

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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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES.

91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

"WE are still a cheerful and friendly community, and friendliness is probably one of our outstanding characteristics as East Africans," said Mr. A. de V. Wade, Acting Governor of Kenya, when speaking recently at a public dinner in Nairobi. He added: "If you meet another East African, you always take it for granted that he is a friend. Another characteristic is that we are very fervent champions of our country: we may get up arguments amongst ourselves and indulge in domestic criticism, but if an outsider dares to attack us, we soon forget whether we are settler or official and unite against the common adversary." Those wise words, spoken at a timely moment, should tend to assuage feelings of irritation which have been prevalent on both the official and unofficial sides in the Colony, more, we believe, as a result of mutual restlessness than from deeper causes. In personal contacts East Africans have assumed that the other man was friendly, but in political life during the last two or three years there has sometimes been too marked a tendency to believe that his differing views implied that he was making for a different goal.

In a world of which great portions are ruled by ruthless dictators no possession of the Briton is more precious than his freedom to express his honest opinion. It is to the benefit of a Government to be told frankly what settlers, merchants, missionaries, miners, and Natives think and desire. Sometimes they get good advice and reject it, sometimes they get bad advice and accept it, sometimes they get no advice, and are still blamed, either for proceeding without probing public opinion, or

for postponing action when they should have done something. Scarcely a month passes without our having in these columns to disagree with one Government or another on some matter of public policy, but successive Secretaries of State and many Governors have assured us that they welcome such frank criticism in the belief that it is honest and well-intentioned. Given those premises, differences of opinion on matters of policy need not disturb that camaraderie which is so valuable a feature of public life within the Empire, and which we trust Mr. Wade's opportune and friendly words may help to restore in Kenya.

AN astounding disclosure concerning Sir Malcolm Hailey's forthcoming survey of Africa was made the other evening by the Rev. Robert Smith in an address to the Royal Anthropological Institute, members of which were told that the committee responsible for the survey had decided that anthropology, the science of man, was to be omitted. Subsequently the decision was modified and it has now been arranged that Dr. E. B. Worthington shall undertake a small section of anthropology. Surely the study of the human element, white and black, should be the essence of the survey? It is true that, as yet, we know very little. "Mr. Smith, indeed, echoes Rhodes's words, 'So little done, so much to do,' but that is no reason for ignoring the little that has been done. As Dr. Marett has recently written, anthropology, or taking a friendly interest in people, quickens the latent power of sympathy in us all, and helps us to understand motives underlying Native customs—and that understanding is one of the first essentials in the regeneration of Africa."

Another aspect of anthropology concerning which help had been expected from the survey was the benefit of a trained, but outside opinion on how anthropology can best be used in the task before us.

THE SCIENCE OF MAN IGNORED.

It is a science which has made great strides of late, and which, having broadened its basis, is fast conquering prejudiced opposition and contempt. An excellent example of this broadening of view occurred in Mr. Smith's address when he said that we are too prone to ignore the white man and the change that is taking place in him, a change of which every student of Africa is aware. If Sir Malcolm Hailey does not put man in the forefront of his survey, and does not recognise that the science of man is of supreme importance, many who wish him well in his work will be greatly disappointed. Most of the white man's mistakes, and he is still making them in Africa, have been due to ignorance of the human element, and to start a survey from any other point seems like attempting to study the ecology of plants without learning all that is possible about botany.

SIR DONALD CAMERON is the subject of an "Occasional Biography" in the current *Spectator*, whose contributor is a better judge of character than a recorder of alleged history. He says, for instance: "Sir Donald is at once the formidable, almost arrogantly self-confident, man of action, cutting straight to his objective, and also the profound humanitarian, detesting cruelty, with a capacity, in partnership with his wife, for gentle and generous friendship, but spiced on his side by a humour with a pretence of malice in it."

Those who knew him well when he was Governor of Tanganyika will be less critical of that summary—though by no means all of them will accept it—than of the earlier statements that Sir Donald was chosen as the first British Governor after the occupation of the former German Protectorate; that he introduced Indirect Rule, "that no readjustment was too inconvenient, and no administrative pattern too unconventional if it stood the test," and that "he carried his officers with him; he took them into his confidence."

Sir Horace Byatt, it will be seen, is blandly ignored, as is the fact, which Sir Donald himself repeatedly stated in public, that

FICTION AND FACT.

he did not introduce Indirect Rule, but merely built upon the foundations laid by his British predecessor. To suggest that one of the hall-marks of his administration was that he carried his officers with him is ludicrous. He dropped some of the seniors who had the courage to disagree with his views, others fell into disfavour for similar reasons, and there were frequent complaints in the Service that officers never knew where they were. The contributor could have been far nearer the truth if he had written that even those who disagreed most strongly with Sir Donald, whether they were officials or unofficials, admired his decisiveness, his strength of will, his tenacity of purpose, and his candour. That he had great qualities it would be foolish to deny, but we have always believed that they would have been given fuller play if he had met with more courageous criticism from officials and unofficials alike. Many senior officials withheld it because they believed that the Governor wanted to hear only what would be palatable to him. In that we believe that they did an injustice both to him and to themselves.

WE congratulate Dr. A. R. Paterson, Director of Medical Services in Kenya, on the publication of a pamphlet on a vital public health problem which the man in the street

ATTACKING

MALARIA.

The very fact, which he does not make any attempt to disguise, that 1935 will probably be a bad malarial year in Kenya, should bring home to the average farmer and miner the importance of his own personal responsibilities in the general campaign to prevent outbreaks of malaria from developing into an epidemic such as was experienced in Kenya in 1926. Dr. Paterson wisely offers his pamphlet as a guide to the prevention of malaria "in 1935 and afterwards." It is based on a very large number of careful observations made during the past 14 years by entomologists and other officers of the Medical Department in all parts of Kenya. Though there is still a great deal to learn about the subject, much is now known that is of immediate practical value for the purposes of control, and Dr. Paterson places this knowledge, coupled with much sound advice, at the disposal of the layman in the manner of an explanation of an everyday domestic and personal health problem. We commend this pamphlet to the attention of every other public health authority in East Africa, and invite every farming community which may be concerned to consider a suggestion thrown out by Dr. Paterson in the course of his paper. "If only a farmer here and there," he writes, "were to take up the study of the prevention of malaria systematically, and, as a hobby, to lay himself out in his spare time to discover all that there was to be known about the control of mosquitoes and the prevention of malaria on his own farm at least, of what inestimable service might he not be to all his neighbours."

We do not leave the judging of cattle or crops only to veterinary surgeons or agricultural officers; why then should not some of us become equally expert in a farming issue on which the health and breed not of our cattle, or our crops, but of our own families must in many districts depend?"

IT is reasonable to attribute the inclusion of a road transport unit in Tanganyika's development programme to Mr. A. B. Massie's association with the committee which drafted proposals for the long-range economic advancement of the Territory.

Though a comparatively small item on the expenditure side, totalling only £5,000, it may have a bearing of considerable importance on future transportation policy in Tanganyika and in East Africa generally. The Mandated Territory thus follows the Sudan in submitting to a practical test the unit designed by the Overseas Mechanical Transport Directing Committee for service in areas where railway construction cannot at present and probably never will be justified on economic grounds. There is everything to commend such experimentation, for the underlying intention is not only to encourage production in backward areas by providing for its more economic evacuation, and to assist towards a paying basis crops which could not otherwise have been regarded as cash crops, but generally to utilise more efficiently and economically the fertile lands in outlying areas. The £5,000 investment is, from the territorial and Imperial points of view, essentially sound, and Sir Harold MacMichael was well justified in laying stress upon it, when he addressed the East African Group in London last week.

Governor of Tanganyika

On Permanence of British Rule.

Sir Harold MacMichael's Address in London.

A FIRM reply to the propagandists who suggest that Tanganyika should be handed back to the Germans was given last week by Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of that Territory, when he addressed the East African Group of the Over-Seas League in London.

It was the first occasion on which General Sir William Furse, the new Chairman, had presided. "My first duty," he said, "is to thank Mr. Joelson for his wonderful work for the Group (applause), which owes him a very great debt. I feel very timid at trying to follow him as Chairman."

Confidence in Future of Tanganyika.

"Tanganyika is an exposed flank of Africa, lying between the elbow of Gaudafui, and leaving our Colonies open to a vital stab in the ribs if they are not well guarded," said Sir Harold MacMichael. "There is a great future for Tanganyika, but our work can be done well only if it is done with confidence in its durability. I do not regard such confidence as unwarranted. We should forge ahead on the old lines of tolerance and firmness and impartial justice and understanding."

"There are three essentials to success—first, vision to foresee the potentialities of the future and to realise opportunities when they present themselves; secondly, vigour to grasp the opportunities and press forward to prosperity; and, thirdly, confidence in ourselves as a nation and in the future of Tanganyika."

"Why should that confidence be lacking? If there is lack of confidence it can arise only from the existence of one or two or of both of two fears—first, that our days as a ruling race are a thing of the past, and I see no evidence of that as I look at the map of the world; or, secondly, that our statesmen are poor, blind, faithless slippered pantaloons. That they are not. We may have confidence in the future, believing that our work is righteous and that it shall endure." (Loud applause.)

Territory's Improved Finances.

After a general description of the Territory the Governor said, *inter alia*—

"At the end of 1934 the accounts of the Territory showed a deficit of over £200,000, £12,000 being an account of the railway interest charges. The 1934 Budget estimated a deficit of £40,000, mainly on account of the railways, but we actually had a deficit of only £7,000 while on the general account there was a surplus of £40,000. In 1935 we combined the railway and general accounts and budgeted for a surplus of £8,000, which is possible only because the Imperial Government allowed us to waive £100,000 in interest charges. But I have not the least doubt that we shall have to touch that £100,000 of remitted interest (hear, hear). We shall end this year with a definite credit balance, of perhaps £20,000, or even £50,000, above that £100,000. We need it for education, more roads; more doctors, railways, and many other things."

"Customs collections for the first four months of this year were £35,000 better than during the corresponding period of last year. The foreign trade shows an increase of 24.8% in imports of 31.1% and the gold output of 32.7%. There have been excellent rains; locusts appear to have come to the end of their cycle, our tax collections have come in well, prices are keeping reasonably firm or tending to improve, and we shall have record crops in sisal, coffee (beating Kenya for the first time), cotton, groundnuts and other commodities. I must mention the export of maize by settlers in the Moshi area, who have been greatly helped by the Farmers' Association. I gather also that about £5,000 a week is now being paid by the mining companies in Native wages."

Development Schemes.

"Our schemes for increased production and water development are to be preceded by prospecting surveys. We have paid great attention to the need for co-ordinating the various aspects of agricultural, economic and transport. A special committee has considered all projects sent in by anybody, official or unofficial, and this Committee—*à propos* of which I should like to pay a tribute to the work done by Major Sir William Lead—examined these schemes and finally passed a certain number which were most necessary for the general development of the Territory—Native and non-Native. These schemes were sent home, and we received full and prompt support from the Colonial Office and Treasury. We asked for £250,000 for roads and communications from the unexpended balance of our loan money received under the East African Loans Act, and we secured that promise; then we asked for £213,000 from the Colonial Development Fund for projects other than roads and communications in order to finance a programme for several years ahead. We got £126,000 as an instalment, and we intend to apply again in a few years."

"£61,000 is for a road from the Lupa to Itigi; there was a great deal of local controversy as to the best route to the Central Railway, and in the end we chose Itigi because the gradients were easier. This road will do for both the coal fields. A 12-mile road from Kilosa to Ifakara will cost £28,000, an existing road which has been open only for a part of the year will be made an all-weather road and extended a further 60 miles. The first idea was to develop the Kilombero Valley by navigation, but the difficulties were so great that it was decided to tap the area by road. It is a potentially rich cotton, maize and rice district, and the first 50 miles from Kilosa pass through sisal districts. Then a 62-mile road from Morogoro to Turiani costing £40,000 is to be of a standard to carry the new 15-ton road train. The area between the cotton and rice lands, and the Agricultural Department believes the crop may be doubled; kapok, essential oils, and citrus also do well there, and it is likely that there will also be a small area available for European settlement."

"Another road is to be made from Arusha to Oldeani to tap both a rich settled area and also a Native area; coffee is the crop grown by the settlers, while the Natives will find an easier outlet for their hides and skins. It will also provide easier access to the Serengeti Plains and the Serengeti Game Reserve. Road improvements are to be made between Bahari and the Great North Road at a cost of £3,000. The next item is to cut across from Oldeani to the Serengeti, with a view to improving tourist traffic and drawing more people to that really amazing game area, with scenery which it would be difficult to equal anywhere in the world. It is 7,000 ft. above sea-level, and absolutely untouched, and the last thing we want to do is to spoil it, but we do want more people to visit it."

"In the Lindi Province, which has been our Cinderella, we shall build a road to Masasi, with feeder roads to it. On Mafia Island experiments should be made with some new crops and to improve present production, and we are going to build a roadway 10 miles long. We shall allocate £5000 to carry the telegraph line from Mbeya to Chunya."

Geological, Topographical and Water Surveys.

"We want about £140,000 for a geological and topographical survey, for we have immense areas which need to be properly surveyed. If only one or two per cent of the areas explored really pay, the expenditure will be amply worth while. We have been granted £77,000 and asked to re-apply later for the rest. A good deal of the money will be spent in England. The survey will include mineral deposits, routes of supply, water, hydraulic power, branch railway lines, and soil."

"We have ordered a 15-ton road train for £5,000. It is wanted for the transport of bulk crops where a railway is not justified, and where light motor vehicles are not suitable. I think the experience of the Overseas Mechanical Transport Committee justifies our confidence in buying one of these road trains for experimental purposes; if it is successful we shall buy more."

"£22,000 is allocated for water boring and finding out a great deal more about our water supply."

"To me, going to Tanganyika from the Sudan, the whole water question is simply amazing. I have been accustomed to a country with a rainfall of four to eight inches, in which, if I asked a Native why his water supply was like he would say 'Magnificently! In Tanganyika, where they have 40 to 50 inches of rainfall, people say there is no water. Of course there is water. There has been so much water in the past that the Native

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Was "East Africa" Right?**Secretary of State's Slip.***To the Editor of "East Africa."*

Sir,—Your report of the Corona Club Dinner corrects an error of the Secretary of State, who announced that "Sir" Philip Mitchell had been appointed Governor of Uganda. You quite correctly describe him as "Mr." But the occurrence raises the interesting point of the extent to which a newspaper should put right mistakes of a man whom it is reporting.

Yours faithfully,

London, N.W.1.

CORONA.

Many public men have had cause to thank the Press for reporting what they intended to say or should have said, rather than what they did actually say, and because we regarded the Minister's mistake as a mere slip of the tongue—though it was doubtless an intelligent anticipation also—we published what we felt he meant to say. Had the statement been made a few days before publication of an Honours List, we should have retained the "Sir," assuming that it had reference to an official announcement about to be made.—Ed. "E.A."

Justice in East Africa.**Views of a Planter and Labour Recruiter.***To the Editor of "East Africa."*

Sir,—I write with some trepidation since persons who have been Governors, Chief Justices, Provincial Commissioners and leaders of non-official thought have already expressed their views in your columns. My excuse is the experience of 18 years' residence in East Africa, the greater part of which has been spent in a small community, where I was the only non-official among seven officials, whose doubts and troubles I have heard and understand to some extent.

To me it appears that the claim of various people to understand the African better than others is presumptuous, be they settlers, missionaries, administrative officers or lawyers. All I would claim is that the man in close contact with Africans will, if he is interested in them as human beings, understand them better than one who comes in contact with them only as names on a list of as criminals on trial.

There appear to be three aspects of justice for here, which for want of better terms I would call the legal, the administrative, and the Native, although these names are open to serious objections.

The legal view is that the innocent must be protected, the administrative that the guilty must be punished, the Native that a wrong must be righted. The settler usually adheres to the administrative view.

To emphasise any one of these aspects to the complete exclusion of the others causes in point of fact a failure of true justice. This I take to be the view of Major Rayne's letter.

The administrative officer for the most part emphasises the punishment aspect of justice. The Bushie Report is almost completely tied to the legal view—the protection of the innocent.

The African viewpoint seems to be forgotten by many of your correspondents, and would here mention that the concentration on the first two points of view by most Europeans leads to the exclusion of the latter, as one of the reasons the normal African fails to appreciate our systems of justice and of punishment by imprisonment.

The exclusion of compensation in almost all criminal cases by our Courts is not understood by them, and to their minds is in itself a miscarriage of justice. I know that in theory the Penal Code allows for compensation, but in practice this is seldom if ever given in any Court whatsoever, and on the very rare occasions on which it is allowed, it is understood that the High Court insists on a money payment—another anomaly to the Native mind.

To illustrate my point, may I quote the case of a Native named Sabitu.

The principal feature of my business is labour recruiting, and this man discovered therefrom a means of getting some easy money. Each year he came to my office under a different name, and, trusting to good fortune to be overlooked among hundreds of others, received advances and allowances, which have to be paid to contract labourers. Instead of proceeding to the place of work, he then returned to his village until the next recruiting season.

This scheme proved a huge financial success until 1932, when, greed getting the better of him, he tried to carry it out twice in the same year, but was recognised on the last occasion and arrested.

I then took a case against him under the Masters and Native Servants Ordinance. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced by the magistrate to four months' imprisonment. The High Court revised and quashed the case, stating that he should have been fined and not imprisoned. Why they could not have revised the sentence and given the man the option of a fine I fail to understand.

The High Court, considering there had been more than a technicality in question, quashed the case. The Administrative Officer concerned must have thought the quashing of the case, on what to his mind was a mere technicality did not mean the man plead guilty, and put a premium on wrong-doing in his district, but was also detrimental to his prestige. As for the Native, as he was not ordered to pay any compensation to the person injured, he must have considered the ruse highly successful—so much so that the following year he sent his brother to try out his system once again. Incidentally, I consider the Administrative Officer right in not ordering the Native to pay compensation. It would have been only a mockery.

The chief function of the Administration in any district is to preserve peace and good order. For this reason I suggest the High Court should show the Administration every possible consideration; in other words they should criticise and remark on cases very freely, but should reserve their powers of quashing cases to such as show a definite miscarriage of justice.

Many Administrative Officers are seconded to the Legal Department to augment the work in the larger towns, the chief purpose being, I imagine, to show them how this Department works and to make them more conversant with law in general, but I cannot recall a single case of anyone in the Legal Department being seconded to the Administration. Thus any practical knowledge that the Legal Department has, other than that of the few persons who have been in the Administration at one time or another is only such as is gained from an association with the criminal classes of the most quarrelsome Natives, who take their private affairs to the Courts. This, I hold, is definitely wrong, for in Africa a knowledge of the African in his everyday life is essential to the Legal Department if true justice is to be administered.

For this reason I suggest that the authorities should consider the proposal that every person in the Legal Department should, while yet a junior, be seconded for at least a tour to the Administration in a district in which all the aspects of administration will be encountered.

Songea,

Tanganyika Territory.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. T. LEBMAN.**Publicity for Coffee.****Broadcasting Planter's Missed Opportunity***To the Editor of "East Africa."*

Sir,—By chance one Sunday evening I switched my wireless on to the National programme and listened to three anonymous talks by men home from Africa. The first was a man employed on an orange plantation in Southern Rhodesia, the second a coffee planter in Kenya, and the third a foreman on a road gang working, he said, on a road from the Congo to the White Nile.

Each was quite good—but why did not the Kenya coffee grower seize such a magnificent opportunity to tell his listeners that they could help him and his fellow planters by asking their grocer for Kenya or East African coffee? As one of your readers wrote the other day in connexion with the technicality of correspondence, he deserves "ten of the best."

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.16.

"HOME FROM KENYA."

Lions at Close Quarters.

An Experience on the Serengeti.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Referring to the Serengeti lions in your issue of April 4 you state: "It was the Game Ranger of the area who produced the lions and dragged them up to the photographer, who had merely to press the trigger of his camera."

While no one would deny, or minimise for a moment, the marvellously successful result of the patience and energy of the Game Department, and of Captain Moore, V.C., in particular, in producing this unique state of affairs, I feel that such a statement in the Press is calculated to defeat the very value of this attainment, and mislead prospective visitors by giving the impression that to visit these lions it is necessary to have the services of the Game Department and the Game Ranger. This, of course, is not the case.

The experiment has succeeded so well that the would-be photographer has merely to arm himself with meat, car and camera, and the lions will come loping out of the bush to meet him on hearing his car. Indeed, in the area where these lions are to be found the Game Ranger has put up a notice inviting visitors to try shouting before shooting, and stating that the beasts are very tame and have been repeatedly photographed.

Perhaps some facts regarding my own recent visit to the Serengeti and these wonderful lions would be of interest. My safari consisted of Mrs. Boyd-Moss, of Usa River, her sister, Miss Warner, Mr. Williams, my cameraman, Mr. Beatty, my assistant, and myself.

About 3.30 p.m. we went into the bush with meat and cameras in an open lorry. Within a very short time 16 lions came bounding up to meet us—like a pack of happy dogs. They walked and stood round the car at a distance of no more than 10 ft., one half-grown lion actually rubbed against the front mudguard of the car, like a cat against one's leg in anticipation of milk. I could almost have touched it from where I was sitting beside the driver. They were so close that we had to start the car and get further away in order that better pictures could be obtained. (I should say that we were using only 2" lenses.) They merely walked along with us.

Then we threw out of the lorry legs of eland—and the scramble began. We saw and heard the real lion. I have never witnessed such wild savagery which made the more impression because only 15 ft. of fresh air stood between us and the lions. We had stopped the engine, so that the vibration would not affect the cameras and when we had taken all the film we wanted, we found that the self-starter would not function. By this time the lions, having finished off the meat, were standing and lying about round the car no further than 10 ft. away. The driver's boy calmly took the starting handle, walked to the front of the car, and started the engine while the lions exhibited no particular interest.

That night in camp two miles from where we had fed the lions during the afternoon they paid us a visit. There was a fine full moon and visibility was good. The same 16 took complete possession of our kitchen, consuming every edible thing, turning over pots and pans, and even drinking warm soup from the stove pot standing on the edge of the dull fire. Our Native servants left their bell tent and joined us at the camp fire, now built up to the limit of all available wood.

A large lioness walked into the boys' tent, and must have pushed the centre pole, for the whole tent collapsed. For a few moments there was a piece of canvas hanging in all directions and pandemonium going on underneath. Then two other lions came up, pounced upon the tent, and dragged it off some fifty yards, while the now freed lioness followed, pawing the ropes.

From 2 a.m. to 9 a.m. they just played about our camp and kitchen.

At one time things looked like too much of a joke. A big lioness and one two-thirds grown actually began to walk slowly straight up to where we were standing by the fire. I followed instructions and tried the shouting—but to no purpose. On they slowly came. At about 15 ft. I threw a stone, but not to hit. They simply went on as though to retrieve; then, after standing for a while, on they came again. I was about to tell everyone to draw burning wood from the fire and hold it for defence when they sat down and faced us at a distance of 10 yards (measured afterwards). Not until the sun began to get hot did they draw slowly off into the bush to sleep, leaving us to get at our kitchen to make much-needed tea.

With daylight, needless to say, we had got all the pictures we wanted: Mr. Williams and I walked up to within ten yards or so of one, adjusted a heavy cine-camera, and filmed at our leisure.

That, in brief, was our experience of an afternoon and night with some of the Serengeti lions. Any safari can have the same. I do say that it is absolutely necessary for visitors to be accompanied by experienced hunters.

The one great tragedy of this achievement is that these lions are not protected. May I take this opportunity of appealing to all animal lovers and sportsmen to use every effort possible to see that these lions are protected, and that the splendid work of the Game Rangers—who have taught these beasts to lose the fear of man—shall be recognised and respected? One foolish shot might cost a human life, or, indeed, the possible mauling of an entire party. Then the Game Department would have to destroy the very asset it has created.

I suggest that to avoid such a possibility this area should be proclaimed a lion reserve, into which entry would be allowed only by permit purchased from the Game Department, and then only if accompanied by a professional hunter approved by the Department. The Territory wants revenue; here is a source that will surely yield increased returns as time goes on. If it can only be preserved, who, I ask, would grudge a fee for such a thrill? Moreover, the Game Department would have much better control, and thus minimise the possibility of accidents, with the consequent necessity of destroying in a few minutes the work of years.

These lions are a living monument to the gentlemen of the Tanganyika Game Department.

Arusha,

Yours faithfully,

Tanganyika Territory. M. A. WETHERELL.

[This letter would have recognised us for such an error as our correspondent thinks we committed, but if he will read it again he will see that it referred to one specific case only, and we are authoritatively informed that our account accurately describes what actually happened. We have never suggested that the Serengeti lions can be seen in all their tameness by visitors on any of a Game Ranger's personal interest is enlisted.—Ed. "E.A."]

POINTS FROM LETTER.

"It is farcical that grain, measured in terms of sterling, should be valued at about a halfpenny per pound, and that gold by the same measure should stand at some 17 per ounce."—From an East African at home.

Natives in S. Rhodesia.

Mrs. Tawse Jollie's Views.

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN NATIVE ADMINISTRATION was described last week before the Royal Society of Arts by Mrs. Tawse Jollie, O.B.E. formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony, who said that the reservation of Native policy to the Imperial Government was wise so long as Southern Rhodesia had only one Chamber, since a uni-cameral system left policy too much to the hazard of a hasty or party vote.

"Almost every Rhodesian of my acquaintance prides him or herself on his success in handling Natives, and all our hands have old servants attached to them who are as indispensable, devoted and exacting as family treasures elsewhere. As citizens and as family men and women, however, their most outstanding characteristic is irresponsibility; and this is a very irritating feature to the employer, although undoubtedly it is to this that they owe their winning cheerfulness.

"We are introducing a serpent into this Paradise. We are preaching the sacredness of a contract, the necessity for forethought, the duty of thinking about consequences; and all these moral maxims sit at the root of that child-like joy in the moment and lack of thought for to-morrow which have characterised these children of the sun hitherto.

"May they never lose their sense of humour! No joke is wasted on them. They can see their own foolish mistakes, they can appreciate the finer points of irony, they have a keen eye for absurdity and a devastating wit in nicknames.

Markets for Native Produce.

"One of our first considerations since we obtained self-government has been to preserve for our Native population conditions which enable them to remain on the land where alone they are truly at home. The next step, which is giving our Government much cause for thought, is how to secure a market for the Native produce. For years they have had a good local market for maize, while the European farmer has had to export his surplus at a price which left no margin of profit. The maize industry is now organised as a whole on lines which appear on paper to secure everyone a fair return, while providing a heavy bonus on export. Native methods are not easily worked into this scheme, and many authorities consider it has injured the small Native producer. The same criticism applies to the method recently adopted of taxing cattle so much per head to provide for the subsidy of exports, but this has been abandoned in favour of a levy on beans sold, which bears less heavily on the Native cattle-owner.

"The white farmer shares, probably in a greater proportion, the burden of agricultural depression and of well-meant efforts to relieve him which do not always seem successful, but if the Native is not to kill the European farmers by cut-throat competition—which will be a misfortune both for him and for the country—some method must be found of putting Native produce, such as maize, on a level with European produce, such as wheat, which man does not like to compete at world prices which are still profitable to the Native producer.

"One cardinal point in our general policy has always been to keep taxation as low as possible, and the Native pays no more now for the extended services he is getting than he did 20 years ago. Our design is to make our Native people an integral, local, and prosperous part of our body politic, but not our political slaves. Beyond that at present we cannot go. Be it remembered that it is only 12 years since we began to govern ourselves."

At Close Quarters with a Lioness.

Some little time ago we reported that Mr. S. G. Williams, M.G. District Commissioner at Dowa, Nyasaland, had been knocked down and savaged by a lion. We now learn that what actually happened was that a lioness rushed out of long grass at the European who had three Native police at his side. When the beast roared before springing, the police retreated, leaving Mr. Williams alone. Fortunately he was in a good shot which inflicted a mortal wound, but the speed of the charge was so great and the distance to be covered so short—only about five yards—that it knocked him down, and when at his last gasp managed to bite his right arm and claw his leg. The animal was almost dead when one of the police fired and finished it off. The bullet did not, however, wound Mr. Williams in the leg, as was first stated.

Ignorance of Africa.

Rev. E. W. Smith's Noteworthy Address.

MR. EDWIN SMITH vacated the chair of the Royal Anthropological Institute last week, being succeeded by Dr. H. S. Harrison, and in accordance with custom delivering his second presidential address.

This took the unusual form of a synopsis of a paper of 30,000 words written at the request of the Council on the subject "Africa—What Do We Know of It?" It was a masterly survey, but it covered so much ground that it would be unfair to attempt to summarise what was in itself a summary.

"If we sweep away all that is hazy and uncertain remains of facts or of informed opinion, and our knowledge of Africa to-day?" Mr. Smith asked. Rapping over a wide field, from archaeology to blood groups, he showed that we still know very little. For instance, we know nothing of the origin of the Negro and the Hamite; all we know is that human beings were in Africa in early Pleistocene days.

The origin of this paper is as follows: the Council of the Institute learnt, to its great surprise, that anthropology was to be omitted from the forthcoming survey of Africa by Sir Malcolm Hailey; zoology and botany were to be included, but anthropology, the science of man, was to be omitted. Lately Dr. E. B. Worthington has been directed to remedy this to a limited extent, but before that correction was made the Council encouraged its President to prepare a paper which would supplement the work of the committee responsible for the survey.

Mr. Smith secured the co-operation of a large number of men distinguished in the different branches of anthropology, and the result is more of a book than a paper, which, from the laudatory summary given, is obviously a document of the greatest value to Africa.

Anthropology Ignored.

For the first time a dispassionate account is given of what we do know, the enormous extent of our ignorance is made clear, and some useful guidance is furnished as to how best we can set about improving our knowledge and reducing our ignorance. Without better knowledge we cannot acquire understanding, and without understanding we cannot hope to succeed in our task in Africa.

The extraordinary attitude of the African Survey Committee, to which attention is called under Matters of Moment, has thus rendered a conspicuous service to Africa in bringing forth this valuable contribution from the Anthropological Institute, and Mr. Smith, who was included in his first presidential address to "class himself as an amateur," has by his thoroughness in tackling this great work proved himself more than worthy of his place among the distinguished Presidents of the past.

Mr. Smith urged the study not only of the changing Native but of the changing white man. Too many people are apt to think of the white man in Africa still in pre-war terms, whereas the white man is, by his contact with the black, also going through a rapid evolution. This is, indeed, one of the most hopeful signs for the future; the change of attitude of the white man towards the black settlers, missionaries, mining people, and anthropologists, who used to be the butt of all sections alike, have had a great deal to do with this change of outlook, which they have been able to assist because of their own evolution.

Cigars from Sisal!

We are indebted to Mr. Campbell-Hausburg for sight of a copy of *The Illustrated Times* of September 8, 1885, which contains an advertisement reading—

Sisal Cigars at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores (established 1780), 416 Oxford Street, opposite Hanway Street, at 3s. 6d. a box, 18s. 6d. post free, 27 stamps. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

In calling attention to this old use for sisal, *East Africa* disclaims the responsibility of suggesting that East African sisal growers should seek to oust tobacco planters from their present markets!

East Africa in the House.

Northern Rhodesia Inquiry.

In the course of a series of questions relating to the employment of district officers in African Dependencies, the Secretary of State was asked in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Weir: "Are these officers appointed on the ground of ability or family influence, and which of the two does the right hon. gentleman favour?" Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied: "They are appointed on the grounds of ability."

Lack of contact between the authorities and the Natives, as shown by the recent trouble on the Copperbelt, was alleged by Mr. T. Williams when he asked the Secretary of State if he would take steps to reinforce the staff of district officers in Northern Rhodesia, and to explain the reduction in the number of district officers there between 1931 and 1933.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that, in view of the serious connection in the revenues of Northern Rhodesia due to the world slump and the depression in the mining industry, a Finance Commission was appointed in 1932 to inquire into the means of increasing revenue and reducing expenditure. It recommended reducing the number of administrative provinces, which were cut down from nine to five, the establishment of provincial commissioners, district officers and cadets was therefore reduced. Mr. MacDonald added that when the Commission appointed to inquire into the recent disturbances had reported, it would be possible to consider in the light of their report whether the administrative staff was, as Mr. Williams suggested, inadequate.

Replying to Mr. Lunn, the Secretary of State reiterated the objects behind the recent tax changes in Northern Rhodesia, and said the result of the graduation of taxation had been a reduction rather than an increase in the total assessment to Native tax. The question of a corresponding increase in the taxation of Europeans did not arise.

Referring to Mr. T. Smith, the Secretary of State reiterated that the Commission of Inquiry into the Northern Rhodesian disturbances had not been constituted on the basis of the representation of particular interests, and would have ample opportunity of ascertaining the views of the Natives by examination of witnesses. Mr. MacDonald added that he was anxious that Native interests should not suffer through lack of proper representation.

Congo Basin Treaties.

When Mr. Hammersley asked that steps should be taken to summon a conference of the nation signatory to the Congo Basin Convention in order that the way might be made clear for the introduction of preferential duties in Nyasaland, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Rhodesia, the Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Colville, said that all aspects of this complicated question were being carefully examined by His Majesty's Government.

Turning to Japanese trade in the East African market, Mr. Hammersley asked if it was not necessary to take action now and call a conference; otherwise, he added, the trade would almost entirely disappear.

In view of the complicated nature of the problem, Colonel Colville replied, he could not agree that the examination had been unduly prolonged. He assured Mr. Hammersley that there would be no unavoidable delay.

Ethiopia.

Mr. Mather asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to state the circumstances under which the Ethiopian Government granted concession to the British Government in May for the construction of a barrage on Lake Tsana, if this was in accordance with the British-Italian agreement for mutual diplomatic support in 1925; and if any concession had been made to Italy arising out of the same agreement.

Sir Samuel Hoare said no such concession had yet been granted by Ethiopia. As the conditions governing the construction of a barrage were still a matter for negotiation with Ethiopia, the second part of the question was hypothetical. His Majesty's Government was unaware of any concession having been granted, whether to this country or to Italy, arising out of the exchange of notes in the summer of 1925, between the United Kingdom and Italy. In answer to "No," said the Foreign Secretary when asked by Mr. Thorne if it was not a fact that the quarrel between Italy and Abyssinia was all due to a few million gallons of water.

Native Labour.

Mr. Lunn asked whether, in view of mining developments in West, Central and East Africa, the Secretary of State was taking steps to secure for the Native workers means to voice any grievances before they reached a

serious stage, and, in particular, whether labour commissioners or inspectors were appointed by the Government for that purpose.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that in all British African Dependencies Native employees had the right, which they constantly exercised, of submitting complaints in regard to the conditions of their employment to administrative officers or magistrates, and cases could, of course, be taken to the appropriate courts if there had been any infraction of labour legislation. In some Dependencies special labour officers were employed. Elsewhere the duties of such officers discharged were part of the normal functions of administrative officers. In reply to a further question by Mr. Lunn, the Secretary of State circulated a statement showing the territories where Labour Departments were functioning and the number of labour officers employed.

Zanzibar Clove Industry.

Asked by Mr. Paling whether he had received any communication from the Government of India regarding clove marketing legislation in Zanzibar, the Minister referred to an Indian Government official's visit to Zanzibar and to the publication of his report, together with comments on it of the Government of Zanzibar. He said: "At present advised, the Secretary of State said, "I see no reason for any further inquiry until further experience has been gained of the operation of the present system, especially as I understand that the advantages of the legislation to the community as a whole are now being more generally realised."

Kenya Native Administration.

Major Milner was told that the Acting Governor of Kenya had been asked for information regarding the alleged order to the missionary at Fort Hall that coffee trees planted by Kikuyu had to be uprooted.

Asked about the removal of Kikuyu from Tigon area, another area, the Secretary of State referred to the receipt of a copy of a memorial from the Natives of the Tigon area, but said he was awaiting a report from the Acting Governor. Mr. Cleary (Mr. Banfield) asked what steps had been taken to carry out the recommendations of the report on Closer Union in East Africa that the administration of all Native affairs in Kenya should be directly under the Chief Native Commissioner who should be given a position of enhanced authority, and in whose hands part of the general revenue should be placed.

The Secretary of State: "The Chief Native Commissioner has recently been given a position of enhanced authority. Self-government in the Native communities is being steadily developed. With regard to finance, certain changes of lines suggested in Lord Moyne's report are contemplated, but the financial position of the Colony has so far prevented these from being put into effect."

Tribute to African Civil Service.

Speaking on the Dominions Office vote, Sir Edward Grigg paid a tribute to the African Civil Service. "They have been working under immense difficulties," he said. "Every service which is very small in number works under very great difficulties. They get little encouragement from outside. They lead lonely lives, and we owe them a great deal. I say that with special feeling because the Commissioner of Swaziland was an extremely good officer seconded from Kenya. He died at his post last year. I knew what an admirable officer Mr. Ainsworth Dickson was, and how good his work. I heard from him and others how efficient and devoted has been the work of the Civil Service in these territories, and I am glad to join in the tribute to them."

New Ethiopian Minister in London.

Dr. Margit (or Azai Westqueh) as expected shortly to take up the duties as Ethiopian Minister in London. After the Madafa Campaign he was a little boy adopted by an officer of the name of Margit, and completed his education by graduating in medicine. He served for many years in the Indian Medical Service.

Turkey and Ethiopia.

The Turkish Government has decided to create a diplomatic post in Addis Ababa, and M. Nizamuddin, Consul-General in Alexandria, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires.

Chinese for Italian Somaliland.

Italian representatives are endeavouring to recruit 7,000 coolies in the Chinesehow district of the Kwantung Province, says a Hong Kong message, for road-making in Italian Somaliland.

"EAST AFRICA'S" BOOKSHELF.

Pity Poor Kenya.

Mrs. Kilpatrick's Unpleasant Characters.

In her latest novel "White Man Black Man," Mrs. Kilpatrick again shows us Kenya, but unfortunately the fabled Kenya "that turns a man into a fiend."

Poor Kenya! Why do so many novelists, especially women, seem incapable of realising what most people know, that Africa—be it Kenya or less notorious territories—does not create a man's or a woman's faults and weaknesses, though the speed on the downward path may be accelerated by conditions prevailing there? Kenya does not turn a man into a fiend, but it may bring out the fiendishness latent in him, just as, thank goodness, it so often brings out fine qualities that would remain unsuspected in the more prosaic environment of Torquay or Surbiton. It would be a novelty for some writer to describe that effect of Kenya environment for a change.

In this book Valerie goes out to marry Geoffrey, "a brute and a dipsomaniac," as we are told on the jacket; his partner, Alan, falls in love with her; Cicely, Geoffrey's sister, who was to have married Alan, goes out; but, seeing how the land lies, returns home. An overseer, whom Geoffrey had beaten kills him with a bush knife and solves the problem. With minor variations this sordid tale might be placed anywhere on earth, and there seems to be hardly enough local colour to justify labelling it Kenya. "KIBOKO."

A Native Commissioner's Log

Truth That Does Not Grip.

I AM frankly disappointed in Mr. H. N. Hemans's "Log of a Native Commissioner" (Witherby, 10s. 6d.), which describes the life story of a D.O. in Southern Rhodesia. Having been a Native Commissioner myself, I turned to this book with great interest. I was so disappointed with it that I handed it over to an old-time hunter and trader, and he said it was all so true—but it did not grip him either.

Other reviewers have, I notice, called it unpretentious, sincere and truthful. It is all that, but though Mr. Hemans did his job and did it well, he has failed to get the story of it across. He makes too much of small things, amplifying some things which I, personally, outdid tenfold, and yet barely recording things in which he outdid me by at least tenfold. He has, in a word, stressed the wrong things; and, though this book is neat and pleasant change from the exaggerated narratives of the ignorant, and is, in very truth, a reliable chronicle, it seems to me to miss the whole romance of a romantic life.

I often said that nine-tenths of a Native Commissioner's life was monotonous. "Sentinel, dragoon," as Lionel Portman called him. It is terribly true. But, without exaggerating, or without destroying the sense of proportion, the spot light should, in a book, be brought to bear on the other tenth. This is where this particular book fails.

As a historical record, and a record of a day that has already passed, it is of value, and that value is enhanced by its meticulous truth and great modesty. As a book to read and enjoy, I regret to say, it fails. To Mr. Hemans himself, reading between the lines, I take off my hat. N.C.

The Socialists & East Africa.

Mr. George Lansbury's Ideas.

ONLY because Mr. George Lansbury is the leader of the Socialist Party is his little book "Labour's Way with the Commonwealth" (Methuen, 2s. 6d.) worthy of comment.

The book displays colossal ignorance of the real problems of East Africa (I am not concerned here with the other parts of the Empire), and testifies as eloquently as anything could to the very real danger East Africa would run if the Socialists were returned to power before they have learned a great deal more. Many mistakes have been made in the past, some unwitting injustice wrought, but a building is now being patiently erected on solid foundations, which building the Socialists would destroy in order to substitute something—it is not clear what—for people of whom they know nothing.

All this desire for reform and substitution is supported by the familiar diatribes against white settlement in Kenya. The other territories are dismissed in a line, or two with comparative approval, not a word being said, for instance, against the settlements around Arusha, or the planters in the Iringa Province, or the miners on the Lupa goldfields. Kenya is the red rag to the Socialist bull, and this is the kind of stick used to beat it.

The extent to which the British word "to protect Native interests" can be trusted was shown recently when deposits of minerals were reported to have been found on land to have been reserved to the Natives; the Natives were promptly turned off the land, which was thrown open to white prospectors.

It would be difficult to compose half a dozen lines more inaccurately about Kakamega.

Having some suspicion of his lack of qualifications for dealing with this subject, Mr. Lansbury calls on Mr. Charles Roden Buxton for a final chapter, and this superficial and biased visitor to East Africa runs true to form. He quotes, for instance, the declaration by the Acting Governor of Kenya in 1925 about Government's obligation to encourage Natives to work on European farms, and refrains from mentioning that there has been since then a complete abandonment of the old hostility to Native growing of economic crops, which is now studiously fostered in the Colony.

This book can appeal only to the very ignorant, who will probably not be interested in large numbers in the problems dealt with, but its perusal is commended to non-Socialists on the grounds that it is never wise to despise the enemy, remembering that this is the written word of the leader of the Socialists, and that the welfare of East Africa is at stake. F. H. M.

On the Other Side.

Though West African books are rather off East Africa's beat, motor roads and the air now link East and West Africa in a way undreamt of a few years ago, so attention may be briefly called to two recent publications, one of which, "Spade and Sport in Paganland" (Witherby, 10s. 6d.), will make particular appeal to East Africans, for the author is an old friend, Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Shonstone, D.S.O. His knowledge of other parts of Africa, particularly Uganda, Tanganyika and P.E.A., gives added interest to this account of his work and sport in Nigeria, and lifts it well above the ordinary globe-trotter's narratives.

The other volume is Mr. William Seabrook's "The White Man of Timbuctoo" (Harrap, 8s. 6d.), a truly remarkable account of a remarkable life. Pate Yakouba was a Catholic missionary who first went to Timbuctoo in 1865, and subsequently discarded his clerical robes, and took an African wife. He has risen to be one of the most respected French Colonial officials in Africa, and is viewed with respect and affection even by his Bishop.

Unrest Among Masai.

Serious Incident at Narok.

The Kenya Government received a report late last week of unrest among a band of 200 Masai warriors near the administrative headquarters at Narok. The report came from the District Commissioner, Major C. E. V. Buxton.

"He was faced," says *The Times* correspondent in Nairobi, "with a difficult situation, and was compelled to fire his revolver into a mob converging on his camp, wounding four Masai, none of whom has died."

"The cause of the unrest is not clear, but it is suspected that the agitation began among a few warrior initiates, who usually work up to a condition of hysteria following the ceremony. After attacking an Indian survivor, who, however, was not seriously hurt, the mob approached Major Buxton's camp, in which were Mrs. Buxton, her child, and a companion, Miss Peggy Napier. Major Buxton, who was accompanied by a handful of tribal police, removed the women to a hill-top for safety, and then faced the mob."

"What happened after the shooting is not clear, but it is reported that the band is now in the neighbourhood of an isolated Indian trading centre, for the protection of which the Government have dispatched 25 armed Native police in charge of a European officer. Some of the malcontents are armed with short swords and all are apparently in an excited state."

"The Chief Native Commissioner, the Provincial Commissioner for Masai Province, and Commissioner of Police have left by air for Narok to restore order and to report fully to the Government. The Government does not believe that there is cause for alarm."

On the following day the correspondent telegraphed—

"The Acting Governor, Mr. de V. Wade, has made a statement on the Masai incident in the Legislature. The main facts were that about 40 young warriors, armed with swords, attacked in three parties, for reasons at present unknown, the camp of Major Buxton, the District Commissioner, six miles from Narok. Though called on to stop, they continued to advance, and orders were then given to three armed tribal police to fire. Four Masai were wounded, one of whom has since died. The assailants retired and attacked an Indian ganger of the Public Works Department, who received wounds which were not dangerous."

"The same party, the Acting Governor continued, subsequently rescued by force a number of accused persons, who were in the custody of a policeman, and some tribal retainers. The accused had been arrested for some offence which was at present not known. A strong force of police in charge of the Commissioner of Police was now on the spot, and the situation was well in hand."

"The statement shows that the Masai party was much smaller than at first reported, and that the shots were apparently not fired by Major Buxton personally. It is understood that Mrs. Buxton and Miss Napier are remaining at Narok. Travellers from the Reserve report that Indian traders, after having closed their shops, are assembling at headquarters, but that otherwise the conditions of the country appear normal, although a number of Somali traders are carrying rifles."

Rhodesian Road Strips

MR. F. A. MACQUISTEN, K.C., M.P., writing of the new Rhodesian strip system of road construction to *The Glasgow Herald*.

"Such roads are far better for general purposes than our own, and the cost of upkeep of the rest of the road is reduced to a minimum. I make bold to say that it is a far better system than our fatuous concreting of the whole surface of the highway and as far as the motor-car is concerned it is in every way assuasive."

"Incidentally, you can get 100 miles of motor road built in the Southern Rhodesian style for about the cost of five miles under our present system of concreting or bituminising the whole road. That will be the snag which may prevent the use of this method of road-making becoming usual. Many road engineers and road authorities have the Laird of Dumbiedyke's complex, and think that unless the expenditure is high it is not being put off with something cheap and nasty. They are prone to magnify their office, and have been accused of enormous big expenditure."

"Too many of them are like the Scottish railway engineer who was taken to lay railroads in Canada, and when he saw the prairie said, 'You canna build a railway here. Whaur are ye gairn to get your tunnels, your viaducts and your railways?'

Mchape in Tanganyika.

Invasion from Nyasaland.

The following extract from the report of the Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province of Tanganyika Territory is of interest, especially because of the reference to the deliverance from America, which promise always formed part of the great Watch Tower movement in the neighbouring Northern Rhodesia a decade ago. In that connexion it may be noted that the very next paragraph to that which we quote on *mchape* has reference to the Watch Tower.

"In Ufipa this year there was the invasion of the followers of *mchape*, a cult originating in Nyasaland of witchfinders who undertake, professionally and for profit, to purge everyone of witchcraft and its effects. The zeal with which all classes are willing to spend money on such charlatans is a pathetic commentary upon the fear of witchcraft which haunts the vast majority of Natives from childhood to the grave. We cannot, of course, allow the Natives to be swindled out of their money, and there is grave danger in any process such as the witchfinders practised that declares individual men or women are or were, witches, even if the process purports to purge them of the offence. Amongst a people who almost invariably attribute death or misfortune to witchcraft, reprisals by surviving relatives or sufferers are inevitable."

"Action was taken to get rid of the witchfinders and to discourage vigorously any beliefs that they might have left behind them. A dangerous feature of their preaching was that white men would leave Africa, and be replaced by the rule of Natives, due to arrive shortly from America by aeroplane. I do not think this was taken seriously by the Ufipa Natives, who had never seen an aeroplane or heard of America."

"One of the Native leaders of Christians who have abandoned European control again attempted to enter Ufipa from Rhodesia to preach, but the ban upon him as an ex-convict was not lifted. He has, however, a small following in the district who, with the few resident members of the Watch Tower movement, are kept under observation."

Ethiopia's Foreign Advisers.

How the Emperor of Ethiopia has built up his government on models from other countries is shown in an article in *The Fortnightly Review* by Mr. W. G. Fitzgerald, who says—

"From Berlin he borrowed the functions of Dr. Goebbels; he has his own Minister of Propaganda to put Ethiopia's case before the world; then from Tokyo he took the notion of a Foreign Office 'spokesman' like the suave Eiji Inada who interprets Mr. Hirota's policy. An ex-Anglo-Egyptian official, M. de Hainzel, advises the Home Office in Addis Ababa. There are, besides, also, with Americans and Belgians, not to mention our own Minister, Sydney Barton, and a Diplomatic Corps of ever increasing strength. There are, besides, well-censored newspapers in French as well as in Amharic, which is Ethiopia's national language. But the Church liturgy uses the still older Giz, in which the faithful chant or pray without understanding a word."

Nairobi Tragedy.

Four days after staggering into a Nairobi nursing home suffering from gunshot wounds in the head, Mrs. Minnie Mercer succumbed to her injuries. When police visited her home they found that her four children, two boys and two girls, whose ages ranged between five and ten years, had all been shot dead with a twelve-bore. Mrs. Mercer had been in ill-health for some time, and had been ordered to England for medical treatment.

Mombasa Sues.

The Overseas Motor Transport Co., Ltd. has been granted an exclusive licence for ten years to run a public service of omnibuses in Mombasa. Two years ago the company was granted a similar licence for Nairobi, where they have been most successful, and where the company has carried 1,102,000 passengers during the twelve months ended March 31, 1935. A separate company is to be formed to operate the Mombasa service.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

A pearl fishing industry was started between Mombasa and Vanga 35 years ago. What became of it?—*The Coast Guardian, Mombasa.*

"Great Britain has performed a miracle in the years of her colonisation of the Sudan."—*Madame Marcelle Prat, in "White, Brown and Black."*

"In my Oxford days we thought of the Colonies as places in which the more respectable type might get on, and to which the less respectable might be exiled."—*Lord Tweedsmuir.*

"Tanganyika has sun, soil and rainfall capable of growing the most valuable crops in the world. . . . Let us specialise on those crops."—*Mr. A. B. Massie, M.L.C., Tanganyika.*

"Sir Donald Cameron is still in the earlier sixties. I expect that we shall hear of him in political life, whether in the Lords or the Commons, and a good thing, too."—*"West Africa."*

"One needs so few clothes on safari that the Imperial Airways' allowance of weight covers one's personal needs in books and clothing for six weeks."—*R. M., writing in the "Field," on sport and travel in Uganda.*

"Neither commercial interests nor Government activities are limited by territorial boundaries, and it must be safe to prophesy that in some shape or form progress will be by way of unification."—*Mr. A. de V. Wade, Acting Governor of Kenya, speaking in Nairobi.*

"Agricultural and industrial exhibitions, at which new and attractive articles are brought to the notice of the more remote or progressive tribes, play a useful part in the stimulation of Native production and are worthy of encouragement."—*Mr. J. F. McQuade, Comptroller of Customs in Tanganyika.*

"The work (anti-locust research at the Imperial Institute) which is focused in that Kensington room costs the Empire a few thousand pounds a year and may be the means of saving its primary producers many millions."—*Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

"A survey of erosion in British East Africa shows that in many parts conditions are rapidly approaching those which led the Union Drought Commission to their conclusion that, unless methods were radically altered, desert is in sight."—*Senior Agricultural Chemist, Kenya, in a Bulletin on Soil Erosion.*

"Steam-rollers are out of date now and have been replaced by graders. If occasion should arise for the official majority to be called upon to modify the proposals of the elected minority, I am determined that the process shall be carried out on the most up-to-date lines, and I invite you all, officials and non-officials alike, to co-operate with me in carrying that policy into effect."—*Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.*

"The Native conception of a Government budget is simple. They are taking our money to build their houses," is a cry which appeals readily to the agitator class, and the synchronisation of the opening ceremony at Lusaka with the introduction of the new tax on the Copperbelt may well have provided fuel for the fire. Sufficiently full warning of the change was evidently not given to the Natives."—*Dr. Audrey Richards, writing in "The Spectator," on the rising in the Copperbelt of N. Rhodesia.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

259.—Mr. C. Gordon James, Assoc. Inst. M.M.



Copyright "East Africa"

Everyone in Northern Rhodesia knows Mr. Gordon James, who, but for his modesty, would long ago have been an Elected Member of the Legislative Council, for as one of the best-informed men in the country on mining matters, a past Chairman of the Midlands Farmers Association, and a serious student of public affairs with a marked gift for whittling in criticism, he would have become most useful unofficial representative.

At the age of 14 he spent two years with his father exploring German South-West Africa. Then he returned to England to qualify as a metallurgical engineer, was for six years copper mining in Namaqualand, and then went to the Katanga in 1911 to join the Union Minière. On the outbreak of the War he joined the Northern Rhodesian Rifles, and saw much active service in "German East" before being invalided out.

Later, while on a shooting trip in the Bangweulu district, he contracted sleeping sickness, from the Rhodesian form of which, thanks to the Bafer treatment, he was the first European known to recover. He returned to Northern Rhodesia in 1921 to represent the C. V. Syndicate, the forerunner of the Rhodesia Congo Border Concessions, Rhodesia Minerals Concessions, and the Nkana Company. Nine years later he began farming near Lusaka, where he has irrigated extensively and is a well-known stockfarmer and grower of wheat and maize.

PERSONALIA.

An old Nyasaland settler, Mr. T. A. Jenkins, has died in Salisbury.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Leslie, of Dar es Salaam, are on holiday in Perthshire.

Sir George Elliott, a director of the Bank of New Zealand, is visiting East Africa.

Dr. C. S. Davies, of the Northern Rhodesian Medical Service, is in England on leave.

Mr. C. A. Garisle, Dimbe manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), is in England on leave.

Mr. R. E. Parry, Chief Inspector of Schools, is Acting Deputy Director of Education in Uganda.

Sir Joseph Byrne was a guest at a dinner given last week by the Inner Temple and the Masters of the Bench.

Captain C. J. Reynolds has been appointed Second-in-Command of the Northern Brigade of the K.A.R.

On his return to Uganda, Mr. A. O. Jenkins was appointed Assistant to the Provincial Commissioner, Buganda.

Mrs. Herbert Squires, whose death has taken place, was the mother of the Kenya planter, Mr. Herbert Goldsmith Squires.

Mr. Matthew White, who was farming in Africa as far back as 1897, and was well-known in the Inyang'a district, has died.

Rev. G. S. Hanbury, vicar of St. John Baptist, Rudmore, Portsea, is resigning to join the U.M.C.A. in the diocese of Zanzibar.

Mr. Kingdon has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Tabora branch of the Tanganyika Territory Rifle Association.

The Rev. J. Roulet, of the Paris Missionary Society, who has spent about 36 years in Northern Rhodesia, is visiting Switzerland.

Major W. J. Cawthorn, making an extensive tour of Southern Rhodesia to ascertain its suitability for the settlement of Indian Army officers.

Mrs. G. M. Huggins, wife of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has cancelled her immediate engagements on account of slight indisposition.

Count Orloff-Davidoff and the Hon. Elisabeth Scott-Ellis, daughter of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, are to be married in London on July 24.

Dr. G. R. Lutze-Wallace, Assistant Director, is Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services in Uganda during Dr. H. S. de Boer's overseas leave.

Mr. H. R. Fraser has been appointed a member of the Uganda Coffee Board. Messrs. W. B. Hall and N. D. Allen have been appointed temporary members.

For 40 years a settler in Portuguese East Africa, Mr. José F. Flores has died at the age of 72. He was on several occasions a member of the Government Council.

Mr. John Gower, of the Tanganyika Education Department, who probably holds a territorial record for honorary secretaryships, will shortly arrive in England on leave.

Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Nigeria, and Sir Arnold Hodson, Governor of the Gold Coast, reached England a few days ago. Both formerly served in East Africa.

In recognition of his services to Mozambique, Mr. Ismael da Costa is to receive a book containing all the proposals he submitted at meetings of the Government Council.

Miss Bridget Gibbs, who lost her life last week in an Alpine tragedy, was a sister of the Rev. Michael Gibbs, of Salisbury, and in 1930 assisted in missionary work in Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. Erich Schultz-Ewerth, who was a district magistrate in German East Africa from 1899 to 1910, and was the last German Governor of Samoa, has died in Berlin at the age of 65.

Dr. C. J. Wilson has been appointed a member of the Standing Committee on Finance of the Kenya Legislative Council, to serve during Major R. W. Hemsted's absence from the Colony.

A gold signet ring found on an Arab at El Fasher, Sudan, has been proved the property of Captain H. Chown, who fell at Nyalla in September, 1921. It has been sent to Captain Chown's parents.

A veteran of the Sudan campaign of 1884-85 and of the Nile Expedition of 1898, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas F. A. Watson-Kennedy has died at his home, Wiveton Hall, Norfolk, in his 79th year.

Southern Rhodesia will be represented at the Empire Parliamentary Association Congress by Captain W. S. Senior, Minister of Mines and Public Works, who arrived at Croydon on Sunday.

Colonel J. C. Grant, D.S.O., who recently commanded the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders in the Sudan, has been appointed Commander of the 160th (South Wales) Infantry Brigade, Territorial Army.

Addressing the Sudan Interior Mission in London, Dr. T. Lambie, the Ethiopian missionary, said he was "born in America, of Scotch ancestry, a naturalized Ethiopian, and a citizen of the heavenly country."

The death has taken place of Mr. José Albasini, editor of *O Brado Africano*, Portuguese East Africa, the policy of which was to interpret Native opinion to Europeans and European opinion to Natives.

Mr. A. S. Gurjal, a Mombasa advocate, has succumbed to injuries received in a motor cycling accident on the Island. Mr. Gurjal was the 27-year-old son of a retired clerk of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Dr. Hugh Scott and Dr. G. Taylor, two scientists attached to the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, are planning an expedition to Ethiopia to hunt for rare specimens of plant and insect life.

Sir Sydney Henn, presiding last week at the annual meeting of Forester's Glass Company, Ltd., of which he is Chairman, mentioned that he had just completed 20 years of service on the Board of the company.

Brigadier-General P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E., chief officer of the Parks Department of the L.C.C., who is to retire at the end of August, was in charge of the British East African and Ethiopian boundary surveys in 1902-1903.

Major-General A. J. Brink, who served in East Africa during the Great War, has accepted the South African Government's invitation to continue for a further two years as Commander of the Union Defence Force and Secretary for Defence.

Mr. G. F. Sayers will be succeeded as Assistant Chief Secretary of Nyasaland by Mr. J. M. Ellis, Colonial Secretary of Grenada, who has also served in Cyprus and the Falkland Islands. Mr. Ellis will leave England for Nyasaland next month.

Miss E. C. M. de Peyer, B.A. (Oxon.), will go to Khartoum about the end of September as Principal of the Unity High School for Girls, in succession to Miss H. M. Wilson. Miss de Peyer was formerly on the staff of the Jerusalem Girls' College.

Superintendent C. A. T. Hornett, who has been in charge of the Tanganyika C.I.D., is on leave pending retirement. The last few months of his service were made extremely alive through the exploits of the notorious game breaker, Omari bin Masua.

Dr. F. E. Doering, who first took up land in the Kenya Highlands in 1903, and after spending several years in the Colony lived for 27 years in Johannesburg, arrived back in England a few days ago from Canada. During the winter he revisited Kenya and South Africa.

A stone monument has been erected at Tandjesberg, in the Drakensberg, South Africa, in memory of Lieutenant-Commander Glen Kidston and Flight-Lieutenant "Tony" Gladstone, who four years ago lost their lives in an aeroplane crash nearby. Both had done much flying in East Africa.

"The Ice Cap" is the title of the newly established journal of the Mountain Club of East Africa, the honorary editor of which is Mr. N. R. Rice.

Archdeacon George, who has accepted the living of St. Peter's, Devizes, went out to the Nyasaland diocese of the U.M.C.A. in 1899 as a layman, and was responsible for the building of many churches in the Protectorate, including Likoma Cathedral. He was ordained deacon in 1916 by Bishop Hine.

Sir John Caulcutt has been elected Deputy-Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.) in succession to the late Mr. R. Hector Foa. He is relinquishing the general management of the Bank, and Mr. H. R. Bradfield and Mr. J. S. Crossley, assistant general managers, have been appointed general managers.

Colonel C. G. Durham has been re-elected Chairman of the Nairobi District Council, with the following members comprising the General Purposes and Finance Committee: Mr. A. Bradley, Mr. C. N. Day, Captain W. H. Dickens, Major W. Kirton, Captain G. Repton, Major J. O. K. Delap, and Mr. E. D. Rutherford.

Mr. A. E. Quiney, lately joint manager and former head of the victualling department of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, has been presented with a gold cigarette case while Mrs. Quiney has received a diamond brooch, as a token of the esteem in which they were held. Mr. Quiney retired from the company's service at the end of last year.

We regret to learn of the death last week of Mr. F. A. Hook, founder and editor of *The Blue Plover*, a periodical which frequently contained articles of much interest to East Africans. Mr. Hook had been connected with the P. & O. and British-India Steamship Companies since 1889, and will be much missed by all who knew him and his zeal for Empire development.

At Malvern College speech day, Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said his Colony was fortunate in having a good sprinkling of Old-Malvernians, of whom he was proud to reckon himself one. Officers of the British Medical Association entertained Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to lunch at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, last Thursday.

Sir Claud Champion de Crespigny, Bt., who took part in the Sotik Expedition in East Africa in 1905, swam the narrow gut of the first cataract of the Nile in 1899, was a well-known big game hunter in Kenya's early days, and, at the age of 50, rode the winners of three successive events at an East African Turf Club meeting in Nairobi, has died at his home, Champion Lodge, Maldon, Essex, at the age of 88. Few men have lived such an adventurous life. More than 50 years ago he crossed the Channel in a balloon, and when 78 years old astray and every body by taking part in a double dive from 25 ft. in Highgate Ponds.

EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS.

Escape from Black Mambas.

AN exciting account of his escape from a group by two of East Africa's most venomous snakes was related to *Ideas* before his death by Mr. H. W. Martin, who will be remembered by many of the earlier residents in Central Africa. When hunting in the Zambezi Valley, he camped at a place infested with snakes.

"Seldom," he says, "a day passed but what I blew off the heads of one or more with a shot-gun. On one occasion a ten-foot black mamba got into a hut in which three of my boys were roasting green mealies. All were bitten. At the end of half an hour, in spite of my rubbing permanganate of potash crystals into their wounds, they were dead.

"After my hut had been left untenanted for any length of time, I always burned a quantity of green leaves and damp twigs inside to smoke out any snakes or scorpions that might have taken up their abode there during my absence. On one occasion, however, I omitted to carry out this precaution, and after dinner I went to bed.

"Two hours later I awoke with an eerie feeling that I was not alone. I lit the candle on my left, but there was nothing to be seen. No sooner had I blown it out than the candle and its holder fell to the floor. Hurriedly I lit the candle on my right, but all I could see were a couple of rats scurrying across the floor.

"I suspected the presence of snakes, and after laying on my back perfectly still for half an hour, the wicked flat head of a black mamba rose up at the foot of the bed. For a moment the reptile remained poised, as if taking its bearings; then, to my horror, with its glittering eyes boring into mine, it climbed on to my bed, settled itself in three large coils on my right thigh—and waited. I felt the perspiration trickle down my face and neck. To move meant death, swift and certain, while to remain rigid would be agonising torture.

"Without flickering an eyelid I allowed my burning eyes to wander cautiously round the hut, and then, horror of horrors, through the sickly yellow aura of the candle-light to my right, my eyes fell upon another black mamba, coiled round a bamboo stake in the wall, its head poised ready to strike out, not more than a foot away from my face.

"As I returned my gaze to the one on my thigh it seemed to be moving slowly and almost imperceptibly in my direction. That decided me. In a split second I flung myself clean out of the bed towards the door, and the mambas struck, sinking their fangs into the bedding where my head had lain just a moment before. How I managed to reach the door and slam it to without being bitten, I don't know."

Sheep Breeder Welcomes Locusts.

WRITE sympathising with agriculturists, a merino sheep farmer in the Cape Province writes as follows to the *Farmer's Weekly*:

"Thanks to the return of the vulture and the locust invasion, sheep farming is again making headway. The vulture is breaking up the breeding grounds of the blowfly, and the locust is clearing of the steek-grass. We live again. Our wool clips will be plentiful, and will disappear to a great extent. Locusts will balance what would otherwise be an overgrowth of grass; the cause of many sheep ailments.

"If we are going to have abnormal rains, we could do with a hefty swarm of locusts every eight days. If we had many steek-grass seasons like last year, sheep farming would be a thing of the past.

"Fear not, the locusts will disappear when they have outplayed their welcome. They are guided by seasons, and have come and gone from time immemorial, and do as we like. We shall never exterminate them. Instead of spraying them with poison, we could trap as many and turn them into fodder at a much smaller outlay."

"The day will come when somebody will begin to exploit Ethiopia, and after that there will be a gold rush."—*Madame Marcellé Prat*, in *White, Brown and Black*.

"Tri-Weekly" Transport.

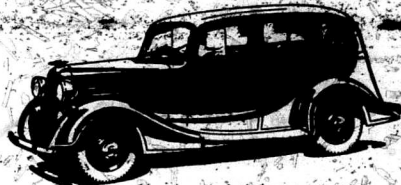
MR. G. C. WATSON, writing from Edendale, Hartley, Southern Rhodesia, says in a letter to *The Observer*:

"After the Marabop War and before the advent of the railways, tenders had been invited for the provision of a coach service between Bulawayo and Salisbury. Dr. Jamieson (then Administrator) wanted a tri-weekly service between the two towns, offering a substantial sum to the contractor who would undertake it. The tender of a well-known transport contractor was accepted, but his resources in mules and rolling stock would not allow of a tri-weekly service, but he was prepared to provide a bi-weekly one at two-thirds the price. It was only after the contract had been signed that Dr. Jamieson (so the story goes) discovered that bi-weekly meant once a week, and that the Government would be covering only two-thirds the agreed figure (for the tri-weekly service) for one-sixth of the service—for two coaches a month instead of twelve!"

Hannington Fund Appeal.

In a letter to *The Daily Telegraph* the Bishop of Uganda says:—

"It is easy to believe you are in the British Empire when you live in Uganda. Few would deny that in Uganda you can see the power of the Gospel of Christ. The opportunities are many, but we are in danger of losing them. The European missionaries are few. It is absolutely necessary to build up a strong Native ministry, and we are appealing for a 'Hannington Fund' to be raised on this, the jubilee of his death, for the training of Native clergy to carry on the work for which Bishop Hannington gave his life. Subscriptions may be sent, marked 'Hannington Fund,' either through the C.M.S., Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4, or c/o Bishop Willis, Uplands, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, or direct to the Bishop of Uganda, Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala, Uganda."

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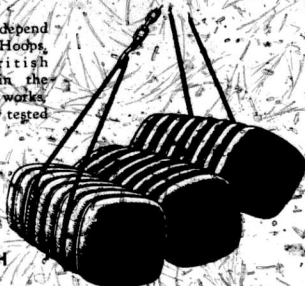
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Uganda Company's Report. Improved Kenya Outlook.

The report of the Uganda Coy. Ltd. for the year ended October 31, 1934, though it shows a loss of £3,750, justifies the hope that the company has at last turned the corner, for the results were better than those of the previous year by over £12,000. The operations in cotton were satisfactory, thanks to the zoning system, the store department results improved, and the directors consider that liberal provision has been made for bad debts and points to the existing large depreciation reserve.

The authorised and issued capital is £3,000,000, debentures appear at £2,362, partly secured advances at £60,743, and creditors at £24,715. Freehold and leasehold properties are valued at £1,122,320, plant, machinery, and tools at gineries and estates at £30,058, plant, machinery, and tools at garages and building departments at £2,830, furniture, fittings, and fixtures at £11,406, debtors at £30,205, stock and work in progress at £87,203, plantation development at £1,863, and cash at bank and in hand at £6,307. The debit balance at profit and loss now totals £105,440, which seems, however, to give an unduly gloomy picture of the position, for a large ginney site of over eight acres in Kampala stands in the books at only £180, though it must represent a really valuable property. The trading department yielded a profit of £3,610 during the year, against a loss of £9,842 in the previous twelve months, so the trading operations really improved by some £13,000.

Sudan Salt Report.

A profit of £3,842 (before providing for depreciation) is shown by the accounts of Sudan Salt, Ltd., for the 21 months ended December 31, 1934. This reduces the debit balance, carried forward to £12,306. The auditors consider that the value of the assets and undertaking of the company as a whole is considerably less than the values at which they are entered in the balance sheet.

Approximately 34,000 tons of salt of good quality were gathered during the period, which was about 75% of the maximum capacity of the company's salt field. The directors have decided to put in hand an extension which, in return for a small capital outlay, will be capable of yielding about 8,000 tons of salt per annum, thereby increasing the capacity of the salt field to approximately 35,000 tons per annum, and will at the same time effect a reduction in the cost per ton of salt produced. Export sales during the 21 months accounted for over 16,000 tons of salt, and, in addition, a stock of 15,000 tons has been accumulated. In compliance with the company's obligations under its concession from the Sudan Government in regard to supplying the requirements of the Sudan. Under the agreement entered into with other local producers, the company has received the share of proceeds from inland sales. As from April 1, 1935, the company is supplying the whole of the Sudan consumption, subject to a percentage payment to the former producers, until April 1, 1941.

Mr. Gandar Dower has a page of photographs in the *Illustrated London News* of the lake he discovered while hunting on the slopes of Mount Kenya at about 12,000 ft. The lake is between a quarter and half a mile long, and its waters, which appear to have no entrance or exit above ground, are luke-warm.

Reviewing Kenya finances in a speech to the Legislature Mr. A. de V. Wade, the Acting Governor, paid a tribute to the officers who have year after year made possible Departmental savings of £28,000. The revenue for January-April, 1935, showed an increase of £85,000 compared with the same period last year. The main sources were Customs duties and Native taxation. Considerable arrears of Native taxation from last year had now been paid. The Government fully recognised, however, that rigid control of expenditure must be relentlessly maintained.

Exports for January-April were £250,000 an excess of the same period last year, the increase being mainly due to earlier shipments of coffee and maize. Production in the Native reserves was steadily increasing, particularly in the case of maize and cotton. Even the Masai warriors, hitherto a pastoral people, were now engaged in agriculture.

Mr. Wade reported satisfactory progress in mining, and announced his intention of establishing an Economic Development Board for the direction of economic enterprises.

The Government supported a proposal to increase the capital of the Land Bank by £500,000, and Mr. Wade foreshadowed a new Kenya loan in the near future. Owing to the improvement in railway finances it is expected that there will be relief of rates amounting to £1,000,000 in 1936. — *Times* telegram.

Ethiopian Coffee Growing.

CONCESSION difficulties, internal export duties and the high freight costs to the seaboard have handicapped the cultivation of coffee in its original home, Ethiopia, though there are vast and practically untouched forests of wild coffee, according to Mr. W. M. Cramp, the United States Vice-Consul in Addis Ababa.


The lack of any considerable quantity of wild coffee, costing at source only the small wage for the collection of the beans, is due to the feudal social organisation involving heavy imposts by the lesser chieftains controlling the coffee lands, taxes collected by officials at each of the provincial Customs stations, by the central Government's high export taxes, and by all and sundry who can collect anything in cash or kind from the coffee caravans.

In the cultivated areas, planting usually takes place at the beginning of the rainy season in June. The trees bear in from two and a half to three years and continue bearing for approximately 15 years. They are then cut near the ground and begin a second bearing in about two years, which process continues until the tree dies. It is then used for fuel. Replanting takes place near the former tree, but never at the root remnants.

Instruction for Planters.

Planters' Days will be held in Nairobi on July 24 and 25, to be followed by the Coffee Conference on July 26. Lectures, visits to the Seat Agricultural Laboratories for field demonstrations, and to the Nairobi Coffee-Curing Works, are included in the programme for the Planters' Days. An inter-territorial meeting of planters from Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya will, it is hoped, be arranged during the conference. Special travel facilities are offered by the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

£1,000,000 Issue Imminent
For East African Mining Finance.

LAST week *East Africa* announced exclusively the imminent registration of a £1,000,000 company to consolidate mining interests in Tanganyika and Kenya. We can now state that a public issue in this connexion is planned for the middle of the month.

Kenya Gold Prospects.

A Survey of the Chief Properties.

DURING the first four months of this year Kenya's total gold output was, according to the official returns 6,500 ounces of unrefined gold. In the corresponding period of last year the total was 5,780 unrefined ounces. Why, it may be asked, was the increase so small?

The facts do not warrant pessimism; on the contrary, they fulfil the prophecies of those well-informed people who did not expect any very large increase in the early months of 1935, but who fully anticipate that the last six months of this year will show an enormous gain upon the second half of 1934.

The controlling factor is, of course, that alluvial work, especially at Kakamega, has for the most part ceased, and that capital and energies are now being devoted to large-scale development work upon reef

properties, with the consequent temporary cessation or diminution of output, but with the promise of considerable winnings of reef gold in the not distant future.

A rapid survey of the main Kenya properties indicates the position.

Kimungini Begins Production.

Kimungini has been the scene of much steady exploration in the last year, has completed most of its construction work, and almost at once will be turning out a substantial tonnage. The mill began operating a few weeks ago, so the returns will soon appear in the Government lists.

Curiously enough, most absurd estimates of the production are current in Kenya, it being commonly stated in Nairobi, and having been published in one of the local newspapers, that the monthly output will be 7,000 oz.

Since the capacity of the mill is 120 tons of ore daily, and since Kimungini may be regarded as a 10 dwt. proposition—or 12 dwt. at the outside, at this stage at any rate—the daily gold yield at full capacity would be 60 or 70 oz. On an average month of 25 working days the total would therefore be 1,500 to 1,750 oz. That is a substantial beginning, and it is no kindness to the company or to Kenya to foster hopes so exaggerated as to be far beyond the bounds of realisation.

Increasing Output Capacity.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate recently paid a madeni dividend of 10%, and the capacity of the treatment plant is in process of being more than doubled, so here also there should be a speedy increase in gold output. A good point is that the proved ore reserves have been substantially augmented during the past year.

Watendi can be regarded as another steady producer henceforth, and is also at this moment increasing its milling capacity. Its shares have shot up several shillings in recent weeks in anticipation of these developments.

Rosterman, though working with only a temporary plant until the proper machinery can be installed, as it probably will be by about the end of this year, has made an excellent

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showing, and promises very well for the future, for the ore is of exceptional richness.

Risks, Ltd., the first property to embark upon serious mining, the first to sink below water level, and the first to install up-to-date plant, has been producing steadily and satisfactorily for some months. Those who have most about it are those who are most confident of its future.

Koa Mulimu is likewise by no means without promise, despite the fact that an option held by a large London group was not exercised. In Kenya that failure to exercise has been widely attributed to dissatisfaction with the property, whereas the truth is that the option terms were considered unduly onerous; even for an admittedly promising property so high a price can be asked.

Kenya Consolidated has been so keen to concentrate its forces upon its main propositions at Lolgorien that it has temporarily withdrawn from Kakamega, where its Guy Fawkes claims adjoining the Risks mine appear to be good. There is great activity at the company's Kitere prospects, and the Major mine, also in the Lolgorien area, is quite likely to be floated as a subsidiary at an early date, with the possibility of Kitere following not long after.

Pakamega.

Pakamega appears to have in the so-called Government Reef in No. 2 Area of Kavirono a proposition which may not merely save a company which was on the verge of shipwreck, but make it a flourishing concern—a change of fortune particularly to be welcomed since the original shareholders were mainly Kenyans, a large proportion of whom invested their money solely because the directors were local men.

The Musgrave Reef, ore from which is to be treated at the Kisingiri mill, appears to be justifying the confidence of those who paid £50,000 in cash for it.

Some of the **Kakamega Ore Reduction Company's** work is very encouraging, as is that of **Kenya Reefs, Kenya Uganda Minerals, and Edawa Ridge**.

On all the above-mentioned properties, and on many others in Kakamega, in No. 2 Area, in Lolgorien, and elsewhere, steady work is being done, and in many cases gold workings are gradually expanding scale may be anticipated before this year is out.

Some well-known companies operating in Kenya, such as **Kenton and Eldoret Mining Syndicate**, have not been

mentioned, but they offer distinct promise, the former chiefly on account of its valuable option to acquire the great Saitza area in the Mwanza district of Tanganyika, and the latter by reason of its interest in the various **East African Concessions** properties and **Kimiginji**.

Northern Rhodesian Notes.

DR. GUERNSEY, assistant geologist to Dr. Bancroft, the geologist in charge of development operations at the Rhodesian Minerals Concession prospect at Chakwenga, 100 miles east of Lusaka, passed through Broken Hill the other day en route for Nkana to confer with his chief. In view of very favourable development results, some announcement may be made relative to the treatment plant.

I hear that Marula Farm prospect is giving such satisfactory results, that the provision of a small treatment plant is being considered. The rubble is soft and will be easily treated.

Loangwa Concessions.—There is no truth in the report that prospecting and development operations on Lieta Reefs and other outcrops in Area 26 are to be suspended. The shaft at Lieta is making good progress and is being timbered for some distance from the collar. Loangwa's prospect near Chitambo Mission is being actively developed by Captain "Amzac" Mills. This work has now been in hand about six months.

Luiri Gold Areas are experiencing some difficulty in obtaining an adequate number of hammer boys for underground work; and Mr. E. H. Heath is now endeavouring to obtain recruits for this work. I am reliably informed that it is expected that the Matala mine will be definitely worked to the 300 ft. level by the end of August, when the production programme will receive careful attention.

Luiri has purchased from Rhokana Corporation one of the wireless sets which they had in use during their prospecting days. It is to be erected at Matala immediately for the purpose of sending and receiving messages from the nearest telegraph office at Lusaka. This is surely a sign of progressive and confident management, and augurs well for the company's prospects.

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East African Goldfields.

Fresh Capital Arranged.

East Africa is able to announce that arrangements have been made by East African Goldfields, Ltd., for fresh financial resources to be made available for the company, and that the flotation of a first subsidiary may be expected in the early future.

Company Progress Reports.

Luri Gold Areas Developments.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields.—£6,500 has been allocated by the Kenya Government for the construction of roads and bridges to the company's properties.

Tati Goldfields.—On the third level of Francis No. 2 section a payable section of reef has been disclosed, the average width being 4 1/2 in. and value 200 dwt. Plant for the mill, extensions and pumping equipment for water supply has been ordered.

Nyama Goldfields.—Progress on Tunstall's Prospect has been hampered by heavy rains. No. 1 shaft is down to 50 ft. in hard granite, carrying 1 dwt. of gold per ton; prospects are very promising. No. 2 shaft is down to 60 ft., at which depth the reef shows values in the face of 10 dwt. over 6 in.; it is very lenticular and the values in many places are high, assays of 6 to 8 oz. having been obtained. No. 2 adit is in hard country, but the prospects are very encouraging. No. 4 adit, East crosscut south continues to show encouraging values. Options have been taken over a block of claims contiguous to the company's location.

Luri Gold Areas.—Matala Hill Mine: 2nd level; the East drive has been advanced to 380 ft. The footage since driving was resumed has been 169 ft., the first 65 ft. of which averaged 3.38 dwt. over 46 1/2 in., and the last 42 ft. 5.77 dwt. over 46 1/2 in.; elsewhere low values were disclosed. West drive extended to 293 ft. Sampling disclosed: to 80 ft., 5.57 dwt. over 32 1/2 in.; 80 to 185 ft., 6.92 dwt. over 52 1/2 in.; 185 to 238 ft., close timbered due to bad ground, not sampled; 238 to 293 ft., 3.3 dwt. over 50 in. South crosscut towards the parallel veins was extended to 179 ft. Main shaft has been sunk to 110 ft. below second level. A station has been cut for the third level and crosscutting started to the reef.

Work at Matala delayed due to some movement of the ground around the shaft above the first level, necessitating re-tilt-bering from the surface. This work is now in hand.

Dunbinn Mine: 2nd drill hole, depth, 331 ft. From 128 ft. 7 in. to 205 ft. 6 in. very shattered, no core recovered, possibly includes new ore body; from 222 ft. 9 in. to 250 ft. 2 in., 8.5 dwt. per ton, from 246 ft. 5 in. to 252 ft. 8 in., 6 dwt. per ton. No. 3 drill hole (in place of No. 3A hole suspended): Depth 420 ft., 4 From 243 ft. 6 in. to 248 ft. 9 in., 7.1 dwt.; from 252 ft. to 278 ft. 2 1/2 in., 6.5 dwt. No. 4 No. 4 drill hole, to intersect old ore body, 165 ft. below the 3rd level; depth 300 ft., no material payable. No. 5 drill hole started from 2nd level, depth 180 ft. From 122 ft. 9 in. to 143 ft. 5 in. estimated true width 20 ft.; average value 18 dwt. per ton. No. 6 drill hole to intersect new orebody below

No. 1 drill hole, depth 213 ft. From 176 ft. 3 in. to 79 ft. 11 in., 8.3 dwt. per ton. From 422 ft. 8 in. to 152 ft. 1 in. heavy pyrites and quartz, low values. No. 7 drill hole started from 3rd level to intersect new orebody at 115 ft. south of Nos. 5 and 6. Depth 264 ft. From 86 ft. 2 in. to 104 ft. 10 in. estimated value and true width 6.67 dwt. per ton over 15 ft. No. 8 drill hole, started at same emplacement as No. 7; depth 129 ft. 8 in. From 104 ft. 11 in. to 107 ft. 5 in. heavy sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite) low values. No. 9 drill hole started at same emplacement as Nos. 7 and 8, depth 100 ft. From 138 ft. 2 in. to 180 ft. 2 in., 11.8 dwt. per ton.

Prospecting.—Area A: About three-quarters has been traversed, and though a few isolated colours of gold and traces of tin were found, no commercial results were obtained. Area B: No commercial ore was established by the test pitting of the Namahula prospect, and work in this area is now confined to the prospects Luri north-east of Dunbinn, where outcrops have been exposed to a length of over 2,000 ft. It is not yet clear whether this consists of one or more reefs. Pits are being put down, and driving and crosscutting therefrom should determine the structure and value of the occurrence. Area C: Prospecting of this area has been begun, but no results yet received.

Kenya Uganda Minerals.

The report of Kenya Uganda Minerals Exploration, Ltd., for the year ended March 31, shows a net profit of £1,266 after writing off all prospecting expenditure on areas which the board considered did not justify further expense. The company paid a maiden 10% dividend on April 30, 1934, and declared an interim dividend of 15% four months later, but the board decided not to recommend a dividend at the recent meeting in order to keep the company's funds intact for work on some 500 claims registered in No. 2 Area. £3,802 is carried forward.

Production of alluvial gold continues in the area in the Ankoie district, held jointly with the H.M. Syndicate, 4,529 oz. of gold being produced in the year.

The issued share capital of the company is £12,304, and there is a general reserve of £2,000. Fixed assets appear at £404, rights and interests at £70,455, the joint venture account with H.M. Syndicate at £1,116, prospecting and development in No. 2 Area at £2,535, and cash in hand at £4,617.

Union Miniers.

The directors of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga will propose to the shareholders at the annual meeting on July 3 that the fixed assets should be reduced by amortisations to 330,145,738-0/10 frs. They once appeared in the balance sheet at 400,042,703-3/10 frs., so the board has followed a consistent policy of plating increasingly conservative values upon its properties.

S. Rhodesia Base Metals Corporation.

Resolutions for the winding up of Southern Rhodesia Base Metals Corporation, Ltd., were passed in London last week. The company had an issued capital of £22,700 in 25 shares. A receiver was appointed in November, 1932, and discharged in November, 1933. The voluntary liquidation of the company was approved on December 14, 1934.

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East African Share Prices Gabait Gold Mines, Limited

Kentana and Kimiringithi in Demand.

Mr. Edward Hooper's Review.

EXPECTATION that the first production figures for Kimiringithi will soon become available, and the anticipation that the Sanga concession option in Tanganyika will soon be exercised by the associated Kentana company, have led to activity in both shares during the past week, Kimiringithi appreciating to slightly over 18s., while Kentana is in the region of 16s., in each case for the 10s. share. Watenda continue in demand at 13s., a rise of 2s., and Rosterman remain firm around 7s. 6d. Rumours of an early flotation of the first subsidiary of East African Goldfields has led to a rise in the shares to 10s. 3d. Rhodesian coppets are a shade easier.

The second ordinary general meeting of Gabait Gold Mines, Ltd., was held recently in London, Mr. Edward Hooper, M. Inst. M. M., Chairman of the company presiding.

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen, you have all received the directors' report and statement of accounts, and I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. I would first like to refer to the extraordinary general meeting held on December 6 to increase the share capital from £40,000 to £45,000, the resolution was duly passed, but shareholders expressed a strong desire that this additional capital should not be issued, although it was intended to offer these shares to shareholders *pari passu* to their holdings at a premium of 100%. In deference to their wishes, the newly created shares were not then issued, and no dividend was therefore paid.

"The working profit amounts to £1,139, and directors feel London office expenses, insurance, etc., to £1,349, leaving £16,047. We have written off the preliminary expenses, namely, £1,039, and development expenditure incurred during the year amounting to £4,327 as well as £2,777 for income tax, leaving to be carried forward £1,004.

"Apart from the balance of development account brought in from the previous year, £3,996, the only sums capitalised during the current year are buildings, plant and machinery (at cost, £26,110, and dam construction, well-sinking, etc., £2,686). In view of the previous heavy provision for capital expenditure out of revenue, and that the whole of the development expenditure for the current year has been written off, no further depreciation requires to be provided.

"We estimate that for the four months to May 31 the mine made a profit of £8,500, and we have declared an interim dividend of 15% (less tax), amounting to £4,650 after deducting income tax. I believe we have been conservative, and only hope that the remaining eight months of the year will show equally good, if not better, results, especially as our position in regard to water supply is now much more secure.

"During the first year, 3,751 tons of ore were treated by the amalgamation process only, yielding 6,070 oz. of gold. In the second year, two distinct metallurgical methods were in operation. Up to September 4,594 tons were treated by amalgamation only for 2,380 oz. Then the new cyaniding plant came into operation and a further 2,923 tons of ore were treated by amalgamation as well as by cyanidation for a yield of 1,822 oz. Thus 7,517 tons yielded 4,202 oz.

Overcoming Water Difficulties.

"In March, 1935, as a result of installing a pipeline 3 1/2 miles long, we tapped a fresh source of water and were able to begin treating accumulated tailings, so that in February, March, April and May 3,393 tons were treated for 1,402 oz. In addition, 2,607 tons of dump tailings were cyanided for a yield of 500 oz. 32 oz. were obtained from a clean-up of ore of the tube mills, and £1,000 received from the sale of accumulated gold bars.

"We are largely dependent on the rainfall, which is very erratic in those desert regions. Our present sources of supply should be sufficient for our requirements for some months, as there was a downpour of rain in February, which partly filled the dam, which has capacity for 1 1/2 million gallons. We have ordered an additional 1 1/2 miles of pipeline to tap an entirely fresh source of water. With this we should be able to treat up to 100 tons of tailings daily, in addition to 70 tons of ore per day from the mine.

"During the year development amounted to nearly 2,000 ft. of driving, rising and winzing, mostly in values ranging from 2 to 4 dwt. to as much as 10 oz. This has proved the ore on two sides only, and though many engineers would have felt justified in giving an estimate as to there being a considerable amount of payable ore in reserve, the manager, relying that no estimate of ore reserves can be submitted owing to the disturbed nature of the country and lode formations, and that definite blocks of ore ready for milling do not exist. But it is anticipated that the mill will continue on a full-tonnage basis. Work underground has chiefly been confined to exploring the ground above the fifth or 500 ft. level. It is our intention to prove the continuation of the ore below the 500 ft. level at various points along the vein, which has a total proved strike length of about 1,000 ft.

The report and accounts were adopted; the retiring director, Mr. E. B. Ridsdel, re-elected; and votes of thanks passed to the Chairman, directors, and staff in the Sudan.

	Last week	This week
Andara Syndicate	4s. 4d.	4s. 3d.
Bushtick Mines (10s.)	10s. 9d.	11s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	78s. 9d.	81s. 3d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	48s. 9d.	53s. 9d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 3d.	10s. 3d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	8s. 9d.	9s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Gabait Goldfields (2s.)	6s. 10 1/2d.	7s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	30s. 9d.	31s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	14s. 3d.	14s. 3d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	38s. 0d.	38s. 0d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 0d.
Kentana (10s.)	14s. 6d.	15s. 10 1/2d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	9s. 6d.	8s. 9d.
Kimiringithi (10s.)	17s. 0d.	17s. 9d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 5d.	1s. 3d.
Loanrigwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 0d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	18. 3d.	18. 3d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Luisi Gold Areas	9s. 4 1/2d.	9s. 6d.
Rezende (11s.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 3d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Katanga	7s. 0d.	6s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	7s. 7 1/2d.	7s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 8d.	8s. 8 1/2d.
Rhokana (11)	100s. 0d.	95s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	28s. 6d.	26s. 6d.
Rosterman	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr	6s. 9d.	7s. 3d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	5s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (11)	11s. 6d.	11s. 0d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 3d.
Tan Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 7 1/2d.
Ushi du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	£107 10s.	£107
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	21s. 10 1/2d.	21s. 3d.
Watenda (5s.)	11s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring	16s. 6d.	16s. 0d.

GENERAL.

British East Africa (15s.)	22s. 1 1/2d.	21s. 10 1/2d.
East African Sisal Plantations (11)	2s. 3 1/2d.	2s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	38s. 4 1/2d.	32s. 6d.
Imperial Airways	46s. 3d.	47s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Mosambique (Beater) (10s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
North Chartered Exploration (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	33s. 9d.	32s. 9d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power	£7 0s. 0d.	£7 1s. 3d.
Pref.	43s. 9d.	43s. 6d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	30s. 50cts.	30s. 50cts.
Eldoret-Kakamega Mining Ventures	10s.	9s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	7s. 50cts.	7s. 50cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 50cts.	9s. 25cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	8s. 25cts.	9s.
Kenya Reef	8s. 50cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya-Uganda Minerals Expl. (5s.)	29s. 50cts.	29s.
Kos-Milim (20s.)	29s. 50cts.	29s.
Lolgorien Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 50cts.	2s. 35cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	6s. 75cts.	6s. 50cts.
Pakanuet (5s.)		

The Uganda Company, Ltd.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby's Address.

THE thirty-second ordinary general meeting of the Uganda Company, Ltd., was recently held in London. Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, Chairman of the company, presiding. He said, "The balance sheet for 1934-35. On the debit side of the balance sheet the greater part of the advances represents the overdraft at our bankers in London and Uganda. This is very little altered from last year. The amount under creditors still includes £17,000, which has been due for many years to the Income Tax Commissioners. On the credit side the alterations from last year are very small. In view of the heavy depreciation in the past, the board has not considered it necessary to write off large amounts for depreciation, though you will see a special item of £1,400 which is mainly applicable to the company's transport fleet.

"With regard to the general values of the assets, I may remind you that a year or two ago I referred to the increasing value of the large ginneries site (of about 81 acres) in Kampala, and which stands in our books at only £180. Various plans are being considered by the board to take advantage of the value of this site. There is a further reduction in the trading stocks, and it is hoped that these will be further reduced gradually in the future.

"Plantation development" has been increased from £500 to £1,803. I mentioned last year that the £200 then shown represented some small developments in our Namukera Estate, but that we are not going in for any extension on a large scale, the amount spent on development was really rounding off our existing plantings so as to make the estate available for sale or lease should an applicant be found. £1,000 represents capital expenditure on our tea plantation.

"In the profit and loss account the only matter of real interest is that the balance of the trading departments shows a profit of £2,610, as against a loss of £9,842 in the previous year, so that actually our results show an improvement of over £13,000. Expenses in London continue to show a small decrease.

Improved Conditions of Cotton Trade.

"Last year I ventured to prophesy that we should have made a profit in cotton. I am glad to say that my prophecy was fulfilled. In the Eastern Province in the year under review we worked six ginneries out of a total of nine (three of these being leased). The zoning system under which cotton produced in a defined area must be bought and ginned within that area, the minimum price fixed by the area being fixed on a definite formula, has enabled the ginneries in the Eastern Province to come to working arrangements between themselves and to cut down their expenses very considerably. This company made a reasonable profit in the Eastern Province.

"In Buganda we worked five out of seven ginneries. The Government unfortunately were not able to extend the zoning system to Buganda in the season of 1934-35—and the same silly competition for cotton took place, and such uneconomic prices were being paid that we instructed the general manager to stop buying at these prices.

"The Company's experience in the Eastern Province and in Buganda is a very good illustration of the effect of the controlled as against the uncontrolled methods. The former, while giving the Native producer a fairer price, the ginneries owner the chance of making a reasonable but not an excessive profit, while the latter makes the chance of a profit depend on a rise in the market after the cotton has been brought at uneconomic prices—in other words, the uncontrolled method means speculation and nothing else.

"In the season under review we bought 15,348 bales, as against 13,200 in 1933. All these were marketed locally, and, as I mentioned last year, it seems probable that the local market, where the buying is almost entirely for East and Japan, will take the place of Liverpool.

"Last autumn the Governor of Uganda, Sir Bernard Bourke, was away here on leave, and we and the representatives of all other British companies owning ginneries in Uganda had the advantage of a very full and frank discussion on the future of cotton. We pointed out that with Government assistance and sympathetic control, we were certain that the industry could be put on a firm and satisfactory basis. We were assured that the Government would assist in every way in its power, and received almost immediate evidence of this by the introduction of the zoning system of Buganda. The whole of Uganda is now under control and working arrangements for associations of these between ginneries have been made in most districts for five years. Given good average crops the industry should now be established on a sound basis.

"In order to get our share of cotton in the different districts, we have rented three ginneries, which have turned out satisfactorily. An important area where we had no interest was Busoga. Last autumn a group of three

ginneries, two of them with very good records and in the centre of one of the best cotton districts, were offered to us, and after very careful consideration we decided to buy them. The interest in the investment, which, of course, had to be made by our bankers, was so much less than we had thought that we should have had to pay if it had been possible to lease them, that we considered we were justified in doing the business in this way. The price paid was reasonable, actually we could have sold the ginneries almost immediately at a higher figure. We feel now that we have groups of ginneries which can be worked as economic units, and by spreading our risks geographically, we feel more secure in the event of local crop failures.

"During 1935, although the season has not been quite so good, we have bought more cotton than last year. Owing to conditions in America, there has been some hesitancy in all commodities, and cotton prices have been lower. The formula on which the prices of seed cotton are fixed in Uganda is based on the price of American futures, and if these are low the profit to the farmer is automatically lower. As we have still some cotton in hand at the moment, I cannot tell how the season will work out.

Better Trading Results.

"The turnover of the stores and motor departments was below that of the previous year. As I mentioned last year, we had to make a change in our stores manager, who, I regret to say, has since died. His successor, who comes to us highly recommended from West Africa, is settling down to what we all admit is a difficult task, and has made some valuable suggestions for improving the stores in Kampala. The results for the year, which are slightly better than the previous year, were affected by the necessity of writing down stocks and making provision, perhaps excessive, for bad and doubtful debts. Times and fashions are changing very fast among the Natives in Uganda. That is one of our chief troubles, the quick changes of fashion make it necessary to write down very care-fully to prevent accumulation of stocks for which the demand may change even more rapidly than in Brompton Road or Oxford Street. There is also increasing competition from Indian and Goan traders and from the importation of cheap Japanese goods. The results of the motor department—though a small profit was made in Kampala—were affected by a loss in one branch which has since been closed. Also by the fall in American exchange. As agents for the Ford Company, we stand to be hit in this way. Our stocks of spares, &c., have been conservatively written down. If the exchange rises subsequently we should reap the benefit.

"Last year I told you that we had taken an interest in a tea estate with a view of closely studying the possibilities of tea growing in Uganda, particularly in connexion with the sale of tea through our stores among the Native population. When Sir Theodore Chambers, who is an authority on tea, was in Uganda two years ago he found that the Government were most anxious that the development of tea should proceed on scientific lines, and on his return he advised the board that there were distinct opportunities for the development of tea in Uganda and the very large Native population of Uganda and the surrounding country. An opportunity arose of leasing a tea estate for three years, or possibly longer, with the option of purchase, and the board decided that, as a pioneer company, this was an occasion where an experiment was legitimate. The estate has been put in shape, and the very strenuous work of the manager, Mr. Ross, during the first year has resulted in a small profit.

"There seems to be no reason why, with the co-operation of the Government and the other producers in Kenya, a reasonable profit should not be made in tea in the future. I may say at once, however, that the Company's finances do not permit it at the moment to embark on the erection of a new factory, and I would only indicate that the financing of the plantation, should we decide to go on, will either be by means of a separate company or in co-operation with other parties.

"The last three years, since the changes in the board and in the management, have been exceedingly strenuous. The general depression coincided with the need for drastic reorganisations. On such occasions it is inadvisable to make immediate decisions to close down a branch or a department without an exhaustive study of each situation. It is necessary, especially in a young company, to see first whether they can be made to pay. The necessity of moving stocks for long distances and of giving notice to old employees may be avoided by the careful nursing of a branch. For all these reasons we determined to stay in Mrs. Graddock time to find his feet and see what she could do. He again came home by air last year, and the board had the advantage of going into every detail of business and policy with him. I am glad to say that, with the co-operation of Mr. Dakin, the rechartered accountant who came into the service of the Company at the end of 1933, we feel that for the first time since we have been in the saddle we have got good leaders in our team.

"The board also feels very much more confident that the general situation is better, and the account keeping is much better than it has ever been. We are beginning to see which parts of the business are definitely 'not-paying.' We are gradually liquidating and depositing the stocks and working towards the reorganisation of the company's finances. We are heartily handicapped by lack of working capital, and we wished we could no doubt arrange to do so at a premium of 10% on the existing 6% Debentures, amounting to £22,000, which are due on January 1, 1935, but it seems rather a waste of money to do so at the moment. Nothing in the way of reorganisation can be done without taking those Debentures into account. This whole question is continually in our consideration, but we do feel we are now in a better position than before to work out a definite policy for the future."

Sir Theodor's Chamber's Views.

Sir Theodor G. Chambers, K.B.E., said:—"It is perhaps appropriate that I should second this motion as one of the new directors who joined the board three or four years ago. I was asked by Mr. Basden, the old Chairman, to join an informal committee of shareholders, among whom I had as a colleague Mr. H. Higgin, and the investigations we made convinced me and my colleagues that the biggest was an extraordinarily difficult one. I came to the conclusion that the difficulties in which the company was involved were attributable not to management or deficiencies of management, but merely to the serious economic difficulties, and the real essential difficulties, of the situation."

"When I came back from Uganda in 1933 I spoke at the annual general meeting, and it was suggested in Uganda that my remarks had tended to belittle Uganda. I am sorry that should have been the interpretation there of my remarks. All I did was to point out the facts of the case, that as regards the business of this company, apart from cotton growing or the cotton ginning business and the export of cotton, all the stores in different towns, the motor business, the building business, and these commercial sections in respect of which nearly one-half of our capital was involved, obviously depended upon the purchasing capacity of the country, and I pointed out that in any case that capacity, as regards the European population of the whole, could not be a big purchasing capacity. I also pointed out that, owing to the depression and the fall in the prices of commodities, owing to cuts in salaries and losses of income through depreciation by the loss of dividends, our business was inevitably in low water by reason of the reduced purchasing capacity of the community. That was my beliefing of Uganda, the same remark could have been made at that time of New Zealand or Canada or any of the great producing countries."

"The Chairman has dealt with the cotton situation, and it is shown that there we have undoubtedly turned the corner. It is a very much better situation for 1935 than for 1933. He has dealt to some extent with the other sections of our business, with regard to which I would just like to say this: we are not out of the wood of course. If you will read, study, and think, you will know we cannot be out of the wood. The depression is still on, the purchasing capacity of the country is still low; the Chairman has pointed out that not only have those conditions arisen, but with it there is a far intenser competition by Indian and Goan traders who employ a type of service of a lesser paid character than that which we employ in our European stores. We are in fact competing with them whose overhead expenses are inevitably unavoidable, considerably below our own."

"Colonel Robinson has pointed out that in these circumstances one should do more foolish policy than to come too rapidly to a conclusion to close things down. It is necessary to investigate and consider before one dreams of re-opening into which might be, in a revival, of great value to the company, and in respect of those items of our business, the motor business and building business, I claim from you the greatest possible patience. Do not think because of the wood yet, that it is due to any deficiency of the local management. I think we have enormous strengthened our local management during the past two and a half years by appointing Mr. Craddock and Mr. Dakin. The latter is a very skilled chartered accountant and, on the financial side, I think of very great assistance to Mr. Craddock. These two are continuing their close study, and are assisting the directors to give a close study to these difficult sections of the business, and I am quite sure we could have no more efficient machinery for investigation and dealing with the situation than we have got."

The Chairman replied to questions, and arising out of them invited three or four shareholders to meet the board for further discussion. The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was carried unanimously, and Mr. D. A. J. Buxton was re-elected a director.

Kenya Uganda Minerals.

Dr. Dundas's Address to Shareholders.

The second annual general meeting of Kenya Uganda Minerals Exploration, Ltd., was held in Eldoret on June 7.

Dr. J. Dundas, Chairman of the company, who presided, said:

"In reviewing the year, definite progress can be recorded, and in a sense it may be said that the teething troubles of our young company are behind us."

"Improvements in organisation and administration have been made. The staff has been greatly strengthened, and arrangements have been made for the direction of technical work in the field where that is required to be done by Messrs. Bewick, Meyring and Company."

"We are working with the greatest cordiality with Messrs. F.M. Syndicate in Uganda. The Syndicate has afforded us every assistance in its power. It has offered to share equally with us prospecting as well as production costs. This is a very material concession, and can only result in our mutual benefit."

"The phase of looking for suitable properties is over. Although our concession area in Uganda has been reduced on the advice of our adviser to some 15 sq. miles, we have acquired 'too odd claims in No. 2 Area, Kavirondo.' Two are bodies have already been found in this area, one of which at least is most promising. Three shafts are down 50 ft. on this reef. Cross-cutting is being actively pushed forward, and further shafts and drives will be made as soon as possible. If present indications continue at depth, that reef will be of real value."

"Further, it must be remembered that the area of our property is very extensive. No small toothcomb prospect has yet been undertaken, and it will be many months before a real opinion as to the value of our property can be made. The directors are very sensible of the importance of this work, and for some time past a section of our staff has been exclusively employed in examining the area, so far with results that fully justify this policy."

"Referring again to Uganda, experience has taught your board that much more intensive prospecting of our concession area is required. Due to the patchy nature of the alluvial we are working, it has been found that not a yard of ground can be left unexamined. Particular attention is being devoted to this work, and one specially skilled man is devoting his whole time to it."

Directors' Confidence.

"You will notice in the directors' report that we do not recommend a dividend this year for a reason which we hope will commend itself to you. It is the directors' policy and hope that the company may become a producing one in so far as No. 2 Area is concerned within a reasonable period of time. It is not our present wish either to sell or to seek large capital assistance. Outside capitalists like to see large tonnage and mines of long life. We do not have anything at the moment as far as we are able to invest them. On the other hand, we hope and believe that the work we are now doing will show in a few months that we have a property which will well repay a small company to work initially on a small scale. We trust you will endorse this view."

"I move that the report of the directors and the balance sheet and accounts of the company for March 31, 1935, be approved and adopted, and I will call upon Colonel Griffiths to second the resolution."

Colonel Griffiths, in seconding the resolution, corroborated the Chairman's remarks.

Dr. Forbes expressed himself entirely satisfied with the directors' report and the statement of accounts, but asked if the board intended to mine its own properties, or to conduct an extensive development programme with an ultimate view to dispose of the properties.

The Chairman replied that the board had no fixed policy, and that until they had proved the properties they could not decide on any future programme.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Dr. Dundas and Captain Muddell, the retiring directors, were unanimously re-elected on the proposition of Colonel East King, seconded by Dr. Forbes.

Dr. Forbes proposed and Mr. Moses seconded that the retiring auditors, Messrs. Bell and Company, chartered accountants, of Nakuru, be re-elected auditors at a remuneration to be fixed by the directors. The motion was unanimously carried.

Dr. Forbes asked whether it would be possible for the company to publish periodical progress reports. The Chairman replied that it was the intention of the board to keep shareholders informed as fully as possible as to the progress of the company's activities.

Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields.

Mr. Ishmael's Address to Shareholders.

PRESIDENT at the eighth annual general meeting of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd. on June 20, 1935. Mr. Ishmael, Chairman of the company, said: *inter alia*—
 "Our net liquid assets and stocks increased by £5,500, and our fixed assets by £2,100 during the year. Our net profit is £15,872 18s. 6d., about £200 less than in the previous year. The actual operating profit was slightly higher, and the slightly reduced net profit is due to a drop of £200 in the profit on realisation of securities. To the net profit must be added £568 15s. 2d. brought forward, making a total of £17,641 13s. 8d."

"We have paid the interest on the Preference shares to June 30, 1934, and an interim dividend of 3% on the Ordinary. After deducting these dividends and making the necessary reserve for income tax, there remains £9,802 11s. 11d. Subject to your approval, it is intended to pay the Preference dividend at the rate of 6% to the end of the year under review and a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 3%, making 6% for the year. These dividends will absorb £2,905 10s. 3d., leaving £6,900 15s. 8d. to be carried forward. We also recommend a dividend at the rate of 6% per annum on both Preference and Ordinary shares for the period from January 1, 1935; to-day, the date on which we propose to go into liquidation and to start our new company, whose domicile will be in Uganda. The new company will be ready, nothing else than the old company with the same shareholders, only with a different domicile."

"I live in Uganda, and frequently visit the company's areas. Mwirasandu is the mine from which we get practically all our ore. Although we took out 201 tons of tin oxide during 1934, but ore reserves—which are computed on a very conservative basis—increased by 31 tons, and after allowing for the extraction from detrital reserves, the net total reserves are still 40 tons higher. One can, I think, safely say that the mine has a long life before it. We have a very small mine at Namahere, which the board is hopeful will ultimately develop into a valuable asset."

"In the report reference is made to low grade tin ore discoveries in Uganda and Tanganyika. The odds are in favour of our making further, and perhaps more valuable, discoveries in Uganda, but I do not feel justified in saying anything more definite until we have done more prospecting and our power station is working. Prospects in Tanganyika appear favourable, and it may be necessary to place an engineer of experience in charge of our operations there."

Lubare Gold Area Prospects.

"Late in 1934 we were granted an E.P.L. over the Lubare area of about 45 sq. miles in the Ankole district, and some 65 miles from Mbarara. Mr. Combe, field geologist to the Government, discovered auriferous deposits, and computed that a small section of the area which he examined contained payable gold which, valued at £5 per oz., would be worth £6,000. On the strength of that discovery, your company tendered for and secured the prospecting licence."

"Mr. Combe, whose very valuable services have been lent to the Government, is engaged on a geological survey of the area, and we have a permanent staff of one senior and one junior engineer, and two prospectors also working here. It is our intention to increase the staff at Lubare as circumstances require, and we have just engaged an engineer and a miner, who will leave for Uganda in the immediate future."

"The renewal of our E.P.L. in Lubare will come up for consideration by the end of the year. If we can satisfy Government that we have complied with the terms of our tender, our licence will be renewed, and we shall, no doubt, be given permission to export such gold as we win. We are doing everything possible to fulfil the terms of our tender, and we hope and expect that our licence will be renewed."

"We have so far confined our prospecting to the Wafunda Creek and the Basia River. A rough estimate made in March of the workable ground in the upper part of the Wafunda showed it to be 51,055 c. yds. at a value of 2,750 per c. yd., which, with gold at 120s. per oz., gives a value of some £8,000. Drills have been sent to the area and pitting and sampling work are in progress. On May 16 Mr. Terrell wrote that he thought it safe to say that £10,000 exists in the Wafunda, and it may be much more when sampling is completed. Pitting and sampling have been carried on in a small part of the Basia with satisfactory results. The general manager recently wrote: 'I should be disappointed if we find less than £20,000

worth of gold in the Basia and Wafunda alone. These finds are in addition to those made by Mr. Combe before we were granted this area."

Hydro-Electric Installation

You are aware of the board's decision to construct a hydro-electric power station at Anjiri. The scheme is associated with our general manager, Mr. S. L. Terrell, and we embarked upon it only after satisfying ourselves that this undertaking was essential if the Company was to get the best results either at Mwirasandu or from any of its other properties within a reasonable distance of the power station. The work, which will cost between £25,000 and £30,000, will be completed early next year, and will effect a considerable saving in our running costs."

"Our main mine and other areas are situated in cool climates which do not tax the European. We had no cases of serious illness among our Europeans during 1934, and our Asiatic and African staff also enjoyed good health. We have now an up-to-date hospital at Mwirasandu at which not only our own staff but also non-company staff receive treatment. We already have a large number of Nigerian-type huts and two large corrugated iron buildings of the property, and we are building brick and iron houses for our headmen and labourers. While such houses are desirable from sanitary and other points of view, they are very expensive in a country where one has to pay very heavy railway freight on cement, corrugated iron and other building material."

"The Governor of Uganda, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, and the Chief Secretary, Mr. Eustace Scott, have been most helpful to us over our hydro-electric installation and in other respects; Mr. Mayland, Director of Geological Surveys, and Messrs. Simmons and Combe of that Department, have, as usual, helped us with their advice and, in supplying us with valuable information; and Mr. Watts, Commissioner of Mines, and Captain Wilmet, Director of Public Works, have helped us whenever we sought their help. I particularly wish to thank our friends the Billiton Company for their very great assistance in matters technical, and in placing the services of their electrical expert, Mr. Wijmans, at our disposal. Our own staff have given us of their best with loyalty and devotion. Mr. Terrell has been—and is still working at full speed, and Mr. North has had a more than usually busy year."

After questions had been asked and answered the report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors re-elected.

At the succeeding extraordinary general meeting the special resolutions authorising the liquidation of the company and the incorporation in Uganda of a new company to continue the business were unanimously adopted.

London Metal Market.

Speaking at the fifteenth ordinary general meeting of Metal Trading Ltd., Sir Charles G. Barrie, the Chairman, said the continuance of the London Metal Exchange as a world market was seriously threatened.

"That our own Government should be party to such a policy," he added, "is difficult to understand. It is not good policy to help producers on the one hand and the other throw sand on the wheels of the trading machine by causing directly or indirectly a restriction in its trading facilities. Copper production and trading have had a definite fillip from the arrangements arrived at between producers all over the world to limit supplies. The result has been a much needed advance in price, although to-day it is even slightly below what it was at this time last year."

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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.

Tanganyika imported machinery to the value of £20,867 in April.

The number of wholesale licence holders in Kenya doubled during 1934.

Cotton tax collected to the end of May in Uganda amounted to £50,421.

A new type of mealie planter has been invented by an Orange Free State farmer.

The Mozambique Company's Territory expects exceptionally good cotton crops this year.

Tanganyika's Customs revenue for the first four months of 1935 exceeded the 1934 figures by £30,000.

Gold is still Tanganyika's second most important export, the April export figures showing sisal first at £64,089, with gold at £35,504.

Mr. W. A. Carnegie, the Imperial Trade Correspondent in Bulawayo, has moved to offices at 23-27, Exchange Buildings, Selborne Avenue.

The motor cycle is displacing the horse in Southern Rhodesia as a means of transport for the B.S.A.P., which employed 76 motor cycles last year.

Kenya and Uganda imported 72,330 gallons of spirit beverages in 1934, Tanganyika 27,076 gallons, Northern Rhodesia 26,600 gallons, and Southern Rhodesia 101,705 gallons.

The total domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda for the first four months of 1935 were valued at £2,939,866, Kenya's share being £1,052,650 and Uganda's £1,887,210. The total figure for the same period of 1934 was £2,390,711.

Tanganyika crop estimates, revised on June 1, are (in tons of 1,000 kilos): sisal, 82,550; coffee, 16,070; cotton lint, 10,955; groundnuts, 18,801; copra, 7,955; maize, 22,688; rice, 7,954; paddy, 9,060; sesame, 4,709; beeswax, 470; fire-cured tobacco, 318; gum, 1,000.

There is no objection to the interchange of a seed between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika—a point in regard to which tea planters have been in doubt since the introduction of the tea restriction scheme. The assurance comes from the Secretary of State.

The Zambezi River is about 100 miles longer than was previously estimated, according to the Northern Rhodesia Survey Department. Its total length is approximately 1,700 miles. The height of the Victoria Falls is stated to be 353 ft., and not 400 ft., as was previously estimated.

The estimated non-Native population of Kenya at the end of April was 17,489 Europeans, 35,205 Indians, 3,350 Goans, 12,553 Arabs, and 1,445 others, a total of 70,042 non-Natives, a decrease of 3,905 compared with the 1931 census figure. The European population has increased by 677, and the Indian population has been reduced by 4,439.

"Ruddigore" is to be produced by the Kampala Amateur Theatrical Society.

At 9.15 p.m. on July 10 Mr. Cherry Kearton will broadcast to East Africa a talk on his experiences in Africa.

Limestone fossils have been found about 60 miles from Umtali. The discovery may throw light on the very early inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia.

A contract post office has been opened at Asembo Bay, in the Central Kayrondo district of Kenya. Correspondence should be addressed—"Asembo Bay, via Kisumu."

A Polish inventor claims that by treating cotton seed before planting he can rid it entirely of cotton worm. He has offered to demonstrate the efficacy of his process in Egypt.

"Landshines" is the telegraphic address in Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Mwanza of the newly amalgamated Departments of Lands, Surveys, Geological Surveys and Mines in Tanganyika.

Work among the youth of Africa of all races was considered at a Salisbury conference convened by the South African Institute of Race Relations under the patronage of Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

The cheque for £2,017,168 9s. 10d. paid to the British South Africa Company by the Southern Rhodesian Government for the mineral rights of the Colony has been presented by the Government to the National Museum at Bulawayo.

Malindi residents have found a new sport—motor racing on the sands. A few Dar es Salaam people enjoyed the thrill of speeding along the Masdo (or Florida) beach sands on the other side of the ferry until one of the town's ancient but still mobile monuments was almost submerged by the incoming tide. The warning was effective.

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BOOKS

East African Market Reports.

COFFEE.

THERE was very little demand at last week's auctions, and the small sales were made at lower prices.

Kenya:—

"A" sizes	52s. od. to 55s. od.
"B" "	34s. od. to 44s. 7d.
"C" "	33s. od. to 35s. od.
Peaberry	60s. od.

Tanganyika:—

London cleaned:	
Second size brownish	30s. od.
London stocks: 60,114 bags (1934)	78,072 bags)

OTHER MARKETS.

Castor Seed.—Lower at £11 30s. per ton. (1934 £6 2s. 6d.; 1935 £10 17s. 6d.)
 Cloves.—Steady. Zanzibar spot quoted at 61d., and July-Aug. 61d. per lb. nominal. (1934 53d.; 1933 6d.)
 Copper.—Steady at the rather lower quotation of £20 5s. for standard for cash. (1934 £31 5s.; 1933 £37 15s.)
 Copra.—Dull and lower at £10 15s. per ton. (1934 £8 17s. 6d.; 1933 £11 5s.)

Cotton.—Fair business in the lower qualities from 51d. to 74d. per lb. according to quality. (1934 6d.; 1933 51d.)

Cotton Seed.—Quiet at about £4 per ton. (1934 £3 2s. 6d.; 1933 £2 6s.)

Uganda's cotton exports for the first four months of 1935 were 551,918 cents, and Kenya's 158,841 cents, substantial increases being shown in each case over last year's figures.

Gold.—Steady at 141s. 41d. per oz. (1934 137s. 10d.)

Groundnuts.—Rather easier at about £14 per ton. (1934 £8 7s.; 1933 £11 15s.)

Maize.—Steady with No. 2 white flat East African, July-Aug. at 17s. 41d., and No. 3 at 17s. 3d., per 480 lb.

Sisal.—Slightly lower at £205s. per ton.
 Sisal.—East African Seed, No. 1, July-Sept., sold at £16 17s. 6d. per ton; Aug.-Oct. quoted £17, sellers; Sept.-Nov., £17 2s. 6d., sellers; Oct.-Dec., £17 5s., buyers; No. 2, July-Sept., £15 17s. 6d., sellers; Aug.-Oct., £16, sellers; No. 3, July-Sept., £15 5s., value; Aug.-Oct., £15 5s., buyers, c.i.f., one port. (1934 £15 7s.; 1933 £12 15s.)

Tanganyika exported 5,730 tons of sisal during May, of which 2,150 tons went to Belgium, 1,775 tons to Germany, and 604 tons to Great Britain.

Kenya produced 2,405 tons of sisal during April.

Tea.—Fair demand at firm prices from old, for poor grades to 21d. per lb. (1934 1s. 04d.)

During April, Nyasaland exported 716,180 lb. of tea, to the value of £23,873.

Tin.—Quietly steady at £20 17s. 6d. per ton. (1934 £26 15s.; 1933 £23 7s. 6d.)

Tobacco.—Exports of leaf and strips from Nyasaland during May totalled 1,083,580 lb., to the value of £31,604.

Sisal Freight Rates.

Representations by the East African Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to the East African Conference Lines have secured a reduction from 37s. 6d. to 35s. per 40 c. ft. for sisk shipments from East African ports for delivery to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, New Orleans, Halifax, Montreal, St. John and Quebec. The agreement of the Conference was called to the fact that two steamship lines had recently started services from East African ports to the United States and were quoting for sisal at a rate of 32s. 6d. per 40 c. ft.

Zanzibar Distillers.

Zanzibar Distillers, Ltd., has been registered in this country with the object of acquiring from the Zanzibar Government a licence to distil coconut oil in the Protectorate. The capital of the company is £24,000, divided into 20 Founder's shares of £1 each and 140 Ordinary shares of £100 each. The directors of the company are Mr. E. W. Bovill, Mr. D. A. J. Buxton, Mr. W. Jenkins, and Mr. F. G. Pentecost, while the manager in Zanzibar is Mr. J. Vincent. The registered office of the company is at 11 Hart Street, E. C. 3.

Brooke Bond's Profits.

Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., who have tea growing interests in Kenya, announce a profit for the year ended May 22 of £120,785. It is proposed to pay a final dividend at the rate of 10% per annum for the half year ended May 22, to transfer to general reserve £50,000, and to carry forward £75,785.

A bulk petrol storage plant for the Shell Company is being constructed in Beira.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:—
 Kenya (Week ended June 17).—Aldoret, 1.40; Incher's, 1.40; Eldoret, 2.45; Fort Hall, 3.40; Fort Torian, 4.40; Kakuyu, 1.80; Nambui, 1.80; Kibit, 0.12; Kipkarwa, 2.45; Kisumu, 0.88; Kileleshie, 1.60; Koru, 4.35; Lamu, 0.52; Limuru, 1.40; Lumbwa, 2.31; Machakos, 0.60; Mackinnon Road, 0.47; Malindi, 0.20; Makuyu, 3.68; Malindi, 0.20; Marajaga, 4.10; Meru, 0.05; Moiben, 2.40; Mtwani, 4.70; Mombasa, 0.09; Nairobi, 1.44; Nativasha, 1.04; Nairobi, 1.17; Nanyuki, 0.90; Narok, 1.87; Nyong, 0.88; Nyeri, 1.38; Rumuruti, 0.41; Ruiri, 3.30; Simba, 0.64; Songhor, 2.70; Soy, 1.43; Thika, 2.07; and Thomsons Falls, 0.82 Hch.

Tanganyika (Week ended June 17).—Amani, 0.24 inch; Arusha, 0.14; Bagamoyo, 0.01; Biharamulo, 1.87; Bukoba, 0.67; Kigoma, 1.01; Lushoto, 0.04; Moshi, 0.09; Mwanza, 0.12; Old Shinyanga, 0.45; Tabora, 0.62; Tanga, 0.23; and Tukuyu, 0.05 inch.

Uganda (Week ended June 17).—Banda, 0.23 inch; Entebbe, 0.15; Fort Portal, 1.06; Hoima, 1.23; Jinja, 0.73; Kabale, 3.23; Kolohe, 0.03; Lira, 0.22; Masaka, 1.70; Mbale, 1.20; Mbarara, 1.59; Mbende, 0.76; Namasagali, 0.60; Soroti, 0.41; and Tororo, 0.10 inch.

Encouraging Nyasaland Agriculture.

The annual show of the Nyasaland Agricultural Society is to be held in Limbe on July 5 and 6. Last year the Show attracted the record number of 732 entries.

The trophies to be presented are as follows: Cattle.—Championship cup presented by Major A. Livingstone Bruce for the best pure-bred bull on show; cup presented by the Hon. T. M. Partridge for the best female in grade cattle classes; cup presented by Mrs. H. G. Duncan for the best grade cow. Poultry.—Challenge cup presented by the late Dr. Milne Tough. Coffee.—Challenge cup presented by Sir Shenton Thomas. Tea.—Challenge cup presented by Blantyre & East Africa, Ltd. Tobacco.—Challenge cups presented by the Imperial Tobacco Company, the trustees of the late Nyasaland Planters' Association, and Shire Highlands Railway (Nyasaland), Ltd. Cotton.—Challenge cup presented by the B.C.G.A. General Produce.—Challenge cups presented by Mr. C. Tibburn and Sir Hubert Young, and rosebowl presented by Mrs. Henry Brown. Bloughing competition.—Shield presented by Colonel W. H. Franklin. Aircraft.—Shield presented by Mrs. J. Kaye-Nicol.

Robey Capital Reorganisation.

Robey & Co., Ltd., whose engineering products, particularly boilers and sisal decorticators, are well known in East Africa, propose a capital re-organisation scheme designed to enable the debit on profit and loss to be written off and the assets to be written down to figures more in conformity with their true value. The business has been in the hands of a receiver and manager since May 16, 1933; but prospects are stated now to be more favourable than at any time during the last decade.

Referring to the change in taste for coffee, *The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal* states that the annual production of milds has risen from 3,076,000 bags in 1900 to 10,304,000 bags in 1933, whereas the production of Brazils has on the average lost ground to the milds.

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Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

On the s.s. "Mantola," which left London for East Africa on June 30, carries the following passengers for—

Port Sudan.
 *Mr. H. B. Archer
 *Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Beaton
 *Mr. T. K. Blackley
 *Mr. G. A. Clark
 Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Glanville
 *Mr. A. R. Hunt
 *Mr. E. R. John
 *Mr. J. J. Lovell
 Mr. J. P. Molloy
 *Mr. H. Quinlan
 *Mr. E. M. Roper
 *Mr. R. M. Summerfield
 *Mr. F. G. Wilson

Mombasa.

Mr. M. J. Batten
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Bleakie
 Miss M. E. Bleakman
 Miss W. M. Bugler
 Mr. W. M. Dolton
 Miss M. Doveton-Smith
 Miss S. Evors
 Mrs. N. B. Fraser
 Mr. C. E. Gage
 Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Gale
 Mr. C. H. Traver
 *Mr. A. M. Gwynn
 Mrs. A. L. R. Heath
 Mr. C. M. Hutchence

Passengers marked * at Marseilles.

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left Croydon for East Africa on June 30 included Mr. Stokes for Khartoum; Sir John Ramsden and Major Buxton, for Nairobi; and Mr. Taitt and Mr. Turner, for Salisbury. Yesterday's air mail carried Lady Francis Scott, from Brindisi to Kisumu; Miss Owen, from London to Kisumu; Mr. Brown, to Entebbe; Mrs. Lainbourn, from Paris to Nairobi; and Miss Scott and Mr. Henderson, to Dodoma.

Inward passengers who arrived on June 27 included Mr. J. H. Johnson and Mr. Gresham, from Dodoma; Mr. E. Buck, from Nairobi; Mr. F. L. Megson, from Kisumu; Mr. Nye, from Entebbe; and Major H. Gooch, from Khartoum; while the machine which arrived on June 30 brought Captain W. S. Senior, from Salisbury; Mr. A. Davies-Evans and Dr. A. C. King, from Nairobi; Mr. A. A. MacMartin, from Kisumu; Mr. A. Lewis, from Entebbe; and Mr. M. W. Parr, from Malakal.

East African Mails.

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

July 4 per s.s. "Maloba";

July 11 per s.s. "Naldora";

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on July 3 and 15.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10.45 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday. Parcels air mails for Nyasaland close at the G.P.O., London, at 9 p.m. on Tuesdays and 8 p.m. on Saturdays.

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(formerly of East Africa)

BRITISH INDIA.

"Maldra" arr. Plymouth homewds., July 4.
 "Maldra" arr. Dar es Salaam homewds., June 30.
 "Mantola" leaves Marseilles outwds., July 7.
 "Mantola" left Aden outwds., June 27.
 "Elora" arr. Bombay from Mombasa, July 2.
 "Taira" left Mombasa for Bombay, July 3.
 "Kisumu" arr. Mombasa from Darbani, July 5.
 "Kisumu" left Lourenco Marques for Durban, July 4.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Clan Ross" arr. Liverpool homewds., July 1.
 "Clan Keith" left Mombasa homewds., June 25.
 "City of Dundee" leaves Mombasa homewds., July 5.
 "Magician" arr. Mombasa outwds., June 30.
 "Keelung" dep. Gibraltar outwds., June 27.
 "Hesperus" leaves Glasgow for E. Africa, July 6.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Springfontein" leaves Hamburg for E. Africa, July 11.
 "Jagersfontein" left Southampton outwds., June 23.
 "Bloemfontein" left Marseilles homewds., June 23.
 "Boschfontein" arr. Beira outwds., June 23.
 "Randfontein" left Antwerp outwds., June 21.
 "Meliskerk" left Beira outwds., June 21.
 "Heemskerk" leaves Hamburg outwds., July 13.

INDIA AFRICA.

"Incomati" arr. Durban from Lourenco Marques, June 20.
 "Isipingo" arr. Calcutta from Rangoon, June 24.
 "Inchanga" arr. Madras from Colombo, July 2.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Azay le Rideau" left Mombasa homewds., June 26.
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Pt. Said homewds., June 25.
 "Explorateur Grandidier" arr. Tamatave outwds., June 18.
 "Marechal Joffre" arr. Pt. Said outwds., June 26.

TIRRENTIA LINE.

"Giuseppe Mazzini" left Mombasa for Zanzibar, June 25.
 "Massaua" left Mombasa for India, June 26.
 "Cagliari" left Suez for Kossel, June 27.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Sandgate Castle" arr. Lourenco Marques for Beira, June 30.
 "Dunbar Castle" left Pt. Elizabeth for Beira, June 30.
 "Llanuluce Castle" left Pt. Sudan homewds., June 30.
 "Durban Castle" left Tenerife for Beira, June 26.
 "GARTH Castle" arr. Lourenco Marques homewds., June 30.
 "Grantly Castle" left Tenerife homewds., June 28.
 "Llandaff Castle" arr. Cape Town homewds., June 30.
 "Llanover Castle" arr. London, June 28.
 "Langibayi" left Pt. Sudan for Natal, June 30.
 "Sandown Castle" left Cape Town homewds., June 25.

The first of the two new anti-motor ships being constructed for the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company is to be called "Stirling Castle." It is to be launched on August 15, and is expected to be ready to take its place in the South African mail service about the middle of January next.

Messageries Maritimes announces that by curtailing the stay at certain ports on the homeward journey of steamers from Mauritius and East Africa, it has been found possible to shorten the voyage by from one to three days, according to the season of the year. New time-tables are in course of preparation.

In connexion with the Union-Castle Line's cruises from London to Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg at the first class fare of £12 12s. it has now been decided to take passengers by the s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," leaving London on June 20, and the s.s. "Dunbar Castle," leaving London on August 26. A leaflet giving further particulars is in course of preparation.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION.

GERRARD'S CROSS, BUCKS., London 18 miles.—Good accommodation for aversas families in detached houses. Large garden, near station and golf, country surroundings. Ideal for children, and no petty restrictions. Terms moderate. NORMAN, 6, Marsham Lane.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

BRITISH ineptitude in foreign policy so far as Africa is concerned reached a new high level last week with the suggestion to Signor Mussolini that Great Britain should cede a strip of British Somaliland 50 miles long and 12 miles broad, with the port of Zeila, to Ethiopia, which might in return offer Italy certain economic compensations, and that Italy should then compose its quarrel with the King of Kings. As anyone with a realistic appreciation of the facts would have anticipated, the idea was brusquely rejected by Il Duce, partly because he knows that to give Ethiopia direct access to the sea would facilitate the importation of arms and thus add to his difficulties, and partly because his is not a nature which would welcome such a solution. The proposal to transfer British Somali subjects without their knowledge or consent to Ethiopia was, moreover, made in the most tactless manner possible. The creation of an Ethiopian port of Zeila would inevitably affect very seriously the neighbouring French port of Jibuti, through which the greater part of Ethiopian foreign trade must pass. In spite of the fact that Great Britain is under treaty not to prejudice Jibuti, Mr. Eden, when passing through Paris on his way to Rome, gave the French Ministers whom he met no hint of the proposal he was to make in Italy, though it so deeply concerned French interests.

Thus at one stroke the British Government succeeded in irritating both Italy and France, encouraged Ethiopia in her hopeless ambition to obtain an outlet of her own to the sea, and did its best to unsettle Somali confidence, which, it has no doubt forgotten, was shaken when

a decade ago a large area of northern Kenya inhabited by Somalis was given to Italy without consulting the wishes of the Natives. We are not now suggesting that no rectification of African boundaries should ever be made without reference to a local tribe or tribes which might be affected, but when such a change must obviously be to the prejudice of the people concerned, British fair play should have some contribution to make to the discussion. That Ethiopians and Somalis are age-old foes, and that under Ethiopian administration old scores would have been liquidated, has apparently not been appreciated by our amateur diplomats.

RECENTLY we suggested that some of Kenya's leading public men should set an example by directing attention to the great improvement which has occurred in many directions during the past year or so, instead of bemoaning conditions which, if they still leave a good deal to be desired, do reveal substantial recovery from the depression. The address of Mr. A. de V. Wade, the Acting Governor of Kenya, when opening the Legislative Council on June 26 affords further evidence in support of our contention. He showed that the country which anticipated a deficit in 1934 of £54,000, actually had a small surplus; that Government Departments spent £86,000 less than was estimated when the budget was framed; that the public services cost £475,079 less than in 1931; that the Customs revenue last December was higher than in any month since April, 1930; that since then the receipts have each month exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year, and that the total increase in the first five months was of some £50,000.

BAD RESULTS OF HASTY PROPOSAL.

General revenue in the first four months of 1935 exceeded expenditure by £33,000, whereas in the corresponding period of 1934 there was a deficit of £21,000; Kenya's exports between January and April were £250,000 better than in the same period of last year; imports of pure-bred cattle in the first third of this year practically equalled the total for 1934; the cotton production of Nyanza Province has increased eightfold in the last four years; two of the leading Kakamega gold mining companies alone expect to be crushing over 10,000 tons of ore per month before the end of this year; railway revenue to the end of April was more than £100,000 above the estimate; the Railway Advisory Council is already considering reliefs to railway users amounting to £100,000 as from the beginning of next year; considerable grants have been made by the Colonial Development Fund for the building of roads in the mining and tea-growing areas; and the capital of the Land Bank is to be increased by nearly half a million pounds.

That impressive array of facts should be noted by all; and it is, moreover, by no means a complete catalogue. Sisal, for instance, the growing of which is so important an industry in Kenya, is worth 50% more than it was a year ago; the market value of oilseeds has similarly increased; the outlook for pyrethrum appears extremely good; the scientific services which the Coffee Board has inaugurated, coupled with improved marketing, promise benefits to an industry which certainly needs assistance; Native production in the reserves is being wisely stimulated; and, by no means least, the Depression has had the excellent result of compelling practically everyone, whether merchant, planter, farmer, or official, to reduce his costs of operation and to improve his methods.

AS will be seen from our correspondence columns, the Rev. E. W. Smith's criticism of the African Research Survey on the score that it has ignored anthropology was due to a confusion of the limited and special scope of a preliminary scientific inquiry which Dr. E. B. Worthington was asked to prepare with the scope of the survey as a whole. It is recognised, we are assured, that the science of man underlies every aspect of the inquiry, and neither Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Director, nor the Committee which appointed him and laid down the general lines of the investigation has ever assumed any other attitude towards anthropology. Indeed, since Sir Malcolm embarked seriously upon his work after, while in the field in Africa, has commissioned one to prepare a study of the application of European law to African conditions, has invited another to write on linguistic matters, and is considering the advisability of similar special studies. It is regrettable that there should have been any misunderstanding, but it has at least had the advantage of making it clear that an anthropological and sociological outlook has indeed been sought in all those to whom the Committee has entrusted the collection of material relating to the human side of the inquiry, whether in administration, economics or science.

Perhaps the incident will persuade the Committee to take the public into its confidence, and make more widely known the nature of its intentions, the studies already commissioned, and the personnel invited to assist. Press communiqués might well be started, for everything is to be gained by enlisting the maximum amount of public interest and co-operation. Hitherto, for some inscrutable reason, the progress of the Survey has been shrouded in mystery. That so well-informed, careful and sympathetic a man as the retiring President of the Royal Anthropological Institute should have entertained erroneous ideas is an indication of the general ignorance among even those who are *au courant* with almost all phases of African development. There is evident need for wise publicity for the sake of the Survey itself.

FOR years it has been argued in these pages that the Congo Basin Treaties should be so amended as to give Great Britain freedom to introduce Imperial preference into her Eastern African Dependencies, and the startling statistics given in this issue of the inroads of Japanese trade forcibly support our contention that the present position cannot safely be allowed to persist. As Mr. W. F. Jenkins has indicated, the existence of the treaties is to-day a grave danger to East Africa, in view of the quota system introduced by many British Colonies for the regulation of the import of Japanese textile goods. There is another side to the matter: that importers, chiefly Indians, in various East African towns are to our knowledge stocking up heavily with Japanese goods in anticipation of the abrogation of the treaties. Those merchants evidently believe that something is likely to be done at an early date. We wish we could feel as confident. There are, of course, legal difficulties in the way of amendment, but fully five years must have passed since the Imperial Government was first seriously urged to have an exhaustive investigation made by the Law Officers of the Crown and by the various Departments concerned. They are still pursuing their leisurely researches—and will, no doubt, be quite happily engaged in the same avocation while other British markets fall into the hands of the Japanese.

JUSTIFICATION of Great Britain's air mail development policy is to be found in the latest traffic statistics from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. No fewer than 829,598 air mail letter packets were posted in the three Dependencies last year, and 623,968 were received. But more significant and indicative of the firmness with which the service has established itself is the fact that in all the East African Territories a very high percentage of the total overseas letter mail is now carried by air: in the case of Kenya the figure is 25.5%, and in Tanganyika and Uganda it is 23.0% and 22% respectively. The facilities of the air parcel service are also becoming better known and appreciated in the territories, where there was an increase last year of 36.4% in the number of parcels thus carried. Soon there will be three services a week in each direction, instead of two, and the transit times will be halved. Then will follow a great increase in the number of passengers, parcels and letters carried, especially as the air mail surcharge for postal matter is expected to disappear next year.

Joint East African Board.

July Meeting of Executive Council.

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, Governor of Tanganyika, attended last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, at which on the resolution of the Acting Chairman, Colonel E. P. Ponsoby, the deep sense of loss to the Board at the death of Sir John Sandeman Allen, its Chairman, and of appreciation of his work for East Africa were ordered to be recorded.

Sir John's visit to East Africa in 1933 had, said Colonel Ponsoby, been of enormous benefit to the Board, and afforded an example of what could be done by a sympathetic man anxious to discuss outstanding questions with candour. He would always be remembered by the Executive Council for his hard-working, tactful, patient chairmanship, his wonderful ability to draft a compromise when opinions differed, and for his friendliness with everyone and his interest in everything East African.

Lighterage.

After Sir Harold MacMichael had commented on certain matters affecting Tanganyika, Mr. Wigglesworth recalled that a committee appointed in Dar es Salaam had presented a strong case for the reduction of lighterage rates by some £10,000 per annum, and that these recommendations had been approved by the London Chamber of Commerce, but that a telegraphic request had now been received by the Board from the Dar es Salaam Chamber asking for action. He hoped that the Governor would be able to give instructions that action should be taken.

The matter, commented Sir Harold MacMichael, lay with the Colonial Office, since, at the specific request of one or two bodies in London, the Secretary of State had agreed that the recommendation should be sent to London for consideration.

Sir Humphrey Leggett reminded Mr. Wigglesworth that the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce had specifically asked that the recommendations should be placed before the London Chamber for consideration before any decision was taken upon them. Such delay as there had been was thus a consequence of the request of London business interests. He knew, moreover, that the telegram from the Dar es Salaam to the Board crossed with one from the Colonial Office to the Tanganyika Government.

Mr. W. F. Jenkins mentioned that in the public discussions on this subject the views of the lighterage companies had never been made fully known, since, as contractors to the Government, it was difficult for them to break silence. He asked merely that that fact should be borne in mind.

Marketing East African Produce.

Remarks made at the last meeting on the subject of the marketing of East African produce had, said Colonel Ponsoby, been criticised in some quarters. His feeling was that times and methods had changed; that over-production had brought regulated marketing as a permanency; that local control of production or export was an increasing tendency; and that possible improvements in marketing methods in this country needed consideration.

Growers with stocks of a commodity which they could not immediately find a market for, and who resort to a defective, often forgetting the benefits derived from those methods in the past. He had had considerable experience of that kind in connexion with Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobacco marketing, and he was sure that the idea of scrapping existing methods would find favour in no responsible quarters. Many people versed in this subject would agree that what was wanted was a system which would stimulate sales and better prices.

Mr. Alexander Holm was convinced that there could be no uniform system for the marketing of East Africa's diverse products, and believed that the moment was not opportune further to discuss the subject from the standpoint of coffee; for the Chairman of the Kenya Coffee Board had only just arrived back in the Colony, and was to explain his ideas and the result of his visit to London at a Coffee Conference during the current month. The marketing of pyrethrum, sisal and other commodities was also being actively examined.

Mr. H. C. Bull agreed that the requirement was to superimpose something suitable upon the existing structure, saying that it would be foolhardy to tear down what had taken 150 years to build up. The old machinery had become antiquated. It was not economic to handle an agricultural crop as from many individual growers, for

the buyer was interested in the crop as a crop, and not in that small portion of it produced by an individual. Kenya coffee, for instance, must be marketed as a whole, but no system of marketing reorganisation should go beyond the point of bringing the product into the country of sale. Once in this country, it should be handed to the existing selling agencies, the planter abstaining from interference with its handling by wholesalers, dealers, and retailers.

Complaints usually emanated from people who had not prepared their product in accordance with market requirements, said Mr. Wigglesworth, who advocated, first, centralised control of the output at the point of production in order to prevent inferior material coming forward, and, secondly, improved selling organisation. In the U.S.A. Government Departments had been superimposed upon business organisations with disastrous results; this country had been wise enough to leave improvements to the men with experience of the job.

Mr. Pettipierre believed that the problem should be approached in a way which recognised two broad categories.

Mr. Robert Arbutnot said everyone had had his own special difficulties times experienced by the producer, who, however, sometimes failed to realise difficulties at this end. When markets were going badly people obviously looked for somebody to blame, and it was difficult in an auction market to explain why prices did not always go according to plan. The whole essence of business was mutual confidence, and it was regrettable that people who did not agree with certain proposals should be described as stumbling blocks. A tremendous lot of thought had been given to the matter, and because views did not always coincide it did not necessarily mean they were not helpful.

There had also been references to "vested interests." They all knew there was nothing in that, but the planter did perhaps occasionally think he was not getting a fair deal. It was a pity remarks should be made which might foster the feeling that London merchants were not altogether helpful. He hoped all would do their utmost to encourage confidence, which was especially necessary when markets were difficult.

The Chairman felt that other London merchant houses, if they had been able to send representatives, would have said very much the same thing. The Board, which represented producers and associations of producers, was anxious to clear up misunderstandings and assist in any way possible.

Japanese Competition.

Attention was drawn to the great increase of Japanese competition in cotton piece goods.

Major Dale pointed out that cotton piece goods exports from the U.K. to East Africa in 1934 amounted to 5,920,000 yds., valued at £200,000; the imports from India were 3,000,000 yds., valued at £204,000, and from Japan 87,006,040 yds., valued at £664,000. Japanese imports had risen in millions of yards from 25 in 1927 to 48 in 1931, 58 in 1932, 75 in 1933, and 87 in 1934.

Mr. Wigglesworth expressed confidence that such competition had reached its peak in 1934, and that there would now be an improvement, but Mr. Jenkins—who was welcomed as a representative of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa in succession to Mr. W. A. M. Sim—predicted that the quota system introduced by many British Colonies would result in increased pressure to sell by Japan in East Africa, which, on account of the Congo Basin Treaties afforded them an unprotected market. Japanese sales of handicrafts were probably increasing, but that factor would be more than neutralised by the need to find export markets where a quota system was not in operation.

The meeting was attended by Colonel C. E. Ponsoby, Sir Harold MacMichael, Colonel Sandeman Allen, Mr. R. Arbutnot, Mr. H. C. Bull, Sir Theodore Chambers, Mr. F. P. Chandler, Major C. H. Dale, Sir Sydney Henn, Mr. W. W. Higgins, Mr. Alex. Holm, Mr. G. C. Ishmael, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. G. J. Pettipierre, Major Black Taylor, Mr. A. Wigglesworth, and Miss Harvey (Secretary).

It is stated that questions affecting the Mandate were not discussed when Dr. Conradie, Administrator of South-West Africa, during a visit to Germany last week, was entertained at an informal luncheon at which he met Duke Adolf Friedrich von Mecklenburg, former Governor of Togoland, who visited East Africa towards the end of last year, and representatives of the Overseas Department of the Nazi Party.

Kenya Economy Committee. First News of the Recommendations.

SAVINGS totalling £133,493 have been recommended by the Economy Committee appointed by the Kenya Government in December last. The report is not signed by the Chairman, the Acting Colonial Secretary, who felt that the terms of service of officials, the reorganisation of Departments, and the public debt were questions on which he, as an official, should not express an opinion until after much closer examination of the issues involved.

As a background to the whole subject, the report points out that pensions and gratuities, which in 1925 totalled £76,532, amounted to £106,036 last year, and that debt charges increased from £111,145 in 1925 to £1,047,372 in 1934; on the other hand, net recurrent expenditure has decreased from £2,062,583 in 1930 to £1,635,743 in 1934.

Departmental heads, when asked to suggest further economies, almost all affirmed that the limit of reduction had been reached, and that further curtailment of expenditure would result in very serious loss of efficiency. The Committee, nevertheless, requested certain departmental chiefs to submit proposals for re-organisation of their departments if reductions of 5%, 10% or 20% were imposed. In other parts of the Colonial Empire departmental heads have been given complete freedom to carry out such reductions, but the present accounting system precludes such a practice in Kenya.

Under existing Colonial regulations as interpreted in Kenya, states the report, there is a tendency to assist certain senior officers to reach their maximum pension scales by their retention in responsible positions after they have passed their zenith, thus blocking avenues of promotion for more capable, energetic and younger men.

Proposal to Reduce Government Expenditures.

The Governor.—The Governor's vote is described as more than £9,000 can afford; the total is £15,000 compared with £9,727 in Southern Rhodesia, £19,000 in Nigeria, £1,381 in Northern Rhodesia, £11,068 in Tanganyika, £9,976 in Uganda, and £24,113 for the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. It is recommended that the vote be reduced to £15,000 (the savings being proportionately divided between the Government and the Railway), that the duty allowance be cut from £8,500 to £7,500, that the salary of the chauffeur be reduced, and that the posts of superintendent of Government House, gardens and permanent carpenter at Government House be abolished.

Administrative Service.—Economies of £1,400 are recommended, among them being the elimination of District Officers at Kitale and Kajjado and the closing of the Kajjado and Kipini homes.

Agricultural Department.—The committee found that the Department itself considers drastic reorganisation necessary. The Director is preparing plans to reduce expenditure by £15,000 a year.

Audit Department.—A reduction of £4,000 is proposed.

Coast Agency.—Abolition of the post of Assistant Government Coast Agent would save £310.

Customer's Economics. of £1,000 are to be left to the Commissioner.

Education.—A net reduction of £20,000 is suggested, including abolition of the post of Supervisor of Technical Education, two inspectors of schools, replacement of four European clerks by five Africans, abolition of issue of free books and certain other items.

Tobacco Department.—Reductions should total £4,458.

Game Department.—Savings totalling £1,000 are recommended. These include the abolition of one Assistant Game Warden and of one temporary game and vermin control officer.

Local Government, Lands and Settlement.—A net reduction of £3,917 is proposed.

Work of District Councils.

Local Government Contributions.—It is proposed to abolish the District Councils in their present form, thus saving £1,020, from which, however, £16,020 would be given for the P.W.D. to maintain roads now under District Councils. Major Cavendish-Beeston and Sir Robert Shaw disagree strongly with this proposal, saying: "We are not prepared to accept the statement of the Director of the P.W.D. that there would be a saving of £15,000. We are convinced that the attitude of the P.W.D. and of the P.W.D. as a whole is one of opposition to the whole system of local government, no doubt, because (partly sub-consciously) the very existence of local government

institutions is regarded as an infringement of bureaucratic prerogative. We emphatically maintain that District Councils have more than justified their existence."

Medical Department.—The Committee recommended reductions of £5,812, leaving it to the Director to allocate the new amount available. Comment is made on the high salaries paid to medical officers.

Military.—A net reduction of £20,112 is recommended, permanent military force in the N.F.T. being considered unnecessary. Mr. Hemsted and Mr. Pankaj proposed that the Kenya defence force should be abolished, suggesting some form of volunteer unit as an alternative.

Imperial Airways.—The Committee felt there was a strong case for a reduction in the subsidy paid to Imperial Airways when the present agreement expired. **Kenya and Uganda Railways.**—Abolition is recommended of the guarantees in respect of losses on branch railways, thus saving £21,355.

The London Office.

Trade and Information Office in London.—The Committee suggests that a minimum reduction of £10,000 be made to the Kenya and E.U.R. contracts, and that a separate publicity organisation for Kenya and the Railways should be established.

Colonel Ponsonby Adopted As Conservative Candidate for Sevenoaks.

His many East African friends will learn with pleasure that Colonel Charles E. Ponsonby, of Cobbe Place, near Lewes, has been selected by the executive committee of the Divisional Conservative Association for recommendation as Conservative candidate for Sevenoaks at the by-election caused by the elevation to the peerage of Sir E. Hilton Young.

Colonel Ponsonby has played an active part in many East African movements since the War, and is the present Acting Chairman of the Joint East African Board. He has done much good work for the British Empire Producers' Organisation and the Tobacco Federation of the Empire, and is Chairman of the Uganda Company. For the past five years he has commanded the 97th (Kent Yeomanry) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery. It is unlikely that a Labour candidate will be nominated, but the Liberal Association will shortly consider the question. There was a three-cornered contest in 1929 when Sir E. Hilton Young had a majority of 8,923.

General Sir William Furse To Address East African Group.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FURSE, Chairman of the East African Group of the Over-Sea League, is to address the Group on Thursday, July 25, on his travels in East Africa last winter. All East Africans and their friends, whether members of the Group or not, are cordially invited to attend. To facilitate catering arrangements, those intending to be present are requested to write to the Hon. Secretary of the Group at Over-Sea House, Park Place, St. James's, where the meeting will take place.

Lady Alice Scott's Paintings.

A picture of Kenya in which every prospect pleases is given by Lady Alice Scott, who may be rightly described as the young East African artist, since it was there that her artistic talents revealed themselves and found expression in a delightful range of water colours at Walker's Galleries, New Bond Street, London. Her exhibition opened on July 2 and will continue until July 15. Lady Alice is a niece of Lord Francis Scott. In many of her paintings she has captured Kenya in its varying moods, showing the beauty of gardens and forest land, the vastness and fascination of the plains, and the majestic sentinel towering above Nyeri and Nanyuki.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

African Research Survey.

Sir Malcolm Hailey's Plans.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I have just read in your issue of July 4 a report of Mr. Edwin Smith's presidential address to the Royal Anthropological Institute, in which he states that the Council of the Institute had heard to its great surprise that anthropology was to be omitted from the scope of the African Research Survey being undertaken under my directorship.

I fear that there has been some misunderstanding on this point. From the first we have envisaged the Survey as falling into four main sections—scientific, economic, administrative, and sociological—including in the last term all that may be comprehended in the general study of human relations. The study of human relations is indeed inseparable from all four sections, and must take an important part throughout the Survey.

The misunderstanding is perhaps due to the following fact: Dr. E. B. Worthington, of Cambridge, was commissioned to prepare a report for the Survey on the physical sciences in Africa. He was instructed to omit anthropology from his first draft, since we proposed to consider it fully under the sociological heading. Subsequently, impressed with the value of Dr. Worthington's memorandum, we invited him to add two further chapters summarising the material available for the study of anthropological research so far as it bore on the various aspects of scientific research with which he had already dealt.

That was a study limited in its scope; it did not, and was not intended to, exclude the larger study which will be necessary for the purpose of the other sections of the Survey. I have myself already been able to discuss our problems with several anthropological workers who have in particular been dealing with the study of culture contacts in modern Africa, and have been able to commission a number of special studies from them.

In view of the unfortunate impression likely to be produced by this misunderstanding, I shall be grateful if you will give publicity to this correction.

Chatham House.

Yours faithfully,

St. James's Square,
London, S.W. 1.

MALCOLM HAILEY,

Director.

AFRICAN RESEARCH SURVEY.

The Place of Anthropology.

How Mr. E. W. Smith Was Misled.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—It now appears from Sir Malcolm Hailey's letter to you (a copy of which he has courteously sent me) that I fell into an error in my presidential address. I can only express my regret that I allowed myself to be misinformed. I am very glad indeed to learn that the African Survey is to include a general study of human relations, and that therefore anthropology is not to be omitted from its scope.

Sir Malcolm does not need to be assured, I think, that my incidental remarks were not prompted by hostility to the Survey. In common with others who have Africa at heart, I cordially welcomed the news that its problems were to be made the subject of scientific research. It came as a shock to me when it was told that the Science of Man was to have no place in it.

The fact that the Council of the Royal Anthropological Institute—the chief centre of these studies within the Empire—was not called into consultation seemed to confirm the information we received. In my presidential address I took the opportunity to review comprehensively some of the things which in my opinion should be considered in the course of such a Survey, in the hope that this might not only draw attention to the subject but also be of some help to the men who are to conduct the Survey.

I was grateful to you, Sir, for reporting my address so excellently. I trust that Sir Malcolm's letter and mine will suffice to remove any wrong impression that may have been conveyed by my remarks.

Chesham,
Bucks.

Yours faithfully,
EDWIN SMITH.

Matthew Wellington.

Appeal for a Memorial.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The memory of that gallant old African gentleman, Matthew Wellington, who, together with his five Native companions, brought the body of Dr. Livingstone to the coast, should be perpetuated, and we should not let his memory fade away without some tangible token to remind us of what he helped to do to make known the last chapter of the great missionary explorer's life.

In 1927 the writer appealed for financial help to keep the old man free from anxiety, and the ensuing letters received from all over the world encouraged him to believe that a further appeal would meet with a ready response. It was no mean privilege to gather from the old man the story of those last days with Livingstone and of that trying journey to the coast, as recorded in the little book published by the S.R.C.K. ("Matthew Wellington: Sole Surviving Link with Dr. Livingstone").

Matthew Wellington was given a place of honour during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Kenya, and the people of the Colony made up their minds to see that the old man should not wait.

May I through the columns of *East Africa* appeal to all who are interested in this wonderful son of Africa to help raise funds to perpetuate his memory? I should be very glad to receive donations, which I intend to forward to the Bishop of Mombasa. The exact form of the memorial might be left to a small committee. Sir Joseph Byrne, the present Governor of the Colony, and Sir Edward Crigg, his predecessor, have both promised to contribute. I shall be glad to hear from other East Africans.

St. John's Vicarage,

Yours faithfully,

London, 1935.

W. J. RAMFLEY.

The Fear of Mehari:

No Punishment Too Severe.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I have read with great pleasure and interest X. Y. Z.'s letter on *mehari* in *East Africa* of May 16. The charms mentioned (*wanga*) are to the average Native what, holy relics are to many Christians, and written copies of passages from the Koran, encased in beads usually worn round the neck, to Muhammadans.

Unfortunately the matter does not end when the miscreants who practise *mehari* have been laid by the heels and sentenced. Many Natives who have produced quite innocent and inoffensive charms and

herbs—for there are, of course, certain medicines for the protection and growth of crops, security against theft and the evil eye, etc., in addition to personal charms—have been accused by these witch-finders of having criminally used or possessed these articles for the purpose of witchcraft. However, innocent the accused party may be, the mud sticks. It is difficult to realise the awful position in which a Native is suddenly placed when once accused of witchcraft by the practitioner of *mchapi*, regarded with suspicion, he is looked upon as a pariah, and finds himself cut off from the community and an outcast from the tribe. And alleged witches do disappear or die by unfortunate accidents!

Often the evil results of these accusations become evident when beer unloosens tongues, wives lose tempers, and taunts are thrown through jealousy. No punishment, I submit, is too heavy for these home-wreckers and destroyers of the village peace. The Chartered Company knew of these evils through their very competent administrators, and framed wise and effective laws for the suppression of witchcraft, laws which still hold good to-day.

Fortunately the majority of the more advanced senior chiefs are alive to the dangers of these parasites, and "*mchapi* doctors" accordingly receive short shrift at their hands: the chiefs realise that "there cannot be two bulls in one kraal."

It is unfortunate that in these days of rapid locomotion and numerous returns villages are less frequently visited by competent Government officials than in the past; hence the opportunities of the *mchapi* doctors are far greater. *Mchapi* as a practice is not new, though the name is barely five years old; it was imported from Nyasaland into Northern Rhodesia, but the actual practice is as old as the Colony, the difference between the past and present being that now it turns up in the form of "smelling out *wanga*" by queer methods for the alleged purification of persons and villages (and naturally the finding of witches!) in conjunction with quoted passages of the Scriptures, usually taken from Biblical works, good, bad and indifferent. In the past quotations were omitted. Too often, unfortunately, sympathy goes to the criminal, his victims being overlooked.

Weston-super-Mare,

Yours faithfully,

Somerset.

A. B. C.

A Colonial House in London.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—Having been away for a few days, I have only just seen the letter from Major Conrad Walsh on this subject in your issue of June 27. I am very glad that Major Walsh considers the suggestion deserving of the whole-hearted approval and support of all those interested in the British Colonial Empire, and only wish that there was more evidence than has yet accumulated of such support, especially on the part of Colonial Governments and the Colonial Office.

It is four years since the suggestion was put forward in *The Crown Colonist*, where it has several times been referred to since, as well as in *The Times* in June of last year. If sufficient support were forthcoming, it would, I think, be possible to establish a Colonial centre of this kind at British Industries House, although no doubt an independent Colonial House would be preferable.

Yours faithfully,

W. F. SIMMETT.

"The Crown Colonist,"
33, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

A Subscriber and "E. A."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—Please send me a banker's order form. Then you will get paid each year for my subscription until I am "bust," and I on my part shall make sure of getting your authentic information about East Africa.

East Africa is always right!

Yours faithfully,

"SETTLER"

Kenya Colony.

[This letter was written by a very well-known Kenya settler who, though he has subscribed to this paper for years, was unaware that subscriptions could be paid by a banker's order form, which saves the reader trouble, and incidentally gives him a slight monetary advantage.—Ed. "E.A."]

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Tanganyika's Finest Sports Ground.

"Morogoro had a marvellous Jubilee, collecting about £150, as a permanent memorial, being now possessed of what we declare to be the finest sports ground in Tanganyika, complete with permanent stand and seating accommodation for the Natives."—From a Morogoro subscriber.

Bishop Brandama.

"Bishop Brandama has died very suddenly in Nairobi after a stroke. It is 30 years since I first met him, and it had remained a standing joke between us that I mistook him for a Norwegian carpenter out of a job and tried to engage him! Not until the following day did he tell me that he was a padre. He had walked up to the Nandi country without any *safari* or even a boy, and put him up. Since then I had known him intimately. He was a gentleman, a white man through and through, who well earned that best of epithets: 'He Played the Game.' Everyone knew him in the early days of B.E.A., and everyone loved him."—From an old friend.

Uganda's Better Trade Conditions.

"The associations of ginners in the various cotton zones throughout the Protectorate are operated very well during this season. Since the price has been regulated by Government, the grower has had a good return, while the ginner has been given a chance to obtain a reasonable margin of profit on the capital he invested in the industry. Moreover, the new condition of affairs has had beneficial effects on general trade. In the past, for instance, when the fiercest competition prevailed, forries had somehow to last for three or four years. Now, with the elimination of uneconomic competition, new forries will be bought about every two years, thus undoubtedly helping the motor trade."—From a well-known Uganda public man.

Italy and Ethiopia.

"The great bulk of Italians believe that the troops being sent to Eritrea and Somaliland go as emissaries of civilisation, and that they will advance into a country dark with barbarism and seized with slavery. That a fact which the average British newspaper seems entirely to have overlooked. The Italian Press is publishing the most fantastic exaggerations and mis-statements, and Italy does not know the truth. The country is stirred, and most of the bookshops are making displays of volumes about Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland, while maps of those countries are to be seen in surprising quantities—certainly much more frequently than would be the case if Great Britain were likely to be engaged in a similar military operation."—From an East African in Italy.

Maize Marketing in N. Rhodesia.

"Under the heading of 'Marketing of Northern Rhodesian Maize' you mention the scheme drawn up by Mr. C. M. Landless, and accepted by the Chisamba Farmers' Association, stating that it has been submitted to the newly created 'Agricultural Advisory Committee.' The original scheme for maize marketing control emanated from the Midland Farmers' Association, numerically by far the most important of the three similar associations in Northern Rhodesia. That body enlisted the support of Chisamba and Marabuka, and each submitted a scheme to a meeting of delegates from the three associations held in Lusaka in the middle of June under the chairmanship of Mr. E. A. Copeman. Mr. C. L. Lawrie, the Director of Agriculture, attended in an advisory capacity. From these three schemes a joint one on which all the delegates were agreed, was evolved, and this has been forwarded to the Agricultural Advisory Board as the basis of a scheme of maize control."—From a settler in the Lusaka district.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"It is a maxim in Central Africa that if you want to find out the truth you must ask the children."
Central Africa.

"Applied anthropology can be of direct use to the central Government."
Messrs. Gordon Brown and Bruce Hull in "Anthropology in Action."

"It seems to me that our assets are such that nothing can permanently arrest our progress."
Mr. A. de V. Wade, Acting Governor of Kenya.

"Only a white civilisation firmly rooted on the continent of Africa itself can effectively spread and hold the continent in the long run."
Mr. L. S. Amery, speaking at the annual meeting of the 1820 Memorial Settlers Association.

"I agree with those who believe that it will be the destiny of all British Africa south of the Equator to join hands in the solution of the vast problems which face them as civilised communities on this continent."
General Smuts.

"Many species of insects in Africa devour 6,000 times their own weight of food during a month, whereas it will take three months before a man eats an amount of food equal to his own weight."
Mr. J. Wenton Bruce, writing in the "Birmingham Mail."

"Mr. Amery should make an admirable Chairman of the new committee that is being established by Conservative M.P.s to consider questions of national defence. Although he is a little man, Mr. Amery has a lion's courage."
The Aberdeen Evening Express.

"A gradual and almost universal switch over from cereals to dairying and mixed farming is taking place and the erection of fencing and cattle dips show a steady increase. A great advance in this branch of farming may be expected."
Mr. J. B. F. Adams, Kenya Land Bank's Uasin Gishu representative.

"The substitution of wage labour and money economy for slavery and a subsistence economy, and the introduction of European religions and education, have profoundly affected the whole life of African Nations."
From a Tanganyika Government memorandum on slavery in the Territory.

"General Smuts, when passing through Dodoma, remarked on the number of watering places visible from the air along the Imperial Airways route, and as he passed through towards the end of the dry season most of those he saw must have been dams of artificial construction."
The Provincial Commissioner, Central Province, Tanganyika, in his report for 1934.

"For the 25 or 30 years since I was an officer in the Government of Capetown the question of peopling the Dominions and putting helpful and hopeful citizens in the vacant spaces has been the policy of every part of the British Empire; yet we seem to be as far away as ever from some sound, constructive and helpful policy."
Mr. Hanmon, M.P., speaking in a House of Commons Debate.

"An event of outstanding administrative importance was the visit of the Governor. All the Governors of the Territory have visited some districts in the Province, and some Governors have visited several districts, but Sir Harold MacMichael is the only Governor who has visited all the districts. No other Governor has ever visited the Tunduru and Likale districts."
From the report of the Provincial Commissioner, Lindi, Tanganyika Territory.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

260.—Captain Cecil McMahon, O.B.E., M.C.



Copyright "East Africa."

His work as a District Officer in Shinyanga, where he co-operated with Mr. Swynnerton in starting the great tsetse reclamation scheme, and afterwards in Musoma, where he did much to stamp out stock theft amongst the local tribes and advance local mining interests, first attracted public attention in Tanganyika to Mr. McMahon's ability, energy, candour and anxiety to encourage a team spirit for the development of the area under his charge. Later, while Acting Provincial Commissioner in Arusha, he was always accessible and unusually frank in his discussions with the local settlers.

After leaving King's School, Ely, he joined the Native Department of Southern Rhodesia in 1909. On the outbreak of the War he joined the 1st Rhodesian Regiment, serving with it through the South African Rebellion and the German South-West African Campaign, and then in 1915 joined the 8th South African Infantry, with which he remained throughout the East African Campaign, being promoted first to a captaincy, and then to the adjutancy of the battalion, and being awarded the M.C.

At the end of the War he entered the Tanganyika Civil Administration, and was posted for some time in Tabora before being sent to Shinyanga. For his services he was made O.B.E. in 1934, in which year he was appointed a Deputy Provincial Commissioner. He returns to Tanganyika Territory to assume charge of the important Lake Province, with headquarters in Mwanza.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Hesketh Bell has arrived in London from the South of France.

Mr. H. G. Duncan is President of the Garden Club recently formed in Nyasaland.

Dr. W. J. Aitken, the Tanganyika M.O., is visiting Scotland during his overseas leave.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Battiscombe, formerly of Zanzibar, on the birth of a daughter.

Mr. E. A. Sadler, Senior Postmaster, is Acting Assistant Postmaster-General of the East African service.

Sir Skinner Turner, who died in Winchester last week, served as a Judge in East Africa from 1900 to 1905.

H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, who visited East Africa some time ago, has been promoted Major in the 10th Hussars.

On account of the pressure of private affairs, Mr. E. J. Challe has retired from the board of Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co.

Sir Robert Williams had the honour of being received by the King of the Belgians at the Palais Royal, Brussels, last Saturday.

Gwladys Lady Delamere, has been appointed Deputy Mayor of Nairobi. She is the first woman in East Africa to hold that office.

Mr. C. F. G. Lee has been transferred from Cyprus to be Deputy Chief Accountant of the Kenya Public Works Department.

Sir Edward Grigg will deliver the inaugural address at the third summer school of the Royal Empire Society at Oxford on July 13.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Vernon Crook, on returning to Uganda from overseas leave, have been stationed in Entebbe, where Mr. Crook is A.D.C.

Captain E. G. Fish, the Deputy Commissioner, and Captain B. R. Durlacher, of the Uganda Police, are expected in England shortly on leave.

Mr. George Foster, having made good progress after his recent severe mauling by a leopard, will shortly arrive in England on leave from Uganda.

Mr. Duncan Macgregor has been appointed President for the ensuing year of the Caledonian Society of Uganda. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. Lambert.

The Rev. Lyndon P. Harries, M.A., assistant priest at St. German's Church, Roath, Cardiff, is joining the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

Commander H. T. Strawbridge, who served for some time in the Red Sea in the sloop "Dahlia," has been appointed to H.M.S. "President" for special service.

Mr. W. W. Hind Smith, who first visited Southern Africa over 40 years ago, is going out to Barotseland to attend an important missionary conference.

A letter addressed to Mr. Eldridge, Junr. of Eldoret, is awaiting collection at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Colonel and Mrs. Stewart Modera, of Nairobi, have been on holiday in Frinton-on-Sea, Mrs. Modera having made an excellent recovery after her operation.

An unsuccessful appeal to the Kenya Government to make an *ex gratia* payment of £5000 was recently made by Lord Francis Scott in the Legislative Council.

Mr. C. Mitchell, of Ambangulu Estate, Tanganyika, and Miss Joan Rocke, of Purley, were married in London on Monday. They will leave England in September for Tanganyika.

Miss Florence Blenkiron and Miss Theresa Wallach, the two London girls who are motor-cycling through Africa from Algiers to Cape Town, have passed through Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. M. Deverell, of the Kenya Administration Service, and Miss H. M. Wynne Willson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Wynne Willson, of Kidlington, Oxford, are to be married in the autumn.

Mr. R. B. Spicer, C.M.G., who was for some years Commissioner of Police in Kenya, and who for the past five years has been Commandant of Police in Palestine, will shortly arrive home from Jerusalem.

Mr. R. Davies, the Sudan's Director of Economics and Trade, retired from the service last month. He has been succeeded by Mr. E. M. Roper, formerly Chief Collector in the Customs Department.

Captain R. H. Bevan, senior in the midsummer list of naval promotions, recently returned to England from the command of the sloop "Benzante" in the Red Sea, where he had served for two years.

Mr. R. H. Cooke, elder son of Brigadier-General and Mrs. Cooke, of Inniscrone, Datchet, Bucks, and Miss Pixie Cameron, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Cameron, of 38 Cadogan Place, were married in Nairobi last week.

The German Government is reported to be considering the appointment of a Commission for Colonial Affairs, and Dr. Heinrich Sehnee, the former Governor of German East Africa, is thought to be a probable candidate for the chairmanship.

A unique event at Zomba was the double wedding of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Smithman's daughters, Pearl to Mr. Robert Mackay, of the Standard Bank of South Africa staff in Blantyre, and Jessie Frances to Mr. A. B. Cornack, of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. A. S. Redfern, Governor of the Kassala Province of the Sudan, is reported to have been appointed private secretary to Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General-designate of Canada. Mr. Redfern joined the Sudan Political Service in 1920.

Lord Rennell was one of the 21 Knights Grand Cross installed in Westminster Abbey last week. Among those present at the ceremony who have served in or visited East Africa were the Earl of Athlone, Viscount Allenby and General Sir Reginald Wingate.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, and the Rt. Rev. Jewelwyn Gwynne, Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, will be the principal speakers at the annual meeting on July 17 of the Egypt and Sudan Diocesan Association at St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster.

The engagement is announced between Mr. K. S. P. McDowall, of the Sudan Political Service, eldest son of the late Rev. S. A. and Mrs. McDowall, of Winchester, and Miss J. D. Wallford, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wallford, Rookwood, Allbrook, Hants.

For her paper on Native Administration in Southern Rhodesia, a report of which appeared in *East Africa* last week, Mrs. Tawse Jollie has been awarded the silver medal of the Royal Society of Arts. Mrs. Jollie was the first woman to become an M.P. in the Overseas Empire.

His many friends in East Africa will be interested to learn that at 6 p.m., G.M.T., on August 8, Mr. C. F. Battiscombe, O.B.E., is to broadcast to East Africa on "Life in Zanzibar." He was for twelve years private secretary to H.H. The Sultan of Zanzibar and tutor to his son, Prince Abdulla.

Among those who reached England from the Rhodesias on Monday were Mr. G. Gordon Brown, joint editor of the "South and East African Year Book," Mr. C. Carlyle Gall, the Hon. J. W. Downie and Mrs. Downie, Sir James G. MacDonald, and Mr. A. R. Thomson, M.P., and Mrs. Thomson.

At the moment of going to press we learn with the deepest regret of the death in Zanzibar of Dr. A. H. Spurrer, C.M.G., O.B.E., one of the oldest residents in the Protectorate, and Curator since its establishment in 1927 of the Peace Memorial Museum. An obituary will appear in our next issue.

Mr. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was the guest at luncheon yesterday of the Tobacco Federation of the Empire, and at night of the Southern Rhodesia Dinner Club. Reports of the functions will appear next week. On Monday he was entertained to dinner by Mr. H. G. Latilla.

Captain Courtney Brocklehurst, the big game hunter and formerly Game Warden of the Sudan, has just returned from North-West China, where he shot a fine specimen of the Giant Panda, which is about the size and general appearance of an ordinary brown bear, but with curious black and white markings.

Mr. C. C. G. Cumings has been appointed Director of Legal Studies in connexion with the opening of a school of law in the Sudan. The Board of Legal Studies is composed of Mr. J. L. T. Fleming-Sandes, V.C., Acting Judge of the High Court, Mr. A. J. Claxton, barrister, and Sheikh Ahmen El-Sayed El-Fil, Mufti and Grand Kadi.

Captain W. S. Senior, who is representing Southern Rhodesia at the Empire Parliamentary Association meeting in London, went out to Africa from Nottingham before the Great War. He had considerable success in gold mining activity and has interests in a number of mines. He is also an enthusiastic airman, and owns and pilots his own machine.

Mr. S. G. Williams, M.C., the Nyasaland District Commissioner, whose encounter with a lioness was related in last week's issue of *East Africa*, is now home on leave. He served with the R.F.C. during the War on the Western Front, was taken prisoner early in 1918, and succeeded in escaping from the Germans at the third attempt. He has served in Nyasaland for the past fifteen years.

Mr. T. H. Marshall, who has been Acting Director of Agriculture in the Seychelles on secondment from Tanganyika, has been warmly complimented on his services in that capacity. "He has won the confidence of the planters," writes *The Seychelles Clarion*. "By his integrity, hard work and professional knowledge, and, last but not least, by his affability to all who talk on him with regard to agricultural problems."

East African Freemasons will learn with deep regret of the death of Lord Amphill, Pro Grand Master of English Freemasons, an office he had held and filled with distinction for 28 years. Lord Amphill was private secretary to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain while he was Colonial Secretary, and when only 31 was appointed Governor of Madras, in 1900. In 1906 he led a group of strong British sympathisers with the claims of Indians, domiciled in East and South Africa.

M. van Straelen, President of the Parc National Albert, most of the delegates who attended the International Conference for the Protection of Fauna and Flora of Africa held in London in 1933, and certain other guests were entertained at luncheon at the Belgian Embassy the other day. Among those present were the Portuguese Ambassador Sir John Maffey, Sir William Gowers, Sir Ronald Storrs, Sir Arthur Hill, Mr. van Tienhoven, Professor Julia Huxley and Captain J. E. Tracy-Phillips.

Mr. L. S. Amery, as Chairman of the organising committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association Congress, received the Empire delegates at the Palace of Westminster last Thursday. The Congress will discuss agricultural policy, overseas trade, shipping, migration, and financial and monetary policy. The Southern Rhodesian delegate is Captain W. S. Senior, M.P., Minister of Mines. Colonel Denys Reitz, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, who represents South Africa, served with distinction during the East African Campaign.

East Africa in the House.

Congo Basin Treaties.

FIGURES showing the imports of Japanese and U.K. textiles into British African territories within the Congo Basin Treaty zone were given by the President of the Board of Trade in reply to Mr. Chorlton.

Mr. Hammersley: "Why should this relic of the free trade era be allowed indefinitely to continue to embarrass British trade?"

Mr. Runciman: "I cannot accept the hon. member's description of the parentage of these proposals. We have examined these treaties, and the earliest dates back to 1885. The wording of the documents is obscure, and considerable research is necessary into the records of the proceedings of the conference preceding the conclusion of the treaty to obtain a complete account both of the origin and the inception of the treaties."

Mr. Runciman agreed that a conference on the subject might become necessary, but he added: "I am not contemplating any action until the information is complete, otherwise the action taken might be against the interests of the country."

Proposed Kenya Loan.

Replying to Captain Peter Macdonald, the Secretary of State said that no decision had yet been taken as to raising an additional loan for Kenya. He had received certain proposals, which were under consideration.

Captain Macdonald: "Will the right hon. gentleman see to it that the existing loans, which are a great burden upon the taxpayers of this Colony, are dealt with before new loans are entered into?"

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald: "That is one of the matters which I hope to consider in connexion with the proposal."

Mr. Banfield: "In view of the increased revenue from Native taxation in Kenya, is there any proposal to reduce it?"

Mr. Macdonald: "I have not received any information that revenue from taxation shows an increase. I have seen in the Press a statement attributed to the Acting Governor of Kenya that considerable arrears of taxation from last year have now been paid, but that does not justify any revision of taxation and I have had no proposals to that effect."

Native Taxation: Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Parkinson: "In the Southern Rhodesian budget is there any reduction of Native taxation corresponding to the reduction in income tax from 4s. to 6d. in the U.K.?"

The Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs: "No provision for the reduction of direct taxation of Natives was included in the recent budget. I understand that whereas income tax rates are fixed annually as circumstances require, the Native hut tax has remained unaltered for a considerable time, and that there would be a difficulty in reducing it unless there was some assurance that any reduction could be maintained."

Mr. Parkinson: "As the taxation of Natives is heavy compared with the relief given to the white population, will the Minister take steps to apply pressure that action may be taken within the period stated?"

Lord Stanley: "I am sure no pressure would be necessary, because all such considerations are always present in the mind of the Governor."

Export of Wild Birds.

Mr. Lewis asked the Colonial Secretary if he would raise an inquiry to be made into the export of small wild birds from British East Africa, and, in particular, if the principal species so exported were insectivorous birds whose preservation was important in the East African territories. Mr. Macdonald replied that he had addressed an inquiry on this subject to the Acting Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika.

Reference to an imperial inquiry into alleged abuses in the collection of Native taxes in Nyassaland was made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was clear, he said, that there was no foundation for the statement that chiefs and headmen were permitted with the knowledge of the District Commissioners to detain female relatives of alleged tax defaulters until tax had been paid. Government would do all that they could to remove the impression in Nyassaland that there had been widespread abuse.

Several questions were asked regarding the suggested transfer of the Protectorates to the Union Government. Lord Stanley, replying to Mr. Palling (for Mr. Lunn), said the High Commissioner in South Africa had been requested to confer with the Resident Commissioners in the Protectorates on the whole question of co-operation

with the South African Government, which was now under consideration.

Asked by Mr. D. G. Somerville, as to what date the faster and more frequent air mail services to Africa with reduced air mail rates would be brought into being, Mr. Philip Cunliffe-Lister stated that considerable progress had been made with the negotiations, but that he was unable to make any precise statement.

Replying to Mr. Palling, the Secretary of State said he had received comments from the Government of India on recent legislation relating to the Zambiar clove industry, and he would shortly enter into discussion on them with the Secretary of State for India.

S. Rhodesian Publicity.

The Umtali and Eastern Districts Publicity Association has issued a particularly attractive series of postcards to draw attention to the picturesque countryside and its facilities for sport.

Nyassaland Native Tobacco.

Nyassaland Native Tobacco Board finances show revenue of £11,952 and expenditure of £9,465 for 1934. With the £12,855 brought forward from 1933, the total carried forward to 1935 is £15,322.

Italian Air Service.

Three big passenger planes have reached Asmara in Eritrea, from Khartoum, to carry out the air service between Italy and East Africa. A second stage will be established between Asmara and Mogadiscio, in Italian Somaliland.

Road-Rail Competition.

A Committee has been appointed by the Tanganyika Government to inquire into competition between road and rail transport and the possibility of co-ordinating the various forms of road transport. Memoranda and evidence are invited by the Committee.

Employment in Cotton Ginneries.

The Government of Uganda is to invite representatives of the cotton ginning industry to discuss new draft rules relating to the employment of labour in industries with a view to the application of the rules to that industry before the opening of the next cotton season.

Better Preparation of Coffee.

From Kenya we hear that, as a result of greatly improved treatment by the Nairobi Coffee Curing Co., the early pickings of Kenya coffee are being extremely well prepared and very uniformly graded as A, B and C, against the four grades used last season.

Imperial Preferences.

Southern Rhodesia has introduced a new Customs regulation which provides for an increase from 25 to 35% of the Empire content of goods claiming Empire preference. The former figure provided for the importation on preferential rates of foreign goods assembled in Great Britain. In the case of cotton yarns and fabrics, however, the Empire content must be 33%, there are other exceptions to comply with agreements with other countries.

East African Tea Exports.

Mr. J. R. H. Pinckney, presiding at a meeting of the Nideman Tea Company in London last week, said the heavy shipments of tea from East Africa, where no effort was apparently being made to encourage greater local consumption, were viewed with some concern. If production continued after April, 1936, East African producers, as parties to the agreement, could not hope to obtain an export quota which would cover all they wanted to ship. Therefore, a local market would be required to take their surplus production.

Rhodesian Touring Trains.

An innovation in travel in Southern Rhodesia was made by a "touring train" which, leaving Bulawayo, made a round trip of the Colony, visiting all the beauty spots and places of interest, including the Zimbabwe ruins. As journeys were done by night, days were free for sight-seeing, and when the train halted had to be made a distance from a particular spot arrangements were made for motor transport for five nights and four days were spent in this way, the railway company ensuring the comfort of their passengers by not allowing more than two passengers in a compartment.

Kenya Indians' Protest

Against Produce Marketing Legislation

FOUR Indian Elected Members of the Kenya Legislature walked out of the Chamber last week as a protest against the introduction of a Bill for the control, regulation, and marketing of Native produce, reports the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*. A fifth member will follow their example after the select committee-stage of the Bill.

The Indians maintain that the effect of the Bill will be to eliminate numbers of petty traders who eke out a livelihood by purchasing Native produce in the Reserves, which is the only mode of life open to them, as they are not permitted to hold agricultural land.

The Bill, which is modelled on legislation in Uganda and Tanganyika, empowers the Government to control trading by a licence system. This eliminates barter, insists on cash payments, and establishes central markets where the purchase of produce must be separated from the sale of trade goods. The object is to encourage the Natives to improve the quality and quantity of their produce by affording them protection from the uneconomic competition of the traders, and to provide some organisational equivalent to the defensive measures adopted by all sections of non-Native industry.

Although the Government have the power to restrict the number of traders operating in the centres, they do not propose to do this until the position develops. Assurances have been given that the Bill will not be applied with racial discrimination.

Buried City in Tanganyika

A report of the discovery of ruins of an ancient city in Tanganyika has been telegraphed to *The Times* by its Nairobi correspondent. The story, which must be treated with reserve, states that the finds have been made at Nguruka, on the Rift Valley wall behind the recently extinct volcano known to the Masai as the Mountain of God. The *Wabiria* is reputed to comprise large oil stone and traces of buildings with walls, all of which are constructed without mortar. A few examples are mentioned, the principal design being African animals, including crocodiles. About six miles away a paved road was found some years ago near the Lolendo Masai reserve.

Kenya Sisal Industry Committee.

The Kenya Sisal Industry Committee has been constituted for the ensuing year as follows: Director of Agriculture (Chairman); Mr. W. C. Hunter (nominated by Government); and Colonel M. Maxwell and Messrs. G. Blowers and A. D. Bursell (nominated by the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association). Mr. S. A. Mortibys will be a temporary member during Mr. Bursell's absence from the Colony.

King Solomon's Mines.

Count Byron de Protok, the Polish explorer, claims to have identified Ophir, the mysterious country from which King Solomon procured his gold for the temple at Jerusalem. He associates this Ophir of the Bible with the modern Werka Wanka, in the mountains of Western Ethiopia.

Italy and Ethiopia.

War Now Seemingly Inevitable.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S latest references leave no doubt of his intention to attack Ethiopia.

Addressing 5,000 troops about to sail for East Africa, he declared on Saturday: "Our decision is irrevocable. There is no turning back. All Italy is behind her sons leaving for Africa. Italians prefer a life of heroism to one that is insipid. Italians to-day are protagonists of a glorious history, and all the world must recognise the will and the spirit of Fascist Italy. Government and nation are now engaged in a conflict which we have decided to carry to its conclusion."

The suggestion that the port of Zella and the border land 12 miles wide and 50 miles long should be ceded by Great Britain to Ethiopia as a contribution to the settlement of the dispute with Italy has been the storm centre of the controversy during the past week.

Searching questions have been asked in the House of Commons, these being directed, in the main, to the position of the inhabitants of the area of British Somaliland affected by the suggestion.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald denied neglect of the interests of the inhabitants, with whom there had been no consultation only because the suggestion had been tentative; their interests would have been safeguarded if the matter had proceeded beyond suggestion. There were no permanent inhabitants in the hinterland strip, and the population of Zella varied between 3,000 in summer and 7,000 in winter.

The Foreign Secretary stated that any definite proposal would have been accompanied by a request to Ethiopia to regard the ceded territory should not be utilised for slave traffic, and the necessary steps would have been taken to ensure that grazing and watering rights already possessed by tribes under British protection would have been unaffected by the transfer. He could not state on what conditions the Italian Government was prepared to conclude a settlement of the dispute with Ethiopia.

Asked about Ethiopia's efforts to suppress slavery and about alleged slave-raiding into neighbouring British colonies, the Foreign Secretary said that there might be a difference between raids carried out by individuals and raids which may be suggested to have some connexion with the Ethiopian Government. His information was that the Ethiopia was doing its utmost in very difficult conditions to abolish slavery. This was a question essentially for the League.

Appeal to United States.

Ethiopia has appealed to the United States to take action to assure the observance by Italy of the terms of the Kellogg Pact. Replying to the Emperor of Ethiopia, Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, recalled that both Italy and Ethiopia were parties with 66 other countries, to the Pact of Paris, and added: "My Government would be loath to believe that either of them would resort to other than pacific means as a method of dealing with this controversy or would permit any situation to arise which would be inconsistent with the commitments of the Pact."

Difficulties have arisen in the proceedings of the Anglo-Ethiopian Commission on account of the Italian representatives' non-acceptance of the Ethiopian agent's assumption that Wal Wal was within Ethiopian territory. Declining to accept that assumption, the Italian representatives refused all further discussion and declined to present their case.

Ten Ethiopian eye-witnesses of the Walwal incident which led to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute are, however, travelling in Europe by air to give evidence before the Commission.

Two girls, one a Negress and the other white, were arrested in Chicago for binding themselves with chains to the door post of the Italian Consulate as a protest against what they described as Italy's aggression in Ethiopia.

A Swiss party under Mr. Walter Mittelholzer, the airman, has produced a film, now showing in London, of life in Ethiopia. The Emperor is seen in one episode watching his troops at machine-gun and anti-aircraft gun practice.

Because of his statements in the House of Commons on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, Major Atlee, M.P., has been challenged to a duel by Captain Fanelli, an Italian journalist. Major Atlee has refused the challenge on the ground that duelling is an uncivilised practice.

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Situated 7 miles by a good metalled road from the Town of Zanzibar, Chukwani Palace affords an ideal opportunity for development as a hotel for tourists, and in particular for visitors from East and South Africa. The roads in the Island are excellent for motor traffic.

The building stands on a bluff overlooking the sea, of which it commands a fine view. Repairs and structural alterations would be required, but the Government would be prepared to arrange for this to be carried out by the local Public

Works Department. A good golf course could be laid out in the grounds, and there would also be ample space for the construction of tennis and squash racket courts, rifle range, &c., as required, while excellent facilities already exist for bathing, boating and game fishing.

The Palace is about a mile from the Government Aerodrome. A weekly air service is maintained between Nairobi (5 hours) and Dar es Salaam (1 hour). There is telephonic communication between the Palace and the Town and the Aerodrome.

Further particulars may be obtained from the

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, ZANZIBAR,
or the

Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office,
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Latest Progress Reports

New Flotations Coming.

Activity Probable in East African Shares.

SEVERAL public issues in connexion with East African gold mining enterprises may be anticipated in the near future.

One with a capital of about £1,000,000 is due at a very early date; another with a capital of approximately £500,000 may also appear this month; and there is quite a possibility of a third before the holidays. August and September are generally dead months from the new issue standpoint, but October may be expected to bring further opportunities for the public to participate in gold mining in Kenya and Tanganyika.

The autumn is likely to see greatly increased public interest in East African mining shares, and those of good companies which relapse in August, as some may do on account of holiday slackness, should be worth buying with a view to an early profit. Discrimination is, however, desirable when making purchases, for at present prices some East African shares discount the future pretty heavily, whereas others, of at least equal attraction, have been curiously neglected.

East African Mining Progress

Points from the Trade Reports.

OPTIMISM is again the key-note of references in the East African Trade Reports for 1934 to the development of the gold mining industry. Tanganyika wisely gives prominence to this comparatively new and important factor in the country's economy, and Kenya acknowledges the stimulating effect it has had on trade generally.

Tanganyika's output of gold in 1934, 54,541 oz., to the value of £205,600, prevented a decrease in the export percentage to the U.K., to which most of it is shipped. The Comptroller of Customs reports that intensive prospecting in widely separated areas has produced results which may conservatively be described as extremely promising. "If present expectations should be even partly fulfilled, there is every reason to believe that Tanganyika may before long become one of the great gold-producing countries of the world," he adds.

The increased imports of mining machinery and development materials during the second half of the year and the outlay of new capital on local transport, purchases, wages and salaries had an immediately beneficial effect on the trade and revenues of the Territory.

There is again the assurance in this report that the Government is alive to the possibilities of large-scale gold mining as perhaps a dominant factor in the future economics of the Territory, and is anxious to adopt all practical means to encourage it.

Tanganyika's gold exports in 1934 were obtained from the following areas:—

Mbeya (alluvial)	183,574
Musoma (reef)	59,550
Mwanza (reef)	1,917
Mkalama (reef)	46,626
Mkalama (alluvial)	480
Morogoro (alluvial)	372
Kilwa (alluvial)	62

APART from the bare statistical returns, the Kenya Trade Report makes little mention of the recent extensive operations in the gold mining areas and of the heavy importations for development work. There is the comment, however, that the stimulus to general trading in the Colony may be attributed mainly to the expansion of *entrepreneur* trade and the exploitation of the gold mining areas.

The total value of Kenya's gold exports in 1934 was £151,140. Meantime much work has been done upon major propositions, almost all of which are still in the development stage, but production from which will greatly increase the gold exports this year.

Watende Crushings.

Wankie Colliery Co.—Output for June 51,776 tons.

Gabait Gold.—Output for June totalled 2,133 tons crushed, yielding 562 oz. gold.

Lomly Reef.—June returns 11,100 tons of ore crushed, yield, 1,352 oz. gold; profit, £2,150.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Output from Fred Mine during June totalled 2,250 tons crushed; value of output, £2,050.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development.—June output, 1,775 tons of zinc, 116 tons of vanadium concentrates, and 8 tons of fused vanadium.

Watende Mines (Kwana).—Cablegram from the mine manager states that crushing began on July 4. This refers to the five-stamp mill which was taken over with the property, and which is to be utilised for the treatment of development ore.

East African Goldfields.—A cablegram states that a crosscut north from Sana shaft No. 2 at 170 ft. has cut a quartz reef averaging 5 1/2 dwts. of gold a ton over 23 in. This reef is located in a part of the Saza shear zone where no reef appeared at the surface.

Bushick Mines.—Cablegram states: "Hollins section third level stope preparation B sub level crosscut north at 335 ft. west averages 4 1/2 dwts. over 16 ft. Fourth level west crosscut samples from 370 ft. west to 560 ft. west averages 5 1/2 dwts. over 8 1/2 m. Warwick section third level stope preparation now in hand."

Whistle-Elms.—Cable received states: "Borehole No. 2 intersected reef 38 1/2 ft. of actual reef, 32 in. Estimated value of panings, 40 to 42 dwts. Core shows visible gold, and galena assay will follow later." This confirms the continuation of the reef below the dyke on the Etna Mine, as foreshadowed in the consulting engineer's report published with the prospectus.

Territorial Outputs.

Mineral exports from Uganda during May were 232,285 oz. of gold and 47,212 long tons of tin ore.

Two prospecting licences were issued in Nyassa and during May 20 discoveries were reported. Ten oz. of fine gold were exported.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral output for May was Gold, 158 oz.; copper, 10,595 tons; zinc, 1,645 tons; vanadium, 30,031 lb.; manganese ore, 245 tons; mica, 414 lb.; cobalt, 43,870 lb.

The mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during May was as follows: Gold, 62,009 oz.; silver, 11,458 oz.; coal, 68,075 tons; chrome, 9,545 tons; asbestos, 2,884 tons; mica, 768 lb.; and iron pyrites, 479 tons.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Results.

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., reports a loss of £39,017 for 1934, compared with a loss of £6,660 for 1933. From the former sum has been deducted the credit balance of £600 brought in from the previous accounts, and payments amounting to £732 made by option holders in respect of options not renewed, leaving a debit balance of £4,417 to be carried forward. During the year 10,540 tons of zinc were produced, including stocks of vanadium and zinc, valued at £125,602, floating assets amount to £264,352. Creditors stand at £126,001, and there is a loan of £272,500 from the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation.

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Northern Rhodesian Notes. East African Share Prices

Disappointment at Copper Price.

The Copperbelt is disappointed that copper has failed to respond in price to the quota arrangements, for from £40 to £45 per ton had been expected to be reached this week.

There have been retrenchments at Nkana and Mulufira, and at the latter all building operations have been suspended, including postponement of a fine new hotel.

Mulufira concentrates are expected to be sent to the Roan mine for treatment for at least the next six months.

Tin.—A tin prospect is being explored by private interests some 40 miles from Ghoma, and the Government Inspector of Mines has visited the prospect.

Coal Measures.—Mr. Malcolm Ferguson, representing the Chartered Company, and Mr. Gibbons, Government Inspector of Mines, have been making a tour of the various coal deposits in the territory, including those at Hot Springs on the Kafue, and others to the east of Monze and near Pamba.

Rhodesia Minerals Concession.—From Chisamba I learn that the geologists connected with the company think very highly of the Marula prospect. Those who hold this company's shares might well hold for at least another six months.

The Broken Hill Mine is definitely on the upgrade, thanks to the increased price being received for the zinc output, which, being cadmium-free, commands a premium of approximately 30s. per ton above spelter. A few small additional orders for fused vanadium have been accepted, and further concentrating tables have been purchased to permit the acceptance of the additional orders for vanadium concentrates which are pouring in. There will be some small increase in staff.

Mining Personalia.

Mr. M. Hasckel, Chairman of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., is presenting to Witwatersrand University the historical mural picture entitled "Discovery of South Africa: Vasco da Gama leaving Portugal in 1407," by Mr. J. H. Amshewitz, R.E.A. The Portuguese Ambassador in London is a private view of the picture, said it would act as an ambassador and as a gesture of understanding between South Africa and Portugal. At the private view Mr. A. A. Menken represented Mr. Hasckel, who is due back in London in a few days from Kenya.

The transfer to Uganda as Governor of Mr. P. E. Mitchell should please those interested in mining, for as Chief Secretary in Tanganyika he has gone out of his way to help the industry. Incidentally, a brother of his is general manager of Government Gold Mining Areas (Modderfontein Consolidated, Ltd., of South Africa.

Miss M. M. ("Jabise") Owen, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. A. Owen, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, left England by air mail last week for Kisumu, where she is taking up an appointment with Sir Robert Williams & Co.

All who know the excellent work done in the young Kenya goldfields by Mr. F. C. Gable, as Inspector of Mines will be glad to learn of his promotion to Senior Inspector.

Mr. I. Togson, known over a wide area as "Old Sailor Jack," has died at his mine, the Leader, on the Chua River, in the Manica district of P.E.A.

Mr. Beadmont, who was recently prospecting in No. 2 Area, Kavirondo, has left Kenya for Uganda.

New Nairobi Stockbrokers.

Messrs. Mutch and Oswald, the well-known Nairobi auctioneers, have started a stockbroking branch.

Geophysical Survey.

The aerial survey, being carried out by the Southern Rhodesian Mining Department is supplemented by geophysical work, Mr. Weiss being the geophysicist with the surveying party.

S. Rhodesian Smallworkers.

Smallworkers in the Bulawayo area have formed an independent association, the first important request of which to Government will be for the establishment of a separate assay office in Bulawayo.

Good News of the Government Reef.

That the Government Reef in No. 2 Area of Kavirondo, Kenya, now being worked by the Pakaneusi Prospecting and Development Syndicate, has been proved by diamond drilling to exist in depth was an important statement in Captain A. H. Moreing's speech to the shareholders of the Kenya Syndicate on Tuesday. Following rumours in Tanani that the reef was petering out, Pakaneusi shares have fallen considerably in Nairobi during recent weeks, and this statement—which *East Africa* recently forecast—will reassure shareholders as to the real position of affairs. East African gold shares have been generally steady on the London Stock Exchange during the week, with Watende continuing in active demand. Rhodesian coppers have fallen slightly in sympathy with the metal.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Bushick Mines (10s.)	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	81s. 3d.	81s. 0d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	53s. 9d.	53s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 3d.	9s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	7s. 0d.	6s. 4d.
Gabai Goldfields (2s.)	31s. 6d.	31s. 0d.
Glebe and Phemix (5s.)	14s. 3d.	14s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kasala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	15s. 10d.	15s. 6d.
Kentana (10s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 4d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	17s. 9d.	17s. 6d.
Kimingi (10s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 3d.
Loanywa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Lufi Gold Areas	13s. 3d.	13s. 3d.
Rezende (11s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	6s. 9d.	7s. 0d.
Rhodesia "Katanga"	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	7s. 0d.	6s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	95s. 0d.	98s. 9d.
Rhokana (11)	26s. 6d.	26s. 9d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	7s. 9d.	7s. 9d.
Rosterman	10s. 3d.	11s. 6d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Sherwood Stars	2s. 6d.	2s. 3d.
Tangani Gold (11s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	11s. 0d.	10s. 3d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	3s. 7 1/2d.	3s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	4107 1/2s.	4107 1/2s.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	21s. 3d.	21s. 3d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 1d.
Watende (5s.)	16s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring	16s. 0d.	16s. 0d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	27s. 10d.	27s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (51)	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	47s. 0d.	47s. 3d.
Imperial Airways	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Kasala Cotton (1s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Kocambique (Beaver) (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	32s. 9d.	31s. 7d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	67 1/2s. 3d.	68 7s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power	41s. 6d.	41s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Edawa Ridge (5s.)	30s. 50cts.	34s.
Eldoret Kakamega-Mining Ventres	9s.	9s.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s.	9s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 25cts.	8s. 65cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	9s. 25cts.	9s.
Kenya Reefs	9s.	8s. 75cts.
Koa Mulimu (20s.)	20s.	15s.
Lolgorien Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 4s.	2s. 50cts.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	2s. 35cts.	2s. 35cts.
Pakaneusi (15s.)	5s. 50cts.	4s. 50cts.

Tanami Gold Syndicate.

Captain Moreing's Address to Shareholders

CAPTAIN A. H. MOREING, Chairman of the Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., presided at the annual general meeting held in London on Tuesday, and said:

"Last year, owing to my absence in Africa, you were addressed by Colonel Scovell, who gave you a survey of the work done at the Rosterman mine up to that time. It is pleasing to know that the work done since has more than confirmed our opinion of the value of the property. On December 1, 1934, we decided to exercise our option on the property and to form a company to equip and work the mine, and Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., was registered on February 5, 1935, and offered to the public for subscription on February 21. The issue was a great success, being largely over-subscribed, and the lists were closed in five minutes. This successful flotation of our first venture has completely transformed the company's prospects.

"It has been my good fortune to visit East Africa no less than three times since December last, visits that were made possible by the facilities afforded by air-travel, and I would like to pay tribute to the comfort and efficiency of Imperial Airways, and to the unflinching courtesy of their staff. No doubt you will wish me to give an eye-witness's impression of our interests and of the possibilities of East Africa as a gold-mining region.

Progress at Rosterman Mine.

"I will begin with the Rosterman mine, a full report on which by my firm was given in the prospectus. The property is known to contain three reefs which have been proved for considerable lengths on a surface, and which we knew at that time gave every promise of continuing in depth. I made a very careful examination and drew up in concert with the engineers of the mine a programme of development and equipment so that no time should be lost in bringing the mine to production and in placing orders for the necessary equipment. I arrived in London early in January, and my colleagues on the board of this company agreed to my suggestion that orders should be placed forthwith for certain parts of the power plant, pending the formation of the new company. This action has saved us many weeks of delay.

"My next visit took place at the end of March, and in the short period between my two visits a complete transformation had been effected in the appearance of the property. In December it looked like a prospecting show; in March it looked like a mine. The work accomplished in three months reflects the greatest credit upon all responsible for its conduct.

"Full details have been published every month by Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., of the progress made month by month. The main shaft has been sunk to 275 ft. as a three-compartment shaft, and levels have been started at a depth of 180 ft. and 260 ft. On the Horst Reef a depth of 700 ft. has been driven at a depth on the incline of 270 ft., but trenching on the surface has proved the reef for a further 500 ft. beyond the present limits of the drives. The Horst Reef at this depth has fully borne out our hopes, and I am satisfied from my own observations that it is a strong, well-defined ore body, which will live in depth.

"Owing to shaft sinking, no driving on the Ross Reef has been possible, but a most interesting discovery has been made which greatly affects the prospects of the mine. At a point some 600 ft. west of the main shaft a short ad has been driven, from the end of which a reef has been sunk on a reef which has given good values over a width of 40 in. This reef is undoubtedly the Ross Reef, and the effect of this discovery is to add 450 ft. to the length previously known, and to make the known length 1,180 ft., instead of 730 ft.

"I have said that three reefs were known to exist on the property; I use the word 'known' advisedly, as the engineers believed that other reefs would be found, a view which is shared. Our belief has recently received most interesting confirmation, at 240 ft. in the main shaft a reef fracture has been met which appears to bear no relation either to the Horst or Ross Reefs. These two reefs strike E. and W. and dip to the North at an angle of 30°. This new reef fracture strikes S.W. N.E. and dips to the S.E. at an angle of 80°. Pan assays have indicated encouraging values.

"Very good progress has been made with the surface equipment. The first units of the permanent plant have already been shipped and are now in the course of erection, and by the late summer the whole of the permanent compressor plant should be installed; this will greatly accelerate the development of ore reserves.

Moreover, the designs for the mill have been completed and most of the plant has been ordered.

"One unusual feature in connexion with the mine in its early days is that we are already actually producing gold. The original owners had a small battery on the property which was purchased when the option was exercised, and up to the middle of June 911 tons of reef material from the open-stamp workings of the three reefs was treated for a return of 1,360 oz. of fine gold. It is estimated that 450 oz. of gold remains in the tailings, which will be re-treated in the permanent mill. This represents a head value of the ore treated to date of close on 2 oz. to the ton. Altogether the Rosterman mine is a concern of which we, its sponsors, may be proud.

Work on the Government Reef.

"The Government Reef is situated in No. 2 Area of Kavarondo and is about 50 miles from Kakamega. Colonel Scovell told you last year that we had acquired an interest in the Pakamesu Prospecting and Development Syndicate, which held an exclusive prospecting licence from the Kenya Government upon this area. In the early stages work was confined to trenching along the strike to ascertain the length of the three reefs known to exist, and to diamond drilling at selected points to determine its behaviour in depth. The results attending this exploratory work justified a more ambitious programme and when I was on the property in March a programme was laid out which consists of sinking two shafts some 500 ft. apart to vertical depth of 125 ft. and of cross-cutting and dipping along the reef in both directions from the bottom of both shafts. The necessary plant to enable this to be done expeditiously has been installed, and the work is progressing most satisfactorily.

"The Centre, North and South Reefs have a known length of 8,000, 2,400, and 4,000 ft. respectively, and there is little doubt that they will live in depth; in fact, the work already done by diamond drilling has largely established this.

"With regard to East Africa in general, I believe that what I may term the backbone of Africa will prove to be a most important gold-mining region, and that our company will play a prominent part in its development. We are only beginning to grasp the possibilities presented by this region and to appreciate it at its true value. Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda comprise some 678,000 sq. miles, and the difficulties of communication, if it were not for the aeroplane, would make its exploration a matter of great expense and difficulty. The air has changed all this, and the most remote parts of the territories can be reached in a few hours from Nairobi.

"We are amongst the pioneers of East African mining development, and the board propose to continue an active policy, which they believe the facts of the case justify. We have other business under negotiation at the present time, which I hope will be concluded shortly, and I shall be very much surprised if the Rosterman flotation will be the only one for which this company is responsible.

"The resolution adopting the report and the accounts was passed unanimously, as also was the resolution altering the articles of association in regard to the remuneration of directors.

Beira Works' Good Report.

The accounts of Beira Works Ltd. show that after meeting general expenses in London, the company had Beira providing for interest on Debentures and Grants, etc., and crediting depreciation account with £2,968 for wear and tear of assets, there is a profit for the year ended March 30 of £49,203 (compared with a loss of £24,502 for the previous 12 months), which is being carried forward. At an extraordinary meeting held in January a resolution was passed reducing the nominal value of 600,000 issued fully paid shares from 20s. to 14s. 6d. each. This reduction of share capital by £165,000 enabled the company to write off the debit balance on profits and loss account at March 31, 1934, of £141,720, and also a sum of £23,879 from the preliminary expenses, which stood in the last balance sheet at £24,087. As already announced, the moratorium in respect of the 7% Debentures was terminated in April last.

During 1935 traffic over the Beira wharves totalled 238,203 tons, or no less than a 20% increase over the previous year's figures. Import traffic increased by 46,757 tons to 263,878, this being due to general trade improvement and particularly to the activity in gold mining in Southern Rhodesia and copper mining in Northern Rhodesia.

Port revenues totalled £267,507, up an increase of £77,801. The gross revenue was up £82,712, or 27%, to £380,832, the extra expenditure involved being only £4,911, or 4%.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

Kenya Sugars, Ltd., is being voluntarily wound up.

European visitors to Nyasaland during May numbered 109; new arrivals to the country were 9 Europeans and 4 Asiatics and others.

Import quotas have been applied to entries of coffee into Spain from the British Empire. The quota for East Africa for 1935 is 1,426 metric quintals.

A trunk telephone service has been opened between Mombasa and Eldoret. The three-minute rates from Eldoret are 2s. 25 cts. to Nakurus, 3s. to Nairobi, and 6s. to Mombasa.

A publicity scheme for the district has been submitted to the Northern Rhodesian Government following a joint meeting of the Abercorn Planters' Association and the local Coffee Growers' Society.

The Kenya Government has increased the duty on imported tobacco and cigarettes to 2s. 6s cts. per pound, while the Excise duty on locally manufactured tobacco and cigarettes has been increased to 1s. 25 cts. per pound.

The road transport unit to be purchased by Tanganyika with a £5,000 grant from the Imperial Government consists of an 8-wheel tractor and two 8-wheeled trailers fitted with pneumatic tyres, with a total carrying capacity of 15 tons.

Following the visit to Kampala of Mrs. Alec Murray, African representative of the Austin Motor Company, of Birmingham, the appointment of the Imperial Motor Works, Kampala, as the company's agents has been confirmed.

Last year's ocean mail delivery record between Mombasa and London was 14 days, for Dar es Salaam-London it was 17 days. The average time taken between Mombasa and London was 19 days, and between Dar es Salaam and London 20 days.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council is understood to have recommended the abolition of the levy on wages and salaries of K. & U.R. employees, which was introduced in January, 1932, and has resulted in the saving of about £23,000 annually.

Nyasaland's exports in May were valued at £54,728, compared with £38,709 in April and £40,607 in May, 1934. The Protectorate's imports for the first five months of this year show an increase of 22.04% over the figure for the corresponding period of 1934.

How many exporters are there of dried bananas from East Africa? One Tanganyika exporter is officially listed. If there are others, they are invited to communicate with H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Lancashire is making a special effort to attract the interest of Colonial and Dominion visitors to England during the week beginning July 21. Entertainments are being arranged by the civic authorities of Manchester and Liverpool for Government and other overseas trade representatives.

The export traffic railed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first four months of this year totalled 152,010 tons, compared with 166,832 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic handled over the same period amounted to 33,440 tons, against 29,253 tons.

Seychelles is to have an Inter-Colonial Exhibition, to be held towards the end of August, to commemorate the bi-centenary of the foundation of Port Louis by the French Governor, Mahé de la Bourdonnais. Invitations to participate in the exhibition have been sent to Madagascar and Reunion.

As an indication of trade enterprise, it may be mentioned that a Czechoslovakian exporting company has asked H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London for the names of individuals able and willing to do translations into Swahili and Luganda. The Office also reports that a large number of inquiries in connexion with the production and marketing of mate tea were recently received by a farmer home from Kenya.

A Pan-African Telegraph and Postal Conference is to be held in Capetown in September.

Last week Belgium celebrated the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the Congo Free State.

The Uganda Government is to introduce a Bill modelled on the Kenya Suppression of Rabies Ordinance.

King George's Jubilee Trust announces the receipt of £37,10s. from the inhabitants of British Somaliland.

Uganda's new Masonic Lodge, named the Caledonian Lodge of Uganda, was consecrated last month.

Four tania elephants from the Belgian Congo recently passed through Juba for shipment to the United States.

A revised edition of the 1/2,000,000 map of Tanganyika Territory will be published about the end of the year.

Special efforts are being made to arouse Rhodesian and Nyasaland interest in the attractions in Beira as a holiday resort.

This year will be a jubilee year for Likoma, Nyasaland, the first U.M.C.A. missionaries having landed on the island on September 29, 1885.

Two cheetahs at Whipsnade have been liberated in a large paddock in the hope that the facilities for exercise will improve their health.

At last week's fourth Belgium Colonial Congress in Brussels, a speech delivered in the Congo by General Ryckmans, the Governor-General, was conveyed to the conference chamber by wireless.

Our contemporary "South Africa" has issued its excellent annual coloured map of Central and South Africa. It has been brought up-to-date, and may be obtained from the offices of the newspaper at Ludgate Hill, E.C., at 1s., 2s. and 7s. 6d., or at 10s. mounted on rollers.

Two sibe bill birds from the neighbourhood of the White Nile have been presented to the London Zoo. These rare birds have a huge flat beak, which is expanded laterally and has a large hook at the tip. Four ostriches from the Sudan have also been presented by Major W. R. Barker, of the Game Preservation Department. They are to be sent to Whipsnade, where it is hoped to breed from them by hatching the eggs in incubators.

East African Market Reports.

COFFEE

THERE was a poor demand at last week's auctions, and prices were generally easier.

Kenya

A sizes	45s. od. to 55s. od.
B "	35s. od. to 30s. od.
C "	28s. od. to 33s. od.
Peaberry	54s. od.

Tanganyika

Mbeya

Londoh cleaned	—
Second size	37s. od.

Arusha

London cleaned	—
Third size	20s. od.

London stocks: 87,755 bags (1934: 76,874 bags.)

OTHER MARKETS.

Barley.—Quiet, with Californian ex-ship at 28s. to 40s. per 480 lb.

Castor Seed.—Nominal at £11 5s. per ton. (1934: £9 ss.; 1933: £11 2s. 6d.)

Cloves.—Steady. Zanzibar spot being quoted at 7d. per lb. and July-Aug. at 6½d. per lb. (1934: 5½d.; 1933: 6d.)

Copper.—Quietly steady at £20 13s. 0d. per ton. (1934: £20 10s.; 1933: £20 10s.)

Cotton.—Fair sales at from 6½d. to 7½d. per lb. according to quality. (1934: 8d.; 1933: 7½d.)

The Sudan's latest cotton program report estimates a total yield this season of 273,000 bales of 400 lb. ginned cotton.

Cotton Seed.—Now at £3 17s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £3 2s. 6d.; 1933: £4 15s.)

Gold.—Owing to a weakness in the gold currencies the price has fallen to 140s. 9d. per oz. (1934: 138s.; 1933: 124s. 18s.)

Grapenuts.—About steady at £12 13s. 9d. per ton. (1934: £8 7s. 6d.; 1933: £11 3s. 0d.)

Maize.—Unchanged at 17s. 6d. per 480 lb. for No. 2 white flat, July-Aug.

Simsim.—Nominal at £14 per ton for white and/or yellow.

Sisal.—Continues firm. East African No. 1, afloat, quoted £17 7s. 6d. per ton, buyers; July-Sept., £17 2s. 6d. buyers; Aug.-Oct., £17 5s. buyers; Sept.-Nov., £17 5s. buyers; Dec., £17 10s., value; No. 2, June-Aug., sold at £16 and buyers; July-Sept. quoted £16 2s. 6d. buyers; Aug.-Oct., £16 5s. buyers; No. 3, July-Sept., £15 12s. 6d. value; Aug.-Oct., £15 ss. buyers, c.i.f., one port. (1934: £15; 1933: £17 15s.)

Belgium imported 8,744 cwts. of sisal from East Africa during May. Kenya exported 3,170 tons during the month.

Tanganyika exported 4,304 tons of sisal during June.

Tea.—Sisal at from 9½d. to 11d. per lb. (1934: 10s. 0d.)

Tea shipments into the U.K. from East Africa during May included 653,333 lb. from Nyasaland, 329,065 lb. from Kenya, and 3,700 lb. from Tanganyika.

Tin.—Quietly firm at £230 13s. per ton. (1934: £230 10s.; 1933: £215 15s.)

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

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

Kenya (Week ended June 26).—Eldoret, 0.95 inches; Eldama, 0.81; Fort Hall, 0.20; Fort Jernan, 0.36; Keteke, 0.1; Kericho, 1.63; Kiambu, 0.68; Kiunga, 0.30; Kipkeren, 0.3; Kisumu, 1.13; Kilifi, 1.93; Koru, 0.00; Lamu, 1.13; Limba, 0.10; Lumbwa, 1.27; Makuyu, 0.06; Malindi, 0.96; Maragua, 0.25; Moiben, 2.38; Miwani, 0.48; Mombasa, 0.97; Naivasha, 0.21; Nakuru, 1.03; Nandi, 1.09; Nanyuki, 0.54; Ngong, 0.26; Njoro, 1.37; Nyeri, 0.14; Rumuruti, 0.30; Ruiri, 0.24; Songhor, 0.76; Soy, 1.80; Thika, 0.04; and Thomson's Falls, 0.48 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended June 24).—Amani, 2.13 inches; Arusha, 0.99; Biharamulo, 0.03; Bukoba, 2.31; Kilosa, 0.07; Lushoto, 0.35; Mahege, 0.31; Morogoro, 0.30; Moshi, 0.02; Tanga, 0.22; and Tukuyu, 4.93 inches.

Uganda (Week ended June 24).—Butaba, 1.20 inches; Entebbe, 1.06; Fort Portal, 0.87; Hoima, 1.30; Jinja, 0.36; Kabale, 0.42; Kolohe, 0.02; Lira, 0.30; Mpigi, 0.40; Mbale, 0.53; Mbarara, 0.05; Mubende, 0.21; Soroti, 0.94; Tororo, 3.58 inches.

Bank's Trade Report.

THE latest monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa contains the following items regarding East Africa.

Kenya.—With the close of the Uganda cotton season business in cotton piece goods has slackened. A surplus of imported goods in Mombasa is well held, and the financial side of the bazaar is healthy. Up-country bazaars are quiet except in the gold mining areas. Trade at Kakamega is brisk, and there is considerable building activity in Kisumu.

Uganda.—Business in the bazaars is still steady and stocks are reported to be sufficient for present requirements.

Tanganyika.—Bazaar trade is seasonally dull.

Northern Rhodesia.—Business generally has been dull, with a decrease in turnover by storekeepers.

Nyasaland.—Trade has improved recently, and is a little above the level of the corresponding period of last year.

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News of our advertisements.

Speaking at the annual meeting of Virol, Ltd., Mr. A. E. Gannet, managing director, drew attention to some important recent investigations which proved the efficacy of Virol as a product which restores normal growth and health to malnourished children.

W. & A. Gwynne, Ltd., whose weighing machines are widely used in East Africa, announce that the net profits for the year ended March 31, amounted to £124,087, compared with £108,922 for the previous twelve months. A final dividend of 10% is to be paid, making 15% for the year, while the appropriation to reserve is £30,000, compared with £10,000. The directors propose to capitalise £142,363 of the Company's general reserve by distributing to Ordinary Shareholders one new share for every five shares now held.

Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Njassa," which left Southampton on July 5, carries the following passengers for:—

Port Sudan.	Mr. & Mrs. C. Burges
Mr. & Mrs. Echeenan	Mr. & Mrs. Christie
Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Hockey	Mr. & Mrs. Craig
Mr. L. R. Mockridge	Mr. Edwards
	Miss M. Esse
Mombasa.	Mr. & Mrs. Lewis
Mrs. Blake	Mrs. Sylvester
Mrs. L. E. Bourneville	Ms. F. Westler
	Mr. & Mrs. Wisdom

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers on the air mail which left London on July 7 for East Africa included Mr. Moore and Mr. Laag, for Khartoum; while the machine which left on July 10 carried Mr. Wilson to Kisumu, Dr. Guillet to Broken Hill, and Mr. Oury to Salisbury.

Inward passengers who arrived on July 4 included Mr. F. C. Barratt, from Bulawayo; Mr. Jowitz and Mr. Peppitt from Entebbe; and Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Sherratt and Mrs. Tunncliffe from Kosti. The machine which arrived on July 7 brought Dr. N. G. Cane and Mr. N. T. Barrow from Salisbury; Mr. Bagshaw from Nairobi; Mr. Hughes from Kisumu; and Mr. P. R. John from Entebbe.

East African Mails.

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

July 11, per s.s. "Najassa";
July 12, per s.s. "Chanfily";
July 18 per m.v. "Strathaird."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on July 15.

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

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday. Parcels air mails for Nyasaland close at the G.P.O., London, at 9 p.m. on Tuesdays and 8 p.m. on Saturdays.

The Blue Star Line is to inaugurate a steamship service to South African ports and to Beira.

H.M.S. "Colombo," which has been serving temporarily in the East Indies Squadron in place of H.M.S. "Enterprise," will return to Chatham to join the reserve in September, and in January H.M.S. "Enterprise" will go out to Colombo.

Attractive folders giving details of their Christmas and New Year holiday tours to South Africa have been prepared by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company. Passengers may leave England on November 29, December 13, December 27, and January 10, the special return fares to Cape Town being 250 first-class, 200 second-class, and 125 tourist.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company has issued an illustrated folder concerning their Round Africa tours, the first of which will leave England by the s.s. "Llandovery Castle" on December 28, travelling via the East Coast, while the second will leave on January 2 by the s.s. "Durham Castle" and travel via the West Coast. The specially reduced first-class fare is £105, while the rate for the tourist class is only £50. Copies of the folder will be sent to any reader applying to the head office of the company at 7 Fenchurch Street, E.C., or on application at the usual agency offices.

BRITISH-INDIA.

Maldia arr. London, July 5.
"Matiana" arr. Beira for E. Africa, July 10.
"Madora" left Aden homewds., July 11.
"Mantola" arr. Pt. Said outwds., July 20.
"Kenya" left Durban for Bombay, July 8.
"Takiwa" left Mozambique for Durban July 10.
"Ellora" left Bombay for Mombasa, July 10.
"Tairtea" arr. Bombay from Durban, July 13.

CLAN-ELLERMAN-HARRISON.

"Clan Keith" psd. Perim homewds., July 2.
"City of Dumdee" left Mombasa homewds., July 5.
"Magician" left Mombasa outwds., July 6.
"Keelung" left Suez outwds., July 5.
"Hesione" left Liverpool for E. Africa, July 6.

HOLLAND-AFRICA.

"Jagersfontein" left Tenerife outwds., July 3.
"Bloemfontein" arr. Rotterdam homewds., July 3.
"Boschfontein" left Dar es Salaam outwds., July 2.
"Randfontein" left Marseilles outwds., June 20.
"Melliskerk" left Durban outwds., July 1.
"Heemskerk" leaves Hamburg for E. Africa, July 13.

INDIA-AFRICA.

"Incomat" left Cape Town for Calcutta, July 8.
"Isipingo" arr. Colombo from Ceylon, July 10.
"Inchanga" arr. Calcutta from Coconada, July 5.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Angers" left Marseilles outwds., July 4.
"Azay le Rideau" left Jibuti homewds., July 2.
"Explorateur-Grandidier" left Diego Suarez homewds., July 3.

"Marechal Joffre" left Aden outwds., July 3.

TIRRENIA LINE.

"Giuseppe Mazzini" left Kismayu for Mogadiscio, July 4.
"Tripolitania" left Mogadiscio for Merka, July 4.
"Cagliari" left Massowah for Pt. Sudan, July 3.
"Massaua" left Suez for Pt. Sudan, July 4.

UNION-CASTLE.

"Dunbar Castle" arr. Beira, July 3.
"Dunluce Castle" left Pt. Said homewds., July 3.
"Garth Castle" arr. Cape Town homewds., July 7.
"Gloucester Castle" left London outwds., July 4.
"Grantully Castle" arr. London, July 6.
"Llandaff Castle" left Cape Town homewds., July 2.
"Llangibby Castle" left Aden for Natal, July 5.

East African Service Appointments.

The following appointments to the East African public services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of June:—

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY—Assistant Land Officer: Mr. W. G. Alcock. Assistant Inspector of Mines: Mr. S. P. Bruce-Henderson.
UGANDA—Nursing Sisters: Miss B. Roques, Miss T. Thomson and Miss E. A. Vincent.
ZANZIBAR—Nursing Sister: Miss J. A. Cooke.
Recent transfers and promotions include:—
Mr. E. C. Carls, Inspector of Mines, to be Senior Inspector of Mines, Kenya Colony.
Mr. W. C. Fitz-Henry, Chief Road Engineer, to be Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Northern Rhodesia.
Mr. A. R. Martyn, late Constable, Palestine Police; to be European Forester, Northern Rhodesia.
Mr. C. Seymour-Hall, Administrative Officer, Zanzibar, to be District Officer, Tanganyika Territory.
Mr. E. P. Trouton, Assistant Treasurer, to be Senior Assistant Treasurer, Tanganyika Territory.
Mr. E. J. Whindus, Assistant Treasurer, to be Senior Assistant Treasurer, Northern Rhodesia.

Malaria Instruction.

Planters and mining and civil engineers and others from East Africa, the Rhodesias and the Sudan, as well as Imperial Airways' trainees proceeding to all parts of the Empire, are among the 100 laymen attending the present malaria course at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. This is the eighth course of practical instruction with regard to various malaria problems. The course, which lasts a week, was inaugurated in 1929 by the Ross Institute.

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- 53, BOULEVARD HAUSSMAN, PARIS

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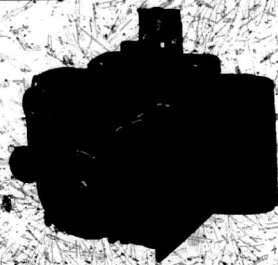
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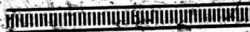
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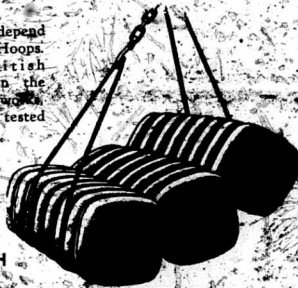
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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE proposal of the Kenya Economic Committee that the total vote of the Governor should be reduced from £18,000 to £15,000, and the duty allowance from £2,500 to £1,500, will certainly meet with general support, for officials will be as ready as unofficials to admit the need for reduction of a charge upon the Colony which ought never to have been imposed, which has persisted far too long, but which, if must in fairness be recalled, resulted purely from unofficial representations at a time when Lord Delamater and his colleagues among the elected members hoped by greatly increasing the emoluments of the office to attract as Governor a man of outstanding calibre and initiative. Curiously enough, instead of obtaining from him a definite promise to accept the appointment if it were offered, the process adopted was that of persuading the Secretary of State to increase the vote, in the belief that the individual in view would then be attracted to Kenya. While the negotiations were proceeding, however, he was offered and accepted, with the consequence that someone else, with no sort of claim to the higher remuneration, inherited it.

during the last decade, what whatever their merits, have clearly not been as able, tactful, and successful as some Governors who could readily be named. Even at the suggested new level of £15,000 the Governor of Kenya will be much more generously remunerated than many other men in the Colonial Service carrying scarcely less responsibility, and the figure will be high enough to attract the best men. Whether the recommendations of the Economy Committee be accepted and adopted forthwith or not, there is an unanswerable case for reduction when next year, Sir Joseph Byrne's term of office expires. If the Secretary of State decides that there can be no alteration in the case of the present holder of the office, his ruling will be understood, but we trust that it will be coupled with an announcement that his successor will be appointed on entirely different terms, and they might even be less generous than those now proposed by the Kenya Economy Committee.

THAT four Indian elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council walked out of the Chamber as a protest against the introduction of a Bill for the regulation of the marketing of UNFAIR CHARGE OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. Native produce should disconcert neither the Kenya Government nor Whitehall, both of which must have anticipated resistance on the part of the Indians, who, unfortunately, insist on regarding this matter as a racial issue detrimental to themselves, whereas the whole object is to organise marketing to the advantage of the African producer. Though that is the prime purpose of such legislation, which has already operated in that way in Uganda and Tanganyika, particularly in cotton growing areas, it does, and must increasingly, redound to

Few would dispute the suggestion that the Governorship of Kenya is one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult, within the Empire, but, equally certainly, scarcely anyone would contend that the Empire has in recent years sent its best Governors to Nairobi. That can be said without unfairness, or discourtesy, to Kenya's Governors

CLEAN CASE FOR ACTION.

the advantage of the Indian trading community. True, the purpose is to eliminate Indian middlemen who serve no economic purpose, or who are a definite handicap to production and export; by their removal the producer receives a better return for his labour, has thus more purchasing power, and consequently becomes a better customer for the local Indian trader. With the eradication of the worst features of the old mad scramble for cotton in Uganda, the industry has, almost within a season, been put on a much healthier basis; in Tanganyika abuses have been similarly checked, and, as a result, new capital invested by experienced and responsible houses, which would certainly not have increased their commitments in the country unless regulated marketing were the adopted policy. Whatever views may be held on the subject of the clove legislation and organisation, it is undeniable that in Zanzibar many Indian traders who were at first stampeded into opposition to the Government's plans now recognise that they have brought an improvement in the general position. With these object lessons before them the Kenya Government could scarcely avoid enacting similar legislation, in the application of which there will, of course, be no racial discrimination. By suggesting the contrary the Indian commercial community will convince nobody and do its own cause more harm than good.

* * * * *

THE Colonial Office statement on the administration of the Colonial Development Fund which we reviewed recently, wisely stressing the fact that the future of Tanganyika Territory and its railways depends on new development, makes the observation that through traffic to and from the Belgian Congo, which for years accounted for a large proportion of the country's railway traffic, will not be recovered. What is meant, of course, is the Congolese mineral traffic, at least some portion of which the Tanganyika Railways had a reasonably good chance of retaining, and in all probability would have retained, if efforts of the right kind had been made at the right time in the right quarters. A few people who foresaw the danger of losing this valuable transit traffic were wise before the event in urging that steps should be taken to hold it; the authorities, having been insufficiently active at the crucial periods, were wise after its loss in going out to search for new traffic to and from the Congo—and whatever opinions we may hold regarding the loss of the mineral traffic, it is only fair to record that in the last few years of his General Managership of the Railways Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell was untiring in his efforts to bring about a restoration of the trade. He personally toured the Eastern Congo and the Usumbura and Kivu regions for traffic from increased agricultural production, chiefly in cotton and coffee.

* * *

In the reverse direction increasing importations through Dar es Salaam for the Congo have thrown fresh light on the hold which Japanese manufacturers are gaining on Central, as well as on East African, markets. Tanganyika will continue to benefit directly from this development of Japanese trade with the Congo, for, with the subsidising of shipments from Nippon to East Coast ports, and in the absence of a similar support for shipments to West African ports, traffic from the Far East to the Eastern Congo must pass over the

Tanganyika Railways. But the policy of concentration on new development, hinted at in the official statement, is, nevertheless, the only one that will bring stability to Tanganyika Railway finances. Congolese traffic has shown increases during the past twelve months, but the years of depression brought home to Tanganyika the folly of looking upon the eastern Congo as an assured and permanent economic goal for the line to Kigoma.

* * * * *

KENYA business men are making hay while the sun shines on thousands of Italian troops in Somaliland. This is a new, if temporary, trade opening, which Kenya commercial enterprise has been quick to seize. There have been common rumours between Mombasa and Mogadishu, and whether there is agreement with Il Duce or sympathy with Haile Selassie, useful outlets have certainly been created for the locally established manufacturers' agent. The Kenya producer is also benefiting from the increase in Somaliland's white population, recent exports from Mombasa to Italian Somaliland ports having included packages of fruit and vegetables, honey, tea, coffee, cheese, maize, potatoes, and soap, as well as a considerable quantity of aluminium ware; and, following the embargo on the export of cattle from Italian territory, Lamu has promptly stepped in to meet Zanzibar's meat requirements. It is, incidentally, difficult to understand why Kenyas and Tanganyika business men ever permitted the Zanzibar cattle trade to slip so easily through their fingers. Before the Italian embargo, the Zanzibar meat markets were served chiefly from Kisumu, and that despite the ever-present problem of much more accessible British East African districts of finding a steady outlet for their surplus cattle. Now a substantial portion of the trade has gone to Lamu, and Lamu will find that it is worth holding. The Sudan is also benefiting from the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, Ethiopian purchases being many times greater than the normal.

* * *

WIDER recognition of the importance of the marketing side of East African development and the systematic investigation of possible outlets for the products of the Dependencies have been consistently advocated by East Africa. There are even markets on the spot which have yet to be properly explored and exploited, and there is practically no limit to East African trade possibilities overseas. But the attention which has been devoted to agricultural research and expansion has not been supported, as it ought to have been, by the creation of new and the strengthening of existing marketing organisations for the sale of what East Africa may grow to-day, and, more particularly perhaps, for the exploration of untapped markets which could be served efficiently and economically by the territories. Southern Rhodesia has, we are glad to note, now set an excellent example by the appointment of a committee to investigate possible new markets in all parts of the world, with the Director of Trade and Industry, the Government Statistician, and the Secretary for Lands and Agriculture as members. A commendable feature of this effort is an invitation to the public to submit suggestions to the marketing committee.

First S. Rhodesian Dinner

Successful Inaugural London Gathering

The Southern Rhodesia Dinner Club held a most successful inaugural dinner in London last week. Colonel Frank Johnson presided, and nearly 50 Southern Rhodesians and their friends were present.

Proposing the toast of "Southern Rhodesia," Sir John Chancellor said it was 24 years since he had first visited the country, to which he returned in 1953 as the first Governor after the administration of the British South Africa Company had come to an end.

"I was in London in 1922 when people of Southern Rhodesia were invited to vote whether they should enter the Union or, greatly daring, take the responsibility of governing themselves. I will remember the feelings of surprise, almost of consternation, among the pundits at the Colonial Office. Prophecies of disaster were many. How could these 30 to 40 thousand white people scattered over 150,000 square miles ever make a success of it? Well, they did. (Applause.) I was amused two or three nights ago to hear our Prime Minister confess that he had voted for entering the Union. I know he is now thoroughly ashamed of that vote. (Laughter.)"

"Rhodesia's success has been due to three main causes. First, our first leader, the Responsible Government Party's remarkably wise and far-seeing statesman, Mr. Charles Coghlan. It was a pleasure to me to work with him for four years until his death, which was an irreparable loss.

Secondly, Rhodesia had the great advantage of a highly trained and efficient Civil Service created by the British South Africa Company. (Applause.) I have had experience of Civil Services in many parts of the world, but I have never come across people with a higher standard of honour and duty than those of Southern Rhodesia. Thirdly, in Southern Rhodesia one felt still in a very curious way, the mystical influence and almost the presence of Rhodes. Not for nothing has Rhodesia the motto *Sic nomine digna*.

The Happiest Country

Rhodesia is the happiest country I have ever lived in. It has first-rate English and Scotch stock. I well remember that the train taking me up to assume my office stopped at One Que, and that I got out and walked up and down the platform in the dark. A man came up and asked, 'You be the new Governor?' Then give us your hand. I felt at home from that moment. That friend still sends me a Christmas card, and we correspond once a year.

"Rhodesia is going ahead in mining, agriculture, and every kind of activity. Some people think she is going to be the nucleus of a State north of the Union. Others visualize her future as a member State forming part of a Dominion stretching from the Cape to Kenya. Princess Alice and Lord Athlone may remember that when visiting them in Pretoria I accompanied them on a visit to General Smuts on his farm at Irene. We spent a most interesting afternoon discussing the future of the world, impressed by our host's extraordinary energy, wisdom and philosophy. As the car was leaving Mrs. Smuts shouted, 'When is Southern Rhodesia going into the Union?' I skinned back, 'That depends upon how you behave.' I remember her shouting up with laughter. If my remark was true then, I think it is still very true to-day."

"Mr. Huggins and I were great friends in Southern Rhodesia. Since then he has taken charge of Southern Rhodesia's political affairs for Southern Rhodesia's good (loud applause), and I hope his professional duties—for he is one of the most eminent surgeons in the whole of Southern Africa—will allow him to stay his full five years as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia."

Sir Cecil Rodwell said, "I think the Colony's decision to move its London Office to the Strand an excellent one. Admirers of Epstein have given Southern Rhodesia a magnificent advertisement, but I understand that it is proposed to leave the statues in their present position for the time being. If it is decided to remove them, I suggest that they should be replaced by statues of the first three Governors of Southern Rhodesia (laughter) —done by the same sculptor. I make one demand—that as second Governor I should occupy the central position. (Laughter.)"

"The intention to acquire a few aeroplanes and establish the beginnings of an Air Force in Southern Rhodesia interests me particularly, for in my first year of office I put forward a very similar suggestion, which the Government could not then consider on account of the slump. The position of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is a very exacting one. It demands tact and good humour, patience and determination, ability to sleep well in spite

of worries, to have a smiling face in spite of difficulties, and to judge the needs and condition of every section of the community. I believe the present Prime Minister possesses most, if not all, of the necessary qualities, and he combines with them the great assets of personality and a fluent style of speaking no less direct and no less incisive than his methods with the surgeon's knife. May he long be spared to serve the Colony, by and by, as Prime Minister, for that one cannot last for ever, but in later years. He is a true Rhodesian. (Applause.)"

Prime Minister's Reply

Mr. Huggins, who was given a very warm reception on rising, said: "This evening is to me a great treat. I have been out of Southern Rhodesia only two months, but it seems years. To-night I am meeting our own people, and I feel rejuvenated. I am grateful that the Earl of Athlone, almost a pioneer of Southern Rhodesia and Her Royal Highness Princess Alice have graced our first annual dinner with their presence. The Chairman of the Organising Committee told me that the idea came from a remark I made at the British South Africa Police Dinner. I do not like to pirate, and so I must say that the idea that there will henceforth be a Rhodesian Dinner in London each year on or about Rhodes Day."

"Southern Rhodesia started with a Constitution which many people thought a hopeless proposition. We were extraordinarily fortunate not only in our Civil Service, but in our first three Governors. The position of Governor in a self-governing Colony is very important. He can be of the utmost assistance to his Ministers, and our three Governors have been."

"We have no high-falutin' ideas of dividing the kingdom. We have no desire for that position. During the Jubilee celebrations I, as your representative, have been invited as a guest royal guest. I have met the Prime Ministers of the other Dominions, and the one of whom I have seen most has been the Prime Minister of New Zealand, whose views are practically identical with those of Southern Rhodesia."

"The Colony is in a pretty happy position. Many people are having a bad time—and many people will have bad times even in good times—but all in all Southern Rhodesia is fortunate to-day compared with other countries. Colonel Frank Johnson, our chairman, led the Pioneer Column sent by Cecil Rhodes to occupy the territory for and on behalf of Queen Victoria. Our pioneers infused the right spirit from the start. It is amazing that the large number of our young people are descended from members of the British South Africa Police and the nursing services of Southern Rhodesia. Members of those two bodies have married and settled down. They belong to honourable and among the most highly disciplined professions in the world. We have children being brought up in the right spirit. We are fortunate in our people."

"I have discussed immigration as essential to Southern Rhodesia, and I believe that we should have more people from the United Kingdom, but that is not because any thinking man could be dissatisfied with the product we are breeding. Young Rhodesians are as good as those in any part of the British Empire. They are well grown in body and in mind. I should have no fear for Southern Rhodesia if we never got another settler, but we recognise a duty to the country to which we owe our origin, and it is up to us with our empty spaces to make most happy homes for people now living in the stifling atmosphere in the Old Country. It is better for us that they should come. Sometimes we get hooked off forecasting this, but it is almost over-riding on politics in this country, but on the whole my colleagues have been very careful in their speeches. While we were giving the H.M. Government we said each and every one of us would like to stay. Now we are on our own we have opened up just a little."

Belief in Self-Government

Rhodesia is an example of the wonderful system of British Government. I believe that wherever a few real *inkka* British people are gathered together and given responsibility they will set up some form of government which is reliable and fair."

Sir Cecil Rodwell has complimented us on purchasing our new home in London. I have an enormous admiration for his opinion, and I am glad he approves. Our old premises were quite unsuitable. I discovered last year that there was no room for me as a visitor, but there will be decent accommodation in the new building for Rhodesians Home on Holiday."

"I cannot promise statues of the three Governors without consulting my colleagues (laughter), but I will suggest the idea to the Cabinet. If Sir Cecil Rodwell is to go up there and the sculptor is to be the same man, Will Sir Cecil tell us which bit of himself he wants figured? (Laughter.)"

As regards the Air Force, every party in Southern Rhodesia voted that some direct contribution should be

made to Imperial Defence. We have a defence force of volunteers—in the best sense of the word. A very high opinion is held of them by the Committee of Imperial Defence. After discussion here it has decided to try and train as many of our young people as possible to take their place in the air defence of the Empire. In the near future this will be an accomplished fact. Next year I hope the estimates will be four times as much as this year.

Settlement Prospects.

There is no possibility of any big organised system of immigration until we can see some definite market for what the settlers would produce. Colonel Frank Johnson led a community settlement of farmers and policemen, doctors and plumbers, lawyers and pressmen, and they were the founders of Southern Rhodesia. It had big money behind it, and community settlement could be successful to-day without big money.

"I am constantly asked in this country: 'Is there any chance for my boy to make good in Rhodesia?' I reply: 'Officially, I cannot advise him to go until there is some guarantee that what he grows will have a market, but if I were he I should take a sporting chance.' We have 11,000 white children in our schools, and as they leave every one finds something to do."

"Under the present conditions we are trying to establish a community of the British Empire in northern Southern Africa, a community independent but a portion of the Empire under the Crown. We want to be so strong that if we wish to join with anybody else we shall not join as poor relations. As far as the immediate future is concerned, I think that the sooner Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and northern Bechuanaland are administered as one economic unit, the better for that part of Africa. (Applause.)"

"The position of Prime Minister in any part of the British Empire is an extraordinarily transient life. He exercises extraordinary temporal power—and then nobody cares a blow whether he stays or not. Compared with a film star his is a very short life." (Laughter and applause.)

Colonel Marshall Hole, who proposed the toast of "The Guests," said that nearly forty years ago Lord Athlone, then a cavalier subaltern, tramped with his regiment over that long dreary trail, a country from Mafeking, and a little later fought side by side with Southern Rhodesians when their friends the Natives put up a good show in the granite kopjes of Mashonaland. Behind abuse of the Chartered Company, which ruled the country's destinies for many years, lay admiration. The company was still a very strong and virile body, and he welcomed Mr. D. O. Malcolm, the senior director, who had made innumerable visits to Southern Rhodesia, and had probably a more intimate knowledge of every part of it than most settlers. Commissioner Lamb, who had many family ties with Southern Rhodesia, had often shown his deep interest in the Colony, and they thanked him.

When Downing Street Fared.

Officials from Whitehall and directors from London Wall would remember that the happy associations of that evening had long since prevailed. Official circles had regarded Southern Rhodesia as a naughty boy always getting into some pickle with his neighbours, and Downing Street was so afraid of what he might do next that a Resident Commissioner was appointed—and one of the creatures was even present that evening!

"At the first Rhodesian Banquet, that held in Fort Salisbury in 1891 to celebrate the occupation of the country by our Chairman and his pioneers, the pioneers were rather peevish. They blamed the Company because the railway was still 1,000 miles away, and because as so fit shaft on quartz reef did not disclose the wealth of Ophir. There were two directors in the country, but they did not appear at the gathering, though a few subordinate officials, of whom I was one, braved the storm. We expected a rough house, and we were not disappointed. I was relieved at the end of the evening not to be backed in the river. I shall always remember that feast of bully beef and pumpkins—at which I think Sir Robert Williams was present."

The Earl of Athlone said: "When I was in Southern Rhodesia I was made an honorary pioneer, and I am proud to be one, and as such to take part in an annual dinner in London. I enjoyed my young days in Southern Rhodesia 39 years ago, and I remember the faces of many here to-night, though I forget the names. I am sure that it is most important that the spirit of friendship should exist between Southern Rhodesia and the Union. I was fortunately able on a certain occasion to avoid conflict between the two. It is most important to keep an open house in South Africa."

In the course of an able speech Mr. D. O. Malcolm said: "I almost wish this had been called the Rhodesian

not the Southern Rhodesian Dinner Club, (for whatever geographical lines the wisdom or unwisdom of men may draw across the map, you can no more divide Rhodesia than you can no more divide the British Empire in Africa—by geographical lines than you can divide the spirit of Rhodes. To me Rhodesia and the spirit of its founder are one. My most immediate reason is that I could have wished for the presence here of a Governor of Northern Rhodesia."

"It is a great pleasure and something of a new sensation for a director of the Chartered Company to be a guest for a director of Southern Rhodesians. Because I have been a director for 22 years, and because for the first at the Chartered Company was charged with the administration of the country, I have been more accustomed in gatherings of Rhodesians to feel like a host, a mine host, to whom the person in any way dissatisfied with his entertainment or his accommodation may have a prescriptive right to prefer his complaint. Sometimes those complaints were preferred with eloquence and vigour, and not altogether without reason. Usually the Landford's decisions were received with good temper and with equanimity."

"I admire the good humour and efficiency with which Mr. Huggins replies to complaints, and the responsible Government over which he presides all possible good luck. We congratulate them on the success which has attended their efforts. We do not lament that the task is theirs and not ours, and that we can proceed upon a purely commercial career with a prosperity denied to us when we bore their burden."

"In its origin Southern Rhodesia followed the example of a great part of the Empire. I mention only India, which sprang from the old John Company, and Canada, which sprang from the Hudson Bay Company, founded in the reign of Charles II, surrendered its tuncion only in 1867, when the Dominion was founded. The company first responsible for the administration of Southern Rhodesia followed in the footsteps of worthy predecessors." (Applause.)

Rhodes and Efficiency.

Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, proposing the toast of the Chairman, said: "When Rhodes conceived the idea of acquiring the hinterland of Africa for the Empire, he looked for efficiency. A few years afterwards I was an underpaid, very nervous, and inefficient Civil servant in the office of the Administrator of Matabeleland. Rhodes came in one day and asked for a certain document. The chief could not find it, which fact, Rhodes suggested, demonstrated that he was not earning his money. Next he turned to Colonel Marshall Hole, the secretary, and told him the same. Then he came to me and said: 'You canary-headed little blighter, what do you think you are being paid for?' He discovered efficiency in a 23-year-old young man named Johnson, our Chairman to-night, who had the guts to take a contract to occupy the hinterland and hand it over in ten months. I never heard it said that Rhodes asked Johnson if he had earned his money. He laid the foundations of Rhodesia on sound lines, and it is owing to him and the illustrious men who followed him that Rhodesia is where she is." (Applause.)

Colonel Johnson briefly replied, saying that he would not say at 11.10 p.m. what he might have said at an earlier hour. "We wanted to lay the foundation of an annual dinner of Rhodesians for as long a time last, and that foundation has been well and truly laid to-night, and I am not going to upset it by having you say that we go on talking until midnight." (Laughter.)

Lucifer Golfing Society.

East Africans in the Final.

FOURTEEN East Africans figured in the final for the Lucifer Golfing Championship, played at Walton Heath last week. Among them were the following players: Major G. H. Anderson (Muthaiga), Mr. F. J. Bignall (Brackenharst Club, Kenya), Mr. G. le Blain-Smith (Gilgil), Mr. C. H. Bloomfield (K.U.R.), Mr. W. V. Banting (Dar es Salaam), Mr. E. Crauford-Benson (Fort Jameson), Mr. T. J. Doyle (Mauritius), Mr. C. H. Hadfield (Muthaiga), Major N. C. L. Louth (Uganda), Mr. J. G. Lindman (K.U.R.), Mr. R. N. Moore (Jinja), Mr. A. T. K. Otty (Livingstone), Mr. H. R. Price (Limbe), Dr. J. P. Parry (Arusha), and Mr. R. J. Simmons (Uganda). The winner of the championship came from Ceylon.

Italy and Ethiopia.

Lord Lugard and the Somaliland Strip.

It was Lord Lugard who, 15 years ago, first proposed that Great Britain might offer Ethiopia a strip of Somaliland with access to the sea. He has revealed the fact in a letter to *The Times* which states:—

"I visited Ethiopia in 1910, and was appalled by what I heard there regarding the devastations which had been caused by slave-raids. On my return I laid before Lord Milner (then Colonial Secretary) the suggestion to cede or lease the port of Zeila with a narrow corridor along the Anglo-French frontier giving access to it. If the Ethiopian Emperor would in turn agree to the appointment of a Commission consisting equally of French, Italian, and British members, or of an Adviser nominated by the League of Nations (not a national of either of the three Powers, and preferably Belgian or American), whose duty it would be to supervise measures for the suppression of slavery. Safeguards were suggested regarding the import of arms, while strengthening the hands of the Central Authority, and it was suggested that any Natives in the ceded strip should remain under British jurisdiction.

"Lord Milner said he was greatly impressed by the proposal, which he regarded as very important, and he urged me to submit it without delay to the Foreign Office. I did so, but His Majesty's Government were at that time much preoccupied with the situation in Egypt and India, and nothing was then done.

"Major Rayne (late Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika), who was for eight years District Commissioner of the Zeila district and knows it thoroughly, confirms the statement that the proposed strip is totally uninhabited, being completely waterless. The nomad Aysa Somalis may temporarily graze their herds there, or live for the most part in Ethiopia. The inhabitants of the town of Zeila would welcome its rendition to Ethiopia, to which country it belonged prior to November, 1884.

"Major Rayne, like myself, is in cordial agreement with the protest against the cession of British territory, although its people were negotiable chattels, but no such transfer is here involved. The original proposal was entirely non-political and non-national, and, like the present one, was prompted by the desire to save life and liberty."

Colonel R. E. Drake-Brockman "was not aware that either the port of Zeila or its hinterland was ever in the Kingdom of Ethiopia. Even the ancient city of Harrar, in the immediate hinterland of British Somaliland, was only ceded by us to the Ethiopians in recent times. As to whether the inhabitants of Zeila would welcome new masters, I spent many years in Zeila during my 12 years' residence on the Somali coast, and the transfer would certainly not have been welcomed then. The country between Zeila and Harrar is waterless and inhabited only by nomadic Esa Somalis, and is valueless. The Esa are more allied to the Danakil than to the true Somalis, and are a treacherous, lawless, and worthless tribe over whom we have exercised very little control."

Further Italian Mobilisations.

It was ~~officially~~ announced in Rome on Monday that the increased speed of Ethiopia's military preparations makes necessary further measures of a military character. The Duke has therefore ordered the mobilisation of further Divisions, and it is rumoured that he will visit Eritrea and Italian Somaliland as soon as the present "preparatory and precautionary" measures are completed.

In the House of Commons, the Foreign Secretary stated, on Monday that an early meeting of the League to consider the Italo-Ethiopian dispute was inevitable and that he would shortly make a declaration of policy in regard to the export of arms to Ethiopia.

Following the failure of the Italo-Ethiopian Conciliation Commission, Ethiopia demanded the immediate convocation of the Council of the League of Nations, in accordance with the arrangement recently made in Geneva. M. Avenol, Secretary-General to the League, has since visited London and Paris to confer with the British and French Governments.

Conflicting reports have been received by the Secretariat of the League from the arbitrators of the Italo-Ethiopian Commission together with a letter from the Ethiopian Government's agent asking that the Council's attention might be drawn to the extreme urgency of intervention.

American newspapers report that Mr. Cordell Hull has been at pains to have conversations with the British, French and Italian Ambassadors to make clear the American Government's deep concern at any threat to the peace of the world, and particularly at any potential violation of the terms of the Pact of Paris. That Mr. G. C. Hanson, who did such excellent work as Consul-General in Harbin, should have been sent to Addis Ababa as the new American Minister, is regarded as significant.

There have been reports from Rome that a settlement satisfactory to Italy could be reconciled with League principles, the argument being that some form of protectorate or territorial occupation is not necessarily incompatible with the retention of national sovereignty by the country affected, as is witnessed in the relations of Iraq and Egypt with Great Britain; and, moreover, that the exercise of a complete or partial Protectorate by one League member over another is not excluded from the terms of the Covenant.

A Note addressed to the British, Belgian and French Ministers in Addis Ababa states that Ethiopia, obliged to take measures of defence, must order arms in Europe since she possesses no local manufacturing facilities. "Ethiopia hopes that after examining the situation the Excellence's Government will no longer oppose the supply and export of arms necessary for the defence of the integrity and independence of Ethiopia." The ban imposed last week by Great Britain on the export of arms to Ethiopia or Italy was evidently in mind.

Ethiopia is being urged to sign the Geneva Red Cross Convention immediately, so that she may fly the Red Cross flag for the protection of the sick and wounded. If the Ethiopian Government ratifies the Convention, volunteer contingents for Red Cross work may be offered forthwith by several European countries.

From Tokio it is reported that the Japanese Emperor is taking considerable interest in the East African dispute and is making unofficial efforts to prevent hostilities.

Preparing for War.

Messages from Eritrea state that fully 200,000 Italian troops have now reached that Colony. Sickness was rampant at sea-level, but since removal to the highlands near Asmara there has been a great improvement in the general health of the forces. The medical services have been greatly strengthened.

Large consignments are reported to be passing through the Suez Canal in large numbers. Ten reached Port Said last week-end.

An official statement issued in Rome asserts that anti-Italian incidents follow each other nearly every day in Ethiopia.

There was a substantial increase in Suez Canal traffic in June, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Transits numbered 458 vessels, and receipts amounted to Frs. 68,600,000 against Frs. 65,000,000. The improvement is due largely to the great activity of Italian shipping between Italy and her East African Colonies.

Ethiopia's 'Incredibly Mobile Army.'

Sir Alfred Pease does not believe that Italy will be successful in an invasion of Ethiopia, saying: "I know no country where advances in military and other science give so little advantage to the invaders. In such a roadless and mountainous country motor transport can give few advantages; after rains the condition of valleys and tracks must be seen to be believed. There are no ports, towns, fortresses, factories, or centres of population to bomb from the air.

It has been with an Ethiopian army. It is incredibly mobile; it does not march, it runs; it is not hampered by a commissariat nor by transport, except the mules which go anywhere where a man can obtain foothold. The Ethiopian plateau is some 9,000 ft. in altitude, an altitude at which Europeans can scarcely breathe at a quick march, and this vast tableland is crossed by range after range of high mountains, by stupendous gorges and appalling fissures. Ethiopian armies have an uncanny way of appearing, 'out of the blue' at the least expected places and moments."

A swallow, used by Italian soldiers in Eritrea for carrier purposes, has arrived safely at Tortona, in Northern Italy, with its message. It covered a distance of over 2,500 miles.

Two Swedish film companies, Svensk Filmindustri and the Danish Nordisk-Tonefilm, are shortly despatching an expedition, led by Dr. Paul Fejos, to East Africa. Films will be taken of the daily life of little-known tribes, and also of animal life. Native customs, marriage ceremonies, funeral rites and the hunting methods of primitive Natives will also be photographed. Dr. Fejos will afterwards incorporate the pictures into one big film.

Mr. P. E. Mitchell's Faith In Tanganyika and East Africa.

SINCERE attachment to Tanganyika in particular and to East Africa in general is revealed in the words in which Mr. P. E. Mitchell, who has been promoted from Chief Secretary in Tanganyika to Governor of Uganda, spoke to the Legislative Council over which, as Acting Governor, he has just presided. The text has reached us by air mail.

"I am deeply obliged to honourable members for the very kind things they have said about me and the good wishes they have offered myself and my wife," he said. "They have been very pleasant to hear."

"It is a long time since a night in May, 1906, when I took a half company of King's African Rifles in steel boats and canoes round the mouth of the Songwe River in Lake Nyasa to establish a bridgehead for the column to enter Tanganyika, and I have served in this country ever since. At one very brief interval immediately after the War, I have traversed it on foot, in the saddle, by rail, by road, and by air. I know it full well, and I know its people, I hope, very well. I have been associated, especially in the last ten years, with all the major problems of the Territory."

"I should like first to make public acknowledgment to this Council, of which I have been a member since 1926, for all the candour and courtesy and kindness which I have experienced here. We have had our controversies and disagreements. We should, indeed, be poor creatures if we had not. But this Council has taught me how public business, whether in controversy or agreement, should be conducted."

"I should like to give public thanks to the Civil Service of the Territory for the loyal support and help which I have always had from it; and to all I express a special feeling of gratitude to the Provincial Administration, my own branch of the Service. It is from no desire to exalt it above any other, but merely to express my feelings towards the branch with which, of necessity, I have been most closely associated."

"I should like also to acknowledge the fair, frank and impartial treatment which I have always had from the Press, and to acknowledge to the general public an epitome of all these things. I have been speaking of a public which it has been a pleasure and a privilege to serve."

"Of course, I am pleased to have been promoted. I should be insincere if I suggested otherwise. But it will be hard to leave Tanganyika, where I have so many friends and where a great part of my working life has been spent. I think some part of me will always remain here. It is a consolation that I am going no farther than Entebbe, which is still in East Africa. Our boundaries within the East African field are indeed now merely matters of administrative convenience. They are not the frontiers of States, but, in fact, the limits of provinces."

"May I say to this country that I love so well: 'Go ahead as you are going, earning nothing for the detestable doctrine of expediency, nor being deflected from your course by appeals to class, race, or faction, but directing your policies and their execution by what is right and just. So you will bring this great country to the fruition of its promise.'"

"I have been very much more confident of the future than I have been in the past. Great things lie ahead—great enterprise, great work and, if God wills, great rewards."

Nyasaland & the Rhodesias.

Urgent Need for Federation.

It what is described as the "largest public meeting ever held in Nyasaland" is a fair criterion, then European opinion in that Protectorate is overwhelmingly in favour of federation with the Rhodesias, for it was unanimously resolved: (1) "that this meeting is of opinion that the best interests of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland depend on the federation of these three countries," and (2) "that this meeting authorises the existing Committee of the Greater Rhodesia League of Nyasaland to elect or co-opt a body of responsible persons empowered to negotiate with the Rhodesias."

Colonel J. M. B. Sanders, who presided, declared that matters had been brought to a head by "the callous disregard by the Colonial Office of the urgent need of educational facilities for our children."

Mr. Tait Bowie, senior unofficial member of the Legislative Council, asserted that the divisions between Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were artificial, and that the country should be one with one administration. Speaking in the Legislative Council on June 14, the Governor, Sir Harold Kittermaster, had said: "I suspected last year when discussing my new command with Sir Hubert Young in London that I should find myself irked by the artificial division of the country between the three branches of the same arm."

Mr. H. B. Wilson said amalgamation would bring savings on administration; reduction in taxation, educational facilities, participation in cheaper postal rates, assistance in the marketing of produce, and generally improved services. If agreement were reached, then the Imperial Government should relieve Nyasaland from liability for the £5,000,000 loan for the Zambesi Bridge and the northern extension of the railway, for it was an open secret that the country was never expected to pay the interest on the sinking fund, which the Imperial authorities expected to meet.

The argument was then advanced that a Legislative Councillor from Nyasaland sitting in the Chamber in Salisbury would get little satisfaction from speaking from experience as a Nyasaland Councillor, as that no unofficial member could feel more disheartened in Salisbury than in Zomba. There was the hope that in Salisbury the Government and the House would pay some real attention to arguments.

The Rev. W. P. Young, representative of Native interests on the Legislative Council, who was unable to be present, sent a message expressing approval of the principle of federation.

Mr. M. Partridge said that there were too many parish bumps, and they spent too much money on keeping them going, though their yields were pitifully inadequate. A lot of these out-of-date wells must be scrapped, deeper ones sunk and zoning established.

The Nyasaland Times has performed a public service in devoting some 14 columns in its issue of June 24 to a report of the meeting.

Success of Amalgamation Of East African Postal Services.

THE two years during which the amalgamation has now been in operation have established conclusively that it has been a success, both financially and in every other respect. That statement is made in the annual report for 1934 of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

It is briefly explained that each territory retains full legislative control over its own services and expenditure. Further progress was made during the year towards complete assimilation of rates and services throughout the combined area, and rates and services are now very nearly identical. There has been a noticeable upward trend in postal and telegraphic business, and so far as these returns can be taken as a barometer of trade and industry, the indication is most encouraging.

Growth of savings bank business has been general throughout the three territories, the total amount standing to the credit of depositors at the end of the year being £790,302, an increase of over 42% on the previous year. Depositors, 243,300, showed an increase of 25%. The number of African depositors increased by 20%, and a striking illustration of the extent to which the savings bank facilities appeal to the Native.

The net working results of the services were better than those of 1933 by £10,630 in Kenya, by £5,438 in Tanganyika, and by £2,201 in Uganda. The total cash turnover amounted to approximately £275,700.

South African Protectorates.

Sir William Clark, the High Commissioner, speaking last week in Swaziland on the future of the Protectorates, said: "We have the right to be proud that the Native peoples are reluctant to leave our tutelage, unless, as in the case of India, they can claim that the time has come when they should be entrusted with the control of their own destinies."

Zambesi Bridge Stamp.

The Companhia de Mozambique is to issue a Commemorative Zambesi Bridge Stamp, valued at 1 escudo. Only a limited number will be printed, and they will be on sale in Beira for one month. Supplies can also be obtained at the London, Paris, and Lisbon offices of the company. The date of issue will be announced shortly.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Colonial House in London

Joint Committee Proposed.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—I agree with Major Simmett that the question of establishing a Colonial House in London should now be examined more closely.

In its issue of July 23, 1927, *The Times* published the following letter from me in the course of which I wrote:—

"The existing Colonial Trade Agencies are widely scattered, ranging from the semi-official West India Committee in Trinity Square *via* the Federated Malay States at Cannon Street, East African Dependencies at Cockspur Street, the Gold Coast, at Victoria Street, British Guiana at Tothill Street, tailing out eventually at Buckingham Gate with the Sudan Government Railways. The disadvantages of these scattered listening-posts in our midst are obvious enough, and the present is an opportune moment for giving consideration to the formation of a Colonial House in London.

"The existing small and scattered representations are not quite so effective as they may be, no doubt owing to the financial limitations under which they labour to-day. Acting by union, however, they would provide very acceptable tenants for a fair-sized building with a large hall for permanent use as an exhibition hall and ample window space to display, at considerably more advantage, the products of the various Colonies. Such an arrangement would offer greater facilities than are now available to business men, tourists, and others interested in the Colonies.

"Colonial House constituted on proper lines presents possibilities worthy of very serious consideration."

The suggestion has, therefore, been before the public on and off for some years, and certainly my letter of 1927 was not the first reference to it.

Perhaps the matter could be best examined by a Joint Committee set up by the Joint East African Board, the West India Committee, the British Empire Producers' Organisation, and such other bodies as are likely to be interested in the suggestion. Yours faithfully,

CONRAD L. WALSH

The Copperbelt Riots.

Views of an Experienced Administrator.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—As a former senior official of Northern Rhodesia, I wonder what can have happened so to change the relations existing between the Government and the Natives as to make possible trouble such as has occurred recently on the Copperbelt? Perhaps the contributory causes may be found among the following.

In the old days the district official had a far more intimate acquaintance with, and therefore better control of, the Natives in his charge. He generally remained long enough in one district to acquire a knowledge of the local dialect, and he frequently travelled his district, and in time got to know it thoroughly.

Reserve policy ties him to his desk, with endless—and in many cases useless—reports and returns, and to transfer him from one district to another with astonishing frequency, so that he gets no opportunity of acquiring a knowledge either of the Natives, he is supposed to control, or their language, or of the country. How will fluency in Nyanja serve him in the Barotse or Lunda country?

Then the introduction of indirect rule through the chiefs, coming several years too late, has not improved matters. The old official, however efficient, cannot claim to have penetrated very deeply into the mind of the Native. It will take us many years to do this, but there can be no doubt that he knew far more of what was in that mind than does his successor, due to no fault or lack of keenness on the part of the latter, but simply to the policy imposed upon him. The abolition of the post of

Secretary for Native Affairs is regarded by many as a retrograde movement.

As to the immediate causes of the recent outbreak, there was doubtless some cause for dissatisfaction far deeper than that of the increased tax, or the method of its imposition, and it is astonishing that the compound managers, if they are efficient, should not have learned something of this long before matters came to a head. Something in the conditions under which they work on the mines may possibly be accountable. Native prophets or agitators may have put mischievous ideas into the heads of others.

Almost every year a false prophet arises, who, before he can be dealt with officially, usually attracts followers by making the wildest promises, as a rule including those of eternal life, the disappearance of the white man, and the acquisition of his property—dependent, of course, upon contributions of cash and kind to himself.

Witchcraft cannot be ruled out as a contributing cause. It is still responsible for a large proportion of the serious crime in the country.

Whatever the cause or causes, it is not impossible that many of the old-time officials, from the nature of the opportunities afforded them of understanding the Natives and his ways, would have been quite capable of dealing satisfactorily with the trouble in its early stages, and thus preventing it from growing to its disastrous and lamentable climax.

This is not the first time in the history of Northern Rhodesia that it has been found necessary to open fire upon Natives, and I confess to having had to do so myself; but the circumstances were very different, and I had first been fired on. The facts are narrated in my diary as follows:—

A headman in the Kasempa district resented the establishment of a Government station in his neighbourhood, no doubt considering that it would interfere with his lucrative trade in guns, powder, and slaves with the Mambari slave-dealers, hailing from Portuguese West Africa. He had proved a source of annoyance to the late George Grey, when leading his first expedition to the north—which resulted in the discovery of the Kansanshi and Kambove mines; and he had consequently been unfavourably reported upon to the authorities.

When summoned to appear before the D.C., Kasanza assaulted the Government messenger, announced that he would kill the next, burnt his village, and with a party crossed the Kabompo into what was then disputed territory between ourselves and the Portuguese, and on a "No-Man's-Land" had become a place of refuge for several undesirable, European and Native.

In 1906 the King of Italy, who had been appointed to adjudicate upon the question of ownership, declared a portion of the country British, and I was instructed to take it over and inform the Natives that they were now under British rule and must conform to our instructions. A site was selected for a Government station and a Native Commissioner sent up to build and occupy it. Shortly after the station was opened the N.C. informed me that he had located the village of Kasanza, and that messengers sent to summon him to the *hema* had returned saying he had declined to accompany them and wanted nothing to do with the Government.

Some weeks later a messenger arrived with a pencilled note, written, as I found later, with his left hand—from the N.C. informing me that he had been fired upon from an ambush when approaching the village, and he and three of his messengers severely wounded. His right arm had been shattered above the elbow and he had received a wound in the neck; one messenger had been shot in the head and two others slightly wounded. The party had been forced to retire, and had been followed by Kasanza's people, whom the head messenger had kept at bay with his master's rifle, while his unwounded followers made a bark canoe in which the whole party eventually crossed the Lunza River. The messenger informed me that the N.C. and the other wounded were being carried to Kansanshi, where the nearest doctor was stationed.

The officer commanding the small police detachment at Kasempa and I left at daybreak next day and made a forced march to Kasanza's village 240 miles away, which we reached in the early morning of the tenth day. Owing to the thick thorn-bush by which it was surrounded we could see nothing, but the shouting of threats and abuse showed that we had been expected.

"To-day the white man has come; to-day we will kill him, as we killed the last who came," was one of the chants. My head messenger was instructed to shout back that if they came out, only those who had actually taken part in the attack on the N.C. and his party would be punished; otherwise their village would be destroyed, and it would be their own fault if any of them were hurt. Further threats of what they would do to us formed the only reply.

Although recognising the risk of an ambush in approaching by any of the narrow paths by which the thorn-bush was intersected, it was plain that something must be done. It was decided that while Lieut. S. went in one direction in search of a way in, I should go in the opposite. As I was anxious to avoid bloodshed, there was to be no shooting unless we were first fired upon.

With my party in single file I advanced slowly along one of the paths, which, owing to the dense bush and matted undergrowth, was like a tunnel. Presently I found myself confronted at a distance of 20 yards by a stout stockade to 12 ft. high, with a narrow gateway closed by a heavy tree-trunk, swung from a hinge at the top of the gate posts. As the stockade could be approached only by one man at a time, I told the police and messengers to sit down on the path while I did the same to think of some plan to get into the village without too much risk. They shouting in the village had ceased as we advanced along the path; now there was dead silence.

Suddenly I found myself on my back, and realised that my head messenger, who was sitting just behind me, had fallen on his back and only just in time for me that instant a volley was fired from the stockade, a corporal sitting third in the line receiving a bullet through the left shoulder. The messenger's action undoubtedly saved my life, for, being at the head of the line, I could hardly have failed to stop a bullet. I gave the order to fire at the stockade, and after a few minutes, knowing that it must take the villagers some time to re-load their muzzle-loaders, a messenger quickly climbed over the stockade and admitted us. Not a shot was to be sent as we left by a second entrance, only to find ourselves on another narrow path which in a few yards led us to a second stockade village similar to the first, with the exception that the gate was open. There spoor on a jungle path showed that the villagers had retreated. We followed, but they had too long a start, and within I calculated, be well over the Portuguese border before we could come up with them.

We remained in the neighbourhood about a week, during which women and children came in. We learned that Kasanza possessed a large stock of ivory, which was supposed to be hidden in a neighbourhood stream, but a thorough search failed to locate it, though in the bush we found quantities of European goods of British manufacture, large quantities of Native-made cotton yarn, and a perfectly new and unrolled silk umbrella and a musical instrument, which was the forerunner of the gramophone. We burned the villages and cut down the crops as a punishment for Kasanza's treachery.

The story has a dramatic sequel. Nothing was heard of Kasanza for several years, beyond the fact that he had built a village in Portuguese territory about 100 miles west of those we had destroyed. Then a few years ago a decrepit old Native stayed at Swinburna, *bona* and stated that he was Kasanza. He said that the Portuguese had driven him out of the country, that most of his people were dead or had deserted him, and that he wished to end his days in British territory. The officer told the old man that his misdeeds were not forgotten, and that it would be necessary to report his arrival to Livingstone. The old man did not demur, and that night was duly locked in a cell. Early next morning he was found dead on the floor. There was nothing about the corpse to suggest the cause of death, and since no M.O. was available it was not possible to ascertain it, but it was considered that Kasanza had poisoned himself about his person and, fearing that his past crimes were to be visited upon him, had preferred to take his own life.

In the course of an acquaintance of over 30 years with Northern Rhodesia and its Natives, this is the only occasion on which I have had recourse to firearms. My action, I think, was fully justified by the circumstances. In any case, it received the commendation of the High Commissioner.

Lusaka.

Yours faithfully,

Northern Rhodesia

E. A. COPELAND

POINT FROM LETTERS

Developments in Uganda

To talk nowadays of Uganda as a one-crop country, as some of the returned Parliamentary visitors have been doing, is absurd. The Protectorate's coffee production is considerable and increasing; Native cotton growing, especially in Bunyoro, is long past the experimental stage and is larger every year, for the price improves just slightly; the mining localities still better things; and those best informed expect our gold production to advance by leaps and bounds. — *From an old-timer in Uganda.*

An African Baby Week.

Encouraging Native Mothers.

BABY weeks are already beginning to play a notable part in those portions of East Africa in which they have been held, usually as a result of the initiative and enthusiasm of medical missionaries and mission nurses, though, sometimes Government medical services have been able to claim the credit.

An eye-witness has kindly sent us a graphic account of a baby week at Mvumi, near Dodoma, Tanganyika Territory, and from it we quote the following passages:

"The first item on the first day was an invitation to all the Native mothers whose babies had been born in the mission hospital to bring their children to be weighed, and then to listen to a talk on the health and care of young children. More than 200 mothers attended."

"The next day was devoted to demonstrations of Native foods, of good and clean cooking methods, of cleanliness in the home, etc., and the bigger girls from the schools were very proud to be able to teach their mothers the things they themselves had learnt. Lectures were given to mothers and fathers separately, and in the evening there was a lantern lecture showing hospital work in other places, slides about dirt and disease, flies, germs, and so on, the lecturer seizing the opportunity to explain how everyone could contribute to the abolition of disease by lessening germs through the practice of hygiene and cleanliness in the home."

"The day devoted to competitions was a great success. One of the prizes was for the fathers who made the best cots for their babies. It is quite a new idea to the African mother and father to put baby in a cot; they think baby must always be with mother, so as well as carrying her baby on her back all day, the African mother hugs it close all night, often with disastrous results. Some very creditable cots were made, all from local material freely obtainable by any Native, and many showed great initiative."

"The mothers were asked to cook different forms of Native porridge, a competition into which they entered with great gusto. Then there was a sewing competition and a baby show."

"Nearly 500 babies were present, and it was easy to spot those mothers who had profited by teaching, for their children were outstanding in every way, clean and well kept, healthy and well fed, but not over-fed, and there were no bad eyes, one of Africa's great troubles in the young."

"Then the crowd dispersed, each to its own village, to the north, east, south, or west, and all were talking, talking, talking of what they had seen or heard of done. Having thus been provided with food for thought and discussion for some time to come, it is certain that parents and children will benefit, and that the aim of the gathering will have been accomplished."

Church Work in Kenya

MRS. W. E. OWEN, wife of Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo, addressing a recent Hampstead meeting of the Kenya Church Aid Association, said that the economic background of Native tribal law was a constant tie to Native progress, particularly in marriage customs. The transfer of cattle on marriage or the endowment of land, followed by unfaithfulness of the husband, brought the missionary forcibly up against the unmarried mother difficulty.

A Native woman whose husband had taken another wife wanted to know what the missionary would have done in the circumstances. The missionary replied: "I would go home to my family." "But," the woman replied, "I cannot do that. The family would not return the cattle, and I would thus be rejected, both by husband and family."

Canon G. W. Crawford, of Mombasa, traced the spread of Christianity, and said that though independent schools had been formed for political purposes, yet all lacked the missionaries' to help in the spiritual care of the pupils. When he entered it as the first missionary, 20 years ago Trans-Tana seemed an area so immense that only the fringe could be touched by Christianity, but now the work was progressing apace in the organisation of schools and the spreading of the Gospel.

Some Statements Worth Noting.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

261.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Stewart Modera, D.S.O., M.C.

"Medical service is the foremost benefit that a civilising administration can provide."—*The Livingstone Mail.*

"The United Kingdom takes 76% of everything Southern Rhodesia produces."—*Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Dominions Secretary.*

"The Zambezi Falls are one of the few things in life which have exceeded my expectation."—*Mr. Shaw Desmond, in "African Log."*

"The Government must learn to trust men who know the Native and to accept their advice."—*The Rev. J. G. Saulsh, speaking in Northern Rhodesia.*

"The great centres of the Empire are now as near to each other as the centres of population within the United Kingdom were 100 years ago."—*Major G. C. Tryon, the Postmaster-General.*

"Wherever in Africa the white man makes a permanent settlement the African has learned to borrow, and it is neither advisable nor possible to prevent him from doing so."—*Mr. C. F. Strickland.*

"The danger of the collapse of our missionary work in tropical Africa in many parts remains real and menacing."—*From "World Wide Witness," the unified missionary statement of the Anglican Church.*

"The Natives seem to welcome white settlement. There would be a genuine feeling of regret if it were to come to an end."—*Messrs. Gordon Brown and Bruce Hall, writing of the Iringa district of Tanganyika.*

"Union between the two Rhodesias, Northern Bechuanaland and Nyasaland would be a good idea, but we should at the same time require our corridor to the sea."—*Mr. G. M. Huggins, M.P., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.*

"Nothing has impressed me more during my service here than the extraordinary powers of recuperation shown by these countries, unless it is the amazing fortitude and cheerfulness of their inhabitants in periods of stress."—*Mr. A. de V. Wade, Acting Governor, of Kenya, speaking in Nairobi.*

"The African hunting dog, so far as the particular species that form his prey are concerned, is probably much the most destructive of all the predaceous mammals, but he seems a quite judicious type and, so long as numbers do not become excessive, has his useful place in Nature and in a National Park."—*The Warden of the Kruger National Park.*

"You should seriously consider the present Native policy and the treatment of Natives in Northern Rhodesia. The recent disturbances quite clearly indicate that there is something radically wrong with the system, which seems to call for a searching investigation by a competent body of unimpeachable authority."—*Mr. F. S. Roberts, Mayor of Ndola.*

"Snakes are a favourite article of diet of many a Rhodesian eagle. But one day a tawny eagle met its match in a large cobra. The bird successfully carried the snake away, squirming and writhing. In mid-air the cobra managed to twist itself round the eagle's neck with such effect that it choked it. They died together."—*Mr. John Marton, writing to the London "Evening News."*



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Colonel Modera first went to Nairobi in 1930, with a view to taking up a partnership in the legal firm of Shapley, Schwarze & Barrett, and soon made his influence felt. He has for the last three years been Chairman of the Kenya Branch of the British Legion, has acted as Hon. Secretary of the Kenya Law Society, and is the 1935 touring captain of the Kenya Golfing Society.

After leaving Charterhouse and Oxford, he was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1900, and joined the South-Eastern Circuit. On the outbreak of the War he enlisted in the 20th Royal Fusiliers, became adjutant in 1916, and in 1917 was made commanding officer of the battalion and given a regular commission. Then he was transferred to the command of the Western Front of the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers. After the Armistice he became Staff Captain and D.A.A.G., G.H.Q., France and Flanders, 1918-20; Staff Captain of the 7th Division in Ireland in 1920; Staff Captain of the War Office in the same year and then for four years, D.A.A.G., at the War Office. For three years he was Deputy Provost Marshal with the British Army on the Rhine, and, having after the War been transferred to the Lancashire Fusiliers, he was promoted later into the Manchester Regiment before retiring from the Army at the end of 1920. He was during the War awarded the D.S.O. and bar and the M.C.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. T. Murray-Smith, the Kenya white-hunter, has arrived home.

Earl and Countess Winterton have left on a visit to Newfoundland.

Mr. H. A. Cannon, the well-known Uganda planter, is on holiday in Scotland.

The Northern Rhodesia amateur golf champions this year are Mr. D. H. Ross and Mrs. Hartland.

Colonel C. E. Rey, British Resident in Bechuanaland, who is home on leave, is staying near Basingstoke.

Mr. S. G. Williams, the Nyasaland District Commissioner, who recently arrived on leave, is staying in Reading.

Mr. E. H. Cooke, of the Northern Rhodesian District Administration, has been transferred to Broken Hill.

Mr. E. M. Valpy, the Kitale settler, who recently arrived from Kenya, has been staying in King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr. W. E. D. Knight, the Mombasa planter, is making Stroud, Gloucestershire, his headquarters while he is on leave.

We regret to learn of the death in Eldorft last week of Mrs. Constance Hamilton Hingston, wife of Mr. G. L. A. Hingston.

The Rev. O. H. Skipwith, curate at St. Peter's Church, Leicester, has joined the U.M.C.A. and will be stationed in the Masasi Diocese.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Barrett-Lennard, aged 71, a director of Imperial Airways, Ltd., left estate to the gross value of £9,311, with net personalty £8,003.

Mr. C. S. Knight and Mr. W. E. Tongue, directors of the Zambesi Saw Mills, Northern Rhodesia, have been inspecting a similar enterprise in Kenya.

An ordained Native of Uganda, the Rev. E. G. Nylvander, who is studying in England for a medical degree, addressed a religious gathering in Swindon last week.

Sir Edward Hilton Young, M.P., who was raised to the peerage in the Birthday Honours List, has been appointed Steward and Bailiff of the Three Hundreds of Chiltern.

Mr. D. N. Stafford, well known in Uganda as a planter and public man, left England yesterday to return to the Protectorate. Miss Stafford is remaining in this country.

It is announced that "Sir Henry Moore" is the title taken on his knighthood by Mr. H. Monck-Mason Moore, former Chief Secretary in Kenya, and now Governor of Sierra Leone.

During the Governor's absence from the country, Dr. B. Spearman, who served in Uganda from 1912 and was for many years in the Zanzibar Medical Service, latterly as Director, is acting as Administrator of Grenada.

Captain Cecil MacMahon left London a few days ago to return to Tanganyika to take over the administration of the Lake Province, with Mwanza as his headquarters. He was recalled prior to the expiry of his leave.

The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to be entertained to luncheon by the Over-Seas League at the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, on Tuesday, July 23. Sir Evelyn Wrench will preside.

Mr. George Blowers, the well-known Kenya builder and contractor, has purchased a Klem Eagle aeroplane, which he is taking back with him to Kenya, for which Mrs. Blowers and he leave by the "Bloembontein" on July 21.

Dr. J. W. W. Stephens, Emeritus Professor of Tropical Medicine in the University of Liverpool, has been awarded a Leverhulme Research Fellowship for his "Treatise on Blackwater Fever in its Historical, Clinical and Other Aspects."

Mr. Michael Anne, who is shortly to take up an appointment in Tanganyika, was married in Doncaster last week to Miss Barbara Brooksbank, of Sandrook, Tickhill. The bridegroom is the son of Major and Mrs. Anne of Burghwallis Hall, Doncaster.

General J. C. Smuts is visiting Nyasaland and Southern Tanganyika on a shooting expedition, accompanied by his son, his son-in-law, and Colonel De Villiers, Chief of the Union Police. It is not expected that the party will travel farther north than Mbeya.

Mr. H. E. Bader, Assistant Colonial Secretary in Kenya, who has been appointed Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, has served in Kenya for the past ten years. Early last year he was seconded to the Colonial Office. Mrs. Bader is a daughter of Sir Jacob Barch.

Sir David Prain, who has several times visited East Africa, has retired from the chairmanship of the Imperial Institute's Advisory Council on Plant and Animal Products. His successor is Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce is forming a Coffee Section for dealers, brokers, exporters and agents. The Section has a Committee of five, appointed by the Chamber, and consisting of Messrs. A. F. M. Crisp, R. S. Campbell, E. Collins, R. P. Archer and Chinubhai G. Patel.

Mr. "Gappo" Thomas, who has been manager of the Standard Bank in Broken Hill since the branch was first opened in November, 1928, has been relieved by Mr. Wisdom, and has left on overseas leave. He will be much missed, particularly in business and "Rugger" circles.

We regret to announce the death in Kingston-on-Thames of Captain S. H. Owen, formerly of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, with which he served for 40 years before retiring in 1930.

Mr. A. G. W. Ogilvie, the Mombasa architect, is preparing plans for a three-storey building on Kilindi Road to house a local branch of the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., represented in Kenya by Mr. E. Cornwall. Sir George Elliott, Chairman of the company, recently visited Mombasa.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union-Castle Line, has been appointed one of the four members of the London Committee formed in connexion with next year's Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg. Mr. William Soper, who has also considerable East African interests, is also a member.

The many East Africans who know the keen interest which Mr. E. W. Cowan has for years taken in the territories, particularly in connexion with the sisal industry, will be glad to learn that he is recovering from the nerve trouble from which he has suffered since his retirement some months ago. He is now living in Wareham, Dorset.

Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. W. J. Hopson have left Nyasaland to reside in the south of England. After many years' service in the Navy, Commander Hopson went to Nyasaland as a settler in 1925 and in the following year was appointed secretary-manager of the Blantyre Sports Club, which position he held for over nine years.

Sir William Furse, Chairman of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League, will speak on Thursday, July 25, at Overseas House, St. James's, S.W.1, on his recent travels in East Africa. Tea will be served from 3.45 p.m. and the address begin at 4.15 o'clock. All East Africans, whether members of the Group or not, are invited to attend.

After over 15 years' association with the Territory, Mr. F. H. Christison, M.B.E., and Mrs. Christison, have left Tanganyika to spend their retirement in Jersey. Mr. Christison began his Colonial Service career on the Gold Coast in 1901, and went to Tanganyika as Assistant Treasurer in 1910, being stationed successively in Tanga, Tabora and Dar es Salaam. During the War he served in the King's African Rifles pay Department.

King's Review of the Fleet.

East African Guests of Union-Castle Line.

The Chairman and directors of the Union-Castle Mail Line entertained a number of guests aboard the R.M.M.V. "Warwick Castle" on Tuesday and Wednesday for the Royal Review of the fleet at Spithead.

Those present with East African interests were Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. P. Baumann, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Major and Mrs. H. C. Brodie, Sir John and Lady Caulcutt, Sir John and Lady Chancellor, Mr. G. E. Chittenden, Dr. and Mrs. W. Cullen, Major and Mrs. G. H. Dale, Mr. W. A. Dasher, Sir Edmund and Lady Davis, Mr. C. M. Dykes, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Eastaway, Mr. R. E. Fitzgerald, Captain and Mrs. Graham Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson F. Gibb, Sir W. F. Gowers, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Grandison, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hankinson, Colonel and Mrs. M. G. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Horder, Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Joelson, Sir Roderick and Lady Jones, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. K. Kerney, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Mr. A. de V. Lapsley, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Lowndes, Sir James G. McRae, Sir Ernest and Lady Orychelmer, Mr. P. G. Moherac, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Milbourne, Mr. A. T. Pennan, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Phillipson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Quinny, Mr. and Mrs. O. Siemsen, Mr. and Mrs. D. Storarr, Major and Mrs. C. E. Walsh, Major and Mrs. Corbet Ward, Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wright.

P. R. Smith Memorial Fund.

Public Appeal for Donations.

NINE well-known Tanganyikans—Messrs. A. A. Adamjee, T. Fitzgerald, R. A. J. Maguire, S. B. Mafik, A. B. Massie, P. E. Mitchell, J. J. Rowsell, G. F. Sayers, and W. Stewart—have signed a public appeal in the following terms:

"It is thought by a number of his friends that some form of memorial to the late P. R. Smith would be a suitable expression of the great esteem and affection in which he was held by the people of East Africa. During his long association with the public in the East African territories he never spared himself in any good cause. Mr. Smith's unflinching kindness and generosity to mention only two of the qualities which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact—never ceased to manifest themselves, and his untimely death deprived us all of a friend, whose memory should, it is felt, be perpetuated in some concrete form.

"At an informal meeting held in Dar es Salaam recently it was decided that the most fitting manner in which the desired object could be achieved would be by the inauguration of a fund to be called 'The P. R. Smith Memorial Fund.'

"Donations of any amount not exceeding £1 will be received by any East African branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa and may be in cash or by cheque. Cheques should be made payable to the P. R. Smith Memorial Fund, and acknowledgment will be made from time to time in the columns of the Press.

"It is intended to devote the fund to the following objects: (a) the erection of a memorial stone in the grave yard at Dar es Salaam; (b) the placing of a suitably inscribed plaque in the General Post Office, Dar es Salaam; and (c) the residue of the fund to be disposed of at the discretion of the signatories to the appeal."

East Africa, having been invited to accept subscriptions to the Memorial Fund from the late Mr. Smith's many friends now living in the United Kingdom, will gladly receive, acknowledge, and transmit such donations to East Africa. Home readers who wish to contribute should accordingly send their remittances to East Africa, 91 Great Fitzfield Street, London, W.1. Those resident in East Africa will probably find it more convenient to make payment through a branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

A SOUND HEALTH RULE:

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East Africa in the House.

Mr. M. MacDonald's Promotion Criticised.

POINTED references to the selection of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald as Secretary of State for the Colonies were made in the House of Commons last week. Mr. Lansbury said that it left a very ugly taste in the mouth that in the rearrangement of the Cabinet the Lord President of the Council went down to £2,000 a year, and his son, who had been in public life for only a few years, went to a position of £5,000.

Mr. T. Smith also spoke of the appointment leaving a "nasty taste with the electors." He believed that the present Colonial Secretary would not have been in that post were he not the son of his father. "If the Secretary of State for the Colonies cares to consult the miners of Bassetlaw (Mr. M. MacDonald's constituency)," he added, "he will find that I am interpreting quite rightly what their opinion is."

Replying to these "unfair attacks," Mr. Leckie said that if any man was worthy of promotion it was the Secretary of State for the Colonies. "In important debates," he continued, "he has shown great ability and a great knowledge of the facts, which he has been able to present in a masterly way. I do not think that hereditarily should be a bar to promotion."

Amusing references to the Secretary of State for the Dominions were made by Mr. Cocks. "Muddlers may come and muddlers may go," he said, "but the right hon. gentleman seems to go on for ever." During the period of his office, Newfoundland has gone bankrupt, Ireland has been ostracised, and Australia has been allowed to win the Test Matches, but in order that the rest of the Empire may be preserved, the Government have given the right hon. gentleman the assistance of the scion of a noble house and the descendant of a long line of statesmen. I am sure his new Under-Secretary, in the many conversations he will have with his chief, will anyhow enrich his vocabulary, especially on the adjectival side."

Backwardness of Natives.

Sir E. Graham-Little asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to recommend a grant for a scientific investigation into the causes of physical and mental backwardness in the Natives of Kenya, an investigation demanded on repeated occasions by scientific bodies in Kenya and in this country and supported by His Excellency the Governor of Kenya.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald: "There are no funds at the disposal of my Department from which any grant for such purpose could be made. The importance of inquiry into the mental and physical development of African Natives is recognised. But before deciding what steps should be taken, I propose to await the issue of the general investigation which is to be conducted by the African Research Survey under Sir Malcolm Hailey. I understand that this survey will take the form of a review of African problems generally, and that it will indicate the extent of existing knowledge concerning these problems, and the steps to be taken to supply any deficiencies in that knowledge. The inquiry to which the hon. member refers is only one part of the general survey, and the necessity for any special investigation of it must be considered in the light of its relation to other factors. It is in regard to the inter-relation of African problems and the relevant factors that the general investigation will, it is hoped, be of special value in determining the course of future research."

N. Rhodesia Labour.

When asked by Mr. Parkinson to consider the establishment of a Labour Department in Northern Rhodesia, the Secretary of State said he had not received any proposals to that effect from the Governor, but the matter was receiving his consideration.

Mr. Lunn: "Is it not important that a Labour Department should be set up in Northern Rhodesia in view of the fact that there are so many engaged in industrial operations—perhaps more important than in most of our Colonies?"

Mr. MacDonald: "It would be extremely improper to set it up without consideration, and I have promised to give the matter my consideration."

Captain Peter Macdonald asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to the decision of the Attorney-General of Tanganyika arising out of a recent case of alleged arson and laying down that a person in that Territory who lends money on a mortgage is given possession of the hypothecated property from the date of the signature of the mortgage bond, and that, accordingly, no application is necessary to the court before

foreclosure; and whether he would arrange for favourable consideration to be given to the introduction into Tanganyika of an agricultural mortgagors' relief ordinance on the same lines as obtains in Kenya.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that he had no official information, but was asking the Acting Governor of Tanganyika to report on the subject.

Locust Destruction.

Mr. McEntee asked whether experiments by spraying from the air for the destruction of locusts or malarial mosquitoes had been carried out in any area under the Colonial Office.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald: "Certain experiments against locusts were carried out last year by the Government of Northern Rhodesia. These showed that it is possible to destroy locusts in flight by spraying them with a finely divided poison dust from aircraft. The report on these investigations was considered by the Third International Locust Conference, held in London in September last, which recommended that further work should be carried out with a view to developing these methods of locust control. I am not aware of any experiments in the destruction of malarial mosquitoes by similar methods in any of the Dependencies."

British Representations.

Mr. Mander asked the Foreign Secretary to represent to the Italian Government that it was for this country a matter of honour and vital interest not to default on our obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Mr. Anthony Eden: "I presume the reference is to the situation which would arise if Italy were to resort to war in disregard of her obligations under the Covenant of the League. Such a situation has not yet arisen, and I earnestly trust will not arise. The Government is determined to continue its endeavours, in co-operation with the Governments of other countries, to bring about a settlement by peaceful terms."

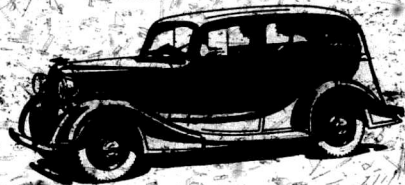
Sir P. Cunliffe-Kister's Retort.

Replying to questions relating to aircraft supplies by Dr. Addison (Minister of Health in the Labour Government), Sir Philip Cunliffe-Kister said: "I think the difference between the right hon. gentleman and myself is that he has a passion for coercion and I prefer to get effective action by agreement and goodwill."

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The **SPAN**
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AN extremely short-sighted attitude towards the young gold mining industry of Kenya Colony has been revealed by the Nandi Planters' Association, a general meeting of which **PAROCHIALISM** is stated to have resolved unanimously that there is no justification for the proposed expenditure of large sums on road development in the mining areas, since the industry can well afford its own; that Customs duties and railway freight rates on requirements for gold production should be increased; that the royalty on gold winnings should be made higher; "since the Companies can afford to pay higher rates of wages to Native employees"; and that mining companies should be allowed to recruit their labour requirements only in certain restricted areas. Not for a long time has so completely and regrettably parochial an attitude been manifested by any East African public body.

Have settlers in Nandi forgotten so soon how many of their friends were saved from financial disaster by the discovery of Kakamega? Do they not realise that Kenya would have been faced with the problem of European unemployment on a serious scale but for the providential discovery of gold at the depth of the depression? Cannot they see that a flourishing gold industry will create a considerable internal market for produce of all kinds? Are they unaware that the Colonial Development Fund's provision of some £64,000 for road building in the mining areas will be of public benefit, apart from the obvious advantage to the mining companies? Is it not obvious to them that the increase of Customs duties and railway freights on mining machinery would be the worst possible advertisement for the Colony, and would divert new capital to countries which showed a greater readiness to encourage enterprise? Are they ignorant of the fact that the 5% royalty is levied upon the total gold production of a company, syndicate, or individual, even if that gold has been extracted at a loss?—as must often be the case in the development stage. These questions are condemnation enough of the resolutions.

It is fear of a shortage of Native labour as a result of mining developments which is at the root of the proposals to penalise an industry which, properly encouraged, should improve Kenya's agricultural outlook. During the depression the wise farmer discovered that he could operate more efficiently with far less labour than he had ever imagined possible; and if he is prudent he will continue his endeavours to reduce dependence upon African labour, recognising that the old conditions have passed never to return. As in England, so in Africa, some men who have been born on the land will forsake the field for the mine, while others will prefer to remain agricultural workers, even at a much lower rate of pay. Moreover, some tribes take naturally to mining, while others, as an experienced prospector or mine manager will confirm, show little aptitude for the work. As in Southern Rhodesia mining and agriculture have progressed side by side, so they should in Kenya. For hostility to develop between settler and mining interests would be most unfortunate, and wise counsels should be brought to bear at once to obviate any such possibility. There must, of course, be matters on which the two

industries cannot see eye to eye, but with good will on the part of each the difficulties can be resolved with the minimum of inconvenience. It cannot be claimed that the Nandi resolutions are either helpful or tactful.

WARM tributes to British Colonial policy and administration were paid by Sir Louis Franck when, last week, he addressed the **BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY PRAISED.** Empire Society's Summer School in Oxford. Modern Colonial policy all over the world has been deeply impressed and largely inspired by British methods and principles," said this former Colonial Secretary of Belgium, adding: "and the influence of that inspiration has been to the benefit of the Natives." Of all non-Britons who may claim to speak with knowledge and personal experience of the fundamental principles and the application of modern British Colonial policy few can command greater attention and respect than Sir Louis Franck. His is not mere book knowledge, for he travelled extensively in Africa and the Far East before and after the Great War, and was intimately concerned with Belgian Congo affairs during the days of reorganisation and renewed concentration on Colonial expansion after the upheaval of 1914-18. He was Belgium's Colonial Minister for six years, being largely responsible for that country's new Colonial policy and for the foundation of the Colonial University in Antwerp. In his Oxford address he swept away any suggestion of indulgence in idle flattery of British Colonial policy to please a British audience by the confession that in reorganising the Colonial policy of his own country he was largely guided by British example and practice, as he had studied them in different Dominions and Colonies. At a time when many Britons of little knowledge seem to delight to discredit the splendid Colonial work of their compatriots, it is good to have such a testimony from a friendly and experienced observer of foreign nationality—one, incidentally, who has long taken a special interest in Eastern African affairs.

Sir Louis Franck has also given a direct, aptly-expressed reply to an argument which comes with aggravating persistency from some **THE VISION** chair critics, whether Belgian or **THE FACTS.** British, of modern Colonial policy. Poets and novelists and some social theorists and reformers, he says, have often seen the life of primitive man as that of simple folk with modest tastes and no ambition, living quietly and happily on natural products which the fertile land and glorious sun help him to produce with lavish generosity and practically without pain or labour. The vision is of a paradise of a country in which life for the noble and happy savage would be perfect if only he were protected from the white man with his restless ambition and greed. Sir Louis points out that the truth is quite different from that picture; that, as a matter of indisputable fact, the African in his natural state lives in very poor conditions, is almost always insufficiently supplied with food, is badly housed, and he is an easy prey to serious diseases which are rampant and which he has no means either to prevent or to cure. The main task before the Administration, in Belgium as in British Colonies, is to raise the hygienic, moral and economic conditions of the Natives; and Sir Louis sums up the problem as one of transport, hygiene and education.

Ethiopia Will Resist If Italy Declares War

A vigorous statement by his people that Ethiopia would defend her independence and integrity to the last man was made by the Emperor in the Parliament House in Addis Ababa last week.

"Your Emperor who addresses you," he declared, "will be in your midst, not hesitating to pour out his life-blood for the independence of Ethiopia." He definitely rejected a protectorate or mandate of any kind over the country, but intimated that Ethiopia would have been prepared to discuss the British offer of Zeila had Italy not "brutally swept it aside."

The Italian aggressor, pretending by bloody, modern and scientific means of aggression to civilise them, would find a united people," continued the Emperor, "when you hear that in the battle fire a loved and respected chieftain has fallen, do not weep or despair. Better die free than to live as slaves. Remember your fathers who fell." All would be united, Christians and Moslems, in face of the invader, he added.

The Emperor concluded by reiterating his attachment to peace, summarising the efforts that had been made to find a solution of the dispute.

The Italian view of the speech—the text of which in French was circulated to the foreign Ministers of Ethiopia—is that it "grossly misrepresented the truth and showed, in addition to an offensive spirit towards Italy, frankly bellicose and intransigent intentions." The Italian Minister at once protested at its nature.

"Emperor of Ethiopia earnestly requests British assist by prayer to avert strife." This cablegram was received by the Chairman of the Kenwick Convention, the great religious festival, held last week.

Address to British M.P.s

Dr. Martin, the new Ethiopian Minister in London, was entertained to dinner on Monday at the House of Commons by a group of M.P.s.

Mr. Rhys J. Davies, M.P., who presided, said that Italy's designs were clearly imperialistic, and that her comparisons with the era of British Colonial expansion disregarded the fact that what our forefathers sought, fight was sometimes now regarded in quite a different light.

Dr. Martin said that Italy philanthropically wanted to take Ethiopia and civilise its backward people, but the headstrong Ethiopians stoutly refused to be Italianised. Ethiopia did not need annexation by any other civilised country to encourage progress after being excluded from all contact with the outer world for about 100 years, she had made wonderful progress notwithstanding the lack of funds and means to establish a sufficient number of schools. During the 37 years he had known the country he visited it thrice, and every time he had been surprised at the progress made compared with the peoples of other Eastern countries. Domestic slavery had been reduced by half, and whereas 37 years ago there were not half a dozen traders in the country, thousands were now trading and living peaceably in every part of the country except in the wild Danakil and Somali countries, which had not been brought under proper administration. The administration of justice and general administration had been improved, law had been codified, and a Court of Appeal established in Addis Ababa. Proper prisons had been built and prisoners were better treated. A Parliament had been set up, schools established, soldiers trained, and hundreds of miles of road and scores of bridges built. People who knew not soap were now using it daily.

The standard of living and the general knowledge about the outer world had increased tenfold, and most of that progress had taken place within the last 15 years under the enlightened and magnificent reign of their beloved and progressive Sovereign. If not in consideration of the people of Ethiopia, then in consideration of the wonderful work the Emperor had done, the country should be left in peace to work out her own salvation. Ethiopia was in sore trouble and anxiety, but he was sure that Almighty God, who had protected her so far, would save her from bloodshed and disaster through the means of British sense of fair play and justice, and through the moral and practical sympathy of all-lovers of justice.

Measures on Kenya's Northern Frontier

Kenya's position in the event of a war between Italy and Ethiopia was raised in the House of Commons last week. Mr. Hall-Caine asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any steps and, if so, whether he could state their nature, were being taken to protect the

northern frontier of Kenya in the event of war, and whether the British Government or the Kenya Government would be expected to defray the cost of any extra military precautions entailed.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald: "The measures to be taken in the circumstances mentioned are under active review by His Majesty's Government in consultation with the Acting Governor of Kenya. The military forces at the Colonial Government's disposal have been partially redistributed in view of possible contingencies on the frontier, but it has been considered unnecessary to reinforce them. The cost of such measures as have hitherto been taken is inconceivable and will be met from Colonial revenue."

Lord Olivier, writing to *The Times*, says—

"For the Kudy peasants and shepherds of Italy to be driven by their Dictator's hectors in hundreds of thousands through the deserts of Eritrea to massacre other hundreds of thousands of Ethiopian peasants and herdsmen, who have done them no injury, because of a wrangle over a water-hole, no more important than that of Liban's servants with their Biblical neighbours would have been an atrocious crime deserving in a Catholic age, of Papal excommunication, and entailing, if the League of Nations Government were observed, international outlawry of the aggressor."

"Whatever the apparent possible outcome, we must not compromise with this barbarous project of unabashed violence and we must not go back on our pledged promise in treaty or covenant. The fate of the League of Nations is obviously at stake in this crisis. But even if bloodshed in Central Europe should be feared as the possible outcome, why are we to decide that it is better for us to contemplate unconcerned the assured butchery and subjugation of 'Abyssinians' than that meetings will be organised throughout the country to declare what our people, at any rate, think of the proceedings of Signor Mussolini?"

St. Hesketh Bell has written to the Press: "If Ethiopia be really considered able within a reasonable period to work out its own salvation, let it by all means retain its national independence and be assisted in every way. But if that autonomy is to mean the continuance of an indefinite period of the present deplorable conditions, it would appear far better for the ultimate weal of the country to place it under the tutelage of some civilising and controlling authority which, with due regard to the rights and racial pride of Ethiopians, could lead them to their proper position in the general uplift of Africa."

It is a question whether the League itself is not the best power to undertake such a mission. Under its aegis the legitimate grievances of Italy and of other nations could promptly be remedied, and the country thrown open to those industrial and cultural developments which are so necessary to its welfare. The main problem, in any case, is not the maintenance of an autocracy of recent growth, but the reclamation from misery of millions of suffering peasantry."

Italy Still Sending Troops

The transport of troops from Italy to East Africa continues. Among the ships which left last week was the aircraft-carrier *Mirafiori*, with 80 airmen and 24 machines, including a number of seaplanes. General Valle, Italian Under-Secretary for Air, addressing airmen before their departure, said he would soon join them to "take command of another group bombing machines."

Italy is also building to new submarines of a type suitable for employment in the Mediterranean and neighbouring seas.

The concentration and demands of troops in Italian East Africa has led to a serious shortage of Italian lions on the British market. It is expected that the European demand will be met by California.

Cattle from the Nakuru district are being shipped to Mogadishu, in Italian Somaliland. The first consignment of 500 head was supplied through the Stockbrokers Co-operative Society, being shipped from Mombasa in a vessel specially chartered by the Italian Government.

The International Red Cross Society is taking preparatory measures to facilitate the working of Red Cross organisations in the event of war, providing that Ethiopia adheres to the Geneva Convention, as she is expected to do immediately.

The *Tennessé d'Ethiopia*, a patriotic organisation with Addis Ababa headquarters, has sent speakers to various parts of the country to explain the situation, and advise the people in guerrilla tactics.

In a "Hands off Ethiopia" demonstration in Johannesburg by Natives, an effigy of Mussolini was burned on the steps of the City Hall.

It is now almost certain that the Council of the League of Nations will meet towards the end of this week to continue the Italo-Ethiopian affair.

Colonial Secretary's Views. Sir Hubert Young Criticised. And Sir Evelyn Wrench on Ethiopia.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Secretary of State for the Colonies was the guest of honour at the Overseas League luncheon on Tuesday.

Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder and secretary of the League, said Mr. Macdonald had studied the Empire at first-hand. The Colonial Secretary had a great responsibility on his young shoulders, Sir Evelyn continued.

"I want to say a word on Ethiopia. It is a great pity that after all the things we thought we were fighting for—a new world in which might is not right—we have now arrived at the testing stage. That is one aspect. I believe firmly that the British Commonwealth today is a great force that does stand for a sane and stable world. But I know that when I had the privilege of talking to Signor Mussolini two years ago, when I mentioned the name of Cecil Rhodes I saw the Duke's eyes light up as he said: 'There was a great man. Are we absolutely sure we are not living in glasshouses when we now talk to the Duke? Are we quite sure—we who are 40 or 50 years ago went into unoccupied parts of the world, and now hold up our hands in horror at Mussolini, who has imbibed the milk from the breasts of Britannia?'

A voice: "What about the League of Nations?"
"The point I want to make is this: are we absolutely sure that we accepted our Colonies and Dominions and other territories on behalf of mankind on the same principle? If we did, then we are not sitting in glass houses. If we did not, then I think other civilised nations can say: 'We are only trying to do what you did in the past.' I believe the British Empire stands for the mandate principle of governing peoples in other parts of the world in their own interests, and not on the narrow basis of the eighteenth century."

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, who received a warm welcome, said he would not be drawn into a discussion on the Ethiopian question. (Hear, hear.) He spoke appreciatively of the work being done by the League in the Dominions and Colonies, saying that he had had personal experience of the great value of personal contact with people living in the Overseas Empire.

The British Commonwealth was to-day one of the great bulwarks of peace and sanity. "I would touch on one of the other causes of which we are champions—the cause of liberty. If there is one thing in politics in which we believe more firmly than anything else it is in the freedom of the individual, freedom to think what he likes, to say what he likes, and to act as he likes. In short, he must be allowed to be himself, to call his soul his own. We believe that the greater part of human happiness and of progress in society is due to that freedom and to the variety of types and ideas which it produces. Therefore we have long maintained a form of government which preserves the liberty of the individual, but to-day there are powerful forces in the world which would destroy that form of government and freedom of the individual. We have got to accept that challenge. Our democratic institutions have succeeded generation after generation in governing well the greatest Empire the world has ever known, and I believe it is the destiny of the British peoples to show by their successful co-operation that freedom and peace are the best foundations for freedom and happiness in the world."

Colonel C. E. Pensonby, M.P.

EAST AFRICANS will learn with real pleasure of the unopposed return of Conservative candidate for the Sevenoaks constituency in succession to Sir Milton Young of Colonel Charles Pensonby, T.D., who took his seat on Tuesday.

He is Acting Chairman of the Joint East African Board, Chairman of the Uganda Company, and an active worker in many East African causes. He has long represented Nyasaland interests on various bodies at Home, has been one of the mainsprings of the Tobacco Federation of the Empire, is a keen supporter of the British Empire Producers Organisation, a Deputy Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Committee of the East African Group in London.

Outspoken Press Comments.

SIR HUBERT YOUNG, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has of late had a distinctly bad press in his own country and generally in Southern Africa. Some leading newspapers in the Union have been very candid in their comments on the Coppenhagen troubles, which many people in and outside Northern Rhodesia attribute to the Governor's impetuosity and failure to accept the advice of people who could have prevented the occurrence.

The *Livingstone Mail*, whose leading articles have grown increasingly pointed in recent weeks, has written:

"Why, then, does His Excellency seem to fly out of his way to antagonise everybody? We submit that had His Excellency called a few representative men (even the members of the recently dissolved Legislature) together and sought their opinion, he would probably have visited the whole country behind him. What lies behind His Excellency's attitude—conscious reticence or firm conviction of the impragability of a Governor's position? If the former, everyone will hope he is justified; but if the latter, many will think that this gubernatorial invulnerability tends to become unwholesome. A Governor holds a highly important position, as is, and always has been, recognised; but a Governor should have, and hold the confidence of the governed. We venture to assert that if the tone he adopted to the Missionary Conference as that which he is determined to hold to anyone who openly discusses what has taken place, he will find it difficult to retain it."

King's Review of the Fleet.

East African Guests of Union-Castle Line.

THAT many well-known East Africans had, at the invitation of the Union-Castle Line, viewed the Naval Review at Spithead from the R.M.S. Warwick Castle, flagship of the Line, was briefly reported in our last issue, in which the names of the East African guests were given.

Last week's note had to be sent to Press before the Review actually took place. Now it can be added that the occasion was magnificently successful from every aspect. The wonderful weather which has marked each major event of the Jubilee celebrations was again experienced; the sea was calm; there were cooling breezes; and the Navy, the mercantile marine, the fishing fleets, together with yachts and other private craft of all kinds, presented a magnificent spectacle.

One million people at least are estimated to have seen the Review from the shore, and many thousands did so afloat, but none who were not the guests of the King or the Government, or who were not serving in one of His Majesty's ships, can have viewed an unforgettable sight in greater comfort than did those aboard the cocoon "Warwick Castle." No great liner had secured a better station, and no hosts could have been more thoughtful of their guests than were Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Line, and Mrs. Gibb and the other members of the board and the heads of the company's main departments.

Those whom they entertained included some of the leading men with mining, agricultural and official responsibilities in Eastern Africa, with all of whom—and with their wives—the memory of Tuesday and Wednesday of last week is likely to remain through life.

During the day, Captain B. was the commander of the "Warwick Castle," had the honour of being received by the King.

The Red Sea Problem.

When Sir Ronald Storrs, formerly Governor of Northern Rhodesia, was entertained in London last week by the American Chamber of Commerce, he referred to the "Red Sea Problem," remarking that the foreign communities in Egypt would greatly regret any hasty scuttling by Great Britain, and adding: "I think now that the Egyptians are entirely independent, they are looking a few hundred miles south, and are grateful that they are not in the same position."

"EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF."

Progress in Tanganyika, Provincial Commissioners' Reports.

THE annual reports of the Provincial Commissioners in Tanganyika always make interesting reading, and the 1934 issue (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 2s. 6d.) is no exception. The individuality of the compilers stands out clearly— one quotes Latin, while another falls back on Job and Jeremiah—but they have one main theme in common: the difficulty of the times through which every province passed last year and the magnificent way in which their charges have been meeting their problems. Two typical examples will illustrate the fight against adversity.

"Only by having faith and acting on it have the Native authorities managed to survive amid the various disasters of the past five years. Apart from locusts, since 1926 bad season has succeeded bad season. In 1934 the failure of the late rains destroyed the economic crop upon which much hopes had been built." (Central Province.)

"For the first six months a succession of adverse circumstances pressed on the Native Inhabitants: drought, famine, locusts, epidemics and cattle diseases, combined with low wages for labourers and poor prices for produce, all joined malvolent forces. I consider that the past year must be regarded as one of active fighting against malign influences which at the moment seem to have been overcome, of building up stronger foundations for resisting future adversities and of initiating developments." (Tanga Province.)

Yet throughout is the note of hopefulness, and of faith in the future, and as the two chief financial barometers, the balances in the Native treasuries and the tax return, are generally better than 12 months previously, the hope and faith seem justified. One important factor is naturally not mentioned: the part played by the Provincial Commissioners, their staffs, and their allies in other Departments.

Indirect Rule.

There is abundant evidence that Indirect Rule, intelligently guided and modified as experience teaches, is firmly on its feet, administratively, judicially, economically and educationally; but on one point some investigation appears desirable.

We are told, almost universally, that there are very few appeals from the Native courts to the superior courts. Does this necessarily result from complete satisfaction with the decisions, or is it partly influenced by a dislike for, and fear of, the superior courts with their alien law and alien procedure?

A few extracts from some of the provinces will throw further light on this valuable and encouraging collection of reports and on the wide range of subjects dealt with.

"On the judicial side the Native Administrations preserve law and order among 100,000 tribesmen, as the few police are practically never employed outside the townships. They collect all the tax, and accept responsibility for any loss through fraud or speculation. In this great potential famine area, since 1929 famine relief has never cost the Central Government one penny." (Central Province.)

"There are 44 tribal dispensaries in the province, which, together with the missions and Government hospitals, afford widespread medical assistance to some 635,000 people residing in an area of 42,000 sq. miles, or over four-fifths the size of England." (Tanga Province.)

"The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union... is doing excellent work and happily keeping away from politics. The majority of the subsidiary co-operative societies have now their own stores and offices. Strongly supported by the people, they collect coffee, maize, onions, etc., and despatch them to markets." (Northern Province.)

"Through the virtual withdrawal of the previous non-Native manufacturers of ghee, opportunity was taken to

establish a Native ghee industry. The scheme will be extended later to more centres as a result of the experience gained." (Iringa Province.)

"Owing to the increased activities in the Lupa gold fields, there has been a considerable influx of alien Natives, and these, together with 2,000 indigenous Natives and 15,000 from neighbouring districts, present a problem to the Native administration. These... are employed in a mine field of over 1,200 sq. miles in extent, divided equally between two Native administrations whose headquarters are situated outside the area. These authorities entirely agree that the position is unsatisfactory (and) steps have been taken to constitute a (mixed Native) court... the progress of which will be watched with interest (as a) guide to the form of administration most suitable." (Iringa Province.)

"The roads are not merely useful and convenient for motor traffic, but are appreciated by the Natives themselves." (Lindi Province.)

"The Tunduru district continues to reap great benefits from the generous reduction in taxes made in 1932. The number of taxes paid was a record, and the Native Treasury is now in a flourishing condition and able to expend funds on capital works." (Lindi Province.)

"Crime, though still prevalent, has decreased. Discipline and tribal order prevail, and the chiefs have in most cases risen from nonentities to be worthy members of their order. Trade is spreading wherever we have been able to make roads." (Western Province.)

"Unfortunately, few of the boys when they leave school are old enough for many branches of employment. Only a fraction of the pupils can proceed to the central schools with four extra years of tuition. Without employment it is difficult to prevent them from degenerating from school standards." (Western Province.)

"The incidence of drought, followed by delayed rain, did much to eliminate disease in cotton and produce the record crop for the province of 26,000 bales, an increase of 10,000. Similarly the Bukoba coffee crop reached 10,000 tons compared with 7,022." (Lake Province.)

"The practice of holding agricultural shows has been continued, and very successful events were held in six districts." (Lake Province.)

"Much has been done by the people themselves, under direction and advice, to relieve over-population and congestion. Large areas of arable and pasture land have been reclaimed from tsetse infested bush." (Lake Province.)

"The son of the chief Masampa paid a visit to England at his own request and at his father's expense. He spent part of the time in the care of the White Fathers at Heston and part at the Harper Adams Agricultural College in the Midlands. On his return, he obtained employment in the Native Administration as an agricultural supervisor, in charge of a staff of 20 instructors, distributed throughout the district." (Lake Province.)

Recipes.

Many East Africans, men as well as women, will welcome a book of recipes for the preparation of cold foods and drinks. Under the title of "The Cold Table" (Gape, 6s.) Miss Helen Simpson and Miss Petrie Townsend offer useful guidance in regard to hors d'oeuvres, soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, vegetables and salads, sweets and fruits, pastries, sandwiches, drinks, and invalid and children's foods. The recipes come from many countries and most have never before been printed.

Royal Society of Arts.

Readers of this paper are well acquainted with the Royal Society of Arts, and especially with the work of its Dominions and Colonies Section, but few know that the Society, now 180 years old, is the third oldest institution of its kind in England, or realize the multifarious activities which it sponsors. The memorial book, entitled "The Story of the Royal Society of Arts," which has just been issued (Murray, 3s. 6d.), is very interesting, admirably produced and well illustrated, and shows how much the country owes to this society.

Wonder Tales of the Empire.

Mr. Arthur Bryant has written an introduction to Miss Christina Hole's "Wonder Tales of the British Empire" (Sherratt and Hughes, 3s. 6d.). It is regrettable to disagree with him as to its merits. One of the best known stories, that of Gelerit, forms a useful criterion, and it is told weakly and undramatically. The African stories are a poor selection from a rich storehouse, so many better could have been selected, and the illustrator, for reasons best known to himself, portrays little African girls as white children with long straight hair. As Mr. Bryant says, these are stories for children as an imaginative race, but it is difficult to class them as a real Imperial education." F. H. M.

East African Share Prices.

Slightly Easier Tendency.

EAST AFRICAN mining shares generally have eased slightly during the week in common with the general list here in the Kampi market. Kenya Consolidated have been an exception with a rise of 1s. "Tanks" are 6d. up following the publication of their report, and East African Goldfields are 6d. higher. Activity in Watende has dwindled, and the shares are slightly lower at 13s. 11d. Rhodesians have experienced a very quiet time.

	Last Week	This Week
Andara Syndicate (5s.)	4s. 0d.	8s. 3d.
Bushnick Mines (10s.)	16s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Cam. & Motor (2s. 6d.)	80s. 0d.	78s. 4d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	35s. 0d.	55s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	9s. 9d.	10s. 3d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Fantl Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Gabalt Goldfields (2s.)	6s. 4 1/2d.	6s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	31s. 9d.	32s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	14s. 6d.	13s. 6d.
Kagera (Uganda) Finfields (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Kasulu (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
Kentani (10s.)	15s. 3d.	15s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	8s. 3d.	9s. 4d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	8s. 3d.	8s. 6d.
Kimignit (10s.)	17s. 3d.	17s. 3d.
Leoneira Corporation (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Loangira Extensions (5s.)	2s. 4 1/2d.	2s. 3 1/2d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 0d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 4 1/2d.
Luri Gold Areas (5s.)	2s. 9d.	8s. 0d.
Rezende (11s.)	13s. 3d.	12s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 1 1/2d.	1s. 2 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga (61s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	4s. 7 1/2d.	4s. 3d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Rholana (41s.)	108s. 0d.	97s. 6d.
Rean Antelope (5s.)	2s. 0d.	27s. 9d.
Rosterman (5s.)	8s. 3d.	7s. 9d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Tanamai Gold (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (121)	11s. 0d.	11s. 3d.
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 0d.
Tant Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 4 1/2d.	3s. 4 1/2d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	4107 5s.	4108
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	21s. 10 1/2d.	22s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	13s. 3d.	13s. 1 1/2d.
Zambesia Exploring (61)	16s. 0d.	15s. 9d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	22s. 0d.	21s. 9d.
East African Sisal Plantations (41)	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (20s.)	34s. 0d.	33s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (41)	40s. 6d.	47s. 0d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	7s. 2d.	7s. 3d.
North Chartering Exploitation (5s.)	1s. 2 1/2d.	1s. 1 1/2d.
Sudan Electric Works (New) (41)	31s. 0d.	31s. 0d.
Tanganyika Cordage (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (31)	48 12s. 6d.	48 12s. 6d.
Pres. (61)	41s. 3d.	41s. 0d.

Nairobi Quotations.

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

Eldredge (5s.)	31s.	31s. 50cts.
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s.)	9s.	9s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	8s. 25cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	8s. 60cts.	8s. 50cts.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	8s. 75cts.	8s. 75cts.
Kenya Uganda Min. Expl. (5s.)	—	7s. 25cts.
Koa-Mulimu (20s.)	35s.	3s.
Lilongwe Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 50cts.	2s.
Nyanza Goldfields Ord. (5s.)	2s. 35cts.	2s. 15cts.
Pakaceni (5s.)	4s.	3s. 30cts.

Lilongwe Goldfields.

A considerable number of shares of this company have been changed hands in Nairobi around 2s. in the belief that the South African syndicate may acquire the property. Only a few months ago the company made a new issue of shares at 2s. 1/2s.

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

262.—Mr. Cecil Tudor Soames.



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Though he has consistently barred politics, Mr. Cecil Soames has always been willing to give his time and talents to public bodies and objects designed to assist the economic progress of agriculture in Kenya. One of the pioneers of the growing of pyrethrum, he is the first Chairman of the Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association, and was a powerful influence in securing the establishment of that industry on sound lines. He has, indeed, long been a firm believer in the co-operative organization of East African agricultural enterprise, to which he has contributed his ideas as Vice-Chairman of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, and as a member of the Butter Levy Board, the Board of Agriculture, and the Wheat Advisory

For many years he was a coffee grower on a large scale near Songhor, but now he devotes most of his time to his farm at Molo, where he grows wheat, pyrethrum, essential oil plants and other crops, runs dairy cattle and sheep, and indulges his passion for gardening.

Reaching Kenya just before the outbreak of the War, he served throughout the Campaign, first with the East African Mounted Rifles and later with the Uganda King's African Rifles, seeing much hard fighting and being twice wounded during the latter stages of hostilities in "German East."

Rhodesia Broken Hill.

Sir Edmund Davis's Address.

The ordinary general meeting of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., was held in London on July 15. Sir Edmund Davis, Chairman and managing director, presided, and when Mr. H. M. Lewis, secretary, had read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, said, *inter alia*—

The issued capital at £1,270,704 15s. showed no change. At December 31, 1934, there were 40,005 shares under option at par to August 31, 1936, and in addition there were conversion rights to December 31, 1937, and options to December 31, 1940, in respect of 750,000 shares. During the period covered by the accounts optionholders had paid an additional £5175, on the other hand the sum of £752 had been transferred to profit and loss account in respect of payments made by optionholders in respect of options not renewed. The balance, namely £2,045, appearing in the balance sheet represented the amounts received for the extensions of the options on 40,005 shares, and would be applied as payment on the account of capital in the event of these options being exercised.

Loan from Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation, Ltd., plus accrued interest to December 31, 1934, £272,500, was secured by first mortgage debentures. The payments of the interest has been postponed by arrangements. Creditors at £128,442 showed a reduction of £27,900. Depreciation reserve account £303,302 was the same. On the credit side of the balance sheet, properly account at £682,505 showed an increase of £304. Development at £7275 and Mulungushi power installation at £501,510 showed no change. Zinc and vanadium plant installation at £730,083 showed an increase of £5,274 for additional plant installed, and stores at £35,455, an increase of £5,109; ores, fluxes, concentrates and sinter stocks at £16,374, an increase of £456. Stocks of vanadium and zinc at £235,602 showed a reduction of £60,332; and debtors at £2,045 a reduction of £1,543. Cash at £4,510 compared with £5,410.

Turning to the profit and loss account, they had on the credit side sales of their products £2,810,000, comparing with £561,734, the difference being due to the low prices for zinc during the period covered by the accounts, and a reduction in the sales of fused vanadic acid and vanadium concentrates. Sundry receipts at £5,500 showed an increase of £1,013. The loss for the year was £30,016, from which amount had been deducted the credit balance at December 31, 1933, of £200, and the payments made, by optionholders in respect of options not renewed £752, which left a balance of £32,205 to the debit of the profit and loss account.

Zinc Production.

They had produced 10,340 tons of zinc, compared with 18,541 tons in 1933, and failed all but 317 tons. Since the break-up of the Zinc Cartel in December, 1934, details of stocks had not been available, but it was possible to estimate that a reduction was taking place of about 2,000 tons per month, notwithstanding that during the first five months of 1935 the production was about 7000 tons per month higher than the 1934 average, principally due to the coming into use of the new vertical retort plant in the U.K., and the completion of the Magdeburg plant in Germany. In the U.K., consumption was now between 15,000 and 16,000 tons per month, and an average of 13,000 tons in 1934, which leave ground, for estimating that the stock position at June 30 must be about the same as at the end of last December. It was reasonable to suppose that shortly an operative duty would be in force, and thereafter there should not be much delay in the forming of an international agreement to safeguard the price level; until that duty question was settled—and they estimated it would be about 12s. 6d. per ton—it was impossible to estimate what the market price might be. The price of Spelter, which in 1934 was about £36 per ton, gradually fell to an average of about £12.0s. per ton in 1931, and then rose, the average in 1933 being about £25 14s. In 1934 it was only £23 10s. On the other hand, the production of zinc outside of the U.S.A. in 1929 was 1,030,000 tons. It then gradually fell until 1932, when it was 650,000, and in 1934 was about 985,000 tons. They had entered into a satisfactory contract with the Pretoria Steel Works for the sale of a portion of their output of manufactured debarbed zinc, which was known in the market as "Salsol," having already delivered 480 tons and with an additional 3,020 tons to deliver between now and June 30, 1936.

Since the date of the balance sheet there had been a considerable improvement in the company's financial position, but they were not yet able to meet the interest charge on the £250,000 borrowed from the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation for the completion of the plant; but they had now started making payment in reduction of the £250,000 outstanding for raffage last year.

Mr. Cromwell Hockley, a director, seconded the motion.

Zambia Exploring.

The Zambia Exploring Company reports a profit of £53,503 for the year ended December 31 last, this figure including profits from the sale of East African gold interests and £20,000 expenditure on the properties previously charged to profit and loss account and now written back. After deducting the debit balance of £43,935 brought in from last year, £10,568 remains to be carried forward. The consideration received by the company on the sale of its East African gold interests to Kentan Gold Mines, Ltd., was £140,606, the expenditure incurred in connexion with the properties sold being £67,590, leaving a profit of £73,017. All the sale consideration was applied to the purchase of Kentan shares. The company's investments and shareholdings showed a depreciation of about £313,500 compared with the market prices ruling at December, 1934, but this was fully covered by the reserve, and there has since been improvement.

Amalgamation Rumours.

From a surprising number of different East African sources, each perfectly independent of the other, we have by the last two air mails been asked whether we can corroborate a belief strongly held in Nairobi and Kakamega that the A. B. C. and D. companies have arranged to amalgamate, and that a new company with a nominal capital of £2,000,000 is on the point of being registered to take over and develop the consolidated undertaking. The names of the companies are identical in each inquiry, but we withhold them from publication, for we can state that these circumstantial suggestions are completely misguided. Not only will this fourfold amalgamation not take place, but another twofold amalgamation which a number of Kenya correspondents regard as inevitable may now be considered as definitely unattainable.

£1,000,000 Issue Postponed.

The £1,000,000 mining finance and exploration company of which mention has been made in recent issues is not, after all, to make its appearance until the early autumn. Last week the preparations for an immediate flotation were practically concluded, and we were authoritatively informed that the company would be registered within a few days. Then, to the surprise of the promoters, one night after another took place, and the decision to postpone the issue of a further £1,000,000 was taken. Several East African gold mining issues may be expected as soon as the holiday season is past—provided market conditions remain as good as at present and that there be no general election meantime.

Territorial Output.

Southern Rhodesia's gold output in May was 62,000 oz., or 58,531 ct. in April.

An interesting item in Tanganyika's latest gold mining returns is the contribution of 4 oz. from the Dodoma district.

Mineral output from Tanganyika during May was as follows—Gold (ref.) 185 oz.; (alluvial), 4,028 oz.; Musoma (ref.) 655 oz.; Mkalama (ref.) 638 oz.; Morogoro (alluvial), 47 oz.; Dodoma (alluvial), 4 oz.; total, 6,227 oz.; diamonds, 184 carats; mica (sheet), 10,634 lb.; tin ore, 9 long tons; and salt, 272 long tons.

Uganda E.P.L's.

The Uganda Government has granted exclusive prospecting licences to Mr. L. L. Nuti over 2 sq. miles in the Kigezi district; to Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. over 156 sq. miles in the Toro district, and to Mr. W. S. MacLellan Wilson over 1 sq. mile in the Ankole district. The *Service Miniere de l'Afrique Centrale* has applied for the renewal of an exclusive prospecting licence over 108 sq. miles in the Chua district of Uganda.

Copper Restriction.

Representatives of copper producing companies operating outside the United States agreed in March to restrict production. At that time it was decided to hold further meetings at a later date to consider the situation, and at meetings held on July 15 and 16 it was confirmed that the agreement for restriction of production was being fully adhered to.

Phone to Goldfields.

Replying to Mr. Conway Harvey in the Kenya Legislature, the Postmaster-General stated that the extension of the Colony's main trunk telephone system to Kakamega, Kisumu and Kisii was under consideration, as was the laying of a telegraph line from Kisumu to Kisii.

S. Rhodesian Government Mining Engineer.

A Chief Government Mining Engineer, with complete control under the Minister, of the administration of the Southern Rhodesia Mines Department, is to be appointed at a salary of £1,400 a year.

East African Lands & Development Co., Ltd.

The Earl of Denbigh's Address.

The ordinary general meeting of East African Lands & Development Company, Ltd., was held at the registered office of the company, 19 St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C., on Thursday, July 18, 1935.

Colonel the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, K.C.V.O., the Chairman of the company, presided.

The Secretary, Mr. J. F. Corp, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman said:—

"The report and accounts have been circulated, and no doubt you will agree to take them as read. The capital remains unchanged, viz. 482,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each, making £1,205,000 in issue, and 17,200 5s. shares unissued.

"On the balance sheet date creditors in London and East Africa totalled £1,088, which compares with £1,827, all of purely routine nature. The only other item on the liability side is the profit and loss balance. We brought in £4,239 from the previous year, to which is added £570, being the profit for the year under review, and deducted £740, for income tax, thus resulting in a credit balance of £4,070, which we recommend should be carried forward.

Assets.

"The first item on the asset side of the balance sheet is the land account, including development, at £40,280, a reduction of £50 compared with the previous year. The reduction reflects the 1,405 acres sold during the year.

"Our unsold land stands in our balance sheet at 75,104 per acre, being the initial cost of acquiring the land from the Government, together with our expenses on surveys, roads, bridges, and other developments. We must, therefore, write off 75,104, in respect of each acre sold. The whole of our land is held on freehold from the Crown, being practically the only land in the Colony which carries this advantage.

"Settlers who buy from us thus obtain freehold tenure. Our land sales are generally on 10-year instalment terms, and we give the buyers the alternative of receiving freehold conveyances against execution of a legal mortgage in favour of our company immediately the initial 10% is paid, or, if they wish it, we retain the registration of the land in the company's name until the purchase price and interest payments are completed. This second alternative thus postpones for some years payment of the transfer duty on the actual conveyances. I mention this to show you that we try in every way to study the convenience of our land buyers.

"The next item is investments, and I beg to refer you to the printed balance sheet for details of this important and healthy asset; the figure of which, at cost less amounts written-off, has risen from £31,250 at the end of 1933 to £35,461 at the end of last year. Moreover, the valuation of the investments at December 31, 1934, showed appreciation of £2,580 over cost, all of which has arisen on our holdings of quoted securities. The total of non-quoted debentures and shares held is small.

"The final asset items are the debtors in London and Africa, £34,832, comparing with £37,207, i.e. reduction of £2,465, being mainly receipts on land sales account. Cash at bankers and in hand at £1,007 shows a reduction of £1,518. I have already drawn your attention to the increase in our holding of securities by the investment use of this money.

Profit and Loss Account.

"The profit and loss account is set out in the usual detail. There were reductions on the expenditure side totalling £1,114. On the revenue side, however, profit on sale of land account is £900 less than the corresponding figure for 1933. Not only was a smaller acreage sold, but the few deals done were chiefly for poor land, I am afraid no improvement in land sales prospects is yet in sight.

"Finally, our ordinary receipts in East Africa were about £170 above the year before, and £1,000 in London and East Africa, by interest on our investments and land sales instalments £3,227, an increase of £203.

"New settlements are practically at a standstill. Since January of this year we have sold 403 acres, which include a few small holdings to local people who wish to establish fishing camps. Our river the Malawa, has a great reputation for its fine trout, the result of the stocking up in which we took a hand many years ago. In fact, the trout at Gilgil area, I believe, mainly the descendants of the original stock obtained from my own trout hatchery in Flintshire in 1908. This is certainly one of the attractions of the district.

Amenities of Gilgil.

"Another valuable attraction is the Pembroke House residential school under the headmastership of Mr. Turner. Close to our own headquarters, on land acquired from our company, and I have told you before that we were very glad to be of financial assistance to him in its erection and equipment. During the last few months we have entered into an agreement with the Gilgil Country Club for sale to them of 150 acres and certain buildings for use as a golf club, which is also very popular. Much interest is now being taken in what is called residential settlement in Kenya Colony by retired or retiring civilian officials, military officers, etc., who there find themselves in probably more congenial surroundings than if they made their homes in any provincial town in England.

"Although times have been so bad for everyone in Kenya Colony for the last five or six years, I think that I detect some feeling of more hopeful outlook among both unofficial residents, Government officials, and even bank managers. At the beginning of this year the banks in the Colony reduced their current rates of interest on land mortgages, etc., from 8% to 6%, and the operations of the Kenya Land Bank, which operates Government funds to the extent of half a million sterling, have also helped to lighten the position of hard-pressed farmers; I have reason to hope that within a few months a second half million pounds will be placed at the disposal of the Kenya Land Bank by the Government.

Kenya's Financial Position.

"I should like also to refer briefly to the very recent review of the financial position of the Colony by the Acting-Governor who gave figures of the very satisfactory increase in Customs and Railway revenue, etc., for the first four months of this year. He also pointed out how the Government's annual expenditure has been reduced by over £400,000 in the last few years, and the Kenya Economic Committee, set up to look into what further economies are possible, with a mandate to bring about a further £100,000 reduction, has actually recommended a further £100,000 reduction by cutting down by over £130,000. I hope, therefore, that the Colony is held forward to some substantial taxation relief before very long—and nothing could make taxation relief before very long—and I should like to say that the Government has done more effectively than this. The Acting-Governor also indicated a probable reduction of railway rates next year by something like £1,000,000 per annum, and this, if it materialises, is bound to affect favourably the cost of living, new development, and so forth.

"Finally you will perhaps expect me to say something about gold mining prospects, but this is a highly technical subject. A great deal of work is going on both in Kenya and Tanganyika. As you know, we are interested in a small way in some of these developments, but I gather that the expert groups in charge of the work are hardly yet prepared to commit themselves to any very definite prophecy.

"I now beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts, and will ask Sir Humphrey Leggett to second the motion.

The motion, having been duly seconded, and the Chairman having replied to a few questions, was carried unanimously.

The auditors, Messrs. Annan, Dexter & Co., and the retiring directors, Messrs. Jansen, having been re-elected, the proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairmen, directors and staff.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

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

Good progress is being made in the construction of a new aerodrome near Nakuru.

Japan supplied 92.62% of Nyasaland's importations of cotton piece-goods in May.

Of the 130 non-official immigrants into Tanganyika in April, 25 were British, 16 German, and 80 Asiatic.

Customs receipts for the port of Beira during May amounted to £27,901, compared with £20,791 for May, 1934.

A clarified butter factory has been opened at Ibindo, in the Lake Province of Tanganyika, and one tin of 36 lb. is being produced daily.

A "Colonial Coffee Week" will be held in Portugal in August as part of an intensive campaign to popularise this Colonial product.

Machinery to the value of £23,336 was imported by Tanganyika during the first five months of this year, the figure for the corresponding period of last year being £13,003.

Captain B. Allen and Mr. R. P. Allcock, of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., have been visiting Uganda with Mr. R. V. Stone, of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co.

A Committee appointed by the Kenya Board of Agriculture is considering a suggestion that the marketing of the Colony's entire maize crop should be controlled by the State. Expressions of views are invited.

Provision has been made by the Kenya Government for a group hospital for Nairobi (£78,500), boarding accommodation at the Girls' Secondary School, Nairobi (£12,000), and the reconstruction of Kisumu Market (£3,500).

Tanganyika's collections of Customs import revenue for the first five months of 1935 showed an excess of £44,000 over those for the corresponding period of last year, and a surplus of about £24,000 over the proportionate estimate of £100,000.

Locust invasions of Tanganyika this year may be said to have been frustrated and rendered almost abortive, and crops are now practically safe. If a fresh invasion occurs during the next few months, cotton is the only important crop which would suffer.

The Société du Haut Uele et du Nil, which has extensive business ramifications in the Belgian Congo and the Southern Sudan, held its ordinary general meeting recently in Brussels. It was announced that M. Nicolas Metaxas, for so long manager of the company, and M. Oswald du Chasteleer have resigned.

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution strongly objecting to a Bill to amend the Local Government (Rating) Ordinance, by which the Governor might exempt any Crown land from payment of contribution in lieu of rates. Mr. Tannanhill said it was unthinkable that Government should exempt any land it desired.

350 brands of tobacco are made in Great Britain from supplies from Southern Rhodesia, which staged an attractive display at the recent Highland Agricultural Show in Aberdeen.

Tanganyika Railways and Lake steamer services earned £48,432 during May, an increase of £11,291 over the receipts for May last year. The total revenue for the first five months of the year was £205,217, an increase of £27,950 over the figure for the same period of 1934.

An entomologist is to visit the Seychelles to advise on the Colony's coconut pests. £3,000 has been granted for this investigation, which will be undertaken by an officer who has done similar work in the Fiji Islands and who will visit Kenya and Tanganyika after his stay in the Seychelles.

The Kenya Coffee Conference opens to-morrow in Nairobi.

Demonstrations in sericulture and weaving were given by Miss Cleghorn during her two months' residence in the Seychelles.

The Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances in May in the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia opened in Ndola on Tuesday.

Delegates of overseas branches of the Empire Parliamentary Association will this month visit the School of Tropical Medicine in Liverpool.

A machine on the Congo-Brussels air mail service has done the trip from Coquilhatville, on the Equator, to Brussels in three and a half days.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has established an Advisory Board on European Education. Farming and mining interests are represented on the board, which will meet in Lusaka at least once a year.

The passing in Portugal of legislation closing all societies not prepared to place their secrets in the hands of the Government has resulted in the closing of four Masonic Lodges in Portuguese East Africa.

Standard Bank's increased profits.

Increased profits are announced by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. including the undivided balance of £162,579 brought forward on March 31, 1934, the balance of the profit and loss account is £665,162, an interim dividend at the rate of 10% per annum for the half-year was paid in January leaving £140,162. £75,000 has been appropriated to bank premises account leaving £65,162. The directors recommend that £12,000 be allocated to the officers' pension fund, £12,000 to a dividend of 6% per share on 200 shares being at the rate of 10% per annum, and £50,000 to a bonus of 25% per share, less tax, leaving £165,162 to be carried forward to the next account.

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East African Market Reports.

Bank's Trade Report.

Bacon—Steady to slightly lower at 35s to 31s per cwt. for Californian August shipment.

Cashew—Improved at £110s per ton. (1934: £9-12s 6d.; 1933: £11 7s.)

Cloves—Higher at 8d. per lb. spot, and 6d. per lb. July-Aug. sellers. (1934: 5 1/2d.; 1933: 6d.)

Coffee—There was only a poor demand at last week's auctions, but private business is passing at steady to easier prices. Kenya "B" sizes are quoted at 33s to 38s, and "C" at 33s 6d. Arusha "B" is 36s. London stocks are 82,036 bags. (1934: 74,816 bags.)

Tanganika exported 3,772 tons of coffee, to the value of £114,000, during the first five months of 1935.

Copper—Steady to slightly lower at £31.10s. 3d. for standard for cash. (1934: £20 10s.; 1933: £36 18s.)

Cocoa—Firm at £10 13s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £8 15s.; 1933: £11 1/2d.)

Cotton—Moderate business has been done at from 5 1/2d. to 7d. per lb. according to quality. (1934: 7d.; 1933: 7 1/2d.)

Uganda exported 495,555 bales of cotton during the first five months of this year. Cotton tax collected amounted to £50,421.

Cotton Seed—Dull at £3 17s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £3 5s.; 1933: £4 12s. 6d.)

Gold—Weakness of the gold currencies has forced the price down to 140s. 8 1/2d. per oz. (1934: 137s. 10 1/2d.; 1933: 123s. 6 1/2d.)

Groundnuts—Improved at £13 7s. 6d. per ton. (1934: £8 15s.; 1933: £11 1/2d.)

Ivory—There was good competition at the quarterly auction and Billiard ball ivory and soft tusks showed advances of £2 to £3 per cwt. Hard ivory stocks were practically all sold at steady prices. Soft sound hollows, 75 lb. to 100 lb., sold at £40 to £55 per cwt. Billiard ball scrivelloes, 24 to 24 in. diam. fetched £37 per cwt. Soft cut points, 24 to 3 in. diam., £49 to £60 per cwt. Rhino horns, 8s. to 12s. per lb.

Maize—Fair demand at 16s. 3d. for Aug. No. 2 white (84 and 16s. 4 1/2d. for Oct. shipment.

Minim—Steady at £14 per ton for white and/or yellow.

Sisal—Firm; East African No. 1 afloat sold at 2 1/8 10s. per ton closing £10, buyers; July-Aug. sold at £18. Aug. Oct., Sept., Nov., and Oct., Dec. quoted £18 5s. Buyers: Jan.-March, sold at £18 10s.; No. 2, July-Sept., quoted £17 2s. 6d.; buyers Aug. Oct. sold at £17 5s.; and buyers: Sept.-Nov., at £17 7s. 6d.; and buyers: No. 3, July-Sept. quoted £16 0s. 6d.; Aug.-Oct. sold at £16 12s. 6d.; and buyers, c.i.f. one port. (1934: £14 5s.; 1933: £17 13s.)

Tanganika's sisal exports for May amounted to 6,702 tons, valued at £67,898. The total sisal output for the first five months of the year was 31,763 tons, to the value of £358,704.

Soya Bean—Mancurians are steady at £6 per ton.

Tea—Steady, Kenya spring selling from 80d. to 11d. per lb., and Nyassaland from 6d. to 10d. per lb. according to quality. (1934: 18s.; 1933: 9d.)

Wool—Stocks of tin at Home are decreasing and the price has been forced up, so that on Monday buyers of standard for cash offered £245 per ton (the highest cash price since 1928) without response. (1934: £230 7s. 6d.; 1933: £212 10s.)

Tobacco—The market is dull with moderate sales. Leaf: dark, 8d. to 10d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 6d. to 10d.; medium bright, 11d. to 15d.; good to fine, 16d. to 20d. Strips: dark, 6d. to 18d.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 8d. to 12d.; medium bright, 13d. to 17d.; good to fine, 18d. per lb.

The latest report of Messrs. Edwards, Godwin & Co. says: "Marketing conditions in Southern Rhodesia have again developed most unsatisfactorily, and the position now obtaining can only be described as farcical. The maintenance and hoped-for development of the home market is again being sacrificed for the policy of exploiting the Union's requirements of some 2,000,000 lb. The wholesale policy has militated consistently against the best interests of the producer, and the progress in the industry can be expected until some further system of marketing is inaugurated. Under the present marketing arrangements, buyers at an undetermined surplus, are unable to obtain their own supplies against consistent and permanent business, thus causing other growers to be substituted, and the development of interest in other territories."

Non-Stop to British Somaliland.

Sigmar Mario Stoppaoli, an Italian airman, did a non-stop flight last week from Mondovì, near Trieste, to Berbera, British Somaliland, a distance of 3,050 miles. He thus claims to have retained for Italy the long-distance record for seaplanes previously held by France.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) include the following cabled items from East Africa in its current monthly review:

Kenya—The cool weather, with plentiful rains, reported from all districts, is considerably benefiting the coming crops. Local maize prices are low, but overseas prices show a firmer tendency.

Uganda—Rainfall continues above the average for the time of year, and planting of the new cotton crop progresses satisfactorily. European and Native cotton crops appear promising.

Tanganika—Considerable rain has been reported from all areas except in the extreme south. Excellent crops have been reaped in most districts, and the yield is well above the average. Coffee picking in the Moshi, Arusha, and Bukoba districts is in full swing. The bazaars have been active in the coastal districts, and the Lake coffee areas, but otherwise trade remains dull.

Nyasaland—Wholesale and retail trade have shown improvement during the first six months of this year compared with 1934. The Lilongwe tobacco markets closed down at the end of the month, and it is estimated that some 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 lbs. have been marketed, the quality being well up to the average of recent years. Prices at the beginning of the sales were higher than last year but receded somewhat after the first fortnight.

Northern Rhodesia—Retail trade in Lusaka has continued to show general improvement, whilst in the Fort Jameson district storekeepers report better trade following the opening of the tobacco markets. More interest has been shown recently in gold mining prospects, and there has been considerable activity in the Broken Hill and Lusaka districts.

East African Mails.

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

July 25 per s.s. "Rahmeh."

July 31 per s.s. "Chamilly."

Inward mails from East Africa are expected on July 20.

Mails for Nyassaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

Outward air mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 10.45 a.m. each Sunday and Wednesday.

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

Parcels air mails for Nyassaland close at the G.P.O., London, at 9 p.m. on Tuesdays and 8 p.m. on Saturdays.

New Sisal Treatment.

Mrs. J. Verdoux, the Dutch East Indian sisal planter who visited East Africa some time ago, has patented in the United States his process for winning sisal fibre by chemical means. He claims that, compared with the existing process which is expensive and involves the loss of the shorter fibre, his method will reduce costs of production by over 40%, while the fibre, not being overstrained and retaining all its strength, will spin every yarn to a length of over 3,000 metres. The product, Mr. Verdoux claims, is equal to suitable for the purpose of sack and rope making, whilst the residual pulp can be used for manuring purposes. The equipment required is inexpensive, as the process only involves the washing of leaves in a hot chemical solution.

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Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," which left London for South and East Africa on July 18, carries the following passengers for—

<i>Beira</i>	<i>Natal to Dar es Salaam</i>
Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Aldred	Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Travling
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Clarke	
Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Ellis	<i>Tanga</i>
Mr. E. H. Gridley	Mrs. A. Matthews
Mrs. C. F. Guise	
Capt. W. G. Harker	<i>Mombasa</i>
Mr. & Mrs. H. M. M. Muaro	Mrs. C. Bennett
Miss Neison	Mr. D. E. Ker
Mrs. B. B. Peters	Mrs. E. Lane
Miss Peters	Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Montgomery
Major E. Pratt-Baplow	
Miss G. Wardell	Mrs. O'Callaghan
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Washin	Mrs. Overend
Miss S. H. Wilson	Mrs. R. E. Taws
Miss J. W. Wilson	Mr. & Mrs. S. Thornton
	Mr. & Mrs. W. White
<i>Dar es Salaam</i>	
Mr. J. J. Martin	<i>Capetown to Mombasa</i>
Mrs. V. R. Soltau	Miss V. Connhin
Miss A. Soltau	

Passengers from East Africa.

The s.s. "Azay le Rideau," which arrived at Marseilles on July 12, brought the following passengers from—

<i>Dar es Salaam</i>	<i>Mombasa</i>
Miss M. Aherbott	Mr. G. T. Bell
Mr. & Mrs. Bastiaens	Mr. W. Duhe
Mr. D. A. Bueckel	Mr. H. Goddard
Mr. P. P. Chaudon	Mr. N. Kunalal
Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Y. M.	Mr. A. Palatzky
	Mr. R. W. Posselt
Mr. J. E. A. Gustin	Mrs. S. Powrs
Mr. A. M. Pireley	Mr. I. Salfall
Miss R. S. M. L. Y. Salangue	Mr. Wele
Mr. & Mrs. E. T. Tassious	Mr. S. White
Mr. F. J. J. Winters	

Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left for East Africa on July 21 included Mr. Dodd, to Khartoum; Mr. and Mrs. Perdicaris, Brindisi to Juba; Mrs. Mellanby and Mr. Floyd, to Kisumu; Mrs. East, Mrs. Wheelock and Mr. Faulkner, to Nairobi; and Mr. Marnech, to Addis Ababa. Outward passengers by the machine which left yesterday included Mr. Olphert and Mr. Balls, for Khartoum; Major Brown, for Juba; Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hickson, Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, and Mrs. Long, for Nairobi; and the Hon. G. Martin Huggins, for Salisbury.

Inward passengers on July 18 included Sir Hugh and Lady Williams, from Salisbury; Mr. and Mrs. Bader, from Nairobi; and Mr. Partridge, from Entebbe; while the machine which arrived on July 21 brought Mr. H. G. Bell, from Salisbury; Mrs. K. L. Grants from Kisumu; and Mr. E. B. Anderson from Khartoum.

"H.M.S. "Colombo," which has been serving temporarily with the East Indies Squadron, will leave Aden for England on September 8.

"H.M.S. "Hastings," of the Red Sea Division, is to be relieved late this year by the sloop "London," which is expected to leave England in November.

The s.s. "Roshan Castle," one of the new Union-Castle freight ships specially constructed to make fast voyages between South Africa and England, reached Liverpool last week on the completion of her maiden voyage. She carried a cargo of South African oranges and grape fruit. Her sister ship, the m.v. "Rothsay Castle," is also homeward-bound on her maiden voyage.

BRITISH INDIA

"Malda" leaves London outwards, July 27.
 "Madina" leaves Mombasa homewards, July 27.
 "Mantola" arr. Marseilles homewards, July 24.
 "Mantola" arr. Mombasa outwards, July 27.
 "Kenya" leaves Mozambique for Durban, July 25.
 "Elhora" left Seychelles for Bombay, July 25.
 "Taira" left Bombay for Durban, July 25.
 "Takiwa" leaves Mozambique for Bombay, July 26.

CLAN EDELMAN-HARRISON.
 "Clan Keith" arr. Liverpool, July 26.
 "City of Dundee," left Pt. Said homewards, July 21.
 "Magician" left Mombasa homewards, July 23.
 "Keelung" left Aden outwards, July 15.
 "Hesione" left Liverpool outwards, July 13.
 "Chancellor" leaves Glasgow outwards, July 27.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Jagersfontein" left Capetown for E. Africa, July 11.
 "Boschfontein" left Pt. Said homewards, July 14.
 "Springfontein" arr. Amsterdam for S. and E. Africa, July 22.
 "Randfontein" left Aden outwards, July 11.
 "Meliskirk" left Capetown homewards, July 5.
 "Heerkerke" left Amsterdam for E. Africa, July 16.

INDIA AFRICA

"Isipingo" left Zaapbar for Beira, July 10.
 "Inchanga" left Rangoon for Calcutta, July 23.
 "Incomati" left Mombasa for Colombo, July 21.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"Abgers" left Aden outwards, July 18.
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Marseilles outwards, July 18.
 "Exploiteur" left Granddier, left Jibuti homewards, July 17.
 "Mazachal Joffre" arr. Diego Suarez outwards, July 10.
 "Azay le Rideau" arr. Marseilles, July 13.

UNION-CASTLE

"Dromore Castle" left Natal homewards, July 18.
 "Dunbar Castle" arr. Capetown, July 21.
 "Dunluce Castle" arr. London, July 10.
 "Durham Castle" left Natal for Beira, July 21.
 "Gloucester Castle" left Ascension for Lourenco Marques, July 18.
 "Llandaff Castle" arr. Southampton, homewards, July 22.
 "Llandoverly Castle" left Genoa outwards, July 26.
 "Llangibby Castle" arr. Natal outwards, July 21.
 "Llanstephan Castle" left London outwards, July 18.
 "Sandown Castle" arr. London, July 22.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

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

Kenya (Week ended July 10)—Eldoret, 0.55 inch; Eldama, 0.44; Fort Teraan, 0.83; Kabete, 0.01; Kaimoi, 1.32; Kericho, 1.34; Kiambu, 0.03; Kiifi, 1.57; Kipkarren, 2.12; Kisumu, 1.84; Kitale, 0.43; Kofu, 1.46; Lamu, 2.57; Limuru, 0.20; Lumwa, 0.78; Malindi, 1.03; Mtwara, 0.24; Naivasha, 0.38; Nairobi, 0.07; Nakuru, 0.00; Nandi, 0.37; Njoro, 0.24; Sanghar, 0.81; Soy, 0.01; and Thomson's Falls, 0.30 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended July 8)—Amani, 0.45 inch; Shiga, 1.35; Moshi, 0.23; Tanga, 0.06; and Tukuyu, 0 inches.

Uganda (Week ended July 3)—Bulaba, 0.04 inch; Entebbe, 0.75; Fort Portal, 1.22; Hoima, 0.86; Jinja, 0.29; Kololo, 0.13; Lira, 0.60; Masaka, 1.20; Mbale, 1.00; Namasaga, 0.73; Soroti, 0.85; and Tororo, 0.47 inch.

Special Numbers.

An attractive special number dealing with the Fifth Imperial Press Conference held in South Africa has been published by the *African World*. Copies may be obtained from the offices of that paper at 801 Salisbury House, London. Whole-sale price is post free. A special issue to commemorate the Silver Jubilee has been produced by the *Tanganyika Herald*, of Dar es Salaam. Covering over 120 pages, it deals comprehensively with Indian life in Tanganyika.

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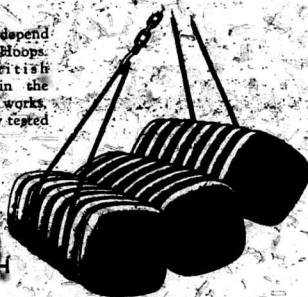


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