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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1912.

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## MAKERS OF MOMENT.

THE ITALIAN occupation of Ethiopia was bound to have far-reaching repercussions upon British interests in Africa, and at the two extremes of that **THE SUDAN AND THE EGYPTIAN TREATY.** It has been made evident already that closer contact with Great Britain is desired. The Union of South Africa lost no time in breaking off its ostentatious flirtations with more than one Continental power for her favour, and Egypt, realising that she could in due course become the prey of Italy if she had not the support of Great Britain, decided that the wisest policy is to let bygones be bygones. With the signature of a few days back of an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance—a of a perpetual character—the problem which successive British Governments have since had failed to solve disappears. In brief, both the sovereign independence of Egypt and the vital interests of Great Britain in Egypt are recognised.

It is the problems affecting the Sudan which are of primary concern to our readers. The motto of the day is clear, that the **CONDONIUM RESTORED** mining shall be changed from a

claim of policy shall be marked by the return of Egyptian troops to the Sudan, by the appointment of an Egyptian officer to the Governor-General's personal staff as military secretary, and by the removal of restrictions upon Egyptian immigration. In due course the conditions which have brought about the entry of the Egyptian troops in the Sudan and the return of Sir L. J. Stark as the Commandant and

those day deeds officially forgotten. There will be need to utilise the Sudan clauses for that reason, and it will be said that agreement has been reached at the expense of unworthy British render in these respects. In principle the bargain has that appearance, but in practice it may work satisfactorily. That is devoutly to be hoped for Great Britain and the Sudan require a friendly Egypt no less than Egypt needs friendship with the British Empire.

THE old adage that nothing succeeds like success is well borne out by the advancement of the successful young men of the Colonial Service. Outstanding among them is Mr. J. G. Chisholm, who has just been appointed Governor of **NORTH AFRICA**. Since Eastern Africa has in YOUTH IT CHOOSES recent years given a chance to those who have seized it, are in their turn owing innumerable opportunities in the way of other young men are the Prime Minister of Uganda, Dr. W. H. B. Macmillan, the Governor of Uganda, the former becoming the youngest Prime Minister in the British dominions for fifty-one, and the latter, not only forty-six, being, if not the youngest Governor in the Colonial Service, certainly the youngest in a Dependency of a kingdom like similar importance. Reflection on the manner in which youth has been given, and is taking, in charge in British East Africa is stimulated by the appointment of the thirty-seven-year-old Southern Rhodesian **Colonial** Mr. R. G. Tredgold, to be Minister of Justice for the Colony. The first Rhodesian occupant of a Cabinet post, he is Rhodes Scholar with a highly creditable record in public service, and extensive professional experience, and to his tasks and the causes

which he has devoted himself? he has brought the outstanding ability and the energy of a young public servant which his colleagues scholarship give promise.

Another young man who has early made his mark is Mr. A. J. V. V. Gold, aged thirty-one, a young

Acting Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, whose carefully compiled, well-preserved and stimulating report for 1935 on the Mandated Territory's agriculture has just reached the country. They and many others in spheres less susceptible to the heavy light have shown how valuable to the country can be the association of able, young men with the other responsibilities of administration. Private enterprise can, of course, also show its outstanding examples of youth's splendid response to the opportunities which Africa offers.

**REMINISCENCES** induced by Mr. Gillman's stimulating population essay, of something that the efficient planning of the East African Dependencies has not been **EAST AFRICA NEEDS** satisfied so far as its present **POPULATION** have been concerning.

We find favourable opportunities for co-operative effort which the ever closer co-operation between the territories has created. There is, indeed, a reflection that ought to be rammed in his statement that sheets of the old 1:300,000 map of German East Africa had to be used in his recent undertaking as more recent and improved maps were in most cases not available, and that the German 1:250,000 map of "Mittel Afrika" is still the best available for general topography. In other words, we are no more advanced in that particular than was the case a quarter of a century ago! The more practically-minded official has, and probably quite rightly, concentrated his main energies and finance on the bread-and-butter realities of life, and the export figures of recent years reveal how handsomely such efforts have been rewarded—but the scientist has shown how much more efficiently and economically development could have been organised had undertakings been founded on such scientific knowledge as Mr. Gillman in his particular sphere now makes available.

The outstanding instance was the construction of what was at the time one of the most bitterly-disputed projects in East Africa, namely, the building of the railway from Mwanza to Kisumu, which was preceded by

the extension of the Central Railway from Tabora to Mwanza. Now that no lines have been built at the time of their completion, the detailed nature of this population map, that has already suggested more modest and more generalised motions, then prevailing? Mr. Gillman asks the question in his capacity as compiler of the map, and not, of course, as Chief Engineer of the Tanganyika Railways, and in suggesting an answer points out that a single railway connecting the Western Shire hills across the Manyoma plateau to Lake Victoria and joining up with the northern half of the Mwanza line in the Shinyanga neighbourhood would not only have served equally well practically the same number of people, but would have shortened the haul from Mwanza to the coast by 500 miles. (Why will Tanganyika's colonialists still often talk of kilometer and kilometer? I leave apart the consideration of distances and debt charges to the two lines.) This reflection, the more distinc-

ting, which account is taken of the vastly increased Lake traffic that Lake Salaam would have had with a shorter haul from Mwanza, and the stimulus to internal trade which would thus have been given,

Mr. Gillman's discussion of the practical utility of a survey map is most valuable, and should serve to direct lay opinion to other **AREAL SURVEYS**, schemes of labour in which scientific and may be brought to bear, organisation and direction of future plans. Many reasons may be advanced for the non-existence of maps more reliable and in greater detail, the chief being the necessarily severe curtailment of expenditure and depth of field activity generally during the recent years of world depression, while another, perhaps to be found in the desire to make time during greater leisure has been made in carrying out work with which the territories have been experiencing. Zanzibar being, we believe, the most recent to test its efficacy for a particular problem. But however good may be the reasons for the absence of maps, the need for them cannot be questioned, and with the accelerated development of the Dependencies and that world prices are redressing to economic yields, the need will increase in greater

**A**N excellent opportunity of ensuring permanent use in the heart of the Empire of the East African films to be shown at the Johannesburg Exhibition occurs as a result of **SEND EAST AFRICAN FILMS TO LONDON**, an appeal by Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, for new films portraying the fauna and flora and various phases of life in the Overseas Empire. There is already an Empire Film Library housed at the Institute, its present size being rather over 1,000 reels, which have been presented by Dominion and Colonial Governments and public and semi-public bodies. The films are loaned to colleges, schools and technical and other institutions throughout the United Kingdom, and applications are now so numerous that it is impossible to meet the ever increasing requirements of those who wish to make use of them for instruction and entertainment. The sum of these new East African films for overseas stations would constitute an effective block of pictures of the right kind.

**W**ITH this issue East Africa concludes the twelfth year of its existence. Next week it will appear in an enlarged form as **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA**, the outstanding conviction of the editor is a return of his recent comprehensive year of the territories being the attainment of full closer contacts and understanding between East Africa and the Rhodesias, which have so far proved so difficult, and which stand to gain immensely from an understanding of each other's aims and efforts. His own forecast will show the extension of our field of activity was to be very warmly welcomed in all the territories. The civic leaders of which are unanimous in the view of the treatment of British citizens. Their thanks to still broader standpoint are every thing to commend it. The brown cover which has become so widely known will disappear, and the one with which it will be distinguished will, we hope, no doubt, be generally regarded as a great improvement.

## Oddities of Wild Life.

### Fresh Tales from Uganda.

A HIPPO named "Waterboy" in the Kagera, a white elephant at white Uganda, a crocodile that looks like when asleep, a serpent-like hippo in charge of a procession of 1000, mysterious invasions into the alleged existence of a lake under Lake Victoria, the evildoings of black lions, hunting dogs, buffalo and hippo, and a badger that must have a hide like a rhino—these and many other intriguing descriptions of oddities in the wild life of Uganda, and of the experiences of members of the Staff, are given in the Annual Report for 1925-26 of the Game Department. It is a laborious work which the zealous Game Captain, Mr. J. C. H. Haslewood, has had to do to be spared.

Reports of the existence of mountain lions living at altitudes descending lower than 4,000 ft. in Uganda have aroused much interest in Uganda, but constituting inquiry in the Murchison and Ruwenzori regions has failed to elicit any reliable information on the subject; though it is known that the formal lion will not do up at altitudes of 10,000 ft., at least. Moreover, where there is no strange beast, either actual or legendary, there will certainly be a Native name for it. According to the report which mentions rumors from the Nilotian Mountains of a lion-leopard differing from the normal, but the evidence obtained, though interesting, is inconclusive. The Bantu and Baganda Batwa know intimately all the wild creatures of the mountain forests, and it is difficult to credit their semi-mythical form of lion, however, there undoubtedly exists. Mr. Hoier, Conservateur of the Parc National Albert in the Congo, has made similar inquiries in the same regions of these mountains with similar inconclusive results.

Strange instances of lesser-known animals are read about in travel or honey-moon books, which are known in the two main local languages as *muzura* and *wataturu*, both meaning "it does not look." Probably because nature, in deference to the animal's curious taste, has not only provided it with a hide so thick that no hunting can possibly penetrate, but also has reduced it practically to an earless state. Little is known about the animal which does much damage to bee-hives, and the local Natives rarely take any steps to combat its depredations.

#### Great Damage by Hippo.

In spite of every encouragement to shoot the buffalo, the response has been so poor that it is difficult to know what would be effective. It is unlikely to have any lasting effect on the horns of the less inspiring and more dangerous species. Complaints of damage have increased rapidly, and the reports have frequently been exaggerated. More than one plantation has destroyed its plantations, but the reports of losses might have been a slight impression on the vast herds which are almost everywhere. Gold-trading is not the only trouble, cattle are also taken.

An outbreak of raiding in West Madi was traced to Uganda while Mr. W. J. Eggeling, Assistant Commissioner of Estates, had an alarming experience in the Budongo forest when a Buffalo-charged him, striking him twice through his side shadows, compelling his seeking the best tree and using denting the helmet, and dangerous as it was, Mr. Eggeling though covered with broken glass escaped injury.

In Ankole the community is increasing and spreading out of its range, returning to locations from which it had been driven many years ago, probably during the civil war.

The bush is as increasing everywhere and the trees in western Africa are gradually driving out the human population. Mr. D. N. Sisford, who has waged a successful war against predators, baboons, bush pigs and other wild beasts, has declared a big reward of \$1000 for which a generous bounties are offered.

Complaints of the evasions of the hippopotamus have been frequent and loud. The species is believed to be on the increase. A curious incident was witnessed on the Kagera River when a blind hippopotamus, a mate driving slowly along with its litter, was seen to follow a funeral party of dead men on the river.

Downstream of the Murchison Falls a number of old, hollow, immobile hippopotamus were observed to move in a series of uncoordinated steps.

Philippine shaducks remained a source of interest and those inhabiting the neighborhood of Entebbe, the capital, have been reported to be quite numerous. An investigation has been conducted and the occurrence of large water snakes in Lake Victoria, but the Game Report admits that equally plausible they are common water cobras, but no species of the large aquatic genera have been definitely confirmed along the coast. Of interest is the snake present in Lake Victoria, which is not found in any other African lake, and the species is known to be the same as that found in the neighboring lakes. The snake is extremely venomous and is said to be the most dangerous snake in Africa.

Local Natives say that they black-tipped cobras breed in Lake Victoria, and several miles from the lake they had swelled up enormously and were said to be at the end of their lives, swimming in the water mauling the fish, a distance of over 100 miles.

During a visit to the Buganda country, Major Hart Davis, P.M.R., received several fine specimens of an unusually fresh variety of cobra, which was not, as far as the total length of their victims, as long as adders, and apparently in the middle of their life. In any case, it makes one wonder if there were any real chance of survival for a man from one of these monsters.

The report gives the following account. Due to the Uganda set crocodiles, which she has so thoroughly over-thrown that she abhors them, she has been compelled to return to her former home, and has temporarily taken shelter in the shores of Lake Victoria, a rare finding. Possessing a very few representative of good qualities, and in a book recently published Utumba's home is described as being in the river near the village of Kamanya.

## The Value of Colonies.

### Points from a Broadcast Address.

**MATTHEW HOLSON**, well-known authority on Empire affairs, recently delivered a most interesting broadcast talk under the prosaic title of the "Economic Development of the Colonial Empire." By the courtesy of the B.B.C. we are able to publish the following extracts:

"It is a stark honesty of the importance of Empire for their country's economic life, while Germans argue that her trade and industry would be much better if her Colonies were returned. Some people speak of Colonial economic problems as though they were something separate from the rest of the Empire, and others think it is a question of making up for manufactures. Actually it is a complicated mixture of both, with the investments of capital and the settlement of people as extra ingredients."

"The economic relations of a Colony to the country that governs depend on four main factors: what that country can sell to its Colony; what it can buy from the Colony; how much it has to invest in the Colony; and what opportunities the Colony presents for investment that will yield sufficient interest for profit to attract the investors."

"These factors are naturally the Colony's economic relations with foreign countries, which have a specially close trade relationship with the Colony, in comparison with foreign countries. Take Kenya. Of her imports 47% come from Great Britain and 40% from the rest of the Empire, while 22% of her exports are sold in this country and 47% in the rest of the Empire. In other words, two-thirds of her trade is Imperial trade. This is not the case in any other British colony, and we enter into the other colonies "as far as we go" in trade relations with ourselves."

"Sometimes our colonies began as colonies but then were officially taken over by governments of foreign countries. So to some extent create and effect are mixed up in our problem. Colonial trade, indeed, being the effect of colonial government, was sometimes a creation of Colonial government. But such is not always the case. Because of a new source of government, a new state became a colony, a new source of government, a new colony was established. Trade followed, and so to some minds that is a suspicion of something sinister about this business. I do, myself, suspect it is a weaker and also a smaller than one might expect, a smaller colony and makes more of a mark within the boundaries of the Empire."

is the world that is still to be won over. It is in connexion with the colonies it has an unsavoury sound. Exploitation has a good sense as well as a bad one. If I exploit a petroleum well in my garden, who will blame me? Exploitation has a bad significance when it is used about things but about men.

" All forms of exploitation have undoubtedly been at different times and places in the development of the British Colonial Empire. The unfair bargain between the white man who knows the value of things and the coloured man who does not is common enough in the story, though rarely who has so-called Native work in the days of some African past frequently had that the boy is on the other foot. There have been instances of compulsory labour or of taxation designed to make it necessary for Natives to work for money whether they wanted it or not.

" But don't think those kinds of exploitations are the general rule. There are far more powerful economic forces at work than legal compulsion or commercial robbery. The coming of the white man has resulted in creative and new wants—some foolish, like top hats and other unsuitable European dress, and others extravagant like grandeur; some are very sensible like rubber-soled shoes which keep off infection, or metal boxes which keep out white ants. To buy these things life 'Native' must have money, and to obtain money he must either sell his services or produce something that commands a price in money.

" Here we pass over... On one path of development Negroes work on their own account and produce some thing to sell on the spot where they work for employers.

" East Africa has developed differently from West Africa in this regard. In sometimes the two kinds of development exist side by side. Don't think that Native peoples are necessarily poor because they don't wear fancy clothes and aren't a ruler capable of earning high wages. The Masai tribe have been described as one of the richest peoples in the world in cattle possessions, so great were their herds of cattle and so little else.

#### *The Imperial Duty*

" All this throws us rather different light on the notion of exploitation. Exploiting the resources of Colonies has brought greater advantages to both sides—to us because without Colonial sugar and tea, and a great many other things we should be living on a very primitive diet, and without Colonial metals and rubber the cheap motor car and a great deal of other machinery would have been absolutely impossible. It brings advantages to the Native peoples, because the possession of Colonies has immensely raised their standard of living and in making this put them in a far better position to make effective their own resources without outside management or outside capital.

" Our duty as an Imperial power is to see that our colonies, in the good sense, the exploitation of resources, does not entail exploitation in the bad sense, i.e. exploitation of weaker peoples. Lord Lugard summed it up in a press article the Dual Mandate. Our Imperial mandate, i.e. the two values, to protect the interests of the Native peoples, to maintain and develop Colonial resources for the benefit of humanity. This dual duty of maintaining those two duties equally fairly and to prevent them from conflicting.

" Our trusteeship for Native interests, and for the development of the Native resources has obviously a direct bearing on economic policy. On the one hand, we must not act as if the colonies were the private economic preserve, and on the other we must defend the economic policy of the Native peoples. We must help them to become able to govern themselves. Here again, it is possible for a conflict to arise between the two duties.

" For instance, if we were acting in the world's interest, rather than in our own, the imperial consequence would be that in Colonial lands no investment of capital should be founded on a racial footing. What happens when the Native would see their interest in giving preference in their lands to the rest of the Empire? This is what the self-governing Dominions have done in their own free will, and there are therefore good reasons for imagining that similar policies would be thought desirable by Colonial countries for their economic connections with Great Britain and just as well as by the self-governing Dominions, otherwise they would not have through the provinces of imperial defence. This is impossible. This is the contradiction.

" But a steady action is hard to keep, to avoid situations that entangle with both sides. Our policy must be to submit to the limitations of the world, and above which we cannot go. There is no way out except to close up our frontiers, and to keep them closed.

## *Egypt Returns to the Sudan*

### *Provisions of the New Treaty*

T HE provisions affecting the Sudan in the New Egyptian Treaty of Alliance signed in London last December are as follows:

Article 1. While retaining liberty to conclude conventions or treaties, notwithstanding the date herein of January 10, and notwithstanding the fact that the contracting parties have agreed to the terms of this article, to be the results of the so-called Anglo-Egyptian Convention, the Governor-General shall continue to exercise on behalf of the High Contracting Parties the powers conferred upon him by the said agreement. The High Contracting Parties agree that the primary aim of their administration in the Sudan must be the welfare of the Sudanese. Nothing in this article precludes the exercise of any power over the Sudan.

Article 2. As a protection to the people in the Sudan against exorbitant taxation, in view of the fact that the Sudanese are not taxable until such time as candidates of British and Egyptian nationality.

In addition to Sudanese troops, British and Egyptian troops shall be placed under command of the Governor-General of the Province of the Sudan.

Egyptian immigration into the Sudan shall be unrestricted except for reasons of public convenience.

There shall be no discrimination in the Sudan between British subjects and Egyptian nationals in matters of mercantile immigration or the possession of property. The High Contracting Parties are bound to take the provisions set out in the annex to this article as regards the method by which international conventions are to be made applicable to the Sudan.

The annex lays down the general principle that international conventions shall only become applicable to the Sudan by the joint action of the Government of the United Kingdom and of Egypt and the Sudan. Such a joint action also is required in the case of the participation of the Sudan in an international convention which already applies to the territories of one of which it will be agreed that the Sudan should be a party only generally by those of a territorial or humanitarian character.

#### *Sudan Imperial Posts*

The annex to which reference is made in Article 14 of the new Egyptian Treaty provides that it is understood that with the appointment of Egyptian nationals to official posts in the Sudan, it is necessary that the government of the number of suitable vacancies at the time of their occurrence, and the qualifications of the candidates forthcoming, the provisions of this paragraph shall take effect forthwith or on the coming into force of the Treaty. The promotion and advancement of members of the Sudan Service shall be irrespective of nationalities up to the extent of the accordance with individual merits.

It is also understood that these provisions will be prevalent by the Governor-General occasionally appointing to special posts persons of another nationality who are native British subjects, Egyptian nationals or business men available.

(xv). With reference to paragraph 3 of Article 1, it is understood that, as the Egyptian Government are willing to send troops to the Sudan, the Governor-General will give immediate consideration to the question of the number of Egyptian troops required for service in the Sudan, the places where they will be stationed, and the equipment and necessaries for them, and also the conditions of their service and for those of the contingencies of the Sudan, an Egyptian authority officer or officers whom the Governor-General can consult with regard to these matters.

(xvi). With reference to Article 10, as it has been arranged between the Egyptian Government and His Excellency's Government in the United Kingdom that the expenses of the administration of the Sudan to Egypt and other financial questions affecting the Sudan shall be divided between the Egyptian Ministry of Finance and the Treasury of the United Kingdom, and as such discussions have already commenced, it has been considered necessary to insert in the Treaty a provision in regard to this subject.

(xvii). With regard to paragraph 6 of the annex to this instrument that questions relating to the effects for the appreciation of any

single from Sir Miles Mathews, the High Commissioner to Walter Fawcett, the time limit was fixed. In the following terms was the arrangement made:

"In the course of discussion on questions of dealing with one of his officials at Addis Ababa, the suggestion for the recompence of an Army Captain in the service at Khartoum and the Governor-General to appoint an Egyptian officer to his personal staff. The Secretary were noxious and considered undesirable. It was also considered desirable and accepted that the Inspector General of the Egyptian Medical Service of the Sudan should be invited to attend the Governor-General's Council when matters relating to his departmental interest were before the Council."

## Tanganyika Plans Prosperity.

### Success of Crop-More-Crops Campaign.

NO other East African territory can produce figures so strikingly indicative of the success of planned agricultural expansion schemes as those given in the Annual Report of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department just received. Indeed, the Territory's record of rainfall series of records set the past few years stands as an accomplishment probably unparalleled in the history of East African development.

Mr. A. J. Wakefield, Acting Director, who is responsible for the crop reports states that last year was the culminating point of the drive to place the Territory in a position of economic security. The volume of exports attained had never before been approached, the total for the financial year products amounting to over 1,100,000 tons, as compared with last year's collections in 1931.

During the four years of the Interim Production Campaign, total export figures for most crops have reported an after-yearly increase, except in the following cases:—(1) The output of groundnuts, (2) the tea and coffee industries, (3) cotton, and (4) while the exports of groundnuts, coffee, and tea, though closely approached the maximum output previously obtained, C. P. S. M. is disappoinding, on account of low prices and the decrease which the crop has suffered for several years from droughts of 1933 and 1934.

#### HIGHER STANDARD OF NATURE.

The campaign resulted in a higher and better standard of living for the peasant cultivator, who has taken greater interest in marketing, and the demand for agricultural assistance and advice has been more prominent in areas of greatest production of exports. This campaign, which has also had a marked influence upon agriculture, which is of importance as the foundation of economy of every class of product, and is essential to the production of quality, as well as of regularity of supply. Yield by continuity, considering all the material essentials of production, are in the future, with the hard-working farmer, rising a step or two above the average. Who most confidently follows modern advice and so offers the best medium of demonstrating methods of improvement.

Well over 50% of the Territory's G.O. Native agriculture is in a state of affairs that it is impossible agriculturally and economically. There is a blank, the only key to the adoption of more diversified farming methods. Bananas and citrus fruits now promise limited meat and fruits are now prepared for the local market. Groundnuts could be more advanced, especially by the planter in his cultivation, and lemon grass oil and bitter-orange oil, which are produced commercially, offering new markets for foodstuffs, but with the exception of wheat, oil is mainly the native grower who is taking advantage. There and there is need for organization, or perhaps better, for protection. The local market, which will be extended, by increased peasant production, and by the growing cotton, should be more carefully protected and taxed.

The present population inaugurated two years ago, though sickless, have advanced beyond expectation. In addition to the Protection and Taxation, rendered possible by the concentration of the population, aimed for the first time, the need for more, more, more, no longer to trade in the ports of West Africa, and the introduction of a

policy that will be based on those concerned in the financial institutions, etc., and the people in the financial districts of Europe and America, cash-flow planning has been adopted, so that, though we have not turned with some enthusiasm to foreign trade,

#### NATIVE LABOUR SUPPLY.

With regard to the great increase in population and export, the considerable mining activity and the period of low prices for Native produce, it is not surprising that complaints of a lack of sufficient numbers for non-native labour and development have been raised. The population is not more than 1,200,000, and throughout the eight-month campaign, the G.O. has had to concentrate action chiefly on the areas which underflooded. An comparatively small force for enforcing a normal labour service.

It is believed that, given suitable attractive conditions of employment and organisation of the recruitment, movement and distribution of labour, the size of industrial and native man-power in the Territory is more than sufficient to all needs. The importance of building up a resident labour force, especially for such specific industries, tea, cannot be over-emphasised. It is sometimes held that the plant-more-crops campaign has seriously affected labour supplies, but the peasant cultivator, is, in general, less interested in land, yet, while the plantation labour is younger, generally more adventurous and willing to leave his home and settle the world.

"The little East Native market for such commodities as tea and sugar has not received adequate attention. They are inert, and natives in the Lake Province alone, with their speaking capacity, seem to be losing the new market developments and the sisal, siszy, siszy, siszy, and siszy. There is every need, however, for inter-territorial co-operation to direct efforts towards the consumption power of the Native population, and to supply them with the foodstuffs and equipment needed."

## The British Association.

Among the papers to be read at the Blackwood meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which opens on September 9, are the following with East African interest:

On September 10 Professor G. D. Hale-Carey, formerly of Uganda, will speak on "Botany and Natural History," and on September 11, "Formation and Early History of the World." He will be followed by Mr. A. Campbell Smith, who will deal with "Vegetation in the Shire Province."

On September 11 Professor G. D. Hale-Carey, formerly of Uganda, will speak on "Botany and Natural History."

On April 12, 1935, will deal with "The Importance of Geographical Maps to Ministers" in an address to the geographical section on the same day, Mr. E. H. Bowring Winterbotham, who has worked East Africa, will discuss the mapping of the Colonial Empire.

On September 14 Professor Hale-Carey will describe a journey round the Chilalo swamp in Nyasaland, while Dr. C. T. Taylor will add to the botanical section on the British Isles and the mountainous regions of East Africa.

Mr. Frank Hall, who spent three years ago, will address both the agricultural and educational sections.

#### SCIENCE UNDER GOD.

The first Imperial Airways flying-boat, "Cromarty," prepared for regular service on the British-Alexandria route on the East African coast, has been delivered to the Royal Flying Corps, who will afterwards fit her with suitable scientific apparatus. Her performance trials are soon to be undertaken by Imperial Airways, after which trials will take to be undertaken by Marine Aircraft Experimental Establishment, Farnborough, for the issue of the airworthiness certificate.

#### TO BRITISH INDEPENDENTS.

The annual meeting of European Union in Northern Rhodesia, held under the chairmanship of Mr. J. G. Beadle, the Minister of Home Affairs, has a very important feature in that it is the first time that the members of the Commonwealth, who have after years gone by, been separated from Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, have met together again in their old home, and have collected at a great expense.

# East African Governor

## Leads for Johannesburg

The first of the three governors' conferences in the evolution of the new East African Government was opened yesterday at Nairobi. Sir Joseph Lycett, the Governor, presided over the opening session, and was joined by the other members of the conference, Sir Harold Macmillan, Sir Clifford Kneller, Mr. G. F. Giffard, Mr. J. M. D. Mitchell, Sir Richard Peirse, and Mr. John Waddington, as well as Dr. W. G. V. Williams, the Inspector of Native Industries, and Mr. J. P. G. de la Poer-Bridgeman, M.P., who is also Minister of State for India.

According to the *Kenya Standard* (Nairobi), the conference will be adjourned to Dar es Salaam on September 24, when passengers on the S.S. "Cunarder" will be transferred to the London airport of Cunarder. They will return to East Africa on September 27.

Some newswriters expect that the most important questions of military defence will also be discussed.

## Kenya Film's Report

*Kenya Film* learns that Sir Alan Penn's report on the finances of Kenya Colony will be published simultaneously in *Home and Abroad* within the next few days. We hope to publish a detailed review of the report in our next issue.

## Colonial Medical Services List

The first edition of the Colonial Medical Service List has been issued. It has been put in the hands of the Colonial Office. It contains the details of the service and a list of the officers and men in each branch.

## Kenya's Non-Native Population

The Non-Native population of Kenya, the latest estimate, is 73,886, including 7,750 Europeans, Indians, 15,200 Germans and 51,236 Africans. The European population has increased by about 10 per cent in the last ten years.

## Tanganyika Agricultural Show

An agricultural show will be held at the Williamson Experimental Station, Zanzibar, from September 20 to 25, section being arranged for crops and other economic crops. About 1,000 in attendance. Game, livestock, including sheep and deer, will be exhibited.

## Registration of Servants

Under amendment to the Registration of Servants Ordinance, Kenya, the drafting of a clause requiring an employer to a servant before permanent instead of temporary, which would have created an offence for all unregistered servants, was withdrawn at the last moment.

## Moderating Kenyan Voices

A Bill was submitted to the Native Affairs Committee to increase the age of 18, limit the number of persons per family to a five, and to make the law applicable in view of the temporary nature of the registration of persons engaged in agriculture, especially in the towns.

## Language of Rhodesia

Agreement that Rhodesia should use the vernacular language of the Bantu, Ambozi and Swazi, that should be the basis of their literature, and that Zulu should be introduced in the schools, was reached at the Native Teachers' Conference, in consideration of the resolution of the conference was read with a veritable reverence in Bulawayo last month.

## Uganda's Economic Position

Uganda reported on last year's work, intervening to urge a reduction in the expenditure of £40,000 on total stimulus grant introduced to assist Mr. J. B. T. Bowes-Lyon, M.P., with his reports, the budget was adopted without

# Study of Native Poisons

## Tanganyika Analysis Room

At present there are no laboratories in Tanganyika over a comparatively brief period of time for the analysis of native medicines and poisons. Mr. E. F. Raymond, Government analyst in Tanganyika, has collected native plants and has made a herbarium.

At the inter-tropical Medical Research Conference held at Entebbe, Dr. Burke-Garrison said that this vast region of Africa was practically ill, and Sir George Wilson, M.P., stated that certain work in this direction had already been done in the Sudan, urged that further research should be carried out in Africa and elsewhere.

The East African Government has laid a foundation of information, which it is hoped will be brought together by Mr. Raymond, who has already carried out some investigation of native poisons. His report from his local source, contains much information of world importance. From his report and the following extracts from Entebbe papers, have been current concerning efficient Native poisons and medicines unknown or moderately so. Some of these are now known for the first time.

## Exports Up by 10%

Tanganyika £1,704,110 of exports for the first half of the year showed an increase of 10.2% over the year's imports and imports value at £1,443,158, an increase of 6.8%. Exports in June £380,000 represented 46% of the total annual unit value.

## Tributary by Elephants

Elephants branded in East Central South Africa in the districts of Arusha and United Party, Dr. J. H. King, M.P., and J. E. Lester, Labour Party, will be placed on the market in November.

Sale will be held on the 28th instant.

## Rhinoceros Cases for British

Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Rhodesia's Minister of Agriculture, came to Entebbe recently to discuss the rhinoceros in Rhodesia. He wants to see the South Africa on which there has been a complete embargo since the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in the Colony. He entertained that they will still finally be required.

## Empire Flying-Lotus

Imperial Airways will probably make Southampton the base for the Empire flying-boats which are to come into service during the next six months to Southampton to Zanzibar, Lamu, Mombasa, Nairobi, and the Transvaal. The first flight will be made by the Royal Air Force. The date will be set when the new flying-boats are ready.

## South African Drama

The Royal Shakespeare Company, the Blackfriars, scheduled to play in London in December, will visit the Royal Opera House on December 12, 13, 14 and 15. The 16th Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles, will arrive there on February 15.

The Royal Engineers will leave Southampton on January 25, 1939, and arrive at Bombay on February 15.

## Tours Round Africa

Two five-week round Africa tours have been arranged by the firm of Messrs. John Murray, Ltd., of London, who will be represented in South Africa by Mr. J. C. Lander. The tours will include South Africa, Rhodesia, and the East African countries.

Mr. C. A. D. J. Herbert, the well-known travel writer, will act as a guide on one of the tours, and Mr. J. C. Lander on the other. The first class tour starts on March 23, 1939, with a stop-over at Cape Town, followed by a tour of the Randowveld, followed by a stop-over at Port Elizabeth, and

**Some Statements Worth Noting.****WHO'S WHO**

118. Mr. Alan William Sefton  
Brander.

The variety and number of wild flowers in the Tigray district can be rivalled only by those in the Valley of Kashmir. — *Editor of the "Tigray Standard."*

I do not labour our Native levies, but I do it all, rather for the switcheas and mines, or for tobacco farms and mines of Rhodesia. — *Editor of "The Times," Nasaland, Rhodesia.*

During the last few months of abnormal rainfall the Mombasa-Arusha road has been appalling. It has seldom seen worse roads in East Africa. — *Editor of "Galla-Friji Standard," Arusha, Tanganyika.*

We should all become Armingdonians because we are in doubt as to the future of passenger traffic here. This is the Mr. — *Editor of "Armingdonian," Air Mail.*

The hotel in Port Sudan is a fine building owned by the Sudan Government Railways. It has an up-to-date swimming pool, of the latest "British road-house style." — *Mr. Tom Clarke, writing in "Reynold's News."*

Wherever in Africa you have the tribal pride price system for fishing, there you have also the degradation of many of the girls going through forced marriage. — *Archdeacon of Owen writing in the "Manchester Guardian."*

"Africa" has given students of African geography a headache, for their map-reading in view of its remarks has been entirely unproductive so far as the possibilities of territorial compunction (not German) in Africa are concerned. — *The Royal Daily Mail.*

In the naval cemetery on Chapani Island, off Zanzibar, the following inscriptions may be seen on the tombstones: "Killed in an encounter with a slave chief." "Died of wounds received in an encounter with a slave chief." "Admiral Cuthbert Huxley, writing in the "Kentish Mercury."

When hunting dangerous animals one should always have at hand the necessary antiseptics and amputates in case of some mishap happening. Many lives have been needlessly lost through the non-observance of what is an elementary common-sense precaution. — *The Uganda Game Report.*

It is unfair to recall that one of the declared reasons for Germany's beginning the War was to defend her colonies in Africa. This is the sum of the conversation between "our" General von Hinden and Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg." — *Editor of "The Scotsman."*

A permanent Department exists for the scientific compilation of the mass of geographical raw material which the administrative and technical departments collect in the course of their routine work. — *Mr. G. G. Calvert, Chief Engineer of the Uganda Government, writing in the "Population Map of Uganda."*

The object of the coffee tax legislation is to increase the revenue by the methods by which the import of produce is controlled. It is also to increase economic development in coffee-growing areas. The introduction of coffee in countries can prove disastrous to the production of other crops, and it is only right that the main revenue from coffee should be derived from coffee. — *Editor of "The Uganda Times."*

118. Mr. Alan William Sefton  
Brander.

It is probably true to say that no single person did more in the immediate post-war era to encourage the development of civil aviation, first in Africa and then between the Mother Country and the Overseas Empire, than Sir Sefton Brander, who after a brilliant career in the Army and the Royal Air Force became the first Director of Civil Aviation in Great Britain. For the purpose of establishing the East African Government to contribute financially to the establishment of a regular trans-African air-mail, Sir Sefton visited the territories and gave an support to those who planned the scheme. It is generally known that his son, should follow in his father's footsteps for the progress of civil aviation and Mr. J. W. S. Brander therefore went direct into the service of Imperial Airways. After finishing his education at Bedales School and University, after training in various capacities in England, and on the Continent, he was sent first to Zulu and afterwards to Africa as station manager, and at the beginning of 1931 was promoted to Nairobi as manager of Central Africa, an area which embraces Kenya, Uganda, and Somaliland, and the Belgian Congo. Brander, who has travelled extensively in Africa by air, is also a director of Imperial Airways, and a member of the Committee of Aero Club of East Africa.

## HEADLINES

Colonial Secretary, Mr. Butt, has accepted the resignation of Mr. W. H. M. V. G. Griffiths.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have been invited to visit Uganda in October.

Captain G. G. Griffiths has been appointed to the Mombasa District Coffee Board.

The Rev. Dr. A. Edwards left England today bound for the U.S.S.A. in Zanzibar.

Mr. J. A. Weston has been appointed a I.P. for the Trans-Zambezi District of Kenya.

Captain L. Tester, treasurer and controller of Customs, has left Zanzibar on leave.

Mr. R. O. Jennings has been appointed District Officer of the Elgeyo District of Kenya.

Lady Stanier has called attention to the need for a book on the wild flowers of Rhodesia.

Major G. H. MacSwaine's Maranellas cricket team has recently been touring Nyassaland.

Mr. P. C. Lehman, the District Officer at Seme, is due to end his duties on overseas leave.

Mrs. R. B. Steepe, wife of the American Consul in Nairobi, is visiting in the United States.

Mr. T. R. Gillespie has succeeded Mr. C. S. Norman as District Commissioner of Mombasa.

Mr. Keith Tucker, Treasurer of Masailand, and Mrs. Keith Tucker have arrived home on leave.

Mr. Anthony Macaulay and Mrs. Katherine Watson have just returned from Fort Jameson.

Commissioner Cooke, who formerly lived in the Elementaria District of Kenya, has died in Cape Town.

Mrs. E. G. Old, wife of the Governor of Kenya, has assumed the rôle of Vice-Chairwoman of the Nairobi Women's Club.

Mr. F. W. G. Old, of Oldham, has been appointed Hon. Vice-Consul for the Netherlands in Mombasa.

A memorial in the form of a tower and block to be erected in tribute to the late Major W. Boggs.

Mr. C. H. Sturz, a representative of the African Society, and one of the 100 members of the

House of Representatives Africa Mission, has arrived in Kenya.

Mr. G. E. Atting, Indian Consul-General for Mozambique, has been presented to the Governor.

Mr. Daniel W. Macmillan, who has died in London at the age of 81, made several big game expeditions through Central Africa.

Mr. Macmillan acted as judge in last month's competition on Dec. 28, Salaam for the Army and Macmillan bowls.

Major G. H. Brown, the Northern Rhodesian Minister of Local Government, will return to the P. Directorate early in October.

Mr. P. Macleod and Miss Brinson, of Messrs. Gibbons (Rhodesia) Ltd., the meat products manufacturers, have been visiting Kenya.

Mr. G. Strong, superintending engineer, is staying in Port of Public Works in Nairobi until Mr. H. E. Baker's successor is appointed.

Mr. William Gammie, Chairman of W. Gammie Sons, of Athelborough, Nottingham, valued at £10,000, with net personalty of £17,273.

Major Mrs. J. G. Alexander, of the Royal Air Force, an attorney, South Africa, expects to be back in Colony about the beginning of October.

Major G. H. Hare, of the Lancashire Police Force, is expected to arrive sometime next week at the end of September. He is visiting Nairobi.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Sykes, Governor-General of Rhodesia, is still in London for Colonial and other appointments, imminent.

Mr. A. R. MacIntyre, son of Mr. and Mrs. MacIntyre, of Harakat, Sudan, and Miss Vaughan were married at South Africa last week.

The Mombasa Warren Club's cup for twelve armed roses has been won by Misses H. Woodward, Mrs. A. E. Shattock and Mrs. B. J. McNamee, roses.

Mr. G. J. Jeffreys, the other Rhodesia District Officer who has been appointed a Resident Magistrate, is now the District Commissioner in the same capacity.

Major G. H. Hare is expected to arrive back in Nairobi in time for the end of this month, on completion of his tour of the districts of Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. G. H. Hare has been nominated to the members of Council of the Royal Rhodesia Regimental Board of Control.

Mr. W. H. Ingraham, who served for many years in Zanzibar last week, broadcast a description of what he made to an only gas station in the Aden Province.

Mr. D. Grierson, an agricultural officer at Limmata College on the Gold Coast, who is studying of agriculture in India, has summa-  
rized his findings.

Messrs. D. Atkinson and C. A. Parker, who served with the British Ambulance Corps in Ethiopia under Dr. Mackay are members of the British medical staff now serving in Spain.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Stokoe, who served in East Africa in 1915, which is now engaged in training in West Africa, has removed to Accra, on the Gold Coast, West Africa.

Mr. George J. R. Bowes, of Salisbury from England in the past did originally for Rhodesian and Associated Airways, just in time to participate in the flypast of the Air Day.

Mr. H. Grierson, who has just retired from the Provincial Commissionership of the Tanga Province, Tanganyika, has been visiting London where he proposes to settle after a visit to England.

Mr. K. M. Rodger, addressing the Mayo Branch of the S.P.A., said he had not found the whereabouts of Dr. G. H. desai had yet been found, and suggested that the doctor should be tried.

Lord Herford, son-in-law of Lord Francis Scott, leader of the unofficial members of the Kenya Legislative Council, has been elected Chairman of the Rover Aid, of which he has been a director since 1927.

The Rev. A. J. Dawson has resigned the archdeaconry of Nairobi owing to ill-health. He has presented his resignation from the tribunal he has received a £100 gratuity. He has not fully recovered his good health.

Mr. E. A. Munro, M.C., suggests that to promote the coronation of King Edward VIII a statue of King Alfonso should be erected on an island between the junction of Kilimandji and Salim Roads, Mombasa.

Among those elected to the Royal Empire Society at the last meeting of the Council were the following East Africans—Mrs. R. Dommer, of Kyambu; Mr. L. Kaplan, of Nairobi, and Mr. Barclay Leech, of Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Carton recently gave a farewell dinner in Kampala to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Knollys before their departure from the Procuratorate on their return to England. Among the guests were Mr. P. E. Macmillan, the Secretary, and Mrs. Mitchell.

Mr. D. H. Bedford has been elected President of the Drama Players Association, with Mr. H. A. Cannan as Vice-President. The members of the Committee are Messrs. J. B. Hall, Mr. V. V. Vaid and A. E. Mallett, together with Mr. L. J. Davis, the Acting President.

Mr. J. E. Velen, a South African touring Solider, it is reported to have discovered two islands, each one twice as high as the Victoria Falls. One is said to be 45 miles north-east of Dar es Salaam and the other 30 miles south and to the east in mountainous country.

Mr. H. B. Stoker, who was in Northern Rhodesia only a few years before going to Tanganyika as agricultural chemist at the research and experimental station near Moshiri in England on leave. Another agricultural officer on leave from the Moshiri District is Mr. J. R. Curry.

Captain E. H. Fox, Secretary to the Treasury Southern Rhodesia, has been in indifferent health for some years, has his friends will be delighted to know, is fitted again from the voyage home. He is now touring Devon by car, will then go on to Leicestershire and Norfolk, and come back to London in the late autumn.

Lieutenant Colonel S. P. James, who has retired from the position of medical entomologist advising on tropical diseases to the Ministry of Health, visited East Africa in 1936 on behalf of the Colonial Office to advise on anti-malaria measures. He is shortly having a tour of Ceylon, and the Far East on behalf of the Royal Empire Society.

Press messages from Berlin state that a campaign for the loan of German's former colonies is to be re-opened in October, when the British Colonial League is to hold its first national congress in Brussels. General Walter von Reichenau, who has been prominently identified with Germany's "Colonial propaganda work for so long," is to be one of the speakers.

At a recent meeting of the Coffee Board of Kenya, Mr. Dawson voted to Mr. W. G. Dawson, of Setik, in recognition of his services to the coffee industry in the development of antistink and carbid control by the borstal method. The introduction of this system has undoubtedly already saved the Kenyan coffee industry large sums of money, says the Board's chairman.

Mr. Eric Campbell, the South African poet, who served in East Africa during the Campaign, is among the refugees who have arrived in London from Spain. He had lived in Toledo for some time, when, after his house had been besieged for ten days, he, anxious, managed to escape on the last train which left for Valencia. There they were taken aboard H.M.S. *Repulse*.

East Africa regret to announced that the death took place suddenly in Zanzibar last week of Mr. R. J. Dunlop manager of the local branch of the National Bank of India, in the age of 55. Mr. Dunlop had served with the Bank in East Africa for the past 15 years, having been a junior in Eldoret and Nairobi before going to Zanzibar about five years ago. He took active practical interest in the public life of the Island, and for some years a member of the Legislative Council, on several advisory committees. His wife, Elspeth, who, with her husband, extended a warm hospitality to numerous visitors to Zanzibar, had deeply sympathized with

## Kenya Kongonis Team

The results of the matches played by the Kenya Kongonis during their English tour were as follows:

- v. Godalming at Godalming 1st: Kongonis 24, and 0 for 5; wicket: Godalming 161 (H. C. Lee, 5 for 37).
- v. Graylingwick, at Chichester 2nd: Graylingwell 187 for 6 declared; Kongonis 7.
- v. Bognor, at Bognor 1st: Kongonis 80 (T. A. Cairns, 42), and 84 for 1 (F. J. R. Murn, 48); Bognor 100 (T. A. Cairns, 5 for 38); Kongonis 81 (A. H. Midhurst, at Midhurst 1st: Midhurst 111 (G. J. W. Guthrie, 30).
- v. Petersfield: Kongonis 70. Rain stopped play.
- v. Bognor: Kongonis 128; Bognor 80 (G. J. V. Pedraza, 7 for 43).

### Entomology of Insects in Theatres

Drs. E. G. Lees, German Consul for East Africa, is reported to have visited the Northern Province of Tanganyika recently in connexion with the medical examination and enrolment of Germans whose names bring them into the class due for military service this year.

### Pork Industry

Mr. R. Davison, Chief Veterinary Research Officer of Kenya, recently addressed the Nairobi Rotary Club on the Colony's pork industry, pointing out that the large-scale production of pigs has usually been associated with the growing of maize and potatos and the making of butter and cheese. In the United States two-thirds of the 50,000,000 hogs are fed on maize produced from 10,000,000 acres.

### Queen Astrid Memorial Stamps

On Saturday last the anniversary of the death of Queen Astrid, Queen of Belgium, Brussels, for the Belgian Government carried special commemorative envelopes stamped with Queen Astrid memorial stamps. The stamps have a charge allocated to the funds to combat the tuberculosis in Belgium. After the envelope have reached Colonial offices cancellation marks will be flown back to Belgium.

### Kenya Transport Report

The report of the Kenya committee appointed to consider the desirability of co-ordinating and regulating forms of transport in the Colony will shortly be published, so that those interested in the question may have an opportunity of reading it before the time arrives when it is considered an inquiry into the co-ordination of East African transport, proceeds with his investigation.

### Fascinating Coffees Report

An investigation that fascinates many interests was made into the coffee exported from East Africa who were classified under the country from which they were grown. It was made by Mr. L. Colly at a recent meeting of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce. He urged that East African Government should publish monthly statistics showing the amounts of European and Native coffee produced and the outputs of *robusta* and *arabica*. A bill to that effect was passed unanimously.

### Tribal Custom Abrogated

An interesting illustration of what can be effected by induction and persuasion among native peoples occurred in the Fort Mbinga district of Nyasaland, where an ancient custom, the Achewa, forbids a husband to obtain medical assistance for his wife or child except with the sanction of the wife's uncle or brothers. According to the annual report of the Nyasaland Medical Department, Dr. K. A. K. Comptroller and Sub-Assistant Surgeon, he discussed the matter with the chief of the Achewa, and at a later meeting with the headmen it was decided that the custom was a bad one, and that in future a husband who wished to obtain medical assistance for his wife or child could do so without hindrance. In view of the tenacity with which tribal customs cling to inherited customs, this decision is of considerable significance.

## Christian Settlement Needed

In a letter to *The Times*, Mr. G. H. Ireland, pleads for a Christianisation of Christian settlement in East Africa.

"Settlements," he says, "are failing in the present because it has not been positively and actively Christian. It is not to be denied that Christianity is inevitably disruptive when it comes into contact with the Native social structure, but it is not more destructive than other economics, and it is the only real force that can bind the organisation of the European native church in with urban life. The Christian Native has something dynamic which enables him to do so. But so long as the great majority of white men and women in Africa are not even suspected of being Christians we are destined to give the Native the one thing which can really help him. This is a chapter in which every European in Africa must co-operate."

### Ha.

During his recent tour of western Tanganyika, Mr. G. H. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, the Chief Secretary, visited the collection of the Batwa, who are scattered much in the bush, from sleeping sickness, and is now concentrated in groups under administrative and military protection officers.

### Scholarships Rhodesia

The Imperial Service College, Windsor, has allotted two scholarships for award to Rhodesian boys prepared to enter its residence in January, 1933, and for entry in September, 1933. There are now nine Rhodesian boys in residence.

### An All-electric House

During his recent visit to the Moshi, Mr. Galton, Kenyan Secretary of the R.E.A.A., found that a number of electrical installations had been generated by a turbine in the Finzi-Cheza hydroelectric scheme, and the electricity supplied to the five Moshi soldiers' houses were all obtained by electric power.

### Afghanistan to Camera

Speaking to Ummali farmers, Captain F. E. Minister of Agriculture, said he did not seem to have fully realised when a farm was leased, as a consequence of a number of lost crops. Government pay of £100 a month, and the farmer was given 45 years in which to pay back his debt, and then without interest.

### No. 8000 in Southern Rhodesia

Immigrants to Southern Rhodesia during July numbered 201, according British home-born and 68 of British South Africa. Among the others were 3 Germans, 4 Italians, and 1 Greek. The total capital declared by immigrants was £1,528.4. Of the 201 males proceeding to industrial occupations, 11 entered teachers, 11 farm assistants, and 11 were going into mining.

### African Year Services

An African's first cord in missionary work is closed by his retirement from the Holy Ghost Training School at Morogoro. Tanganyika, of Gereop Wercha, who founded the mission over a century ago when he was educated at the Catholic Mission in Zanzibar. He subsequently went to Bagamoyo before going to Morogoro to teach. He is now about 90 years old.

### Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika

Northern Rhodesia's opinion on the Tanganyika standstill suggested by a recent Lwanga meeting, by Captain John Murray, M.C., who said their copper mines were of the greatest importance, and that it would be the greatest folly if they were brought into an economic range of an unfriendly Power, and could be possible if Tanganyika were handed back to Germany, and because of the Northern Rhodesia outlet to Lake Tanganyika and Dar es Salaam, that country would be adversely affected from other points of view.

teeth that  
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and charm

You, too, can have  
sharp teeth if you know  
this secret about  
removing film.

Using with ordinary  
dentifrices can never give  
you the gleaming white  
teeth you envy. Only  
brushing with an effective  
film-removing dentifrice  
can do that. For film is  
the sticky, gummy coating  
that forms on teeth  
obscures their natural  
white. Worse, it  
sticks to teeth the germs  
abhorred with tooth  
decay. You must remove  
this film.

That's why we urge you to  
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NOW IN NEW 10% LARGER TUBES

### Rheumatism

Rheumatic twinges, what a tedious pain  
they cause. Aches, stiffness and swollen  
muscles burning, aching but it passes.  
Days or weeks of suffering, night terrors and  
miseries, all because of faulty kidney  
action.

In your blood are evil influences at work  
that are fighting every second against your  
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Poisons and impurities will multiply  
as long as you leave your kidneys un-  
rested with pain.

Why do you suffer longer? DeWitt's  
Pills are ready to bring you relief. They  
will soon help the kidneys back to health.  
Once your pains will disappear in 24 hours.  
From the first dose you will see how they  
act on the kidneys.

Go to your druggist and get a bottle of  
DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. There is nothing that so  
quickly cures rheumatism, urinary dis-  
orders, backache and weakness.

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fresh, packed in sun-dried oil. The finest  
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Fragrant Tonic Bath

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Traveler in East Africa recommends LONG DRIED  
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Write to Messrs. Gaymer & Sons Ltd., Atchcliffe, Bradford,  
for folder giving other recipes.

## Italy's Wealth in Africa.

### Funds Wanted to Buy It.

ITALY IS IN THE POSITION OF a woman who, rich in resources, where for years she has been she will be able to develop her virtues for work and her negative capacities. For this reason, but not for this reason alone, while rejecting the absurdity of perpetual peace, we prefer to live as long as possible in peace with all.

Thus spoke Signor Mussolini to his Blackshirts at the conclusion of last week's Italian Army conference.

Italy is issuing special short-term Treasury Bonds in foreign currencies, to be placed in foreign markets, to satisfy the needs of the State, and national economy. Rome believes the Government must be able to obtain capital to start the exploitation of Ethiopia.

At Addis Ababa, on 1,200 Ethiopeans, as estimated, had laid claim to native land, them inflicting heavy losses. Italian losses are given as 150 killed and 200 wounded.

The main points in the agreement between Italy and the Jubub-Addis-Ababa Railway provide for reduction in passenger fares by 30% and in goods rates from 20% to 60%, and the purchase by the railway company of locomotives and other materials from Italian manufacturers. Traffic on the railway in a month has costs that formerly carried in a year.

Speaking in the Fascist headquarters in Addis Ababa, Dr. Strasser, formerly German Minister in Ethiopia, pledged German sympathy and support for Italy's work in Ethiopia.

On June 1st, the first of the Ethiopian officials surrendered their former posts in full recognition of fidelity to the King of Italy.

Italy's Council of Ministers is reported to have petitioned the British Government to accept a man's over West in Ethiopia. Major-General Brundish, who recently returned from Ethiopia, informed the Ethiopian Association in London that the request had been declined by the British Foreign Office, and had never been forwarded to the Emperor or his chief ministers.

The Ethiopian Association protests against the attitude of the British Government towards the people of Ethiopia, and the obstruction of access to western Ethiopia, pointing out that the Regent in the new capital of Oltre is in regular communication by mail and telegram with the Emperor of England.

### The English War Effort Praised.

In one of the first battles in Ethiopia, the Emperor fought his two million men in the front line—which is more than can be said of his great opponent, who preferred the operation of a loud-speaker from a balcony in Rome," said Mr. G. A. Steer, *The Times* special correspondent in Ethiopia, when addressing the Royal Empire Society Summer School in Bristol. He added:—

"The Ethiopians had only 11 aeroplanes against Italy's 200. They had no gas, and had no gas tanks until a few thousands were made up of old flannelettes during the last days of the war. They had no anti-aircraft guns. Italian prowess, in my view, was hardly exaggerated after the war as Ethiopian prowess was before."

The Ethiopians lost because they, lacking arms, were fighting a well-armed machine, and they were more inferior in man-power. They would have put up a much longer fight had it not been for the crime and cruel economic embargo, a measure which deprived Ethiopia of the backbone of her rural villa warfare. The French would not allow arms to go to Addis Ababa on the railway from Jibuti, although a clause in the concession expressly stated that it could be used for such a purpose.

The Emperor, though he has 250,000 men. He spent close on £2,000,000 on the war from his private fortune and another £2,000,000 would have covered the war until the rains, but requests for £1,000,000 for a loan were refused. The Emperor asked for loan as a loan, and it was refused as a bargain—they wanted a loan.

The Ethiopians had an immense superiority in numbers at the beginning of the war, but their bravery and forces of modern arms were against them. It was a wonderful effort that they held out so long as they did. In the early battles the Ethiopians, equipped with long swords, attempted to overturn armoured cars and pierce them with swords, and the drivers even armed machine-guns and tried to shoot them with their bayonets.

## Bank's Trade Review.

### Dar es Salaam Bazaar.

**THE STANDARD BANK.**—South Africa, Middle East, Lower Notes, including East African monthly reviews.

**KENYA.**—Conditions stable. Although demand from Mombasa has steadily improved, it has not yet had appreciable effect on the large bonded stocks in Mombasa. Bazaar is financially sound, and no disturbance of present confidence is anticipated.

**UGANDA.**—Business quiet again; but stocks are being gradually absorbed and commitments met promptly in most cases. Final figures for the last cotton season are expected to be about 150,000 bales.

**TANZANIA.**—Dar es Salaam bazaar is active, and increasing activity is elsewhere expected as Native produce is marketed. Heavy rainfall in Mombasa and Arusha districts has ceased; Ruakopi coffee crop is slightly backward, and so far only small parcels of coffee are coming forward. Cotton prices down fairly well except in the Rufiji district, where damage has been done by floods.

**SOUTHERN RHODESIA.**—Trade conditions generally remained steady during the months, and retail establishments have been slow with winter sales. Marketing of tobacco has stimulated business, and it is hoped that this improvement will be maintained, as the tobacco auction sales are expected to continue during the month of August, and the new maize crop has not yet manifested.

**WESTERN RHODESIA.**—Trade generally in Rhodesia steady, with slight upward tendency in the Copperbelt area of Lusaka, while business in Livingstone shows a marked increase owing to influx of tourists. It is expected that this improvement will be maintained during the next few months, as a result of the circulation of the proceeds of the new season's maize crop, most of which has now been harvested with good results.

**SWAZILAND.**—Last month's general trade improvement has been maintained, outlook satisfactory. Trade prices slightly above those of last year.

## And now . . .

### A Successful Light Car for East Africa

THE  
14-h.p. VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX



1930 VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX DE-LUXE SALOON

A Light Car with Big Car Performance and Comfort

Write for particulars of our Home Delivery Plan.

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NAIROBI NAKURU ELDORET

MOMBASA DAR ES SALAAM KAMPALA

MINING NEWS

**Kenya Consolidated.****Results of First Year.**

THE company recently located Goldfield Ltd. for the year ended May 31, reported that the expansion of its holdings in the Kakamega district and the Goforwa area have been abandoned except for options on about 30 claims, while the exclusive prospecting license has been obtained over two additional areas adjoining a promising section of the Concession area in S. Kavirondo, making the total area of the concession 1,014 sq. miles. The company also owns the Major property and the very promising McMillan mine at Lolgorige.

Owing to non-possession of adequate plant, intensive operations in the Kitee-Kura area could not be continued during the report, although development work, teaching the local sulphuric compound, indicated that the original reefs concerned was deep-seated. The board decided to proceed with the necessary work for developing at depth at Sodn as the financial arrangements entered into in our issue of August 20 are approved by shareholders.

At the last general meeting the board announced its intention to amalgamate the Kitee-Kura area with a separate company, but unfortunately the uncertainty created by various political factors seriously affected the East African mining market. The negotiations already begun had to be suspended. As the financial requirements of the company would not allow of delay, fresh negotiations have since been concluded and now await the confirmation of shareholders.

Developments at Lolgorige have been rapidly extended, especially on the Blue Ray section of the McMillan mine, where a promising orebody is being developed. The Lolgorige properties are not subject to the handicap of lack of water which faced the initial operations, so there is no excuse whatever on the part of management to allow of development to stand still.

Last year it was announced that Mr. Michael Haskell, the managing director, was placing £50,000 at the disposal of the company to enable it to meet its financial obligations. He increased this sum, and at the end of the financial year the company indebted to him for £79,016, on the condition that the financial arrangements Mr. Haskell will have allotted to him shall have a value of £60,000 at partial repayment of that amount of his advanced to the company, the balance being repaid to him out of the proceeds of the new issue.

Mr. A. J. Hesey, the Chairman, and Captain H. A. Eckstein, M.I.M.E., referee at the general meeting, to have voted Nalibon on September 9. Should the new financial measures be approved, the board intends to co-opt two additional directors representing the financial interests underwriting the proposed issue, and as the articles permit of no more than six directors, Captain Eckstein has intimated that he will not seek re-election. Mr. A. J. Hesey being eligible offers himself for re-election.

The balance sheet for the year ended May 31 shows issued capital of £55,125, Mr. Haskell's loan amount £79,166, and some creditors and others in arrears at court less debts due, as shown at £1,200 plus £1,000 laid open, making a total of £130,326. £10,000 expended on properties abandoned, represented by McMillan assets and now written off. A plant and machinery account of £1,754 and cash at bank £4,455.

**Electricity for Mines.**

Mac C. M. Harris, former Mayor of Nairobi, is urging that all mines within 50 miles of towns should link up with municipal electricity undertakings, and that transmission from towns should be for industrial power lines.

Greater use of electricity, he states in an article in the "Safariki Sunday Mail," would result in a bigger demand for Warwick coal, the development of more electricians, engineers, fitters, and other tradesmen, and would obviate the possibility of sending out of the country large sums of money, first in the form of crude oil or other forms of energy to foreign countries.

**Press Comment on Gold.**

Commenting on a recent circular to shareholders of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, wherein details of the proposed reconstruction of capital structure, the following says:

Holders of the £5,000 of Kenya Consolidated Gold-fields will be asked to contribute to the apparent reversal of their prospects that may take place. At the last meeting they were told that a separate company was to be formed to work the Kitee-Kura area, from which Kenya Consolidated would receive cash and a share interest. The new company now proposed to cut down its liabilities in order to write off the cost of examining properties that have proved disappointing. It is to be emphasised that the new company is to be raised to suffice such other properties as, in the opinion of management, are promising. The name a word in the circular as to why the proposal has been adopted. By those shareholders who paid £100 more for their shares, the options granted to Fanti Consolidated Investments for the purchase of Sapher shale land are to be exequate to the fair value of the property, leaving their money back.

**Territorial Outputs.**

Kenya's gold output in July reached the record of 4,442 oz., bringing the total for the first seven months of the year to 30,000 oz.

Other outputs for the same period during 1936 was as follows: copper, 10,000 tons; zinc, 3,000 tons; vanadium, 38,254 lbs.; cobalt, 15,000 lbs.; mica, 600 cwt; and gold, 100 oz.

The total mineral output of Southern Rhodesia for the first six months of this year was 1,000,000 cwt., an increase of 10 per cent. over the 1,000,000 cwt. produced during the corresponding period last year.

**New Marble Discovery.**

A extensive marble deposit is reported to have been found near Ntawira, Southern Rhodesia. It is situated near the railway, and although it has not yet been opened up to an extent, its surface indications are very promising.

**Takeover Offer.**

Offerings have been made in recent months by the following mining companies: Anglo Mining Edwards and Turner Mining Co., East African Supply Co. Ltd., East African Gold and Platinum Mining Co. Ltd., and Barringer Ore Production Co. Ltd.

**ROBERT HUDSON LTD.**  
MINERS OF ALL TYPES  
**HUDSON RAILWAY MATERIAL**  
BALL-BEARING WHEELS & AXLES  
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

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MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL

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For early breakfast West End.

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rooms. Kept by colonial

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# East African Share Prices

## Mining Share Advice-Coupon

(See back page for conditions.)

**COLONIAL** conditions continued to affect the East African share market, and prices were rather lower than they had been during the year. The only bright spots appeared to be the advances in Rhodesian Goldfields, and the advances in Rhodesian Securities. This was affected, largely, by the increase in the advances in London and Rhodesian Rhodesian Selection Trust, Roan Collophane and in Phokana, the last-named rising to 10s. 3d.

**INDUSTRIAL**  
Bentley Mine (10s.) 10s.  
Cain & Motor (10s.) 10s.  
East African Goldfield 10s.  
Eldoret Mining Syndicate 10s.  
Gulf Goldfields (2s.) 2s.  
Liberia and Phoenix (10s.) 10s.  
Gulf Goldfields Rhodesia (10s.) 10s.  
Kenya Mines Ltd. 10s.  
Kensal Trident (2s.) 2s.  
Ravirondo Gold Mines (2s.) 2s.  
Tanzania (10s.) 10s.  
Kenya Consolidated (5s.) 5s.  
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.) 5s.  
Longongo Gold (10s.) 10s.  
London American Gold (10s.) 10s.  
Luth Goldfields (5s.) 5s.  
Lusaka Asbestos (1s.) 1s.  
Mwende (1s.) 1s.  
Rhodesian Gold (5s.) 5s.  
Rhodesian Minerals Concession (2s. od.) 2s. od.  
Rhodesia (5s.) 5s.  
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.) 10s.  
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.) 5s.  
Rhodesia Selection Trust (3s.) 3s.  
Phokana (2s. 3d.) 2s. 3d.  
Roan Antelope (5s.) 5s.  
Rostrermar (5s.) 5s.  
Secton Trust (10s.) 10s.  
Siem Gold (10s.) 10s.  
Tanganyika Gold (1s.) 1s.  
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s.) 3s.  
Tanganyika Goldfields (1s.) 1s.  
Tanganyika Diamonds (5s.) 5s.  
Tanganyika Ferries (5s.) 5s.  
Tanganyika Goldfield (5s.) 5s.  
Tanganyika Goldfields (5s.) 5s.  
Tanganyika Goldmines (5s.) 5s.  
Tanganyika Milling (5s.) 5s.  
Tanganyika Rubber (5s.) 5s.

**SOUTH AFRICAN**  
Anglo American (2s. 3d.) 2s. 3d.  
Anglo Gold (2s. 3d.) 2s. 3d.  
Anglo American Mantatong (2s. 3d.) 2s. 3d.  
Anglo American Lighting (5s.) 5s.  
Anglo American Zinc (5s.) 5s.

**INDIA**—Share prices in the following places by arrangement from the *East African Standard*.

Chittagong (5s.) 5s.  
Dhaka Mining Corp. 5s.  
Dhaka Goldfield Gold 5s.  
Dhaka Goldmining Co. Ltd. 5s.  
Dhaka Gold 5s.  
Dhaka Gold Mining Co. Ltd. 5s.

**Mining Share Advice-Coupon**

No. 41

This is issued by East African Standard, in trust for the shareholders, each of whom must accompany his coupon to the Editor of this paper.

Every Friday night, or at weekly intervals, a copy of this paper will be published, and a copy of it will be sent to the Editor of this paper.

Address all correspondence to the Editor, by telephone, by telegram, or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE" and address them to The Editor, "East African Standard," Titled Field Street, London, W.C. 2.

**SAFETY**—Safety valves may not be easy to sell, deals being often very strained basis.

**P.L.C.**—A British Public Utility have been several shares in Rhodesia, well regarded in Rhodesia, and seem a suitable purchase around 10s. 3d.

**E.P.T.A.**—SAFETY, in view of every indication, will be a suitable number of small Dividends in Kenya and Tanganyika.

**CAROT**—You are mistaken in thinking the shares were very popular in this paper. On the contrary, it is one about which confidence has never been expressed.

**L.T.R.G.C.**—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Those best informed about Rosyth can be very confident of the prospects, and the shares should be a reasonable proportion of the present race.

**T.B.**—The Edinburgh—certainly do not advise sale at present price. I won't like the two shares in which you suggest exchanging. Both have had far too erratic a history during the past 12 years.

**H. BLACKHEATH**—A pure gamble. It would be far better advised to put the money into Kenya if you want a low-priced share which will show large capital appreciation if the hopes of the board are realized.

**U. M., JOHANNESBURG**—Kenya Consolidated Gold fields appear to have strong promising properties in a new concession area and in Lesotho, and have that they find £250,000 profit to place the position of the company should improve.

**C. G. SA PARIS**—They may be worth the price, but we are much better purchased to be made in the African markets, e.g. instead of Kentan, Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate and Rosterman all which seem attractive at the present level.

**B. B.**—Bridgeton—Work on the property is believed to be progressing satisfactorily, but funds are short, and further capital will require to be raised before the necessary extensions to the mine can be made. Present development shows it to be justified. A recent statement of the chairman indicated such a possibility.

**S.G.**—The experts in Rogers have taken notice of account of trouble about the price of the metal, which has resulted in market fears that the attitude of Siam may make it impossible to continue the present international restriction of output. The Rogers Company is well managed, strongly financed, and ought to do well with it at reasonable prices.

**GOURSELL'S  
LUSAKA  
HOTEL LTD.**

NORTHERN RHODESIA

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DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDROOMS  
TABLE BOARDERS  
BEDROOMS  
COMFORTABLE LOUNGE

## Ceasal and Sisal Estates.

### Mr. H. W. Bovill on the Hospital Prospects.

The statutory annual meeting of Central East African Estates Limited was held on Friday, 22nd December, at 1, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 2.

**A. H. W. Bovill**, the chairman of the company, after expressing regret at the death of one of the directors, Captain E. R. D. Hoare, said:

" You will no doubt wish me to say something about the progress which the company is making in its farming over the estates it acquired smoothly and in total administration in the hands of Messrs. Matheson and Company's office in Dar es Salaam."

" At the time we took over these estates only two of them, Maged and Pangani, were in production. On these estates the output of sisal fibre has been proceeding satisfactorily, interrupted only by the inevitable difficulties connected with changes of ownership and staff. Meanwhile, the third estate is being equipped with dredging and machinery, the railway, rolling stock, the most of which have been imported on the estate and are in course of erection. I estimate that production on this very fine estate will be 10,000 tons in the first year."

" I am shortly leaving for East Africa to inspect the estates and to see that no effort is spared to bring these valuable properties to a high state of efficiency."

" With the reorganization of the company the sisal market has suffered a sharp setback owing to the disastrous drought in America. This, with adverse factors, has compelled us to consider a re-arrangement. Current prices for sisal are about 10 per cent. below those ruling at the time of the issue of the note of the market is firm, with no disposition to fall. We are proceeding steadily as we produce a good deal, leave us a wide margin for working up."

" On the market there is a marked feeling of confidence. The future, however, indeed, seems to be clouded by the uncertainty of what the American market will do. Manila, however, is a controlling factor in the price of sisal. The particular note of Manila tempts such companies as are closely in touch with East African sisal to give quoted value with East African sisal is to give quoted value in the Manila market at £20 per ton, that is to say, over £10 per ton, or sisal equivalent."

" During the long time during which sisal estates in East Africa have been unable to maintain their planned programme during the recent period of depression, the production of fibre cover the past three years has been, so far, negligible. Meanwhile it is hoped that demand will increase as the result of research directed towards finding new uses for sisal, which is being vigorously pursued with the assistance of funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund. The sisal industry therefore looks forward with confidence to a period of high prices."

### Late News Items.

Work has started on the construction of a modern port at Lamu.

Impressed supply coupons will be available from next year.

Aeroplane mail from the U.S.A. now flies direct by sea from the U.S.A. to Port Said, and thence to visiting Dar es Salaam.

Mtanga aerodrome, Northern Rhodesia, is now fit for the landing of aircraft.

Flood lighting and landing beacons will shortly be completed at Salisbury airport.

Native coffee growing is being encouraged in the Juniper Province of the Belgian Congo.

Bulawayo has made provision for a future power station site covering about 11,000 acres.

The total Native coffee crop of Uganda is between 4,000 and 5,000 tons.

Kiriri District Association has expressed firm opposition to the Keewa Maize Quota Bill.

The Official Receiver for Tanganyika gives notice of the winding up of Messrs. Webster Co., Arusha.

The fair day—an innovation on last month's Salisbury Show—was a success.

Kenya Aerodrome Ltd. has been struck off the Kenya Register of Companies, and the company dissolved.

Arrangements are proceeding for a road race in October from Nairobi through Nyahururu to Lamu.

Tanganyika's Directorate of Lands and Mines has been appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the Territory.

A shipment of radium purchased with the proceeds of the White Letters funds has been shipped to Southern Rhodesia.

Over 2,000 travellers—1,155 by train and 855 by road—visited the Victoria Falls during July, which was a record for a month for the district.

The session of Africa, 1934-35, accounts show that revenue amounted to £2,200,737, and expenditure to £1,89,000, giving a surplus of £41,637.

The £16,000 contract by Messrs. Clegg and Roberts Ltd. for the construction of the Kampala aerodrome has been entered; the work will begin in October.

The "Dawn Castle," which left England last week, is carrying to South Africa four aeroplanes of 120 h.p. which are being conveyed free of charge by the Union-Castle Line.

An audience for the African staff of British West African sportsmen at a recent race at Bonn was won by Sifun, 5 sec., which was three seconds less than the school record.

Imports into the Sudan during the first half of this year amounted to £E2,930,000 compared with £E2,189,122 last year, while exports amounted to £E1,042,552 compared with £E2,616,173.

At an extraordinary general meeting of East African Airlines, Ltd., last month, it was resolved that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it should accordingly be wound up voluntarily.

The annual Coffee Conference will open in Nairobi on September 25. It will be preceded by two coffee planter days, the programme for which has been arranged in co-operation between the Board and the Department of Agriculture.

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Equipment for Quality Production  
for Catalogues  
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ESTABLISHED OVER SEVEN DECADES

## *East African Market Reports.*

**Barley**—Quiet with cash market shipping at £18 16s.

**Castor Oil**—Slightly stiffer at £17 11s. 1d. 1935; 111 10s. 10d. 1934.

**Clouves**—Quotations steady with Zambezi spot quoted at 8d. per kilo, 10s. 6d. per cwt. 1935; 10s. 6d. per cwt. 1934.

**Coffee**—Supplies of Kenya have been plentiful and practically confined to the offering of moderate qualities which have sold in to 5s. 6d. for "A" sizes.

**Copper**—Values in standard are easier despite encouraging business indications in the United States. Cash price for standard is £37 7s. od. and in electrolytic £38 10s.

**Cowpea**—Higher at £14 10s. 1d. 1935; £14 10s. 1d. 1934.

**Flax**—Business quiet, at from 5d. to 1s. per lb. according to quality. 1935; 6d.; 1934; 7d.

**Cotton Seeds**—High at £25 5s. 1935; £25 6s. 1934; £25 7s. 1d. 1933.

**Gold**—Slightly lower at £15 10s. 1d. 1935; £15 10s. 1d. 1934.

**Groundnut**—Higher at £10 15s. 1d. per ton. 1935; £14 7s. 6d. 1934; £10 12s. 6d. 1933.

**Sugar**—East African stevia, manjanvita and Kewi No. 1, Aug-Oct, quoted £26 10s. per ton, cash price Nov.-Dec. 1935; £16 10s. 1934; £14 10s. 1933; £10 12s. 6d. 1932.

**Sisal**—East African stems, manjanvita and Kewi No. 1, Aug-Oct, quoted £26 10s. per ton, cash price Nov.-Dec. 1935; £16 10s. 1934; £14 10s. 1933; £10 12s. 6d. 1932.

**Belgium** imported 15,572 cwt. of sisal from East Africa during July.

**Tea**—6 packages of Kenya sold at 1s. per lb. and 741 packages of Nyasaland at average of 1s. 6d. per lb.

**Tea**—A slight improvement is noticed. Prices £15 15s. 1935; £15 11s. 1934; £10 17s. 6d. 1933.

### **SAMPLE IN EAST AFRICA**

THE Eastern African Railways and Harbours Office in London has received the following details of traffic in the territories during the periods indicated:

**Tanganyika** (Week ended August 10)—Cherangani, 0·48 inch.

Eufore, 0·62; Fort Portal, 0·52; Gilgil, 0·62; Kisoro, 1·32; Kericho, 0·42; Kitui, 0·52; Kipkaren, 0·52; Kisumu, 0·60; Kitale, 0·43; Koru, 0·25; Lamu, 0·43; Limuru, 0·05; Lubwaga, 0·43; Malindi, 0·50; Meru, 0·68; Mombasa, 0·12; Nandi, 0·03; Nairobi, 0·63; Nakuru, 0·10; Ngong, 0·60; Ol Malo, 0·03; Songhor, 0·03; Spy, 0·01.

**Tananyika** (Week ended August 10)—Amasis, 0·10 inch; Arusha, 0·08; Boma, 0·08; Gombe, 0·25; and Tanga, 0·52 inch.

**Uganda** (Week ended August 10)—Budala, 0·00 inches; Hoima, 2·30; Jinja, 0·01; Kigoga, 0·30; Lake, 0·00; Masaka, 0·10; Mbale, 0·48; Mbende, 0·02; Mbarara, 0·13; and Tororo, 0·05 inch.

### **Fair Eastern Tobacco Markets.**

Because of the greater preference being given by Hong Kong, a larger market for Rhodesian tobacco may be opened up in the Far East. Lower sea-freight charges to Hong Kong and Japan will enable Rhodesian tobacco to enter into competition with American tobacco.

**Mr. Gatum-Pemba**, Secretary of the R.E.A.A.R., has recently completed a motor tour of the Northern Province of Manjanvita, stating that when the metalling of the Arusha-Sabati section is completed probably before the autumn rains start, there will be a wonderful main trunk road from the interior of Rhodesia to Nairobi and Uganda.

**Mr. E. G. Read**, M.A., F.R.G.S.

The new edition of the *A. E. Read Book* ought to be in the possession of everyone touring England and Wales. It has 60 pages of coloured maps, 16 touring maps, a gazetteer which is an excellent index to the interest of towns and villages on any route, particulars of 45 different cities, cities and an introduction summarising the attractions of various parts of the country. 1935. 6d. It is excellent value.

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Messrs. William Gurney & Son, Ltd., announce that their orders will be available in all restaurants and bars throughout the Empire, at the Empire Exhibition in Birmingham.

## *Of Commercial Concern.*

There are now 110 aeroplanes registered in Southern Rhodesia.

The Minister of Agriculture has called a conference for September 8th to consider the continuance or otherwise of maize coffee in Southern Rhodesia.

Messrs. Clapperton, D. Oly, Perkins, Reynolds and Major S. Hill have been elected to the Committee of the Trans-Nzira Coffee Planters Association.

Tenders are invited for the supply of locomotive coal for the Kenya and Uganda Railways during 1937. The amount required will be between 80,000 and 160,000 tons.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce desires the immediate introduction of compulsory licensing, dipping of motor cars, headlamps, and compulsory insurance against third party risks.

The Postmaster General of East Africa foresees a reduction in letter rates in Tanganyika and Uganda, but a reduction in Kenya is improbable on account of the financial position.

Mr. R. E. Robins, General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways, has promised the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce to consider providing extra space for the storage of export produce.

Mr. R. E. Robins, General Manager of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs.

Z. E. Baile, R. S. Pfeil, G. Aetbroos and A. A. Adamjee to prepare a memorandum for submission to Sir H. Osborne René in connexion with his inquiry into East African railway problems.

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## EAST AFRICA

### Passenger Movements

The following passengers which left yesterday for South Africa, left the following spaces:

*Betwa* McClintock, Mr. & Mrs.  
Guthrie, Mr. & Mrs.  
Hillier, Mr.

*Beth* H. C. Jaggerford, Mr. left Durban last week for South and East African campaign. Two passengers for:

*Beria* - - - - -

Beumer, Mr. & Mrs.

Eisenberg, Mrs.

Hesse, Mr. F.

Hill, Mr. & Mrs.

Voort, Mrs. B. G. M.

*Tanga* - - - - -

Waiper, Mrs. & son

### Air Mail Passengers.

OUTWARD passengers by the airmail which left yesterday for East Africa and Russia on September 1 included Mr. Maurice M. Lucas of Bulawayo, while the machine which left on September 4 carried Commander and Mrs. E. W. Bishop from Nairobi, and Mr. Marzochi from Bulawayo.

Arrived passengers who arrived on August 27 included Mr. Stock from Dodoma, and Major Anderson, Mr. Jonnes, and Mr. Bellamy from Nairobi. The machine which arrived on August 29 brought Mrs. Labillière from Salisbury, and Stoecklein from Entebbe, Mr. Carter from Kisumu, Mr. Alcock from Juba, and Major Parker and Captain Goo from Nairobi.

### New Liner Delivered.

The liner "Dunegan Castle" (1,200 tons) which has just been delivered to the Union-Castle Line is the fourth large passenger liner ever to have been placed in service by the company within seven months. The new ship is designed in modern lines, and has well-liked rounded sterns, a cruise stern, two masts and a single low type stream-lined funnels giving her distinctive and well-balanced appearance. Passenger accommodation is arranged for first-class and tourist class, the first class being arranged for 250 passengers in two and three-birth rooms, fitted with cot beds. A number of single rooms are provided with private bathrooms. The tourist class contains a saloon for 250 passengers in two and four-birth rooms. All cabins are fitted with hot and cold running water, with ventilation by "Zephyr" electrical turbines.

The first-class dining saloon is provided with small separate tables, large armchairs in the centre, which is illuminated from recessed panel, and large mirrors in the alcoves. Of the dozen grilles add to the effect. The tourist class public rooms have also been designed for comfort. Open-air swimming pools are provided in each class.

A complete broadcasting gramophone and band repeater system has been installed.

**BLUE NILE**  
This liner from Cape Town homeward, via Port Elizabeth, Durban, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Pemba, and Aden, for Madras, Madras via Colombo, Ceylon, and Singapore, to Hong Kong, via the Cape and Siberia, via Vladivostok.

**BRITISH EMPIRE**  
"Aduram" left Dar es Salaam for India, Aug. 20.  
"Mida" left Pt. Said homewards, Aug. 21.  
"Mangat" arr. London, Aug. 26.  
"Talbot" left Madras for Durban, Sept. 3.  
"Tanya" left Durban for Bombay, Aug. 31.

**CASUALLERMON-HARRISON**  
"Clan MacInnes" arr. Pt. Sudan outward, Aug. 26.  
"Clan Atholl" left Liverpool outward, Aug. 26.  
"Sir H. F. Ord" leaves Glasgow outward.  
"Director" arr. Liverpool homewards, Sept. 3.  
"Dunino" left Mombasa homeward, Aug. 26.  
"Clan Morris" left Mombasa homeward, Sept. 3.

**HOLLAND-AFRICA**  
"Bonafonte" left Dar es Salaam homewards, Aug. 25.  
"Boscombe" left Dar es Salaam homewards, Aug. 25.  
"Rendova" left Durban homewards, Aug. 25.

**INDIA-PORTUGAL**  
"Indiaman" left Durban for Lourenco Marques, Aug. 25.  
"Incomate" leaves Calcutta for Madras, Aug. 25.  
"Limpopo" left Colombo for Calcutta, Aug. 25.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**  
"Compagnie des Dieux" leaves homewards, Aug. 27.  
"General Belgrano" arr. Jibouti homewards, Aug. 27.  
"Le Comte de Lisle" left Marseilles on Aug. 27.

**UNION-CAPITAL**  
"Dromore Castle" arr. Natal for Beira, Aug. 25.  
"Lobbar Castle" arr. London, Aug. 25.  
"Liffington Castle" leaves London, Sept. 2.  
"Liffington" leaves London outward, Aug. 25.  
"Llandaff Castle" les. Capetown homewards, Aug. 25.  
"Llangibby Castle" les. Aden homewards, Aug. 25.

### East African Mails

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

Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, 1938  
Sept. 10, 17, 24, 31, 1938

Inward mails from East Africa are collected on Sept. 5 and 12.

Mails for Nyaland, Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11 a.m. each Friday.

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

Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

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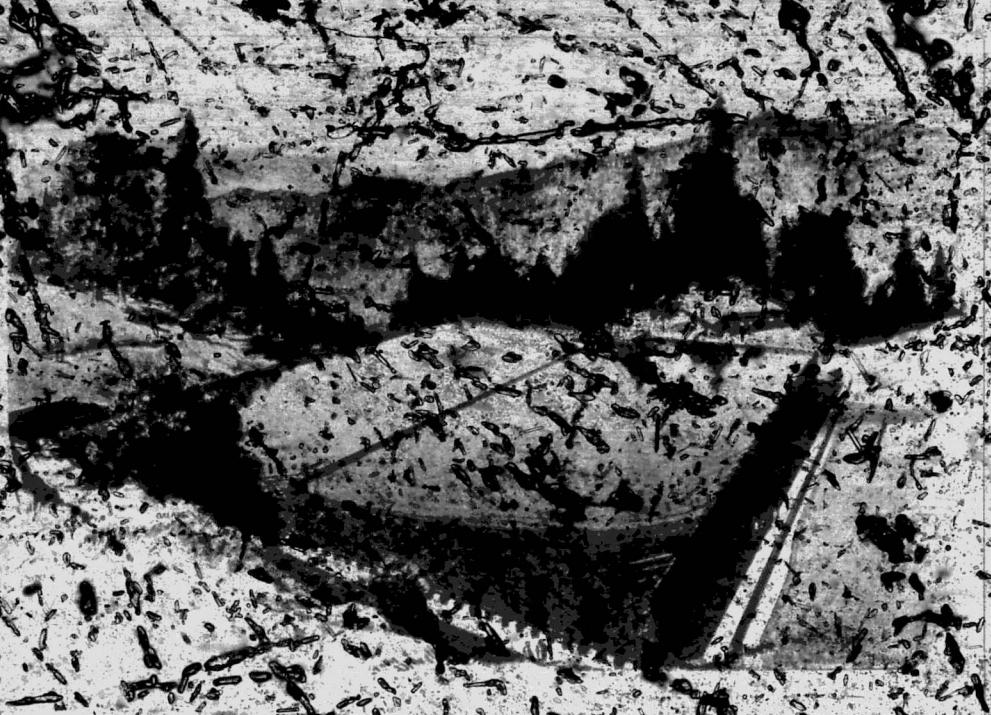
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Yet Beira's a modern commercial and residential town, and resting among the palm trees, the hotel stand magnificently in comfortable, well-kept lawns, the tennis and croquet grounds, tennis courts and social sports clubs.

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