifers, and wattle, by devoting 20 pages of Vol. 43, No. 2, to a full review and summary of an article by Dr. F. J. Craib, M.F., Ph.D., published in the *Zeitschrift für Weltforstwirtschaft*, to which review Mr. R. C. Bourne, of the Imperial Forestry Institute, has provided a preface.

Dr. Craib had exceptional opportunities in his wattle research to study the principles of silviculture over practically a whole rotation, and he has shown independence of thought and ability in indicating application to other species, including conifers.

It is shown that the production of wattle bark and wood can be greatly increased by early and heavy thinnings. The heights growth of individual trees is so rapid (30 to 40 ft. in three years) and their intolerance of competition is so great that the revised practice involves thinning out the original crop at 6, 12 and 18 months almost to its final espacement. By this means there is reason to anticipate a normal yield of 12 to 16 tons of dry bark per acre in 16 years, as compared with the 4 tons in 8 years which is regarded as a satisfactory yield to-day.

Here we have a new conception of principles, which should profoundly affect practice not only in wattle plantations for bark, but in plantations of fast-growing trees for timber, which will make forestry profitable and practicable where at present it is not. Dr. Craib's new silviculture is calculated to establish forestal conditions and to provide the factors of locality as efficiently as silviculture in the present orthodox lines has done, and he gives strong indications that his methods will produce a far higher mean annual increment of the forester's ideal—clean, healthy, knotless timber.

Not wattle grower or grower of the other types of timber named, can afford to neglect this article.

### Rhodesian Federation.

Among the candidates in the Northern Rhodesian General Election there is general agreement on the urgency of the amalgamation of Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

### Kenya Marketing Bill.

Kenya Legislative Council has passed the Bill to Control and Regulate the Marketing of Native Produce, during the discussion of which four Indian members walked out of the Council Chamber. The fifth Indian member, Mr. J. B. Pandya, later protested against the measure by walking out of the House after he had spoken on the report of the Select Committee.

### Lusaka Township Board.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has set up a Lusaka Management Board under the Townships Ordinance, the unofficial members of which are Messrs. H. Rich (Chairman), A. Counsell, M. P. Doyle, C. S. Badden, and W. C. FitzHenry. The Principal Assistant Chief, Secretary, the District Commissioner, Lusaka, and the Deputy Treasurer are also members of the Board.

### Bibulous Depravity.

"The ground hornbill is another of Africa's Extraordinary. He is bigger than a turkey, his plumage is loose, fatly, and rusty black; he has a beak like a striking iron, inflated scarlet wattles dangle at his throat; and his eyes, which are cold and calculating like the eyes of a domestic chicken, are fringed with long black curling eyelashes which would be the envy of a movie star. It is these appendages most becoming to birds, that give the last touch to the grotesque to an ensemble of bibulous depravity." Thus a contributor to *Blackbird's Magazine*.

### Tanganyika Coffee Association.

An association representative of the coffee industry of Tanganyika was formed at a well-attended meeting at the Uramungu Coffee Station, Mushi. Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Acting Governor of Tanganyika, in a message read by the District Officer, said the effort at co-operation irrespective of creed, race, or colour, was worthy of all support and he wished the conference all success towards the end which was sought. On the formation of the Association, the following Management Committee was appointed: President, Mr. A. A. Mauran. Vice-President, Dr. Veitr Committee, Chairman H. S. Rydon, Captain J. H. Hewer and Mr. A. B. Bennett. Messrs. Mauran, Manson and E. Reid were appointed delegates to the Nairobi Coffee Conference.

## Kenya's Medical Pioneers

Dr. H. A. Boedeker Looks Back.

Some incidents in early medical history in East Africa was the title of a paper read recently to the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association by Dr. H. A. Boedeker, who knew Kenya and Uganda in the days of foot safaris from the Coast to the Great Lakes.

"In the year 1888," he said, "the Imperial British East Africa Company had been granted a Royal Charter by the Imperial Government to take possession of and exploit an absolutely unknown and vast tract of Africa from the coast to the great central lakes in the interior. It was purely a commercial proposition and must be regarded as a very bold enterprise, crammed with exciting and important historical events that took place after the King of Uganda had accepted the company's flag as a token of supreme control and administration of his country."

"Among the European staff engaged in London, Dr. A. D. Mackinnon, nephew of the late Sir William Mackinnon, who had been one of the leading directors of the company, had the honour of being the first doctor to be appointed; he arrived at Mombasa towards the end of 1888, and proceeded up-country with the company's first caravan, organised by the late James Martin, as medical officer-in-charge. Among the party the late Sir Frederick Jackson was one of the leading officials of the company. They left Mombasa in the beginning of 1889, and it took them many months of weary and rough travelling before they finally reached Uganda. In the same year two other medical men were sent out from home, Dr. J. S. McPherson and the late Dr. W. H. B. MacDonald. The former eventually proceeded to Uganda, and the latter remained at company headquarters in Mombasa. These three doctors were virtually the medical pioneers of the company, and it is a great pity that none of them left any records of their medical experiences."

### Medical Services Overlooked

A strange to say, in the general scheme of development, medical services were completely overlooked in so far as posting a doctor at any point between the coast and Uganda was concerned, which was most regrettable as several valuable lives among the European staff had been sacrificed on account of the entire lack of medical attention when it was urgently needed.

It was obviously a very difficult obligation to deal with medical supplies and equipment, under the circumstances, as the only means of transport was by the portage of 60 lb. loads, and it was useless to carry liquid drugs which were liable to be wasted by breaking of bottles on the long journey by road. Medical comforts, however, appeared to be on a very lavish scale and were freely allowed to all on the staff at the expense of the company. Fortunately, about that period Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. in London had the foresight to study the great need of medicines required in the treatment of certain tropical diseases, and they succeeded in producing a remarkable selection of combined drugs in the tablet form packed in neatly made bottles and fitted inside a strong steel chest, specially made for the purpose of being carried on a porter's head. In fact, one of the first chests was presented to the late Sir H. M. Stanley and became a historic feature in many of his travels in "Darkest Africa," and proved an immense boon to him.

It was known as the Congo Antiseptic Chest and contained a remarkable supply of specialised tablets in proper doses, with careful instructions regarding their use. It was also equipped with various useful articles including bandages, a pocket case of instruments, hypodermic syringe, tourniquet, etc. The total weight was carefully calculated in order that it could comfortably be carried on the march. On Stanley's return to England the medicine chest proved an enormous attraction to the medical profession, with the result that the firm had to concentrate almost their whole time and resources in manufacturing tablets and medicine chest outfits. So the Congo Chest found its way into East Africa and was welcomed as a very important and indispensable item in a doctor's outfit.

### Settler Killed by Elephant

Mr. H. Stovesand, a settler in the Olkaria district of Tanganyika, has this following to recount of what a rogue elephant did to him. One day he went out to find Mr. Stovesand they found that the herd had not been disturbed but had been carefully covered with leaves and branches. Spooks indicated that a herd of elephant had gathered round the body and, finding it lifeless, had covered it up.

### Buried in Tabora

A buried recently visited Tabora, Tanganyika, being discovered by a party in the K.A.R. Cantonment in the early hours of the morning. It was followed and eventually found in the garden of the White Fathers' Mission.

### Nyasaland Publicity

"Darkest Africa in Fairest Mood" is the artistic title of a new travel guide to Nyasaland, issued by the Protectorate's Advisory Committee on Publicity. This is a well-produced handbook of over 130 pages, carefully compiled and lavishly illustrated.

### Nyasaland Labour Inquiry

The Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Government of Nyasaland to investigate the exodus of Nyasaland native labour from employment in neighbouring territories will consist of Mr. A. T. Lacey (chairman), the Rev. W. P. Young, Mr. W. H. Timcke, Captain W. H. Evans and Captain T. C. Ramsay.

### The "Scotch Club" in Mombasa

Members of the "Scotch Club" (a Native organisation in Mombasa) have sent to Admiral Dunbar-Nasmith a letter of congratulation on his appointment as Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. During his tenure of office as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, Admiral Dunbar-Nasmith made several visits to Mombasa, and on one occasion was presented with an illuminated address by members of the Club, some of whom, it is interesting to learn, have been enrolled as sailors in the Kenya R.N.V.R.

### Uganda Tennis Championships

In the finals for the Uganda Tennis Championships Mrs. Stewart defeated Mrs. Wykes in the Women's Singles in two straight sets, 6-0, 6-1. Mrs. Britton and Mrs. Wykes beat Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Williams in the Women's doubles, 3-0, 6-4 and 7-5. Mr. Fletcher and Mrs. Britton won the Mixed Doubles after a hard game against Mr. Hooper and Mrs. Stewart. Mr. Taylor defeated Mr. Dias in the Men's Singles by 2-4, 6-2, 6-4, and 11-9 and Messrs. Ambata and Hira beat Messrs. Cowin and Wanda.

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## Dangers of Soil Erosion: Its Causes and Prevention.

## Trade with Ethiopia. Openings for British Enterprise.

MR. A. A. BECKLEY, Senior Agricultural Chemist in the Kenya Department of Agriculture, is the author of a valuable bulletin on "Soil Erosion" (Department of Agriculture, Nairobi, gratis), which describes and explains erosion, tells of its disastrous effects, and deals fully with soil conservation and the anti-erosion measures which are recommended. These measures are clearly set out with the assistance of very clear plates illustrating them fully. Consequently there is now little excuse for any European estate owner or manager allowing his land to deteriorate rapidly, as is to-day the case in many areas.

The capacity of the Ethiopian market to absorb larger quantities of British goods has been discussed in *The Financial Times* by Mr. Patrick Power on his return from that country. He states:—

"Ethiopia's total exports, which include coffee, hides, skins, grain, beeswax and civet, amount annually to about £1,000,000. Great Britain is one of her chief customers. The total imports are roughly the same as the exports, but only about 20% are of British origin. These consist chiefly of cotton sheetings and other piece-goods, cotton yarn, motor-cars and parts, petrol and oil, building materials, hardware, salt, soap and provisions, including beers and wines.

"The worth of British manufactures is universally recognised, and the Ethiopians are disposed to show preference. The chief obstacle, which prevents the translation of this confidence into the more extensive use of British goods is the fact that most enterprise is in the hands of foreigners, chiefly Greeks, and of Indians. French is the commercial language, and there is no Englishman selling exclusively British goods in Addis Ababa.

"There is another important source of wealth. For generations past traders have visited the country and purchased raw materials with the large Maria Theresa dollar. These have been hoarded and buried in the ground. Now, with the advent of manufactured articles and the increase in the price of silver, this vast reserve of purchasing power is being released.

"There is potential wealth also in the country's rich mineral and agricultural resources. Development is now going on due principally to the enterprise of the Emperor himself, who realises the importance of creating further internal purchasing power, by the exploitation of Ethiopia's gold and platinum deposits."

The following warning is given:—  
"The European farmer finds his work unprofitable (owing to erosion) and expects assistance from the Land Bank. So far loans have been made without taking into consideration the erosion factor, but the day will shortly come when loans will only be made upon the top soil, as is done by the Federal Land Bank of Houston, Texas. This bank loans money on the basis of the top six inches of soil. If the methods of farming are such that this depth of soil will be lost within the period of the loan, and a change be not made, foreclosure is certain. By such means has the gravity of the crime of soil loss been driven home. Let us in Kenya, before the loss of soil has become well-nigh irreparable, keep our heritage intact by a reasonable use of the methods of soil conservation."

We are given pictures of China, U.S.A., and South Africa, and are then told:—

"With these pictures before us it behoves us in Kenya to look round and examine the position here. Because in the Highlands spectacular gully erosion is not common, it does not mean that erosion is absent. Slight erosion, whereby the rich surface soil, carrying much of the reserves of plant nutrients, absorptive of water, is gradually removed, is common everywhere, but because of its unspectacular effect, is unrecognised."

### Serious Threat to East Africa.

A later passage reads:—

"Not only in Native Territory, but also in areas under European cultivation is erosion becoming serious. While the soils were in good heart they were able to absorb the rain, and run-off was comparatively light, but now after long continued cultivation the humus strata has been reduced, and the soils have become less absorptive of rain, with consequent increased run-off. Erosion is now becoming serious. Cases have been brought to the notice of the writer where, in the course of a single storm, the entire lateral root systems of coffee trees have been exposed, and fields of maize have lost the remaining thin top soil."

The damage done by road drains and abandoned roads, by badly engineered drainage channels, and the like is clearly demonstrated, but space only remains for one of two general quotations:—

"In the majority of the Lowland fields erosion has commenced, and has made closely cultivated land into utterly barren waste. Overstocking in the main grazing areas has led to severe denudation. In fact, the Chairman of the Soil Erosion Committee is inclined to consider stock in these areas a major pest. Only when tsetse fly is prevalent, preventing the presence of stock, can the land be described as in good condition, but, as the country is reclaimed from fly, stock move in and denudation occurs. An attempt is being made to limit rigorously the numbers of stock and people admitted into reclaimed country, and so preserve the land."

"Were it not for its good and well distributed rainfall, enabling natural cover to regenerate itself quickly Uganda would be severely denuded. As it is, sheet erosion is inevitable."

"The position throughout British East Africa is most thought provoking. In Nyasaland Hornby estimates the country is incapable of supporting one-half of the population it did two years ago. Tanganyika has large areas incapable of supporting any population, areas of 50,000 and 60,000 carrying an industrious farming community. The report of the Kenya Land Commission has just been issued in which the boundaries of the Native Reserves have been demarcated. At the rate deterioration is proceeding to-day many of these reserves will very soon become incapable of supporting anything but the most meagre population. What can be done with the surplus?"

### An Unusual Obituary.

An obituary notice, as eloquent as it is picturesque, which was recently published in an Uganda newspaper, and of which a cutting has been sent to us by a correspondent, deserves quotation. It reads:—

"Uganda's famous football player, Eshoka P. Twase, has been at all times at the toppest summit in football playing. His method of playing was quite difficult and different to mention. He was playing very smoothly without hurting anyone, neither was he fainting when his side was in defeat. He has left a very big ditch in the Uganda team. His parting with the club is therefore a great loss."

Most East Africans like a well-written and well-produced book on the beauties of the Old Country. "To Back 'The Beauty of Britain'" (Batsford, 5s.) can be confidently recommended. It is a splendidly illustrated volume, remarkably so considering the price. Various areas in England, Scotland, and Wales have been allotted to different authors, each a recognised authority, and the result is a most readable and attractive book.

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## LATEST MINING NEWS.

**"More Haste Less Speed."****Sound Advice to Small Workers.**

WHILE gold continues to function as free currency, there is little reason to fear a glut of the commodity in the world's market and the over-production bogey need not be taken too seriously, says Mr. R. L. Hardy, Acting Secretary for Mines and Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, in the course of his annual report, a document well worthy of attention by gold mining concerns throughout Eastern Africa. The report says *inter alia*—

"There is an inclination, which is quite understandable, on the part of small workers to erect reduction plants on properties which are insufficiently developed to begin production. Such a policy is often fatal to the prospects of the mine and has, in numerous cases in the past, led to the premature closing of properties which, if developed on sound and economic lines, would have become payable producers. The often overwhelming temptation to produce gold at the earliest moment should be resisted, as such a course invariably defeats its own ends. It does invariably mean that there is insufficient payable ore to feed the mill, and that to keep the mill running unpayable ore and even country rock is used, with a consequent drop in grade and uneconomic working of the mine. New prospects are not brought into production overnight, and patience and perseverance in the early stages of development are essential if the best results are to be obtained."

In many cases, the report states, there is a tendency to give options without regard to development during the option period. On this subject Mr. Hardy quotes the following statement by the Inspector of Mines, Bulawayo—

"During the past year numerous companies, investors and option-seekers have been active in this district. Unfortunately, very little progress has been made owing to the manner in which options have been granted to the various people concerned by claim-holders. It appears that the latter have been quite content to give free options for indefinite periods without insisting on certain conditions of development being adhered to. This has led to a certain dilatoriness on the part of the claim-holders, who have been quite content to spend their time in idleness awaiting the decision of the option-holders. Not only has this retarded development work, but it has also restricted gold outputs for 1934."

**Kenya Consols. Promise.****Big Development Programme.**

In the course of an exclusive interview published in a recent issue of *East Africa*, Mr. Michael Haskel, managing director of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., gave an outline of his company's plans.

An official statement confirming the news given by Mr. Haskel has now been issued, in which it is stated that the consulting engineer has submitted estimates for an intensive development programme which would within the next four months bring one or two of the company's properties to a stage when estimates for crushing and milling plant could be prepared and placed in the hands of the company's purchasing engineers. The properties concerned are the Logorien-Magor group and the Kitero-Kuja section (consisting of a strip three miles wide and extending for seven miles along the granite contact) within the company's necessary area of 1,026 sq. miles.

Only a third of the latter section has been opened up, and it has been found that the deposits there appear to fall into two divisions, the first being that where the quartz veins outcropped as strong individuals forming continuous structural walls over 2,000 ft. to 3,000 ft. high, and the second where a swarm of shorter veins, 300 to 500 ft. long, fell within a well-defined shear-zone, which in turn had been observed over a strike of 9,000 ft. long and 300 ft. wide.

The veins of the first type were represented by the Willbourn Group, and extensive exploration work on

them indicates that structurally this group bears reasonable promise of producing 100,000 tons of ore per 100 ft. thick. The veins of the second type are found within the Lloyd Currier shear-zone, which appear capable of producing 100,000 to 150,000 tons of ore per 100 ft. thick. Both groups of veins fall within the three-mile wide contact zone of the Young granite, of which the Kitero-Kuja section covers a seven-mile strip.

The consulting engineer considers that on the completion of the development programme sanctioned by the board for the next four months, the position would justify the consideration of erecting power plant on a large scale.

At Logorien the Magor deposit has now been shown to lie at the southern contact of a cigar-shaped inclusion of conglomerate some 1,500 ft. long in quartz-porphyr, and the potential strike for development has now been extended to that length. The consulting engineer anticipates that within the coming four months, it will be possible to consider the erection of a suitable mill, designs for which will be made when the results are known of the intensive drilling campaign now in progress on the Blue Ray-Caldwell zone.

The directors of the company have allocated £32,000 to meet the expenditure estimated by the consulting engineers. They have decided that the Logorien area will be worked by the company itself, but that a separate company is to be formed to work the Kitero-Kuja area.

**East African Goldfields.****New Working Capital Assured.**

EAST AFRICAN GOLDFIELDS, LTD., announce that agreements have been signed under which the company will be provided with substantial additional working capital. The group which has undertaken to purchase a block of shares involving an increase in the company's authorised capital includes influential Belgian, Swiss, and French bankers. It has been agreed by the group purchasing these shares that they will not be dealt in for a considerable time unless the quotation for the shares rises substantially above the present market price. The present authorised capital of the company is £206,250 in 1,625,000 shares of 5s. each, of which 1,385,350 are in issue.

**X 1,000 oz. Nugget.**

During the past month, says *The Planter* of Arusha, people directly interested in the Lupat Goldfields as miners have expressed to us a strong faith in the future of the fields, and some were able to show us substantial evidence in the form of nuggets. Of those recently discovered, the largest is one of 1,000 oz., and others of 100, 80, and 271 oz. We learn also that a certain company in the development stage has found ore showing between 500 and 1,200 oz. to the ton. Such phenomenal occurrences, usually extremely rare, are believed to be more frequent in our southern goldfields. Nuggets in various sizes are indeed becoming more common. It would of course, be highly dangerous to generalise from such facts, presuming them to have revealed our contemporary without exaggeration. Incidentally the values shown by nuggets of gold in a reef may have no sort of relation to the real value of the property in question.

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# Latest Progress Reports. East African Share Prices.

## From Rosterman and Pakanusi.

## Values Slightly Lower.

**Rosterman Gold Mines.**—Main shaft has been sunk to 316 ft. **Ross Reef, No. 1 level.** No. 4 workings have been sunk to 34 ft.; values for the first 30 ft. averaged 7 dwt. over 65 in. **Ross Reef.** The East adit mine has been sunk to a total of 84 ft.; West adit has advanced to 77 ft.; reef is ill-defined in decomposed rock. **No. 1 Reef.**—Drive south on reef at 107 ft. along adit advanced 30 ft.; average values 4 dwt. Total development footage for month, 380 ft. **Equipment.**—First permanent compressor unit working satisfactorily; all compressor and power plant now shipped. **Pilot Mill Returns.**—Crushed 200 tons for 122 oz. of gold, which, with gold in tailings, is equivalent to a head value of 15 dwt. per ton.

**Pakanusi Prospecting and Development.—Government Reef.** On the centre reef, West prospecting shaft, cross-cutting north and south at bottom of shaft advanced 14 ft. No. 2 drive East advanced 67 ft. to 84 ft. and traces to 23 dwt. over 48 in. were found. On No. 2 drive West, which advanced 77 ft. to a total of 98 ft. there were traces to two values of 11 dwt. over an average width of 46 in. A barrel of 20 tons from these drives, when crushed and treated, gave a return of 3 dwt. per ton, with 1 dwt. left in the tailings. In the East prospecting shaft cross-cutting north advanced 48 ft.; quartz reef was encountered from 37 ft. to 47 ft.; 44 ft. on the hanging wall side averaged 6.6 dwt.; rest, low values. Two prospecting shafts have been started on the south reef; No. 1 has been sunk to 316 ft., the values at 20 ft. averaging 2 dwt. over 4 ft.; No. 2 shaft has been sunk to 334 ft., the values at bottom giving 4 dwt. over 40 in. Total development footage for month, 287 ft. **Seks Progress.**—The main reef has been opened up for 800 ft. and a prospecting shaft has been sunk to 125 ft. Cross-cut at 10 ft. showed the reef to be 5 ft. wide, but the results of sampling are not yet to hand. Two further gold-bearing reefs have been located south of the main reef.

### Mining Personnel.

Mr. J. H. Ronadsson, a director of Tati Goldfields, Ltd., died last week.

Mr. Gemmill, general manager of the South African Chamber of Mines, has been investigating sources of labour supply in Bechuanaland, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Hon. Fletcher Moulton, Chairman of Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd., left London yesterday by air for Mberera in the vicinity of which his company owns reef properties regarded as very promising.

### Nairobi Brokerage Rates.

Stock and share brokers have agreed on the following minimum scale of brokerage: On shares Iron, Sh. 2 50; Shs. 2-50, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 2-50 to Shs. 3-10 Shs. 2-50, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 3-10 to Shs. 4-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 4-00 to Shs. 5-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 5-00 to Shs. 10-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 10-00 to Shs. 25-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 25-00 to Shs. 50-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 50-00 to Shs. 100-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 100-00 to Shs. 250-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 250-00 to Shs. 500-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 500-00 to Shs. 1,000-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 1,000-00 to Shs. 2,500-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 2,500-00 to Shs. 5,000-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 5,000-00 to Shs. 10,000-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 10,000-00 to Shs. 25,000-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 25,000-00 to Shs. 50,000-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 50,000-00 to Shs. 100,000-00, 5 cents per share; from Shs. 100,000-00 to Shs. 250,000-00, 5 cents per share; 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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.*

European visitors to Nyasaland during April last totalled 154.

Boon's Hotel, Broken Hill, was due to be sold by auction last week.

The Kakamega General Stores, Ltd., has been voluntarily wound up.

A public telegraph office has been opened at Matalamire in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Arthur Ross and Mr. Colin Usher have established a motor business in Nakurus.

Mr. H. A. Green and Mr. E. H. Jalland, of the Northern Rhodesian service, are now Acting Provincial Commissioners.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowland have taken over the management of the Mountains of the Moon Hotel at Fort Portal, Uganda.

Mr. D. N. Bushell, of Messrs. W. Hooker & Co., the London shipping agents, has been on a short business trip to East Africa.

The latest Lourenço Marques census showed a total population of 18,833 against 14,211 at the 1927 census. Europeans numbered 12,600.

The period in which tenders might be submitted for the supply of electric lighting in Jinja, Kampala and Entebbe has been extended for a further two months.

A new passenger bus has been purchased by the Kenya and Uganda Railways for service on the Masindi Port-Butiaba section. The bus is capable of seating 21 passengers.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia are inviting architects of British citizenship to submit designs in competition for the proposed new Parliament House in Salisbury.

Arrangements are being made to hold an agricultural show in the Seychelles, probably in October, 1936. The project was discussed at the last meeting of the Agricultural Board.

The s.s. "Uwoga," one of the K. U. R. steamers on the Lake Victoria service, is to undergo extensive alterations, among them being an increase in the passenger accommodation.

A Lindt Provincial Conference was held last month with a view to co-ordinating opinion and stimulating interest in the development of the Province. Mr. D. K. Patel, the well-known Indian business man, acted as chairman.

Lord Strickland, ex-Prime Minister of Malta, is endeavouring to secure the recognition of Malta as a vital link in Britain's "allied" airway to Africa and the East. Proposals for an enclosed anchorage for flying boats and naval vessels involve £2,500,000 expenditure.

On an inquiry from the Seychelles regarding the marketing of Ambrette seed, the Imperial Institute has pointed out, through the Colonial Office, that small supplies would probably realise about 8d. per lb. on the London market, but that large quantities would cause a rapid fall, possibly to 3d.

An Imperial Institute *communiqué* states that there is now a strong demand for wet-salted tropical shark skins. There are also buyers for shark oil at £37 to £40 per ton, which price is considerably in excess of the usual quotation. There is a constant demand in England for wet-salted shark skins which is difficult to meet.

Three runways have now been completed on Kitale's new aerodrome.

Trout placed in the Ruwenzori streams some time ago are said to be flourishing.

Radio sets are to be used to maintain communication between various points in the Kruger National Park.

A proposal to establish a Delamere Memorial Agricultural Training College in Kenya was discussed at the annual meeting of the Njoro Settlers' Association.

Scotsmen from all over South Africa and the Rhodesias will visit Johannesburg for the Royal Scottish Gathering of the Federated Caledonian Society during October.

A history of Southern Rhodesia, with particular reference to the pioneer period, has been written by Mr. W. D. Gale, of Salisbury, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Hutchinson.

The Irish Capuchins engaged in mission work in Livingstone have been authorised by the Northern Rhodesian Government to open a new mission station in north-western Barotseland.

Daudi Mbabi, one of the oldest chiefs in Bunyoro, Uganda, has been awarded the King's medal for Native chiefs. He became a chief in 1898, and is to-day a fine example of the older generation of tribal leaders, courteous, hard-working and loyal.

### Nyasaland Show

All past attendance records were surpassed at this year's Nyasaland Agricultural Show. 632 people paid for admission, the number being 13 above last year's record.

### Addressing Letters

One needs to be careful in addressing letters to the capital of Southern Rhodesia because there are twelve other towns of that name in different parts of the world—apart from plains, sounds, islands, and even a lake, which last is in East Africa.

### Useful Register of British Manufacturers

East African business men anxious to expand their trading connexions with England will find a mass of useful information in the "F.B.I. Register of British Manufacturers." The volume is arranged in alphabetical order, the giving lists of products and services in alphabetical order, the names of firms supplying those products being listed under each heading; in another section the addresses of all firms mentioned in the above section are given alphabetically, while yet another section gives an alphabetical list of brands and trade marks together with the name of the manufacturer. Copies of the volume may be obtained from the Federation of British Industries at the special overseas price of 10s. post free, while firms in this country may obtain their copies for 10s. post free. The address of the Federation is 21, Tolson Street, London, S.W.

# East African Market Reports. Tea Restriction Scheme.

**Barley**—Californian new crop is quoted 30s for 43s per 48 lb. sellers.

**Castor Seed**—Steady at £11.10s. per ton. (1934) £10.15s.; 1933: £10.7s. 6d.

**Cloves**—Steady, with Zanzibar spot at 24s sellers. Aug. Sept. at 64d. per lb. sellers. (1933) 51d.; 1934 55d.

**Coffee**—There has been very small demand for the low grades offered. Kenya "B" sold at 36s. per cwt. (1934) "B" 48s.; London stocks: 6,403 tons. (1934) 5,938 tons.)

**Copper**—Improving steadily, with standard for cash selling at £32.15s. 9d. per ton. (1934) £28: 1933: £35.12s. 6d.

**Cocoa**—Steady at £10.10s. per ton. (1934) £8.15s.; 1933: £10.10s.

**Cotton**—Fair business in lower grades from 51d. to 24d. per lb. according to quality.

**Cotton Seed**—Dull at £4.2s. 6d. per ton. (1934) £4.10s.; 1933: £4.2s. 6d.

**Gold**—Down slightly to 140s. 24d. per oz. (1934) 138s. 3d.; 1933: 125s. 2d.)

**Groundnuts**—Dull and lower at £14.2s. 6d. for Mozambique. (1934) £10: 1933: £10.37s. 6d.)

**Maize**—No. 2 white flat African afloat quoted 15s. 6d. Sept., 15s. 9d.; Oct., 16s. per 480 lb. (1934) 20s.

**Sisal**—Quietly steady at £13.15s. per ton. (1934) £11.15s.)

**Sisal**—East African firm in the absence of sellers. No. 1, Aug.-Oct., quoted £18 per ton, buyers; Sept.-Nov. sold at £18 2s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec., quoted £18.2s. 6d.; value No. 2, Aug.-Oct., £16.15s. value; Sept.-Nov. and Oct.-Dec., £16.15s. buyers; No. 3, Aug.-Oct., £16.5s. value; Sept.-Nov., £16.4s. buyers, c.i.f., one port. (No. 4, 1934) £14.2s. 6d.)

**Tea**—Rather better quality East African leaf is coming on the market, and B.O.P. has sold from 104d. to 1s. according to quality. Lower grades fetched from 94d. to 10d. per lb. (1934) 114d.; 1933: 94d.)

**Tin**—The market has steadied at £18.15s. per ton. (1934) £22 3s.; 1933: £21.5)

The International Tea Committee, in its second annual report, stresses the importance to the future of the industry of expanding the committee's sphere of influence. In the past 12 months the committee has concluded an agreement through the Colonial Office with the planting industry of the East African Dependencies, and these have now agreed to participate.

"It is quite evident," it declares, "that a continuance of the control scheme after 1938 is advisable; but it is difficult to see how the parties to the present agreement can go on curtailing production while other countries are making every effort to turn out as much as possible. It therefore seems doubtful—if the countries who are at present outside the scheme do not agree to regulation—whether the present agreement can be carried on."

## Launch of "Stirling Castle."

The new "Stirling Castle," which was launched at Belfast last week, is the first of the two new Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company's vessels now under construction by Messrs Harland and Wolff, Ltd. The vessel has a gross tonnage of about 25,000 tons, and embodies the characteristically high standard of the Union-Castle fleet, with her curved, rounded stem and cruiser stern giving the impression of speed and grace, whilst the two masts and red and black colours on the single streamlined funnel provide the finishing touch to a magnificent vessel.

The passenger accommodation is being arranged for two classes, provision being made for about 300 passengers in the first class, the public rooms in which will be decorated in the modern style, while a long gallery will house a well-filled library. The first-class accommodation will also include a tiled swimming pool and gymnasium, an electric lift linking them with the boat deck, where sun-bathing may be indulged in. There will be accommodation for about 500 passengers in the cabin class, which will be an improvement on the tourist class standard. Hot and cold running water will be available in all cabins of both classes, whilst the ventilation on the pump-houze system will enable the occupants of each cabin to regulate the control of air according to their individual taste. For use in inclement weather there are powerful electric heaters available.

The vessel will have an insulated cargo capacity of about 330,000 cubic feet, arranged generally for the carriage of deciduous and citrus fruits, with certain compartments specially arranged for chilled or frozen produce. Complete arrangements for cargo handling will also be installed.

### 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 August 7)**—Eldoret, 1.51 inches; Eldoret, 2.95; Eldama Ravine, 0.23; Fort Ternan, 3.7; Gilgil, 2.7; Kericho, 4.03; Kiisi, 0.28; Machakos, 1.33; Naivasha, 0.14; Kitale, 1.70; Keru, 2.56; Lamu, 0.05; Limuru, Mahoukile, 0.05; Limuru, Togi, 0.08; Lumbwa, 0.75; Machakos, 0.65; Malindi, 0.31; Menengai, 0.71; Meru, 0.21; Moibee, 0.65; Miwani, 1.58; Molo, 0.01; Mombasa, 0.75; Naivasha, 0.10; Nakuru, 0.57; Nandi, 0.84; Njoro, 0.21; Rongai, 0.33; Rumuruti, 0.74; Ruiru, Karamoja, 0.05; Soy, 3.07; Taita, 0.63 inch.
- Tanganyika (Week ended August 5)**—Amami, 0.61 inch; Ushoto, 0.11; Morogoro, 0.04; Moshi, 0.13; Tanga, 0.04; Fukuyu, 0.76 inch.
- Uganda (Week ended August 5)**—Entebbe, 1.04 inches; Hoima, 0.52; Jinja, 0.17; Lira, 0.26; Namasgali, 1.64; Soroti, 0.04; Tororo, 0.05 inch.

**Robinson, Fleming and Co., Ltd.**  
Robinson, Fleming & Co. Ltd. has been registered as a private limited liability company to continue the business of Robinson, Fleming & Co. Ltd. of the London sisal merchants. Mr. John Fleming and Mr. W. E. Sibley, partners in the latter business, are to be managing director and director respectively of the new company.

*Just Published*

# THE TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR DIRECTORY

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## Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Dunluce Castle," which left London for South and East Africa on August 15, carries the following passengers for—

**Beira.**  
Mr. J. Gregory.  
Mr. J. L. Hackforth.  
Mr. & Mrs. E. Jones.  
Mrs. A. F. Miller.  
Miss N. Miller.  
Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Pike.  
Master Pike.  
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. E. Rossiter.  
Mr. F. J. Scott.  
Mr. H. S. Selous.  
Miss A. S. Smith.  
Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Webster.  
Mrs. A. E. White.

**Natal to Beira.**  
Mr. J. S. Spring.  
**Dir. et. Salgum.**  
Mr. & Mrs. H. Je P. Agnew.  
Mrs. J. C. Rooke Johnston.  
**Mombasa.**  
Mr. C. A. Strickland.  
Mr. V. Walker.  
**Natal to Mombasa.**  
Mr. E. C. Gillies.  
Mr. & Mrs. A. D. F. Thompson.

The s.s. "Watousi," which left England last week for East Africa, carried the following passengers for—

**Mombasa.**  
Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Rentall.  
Mr. R. H. H. Bristow.  
Mrs. Blake.  
Mr. & Mrs. Roda.  
Miss A. E. Conyngnam.  
Mr. Carberry.  
Mrs. Keeper.  
Capt. W. B. Kerr.  
Mr. & Mrs. Littlejohns.  
Mrs. M. Meyer.  
Mr. F. Morris.

**Zanzibar.**  
Mr. H. Goodhind.

**Tanga.**  
Mrs. E. Ebert.

### Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left Croxford on August 18 included Mr. Morris, Mr. Skelton and Mr. Westerberg, to Kisumu, and Mr. Faly, Paris to Juba. The machine which left on August 17 carried Mr. Wallace to Nairobi, Mr. Morgan, to Kisumu, Mr. Busby, to Entebbe, and the Hon. Fletcher Moulton, to Mbeya.

Inward passengers arriving at Croxford on August 15 included Mr. and Mrs. Codrington, from Broken Hills, Mr. J. H. Gray, Miss McEwen, and Mr. W. Steele, from Kisumu, and Mr. C. G. Gerswald, from Khartoum. The machine which arrived on August 18 brought Mr. F. R. Sanders, from Moshi, Mrs. A. Little and Miss J. K. Little, from Nairobi, Mr. Liley, from Juba, and Captain King, from Khartoum.

### East African Mails.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O. London, at 5 p.m. on—

August 12, per s.s. "Chitral."  
August 20, per s.s. "Narkunda."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on August 31.

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.

H.M.S. "Norfolk," flagship of Vice-Admiral E. F. Rose, C.B., D.S.O., has just concluded a three weeks' stay in Mombasa, and has left for the Seychelles and Colombo. H.M.S. "Emerald" has spent the last fortnight in Dar es Salaam, and is now anchored off Zanzibar.

### DEATH

ALLEYNE. On August 17, 1935, at Edenbridge Hospital, suddenly after operation, Henry Guy Kynner (Boxer), only son of the late Captain H. N. Alleyne, R.N., and the late Mrs. Alleyne, aged 30.

### WANTED FOR CASH.

I WISH TO PURCHASE for Cash the current Postage Stamps of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, Rhodesias, Zanzibar, etc. (Postally Used only). Large of small quantities required and immediate Cash Settlement made. Please send stamp on full particulars of offers to: S. Finlay (Stamp Importer), 126, Charnier Street, Bournemouth, England. (Established 25 years.)

### BRITISH-INDIA.

Malda " left Aden outwards, Aug. 18.  
Matiana " left Tanga homewds, Aug. 19.  
Madura " leaves London outwards, Aug. 24.  
Mantola " left Dar es Salaam homewds, Aug. 19.  
Kenya " left Mombasa for Bombay, Aug. 15.  
Tairea " left Lourenco Marques for Bombay, Aug. 20.  
Karanja " left Dar es Salaam for Durban, Aug. 20.  
Talefiwa " left Bombay for Durban, Aug. 21.

### CLAN-ELLMAN-HARRISON.

Hesione " arr. Mombasa outwards, Aug. 11.  
Chancellor " left Suez outwards, Aug. 15.  
City of Bath " left Cardiff outwards, Aug. 20.

### HOLLAND-AFRICA.

Jagersfontein " left Pt. Said homewds, Aug. 11.  
Springfontein " arr. Cape Town for S. and E. Africa, Aug. 11.

Boschfontein " left Antwerp outwards, Aug. 12.  
Randfontein " left Durban outwards, Aug. 12.  
Meliskerk " left Hamburg for E. Africa, Aug. 17.

### INDIA-AFRICA.

Inchanga " left Mombasa for Zanzibar, Aug. 19.  
Incomati " leaves Calcutta for Colombo, Sept. 5.  
Isipingo " arr. Mombasa from Zanzibar, Aug. 20.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Angors " left Tamatave homewds, Aug. 15.  
Chantilly " left Djibouti outwards, Aug. 12.  
Leconte de Lisle " left Tamatave outwards, Aug. 13.  
Explorateur Grandidier " left Marseilles outwards, Aug. 15.  
Marechal Joffre " left Mombasa homewds, Aug. 10.

### UNION-CASTLE.

Dunbar Castle " arr. London, Aug. 14.  
Dundrum Castle " left Walvis Bay for Beira, Aug. 16.  
Dunluce Castle " left London outwards, Aug. 15.  
Dunam Castle " left Pt. Said homewds, Aug. 15.  
Gloucester Castle " left Cape Town homewds, Aug. 13.  
Granatilly Castle " left Ascension for Mauritius, Aug. 15.  
Llandaff Castle " left Genoa outwards, Aug. 17.  
Llandoverry Castle " arr. Lourenco Marques for Natal, Aug. 18.  
Llangibby Castle " arr. Southampton homewds, Aug. 10.  
Llanstephan Castle " arr. Natal for Beira, Aug. 17.  
Sandgate Castle " arr. Natal homewds, Aug. 13.

### Biology for African Schools.

"The Story of Living Things," by R. H. Bunting and H. A. Harman (Longmans, 10s.), is a wonderful introductory text-book of elementary biology for all African schools, whatever their colour. It is told in simple language, but the authors never write down to the pupils, and the examples given are of things that can be seen in most places on most days. Maize, citrus, cotton, bamboos, fungi, fishes, crocodiles, birds, eland, lion, giraffe, gorilla, and fowls are all used as examples, and the different needs of life are fully explained for all of them.

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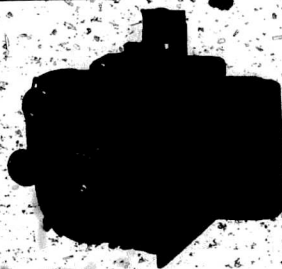
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

SIR BERNARD BOURDILLON, who has reached England on leave prior to entering upon his duties as Governor of Nigeria, will be remembered in Uganda, of which he has been Governor for the past two and a half years, for his personal charm rather than for any noteworthy departure in policy or achievement in administrative practice. The candour and vigour of his first public speeches encouraged the hope of action once he had thoroughly acquainted himself with the country and its problems, and there was general approval of the early evidence that, like his predecessor, Sir William Gowers, whose efficiency admittedly left his successor less scope than usual for the spectacular display of his abilities, he meant to see things for himself by extensive visits. It would, however, be false to suggest that the anticipations of the Protectorate have been realised, on the contrary, because they have been so seriously disappointed the Governor's promotion is welcomed.

practical, particularly an agricultural, bias, and that better means of publicity for the Protectorate have been arranged. In all those matters the Governor naturally had his part, whether by encouraging or sanctioning, but they do not make a very impressive total. The public, for instance, has felt strongly that he should have given much greater support to the Department of Geological Survey, whose Director, a man of outstanding ability and international reputation, was primarily responsible for the discovery of the Kakamega goldfield of Kenya, and, if provided with the increased staff which the financial position of Uganda has made possible, would certainly have used it to good purpose, in all probability discovering new gold areas and thus contributing to the country's mineral exploitation. Kampala, the commercial capital, has cried out for years for modern sewerage and drainage, and both that town and Jinja urgently require improved water supplies. There have been persistent public representations in that sense, but only at the moment of his transfer did the Governor make known his decision to authorize the early execution of works of that character together with an expansion of the water-drilling programme.

The most that can be claimed is that during his term of office co-ordination between the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments was improved; that the Veterinary Department was encouraged in its excellent work; that committees were formed to advise on Native agriculture and to outline a comprehensive programme of agricultural and pastoral development during the next half-century; that cotton zoning was extended; that the Medical Department now gives greater attention to preventive work; that education has assumed a more

Thanks primarily to successive good cotton crops, the finances of Uganda have been the envy of all the other Eastern African territories. The Government's surplus balances and reserve funds at the end of March last totalled no less than £1,726,034, an easy record. It was, however, constantly urged in the Protectorate by the unofficial members of the Legislature

the Chambers of Commerce, the Planters' Associations and the local Press, and in London by such an authoritative body as the Joint East African Board—that the Government financial structure necessitated independent examination. Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar had all received, and benefited from, such outside inquiries, but Sir Bernard Bourdillon was adamant in his refusal, in which he was supported by the then Secretary of State, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister. That Sir Bernard had real ability none would deny, but Uganda did not prove the right *milieu* for its fruitfulness. Socially he was as popular and accessible as he was usually non-committal when approached on public affairs. In social matters, moreover, he was immensely helped by Lady Bourdillon, who threw herself into many good causes and brought to Government House a real spirit of homeliness, and whose personal care for her garden delighted all visitors. Sir Bernard will be remembered as perhaps the best photographer the Protectorate has known.

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WHEN, during the recent session of the Permanent Mandates Commission in Geneva, Mr. Rappard expressed the hope that Sir Harold MacMichael's tenure of office in Tanganyika would be of some duration, he paid a straightforward and well deserved tribute to the Governor's stewardship since he went to the Territory last year. Sir Harold MacMichael, as we were told at the time and as the official minutes now make clear, made a most favourable impression upon the members of the Commission by his characteristically frank and businesslike review of the country's affairs. Of first-class importance to the cause of closer economic co-ordination in East Africa was his tactfully expressed reference to the Commission's attitude to Tanganyika's participation in measures of inter-State co-operation; the result was the removal of certain misunderstandings and misgivings, and an admission by the Commission of the value and importance of East African consultation and co-operation on matters of common interest. Because Sir Harold had the courage of his convictions, he drew from members of the Commission appreciative references to the "common-sense policy" being pursued to this very natural, legitimate, and useful co-operation under the auspices of the East African Governors' Conference.

**MANDATES COMMISSION AND THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE**

The Commission, unfortunately, remains sadly misinformed about Indian opinion in Tanganyika. The Indian opinion which finds its way to Geneva is that of a few financially strong people who can easily obtain strong numerical backing for their views. But even they are divided on the question of closer economic ties with neighbouring East African territories, as was shown in the Tanganyika Legislature last year when railway amalgamation was advocated from the Indian side of the House. The truth is that influential members of the Tanganyika Indian community are now beginning to realise the importance and to appreciate the beneficial results of closer economic co-ordination; their only apprehension being as to the adequacy of the safeguards for Tanganyika interests in any measure of amalgamation effected. Tanganyika

Indian opinion is unique in this sense that once the few are satisfied that there will be no subordination of territorial interests in the major schemes of co-ordination, the majority opinion will automatically change. It is a certainty that the mass of Indians in Tanganyika do not properly understand what Closer Union or closer economic co-operation mean, and, that being the case, they are perfectly satisfied to be guided by their leaders, some of whom, we readily acknowledge, are men of shrewd ability. Knowing the views held in that small but influential circle, we have no hesitation in writing that the Permanent Mandates Commission is in error if it believes, as it appears to do, that Indian opinion in Tanganyika is solidly against co-operation with the other East African territories.

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WITH the adaptations necessary to individual districts, most of the address given to the Sukuma people by Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Acting Governor of Tanganyika Territory, THE PATH OF and Governor Designate of Uganda, THE ENGLISH, could be repeated with advantage throughout the whole of British Eastern Africa. Because the speech was a model in matter and manner we report it practically verbatim—and if other administrators, whatever their rank, speak to authoritative gatherings of Africans with equal wisdom and persuasiveness, we trust that we shall receive equally good reports, for to record one instance of this kind encourages emulation, and that is a desirable development. That privilege entails responsibility, the neglect of which spells destruction; that care of the land and the prevention of soil erosion are primary duties; that education is a delusion unless the people build good houses, keep their compounds clean, and maintain their health by improving their diet and following hygienic measures; and, in brief, that everything is to be gained by following the lamp of progress held before the eyes of the African by the administrative and technical officers of Government—these were the points emphasised by homely simile and appropriate metaphor. In this valedictory "Path of the English" exhortation Mr. Mitchell has epitomised his mature attitude to Indirect Rule, in the establishment of which in Tanganyika he has himself played so prominent a part.

\*\*\*

WHY is the Government of Kenya, to quote Mr. H. G. Pilling, the Acting Colonial Secretary, "finding increasing difficulties in obtaining the right type of candidate" for the Local KENYA'S LOCAL Civil Service recently established? CIVIL SERVICE. It is both surprising and disquieting to learn that official inquiries from the schools in the Colony have revealed that no more than twelve boys have decided to apply for admission into that service. When the terms of recruitment were announced, they were received with satisfaction by the European Elected Members of the Legislative Council, who were seemingly convinced that they were good enough to attract local youths. That that is not proving to be the case must be a disappointment to the settler leaders and to the Government. There is evidently something wrong somewhere, and it is to be hoped that that fact will be frankly faced, and that a detailed statement will be made at an early date to allay public anxiety.

ON the day on which we received from H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London—which in this matter acts only as a distributing agency—the reports for the month of May issued by the Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia Trade and Information Local Advisory Committees, and that for June from Nyasaland, we also received the monthly report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) containing news from the East African territories up to the end of July in all cases, and up to August 15 in some. It means, of course, that the most recent news had been telegraphed by the bank's branches, and that the rest had been sent by air-mail, whereas the official reports—or semi-official, as they are styled—apparently disdain modern methods of transport. Yet it is obvious that to be of any real value the information issued by the Governments must be up-to-date, and we trust that prompt steps will be taken to reorganise the compilation and dispatch of these *communiqués*—as of certain other official data. We have often had to comment on the dilatoriness with which Government reports are issued, and the bad old habits still prevail.

The important thing for the business community is to get the main news at the earliest possible moment. Traders, generally, for example, would far prefer to be told in June the May exports from Tanganyika, of sisal, coffee, gold, cotton and groundnuts than to be kept waiting until August in order that they might also have at the same time the figures for tobacco, copra, grains, ghee, beeswax, sisim, and hides. There need be no delay in the immediate release of the statistics concerning the main export commodities, since they are shipped through so few ports, each could on the last day of the month telegraph the totals to Dar es Salaam, which could thus send the data to London by the next homeward air mail. Any commercial organisation would automatically adopt that procedure, and there is no reason why the Governments should remain satisfied with a system which has become hopelessly anachronistic. In cases of need each territory might issue a brief interim report about the middle of the month epitomising the state of affairs at the end of the previous month, following it a little later by the full report. Valuable free publicity can be obtained by the Dependencies if their Press *communiqués* contain real news, but matter two or three months old stands next to no chance of lengthy comment in any newspaper worthy of the name.

## Signor Mussolini "Cannot Draw Back."

LAST week a fully attended meeting of the British Cabinet, the members of which had been summoned to London from the places where they were on holiday, decided that Great Britain must stand by her pledges in defence of collective world security, even though that may involve sanctions against Italy if she should be proclaimed by the Council of the League of Nations to be the aggressor against Ethiopia. It was made perfectly clear, however, that Great Britain would act only in concert with other Powers, and not alone. The failure of the Cabinet to raise the embargo on the export of arms to Italy and Ethiopia, as it had been expected to do, provided evidence of anxiety to avoid aggravating the existing tension.

Sanctions, the inspired Italian Press immediately retorted, would mean war with Italy, which would tolerate no economic or military deprivations, while a vote of censure by the League would entail Italian resignation.

Then Signor Mussolini told Mr. Ward Price, the special correspondent of *The Daily Mail*—

Whoever applies sanctions against Italy will be met by the armed hostility of our country. If the League were so reckless as to expand a remote Colonial campaign into a general European war, which would open wide the door to every unsatisfied ambition of the Continent, and it would cost this time not millions but tens of millions of lives—it would be upon the League that the guilt would rest.

I shall send a delegation to the League Council meeting on Sept. 4 to put Italy's case clearly before the world, and I shall challenge the League to treat Italy as being on the same footing as Ethiopia.

Asked if there was any chance of a change in his attitude, Duce replied: "None at all—unless Ethiopia gives in." Later he said: "We cannot draw back now. The 200,000 Italian rifles in East Africa would go off of themselves."

Next week's meeting of the League Council will therefore be momentous, and it is upon Great Britain and France that the burden of leadership must rest. This country will certainly not take unilateral action to apply sanctions, but it has determined not to shrink its obligations, however distasteful, if others will fulfil theirs.

For France the dilemma is fundamental. If she stands by Great Britain, she will forfeit her new won friendship with Italy. If she stands by the Italians and thus weakens the League, she may find that the British people, disillusioned with the failure of the League, will decide that it no longer justifies their adherence; and that the Empire will consequently withdraw as much as possible from European commitments, and concentrate its efforts within the Imperial domain. Those are the alternatives before France, which believes that Nazi Germany will seek her opportunity to fish in troubled international waters.

Since the breakdown of the Three Power Conference in Paris it has been authoritatively stated that the joint offers made by the British and French Governments, which had assured themselves in advance of the agreement of the Emperor of Ethiopia, would have given Signor Mussolini practically everything he can hope for on a costly war, except only sovereignty over the country he covets. According to that plan, there would have been foreign advisers, most of them Italians, to guide Ethiopian development, the frontiers of the Italian Colonies would have been guaranteed, and Italy would have received areas for colonisation and concessions for railways, mines, and in other directions. The Italian Dictator rejected these overtures in favour of military action.

It has been suggested in various quarters that Signor Mussolini will be more likely to listen to proposals for peace after he has gained an initial victory, which would enable him to claim that Adowa had been avenged—preferably by occupying the very place at which General Baratieri was defeated. He might then feel that Italian honour was satisfied, and that the considerable economic concessions already offered to him could then be accepted as the basis of a settlement.

The closing of the Suez Canal to Italian shipping this morning, been widely discussed in the British Press, in which much attention is focussed upon a statement of Mr. Stanley Baldwin that "there is no such thing as a sanction that will work that does not mean war; in other words, if you are going to apply a sanction you must be prepared for war." The Italian attitude to the threat of closing the Suez Canal has been thus expressed by Signor Gaetano: "It would be the mouthpiece of the Government." Its closing would be looked upon as a hostile act. These English newspapers which are the allies of sanctions should realise that they are working for the transference of the war to Europe—and Italy would defend herself both on land and sea.

The Italo-Ethiopian Commission of Conciliation and Arbitration resumed its deliberations at Berge on Friday last, when Major Ceruua, who was in command of the Italian troops at Wal Wal, arrived to give evidence. The testimony of Native witnesses was also taken. The Commission has now returned to Paris.

The Archbishop of Westminster and many other Christian leaders have expressed their sympathy with

an appeal by Mr. George Lansbury to the Pope to summon a congress of Christendom at Jerusalem and "from Mount Calvary to call a truce of God and bid the war spirit rest."

The Empress of Ethiopia has just concluded a 16-day fast which was devoted to prayers for peace. She told interviewers that if war does break out, she will follow her husband into the field in order to exhort her people to resist the invaders.

#### Italy's Military Preparations.

The Italian Treasury announces that £6,250,000 has already been spent on the East African expedition—a figure in conflict with the official statement of some magnitude that expenditure to that date had already exceeded £10,000,000.

Suez Canal returns show that 78,000 Italian troops were sent to East Africa during the first six months of this year. There was greatly increased shipping activity during July, which is estimated to have brought the Italian East African strength up to 170,000 men. There is every indication that the August embarkations exceed those of last month, the approaching end of the rainy season in Ethiopia coinciding with the acceleration of the dispatch of troops. All available shipping is being pressed into service, and last week one transiting liner was commandeered for troop duty after most of her passengers had embarked.

Signor Mussolini's two sons, Bruno and Vittorio, aged 17 and 18, have sailed for East Africa, where they will serve in the Italian Air Force. One is a sergeant-major and the other a second lieutenant. His son-in-law has also sailed. The Duke of Bergamo, cousin of the King of Italy, is another volunteer; he has been given a high command.

In a stirring address to men on the eve of their departure for East Africa, Signor Mussolini declared: "We shall go ahead until we have built a Fascist Empire." Messrs. J. & G. Weir, the Glasgow engineering firm, have secured a contract from the Italian Government for the supply of an elaborate distillation plant required to ensure the supply of pure water to troops in East Africa. The plant is not affected by the ban on the export of armaments. Italy has placed an order in America for 28 lathes suitable for boring shells, and costing between 26,000 and 30,000 each.

Signor Mussolini, as Minister of the Colonies, has appointed Sir Aldo Castellani, the Harley Street specialist, health consultant to the Italian Forces in East Africa. Sir Aldo, who has a world-wide reputation as a specialist in tropical diseases, and who did excellent work for the Ross Institute, recently reported on the health of troops in Italian East Africa. *East Africa* understands that he will still spend approximately half his time in London, using air transport for his visits to and from the armies in Eritrea and Somaliland.

A sensation was created throughout Europe a few days ago by the report that Baron Musi-Falconi, the Italian Consul at Debra Markos, Ethiopia, had been shot while travelling from Addis Ababa to his station. It was later stated that his injuries were not serious, and the Italian Legation in the Ethiopian capital reports that the shooting was an unfortunate accident, the Consul having slipped and shot himself while seeking birds for the pot after his day's march.

#### British Legation Guard Strengthened.

The guard at the British Legation in Addis Ababa is to be strengthened by a force composed of 150 Indian soldiers of the 1st/16th Punjab Regiment, formerly the 30th Pathans, familiarly known in India as "The Forty Thieves."

Dr. T. A. Kambie, who has worked for 18 years as a missionary in Ethiopia, and who is a close friend of the Emperor, is visiting America before returning to Addis Ababa.

Mr. W. J. W. Roome, who has been associated for some years with East African missionary work, speaking on Ethiopia at the annual summer conference in Bourne-mouth of the Sudan Inland Mission, described the Ethiopians as the "greatest race in Africa, faced with the greatest crisis in its history." Again and again throughout the centuries, he said, Ethiopia had been attacked by one Power and another, but God had stood by His people all the time.

A meeting held in Kingston, Jamaica, of men who served in the disbanded British West India Regiment, a battalion of which saw service in East Africa during the War, has passed a resolution declaring that as war between Italy and Ethiopia seems inevitable, the coloured peoples of the world cannot calmly view the "unjustifiable attitude of Italy." The ex-servicemen of Jamaica reaffirmed their loyalty to Great Britain, commended her

efforts to prevent hostilities, and pledged their active support to the Imperial Government for the attainment of its aims.

"An International Committee for the Defence of the Ethiopian People" has been formed in Paris.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has issued instructions to his people on the steps to be taken in the case of an air attack. They are warned to leave their homes and to take shelter under trees and bushes. When there is no such cover, they must get to any open space and watch carefully the attacking aeroplanes, keeping as far as possible from danger from falling bombs. In Addis Ababa a signal given to give the signal of impending air attack. Wells are being covered lest aeroplanes should attempt to drop poison into the water.

Missionaries reaching the capital report that the country is united in support of the Emperor. Many are receiving many offers of assistance from conquered tribes. A saying current in the country is: "If Mussolini thinks he can grab a lamb, he will find that he has grabbed a porcupine." The memory of the defeat of the Italians at Adowa has filled the country with a dangerous confidence, which ignores modern military methods.

#### Ethiopia's Defence.

The latest estimate of the strength of the Emperor's forces are 20,000 troops trained in the European sense, with a nucleus of 20,000 gas masks, and 200,000 modern 3,000 machine guns, 20,000 gas masks, and 200,000 modern rifles. Probably 400,000 to 500,000 tribesmen, most of them armed with a rifle of sorts, would take the field, and even the untrained would be a formidable barrier to the Italian advance if they adopt guerrilla tactics and refuse pitched battle, as is expected.

Volunteers are being quickly trained by the Belgian military mission in Addis Ababa. Recruits are being paid about 3s a week and, when proficient, 5s. The cavalry has impressed European newspaper correspondents. According to reports from Cairo, 3,000 Egyptians, all of them of good families, have volunteered for the Ethiopian army. They offer to equip themselves and serve without pay.

A German aviator, Herr Keister, reached Ethiopia on Monday and has put himself at the disposal of that country.

An unconfirmed Press telegram from New York states that Ethiopian agents are offering American airmen £200 a month and £200 cash bonus for their services in Ethiopia. Americans are reluctant to accept the offer as the United States' enlistment regulations may prevent their subsequent return to the country.

The Ethiopian Army Medical Service has invited applications from doctors of Irish Free State nationality. The advertisement specifies that they must have had Army experience.

In connexion with a scheme to establish ambulance stations in Ethiopia, a party of 60 doctors, nurses and assistants is reported to have left Europe for East Africa in a yacht belonging to a British doctor who was formerly attached to the British Hospital in Paris. 600,000 is stated to have been collected in the United States for Red Cross work in Ethiopia.

The Emperor has ordered the reconstruction of the ammunition factory which he built some years ago near Addis Ababa for the purpose of equipping his forces in wars against hostile tribal forces.

The Ethiopian defence plans include the laying of concealed man-traps on the anticipated Italian lines of advance. Many large pits, covered with wooden frame-works supporting turf and grass, have been dug.

The Bank of Ethiopia—the Governor of which is an Englishman, Mr. G. St. Collier—has suspended its sales of foreign currencies. The traler, which had been pegged to the £, has risen to 16s.

Increasingly heavy shipments of foreign produce to Italian Somaliland are reported, the main items being cattle, flour, sugar, potatoes, rice, beans, onions, tea, coffee and tobacco. In addition, purchases are being made of imported articles such as motor cars, motor lorries, railway material, machinery of various kinds, and clothing of various descriptions.

Italy is also reported to have bought 70,000 head of cattle from Bechuanaland.

A Swiss group is reported to have been granted a road-making concession between Addis Ababa and the Sudanese frontier.

The accounts of the company operating the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway show a profit of 705,190 for 1934. In 1932 a profit of £120,000 was made.

Indian traders have the reputation for remaining, at a point of potential danger until the last safe moment, but Indian traders are leaving Addis Ababa, notes *The Observer*.

## Some Statements Worth Noting.

"I am a democrat: I seek no personal prominence."—*Mr. L. F. Moore, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia.*

"It is one of my objects in life to help the producer."—*Mr. E. Harrison, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika.*

"Great Britain is the only decent market in the world for agricultural products."—*Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.*

"Much-needed increased agricultural development in the Native reserves should radiate via the Administration."—*Kenya Economy Committee's Report.*

"The remuneration paid by Government to all the Elected Members is about equal to the emoluments of one higher grade clerk."—*The Livingstone Mail.*

"We know what Africa is in transition from, but we are not so clear as to what it is in transition to."—*Professor A. Victor Murray, addressing the African Circle.*

"The Medical Department accounts for some 11% of our total expenditure . . . and the money is well spent."—*Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika.*

"There is abysmal ignorance here of current European affairs, even of recent events bearing on the Ethiopian crisis."—*Sir Percival Phillips, writing from Addis Ababa.*

"Nairobi has hotels which compare favourably with anything in London but better than anything in Birmingham."—*Mr. Norman Tiptoft, in "The Birmingham Mail."*

"Uganda is still a very young country and has not yet reached the stage . . . for such advanced legislation as the Public Health Ordinance."—*"The Uganda Herald."*

"Prices have been steady despite attempts to harass and bewilder buyers by loud voice" talk emanating chiefly from quarters with a bare-holding acquaintance with the business."—*Mr. C. A. Bartlett, in his Zanzibar cloves market review for June.*

"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 our settlers in Kenya."—*Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse.*

"The leading men of the tribe welcome the changes that are taking place, believing that the institutions founded by their ancestors are capable of evolving to meet modern needs and to take their place in the New Africa of tomorrow."—*A. T. and G. M. Cutler in "Ubena of the Rivers."*

"The great difficulty which stands in the way of the better treatment of leprosy is the comparative indifference of the African to contact with those who are infected. It is not uncommon for a healthy girl to marry a leper even in an advanced stage of the disease."—*The Annual Report of the Uganda Medical Department.*

"We cannot admit that it is reasonable for a small Colony like this to have no fewer than 28 officers in the Medical Department drawing basic salaries of £1,000 and over—with 40% added for hidden emoluments."—*Major Cavendish Bentick and Sir Robert Shaw in the Kenya Economy Committee Report.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

## WHO'S WHO

267.—Captain Percy Bryson Williams, M.C.



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As the joint discoverer of the great Saragufa goldfield to the west of Mwanza, "Bill" Williams, as he is universally known, is assured of a permanent place in the gratitude of Tanganyika. He and Mr. A. G. Doyle had a long and discouraging spell of prospecting before they struck rich gold, but subsequent developments by a leading London mining house have fully justified the optimism of the discoverers.

Before the War Mr. Williams served with the British South Africa Police in Southern Rhodesia and was engaged in mining in that Colony. Through out the War he was on the West African front with the original Rhodesian Platoon of the 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps, and afterwards with the Hampshire Carabiniers, and the Balloon Section of the R.A.F. He was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the Military Cross.

Going from the Belgian Congo to Tanganyika in 1920, he took a hand in many things, including railway contracting, trading, mining, and the secretaryship of the Convention of Associations. He has always been an outspoken critic of public affairs, but his keen sense of humour has not allowed him to lose his balance. He is the author of "In Lightest Africa and Darkest Europe," a collection of amusing reminiscences shortly to be published in London.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. Currie has been elected Vice-President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

A memorial service for Sir Basil Blackett was held last week at St. John's, Smith Square, Westminster.

Dr. H. H. Hunter has been elected President of the Uganda Society.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, on transfer from Tanganyika, has taken up duty as Legal Secretary in Somaliland.

Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, has arrived in England on leave.

Mr. H. L. Bayles, Treasurer of Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed to the same office in Nigeria.

Mr. W. Fiddian-Green, a director of Messrs. Cooper & Nephews, S.A. (Pty.), Ltd., is on holiday in Kenya.

Mr. J. S. Wilkinson, manager in East Africa of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd., has left for long leave in Australia.

Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, leaves London at the week-end on his way back to Dar es Salaam.

Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P., is on holiday in Scotland. He is expected back in London in mid-September.

Mr. E. C. Alderson has been appointed Director of Publicity for Southern Rhodesia, with headquarters in Salisbury.

The estate of the late Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, has been valued at £23,750.

Mr. A. W. Bonfield, of the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Administration, has been transferred from Ndola to Luanshya.

Miss Marie Felling, the daughter of the late Sir Christian Felling, has become engaged to Mr. Frans Deelman, of Frankfort, South Africa.

Mr. G. R. Sandford, Deputy Treasurer of Kenya, who is on his way to England on leave, is to discuss the loan question with the Colonial Office.

Mr. W. Cyril Beauchamp, works manager of *The Beira News*, who arrived on leave recently, is making a long motor tour of England and Scotland.

Lord and Lady Lloyd, who have repeatedly visited East Africa, leave London to-day for the South of France, where they expect to spend about a month.

The wedding took place in Kisumu last Saturday of Mr. J. W. S. Mactear, of the Kenya Police, and Miss Gerda Kuhn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn, of Nairobi.

Mr. A. Grimes, of the Northern Rhodesian Veterinary Service, at present on leave in Nancaton. He expects to return to the Colony early next year.

Major C. J. Caddick, of Sotik, who has been settled in Kenya for the last 15 years, left London yesterday to return to the Colony after some four months at Home.

Major W. Robert Foran, who will be remembered by many of our readers in East Africa, is the author of a new book entitled "Malayan Symphony," to be published early next month.

Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir James Porter, formerly Director-General of the Navy Medical Department, whose death has taken place at the age of 63, served in Egypt and the Sudan in 1884-85.

Mr. Randal Stephen O'Keeffe, a nephew of Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, was married in London last week to Miss Eileen Malcolmson.

Mr. T. H. Marshall, seconded from the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, was warmly complimented before leaving the Islands on his work as Acting Director of Agriculture of the Seychelles.

Mr. S. Thomas, of the Tanganyika Survey Department is making a round-the-world trip during his overseas leave, visiting India, Australia and America before reaching England in November.

We regret to report the death at the age of 62 of Mr. David Pollock, who in his youth served in Southern Rhodesia with the B.S.A.P., and was afterwards prominent in South African journalism and politics.

Countess Buxton, widow of the late Earl Buxton, has presented to the National Trust 150 acres of downland at Newnham Hill, Sussex. A memorial to Lord Buxton is to be erected in one of the fine avenues of beech trees.

The King has granted to Mr. Godfrey George Dieges, of the Sudan Government, Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Nile, conferred upon him by the King of Egypt.

Mr. J. H. Jenkins has been appointed Director of State Lotteries for Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Jenkins is a chartered accountant who has lived in Salisbury for many years. There were 186 applicants for the position.

Colonel Rey, who has written several standard works on Ethiopia, is author of "The Real Abyssinia," shortly to be published in London. He is now Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland, to which he is returning from leave.

Sir Montague Barlow, Chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., and formerly Minister of Labour, has left London to preside over the Royal Commission which is to inquire into the conditions of the coal industry in Alberta. Lady Barlow accompanies him to Canada.



**The Path of the English. New Kenya Coffee Company.**

**Mr. P. E. Mitchell's Fine Exhortation.**

As frank, forceful and inspiring an address as we ever recall having been made by an East African Governor or Acting Governor to a tribe under his control was delivered a few days ago to the Sukuma chiefs, headmen and people by Mr. P. E. Mitchell, whose words deserve to be widely known. He said, *inter alia*—

"It is now ten years since Sir Donald Cameron—whose assistant in this matter, I was—established your Native Administration, courts, and treasures. We have all of us seen many things happen in those ten years; we have seen some men fail, we have seen men who were not to be trusted, and we have seen many things which have prospered and many men who have carried out their duties faithfully and well.

"You chiefs and people of Usukuma are very fortunate in many things: above all, that you are under the protection of King George V, who, through his Ministers and officers, has taught you how to begin to walk upon the long, long path which his own people began to tread many centuries ago, and which, if you have the qualities and the courage, you people may be able to follow.

"It is not an easy path, and it is not a short path; there are many hard things on the way. Many will become weary, and others will find that they are not able for it; but for those who persevere there is a place to come to by that path, a place of honour in the eyes of men.

"To you chiefs I say this: You are a privileged class, and have secured to you many things that the common people lack. We too have a privileged class in our own country which has endured for hundreds of years. It has endured because very many of the members of it have used their privileges to enable them to work for and help their country and their people, not despising the common people nor oppressing them, but thinking that every British man and woman was worthy of respect and guidance and assistance.

**A Forester's Warning.**

"It is by those means that you will be able to make sure that there shall always be chiefs in Usukuma. But if you are puffed up and despise your people or oppress them, if you deny them justice and use your position of power solely to your own personal gain, then you will be swept away as the grass is swept away by the bush fire.

"Many of you know this full well, especially the older chiefs, who perhaps remember their ancestors better and respect them more than some of the younger men who do not know that the tree stands because of the roots, and, however beautiful it may be to look upon, will last only a little time if it has not got good roots deep in the soil of the country—your country, Usukuma.

"There must be present here today many sub-chiefs and headmen and servants of the Native Administration. To them I say: Be faithful and honest, obeying your chiefs and respecting the people. There are always servants who abuse their authority and spoil the good name of their master among the people. There is always the hyena and jackal following the lion, stealing a little here, raising his voice there, pretending to be a lion, but the cattle know them just as the peasants know the unjust and oppressive servant of the chief, and despise him.

"To you Sukuma people I say that if you listen to the voice of your Provincial Commissioners, District Officers and chiefs, if you learn the things the agricultural, medical, forestry and veterinary officers have to teach you, you must, under President Cameron's orders, do so.

"Most important of all is to remember your land, the good earth of Usukuma, which is the mother of you all, from whom you get the food and the other things that you need. I am very glad to hear from Major Scupham how much attention many of you are already paying to the lessons to be learnt at Ukiriguru, Luhaga, and other places.

"I am not going to say many things to you, because you will forget them; but this I must say to you with all the strength I have. Remember your land, and take care of it; treat it properly and with good sense, and it will support you in the future as it has in the past. But treat it badly, destroy it with bad cultivation or too many cattle, and in other ways, and it will become a wilderness.

"Another thing I want to say is this: All you people can have good health and strong children in your houses if you will take trouble to have them. Good health means good food, good houses and good customs. By work you can have good food and good houses; indeed, many of you have them now, but many

**Mr. C. D. Gee's £50,000 Registration.**

East Africa is able to state that a company entitled Loresio and Kiota Estates, Ltd., will be registered in Kenya within the next month or two with a capital of £50,000 to take over the two well-known coffee estates mentioned in the title of the new company.

The controlling interest will be held by Mr. C. Dalton Gee, who will be Chairman of the company, and his colleagues on the board will be Mr. R. C. U. Fisher, of Sidcup, Kent; Mr. A. A. Legg, the well-known Kenya banker; and Major Charles Taylor, the Kenya coffee planter and acting agent. Under such experienced agricultural and business direction the company should do well, given anything like normal climatic and marketing conditions.

Mr. Gee has also extensive interests in tea growing in Tanganyika Territory, and not long ago registered a company in England for the purpose of handling the marketing of East African agricultural produce.

have not yet learned how to spend wisely the many shillings they get for their crops. I say to you: First of all things buy and eat meat and sugar, and build good houses. These things you can start doing now, just as many people have started.

"As to good customs, especially cleanliness—clean houses, clean bodies, clean compounds—these things every man among you can have if he wishes. Many go to schools where they learn about these things, and it is in this that lies the great value of schools—that boys and girls are taught good customs. The man who walks about in fine clothes and sleeps in a dirty hut is a fool, who is pretending to be what he is not; the man who receives 50 shillings for his cotton and grounds and spends often all on coloured cloths that are finished in a few months, is a fool, for he might begin to build a house of bricks, with doors and windows, or he might keep a part of his money in the Savings Bank against the day when he needs medicine or food, or do many other useful things.

**The Wise Fruity of Labour.**

"You Sukuma peasants are hard workers; you have worked very hard during these years and you are now beginning to see how you may prosper. Those of you who have begun to cultivate larger farms with ploughs and oxen following the advice of the agricultural officers, have seen how you can live well and profitably. You must always remember that you can live better, however; you are only beginning now, and if you continue your effort you will be able to live better and better as the years pass, until only the very old men will remember the little dirty huts of earth and grass, the little fields scratched with a hoe, the few sand and stone wells, the long journeys carrying cotton and groundnuts on the head instead of in carts, and few giving any milk for most of the week. All these bad things can become old people's stories to frighten the children, just as slave wars and starvation because the rains failed and many other things that were bad have become more than old men's stories since the country has become the care of His Majesty and his Government.

"I say good-bye to you sadly, although I am now going far away from your country, and the Lake we see before us to-day is the same Lake I shall see from my house at Batebe. I am sorry to go, but glad to see prosperity, justice and good government in your country. I know very well the officers of the Government who will guide you in the years to come, who will sit in front the lamp which I received from Sir Donald Cameron, and have tried to carry up to now, under the orders first of Sir Stewart Symes and then of your present Governor, Sir Harold MacMichael, who has been doing this work in another part of Africa for very many years and knows it better than anyone. I know the officers; I know the people of my nation and their Government in England and their King, and I know that the lamp will always be alight and before your eyes. It is for you to show that you are able to follow where it is carried along that path I have spoken of, which is not smooth nor easy nor without danger, but is the path of the English.

## Mr. J. J. Craig McFeely.

### Death of Tanganyika Land Officer.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. J. J. Craig McFeely, head of the Land Office section of the recently amalgamated Department of Mines, Lands, Surveys and Geological Survey in Tanganyika. He came to England on leave only a short time ago, and his death after a brief illness took place at his father's home at Woolton, Liverpool.

After serving in the Army until the end of 1910, he went to Southern Nigeria as an Assistant District Officer, and in 1921 was transferred to Nyasaland as an Assistant Resident Magistrate. He was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1923, and three years later was appointed Deputy Land Officer in Tanganyika. He frequently acted as Land Officer, and for a considerable period following the death of Mr. A. Greig was head of the Department.

Behind some of the most successful functions organised by the Irish Society of Tanganyika was Mr. McFeely's enthusiasm and organising ability. He was one of its founders, with Sir Joseph Sheridan, Mr. "Paddy" Jordan, and others. Another institution with which he was closely associated was the Tanganyika Branch of the British Legion. His death at the early age of 41 will be regretted by his many friends in East Africa.

### General Lewin's Escape.

Last week we recorded the narrow escape of General and Mrs. A. C. Lewin, of Njoro, Kenya, during a forced landing of their plane at Tileford, near Pershore. Now we learn that their Miles Hawk monoplane became a total wreck.

The principal of the neighbouring Worcester-shire Flying School has told the Press that the General handled

his plane admirably when the impact occurred, and that it is a wonder he and his wife were not killed instantly. General Lewin has said that after the take-off his engine cut out altogether at about 100 ft., and that, realising there was not one chance in a thousand of landing safely from that height, he concentrated on avoiding a high hedge and on putting down the right-hand wing and holding up the nose of the machine.

## Kenya Kongonis' Tour.

On the 20 matches played during their English tour the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club won seven, lost two, and drew one. The results were as follows—

**LITTLEHAMPTON**—Won by 61 runs. Littlehampton, 150 (H. N. Lee, 5 for 50; A. M. Davies, 4 for 25). Kongonis: 244 (P. Walter, 57).

**WORTHING**—Lost by 4 wickets. Worthing, 155 for 7 (J. O. Gorman, 80). Kongonis: 107.

**BOGNOR REGIS**—Drawn. Bognor, 176 for 4 (A. C. Brewer, 101). Kongonis: 245 for 4 (E. B. Relf, 114; A. M. Davies, 77).

**GRAYLINGWELL HOSPITAL**, at Chichester—Lost by 91 runs. Graylingwell, 200 (S. G. Richards, 80). Kongonis: 98 (J. McLaughlin, 8 for 30).

**R.A.O.C.**, at Portsmouth—Won by 52 runs. R.A.O.C., 101 (A. E. Dawes, 17 for 19). Kongonis: 153 for 5 declared (P. S. Osborne, 50).

**PRIORY PARK**, at Chichester—Won by 1 wicket. Priory Park, 103 (P. S. Osborne, 4 for 4). Kongonis: 113 for 1 (S. V. Doree, 6 for 43).

**DORKING**—Won by 23 runs. Dorking, 105 (P. Walter, 7 for 27). Kongonis: 128.

**PETERSFIELD**—Won by 71 runs. Petersfield, 173 (P. Walter, 4 for 44; H. N. Lee, 4 for 20). Kongonis: 244 for 6 declared (A. E. Dawes, 80; A. M. Davies, 47).

**OCKLEY**—Won by an innings and 5 runs. Ockley, 119 (A. M. Davies, 5 for 28) and 75 (J. H. C. Sim, 4 for 20). Kongonis: 709 for 7 declared (L. Walter, 60; E. L. Relf, 51; C. Dally, 4 for 33).

**HORSHAM**—Won by 4 wickets. Horsham, 150. Kongonis: 161 for 7 wickets (B. J. Hoad, 4 for 30).

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# KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

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# Lupa Medical Facilities. Rhodesia Wants Prospectors.

## Better Provision Promised.

EUROPEANS at work on the Lupa goldfield have repeatedly criticised the Government's failure to provide adequate medical facilities, and resolutions in that sense have again been passed by the Lupa Gold Diggers and Miners' Association, a deputation from which, consisting of Messrs. E. V. H. Cresswell-George, J. D. Hay, Jenkin Thomas, and W. Martinaglia, was recently received by Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Acting Governor of Tanganyika.

His Excellency announced that, pending the establishment of a proper hospital, the Director of Medical Services, Dr. R. R. Scott, proposed to establish at Chungu an out-patients' department, combined with limited ward accommodation for European, Asiatic and African patients whom it might be impossible to move. The unit is to be in charge of a European medical officer, and is to possess two ambulances, primarily intended for the removal of patients to Mbeva hospital, but available in case of emergency for the collection of patients from outlying camps. Four Native dispensaries, under the charge of the doctor at the Chungu clearing post, are to be established in different parts of the goldfield as soon as the necessary personnel is obtained.

A medical officer of health is likewise to be posted to the Lupa immediately, not for the practice of curative medicine, but for the supervision of the sanitation of the field.

Native health will benefit from the building by Government of four rest camps (at a total cost of £1,000), two of which are to be sited to control labour entering the Lupa from the south, especially from Northern Rhodesia.

A very interesting revelation is that Government and diggers are co-operating in a plan to establish medical insurance funds, to which it is suggested that bachelors should contribute 30s. and married men 40s. per annum. This example of self-help was cordially welcomed by the Acting Governor, and a definite scheme is now in process of drafting.

## Invitation by Minister of Mines

CAPTAIN W. S. SEXTON, Minister of Mines and Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, before leaving London to study mining conditions in the United States and Canada, said that his Government was anxious to encourage prospecting and to attract the right type of man for that purpose, for whom he believes good prospects exist.

Southern Rhodesia was perhaps the easiest country in the world in which to prospect for gold, and perhaps in which to acquire a mine. The Government favoured prospecting by individuals rather than the policy of giving great concessions to large financial houses. The result was that the gold output of the Colony last year came from 1,600 different producers, some with a monthly yield of only a few ounces.

Except on land under cultivation, everyone could prospect almost anywhere by taking out a licence costing £2, and anyone with some capital and a mechanical turn of mind who was prepared to go out and serve an apprenticeship of six months or a year to learn his job would find available openings. He suggested that the emigrant should serve an apprenticeship without pay if he could find a good man willing to teach him the technical side of things.

## Territorial Outputs

Tanganyika exported 4,848 oz. of gold, valued at £27,061, during June, bringing the total for the first half of the year up to 36,210 oz., valued at £203,238. During the month, Mbeva's output was 302 oz. reef and 2,870 alluvial; Musoma, 304 oz. reef; Mkalama, 1,340 oz. reef; Marogoto, 12 oz. alluvial; and Dodoma, 0 oz. alluvial.

The British South Africa Company announces the following mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during July, comparative figures for June being given in parenthesis: Gold, 103 oz. (12,002 lb.); copper, 12,750 tons (0,356 tons); lead, 10 tons (nil); zinc, 1,730 tons (0,774 tons); vanadium, 28,913 lb. (32,003 lb.); manganese ores, 343 tons (24 tons); mica, 100 lb. (1,500 lb.); and cobalt, 30,857 lb. (nil).

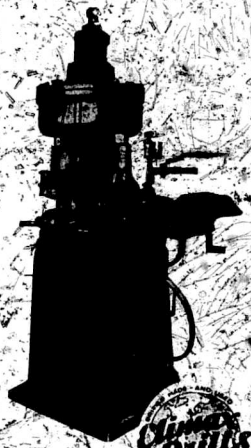
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## Other Progress Reports

### Kimiringini's First Output Return.

**Bankie Chibleria**.—Coal sales during July amounted to 51,969 tons, against 51,776 tons in June.

**Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate**.—Crushed in July 200,000 tons of ore, yielding 130 oz. bullion, 400 tons of sands cyanided yielded 82 oz.

**Kimiringini**.—During the preliminary 606,600 ton run of the Kimiringini Gold Mining Company's mill between June 15 and July 25, 7,700 tons of ore were treated, giving an actual gold recovery of 6.31 dwt. per ton head value, with 1.16 dwt. left in the tailings, or a total of 7.5 dwt. production during the period amounted to 436 oz.

**Roan Antelope**.—The statement of estimated revenue and expenditure issued by Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., for the three months ended June 30 shows gross revenue, £481,500; expenditure, £295,000; surplus, £186,500. After deducting £23,000 for Depreciation stock interest and premium on redemption, and £37,500 reserve for depreciation, the estimated profit is £125,500.

**Kenya Reefs**.—Kenya Reefs, Ltd., announce that the National Mining Corporation, Ltd., has taken a six months' option over its properties in Kenya for prospecting, adding, shaft-sinking and driving have been continued, and values are stated to be satisfactory. As it is hoped that the alluvial flats will be worked on a large scale, the arrangement with a local contractor, who has been working the ground on tribute, has not been renewed. An exclusive prospecting licence over an adjoining area of some 6 sq. miles of the Yala River has been granted by the Government to Kenya Reefs and the National Mining Corporation jointly, and a programme of testing the ground by Banka drills is in progress.

**Kassala (Sudan) Gold Mines**.—During July 316 tons of ore were mined for a recovery of 202.6 oz. of fine gold (12.6 dwt. a ton; tailings assayed 3.3 dwt.). The drop in grade of ore compared with the previous month was due to lower grade ore being reclaimed temporarily from higher levels. Owing to mine breakdown, work on the lower levels at Wady Oyda was slowed down until the installation of a new engine—reported to be running satisfactorily on July 28. Satisfactory drills have now been found and output is increasing. At Wady Oya the winze to No. 5 level was advanced 20 ft. in the dyke during the month, and No. 4 level west was advanced 23 ft. with assays of 21 dwt. over 26 in. The main reef shaft at Makruff is now timbered and sinking restarted at bottom on August 3. As Rasabandib 45 still disappointing at a depth of 185 ft., all labour has been transferred to expedite work at Makruff.

## Kenya Central Mining Co.

### Disappointment over a £250,000 Company.

**KENYA CENTRAL MINING CO., LTD.**, was registered in Pretoria as a private company at the end of May with a nominal capital of £250,000 for the purpose of taking over the claims in Eastern Kenya, of Messrs. Phadke (Central Mines), Kanjee Naranje, and J. A. C. Moffat. Mr. Moffat, who went to South Africa in connexion with the transaction, now informs us from Johannesburg that the promoters have decided to abandon the company or place it in liquidation, as they have failed to obtain subscriptions.

## Northern Rhodesian Notes.

### Better News from the Mines.

SINCE the wet season will begin within three months, any plant construction work contemplated by the two prospecting companies, Loangwa and Rhodesia Minerals, must be put in hand immediately.

Dr. J. Austen Bancroft, who, as Sir Edmund Davis mentioned at the annual meeting of Loangwa Concessions, has been loaned to one of the leading houses on the Rand for two months, arrived recently in Broken Hill by air from Johannesburg, and was met by his two chief staff officers, Dr. P. B. Guernsey and Mr. G. R. Walters. Dr. Guernsey had just returned from a trip round the Loangwa prospects in the North Charterland Concession, in the Lundazi district, and the so-called S. Lupa field at Isokya; he also visited the R.M.C. prospects at Ghakwenyas. As Mr. Walters had visited the Rhino and Liteta (of Loangwa Concessions) and Kapufu (R.M.C.), the chief geologist learnt at once of the latest developments everywhere.

Dr. Bancroft lost no time in visiting the prospects nearest to Broken Hill, the Rhino Mine and Nkana before leaving by specially chartered aeroplane on August 11 to resume his temporary duties in Johannesburg. He is expected to return to Nkana early in September.

There has been steady buying locally of R.M.C. shares, and a fair amount of local buying of those of the Rhodesian Broken Hill Co., those of the spot realising that a fair margin of profit is being made each month, and arguing that the shares are at present undervalued despite the nominal capitalisation.

**Luiri Gold Areas**.—Developments at Dunsobin and Matata are satisfactory. Major Gill, the manager of this company, has been in Lusaka Hospital for some time suffering from jaundice, but is now convalescent. He is secretary to the new mining school there.

**Broken Hill Mine**.—A new shaft has been started not far from the north lip of the open-cut to facilitate the mining of a large body of vanadium-bearing ore. Sinks for vanadium continue to increase and its production is highly profitable to the company. Zinc production for July was somewhat lower than usual owing to the electric power plant having to be stopped for a periodical overhaul. It is understood that this product is being landed in England at an all-in cost of about 2/3.

**Besare Mine**.—Mr. Jack Cowie, who is tributing this mine, has gone south. The mine is developing very satisfactorily.

**Nkana Mine**.—Mr. Winter is returning from the management of this mine, and will be succeeded by an experienced mine manager from the Rand.

### Shaft Sinking Record.

The fact that so many new shafts are being sunk in the East African goldfields lends interest to a letter written to *The Times* giving details of the world record for vertical shaft sinking, created by the West Rand Consolidated Mines, Ltd. in 1924. They were as follows: 120 ft. for the 27-day calendar month of May; 180 ft. for the 30-day calendar month of April; 1,200 ft. for the three consecutive months of March, April, and May, with an average of 403 ft. per month.

The record was established in the sinking of a wide rectangular shaft with five compartments each measuring 10 ft. by 3 ft. inside timbers.

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SYSTEMS: 3 phase 4-wire 50 cycles 416 and 240 volts.

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## Mining Personalia.

### Mr. H. B. Maufe Arrives in England.

Mr. H. B. Maufe, until recently Director of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in England.

Mr. W. F. Tyler, Assoc. Inst. M.C.M., has left England for Kenya Colony, and Mr. F. W. A. Timms for Tanganyika.

Mr. C. Husmann, an Honorary Mining Warden in Tanganyika, has resigned his appointment and left the Territory.

Mr. F. C. G. Stratton, the Nairobi solicitor, who was one of the original directors of the Development Company of East Africa, Ltd., resigned from the board some little time ago.

The Kenya Government has under consideration an application by Captain Peter Gethin for an exclusive prospecting licence over 20 sq. miles in the neighbourhood of the Kajado-Namanga road in the Masai Province.

The Uganda Government has granted the following exclusive prospecting licences: To J. S. Kagaretto over 5.3 sq. miles in the Kigezi district; to James Gastrell over 18 sq. miles in the Ankole district; to E. Ette) over 2 sq. miles in the Budama district.

## The Importance of Beira.

### Her Position Unassailable.

THE Hon. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance of Southern Rhodesia, recently paid a three-day visit to Beira in which he lived from 1900 to 1905. At a luncheon in his honour, at which the Governor of the Mozambique Territory, Admiral Magalhães Correea, was present, Mr. Smit said:

"Southern Rhodesian development must go hand-in-hand with the development of this port. Our life-blood depends on our co-operation with Beira in reaching the markets. Geographically Beira's position is unassailable. Ocean transport is the cheapest way, rail transport is expensive and the shortest way to the coast must be accepted as the cheapest route; but these are days of intense competition and if Beira is to remain the principal port of the Rhodesias, the fullest co-operation of the Portuguese authorities and the port organisations is necessary.

"Beira is the competitive port for the trade of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland and if the Portuguese authorities place Beira in a position to gain and retain the major portion of the trade offering as a result of its geographical position, then the future of Beira is promising indeed. It requires only a rise in commodity prices to increase enormously the trade of that great area and with it the trade of the port."

### N. Rhodesia's July Outputs.

Gold production in Northern Rhodesia in July amounted to 103 lb. Copper production for the same month was 1,330 tons, and cobalt production 36,852 lb.

## East African Share Prices.

### Rhokana Shares Recover Sharply

MARKERS generally are a little less pessimistic, but recoveries, where they have occurred, have been mostly small, and in some cases further falls have been registered. Cam & Motor are down another 2s. 6d., Kimingiri a further 1s. 6d., Rosterman 1s. 3d., and Kentan is Kenya Consolidated are firmly held around 3s., and the issue of a progress report should support Tanganyika Minerals. Copper has been the leading feature in the metal markets and Rhokana have jumped 13s.

	Last week	This week
Ahdura Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Bushlick Mines (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	78s. 1 1/2d.	75s. 7 1/2d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	55s. 0d.	55s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Eldora Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	13s. 3d.	12s. 6d.
Gibait Goldfields (2 1/2s.)	5s. 7 1/2d.	5s. 1 1/2d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	32s. 0d.	31s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	12s. 7 1/2d.	12s. 1 1/2d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields (5s.)	8s. 4 1/2d.	7s. 7 1/2d.
Kasala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 3d.
Kentan (10s.)	14s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 9d.	9s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 7 1/2d.	8s. 9d.
Kimingiri (10s.)	17s. 0d.	15s. 3 1/2d.
Leimora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 3d.
Leimora Concessions (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	6s. 0d.	5s. 7 1/2d.
Luiti Gold Areas (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Razende (11s.)	12s. 3d.	12s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 2 1/2d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Rhokana (1s.)	88s. 0d.	101s. 0d.
Royal Antelope (5s.)	27s. 0d.	28s. 3d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	12s. 0d.	13s. 3d.
Shelwood Starr (5s.)	7s. 6d.	6s. 9d.
Tanani Gold (1s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	7s. 6d.	6 1/2d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tapi Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 7 1/2d.	3s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Union East Katanga 9 1/2s. Bds.	5s. 6d.	5 1/2d.
Wankia Colliery (10s.)	22s. 6d.	22s. 6d.
Wakenda (5s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Zambesia Exploring (5s.)	15s. 6d.	15s. 6d.

### GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 4 1/2d.	21s. 3d.
East African Sisal Plantations (11)	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
East African Shipping (20s.)	35s. 3d.	33s. 8d.
Imperial Airways (11)	45s. 0d.	45s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	3s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Mozambique (Beater) (10s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Norfolk Charter and Exploration (5s.) 2.	1s. 3 1/2d.	1s. 4 1/2d.
Rudan Plantations (New) (1 1/2)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Victoria Falls River (1s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 10s. 0d.
Prof. (1s.)	3d.	4s. 6d.

### Nairobi Quotations.

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

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	32s. 50cts.	30s. 50cts.
Eldora-Kakameza Mining Ventures (5s.)	8s.	7s. 50cts.
Eldora Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 25cts.	9s. 50cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 25cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	8s. 25cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya Beefs (5s.)	8s. 25cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya Uganda Min. Exp. (5s.)	24s. 50cts.	30s.
Kenya Minerals (5s.)	24s. 50cts.	24s. 50cts.
Lofortey Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 50cts.	2s. 50cts.
Nyauza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	2s. 50cts.	2s. 50cts.
Pakantus (5s.)	7s. 50cts.	7s. 50cts.

# FOR CONTENTMENT IN RETIREMENT

Acquire one of the Ideal Small Holdings at  
**KAREN ESTATES**  
 NGONG Near NAIROBI

Send for a descriptive Brochure to  
 Karen Estates, Ltd., P.O. Box 129, Nairobi.

**P. WIGHAM-RICHARDSON & CO. LTD.**  
 ARMADORES HOUSE BURY STREET E.O.S.

## Improved Trade Outlook.

### Bank's Good Report.

The latest report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.) states:

**Kenya.**—Exports for the first five months of 1935 show an increase of £200,000 over the total for the same period of 1934. The outlook for the coffee crop is satisfactory, and picking is in full swing in most districts. A good yield from the new maize crop is likely. The gold output during June was 1,005,702, making a total of 10,728 oz. during the first half of 1935, compared with 7,607,702 in the same period of 1934.

**Uganda.**—Exports for the first five months of 1935 show an increase of £100,000 over those for the same period of 1934. Continuation of the abnormal rainfall has caused some delay in the cotton planting, but given normal weather during the ensuing months, the heavy rains should affect the crop yield favourably. A heavy crop of European *robusta* coffee of good quality is probable, but the *arabica* crop is less promising. Local prices of sugar have fallen 50% now that the pooling system of the East African sugar distributors has come to an end; this has stimulated Native demand and local sales have increased.

**Tanganyika.**—The official trade figures for May and for the first five months of 1935 show a considerable increase over those for the same period of 1934. The Bukoba coffee crop has been coming in faster owing to the prevalent dry weather. The local estimate is 9,500 tons. The official estimate of 11,000 tons of cotton crop is 3,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales have been already sold. Gold exports from January to June have amounted to 36,240 oz., compared with 29,111 oz. in the same period of last year. **Northern Rhodesia.**—The improved trading conditions were maintained at Fort Jameson and Lusaka during July, and business remained steady in other centres. The estimate of this season's maize crop is 110,000 bags; the local market was unsettled during the month, prices at the month-end being in the neighbourhood of 8s. per bag. Good prices have been obtained for the Fort Jameson tobacco crop. Cattle have been in good demand. Mineral production in June was valued at £324,304, compared with £305,000 in the previous month.

**Nyasaland.**—The weather was much colder during July than is usual at that time of the year, and consequently the breaking of the cotton has been considerably delayed. The estimate of the crop has now been reduced to 6,500,000 lb. of lint. The Lilongwe tobacco crop is above the average for recent years, practically 90% of the leaf brought to markets being of good saleable quality. Both wholesalers and retailers report that the improvement in business conditions recorded last month has been maintained.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Some areas still remain under quarantine restrictions, but the greater part of the country is free from foot-and-mouth disease. It is understood that negotiations with the Union Government have resulted in opening the Johannesburg market, subject to certain conditions, to cattle from the western area of the territory. Fair quantities of tobacco have been delivered during the month, and large stocks are held in the warehouses; a considerable quantity is still in the hands of the growers. Fair quantities of leaf have been exported, mainly to the U.K., and consignments have also been dispatched to the Union, Holland, Germany, Belgium, China and other countries. The gold output for June was 59,908 fine oz., valued at £413,952 (including £70,754 gold premiums).

**Consular arrivals** during July have again dropped, and a large proportion is still from damaged. Demand has been dull except from Italy, where large purchases have been made. Prices have remained firm. Durra prices have been maintained, there having been a good demand from Egypt and the Suddat-Halfa region. Sesame prices were firm, and the whole import market has been active for the time of the year.

### Relief for Kenya Farmers.

The Kenya Government is granting special concessions in the way of rents to farmers in the pastoral areas of Laikipia and North Nyeri, which have suffered from continued drought, locust infestation and the general fall in prices. The concessions apply to the short term trading licences granted in those areas in 1930 and to farms purchased from Government since then. Rents of all farms in the pastoral zones will be waived for 1934 and 1935. arrears of rent and survey fee instalments are to be consolidated, the consolidated amount to be paid in ten annual instalments beginning in August 1935.

## A Sisal Investigation.

### Tanganyika's Programme of Work.

An informative bulletin outlining the programme of an agronomic investigation of sisal has been issued by the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture, for which it has been written by Mr. G. W. Lock, the District Agricultural Officer, who will undertake the investigation at the new sisal experimental station near Tanga.

The sisal plant presents an entirely new subject for field experimental work. Little information dealing with its cultivation, or that of similar crops, can be gleaned from outside sources, and in Tanganyika to the present day it has largely followed empirical lines.

The aim of every sisal grower is to produce the maximum amount of high quality fibre as cheaply as possible, and the experimental programme has been prepared with this in mind. A proper understanding of the sisal plant and its behaviour under different conditions is necessary to attain the desired result; hence, although some investigations may appear to be of purely academic interest, the pamphlet explains, the ultimate object remains unchanged.

The bulletin explains the course of experiments under the following heads: uniformity trials; bulbs & suckers; deep & shallow planting; variety trials; preliminary cultivation trial; cultivation experiments; inter-planting of maize, cotton and beans; time of weeding; spacing trial; frequency and severity of cutting; control of sucker growth; manuring trials; and nursery and external manuring trials and other investigations. In conclusion, it is satisfactory to note that the Department does not regard this programme of experimental work as final and that it is open to modification from suggestions by experienced sisal planters and others.

## News Items in Brief.

Citra Estates, Ltd. have been struck off the register of Kenya companies.

Canadian imports of East African produce in 1934 were valued at \$1,381,000, against \$968,000 in 1933.

The Southern Rhodesia Railways have undertaken to contribute £3,000 annually to a publicity service organised by the Government.

Several new appointments have recently been made to the Northern Rhodesian Posts and Telegraphs service, principally to the junior grade.

During the first six months of this year Nyasaland imports were valued at £200,000, compared with £239,000 last year, the increase being one of 21.73%.

A first meeting of creditors of Ella Stevenson and J. P. de Bur, carrying on business as a firm at the Leicester Hotel, was to have been held in Kenya yesterday.

The Touring Club of Congo Belge has invited members of the R.E.A.A.A. to attend the motor rally being held in the Lake Tanganyika district at the end of this month.

Southern Rhodesia's first sweepstake under the State Lotteries Act will be organised in connexion with the Johannesburg Summer Handicap to be run on December 21.

Bills are to be introduced into the Legislative Council of Kenya to prohibit the wearing by unauthorised persons of the uniforms and badges of the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts.

Tanganyika's domestic exports during the first five months of the year totalled £1,609,620, an increase of 24% on the corresponding period of last year, while imports, at £1,126,668, showed an increase of 36.5%.

East African Market Reports.

East African Mails.

COFFEE.

THERE was irregular demand for the small supplies offered at last week's auctions. Prices remain low but steady.

Kenya:—

A size	54s. 0d.
B "	36s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.
C "	34s. 0d. to 36s. 0d.
Peaberry	48s. 0d.
Old crop:—	
B size	35s. 0d.

Tanganyika:—  
Usambara:—  
London cleaned:—  
First size palish 47s. 0d.  
London stocks: 6,230 tons (1934: 5,470 tons).

OTHER MARKETS.

Barley:—Steady, with Californian ex-ship sold at 30s. to 43s. per 480 lb.  
Castor Seed:—Lower at £11. 5s. per ton (1934 and 1933: £9. 17s. 6d.).

Cheeses:—Steady, Zanzibar spot quoted 71d. sellers, and Aug. Sept. 64d. per lb. (1934: 6d.; 1933: 51d.).

Copper:—The strength of copper has been the feature of the metal markets. Business has been active up to £33 45s. cash per ton for standard, compared with an average of £31 7s. 11d. for the second quarter of the year (1934: £28 9s. 9d.; 1933: £55 18s. 6d.).

Copra:—Higher at £10 10s. 3d. per ton (1934: £8 7s. 6d.; 1933: £10.).

Cotton:—Cotton futures have been irregular in Liverpool on account of rumours from America, but fair business has been done in East African at from 74d. to 7d. per lb. according to quality (1934: 7d.; 1933: 61d.).  
Cotton Seed:—Dull at £4 2s. 6d. per ton (1934: £ 7s. 6d.).

Gold has touched its lowest level this year at 130s. 103d (1934: 130s. 4d.; 1933: 128s. 84d.).

Groundnuts:—Firm at £14 8s. 6d. per ton (1934: £10 15s. 0d.; 1933: £19 10s.).

Maize:—Quiet, with No. 2 white flat East African for Sept.-Oct. quoted 10s. 6d. per 48 lb. (1934: 55s.; 1933: 51s.).  
Mimosa:—Steady at £14 per ton (1934: £ 11 15s.; 1933: £ 13 2s. 6d.).

Oil:—Quietly steady, with East African No. 1 for Aug.-Oct. or Sept.-Nov. quoted £8 per ton, and buyers of Oct.-Dec. at £17 15s. and for Jan.-March at £18 No. 2, Aug.-Oct., £16 15s.; Sept.-Nov., £16 7s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec., £17, sellers. No. 3 for Aug.-Oct. or Sept.-Nov. is nominally £16 10s., with buyers of Oct.-Dec. at £16 10s. (1934: £13 17s. 6d.; 1933: £18 7s. 6d.).

Tea:—Slightly better demand, especially in the better qualities. Kenya leaf fetched from 10d. to 10½d. with a special parcel at 1s. 0d., while Nyasaland leaf sold at from 8d. to 10½d. per lb. (1934: 11½d.; 1933: 9½d.).

Tin:—Irregular at about £22 per ton (1934: £28 2s. 6d.; 1933: £24 7).

Tobacco:—Trade is slack, but prices remain steady. Beas: dark, 8d. to 10d. per lb.; semi-dark to semi-light, 6d. to 10d.; medium bright, 11d. to 13d.; good to fine, 6d. to 8d. Strips: dark, 9d. to 12d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 8d. to 12d.; medium bright, 9d. to 12d.; good to fine, 18d. per lb.

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

August 29 per s.s. "Narkunda"  
September 5 per s.s. "Cathay"

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on August 31 and September 10.

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 August 11): Eldoret, 0.75 inch; Eldalat, 0.6; Eldama Ravine, 2.0; Fort Hall, 0.74; Fort Ternan, 0.28; Gilgil, 0.12; Kabete, 0.56; Kamosi, 2.93; Kericho, 0.6; Kiambu, 0.47; Kilifi, 1.14; Kipkarren, 0.87; Kisumu, 0.08; Kitale, 0.57; Koru, 1.43; Lamu, 1.03; Limuru, Maboukie, 0.25; Limuru, 0.88; Lumbwa, 1.01; Machakos, 0.68; Mbagoinoa Road, 1.04; Malindi, 0.54; Mragwa, 0.84; Mtwi, 0.66; Mombasa, 0.47; Molo, 0.07; Mombasa, 1.98; Nayasha, 0.14; Nairobi, 0.16; Nandi, 1.03; Ngong, 0.13; Njoro, 0.02; Nyeri, 0.30; Rongai, 0.14; Ruiri, Karamaini, 0.48; Songhor, 0.07; Thika, 0.20; Thomson's Falls, 0.24; Tsavo, 0.01; Voi, 0.07 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended August 12): Amani, 0.07 inch; Tanga, 0.02; Tukuyu, 0.88 inch.

Uganda (Week ended August 12): Butiaba, 2.25 inches; Entebbe, 0.64; Fort Portal, 0.05; Hoima, 0.32; Jinja, 1.16; Kampala, 0.05; Lira, 0.07; Mbale, 0.05; Mubendi, 0.10; Namasagali, 1.02; Soroti, 0.36; Tororo, 0.81 inch.

Forty Years in Business.

To mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the fibre-merchandising business which bears his name, Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth has written a little pamphlet entitled "A Retrospect." It begins thus:— "A business honourably conducted, with service as its watchword, transcends the real object of buying and selling. Character is formed, ideals are set, and careers develop under the beneficent influence of a good practice. Mere money-making stultifies the real aim and fails to do justice to either claim. Although his principles may provide a true chart, the driving power of a successful business is derived from a profound knowledge of its technical side and experience in banking, insurance, shipping and law."

Aeroplane Missing in S. Tanganyika.

Two Parsee airmen who were flying from Karachi to Capetown have disappeared in the Mbeya district of Tanganyika. Machines of Imperial Airways and Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways are conducting a search.

News of our Advertisers.

Delegates to the Norwich meetings of the British Association have been invited to visit the cyder factory at Attleborough of Messrs. W. Gwymer & Sons.

**27, Harrington Gardens Hotel, London, S.W.7.**  
One minute from Station, city and tube lines.  
H. and C. water, P.O. telephone all rooms. Lift.  
Excellent and liberal table. Attractive terms.  
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PREPARE A TREAT FOR THE MAN AT THE "BACK OF BEYOND"  
No say nothing of health, vitality, or happiness. A single spoonful of Maconochie's Sausage and Bacon which can be heated in a few moments into a delicious morning meal.  
Prepared solely by MACNOCHIE BROS LTD, LONDON



**Passengers from East Africa.**

The s.s. "Mafiana," which reached England last week from East Africa, brought from:

- Beira.**
  - Mr. & Mrs. C. Burgess.
  - Miss R. Burgess.
- Zanzibar.**
  - Mr. C. W. Footman.
- Dar es Salaam.**
  - Miss E. Bullock.
  - Mr. F. Candish.
  - Mr. L. M. Heaney.
  - Miss E. MacNabi.
  - Mr. F. M. Ravington.
  - Mr. B. H. Smith.
  - Mr. & Mrs. D. E. A. Tucker.
  - Mr. H. Cooper.
  - Mr. & Mrs. A. de Villiers.
  - Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Morgan.
  - Mr. J. A. J. Thompson.
- Mombasa.**
  - Miss J. S. Anderson.
  - Capt. R. N. Ashton.
  - Mrs. F. R. Bancroft.
  - Mr. & Mrs. H. Carter.
  - Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Childs.
  - Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Clarke.
  - Miss B. J. Colver.
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  - Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Ridgeway.
  - Mr. & Mrs. W. Robison.
  - Mr. G. P. Sandford.
  - Mrs. E. E. Thompson.
  - Mr. C. H. Williams.
- Tanga.**
  - Mr. G. W. Peckett.
  - Dr. & Mrs. C. R. Phillip.
  - Mr. & Mrs. J. Phillip.
  - Mr. E. B. Pilkington.
  - Mr. A. W. Plare.
  - Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Pook.
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  - Dr. & Mrs. J. S. Reynolds.
  - Mr. & Mrs. J. Robertson.
  - Master F. D. Robertson.
  - Mr. J. Ross.
  - Mr. A. Ross.
  - Mrs. & Mrs. P. H. B. Sandford.
  - Mr. R. G. Sankster.
  - Miss S. M. Shelton.
  - Miss A. V. Smith.
  - Miss A. H. Stevens.
  - Mr. W. H. Street.
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  - Mr. R. R. McM. Stewart.
  - Mrs. A. H. Taylor.
  - Miss A. Temple-Fischer.
  - Mr. & Mrs. F. L. P. Thomas.
  - Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Trail.
  - Mrs. & Mrs. J. C. L. Vincent.
  - Mr. D. W. Ward.
- Tanga.**
  - Mr. & Mrs. A. Neame.

- Zanzibar.**
  - Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Dunlop.
  - Miss J. W. Dunlop.
  - Mr. & Mrs. J. Grant.
- Dar es Salaam.**
  - Miss E. Baker.
  - Miss J. Dargan.
  - Mr. G. H. Edger.
  - Mrs. D. Griffiths.

- Beira.**
  - Mr. A. V. Lawes.
  - Sir Harold MacMichael.
  - Mr. F. P. Moffet.
  - Mr. F. Moore.
  - Dr. & Mrs. Park Noble.
  - Mr. & Mrs. W. Orr.
  - Mr. A. E. M. Smith.
  - Mrs. L. I. Stephens.
  - Mr. B. S. Stephens.
  - Miss B. V. Thompson.

**Air Mail Passengers.**

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left Croston on August 25, included Mr. de Bunsen, to Khartoum; Mr. Florida, Brindis, Khartoum; Miss M. Smith, Athens; Nairobi; Mr. N. L. Smith, B. Mbeya. The machine, which left on August 28, carried Mr. Potts, to Dodoma, and Mrs. Neuts, Paris-Entebbe. Inward passengers arriving at Croston on August 22, included Mrs. Simpson, from Mbeya, and Sir John Ramsden and Mr. W. N. Mackenzie, from Nairobi. The Ramsden and Mr. W. N. Mackenzie, from Nairobi, the inward machine on August 27 brought Mr. Goodall, from Broken Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Pollard and Commander Wauchope, from Nairobi.

**Passengers for East Africa.**

The s.s. "Madura," which left London for East Africa on August 24, carries the following passengers for:

- Port Sudan.**
  - Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Beveridge.
  - Mr. & Mrs. G. K. Hart.
  - Mrs. A. J. Henry.
  - Mr. G. J. Safter.
  - Mrs. E. Warren.
- Mombasa.**
  - Mr. W. E. H. Bird.
  - Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Bloomfield.
  - Mrs. E. A. Deane.
  - Mr. & Mrs. E. Evans.
  - Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Grigor.
  - Mr. A. V. Hayes.
  - Miss R. D. Homan.
  - Miss B. H. Hodgson.
  - Mrs. M. H. Hodges.
  - Miss D. H. Jones.
  - Dr. J. A. Johnston.
  - Mr. & Mrs. E. J. King.
  - Mr. & Mrs. E. Long.
  - Mr. & Mrs. W. Legge.
  - Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Laidlaw.
  - Mr. & Mrs. A. C. L. Lowth.
  - Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Martin.
  - Capt. T. Murray-Smith.
  - Mr. G. Odam.
  - Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Pears.
- Tanga.**
  - Mr. & Mrs. A. Neame.

**Late Steamship Movements.**

- BRITISH INDIA.**
  - "Malda," left Mombasa for Beira, Aug. 28.
  - "Mafiana," leaves London for Lourenco Marques, Sept. 21.
  - "Mandora," leaves Marseilles outwards, Sept. 1.
  - "Mandora," leaves Aden homewds., Aug. 31.
  - "Kerava," leaves Bombay for Durban, Sept. 4.
  - "Taira," left Mombasa for Bombay, Aug. 28.
  - "Karaka," leaves Durban for Bombay, Sept. 2.
  - "Takliwa," arr. Mombasa from Bombay, Aug. 30.
- CLAN LITHMAN-HARRISON.**
  - "Hesione," arr. Zanzibar outwards, Aug. 21.
  - "Chanceleur," arr. Aden outwards, Aug. 22.
  - "Chanceleur," left Liverpool outwards, Aug. 24.
  - "Explorer," arr. Liverpool homewds., Sept. 1.
  - "Keelung," left Mombasa homewds., Aug. 26.
- HOLLAND-AFRICA.**
  - "Jagerfontein," left Marseilles homewds., Aug. 18.
  - "Blooifontein," left Durban outwards, Aug. 16.
  - "Springfontein," left Cape Town for E. Africa, Aug. 15.
  - "Boschfontein," left Southampton for Beira, Aug. 18.
  - "Randfontein," left Cape Town homewds., Aug. 12.
  - "Heenskerk," left Mombasa outwards, Aug. 17.
  - "Meliskerk," left Amsterdam outwards, Aug. 20.
- INDIA-AFRICA.**
  - "Inchanga," arr. Lourenco Marques from Beira, Aug. 26.
  - "Inconati," arr. Calcutta from Rangoon, Aug. 16.
  - "Isipingo," left Mombasa for Colombo, Aug. 21.
- MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**
  - "Anges," left Mombasa homewds., Aug. 22.
  - "Chantilly," arr. Majunga outwards, Aug. 22.
  - "Leonce de Lisle," left Mauritius homewds., Aug. 17.
  - "Exploiteur Grandidier," arr. Pt. Said outwards, Aug. 20.
  - "Marchal Joffre," left Pt. Said homewds., Aug. 20.
- TIRRENTA LINE.**
  - "Giuseppe Mazzini," left Aden for Mogadishu, Aug. 20.
  - "Francesco Crispi," left Pt. Said for Naples, Aug. 20.
  - "Somalia," left Mombasa for Zanzibar, Aug. 20.
  - "Tripolitania," left Zanzibar for Mombasa, Aug. 17.
- UNION-CASTLE.**
  - "Dundrum Castle," arr. Natal for Beira, Aug. 25.
  - "Dunlce Castle," left Penafille for Beira, Aug. 21.
  - "Durham Castle," left Palma homewds., Aug. 24.
  - "Granby Castle," left Cape Town for Lourenco Marques, Aug. 15.
  - "Llandaff Castle," left Suez outwards, Aug. 24.
  - "Llandevy Castle," arr. Cape Town homewds., Aug. 26.
  - "Llangibby Castle," arr. London, Aug. 22.
  - "Llanstephan Castle," arr. Beira outwards, Aug. 24.
  - "Sandgate Castle," left Natal homewds., Aug. 20.

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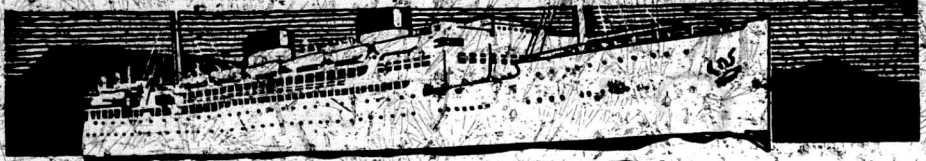
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

AFRICA at this moment offers as great an incentive to the ambitions of powerful States, driven by urgent needs, as the New World offered in the XVth century to the most vigorous of the peoples of Europe. And the share of Africa now held by Britain and France rests on treaties to which the dissatisfied Governments will pay as much respect as the British and the French paid in that century to the famous Bull by which Pope Alexander VI divided the New World between Spain and Portugal. Thus writes Mr. J. L. Hammond in an article on "The Future of Africa" contributed to *The Spectator*. That Italy and Germany in particular entertain great African ambitions has long been evident, and one of the complexities of the present Italo-Ethiopian entanglement is that Germany's appetite for Colonial territory will be whetted by Italian acquisition of healthy highland areas behind her present Eritrean and Somaliland possessions. Mr. Hammond's postulate, if read apart from its context, would be regarded by ninety-nine Englishmen out of a hundred as a powerful argument for a now largely defenceless Empire to bring its air and sea forces into line with modern requirements, not with any defensive purpose, but in order to be able to protect the Mother Country and the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories which have every right to look to her to safeguard them. That, however, is not its purpose.

control of Geneva the whole of the non-self-governing Overseas Empire, a sufficiently grandiose conception to satisfy the most ardent theorist. Mr. Hammond is confident that the immense task of administering such vast areas—a task, incidentally, which strains all the talent, experience, and inherited aptitude of the British people—would not be beyond the strength of the League, and his confidence rests, if you please, on no more substantial a foundation than the thought of the League's temporary success in the administration of the Saar! It would be just as reasonable to argue that a police inspector who maintained order admirably during a strike in a small industrial area would cover himself with equal credit if made commander-in-chief of the British Army. No talent it is naively claimed, would be lost by the proposed arrangement, since the British Civil servants who are doing such admirable and devoted work in Africa would willingly transfer to the service of the League which would also attract gifted nationals of races such as the Scandinavian, which have no Colonies. In theory, yes; but what would happen in practice, of course, as the headquarter staff of the League itself has already proved abundantly, is that the nations would bargain fiercely for given percentages of the various appointments for their own citizens and that ability and knowledge would within a few years count for far less than nationality.

It is no less than a not merely for a redistribution of Mandates, but for a recognition that the right method for treating populations that do not govern themselves is to put them under the direct government of the League of Nations. That would transfer to the

The idea of bartering the fine structure of British Colonial administration for such polyglot politics would not be worth consideration, or even contumely, if it were not an indication of the line which extremist publicists may be expected to take. Humberto they have tentatively canvassed the proposal that the

**PATHEIC FAITH IN COSMOPOLITANISM.**

**POLYGLOT POLITICS PREFERRED TO THE BRITISH SYSTEM.**

former German Colonies should be administered by the League; now comes the calm suggestion of the surrender of the whole of the British Colonial Empire to the League while whatever interests and potentialities cannot by its best friends be claimed always to have put right before might or to have done right at any cost. We assert that the British attitude to her subject races in the Colonies during the past War years has been on at least as high a moral plane as League relations with the nations of the world, and that no Imperial race in history has been so inclined as the British to leave its doors open to the foreigner who has been given absolute freedom to settle or trade. Nothing but the selfishness of the nations whose co-operation in Colonial administration is now envisaged compelled the reluctant abandonment of Free Trade. Even now Germany can export to Kenya or Uganda on the same terms as their British competitors. What more could they wish?

It is significant that the interests of the African—and Mr. Hammond has Africa primacy in mind—are not deemed worthy of even a passing paragraph. Whatever our national shortcomings may have been in various directions, we can claim with pride that the Native may rely on disinterested administration under the Union Jack. That he would have equal trust in, or receive similar treatment from, an internationally recruited Civil Service we do not for a moment believe. The British ingrained love of freedom and fair play have been enormous assets in Colonial administration and development, both to the Empire and to the indigenous races, and history cannot show one other race with anything approaching British genius for the tutelage of populations in, or but recently emerged from, the savage state. They it seems, are to be sacrificed to make a Geneva holiday.

Picture the position a few years after Geneva has been given control. In Uganda, for instance, a British Governor must be kept in order by a German Chief Secretary and an American Treasurer. He might have a Dutch Director of Agriculture, a Polish Commissioner of Mines, of his half dozen Provincial Commissioners one might be Japanese and another Indian, while posts of some sort would have to be found for representatives of at least one Balkan, one Scandinavian and one South American State, in only to avert criticism that they were being denied a share in the work or, at least, of the jobs available. A British Provincial Commissioner would have a Belgian deputy, an Italian and a Greek among his D.C.'s and a D.C.'s and a Portuguese on the agricultural field staff, and a Russian among the veterinarians. That forecast is not fanciful; it is what would happen if the long run of this crazy scheme of internationalism were put into operation. Assuming that half the appointees were qualified to do their work with average ability—and that is making a large assumption—since nepotism would inevitably flourish in such congenial ground—the drag upon the efficiency of the administration would be intolerable. It is difficult enough for a British Government or Provincial Commissioner in control of a staff of his own countrymen of the same class, family tradition and generally of the same outlook to get the degree of cohesion he desires in the discharge of his policy.

With an international staff—many of them untrained or otherwise unsuitable, and appointed through expediency or influence—progress would be arrested, misunderstandings fostered, and jealousies bred until a free disincorporated into a bloc or into the very built Council house. League of Nations Council house collapsed. That would be the inevitable fate of Mr. Hammond's Geneva Empire. Why a weekly review of the standing of *The Spectator* gave him a platform for the exposition of so jejune a scheme passes our comprehension.

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THAT the European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya are thoroughly dissatisfied with the attitude of the Government is undeniable, that the tension between the two parties is more strained than at any time since the end of the War is probable, and that matters have grown steadily worse during the current year is scarcely disputable. In such circumstances the political leaders of the white settler community must be expected to magnify official tactlessness, procratination or obstruction—and all of these faults have been committed—and to minimise Government efforts to help, which, it is only fair to say, have been greater than the speeches of some of the elected members suggest. It cannot be too often repeated that Kenya's distresses are due less to the world depression than to three years of drought and locusts in many areas, as a consequence of which the surpluses of maize normally available for export have failed year after year, and more important still, grave deterioration of the quality of her coffee shipments has resulted from the unfavourable climatic factors, with a catastrophic fall in the average price as a consequence. Coffee has borne much of the burden of the Colony in recent years, and its failure even to pay expenses on most of the estates this season is a severe and unexpected blow. Since almost all the European elected members are personally interested in coffee or maize production, financial worries have been increasingly added to their conviction that politically they are up against a stone wall.

Such is the background to the recent session of the Legislative Council, during which Major F. Cavendish-Bentinck spoke long and strongly on the needs of the country and the shortcomings of the Administration, before withdrawing from the Council with calm deliberation. His Leader, he claims, though Lord Francis Scott has publicly declared that his Whip was carried away, and that he had given no indication of his intention to his colleagues, to whom his action came as a bombshell. When next day Major G. H. Riddell, Colonel J. G. Kirkwood and Mr. E. H. Wright withdrew in support of Major Cavendish-Bentinck something had to be done. A meeting of the European elected members was hurriedly held, and although a statement issued immediately afterwards declared that there were no differences between them as to policy, it admitted a division of opinion as to the best means of attaining their objectives; moreover, Lord Francis Scott and Major Cavendish-Bentinck resigned their respective positions as Leader and Whip, being unanimously elected instead Chairman and Secretary of the Elected Members' Organisation. Lord Francis has

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since told a Kiambu meeting that the "mistake" withdrawal of his four fellow-members without consulting him might suggest that they were in open revolt against his leadership, that two of his colleagues had criticised him on the public platform, and that his position as leader had become impossible. It does him credit that he offered to serve in the ranks without question or recrimination.

Whether or not the affair up to that date would be considered a split by the ordinary man, the possibility of a breach, developing cannot be overlooked. The **DIFFERENCES OF ELECTED MEMBERS.** Progressive Movement and a largely attended public meeting held in Nanyuki, for instance, have entombed the withdrawal which Lord Francis deplures as a waste of political ammunition when there was no real target. Thus, encouraged by evidence that the elected members are not a united force, some settler bodies have already opened fire on their leader. Several times in recent years "direct action" has been mooted from one quarter or another, and on each occasion Lord Francis Scott in what we believe to have been the best interests of the Colony has refused to countenance the proposals. When, next week, a specially convened session of the Convention of Associations meets in Nairobi to consider the political and economic position of the country, it is to be hoped that extremists will not be in the ascendant, that all delegates will weigh their thoughts and words, and that wise chairmanship will steer the debates into productive channels. The assurance that all the European elected members are seeking the same ends should surely make it possible to agree on the means. Division of efforts can achieve little, if anything, and merely plays into the hands of the Government. Incidentally, this disagreement among the elected members, coming at the very moment that the old issue of self-government for the country is resurrected, is scarcely calculated to win support for that idea from the many colonists who are by no means convinced of its wisdom in practice.

During discussion in the Legislature of the Economic Committee's Report, the Acting Colonial Secretary quoted from a recent **"EAST AFRICA"** leading article in *East Africa*—which the *East African Standard* report refuses even to mention by name, saying merely that Mr. Pilling quoted from "a London journal." Major Cavendish-Bentick could not understand "why a newspaper of the type of *East Africa*, published 6,000 miles away, should be looked on as an authority on Kenya economics," especially as he assumed that the leading article "had been written by a gentleman who has not been in Kenya for a great many years." Those, whether officials or unofficials, who do us the honour of regarding this newspaper as authoritative, presumably do so because, after carefully studying it for years, they have proved to their own satisfaction that the news we print bears the stamp of accuracy and that our editorial policy is generally sound—though, of course, neither they nor we expect always to see eye to eye. Many senior officials in the different Dependencies have been good enough to tell us that they do look upon *East Africa* as an authority on the territories, but a far larger number of settlers, business men, missionaries and mining

men have written in the same sense, a fact which must be recorded to put in its right light Major Cavendish-Bentick's suggestion that it is merely, or primarily, the Governments which support our views or whose views we support. That is most definitely not the case. True, to his great regret, it is years since the writer of these notes was in East Africa; but he trusts that it will not be long before he can repair that deprivation.

The point, however, which the remark was intended to score seems a very poor one. By the same reasoning a *Times* leader cannot be a sound guide on Australia if its writer has not recently visited that Dominion, and an ex-East African living in England who has for years kept the closest contact with East Africans and has made a special study of everything of importance published in and about the territories is to be presumed less reliable than any casual commentator resident in the Colony though he may draw his views, not from an independent examination of all the available facts, but from club or showdown gossip. Only a few days ago we received from one of the best known unofficials in East Africa a letter on another subject which we shall shortly publish, and in which we were told "The local journals are indispensable as representing opinions struck off at the moment; but the 6,000 miles intervening between your editorial office and our Dependencies seem sufficient to allow of your giving calm and reasoned articles which are of great value." Whether the individual reader of these lines shares that opinion, or the contrary view of Major Cavendish-Bentick, he can at least be sure that any reasonable criticism of our own editorial policy will always be given space in our correspondence pages. We have never yet refused publication to any sensible criticism of ourselves and we never shall. That is the public's safeguard.

**N**EGLECT of the interests of Kenya's coastal belt by the Government, has brought various progressive sections of the Mombasa community together in the formation of a **Coast Kenya Coastal Development Association, Mombasa Development**. People have always claimed, and with good reason, that the coastal areas have suffered on account of their remoteness from the headquarters of administration, and the failure—or, at best, the only moderate success—of past efforts to encourage a more enlightened development policy along the seaboard strip has roused Mombasa opinion to the point of establishing this association, and endowing it with an influential executive of European, Indian and Arab residents. There is definite scope in the life of the coast for such a body, functioning in an advisory capacity to Government on all problems affecting local economic advancement. Moreover, its very existence should serve to remind administrators and public men in the highlands of the potentialities of the Protectorate of Kenya, as distinct from the Colony. There is between this new association and the Coast Elected Members' Organisation a strong personal liaison, but equally desirable is the closest possible co-operation with the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce. That the Kenya littoral could produce much more exportable produce than it does is a certainty. If the new association can stimulate increased production it will abundantly justify itself.

## Ethiopia and Italy.

### Emperor Grants Great Oil Concession.

NEWS that an oil concession had been granted by the Ethiopian Government to an Anglo-American company, which was given the sole rights for 75 years for the development of the oil and mineral resources of the eastern half of Ethiopia, astonished the world when it was published last Saturday, and the Press of several Continental countries at once accused the British Government of duplicity, either by guilty knowledge or by direct encouragement of the negotiations, which had been concluded by an Englishman, Mr. F. W. Rickett.

The Foreign Office promptly denied any connivance of the matter, instructed the British Minister in Addis Ababa to advise the Emperor to withhold the concession, announced after careful inquiry that no British capital appeared to be involved, and so cleared the air before the Council of the League of Nations assembled for this week's momentous meeting.

The official statement read: "H.M. Government have, as yet, received no confirmation of the report of the granting of a concession of oil and mineral rights in Ethiopia; but they have felt it necessary to inform the Minister in Addis Ababa that such a concession would undoubtedly be a matter for preliminary consultation by H.M. Government with the French and Italian Governments under Article 2 of the Tripartite Treaty of 1906. In these circumstances Sir Sidney Barton has been authorised, if the report is true, to inform the Emperor that H.M. Government must, for their part, advise him to withhold the concession."

That action met with immediate approval in French official circles, where it has been stressed that Great Britain's advice would probably prevent the dispute developing into an "oil scramble."

#### Terms of the Concession.

The American Chargé d'Affaires in Addis Ababa reported the granting of a concession to a foreign group, presumably American, but Washington declared that the State Department had not been consulted on the transaction.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was stated in reports from Addis Ababa to be concerned, but the Chairman of that company denied knowledge of any negotiations in connexion with Ethiopian oil resources. There are no other Standard Oil companies in America, and none of the more important of them admits knowledge of the deal.

Mr. F. W. Rickett is described as the representative of the African Development and Exploration Corporation, incorporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A., as recently as July 1st last. American capital is apparently solely involved, though it has been suggested that British interests are also represented. Numerous American newspapers dismiss the affair as a gigantic bluff, saying that the concession is a bubble which will soon be pricked.

The convention granting the concession was signed in Addis Ababa by Walde Melesse Ayele, Minister of Mines, on behalf of the Government and Mr. F. W. Rickett for the Corporation. It was witnessed by Mr. E. A. Colson, the American financial adviser to the Emperor. The area, which includes the supposedly valuable fields of Anssa and Jigjiga, extends from the frontier of Eritrea in the north along the 40th longitude to the Hawash River, where it is crossed by the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railway, thence in a straight line south-west to Lake Rudolf, where it meets the Kenya frontier.

The Corporation must begin geological surveys within one year and drilling within five years with three separate boring plants, continuing operations until a sufficient area has been tested and petroleum has been discovered in sufficient quantities to meet Ethiopia's requirements and 5,000,000 tons annually to meet the Corporation's export trade. The Corporation also undertakes the construction of a pipeline to the coast; if it has not placed an order for a pipeline within four years after access to a suitable port has been made, it forfeits all its rights and the Government will acquire the property at a price fixed on terms in the Convention but not published.

If precious metals, stones, or valuable minerals are found, and if no prior right exists in favour of a third

party under a mining concession, the Corporation shall be entitled to preference in the granting of a concession to exploiting the minerals under a separate company of Ethiopian nationality.

The Corporation may form one or more subsidiary companies under its own control for the working of the concession, but the parent and subsidiary companies must be and remain American or Ethiopian, registered in the U.S.A. or Ethiopia, and the President and the majority of the directors shall be American or Ethiopian. The Corporation must open an office in Addis Ababa within six months.

In the event of war, the time limits specified are to be extended by its duration.

Some Europeans in Addis Ababa regard the granting of the concession as an extremely clever move; others as a grave mistake.

When Mr. Rickett arrived in Addis Ababa on August 13, his ostensible mission was to arrange the gift of a Red Cross aeroplane from the Corps of Egypt. News of the concession caused a profound sensation in Rome, for under international law a victorious State must acknowledge existing concessions. It is believed that Italy will contest those made at so late an hour between Ethiopia and the Corporation.

#### Italy and Sanctions.

The Italian Government, following a Cabinet meeting at Bolzano, issued a statement which says: "To speak about sanctions implies entry upon a slope which may lead to the gravest complications. The Fascist Government relies upon finding in the Council of the League a group of responsible and conscientious members who will be ready to repel all odious and dangerous proposals of sanctions against such a nation as Italy, who will be capable of recalling that in earlier and much more serious cases the League of Nations has neither voted nor been in a position to apply sanctions of any kind."

But the problem of sanctions has been examined by the highest military authorities of the kingdom in all its aspects and as regards the possibility of special sanctions of a military character the decisions and measures necessary to confront them have already been taken.

Italy does not threaten, directly or indirectly, British Imperial interests, and the artificial scare raised in some quarters by this inert is simply absurd. Italy has a dispute with Ethiopia. She has not and does not want to have any dispute with Great Britain, a country with which she co-operated during the War and at Lora and at Stresa in the undoubted interest of European security.

Mussolini has enlisted the services of Senator Marconi, who has asked to be sent to East Africa, "where his work may seem more useful." The Duce has expressed his delight at this gesture, so noble and significant.

The Italian air force in East Africa continues to be strengthened, the last contingent being four bombing squadrons on the steamer "Ircania" which sailed from Naples on August 28.

2,000 Blackshirts of the famous October 31st Division, commemorating the date of the March on Rome, have also sailed.

An order for 100,000 pairs of Italian army boots has been placed with a Northamptonshire manufacturer.

The Pope, in a striking appeal for peace, has declared that the very thought of war makes him shudder. "We see that abroad they are already talking of a war of conquest—a war of aggression," he said. "That is a supposition which we do not even wish to dwell upon, a supposition which is disconcerting. A war only for conquest would be evidently an absurdity. But, if something which surpasses all imagination—something unspeakably sad and horrible!"

#### Ethiopian Army.

The Emperor, in a message of encouragement to his people, has used the simile of David and Goliath, and appealed to all tribes to unite in defence of the liberty of the country. The Ethiopian Army has received orders to prepare for all eventualities.

Most people in Addis Ababa are unimpressed. Stores and banks are doing business as usual, and the excitement of the foreign element has been exaggerated, though many Ethiopians show their loyalty. Orders for the evacuation of European women and children stationed in Addis Ababa have been issued by the courts of the French-occupied zone. A vast mass of supplies and duplicate magazines are being packed for despatch to Addis Ababa.

Mehemet Elmo Fakka, a Turkish General who is expected to lead a section of the Italian Army, has left Addis with a strongly guarded escort of 500 rifles and accompanied by a Greek officer on an outpost within 100 miles of Italian Somaliland, and the King of the Indians are expected to see if they invade Ethiopia.

Numerous Italian Somali deserters are reported to be crossing the frontier daily, fully equipped and armed, with the object of joining the Ethiopian troops.

Malik washing at Massawa, their beloved, at picking up all messages transmitted by the short wave transmitter from Addis Ababa.

Count Maurice de Roquencourt de Bousquet, a Frenchman and his wife have been placed under arrest at Jijiga, suspected of espionage. The count settled there three years ago, nominally as the manager of an East African mineral company interested in mica. A Somali woman, alleged to have carried messages from the count to Italian agents, has also been arrested.

**A London Demonstration.**

The coloured population of London held a great demonstration in Trafalgar Square last week in sympathy with Ethiopia. The meeting was organised by the "International Friends of Ethiopia."

Many British ex-Service men—said to have totalled 2,000—having offered their services to the Ethiopian Legation in London, the Foreign Office has issued a public warning that Britons may not enlist in a foreign army without His Majesty's consent, and the Ethiopian Legation has expressed its "appreciation of the sympathetic offer of Europeans who wish to serve Ethiopia in her struggle, but as they are unacquainted with the language of the country the Government fears that they will not be of any use in directing or aiding her soldiers." Hence it is unable to utilise their valuable offer of service.

The Rev. H. S. McClelland, who recently returned from a short visit to Ethiopia, based a sermon in Glasgow last week on his experiences in the country. He fully invaded Ethiopia, he said, the first thing she would do would be to destroy the wireless station in Addis Ababa and the railway; the world would then have no news of what was happening in the country except the news that came through Italy. The Ethiopian troops had such skills they could cover the country better than lorries and could walk for days without tiring themselves.

Over 400 people attended a meeting of the Nile Society in London on Tuesday at which Dr. W. H. Martin, the Ethiopian Minister in London, replied in an outspoken speech to some of the reasons put forward for Italy's threatened invasion of Ethiopia. After speeches had been made by Mr. Vyvyan Adams, M.P., Mr. B. N. H. Whiteside, M.P., Mr. Kyabko, M.P. and others, one of the Emperor's young sons made a short speech in English, appealing for the support of the British nation. Three of the Emperor's sons then sang the Ethiopian National Anthem together. At the conclusion of the meeting, which was presided over by Lord Sempill and of which a report will appear in our next issue, it was unanimously resolved that Ethiopia appealed to the British Empire to assist her in maintaining the sanctity of treaties and her independence.

**Indian Editors Threatened.**

Lucknow reports that the editors of the *Frontier* and the *Guardian* have received a document signed by members of the Indian Community threatening them with dire consequences for publishing editorials critical of British policy in regard to Ethiopia.

American consulates are making money out of the Harlem Bonus enlistment offices have been opened in Harlem, and people are invited to subscribe to the "Ethiopian Expeditionary Force" and the "Ethiopian Relief Bureau."

Among the Press correspondents now in Italian East Africa, Eritrea and Ethiopia are: Mr. Christopher Hobbs, hitherto Reuters' chief representative in Vienna, now attached to the Italian Army in Somaliland; Mr. Kenneth Anderson, of Alexandria, representing Reuters in Addis Ababa; Mr. E. Beattie, from Berlin, representing the British United Press in Addis Ababa; Mr. Evelyn Waugh, *Daily Mail*; Mr. Patrick Barrless, *London Evening Standard*; Mr. Stuart Esheny, *News Chronicle*; and Sir Percival Phillips, representing the *Daily Telegraph*.

Mr. Karl H. von Wiegand, best known of American foreign correspondents, who is to represent Universal Service, believes that the journalists will have one of the most difficult assignments ever known. It will mean the reversion to the primitive methods of reporting wars—back to the days of the 1850's and even preceding the Spanish-American War, he says.

Permission to bring troops from India to reinforce the guard at the British Legation in Addis Ababa was granted by the Emperor as a special mark of friendship and esteem for Great Britain. Other Legations are expected to make applications for similar reinforcements, but all will be rejected.

**New General Manager**

**For Tanganyika Railways.**

It may be taken for granted that Mr. R. E. Robins, O.B.E., Assistant Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, will be appointed General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, in succession to Colonel G. A. R. Maxwell, who is now on leave pending retirement.

Though at first sight this appointment may appear a setback to the amalgamation of the railways of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory which has been so strongly advocated by unofficial opinion, the fact that Mr. Robins has been for ten years an influential member of the staff of the K. U. R. should make for smooth working between the two systems and facilitate assimilation in various directions.

Experienced observers regard him as one of the best all-round practical railwaymen whom East Africa has so far attracted. Trained by the Great Western Railway as a special pupil, when, at the age of 35, he left that company to go to Kenya, he had already established a reputation as a traffic authority.

Tactful, possessed of a keen sense of humour, and one who will always listen to the suggestions, comments, and grievances of the public, he may be expected to discharge his duties with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the Territory.

**Colonel Gore-Browne**

**On Northern Rhodesia's Needs.**

Colonel GORE-BROWNE, one of the candidates for election to the Legislative Council, said, briefly, at a recent political meeting held in Broken Hill—

"From my talks with politicians at home I am convinced that it will be many years before the Home Government will consider Rhodesian amalgamation, but I do think that a form of federation might be granted, and that we should accept this if obtainable as a first step towards gaining our freedom."

"To constitute a Federal Parliament in which the three participants are represented: It would deal with major issues such as Customs, defence, posts, research, etc. Then I hope for one or perhaps two Provincial Councils composed entirely of elected members (official or other wise) to deal with internal affairs. It might be wise to have one Council for every acre of the East and one for the southern and the other agricultural. This should provide improved essential services at reduced cost and do away with two Governors out of three and the duplication of Departmental heads. The present Legislative Council would disappear."

"Until some other form of Government is granted, pressure should be brought to secure that some of the present nominated members of Council should be an official and not confined as at present to Civil servants."

**Criticism of Government.**

"I deeply deplore the recent events in the Copperbelt, and was glad that protest was promptly raised against the personnel of the Commission first appointed to inquire into the trouble. It savoured of contempt for the intelligence of the settlers and a bold bid for whitewashing. It was nothing short of scandalous."

Colonel Gore-Browne thought the prolonged closing of most of the Territory to prospecting by small workers was a mistake and felt sure that proper representation to the companies concerned might allay the grievance.

There had been extravagant waste of public money at Lusaka, and the 20,000 trade school was turning out unswayed and indifferent Native tradesmen, for most of whom there was no opening. The head tax was a survival of prehistoric days; equitable taxation must be based on ability to pay and graduated accordingly.

### 35 Years in African Police.

#### Colonel Godley's Rare Reminiscences.

THE best part of Colonel R. S. Godley's "Khaki and Blue" (Lovat Dickson, 8s. 6d.) deals not with East Africa, but with the revolutionary strike on the Rand in 1922 when he was in charge of the Police.

One point made in the South African section of the book may be taken to heart by those concerned with the government of East Africa. Through his varied police work Colonel Godley obtained a close insight into some aspects of Native administration, and he endorses the frequently expressed view that a great power for good has been lost in the Union by the transfer of power from Native Commissioners, "selected for their knowledge of Natives and their customs," to officials and magistrates whose whole lives have been spent in an office, and whose sole contact with the Natives, their ways and customs, has been through house-boys.

But it is in the author's earlier days in Rhodesia that the majority of East Africans will read most eagerly, and in the vignettes of the Marabeta and the Mashonaland rebellions, in the unexaggerated accounts of hardships endured and dangers faced by a young and straight from school, they will not be disappointed. There is a little too much of continuous recounting of the names of everyone he met, and a little too much of the names of concerns concerning great men (e.g. one about Cecil Rhodes on p. 57). Such encounters materially impressed a very young man, but on reaching maturity he might have cut them down. His passion for horses, and his energy in starting or running polo, hunting and racing wherever he was, are typical of the man and his life.

There are some signs of careless proof-reading. It is Sir Euan Logan, not Sir Edward, who was Judge in Northern Rhodesia, and most notable of all, the author's own name is actually mis-spelled "Godley" in the footnote on page 261. The index, appearing at the chapter headings, as well as in other proper places in the text. Some of the illustrations have been good and interesting, others might well have been omitted, e.g. "Lion's Mouth at Val," which is a snapshot to insist that it might represent anyone anywhere.

KIBORO

### The S. African Protectorates.

#### A Model to be Followed.

IN "The Protectorates of South Africa" (Oxford Press, 6s.) Miss Margery Perham and Mr. Lionel Curtis have done two things: they have placed us under a debt by giving us lucidly two sides of a question which is of far more than local or experimental importance; and they have set a precedent worthy of imitation in thus presenting considered and instructed opinions from opposite sides "as a contribution towards the formation of the public opinion by which the question at issue must be (query should be) settled." Surely this method could profitably be employed in matters like closer union, the administration of justice in East Africa, and similar issues.

The form taken in Part I: The Case for Delay, by Miss Perham; Part II: The Case for Transfer, by Mr. Curtis; Part III: The Case for Delay Restated, by Miss Perham, Part IV, being approximately equal in length to Parts I and II. The subject matter is not of sufficiently direct East African application to warrant dissection in these pages. "Since it is to say that both authors are able advocates, and while each seeks to an individual brief, there is no attempt to score a mere debating point, because each is equally anxious to do what seems best for the territories in his or her eyes. There is an admirable map.

### N. Rhodesian Elections.

#### Polling Day September 16.

SEPTEMBER 16 will be polling day in the Northern Rhodesian General Election. There will be contests in all the divisions with the exception of the Livingstone and Western Electoral area, where, as East Africa has already reported, Mr. L. B. Moore, the old member and Father of the House, has been returned unopposed.

The candidates in other divisions are: Eastern Area: John Lindsay Bruce (proposer), I. E. Finch (second), J. Millar and Thomas Spurgeon Page (proposer), J. C. Innes (second), G. E. Nishols. Midland Area: John Brown (proposer), E. Evans (second), D. Shapiro, Edward H. Cholmeley (proposer), M. P. Graham (second), O. J. Berrington and Charles C. L. P. Fitzwilliams (proposer), M. P. Doyle (second), S. J. Baker. Ndola Area: John D. Burney (proposer), R. Kerley (second), A. Gow, Benjamin J. Rout (proposer), E. W. Sergeant (second), A. H. Evans and Arthur Stevenson (proposer), F. S. Roberts (second), W. Smith. Nakana Area: Katherine Olds (proposer), J. U. MacDonald (second), W. H. Cassel and Harold B. Webb (proposer), D. J. Jones (second), A. J. Boswell. Northern Area: Stewart Gore Brown (proposer), G. C. Norris (second), N. O. Spurr and Arthur F. Davison (proposer), V. Welenski (second), V. S. Annislie. Southern Area: Charles Stracey Knight (proposer), S. T. Horton (second), C. H. Elvidge and Thomas Henderson Murray (proposer), L. L. Marston (second), R. F. Darling.

### Copper Coins for Nyasaland.

#### Reduced Cost of Living Proposal.

THE Nyasaland Government and the Convention of Associations are considering the introduction of the Protectorate of a lower monetary currency, writes a correspondent to *The Times*.

At present, although a number of banks are in circulation, the three penny piece is regarded as the lowest standard coin. It is thought that the cost of living to the native would be considerably reduced with the introduction of a penny and half-pennies, which have recently been introduced in Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia. The banks are reported to view the proposal with disfavor. Other sections of the community favour the introduction of an even lower standard coin, similar to the cent of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

When an experimental consignment of half-pennies was imported some years ago, none of the coins was ever returned to the banks, as the Natives found the copper content more valuable for smelting and converting into trinkets than the face value of the coin.

### Native Coffee Growing.

#### Sparing the African Disappointment.

A controversy has been raging in *The Times* and *The Daily Mail* on the question of Native coffee growing in Kenya.

Mr. P. H. R. Whitehead, of Sotik, has now pointed out that a large number of white coffee growers have been enthusiastic in advocating the encouragement of Native coffee growing, not in order to keep the profits of coffee growing as a white man's monopoly, but simply because no reasonable and thinking man will encourage another to go into a venture which he himself is finding a less paying proposition; still less will he encourage a less skilled and educated man to enter an industry which he himself finds non-remunerative and whose crop, if left on his hands, is useless as a staple food for himself and family.

The Kenya Blue Book for 1934 has been published at the price of 1s. Copies may be obtained from the Government Printer, Nairobi, or from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.



**Some Statements Worth Noting.**

"The expenses of administration are swelled by displays of arrogant ostentation."—*The Livingstone Mail.*

"Africa" here is work for statesmanship for years to come."—*Mr. F. H. Melland, in "The Nineteenth Century."*

"With a rise in price, interest (in rubber) has been awakened and tapping has been resumed."—*Nyasaland Calling.*

"For A. to force B. to obey C. completely takes away the authority of C. over B."—*Professor A. V. Murray on Indirect Rule.*

"The missionary must be a specialist, possessing qualifications to teach or to heal."—*The Rev. J. C. Dunham, formerly of Tanganyika.*

"Mr. J. B. Pandya stresses that any such (Kenya Defence) force should be recruited on a non-racial basis."—*Kenya Economy Committee's Report.*

"Under certain circumstances Native marriage customs seem to involve a kind of slavery for reluctant women."—*Archdeacon Owen, of Kaituma.*

"Only a practical education will do for the African; he is not by nature learned."—*The Principal of the Mbereshi Boys' School, Northern Rhodesia.*

"I trust the tenure of office of the present Governor of Tanganyika will be of some duration."—*M. Rappard, Member of the Permanent Mandates Commission.*

"Every year opposition to female education from parents and tribal elders becomes weaker and regular attendance improves."—*Northern Rhodesia Native Education Report.*

"Stanley's steel medical chest was recently discovered in the old medical store in Nairobi and sent to the Burroughs Wellcome Museum in England."—*East African Medical Journal.*

"There is no indication of recent disturbances in Northern Rhodesia spreading into Tanganyika and no reason to anticipate its doing so."—*Sir Harold MacMichael, Gazette of Tanganyika.*

"The opinion held by the former German mining authorities was that Tanganyika was a country of museum specimens."—*Mr. C. E. Lane of Dar es Salaam, writing to "The Mining Journal."*

"Whatever the Beng's need or fear, the doctor has just the thing for him. There is a medicine to do anything and to prevent everything else."—*A. H. and G. M. Calverley in "Utena of the Rivers."*

"The long suffering public is just a little bit bored and tired with the wicked uncle role so unapologetically attributed to the Kenya settler."—*Mr. P. H. R. Whitehead, of Saiti, in a letter to "Time and Tide."*

"Weekly cinema entertainments in the big mine compounds are important educational factors, particularly on the Copperbelt, where the population is unusually receptive to new ideas."—*Report on Native Education in Northern Rhodesia.*

"The Kenya Government—whose financial outlook we have so long had to deplore, whose fatuous optimism we have battered in vain for years, whose callous prodigality in the past we are suffering from now."—*Major J. O. K. Delap, of Dooly Subic.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

**WHO'S WHO**

**268 Sir Harold MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.**



Copyright East Africa

When Sir Harold MacMichael was appointed Governor of Tanganyika Territory at the end of 1927 he had behind him 28 years' experience in the Sudan Political Service, of which he was the Civil Secretary and of which he had acted as Governor-General. He had an unrivalled personal knowledge of the country, on which he has written a number of authoritative and attractive books. He did excellent work with the Duffur Expedition of 1916 and was awarded the D.S.O. and twice mentioned in despatches. Knighted in 1922, he also holds the Order of the Nile and the Star of Ethiopia.

It is in him the Sudan found one of its ablest administrators and most popular and devoted public servants. Tanganyika gained a Governor who quickly grasped the needs of the Territory, set about supplying them, and encouraged the maintenance of that co-operation between officials and unofficials which had been initiated by his predecessor. Accessible, frank and open-minded, he was everywhere recognised as an admirable successor to Sir Stewart Symes.

He won the Public Schools Football Championship in 1901, twice represented Cambridge against Oxford with the Mills, and for hisVarsity captained his college, having captained "Rugger" XV, and struck his college four at Henley. With his zest for sport is blended a love of literature and the Classics which makes Sir Harold an excellent conversationalist.

## PERSONALIA.

Dr. P. P. Martya has resigned from the Nyasaland Medical Service.

Dr. J. M. Liston has been appointed to the East African Medical Service.

Mr. W. B. Sotherton Estcourt has retired from the Uganda Administration.

Mr. H. B. Watney, the Uganda District Officer, has been transferred to Arua.

Captain J. H. Frank has been promoted Superintendent of Prisons in Kenya.

Mr. G. H. Heaton, Tanganyika's Commissioner of Prisons, is on overseas leave.

Mr. Neville Turton, Attorney-General of Uganda, has been appointed a King's Counsel.

Mr. and Mrs. Leskie have returned to their estate near Abercorn after a holiday in South Africa.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Carbutt, Chief Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, is retiring.

Mr. L. L. R. Buckland, of the Tanganyika Public Works Department, is now stationed in Kilosa.

Mr. Kenneth H. Clarke has been appointed private secretary to the British Resident, Zanzibar.

Mr. R. H. W. Pakenham has been seconded from Zanzibar to Tanganyika as Assistant District Officer.

Captain J. G. F. Browne and Mr. J. S. Davis have been appointed to the Nanyuki District Road Board.

Mr. H. Brentnall has taken up his duties in Uganda as Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Monsieur Joseph Dericks, President of the Court of Appeal of Elisabethville, died recently in the Belgian Congo.

Mr. G. M. Greenwood, Assistant District Commissioner in Uganda, has been transferred in a similar capacity to Palestine.

Mr. R. W. V. Bambury has relinquished his appointment as Justice of the Peace for the Donyo Sabuk district of Kenya.

Sir Edward and Lady Davson, who have spent a holiday cruising in the Mediterranean, return to England on September 7.

Mr. W. M. Codrington, Chairman of Nyasaland Railways, has presented a cup for a jumping event to the Nyasaland Turf Club.

Dr. Chinnilal Chunilal Chokshi has been appointed a Temporary Unofficial Member of the Uganda Legislative Council.

Mr. A. E. Pollard, H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, is visiting Tanganyika and Zanzibar to inquire into trade conditions.

Mr. M. Dadds has retired after 21 years' service in the Kenya Prisons Department, of which he became Senior Superintendent.

Mr. G. L. F. Webb, of Rumuruti, has been appointed an Honorary Permit Issuer under the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

Mrs. G. Dalton was awarded the Director's Cup for the most awards at the annual winter show of the Cholo (Nyasaland) Garden Club.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Knaggs, Kenya agent in London, when visiting Manchester lectured on the residential attractions of Kenya.

Mr. Godfrey C. D. la Touche, of the Sudan Government Service, has been awarded the Order of the Nile, 4th Class, by King Fuad.

Colonel Henderson and his daughter, Miss Josephine Henderson, of Naivasha, Kenya, have been spending a holiday in Uganda.

The name of Mr. M. Moll has been restored to the roll of advocates practising in Uganda, from which it had been removed for disciplinary reasons.

Captain T. H. Murray, of Northern Rhodesia, has undergone a serious operation, and it is expected that he will have to remain in hospital for some time.

An open verdict was returned at the Dar-es-Salaam inquest on Dr. J. W. Graham, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, who was found dead in his bath.

Mr. V. G. Holgate and Mr. L. G. Greig have been appointed to the Broken Hill Management Board, and Mr. J. A. Robertson to the Kasema Management Board.

Lady Bracker, widow of the late Sir Selton Bracker, and mother of Mr. J. Bracker, East African manager of Imperial Airways, has been visiting East Africa.

Mr. Noel Kemp, of Kudewa, Tanganyika, has, we are glad to learn, recovered from his recent illness caused by poisoning in the arm. Mrs. Kemp and he will shortly visit England.

Mr. J. B. Clark, who has been Empire Programme Director of the B.B.C. since the inception of the Empire Broadcasting Service in 1932, has been appointed Empire Service Director.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. B. Robinson, whose death took place on Friday at Long Melford, Suffolk, commanded a force of the Cape Mounted Police in the Bechuanaland Rebellion of 1866-67.

Miss Ruth D. Hendry received a presentation from the congregation of East and Belmont Church, Aberdeen, before returning to missionary work in the Church of Scotland Mission, Kilruy.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Philip J. Water, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Walker, of Nairobi, to Miss Mary T. Wilkinson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wilkinson, of Sunny-side, Kendal, Westmorland.

Sir Harold and Lady Pitt Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. Codrington, and Dr. and Mrs. Ojiva were among the guests at the annual dinner of the Nyasaland Branch of the British Medical Association.

Mr. H. G. Pilling, Acting Colonial Secretary of Kenya, is in hospital in Nairobi suffering from pneumonia, but Monday's inward air mail brought news that he was making a good recovery.

The marriage will shortly take place of Mr. F. R. Saunders, of the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture, and Irene, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Sturdy, Trizon, Wareham, Dorset.

Lord Kennet, formerly Sir Hilton Young, Chairman of the Commission which inquired into Closer Union in East Africa, has been appointed a director of the Equity and Law Life Assurance Company.

Captain Younger, Superintendent of the Uganda C.I.D. and Mrs. Younger were entertained to dinner by the Caledonian Society on the eve of their departure from the Protectorate on retirement.

Messrs. W. S. Phillips, E. J. Bourke, H. W. Ross and R. A. Axford have been appointed directors of the Gholo Sports Club, Nyasaland, with Mr. R. H. Jackson as Hon. Secretary and R. A. Axford as Hon. Treasurer.

We regret to report the death in Nairobi, as the result of a fall from a horse while riding on her father's estate at Kima, of Miss Violet May Blowers, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Blowers.

Mr. T. L. Scott, formerly of the Kenya Public Works Department, has died in Mombasa. He had been in the Colony for about nine years and after his retirement from the service resided on the coast. He was 63 years of age.

Sir Philip James Macdonell, now Chief Justice in Ceylon, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Northern Rhodesia, where he served from 1908 to 1927, and Lady Macdonell celebrated their silver wedding on Tuesday.

Mr. John Clegg, who has been Director, Bazaar manager of the African Mercantile Co. for the past few years, has returned to Kenya as manager of the company's Nairobi branch. Mr. R. A. Wade has been appointed manager in Zanzibar.

Duncan and Brader have repeated their victory over R. D. England and J. England in the men's doubles of the Kenya lawn tennis championships. Mrs. Davies and Miss Hopkins won the ladies' doubles against Mrs. Roberts and Miss Brader.

Mr. C. G. Trapnell, of the Department of Agriculture of Northern Rhodesia, contributed a paper on "Ecological Methods in the Study of Native Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia" to the Imperial Botanical Conference held in London last week.

Mrs. Sewell gave a farewell dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Weatherhead before their departure for Mombasa. Mr. Weatherhead, who has been P.C. of the Eastern Province, becomes Acting Governor of Uganda pending the arrival of Mr. P. E. Mitchell.

Superintendent W. Kuch has retired from the Kenya Police after 22 years' service.

Vice-Admiral Sir Eric J. A. Taborton, who directed the War was in charge of the operations when the German cruiser "Königsberg" was destroyed in East Africa, and who was afterwards Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, has been promoted an Admiral.

The wedding took place in St. Clement Danes Church, London, last Tuesday of Captain G. F. March, Assistant Director of Agriculture and Forests in the Sudan, and Miss Myrtle Lloyd, daughter of the late Mr. David Lloyd and of Mrs. Lloyd, Carmarthen.

Mr. Danziger (United Party), with 353 votes, was returned in the Southern Rhodesian by-election at Selukwe following the resignation of Mr. R. D. Gilchrist on his appointment to the Railway Board. Other candidates were: Mr. Edensor (Reform), 182 votes, and Mr. Millington (Independent), 77.

Captain G. J. Whitefield, who has served with the Castle and Union-Castle Steamship Companies for nearly 40 years, is retiring. His last command was the R.M.S. "Arundel Castle." He has had a varied career at sea, and his book, published last year, entitled "Fifty Thrilling Years at Sea," contains an interesting account of his adventures.

Major-General Sir Nevill Smyth, V.C., K.C.B., who retired from the Army Reserve of Officers last week, spent many years of distinguished service in the Sudan before the War. He served with the Dongola Expedition in 1896, and in the battle of Khartoum in 1898 won the V.C. Later he charted the Nile Cataracts from Wadi Halfa to Ethiopia, and was employed on delimitation work on the Ethiopian frontier. In 1913 he became Commandant of the Khartoum district. During the Great War he commanded the Australian Brigade during the Dardanelles Campaign, afterwards serving in France.

## Queen Astrid's Death.

EAST AFRICA shares in the profound sorrow caused by the tragic death last Thursday in a motoring accident on a road skirting the Lake of Lucerne of the Queen of the Belgians. The King and Queen were on their way from Lucerne to Kassel, the King driving, when the car skidded and the Queen was thrown from her seat and hurled against a tree. Her skull was fractured and she died in a few minutes.

The King and Queen Astrid made an extensive tour of the Belgian Congo a few years ago, returning by air to Europe from Uganda. In 1933 the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, as they then were, were the guests of the African Society at a dinner given in London as a tribute to their Royal Highnesses' interest in Colonial affairs.

The Queen's death is the second tragedy to have overtaken the Belgian Royal Family within 12 months, for in February of last year King Albert met his death while mountaineering.

Queen Astrid was the third daughter of Prince Charles of Sweden, brother of the King of Sweden. She married the Duke of Brabant, elder son of the King of the Belgians, in November, 1906. She has two daughters, Princess Josephine, and two sons, Prince Baudouin and Prince Albert.

## A Royal Engagement.

### Duke of Gloucester and Lady Alice Scott.

AN engagement of great interest to East Africa is that of the Duke of Gloucester to Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and a niece of Lord Francis Scott, the Kenya settler leader.

An interest which the betrothed have in common is a love of Africa. The Duke's first long overseas tour was to East Africa in 1928 with the Prince of Wales. He then travelled extensively in the bush and did much shooting. When news of the King's serious illness reached East Africa, the Duke was hunting in a remote district of Northern Rhodesia, from which he travelled by canoe to the nearest point on the railway, going on by train to Cape Town to catch the mail steamer to England.

Lady Alice has spent much time in Kenya in recent years, and it was there that her gifts as a water colour artist revealed themselves in a delightful range of East African studies. In her recent exhibition in London, which was visited by the Duke of Gloucester, she had many attractive pictures of the plains, mountains and lakes of East Africa. She is also keenly interested in his game photography.

The Duke of Gloucester is 35 and Lady Alice 34.

### The Others Walked Out.

Only five official members were present during the concluding stages of the last session of the Kenya Legislative Council, four European and five Indian members having walked out at different stages of the proceedings as a protest against official policy. The five members present were Lord Francis Scott, Mr. A. Onway, Major R. W. B. Robertson, Major Archdeacon Burns, and Mr. F. A. Bemister.

### Tanganyika Indian Conference.

Three hundred representatives attended the Indian Conference held in Lindi, Tanganyika, and among the resolutions passed was one which expressed concern at the "smuggling" of Indian trade by missions under religious concessions, and asking Government to interfere. A local report of the Conference states: "The spirit of federation dominated throughout the deliberations." Presumably "co-operation" was meant.

### The Port of Beira.

Mr. J. H. Smith, Minister of Finance, representing the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, entertained Admiral Magalhães Carreira, Governor of the Mozambique Company's Territory, and Major Correira at a public dinner in Durban during their recent visit to the Colony. In a brief speech Admiral Correira said everything was being done to make Beira a port second to none in Africa.

### Patriotic Souvenir Gift.

His Majesty's thanks for the gift of two Lots XV and staff boxes, presented to him on the occasion of his silver jubilee, have been conveyed to the Royal Empire Society, the Royal African Society, the Victoria League, the Overseas League, the League of the Empire, the Dominion Students' Hospitality Committee, and the Empire Day Movement.

### Native Cotters.

Reporting on the sports and social recreations at Northern Rhodesian Native schools, the Education Department's annual report states that golf is outstanding, football at the Ndola Government School, where the children have evidently learned a lot from their "caddy" experiences.

### Kenya Civil Service Board.

The Governor of Kenya has appointed a Civil Service Board to advise on conditions affecting the Local Civil Service, the members being Messrs. W. Baragwanath, K. G. Service, G. R. Sandford, and W. C. Mitchell, with G. H. Pilling, Establishment Officer of the Secretariat as Secretary.

## Imperialism Old and New.

### Group Meeting on September 19.

Mrs. FAWCETT JOLLIE, the first woman member of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, will address the East African Group of the Overseas League at Over-Seas House, St. James's, S.W. 1, on September 19, on "The Old and New Imperialism." East Africans, whether members of the Group or not, are invited to attend. Tea will be served from 7.45 p.m.

### The Portuguese Colonies.

The Portuguese Minister of the Colonies recently gave East Africa an assurance, which we were able to publish exclusively, that his country would on no account part with any of its African possessions. Following certain suggestions in the Paris Pact of supposed international negotiations concerning the Portuguese Colonies, the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has now issued a statement that the nation's territory and cannot be the object of international negotiation; and that the people and Government of Portugal are determined to defend their Colonies to the last.

### Bechuanaland Petition.

A petition by Chief T. S. Maki of Bechuanaland, contending that recent proclamations by the British High Commissioner in South Africa had abolished Native administration and Native tribunals, and asking for the transfer of Bechuanaland from the control of the Dominions Office to that of the Colonial Office, has been disallowed on the advice of the Secretary of State for the Dominions. The authorities maintain that Native administration will be improved by the recent proclamations.

### Prospector Turis Inn-keeper.

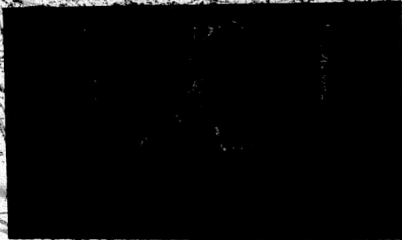
Captain and Mrs. D. J. C. Lethbridge, who lived for about nine years in Kenya, where they worked for a time on the Kakamega goldfield, have taken the Yeldham White Hart Hotel, an old-world inn in Essex. It is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the county.

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# East African Share Prices.

## Prices Steady to Lower.

MARKETS have been mainly quiet during the past week, chiefly owing to the threat of war between Italy and Ethiopia. As a consequence there have been more intending sellers than buyers, and prices have therefore tended to be lower. East African mining shares have been no exception, and present prices are generally slightly below those ruling last week. Consolidated African Selection are up 2s. 6d., and Victoria Falls Power Ordinary, now quoted ex rights, are nearly 4s. under the previous quotation, as readers will recollect, the company is distributing free three new shares for every two shares held.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 6d.
Bianthick Mines (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	75s. 7 1/2d.	75s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	58s. 6d.	58s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 6d.	7s. 9d.
Bibori Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 3d.	6s. 6d.
Banti Consolidated (1s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Gabati Goldfields (2s.)	5s. 1 1/2d.	5s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	31s. 0d.	29s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	12s. 1 1/2d.	7s. 7 1/2d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields (5s.)	7s. 7 1/2d.	7s. 6d.
Karaha (Uganda) Gold (2s.)	3s. 3d.	2s. 6d.
Kenian (10s.)	13s. 0d.	12s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Kimberly (10s.)	15s. 3d.	14s. 9d.
Leopora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 0d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 9d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 0d.
London Australian & Siam (2s. 6d.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 7 1/2d.	5s. 6d.
Lualaba Gold Areas (5s.)	6s. 6d.	5s. 9d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rezeade (11s.)	12s. 0d.	11s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	6s. 3d.	5s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 0d.

	Last week	This week
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 0d.	7s. 9d.
Rhokana (5s.)	101s. 3d.	97s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	28s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
Rosterman (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	13s. 3d.	12s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 0d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	3s. 4 1/2d.	3s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (A.I.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	5s. 0d.	4s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 0d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	£109 10s.	£109 15s.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	27s. 6d.	27s. 1 1/2d.
Watende (5s.)	12s. 7 1/2d.	11s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring (11)	15s. 3d.	14s. 9d.

GENERAL



British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 3d.	21s. 3d.
East African Sisal Plantations (61)	3s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s. N)	33s. 6d.	33s. 6d.
Kenya Cotton (1s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	2s. 0d.	3s. 4 1/2d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 9d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5s.)	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	£8 10s. 6d.	£8 10s. 0d.
Prof. (61)	40s. 9s.	40s. 3d.

Nairobi quotations

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

Edawa Ridge (5s.)	30s. 50cts.	30s. 50cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	7s. 50cts.	7s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 50cts.	9s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	8s. 50cts.	8s.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	8s. 25cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya Uganda Min. Expl. (5s.)	7s.	7s.
Koa-Muligu (20s.)	30s.	30s.
Nyasaland Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	2s. 50cts.	2s. 50cts.
Pakaneusi (5s.)	5s. 75cts.	5s.

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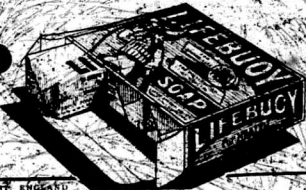
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LATEST MINING NEWS.

# Tanganika Diamonds.

## Sale of 1,000 Sq. Miles Diamond E.P.L.

TANGANIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., which is incorporated in South Africa, announces the sale of its diamond rights over a 1,000 sq. miles special exclusive prospecting licence area, and that a new company under substantial auspices is to be formed, half of the capital being issued to the vendors as consideration for the sale, the other half being available for the proving and exploitation of the area.

Mr. E. C. Bloosfield, the general manager in the field, and Mr. H. Gouin, who is in charge of the diamond interests, were recently summoned to Johannesburg to confer with the directors, who have issued a long progress report, which states:—

In the Mara area numerous quartz reefs have been discovered, but development has been limited to four. The first has been opened up along the surface of 100 ft. and a shaft sunk to 100 ft. At the 75 ft. level an ore shoot 70 ft. long averages 0.4 dw. gold per ton, over an average width of 30 in., and at the 150 ft. level the average is 1.20 dw. over 25 ft. for a length of 100 ft.

About 12 miles farther east an outcrop on which a shaft sunk to 35 ft. showed an average of 0.72 dw. over 40 ft., until the reef was cut by a dyke. It was opened again, and for 90 ft. showed an average of 2.5 dw. per ton over 10 in. A crosscut incl. was begun 40 ft. below the outcrop and has cut the reef, giving 0.6 dw. over 15 ft. of quartz. Drilling is progressing eastwards and westwards, and compressor and machine drills will shortly be installed.

A shaft 1,000 yards away shows promising values at the outcrop, and a crosscut incl. is being extended to cut the reef at depth.

Four miles away the Gold Reef has been developed for 1000 ft. by winzes and shafts. A section plant consisting of four Nissen stamps and a cyanide outfit has just been put into commission, and the latest telegram from the mine gave the screen value of one crushed as 11 dw.

Dwellings have been provided on the Mara properties for 15 Europeans.

At Maji Moto development has been mainly confined to shafts 1 and 0, 740 ft. apart. At 65 ft. from the surface one shaft averages 1.50 dw. over 40 ft., over its total length of 100 ft. At the 120 ft. level crosscuts have been extended from the shaft across the ore zone, showing values over a width of 30 ft. to date, and sections containing 0.4 dw. over 72 ft. An 80 ft. shaft, payable grades were encountered at 130 ft. depth, but the ore-body was cut off to the west by a fault and interrupted by a porphyry dyke. In this section the ore-body is patchy and irregular and work has been suspended.

### Lupa Interests.

On the Lupa the company holds E.P.L. covering 38 miles in the reef field and 12 sq. miles of alluvial in the Lupa and Sita valleys, of the former 20 sq. miles are in the atewa and 12 sq. miles in the zone of Igodina districts. Much of the area is covered by thick laterite, making normal prospecting difficult, but numerous quartz reefs have been discovered by deep trenching. Stripes are present in many of the reefs, and it is therefore probable that results by panning are below the true value. Three of the reefs warrant further development.

The largest prospect in the atewa area is the so-called Jeweller's Shop Reef, which has been exposed on the surface for about 300 ft., varying from 1 to 4 ft. wide. While for the greater part of its exposed length values are unpayable, one section contains a body of exceedingly high grade ore. One ton of selected ore yielded 112 oz. of gold by crushing with pestle and mortar.

Two prospect shafts are being sunk about 50 ft. north and south of this rich shoot in order to prospect by a drive on the reef at depth. Another shaft is being sunk 250 ft. away, where values of an ounce of gold to the ton have been obtained by panning. This reef lies within a definite shear zone, and there is considered to be a good possibility that further prospecting will result in the discovery of similar occurrences.

Of the issued capital of 20,750 of Khilima Mines Ltd. all but 200 shares belong to the Tanganika Diamond

Company. This property is situated at Khilima, which on the south side of Kilima Hill, a reef of at least 600 ft. has been traced giving average values of 0.4 dw. over 35 in. Compressors and machine units have been installed. An area of 2,500 sq. miles has lately been granted to the company under E.P.L. in the Songea district, where several small gold deposits have been found, of none of practical importance. A thorough reconnaissance of the area should be completed almost at once.

The directors express the belief that revenue will shortly more than balance the company's current expenditure in Tanganika, where the purchase of an aeroplane and the making of landing grounds at the principal properties have made for close supervision and economy.

### New Diamond Discoveries.

As to the diamond properties, the areas acquired under E.P.L. have been examined as a result of promising indications, 1,000 sq. miles of complete results of the tests having been secured. The complete results of the tests from the beginning of operations until June 30 were 1,070 loads which yielded 406 diamonds weighing 2241 carats. The largest stones recovered being 4 carats. The stones were all of good shape and colour, the remarkable feature being the surprisingly small amount of discoloured stones, the percentage of clear gems being some 95%. Mr. Gould therefore estimates an average value of 50s. per carat.

Many areas are held to warrant thorough investigation, and prospecting operations in one area have proved highly payable ground. To work this district plants with a capacity of 200 to 4000 loads per day is being transferred from Malabu. As the working costs should not exceed 1.50 per day, and allowing for a recovery of only 10 carats per 100 loads washed, there would be a profit of approximately 1.25 per day, or 12,500 per month, given a 1000 ton experienced man. Although more than 40 thousands of acres have been prospected, all except the Malabu area, and the Malabu properties have proved unpayable, and Mr. Gould, this new area is the only one yet discovered in Tanganika which has shown payable results in a similar discovery.

Development is proceeding satisfactorily on Boshoffs' Creek, 2 miles south of Shinyanga, which is held under option until November 30 next, but Malabu, where diamonds were first discovered in Tanganika, and from which approximately 90,000 carats, valued at some 2,500,000 have been recovered, is nearing exhaustion. The gravels are, however, being prospected in the hope of finding other payable areas in the locality.

The Tanganika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd. also controls the Malweid Mining Co., Ltd., which is seeking minerals on the farm Spritok in the Palmrin's Rest district of South Africa, and has an interest in Mining Investments, Ltd., which is boring on the farm Doornkop, 6 miles south of Roodenbos, a strike made, one-third will be paid to the company in consideration of the surrender of certain options. The company has also an 80% interest in the Rand Exploration (Pty.), Ltd., which well known mining engineers consider to be an enterprise of merit.

The board submits the position as being:—It is apparent that the company is pleased of several mining properties of definite importance that it is entering on, and with a strong prospecting and with the judicious exploitation of its resources, it is well placed to enter an assured future as an important gold producer and with excellent prospects of again deriving large revenue from its diamondiferous areas.

## MINING SHARE ADVICE

In response to many requests East Africa has made arrangements to advise its regular readers on East African Mining Shares.

Inquiries must bear the full name and address of the writer, but replies will if desired, be published under a pseudonym.

Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to East Africa, each inquiry must be accompanied by the coupon to be found at the foot of the last page of the current issue of the paper.

# Northern Rhodesian Notes.

# Latest Progress Reports.

## Shares at Present Undervalued.

## New Manager for Gabait.

From Broken Hill, I hear that Mr. T. R. Pickard, the general manager, recently reported out to the Camperdown Mine and that diamond drills are to be sent there at an early date with a view to locating vanadium-bearing orebodies. There are also galena and zinc blende on this property, but as they do not outcrop there may be some difficulty in locating.

From Limali I hear that the crusher plant has been given a trial run, and that the Jackie claims midway between Dumrobin and Matala are giving promising results. It is reported that gold has been traced in the Rhodesia-Katanga Company's mineral area No. 7 in the Ludno valley.

**Nagera (Kanda (Tinhelds).**—Output from June 27 to July 31, 34 tons.

**Rivanda.**—6,500 tons of ore were treated during August, yielding 1,070 oz. of gold. Estimated profit: £6,501.

**Lancely Reef.**—Output for August: 11,000 tons crushed yielded 3,200 oz. gold. Estimated profit at £7 per oz.: £720.

**Sherwood Slurry.**—7,800 tons of ore were crushed during August for a recovery of 1,550 oz. gold. Estimated net profit: £1,953.

**Rhominies.**—July. Crushed 1,083 tons, yielding 115 oz. from mill and 101 oz. from cyanide. Value £1,542, as against £2,247 for June.

**Gabait Gold Mines.**—Mr. G. T. Chaplin has taken over the management of the mine. He has had experience of mines in various parts of the world.

**Mushaba Rhodesian Asbestos.**—Cable August 28: 100 tons' production asbestos fibre this month now certain. The new power plant should be in position in the next two or three weeks.

**Cum and Motor.**—During August 26,000 tons were milled, yielding 9,445 oz. gold. Estimated net profit: £30,107. On the Motor Mine, No. 31 level, the main cross-cut west from sub-vertical shaft struck footwall "B" reef at 223 ft., assaying at 4 dwt. for 10 ft. exposed. No. 1 north drive at 653 ft. west co-ordinate, 10 ft. driven, assays 29½ dwt. over 20 ft. No. 1 south drive at 693 ft. west co-ordinate, 11 ft. driven, assays 20½ dwt. over 30 ft.

**East African Goldfields.**—The general manager reports that diamond drill hole No. 12 at a vertical depth of 700 ft. passed through a well-defined shear with a horizontal width of 105 ft. As no quartz was cut at that point, it is concluded that this drill hole passed beyond the western end of the body of ore located by earlier drill holes in the Saza Main Reef Shear. Drill hole No. 14 will be drilled 100 ft. east of No. 12. Winze west of it sunk from adit level in Razorback Mine, assays at 85 ft. inclined depth 27½ dwt. gold over 48 in. of full width not exposed. Cross-cutting at this level (150 ft. vertical depth below surface) has begun.

## Confidence in Legal Shares.

There is confidence in Northern Rhodesian mining circles that the following shares are undervalued:—

**Northern Gold.**—1,500,230 shares of 5s. are in issue, and stand in the market at 7s. 6d., making a total of £97,770 2s. 6d. The company owns two gold mines (Matala Hill and Dumrobin) and three areas for exclusive prospecting, in one of which gold-bearing quartz has recently been located. The first output declaration will undoubtedly be made before the year-end.

**Rhodesia Minerals Concession.**—830,824 shares of 2s. 6d. in issue stand in market at 4s., totalling £166,164 16s. As no accounts have been published since the reconstruction of the company the cash position is unknown. Accounts are due in November. The company owns the undernoted prospects of promise.

Chibemanga	Area 11	Gold
Mt. Mwa	Area 17	"
Chaminia	Area 19	"
Kaputu	Area 19	"

**Loangwa Concessions.**—504,220 shares of 5s. issued stand in market at, say, 2s. 11d., £507,377 8s. 3d. Investments had a market valuation on December 31, 1934, of £570,481 5s.

The undernoted prospects of promise are owned:—		Gold
Litara Reef	Area 25	"
Ebitete & Chromo	Area 30	"
Muchinda	Area 37	"
Isoka	Area 86	"
Lundari	Area 105/6	Graphitic
Nyoka		

The company has options over North Charterland Concession until October 31, 1935, and over the Rhind Mine until August 21, 1935, in each case with power to renew for a further period.

**Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.**—9,082,819 shares in issue, standing in market at 11s. 11d., £210,000.

Promote capital estimated at £20,000 per month at present, say £20,000 p.a.

Assets, estimating the undernoted as being worth at least one share thereon, as follows:—	
Motungushi hydro-electric power instal.	500,000
Zinc and vanadium plants	500,000
Machinery, plant, and buildings	200,000
Property (Mina)	200,000
	1,400,000
Less loan against mortgage	270,000
	£1,130,000

In this case the assets represent more than twice the capitalisation, while the profits now being earned represent over 22½% on the same basis. The sales of vanadium are on the increase, more prospecting shafts are now being sunk, and the present outlook for the company is bright. More capital is needed in connection with the production of lead, and when market conditions are suitable, when market conditions are suitable.

[Since our correspondent made his calculations the above shares have been obtainable at still lower figures.]

Ed. E.A.F.

## Territorial Outlets.

Experts of Congo copper and Malindi in the first half of the year rose to 41,728 tons, an increase of 14,000 tons over the figure for the corresponding period of last year.

Southern Rhodesia exported the following minerals during July: Gold, 62,237 oz.; silver, 1,050 oz.; coal, 60,624 tons; chrome, 10,820 tons; asbestos, 3,853 tons; and iron pyrites, 926 tons.

Tanzanyika's mineral exports in June included 7,824 lb. of mica, valued at £710; 36 tons of tin ore, valued at £5,949; 209 tons of salt, valued at £1,548; and 20 cwt. of tungsten ore, valued at £50.

# Kenya Reefs Report.

THE ANNUAL report of Kenya Reefs Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1935, states that on the latter date the company held (a) 3.97 sq. miles and exclusive prospecting licence; (b) 91 reef claims; and (c) alluvial claims. In March an application was made for a strip of some seven to eight miles of the Yala River and its banks (1,500 ft. wide), and an E.P.L. has now been granted over this area as from July 1. When the 62 alluvial claims previously mentioned expire they will fall into this new E.P.L. area. The company has also recently applied for some 12 miles of the Edgawa River and its banks.

As reported in last week's issue of *East Africa*, the National Mining Corporation, Ltd., has taken an option over the company's properties for six months from March 16 last. In the balance sheet the fixed assets of the company are valued at Shs. 207,128. Floating assets at Shs. 6,416, with cash at banks and on hand at Shs. 60,717. The authorised capital of the company is Shs. 300,000, of which Shs. 271,220 has been issued. The annual meeting of the company is being held in Nairobi to-day.



## Mining Personalia

Dr. E. O. Teale, mining consultant to the Government of Tanganyika, has arrived in London and is available for consultation by appointment at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office, Great Buildings, Trafalgar Square.

Dr. C. Stansfield Mitchell, recently appointed Geologist to the Kenya Mines Department, went out to the Colony at the end of last year to take up an appointment with Kenya Development Ltd. After taking his degree at London University in 1926, he studied at Harvard University for two years, having won a Commonwealth Fund Scholarship.

During his visit to the Lake Province, Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Acting Governor of Tanganyika, visited a number of mining properties in the area.

Mr. W. D. Haverson, Acting Government Mining Engineer of Kenya, has completed a reconnaissance safari of the Kisumu area.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Morgan, who are interested in gold mining in the Lake Victoria area of Tanganyika, have been visiting Mwanza.

Mr. W. Brooke Howard, Assor. Inst. M.M., is shortly leaving for East Africa.

### New Kenya Mining Companies

Setor Gold Fields, Ltd., a private company with a capital of £3,500 in shares of 20s. each, has been registered in Nairobi.

Goldfields Trust Corporation, Ltd., has been registered as a private company in Nairobi with a nominal capital of Shs. 6,000, divided into 300 shares of 20s. each. The first directors are Mr. G. W. Ross and Mr. W. J. Moynagh.

Ralph and Button Mining Company, Ltd., has been registered as a private company in Nairobi with the nominal capital of Shs. 4,000 in shares of 20s. each. The directors are Mr. H. L. Button, Mr. W. D. Edreester, Mr. J. G. Ralph, and Mrs. A. M. Ralph.

### Kenya E.P.L.s

Exclusive prospecting licences have been issued by the Kenya Government to the Golden Bend Syndicate over 1.01 sq. miles; to the B.L. Syndicate over 0.96 sq. miles; and to the Tanani Gold Mining Syndicate over 0.9 sq. miles.

The exclusive prospecting licence held by Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., over 1,030 sq. miles south in the South Kavironda district of Kenya has been renewed for one year from June 1st. An E.P.L. granted to Lake Victoria Goldfields, Ltd., over 2.6 sq. miles situated in the Mara Province was also been renewed for a year from March 1st.

The Kenya Government has accepted for consideration applications for exclusive prospecting licences by the Kenya Border Syndicate of Nairobi over a 670 sq. miles in the south-west area of the Northern Frontier Province, and by Messrs. Powell & Walsh, also of Nairobi, over 420 sq. miles south-west of the Kenya and Uganda Railway between Mbita Andei and Sitarua stations.

### Uganda E.P.L.s

Exclusive prospecting licences held by the Chumbura Syndicate over 30 sq. miles in the Ankole district and by Mr. G. O. Ishagwa over 70 sq. miles in the Kigezi district have been renewed by the Uganda Government. The Chumbura Syndicate has been granted additional E.P.L.s over 70 sq. miles, 50 sq. miles, and 77 sq. miles in Ankole. The Ankole Syndicate, also operating in Uganda, has been granted an E.P.L. over 20 sq. miles in the Ankole and Toro districts, and Mr. W. S. Macfarlan Wilson one over 4 sq. miles in Ankole.

### By Road to Kakamega

A committee is considering the question of the proposed Eldoret-Kakamega road, which, it is stated, is essential for the Uasin Gishu farming industry in to regain economic stability, since it would reduce transport costs to the gold fields by 25%.

### Rail Mining Means Better Trade

Tanganyika's machinery imports increased in 1934 by 64% over the 1932 level. The increase was almost entirely for the replacement of equipment of the Luva, Victoria-Nyanza and other areas.

### S. Rhodesian Gold Mining

The Government, Statistician of Southern Rhodesia states that the value of minerals produced during the first six months of the year was £300,957 higher than in the corresponding period of 1934.

The increasing importance of gold mining to the general economic position of the Colony was stressed at the annual congress of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, when Mr. A. V. Lucas, Minister of Internal Affairs, stated that the Government was in touch with Nyasaland in order to facilitate the free influx of voluntary Native labour into Rhodesia. Additional transport facilities and food depots, he added, would cheapen transport for Native arrivals.

### Kakamega Mother Lode Still to be Found

A resident mining engineer, writing to the *Mining World* from Kenya, says—

"Gold here is invariably found almost anywhere in the loam, and by careful panning up the slopes one may find a conjugated system of fractures and small veins, all containing good gold values. No one has found the mother lode as yet, although there are some promising indications of the location thereof at depth. Someone will strike that lode one of these days, and then there will be a great boom here."

### Short Points

There is a prospect of the early resumption of boring for oil in the Inyaminga area.

Six mining locations in No. 2 Area, Kayironda, have been abandoned by the Anglo-Continental Mining Co., Ltd.

A new addition to Tanganyika's mineral exports for 1935 is coal. During June 10 tons, to the value of £10, were exported.

Dodoma, the latest of Tanganyika's gold-bearing areas to be discovered, has produced 22 oz. during the first six months of the year.

### Lolgorien Goldfields

An extraordinary general meeting of Lolgorien Goldfields, Ltd., was held in Nairobi last week to consider, and if thought fit, pass a resolution voluntarily winding up the company.

### Share Prices

Mining share-prices will be found on page 1149.

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CATALOGUES and ESTIMATES ON REQUEST

## BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

There are now some 4,000 European farmers in Southern Rhodesia.

The City Club, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has moved to new quarters.

Golali Goods, Ltd., has been struck off the Register of Companies in Kenya.

Nyasaland's tea exports during June were: Mlanje, 273,082 lb.; Cholo, 27,087 lb.

The death has occurred in Nairobi of Mr. M. D. Puri, who had been in business in Kenya for some 30 years.

The Oriental Rice Milling Co., Ltd., Tanganyika, has been struck off the register and the company dissolved.

The projected East African Sisal Conference will be held in November. The meeting place has still to be decided.

A record wheat crop for Southern Rhodesia is the expected outcome of continued favourable weather conditions.

The Ruiri Trading Co., Ltd., is being wound up. Mr. S. S. Khizana is receiver and manager on behalf of the debenture-holders.

Norva, Ltd., Kenya, has been voluntarily wound up, the liquidators being Mr. H. Coxon and Mr. J. A. P. Charles, both of Sotik.

Uganda bales of cotton were booked from Uganda ports and stations between January 1 and July 6. Cotton tax collected in Uganda to the end of June totalled 465,622.

Congo bananas are being sold by Native women in the Brussels Exhibition. The Belgian distributors hope largely to increase their sales as a result of this advertising scheme.

We regret the death of the death in Nairobi at the age of 65 of Mr. W. W. Bungey, who had lived in Kenya for nearly 20 years, many of which were spent in business in Nakuru.

Kenya's tea exports from January to June amounted to 70,877 cwt., against 7,407 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1934. Tea exports from Uganda during the same period increased from 127 cwt. to 141 cwt.

Mr. F. H. Smn, Minister of Finance, has announced that as a result of the provision of bulk storage for petrol and crude oil at Kenya these essential commodities will in about a year be supplied to Southern Rhodesia at much lower prices.

During the first six months of this year Japan supplied no less than 97.56% in yardage, and 84.09% in value of Nyasaland's cotton piece goods imports, which totalled 6,122,870 yards, valued at £80,671. Last year Japan's percentages in the corresponding period were 86.17% and 73.7%.

Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has again considered the question of the drawback duty on wines and spirits re-exported from Tanganyika, and has resolved that the trade is unduly and unnecessarily restricted owing to the refusal of the Tanganyika Customs Administration to grant facilities for re-export under drawback.

Export traffic railed to 1,411,000 tons during the first half of this year totalled 2,739,770 tons, compared with 1,541,886 tons during the corresponding period of last year, or an increase of 41.13%. Import traffic handled by the Kenya and Uganda Railways over the same period amounted to 45,888 tons, compared with 40,857 tons last year.

Soluswe, in Southern Rhodesia, has had a slight fall of snow.

Khartoum has had a hailstorm, some of the stones being the size of pigeon's eggs.

An Exhibition of Colonial and Native Art is to be opened in Antwerp on Saturday.

Settlers in the Kaambu area of Kenya have formed themselves into a Langata Settlers' Association.

Uganda timbers are being used in the making of vessels for the newly formed Karopla Sailing Club.

Following the example of other stations in the Territory, Kilosa is organising an agricultural show.

To stimulate interest in agriculture, the *Freycinet* Clarion has presented a silver cup for competition among the members of the local Planters' Association.

A session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya will open in Nairobi on September 10. It had originally been intended to start the meetings on September 4.

### Nyasaland Bazaar Trade.

Nyasaland bazaar trade continues steadily to improve. A gratifying increase is recorded in business transacted during July, compared with that of a year ago. Retail Native trade in the Blantyre district has somewhat slackened but considerable improvement is being experienced in other parts of the country. This revival has produced an enhanced demand for bicycles, and there have been sizable orders for further supplies. An indication of Native social progress as well as financial progress is the fact that the number of women's bicycles sold in July exceeds the total disposed of during the whole of the three preceding years.

### Sudan's External Trade.

The Sudan's trade in 1934 totalled £E.3,195,176, as against £E.6,195,700 in the previous year. The statistics issued by the Department of Economic and Trade show a favourable trade balance of £E.171,500, which is attributed to the increase in the value of cotton exported, and which was achieved despite important imports of machinery and cement for the Great Atbara dam works, in view of the persistent fall in commodity values during the last few years. The policy of granting special low freight by rail and river continued, and the Department points out that the fact that the export of so many commodities has expanded during the year is in no small measure due to that policy.

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## Passengers from East Africa. Late Steamship Movements

THE s.s. "Marchal Joffre," which arrived in Marseilles last week, brought the following passengers from—

*Dar es Salaam.*  
 Mrs. Oger  
 Mrs. Reicht  
 Mr. & Mrs. Van Huynghem  
 Brantice  
 Mombasa  
 Mr. & Mrs. Dusoleil  
 Mr. P. E. Kent  
 Mr. M. C. Patel

THE s.s. "Durham Castle," which reached England from Mombasa on August 30, carried the following passengers to—

*Genoa.*  
 Dr. E. Burton  
 Mr. & Mrs. L. Eller  
 Miss Eller  
 Mr. & Mrs. T. Riley  
 Mr. J. E. M. Snape  
*England.*  
 Mrs. J. A. Alcock  
 Miss E. E. Ardington  
 Mrs. S. W. Austin  
 Mr. Austin  
 Miss V. Hall  
 Mr. A. Bacher  
 Mr. J. P. Birch  
 Mrs. L. Black  
 Mr. E. A. Blackburn  
 Mrs. S. Bloomberg  
 Mr. L. J. F. Boucher  
 Mrs. A. M. Busch  
 Mrs. Burton  
 Mrs. E. J. Cope  
 Rev. J. Cornwall  
 Miss A. Cowley  
 Mr. & Mrs. M. Dards  
 Mrs. J. Davern  
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Dunn  
 Mr. L. Eley  
 Captain A. Finch  
 Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Forgan  
 Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Gandar  
 Mr. W. F. Geary  
 Mr. R. Glazby  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Gosland  
 Miss E. M. Gough  
 Mrs. J. Hampson  
 Mr. R. D. C. Hooper  
 Mr. W. Hastings  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Halliday  
 Rev. Geo. Heesway  
 Mrs. F. M. Hoare  
 Mr. F. Howard  
 Miss J. H. Hoare  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. H. James  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Jenkins  
 Miss B. J. Johnson  
 Rev. & Mrs. J. A. Keswell  
 Mr. T. Leach  
 Mr. S. L. Lloyd  
 Mr. & Mrs. Leonard  
 Dr. G. Maclean  
 Mr. A. S. Maker  
 Miss H. MacDougall  
 Mrs. G. A. Mathias  
 Mr. R. R. Mertins  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Newton  
 Mr. R. P. Nadin  
 Miss E. S. Norton  
 Dr. W. Palfrey  
 Miss M. N. Raven  
 Miss R. M. Reid  
 Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Rosa  
 Rev. Father W. Russell  
 Mr. E. P. Robinson  
 Mr. R. D. F. Ryland  
 Miss E. Scaton  
 Mr. R. Shearer  
 Mr. F. Skellit  
 Rev. & Mrs. J. C. Smith  
 Mr. G. Siant  
 Mr. A. C. Steeles  
 Mr. E. S. Sutherland  
 Miss E. Taylor  
 Dr. E. O. Toole  
 Mr. W. H. Thompson  
 Mrs. C. Vane  
 Mr. R. Weston  
 Mrs. C. M. Whitehead  
 Mr. R. Wildman  
 Mr. A. H. Williams  
 Mrs. W. Wain  
 Miss Wilson  
 Mrs. D. H. Wilson  
 Miss Wilson  
 Mr. & Mrs. Fergus Young  
 Miss P. Young  
 Miss A. Young

### Air Mail Passengers.

Outward passengers for the air mail which left Cropton for East Africa on September 7, included Mr. Lambert, for Entebbe; Mr. Howard and Mr. Keeble, for Kisumu; Mr. Aronson and Mrs. Clarke, for Nairobi; Captain Anderson, for Muker, and the Hon. Mrs. Deedes, for Salisbury. Passengers on the machine which left yesterday included Mr. Somers, for Kisumu, and Mr. F. C. Bishi, from Brindisi to Nairobi.

Inward passengers who arrived on August 29 included Mrs. Blane and Mr. Benson, from Nairobi, with those who arrived on September 7, included Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Barron and Mr. J. A. Hudson, from Salisbury; Mr. Sandford, from Baker Hill; Major Huxton, Mr. E. W. Bowill and Mr. Notcross, from Nairobi; and Mrs. Ellison, from Khartoum.

### BRITISH INDIA

Maida" arr. Beira outwds., Sept. 7.  
 "Mafiana" leaves London outwds., Sept. 21.  
 "Madras" due Pt. Said outwds., Sept. 7.  
 "Mantora" due Pt. Said homewds., Sept. 7.  
 "Tairea" arr. Bombay from Durban, Sept. 7.  
 "Kenya" left Bombay for Durban, Sept. 4.  
 "Takiwa" leaves Beira for Durban, Sept. 7.  
 "Karajia" arr. Beira from Durban, Sept. 5.

### CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Hesione" left Dar es Salaam outwds., Aug. 24.  
 "Chancellor" left Aden outwds., Aug. 20.  
 "City of Bath" left Liverpool outwds., Aug. 24.  
 "Explorer" arr. Liverpool homewds., Aug. 31.  
 "City of Hongkong" left Mombasa homewds., Sept. 5.

### HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Jagersfontein" left Rotterdam homewds., Aug. 26.  
 "Bloemfontein" left Beira outwds., Aug. 21.  
 "Springfontein" left Durban outwds., Aug. 24.  
 "Boschfontein" left Freetown outwds., Aug. 22.  
 "Randfontein" left Cape Town homewds., Aug. 17.  
 "Erenskeer" left Dar es Salaam outwds., Aug. 20.  
 "Mafskerk" psd. Gibraltar outwds., Aug. 26.

### INDIA-AFRICA.

"Incomati" left Calcutta for Colombo, Sept. 5.  
 "Isipingo" left Coconada for Vizagapatnam, Sept. 5.  
 "Inshanga" left Durban for East London, Sept. 2.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Angers" left Djibouti homewds., Aug. 28.  
 "Chantilly" arr. Diego-Suarez outwds., Aug. 26.  
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Diego-Suarez homewds., Aug. 28.  
 "Explorateur Granditier" arr. Djibouti outwds., Aug. 25.  
 "General Mettinger" left Marseilles outwds., Aug. 20.

### UNION-CASTLE.

"Dandam Castle" left Lourenco Marques for Beira, Sept. 2.  
 "Dunluce Castle" left Lobito outwds., Sept. 7.  
 "Gloucester Castle" arr. Southampton homewds., Sept. 7.  
 "Granatilly Castle" arr. Lourenco Marques homewds., Sept. 7.  
 "Llandaff Castle" arr. Mombasa outwds., Sept. 2.  
 "Llandoverly Castle" left St. Helena homewds., Sept. 2.  
 "Llanstephan Castle" left Mombasa homewds., Sept. 2.

## East African Mails.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 5 p.m. on—

September 7, 1935, "Cairo,"  
 September 8, 1935, "Angers."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on September 7 and 14.

Mails for Swaziland, 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. on Wednesday and Friday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

Parcels and mails for Abyssinia close at the G.P.O., London, at 9 p.m. on Tuesdays and 8 p.m. on Saturdays.

### "Umata" Launched.

Mrs. Robertson Cobb, wife of the Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., performed the launching ceremony at Walker on Fyne last Friday of the "Umata," built for Messrs. Bullard, King & Co. for the South African franchise. The "Umata" has an overall length of 138 ft., a breadth of 61 ft., and a total deadweight of 1,000 tons.

## MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

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See Page 1151

September 8, 1935

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