

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEDICATED  
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

Constructive statesmanship was the dominant note of the address to the East African Group last week of Mr. Huggins,殖民地大臣。 Although Rhodesia, though extremely busy, refused to let him, he showed a clear inclination to waste no time in moving forward to the goal of an ultimate Central African Federation. All who listened to him must have felt that, if the Prime Minister can continue as he has begun to do, he may prove to be the leader for whom the British Eastern African has been waiting. It is significant that East Africans should give Mr. Huggins his first platform, the London, and out of the meeting has appeared a leader on the horizon, at least, moreover, who knows what he means and has a more ingratiating manner in presenting it. Largely because his heart is so obviously in the right place, the Natives, like the others, have in him a firm friend. He is not the man to stir antagonism to wrath, but rather to persuade them by sweet reasonableness to visit England; and his conversations with Ministers should prove fruitful, and may well set moving a train of thought that will lead in due course to action. His speech, having first raised the question, is particularly pleased that he has committed his Government to representation at future East African conferences, and, perhaps after preliminary exploration of the ground, we earnestly hope that he will be Southern Rhodesia's ambassador when great questions of policy are to be decided. The North East Africans must look more fixedly to Southern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia must follow East African affairs much more closely than they have hitherto done.

Africans who read the speech reported in the paper could not imagine that there is something in the "native mind" mentioned in Mr. Huggins's reference to "Native policy" that that plain-speaking impression was certainly not conveyed to those who listened to his words. Evidence to the contrary support which they received from Commissary Lamb of the Salvation Army and other friends of the Native races. What Southern Rhodesia's spokesman tried to do, and succeeded in doing, was to purge Africanism of the Natives of unreal sentimentality and to face the facts. There is no getting away from this main fact, that the European and the African are different. He avoided talking of superiority and inferiority, but he refused to shirk the fact that a frontier divides the two races. Each race needs the other, whatever may have been the case originally. To be candid, we attach little importance to the cases in which British occupation was invited by Native races, or that some one who appeared to be a native and wanted white men to occupy their land. But such is the needs of the Native race, a very few Natives who would now like to leave Africa and take away all the things for which they have begun to acquire a taste. Plain speaking such as Mr. Huggins gave us is good, but equally plain speaking to Natives is also necessary. The African is a fool; sentimentality does not impress him, but plain speaking and a square deal do. The man who controls a Colony's native capitals will get a hearing if he decides to talk frankly to them, as he evidently means to do to His Majesty's Ministers at Home.

Last week Colonial Office Debate may not have been very inspiring, but it served as a ventilating shaft for letting out various gases and clearing the air. Once again COLONIAL OFFICE DEBATE it failed to excite much interest in the lower parts of the House.

Indeed, at one time there were not fully more than twenty members present. On the whole this year there was little excitement, and the general tenor was rather in favour of the traditional line. But the definite sign that the education of the public, as represented by its elected members, is proceeding. This is to the good; it is largely due to the persistent efforts of a small body of men, and a section of the Press which concentrates upon countering the expositions of those who in position and power distort facts to bolster up a case against their citizens who live elsewhere. The Kakamega bubble can now be considered pricked, and likely to be proved that the unequivocal language of the Secretary of State as to the integrity of the Kenyan Highlands will stop the balloon from rising into the air again.

On the other hand, we are not at all sure that we have heard the end of the campaign against some of the recommendations of the THE MORRIS REPORT. It was inevitable that there should be some opposition against some of its proposals, but when there is so much that is good, and when the main desideratum is to remove the festering uncertainty from the minds of all, there must be a greater disposition than usual to take the suggested solutions as a whole. Some of the complaints which have recently reached us from unusually well-informed quarters have thrown a rather surprising light upon certain sections of the Report, and we expect that considered arguments will be strongly advanced in favour of modifications of some important features, of detail rather than of principle.

The most knowledgeable men work with wide experience of Nyasaland and to subscribe to the idea that that Protectorate contains no MASALAND AND MINING. wealth of economic values and have long ranged the need for systematic prospecting of the country. The Government, however, like that of Kenya before the advent of Sir Joseph Byrne, was very slow to move in the matter, and a public company called Nyasaland Minerals Ltd., which was formed some years ago to discharge the task, had a brief and inglorious career, which, being still remembered by the City of London, would to-day make it difficult for a merciful electorate to obtain capital for a proposition of better promise. Fortunately the Government of Nyasaland has been anxious to secure serious investigation of the mineral possibilities of the country and, thanks to the very valuable financial grant of the Colonial Development Fund, two geological assessors, E. B. Gillanders and J. E. F. Savage, are now being posted to Nyasaland. We wish them and the country well in their work, and patience and continued assistance to the Director of Geological Survey who, down to the minute, deposits of bauxite, coal, and other minerals do exist, and it is to be hoped that precious metals will be discovered in payable quantities, and that Nyasaland, like the neighbouring territories, Kenya and Uganda, will benefit by the fruits of a sound mining industry.

We were told the other day that recently returned travellers that the French and Germans are making a better job of things in Africa than the British. They are educating educated natives into good nationals, and then leaving them as such—a comparatively easy task. The British, who hold different views, have a harder task, so would the Germans had they remained in Africa. True, they have schools, such as those in Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, and Tabora, the influence was made. In their own good, German citizens, born, was the Prussian ideal of good under-dog citizens, and the French ideal of equality was certainly not present. With the present Africans the British would be likely to be preposterous. A learned and kindly German, Dr. Westermann, has recently written, in a book meant chiefly for the English, that "both races, black and white, will agree that social intercourse between the two will probably not be the rule." That is a fair presentation of the British point of view, and it plainly where we have a harder row to hoe than the French, but not necessarily the wrong one. Having educated the African, we still will not mix socially, though we need to try to impress upon the Native that though this implies difference, it is not necessarily disparagement. We may see on occasion at dinner-table—it is done, for instance, in Uganda and in Barotseland—but we do not dance with their womenfolk or they with ours. Cultural interests and tastes are so divergent that there is a social difference which it is idle to ignore, but we must fight against the growth in the educated African of an inferiority complex engendered by it. The natural Native, generally, has no such complex, and it is one which must be resisted, lest it breed dissatisfaction, suspicion, and racial strife. This need not be so, we should do our utmost to prevent it.

Are African prisons a real deterrent to crime, or do Native convicts merely find comfortable homes of rest? This is a question that many have asked, and we are glad that the Annual Report for 1933 on the prisons of the Department of Kenya attempts to answer it. The answer given is that hard manual labour is a deterrent, but that soft sedentary confinement sometimes given because it is a revenue earner is not. The hood is rubbed in, that imprisonment is meant not only as a punishment but as a deterrent. A good example is given of an old man, who, being immediately allotted to the quiet party on reconviction, struck, complaining that this was the first time he had heard of such labour being inflicted except for misconduct in jail. When it was explained to him that the laws had been altered, he replied that had he known that he would not have come back again. A lesson of that sort often leads to real reform. Another good point made is that recidivism could be materially reduced by after-care aid or care societies, and here too an example cited of a Native reprobation who had spent twenty years off and on in prison, for whom work with the Mombasa Miners' party was found on his release. And who was so grateful that he promised never to return to prison, an offer to the keepers. Funds are a European thing, money Africa, and it teaches us to justify them. This report suggests that the authorities are alive to their responsibility.

## Towards that Central African Dominion:

RHODESIAN TRINITY CHURCH FOURS' FEDERATION

STATEMENTS of real importance to the East African Dependencies were made last week at a special meeting of the East African Group of the Commonwealth League, at which Mr. G. Martin Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, made his first public speech since reaching London.

Southern Rhodesia, he said, was largely an East African State, would remain chiefly East African in outlook, would welcome co-operation with the East African group of territories, and its Government, and any succeeding Southern Rhodesian Government, would be only too willing to consult with and help them as far as possible.

Mr. J. S. Nicolson, Chairman of the Group, said that the warmth of their welcome to Mr. Higgins was obvious from the fact that over 100 people were present, though the meeting clashed with the Colonial Service debate in the House of Commons, the Empire Garden Party Rehearsal, a big African wedding, and more than one conference. The Secretary of State for the Dominions had intended to be present but he and the Governors of Uganda and Nyasaland, Sir Robert William, Sir Edmund Davis, and Sir Alastair Barley, were among those who had apologized for their enforced absence. So, too, the Ambassador of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. G. M. Miller, was being at Nairobi, and a number of Rhodesian pioneers were with them. The Group would always be delighted to see them.

### Tribute to Guest.

It was significant that the East African Group should be providing a platform for the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. Though that did not mean that East Africa intended to absorb Southern Rhodesia (laughter), it did mean that East Africa had special sympathy with the white young Colony. When Kenya became a Land Bank, she went to Southern Rhodesia for advice; when, in making her case, she was asked for advice on such matters as white settlement, Native Affairs, roads, railways, building and the attraction of tourist trade, she had Africa to thank for a great deal. We could not have had Africa if we had not been a great deal. We ought to thank Southern Rhodesia and work in close cooperation together. There was a time not long ago when Southern Rhodesia was a sad, desolate, broken-down frontier. It has excellent practice now, and the frontier is home, will soon be restored and well established. The Prime Minister was able to speak of his investments in East Africa. He had reported to him by investment in Southern Rhodesia, but I think that he has not yet got his investment in the Colonies, so I am not inclined to insist that they have no substantial investments.

The next speaker called upon the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the only one in the camp who has not professed as a slogan, had not reported that he went to the station the other day, to meet the Southern Rhodesian athletes who have come over to take part in the Empire games (Applause). That shows the extreme interest he takes in the welfare of his countrymen. Southern Rhodesia has a great reputation for sports, speaking, an attribute which all Africans appreciate. One of his characteristics is that British immigration in a wonderfully balanced British colony. They desire to extend White Rhodesia. East Africans, particularly Higgins has another idea. I think that the last statement in the fact that he has served as an Administering Officer in Tanganyika indicates. I have the greatest pleasure in welcoming him on our behalf. (Applause).

The Prime Minister, who was warmly greeted, said he thought the civilization in which British people settled in East Africa and in Rhodesia was chiefly interested was the various countries as a means to develop and be administered.

People talk about native rule, but they say that there is a white reason for the Native to rule. I wish without the shadow of a doubt that the Native would be given the right to rule. I believe that the Native and in Europe, we have seen people who left to their own devices would be slave drivers.



MR. G. M. HIGGINS

I have the equally dangerous lunatics, up to me, to see that when a Briton leaves his own Country and settles in the Colonies, it is still his duty to make preserves, his sense of justice. Those of us who are not quite up to take the middle course, it is necessary to kill the lunatics in our country by educating the lunatics, and we must see that our own local lunatics have no voice in the administration.

### Need of a White Policy.

The future of the white race in the British East African Dependencies and Rhodesia unless somebody evolves a policy, livable, for all those territories, we cannot go on with this go-ahead business, where the position of the Native vis-a-vis the white man varies from administration to administration. The time has arrived when the British colonies in Africa must be definitely partitioned into areas of interest. In Southern Rhodesia a few years ago passed the Act, designed to prevent geographical segregation, to prevent intimate contact of the two races. A Royal Commission was appointed to find the Native Reserves, of which there are too many. I do not say that there is too much land, but I know there is not enough water. One of our difficulties is the fall water for the Native. Native can move back to his own territories. It is almost impossible to get them back to Italy, and it depends directly on the finances of the Colony how soon they can be got back, leaving, say, the difficulties in Southern Rhodesia. I feel it is time for the present Governor and those in the air to meet together and decide in which portions of Africa Native interests and in which portions the white race interests are to be paramount.

It has been sufficiently clearly stated by Finland that "imperialism has absolutely changed, the world has changed, the conditions of racial, social, or economic life have changed, and therefore the conditions of imperialist domination have changed". I think that the time has come for Rhodesia to change in her attitude towards the Native after twenty-four years of a very friendly attitude and very intimate contact. Because the white settlers acted as general overseers, and nobody acts like a people than the white doctor, always with absolute confidence in himself, based on the assumption that the white race is superior to the Native, and that the Native is the inferior, and that the white race is entitled to rule. Let us get the Imperial Government to face the facts. We must have separate white and black areas, and

They must not be allowed to do so, as the education of the two races will be essential in the future. The white man could not have been educated without the Native, and the Native man is also essential to the education of the white man. It is shown whether the Native can be educated without settlers. According to our view the Native should receive some of the things we have, particularly clothing. Then there are such things as a press and the cinema, from which we get pure pleasure. The Native cannot enjoy these advantages of civilisation unless you improve his economic worth and that can be best done by association with the white man.

With these vast territories it is so simple to do what matters. The white man, but this must be big areas, the Native, assisted by the white man, can always take up the job bodily and politically, except that he would never be the senior administrative officer. On the other hand, No man would dare to where the white people were running their own institutions where the natives would have practically no political rights, yet which the natives could enter to offer their services if the wages were satisfactory. But the Native wanting to be an educated practise asava doctor, lawyer, or clergymen, or anything else would have to go to work among his own people in the Native area. On our side we should not want our own separate world from them because any idea of social and political equality only leads to ill-feeling and chaos. Wherever there should be big areas in which to build a Native civilisation in the model of the European, where the intelligent Native could find an outlet for his energy and not become miserables because the white man denies his equality. South Africa should be partitioned into such big and well defined blocks.

#### Federation in Time.

... be a Federation of all the States in  
the Union, with a Federal Parliament administer-  
ing the whole territory, but until the time came  
Native policy cannot so easily if would do, as it  
had friction with the Colonies if we united in a federated  
in the present state of development. I would not people  
from South Africa to think this very carefully, because  
I feel there is a tremendous future for the country and  
Central African States.

In the native areas becomes so attractive that Native prefer to remain within them and lead their life all the better. This policy would be a gradual process and there would be no shortage of labour during our lifetime. You cannot tell me that the African, like the Englishman, has no bede. He has been shamed to receive such horrible superannuation as the Natives have become. They do not want to go back to their own people; they want to work in white towns. A Native teacher near Salisbury told me recently that he did not like Native music. There must be something wrong with such a person, for even students still like the native music. In addition, in the law as it stands, if you regard the Native as a child, then when it comes to genuine control of the Native we have to have got to remember you are dealing with adult races, and you cannot give them too much of a shock. If you bring people along too fast you turn them into neurotics, and sometimes it imposes upon our missionarie friends the greatest disturbance of progress in developing these people who are facing a tremendous shock in being unbroken and blundered violence. White men sway of living.

"Now is the time to decide whether you are going to have a policy of parallel development of the two races, or whether you will carry on what we are doing at present. In Africa most of us are really anti-Native, a decent fellow, a native, is a native. The Southern States of America have thelynch law, policies of assimilation which we never saw to exist. And so I look forward to a great national storm in America, but I do not think it should be tickled until the relation between white and black is settled. It can be solved by getting all the bigger men of the various nationalities together and submitting a scheme to the Imperial Government. Some kind of union policy would be settled within the next few weeks and we ought to have a workable

new year, and we look forward to self-government here. We have a long way to go in our territory. I think we have been fortunate, but I sincerely doubt that the Parliamentary form of government is firmly established in Southern Rhodesia. We are only the second step in self-government after other colonies which have had the Government. We have a long way to go. The main difference between us and the other colonies is that we demonstrated that we could successfully run a self-government and it might be better one than some of those we had had. Our partly government was a failure. It was a feeling that they had to do what we wanted. We were the only ones. Last year we had a general election, and for a holiday in

#### Undue Haste to be Avoided

the ambition of every man to be a  
bully, and a warning that our safety  
is soon. I think that the majority of us  
are pretty well agreed that one should let stand  
Government before it has fairly set the prize itself  
and too soon leads to a lot of difficulties.  
After twenty-four years in Rhodesia I know that when  
I am in the colony I always talk about this country as  
home, and when I get here I always speak of South Africa as home.  
Kindred, friends, all that feeling friendly towards us as it does  
we do to them. There are no feelings of animosity with those Imperial  
autocrats. So long as we have our little trouble, but  
it is up to the present Government also to use considerable  
moderation and common sense in dealing with us. It is  
a good thing that we can get as soon as possible for this  
real family union, we keep alive our intimate  
contact between the Old Country and us in the territories.  
It is important that the people in this country,  
particularly the administrative offices, should be sent  
periodically to study difficulties on the spot—and when  
they come they should not only talk to the people whose  
answers would please them. They should talk to every  
body. We also have a body of men concerning whom  
dangers of people there avoiding political matters of  
influence their judgment when the views of the Colony  
have been shown to them. In my case, with a Parliament  
of my own, it is no good telling me that such and  
such a thing would have a political repercussion in  
England. We have the King, and the notion of inter-  
national repercussions. We did not want to do  
anything to give embarrassment there, but people here  
see things from our point of view as well as

*Union of the African territories* - thing  
in which we shall all work. I do not think it is quite  
in sight, but I felt sad when I learned from our Chair-  
man yesterday that Southern Rhodesia had no right  
observers to the recent East African conference. This  
shall be happily remedied. We are largely an East African  
State. You will easily go to look at the country to see it, and  
one day we shall together form a great Dominion in  
Africa - though Southern Rhodesia will need an outlet  
to the Atlantic Coast. She will remain very closely  
connected with us. It will take some time, but that is the basic  
principle upon which we must all work for the future. (Long  
applause.)

## Road and Rail Problems

Asked about the road and railroads of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Burgess replied that there was no intention to embark upon any further railroad construction. As to roads, they were experimenting with a method which, he said, succeeded in converting the road surface all over the world. The process was to lay asphalt strips on their highways. The idea was only eight months old, but the corrugated asphalt had yet appeared, though on their ordinary earth roads it appeared in about six weeks. The question was whether these would last as long as the asphalt, trying to make them last, it would be necessary to make up these strips again inside ten years.

He had been a member of the Knights of Pythias, and it was his desire to remain in their company, as he stated in his statement, and the Pythians Minutemen, and he only wished some vestiges of the original Order to remain, which had been a member of the Knights of Pythias, which had demonstrated its existence in Southern Oklahoma; they were to be facts in County, prominent features, while the Knights of Pythias would be sparsely populated, while other Masonic lodges would be made a good many, and the Knights of Pythias would not be continuing popular to the extent that they were in the past, and the Knights of Pythias would be continuing popular to the extent that they were in the past.

The British government has not yet decided what to do about the Suez Canal. It is not clear whether it will be nationalized before or after the end of the year. The French, however, have indicated that they will not nationalize the canal, and that they will not allow it to be used by the British. This is because the British have been threatening to use military force to seize the canal if it is not nationalized. The French, on the other hand, believe that the canal should remain under international control, and that it should not be used by any one country. They also believe that the canal should be used for peaceful purposes, such as trade and transportation.

## Colonial Office Debate

### Security of White Subjects

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-OLIVER, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and an easier task than it would have been concerning the Marquis presentation paper (>) than he had at first thought when the Colonial vote was taken in the House of Commons last Thursday.

Opening the debate, Sir Philip said: "I am glad to-day able to report that on the financial side there has been marked and steady improvement in the management of the Colonies. The grants-in-aid have been reduced from £1,035,000 to £505,000. Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya are producing balanced budgets, while Nothern Rhodesia has reduced a deficit of £47,000 to an estimated balance of £30,000. This is a remarkable achievement, and we must remember that it has been done when most of the important commodity prices are still falling. This result has been achieved by drastic economy in Estimates, by administration of cuts, and in some cases by the imposition of emergency taxation." He then paid eloquent tribute to the Civil Service, and passing to economic policy, said: "that the best guarantee of the establishment of preferential markets for our colonies in the Empire, and of the Empire in the Colonies. Secondly, international agreements; and thirdly, efficient production and marketing. All these factors are continued as a corollary to the establishment of what I may call an intelligence system so that the existence which any one Colony has got anywhere may be available for all, and so that information as to world conditions and markets and also of world prices may be available to Colonial Government and products all over the Empire."

He next stressed the danger of relying on a single crop, and the search for alternative crops. "That is an easy thing to say but a much more difficult thing to persuade people to do. If you can't persuade people to establish a crop, you must let them do it, and satisfy that there will be markets. That is where you get wholly new openings which follow on these developments," and he mentioned essential oil, gramam, and laxative—products previously obtained almost entirely from foreign countries. He then referred to the tea plantation scheme, to improvement of coffee production in Uganda, and to cloves in Zanzibar, of which he said: "We are now proceeding through the Clove Corporation to graze the clouds so as to ensure that the best price shall be obtained for the best kind of article, and a great improvement can be made in the returns which the Native gets from this crop."

### Kenya Land Report

Turning to the Kenya Land Report he said: "Everyone in this country and in Kenya has a tremendous debt of gratitude to the Committee, with members of which were highly qualified for their tasks, and which had an ideal chairman. He presented a unique report, and I hope it is some compensation to them to find that a large measure of appreciation has been accorded to it both in Kenya and in this country. It is of course impossible in a great document of this kind, after the recommendations made by such learned men, for anyone here, however compe-  
tently qualified, to add much to what it says; you might to have added a little more here or a little less there. Everyone has his own prejudices and they will be plenty of people who will advance criticism of one kind or another about this or that area. The whole object of this inquiry was to get, analyse and consider about this matter. If criticism of this kind is made it will be open to the whole House to adduce the argument that has been gainsaid in the first edition of the work."

On the question of take-over Sir Philip said: "I have never heard of any reasonable objection raised about any other than about what is being done in these mining areas. I have heard objections from people who, I suppose, had not been to the mines themselves and they, I suppose, had a strong bias against it. How he happened to add a second reason, I don't know, but of a certain kind which the Native would be satisfied with, I suppose, he should have been disturbed because there is no adequate protection. When there has been disturbance there has been more general compensation than has been given. It has been said that nothing will grow in the land around Kakamega. What nonsense! I saw a number of trees along the railway lines better than those which the natives had planted in the roads have been enormously improved. A valuable market has been created giving employment which is greatly increased. Further developments, among like localities, you have a surface of rather well defined, if considerable, tracts of the one free soil. There is no territory with a vast area of gold mining continuously."

Kenya is faced with a difficult problem, and has come in for a good deal of criticism in the past. So long as it is not possible to get out of the knowledge nobody wants to go into the country which is bound to preclude any kind of development. It is not that the country is bad, pay particular regard to the fact that it is bound to be bad. It is a question of the anxiety of the Colonies is a sense of confidence and co-operation. It can be gained by saying that this would probably be the best way to develop the country. The administration of parts of the Kavirondo Reserve." In this connection of his speech he referred to interruptions which were made and said: "The unfortunate part of these interruptions was welcome as they might be if one had intimate knowledge such as the interrupters possess." He continued: "There are no civil liberties in Kenya for the Native, and no equal rights with others." He added that his chief anxiety as to economies was that administration is being kept on with little reduction, whereas services of vital importance like those of health and education have suffered considerably. "To the people of my country," he concluded, "the real question is that of their own domestic conditions, which are the what they ought to be, but so long as we have a Colonial mind, we have a duty and a great responsibility for the welfare of the people in it. We have accepted the policy of the paramountcy of Native interests and we should seek to cultivate their confidence in us, and we should be

Mr. AMERY emphasised that the Land Report bears evidence throughout of a definite attempt to hold the balance equally between the diverse interests concerned, and he associated himself with the Secretary of State in denouncing criticism of detailed local matters.

### Kenya Basic Treaty

Mr. AMERY said he had found that Kenya, after many years, might be allowed for a time to be left outside the sphere of party controversy. In the present condition of the world we needed to consider our assets and our own resources. As the sphere of international influence which we relied in the last century is steadily narrowing, it is worth while remembering that we have open, existing, and acknowledged powers to create a market which will compensate for anything we may lose." He referred again in his speech to the Berlin and Brussels Acts which were part of a wide scheme for internationalising tropical Africa in the days when people believed in international free trade. "A great part of the area had been set up as an international free state. "We all know that it became a German colony, and that it had to be taken over by Britain as a Colony. The whole international system broke down. Today the restrictions on the full development of these territories are not only from the point of view of Governments, but from the point of view of the Natives of real hindrance." He went on to say that some countries, the three Scandinavian lands, Holland and Spain were not participants in the War of 1870's Treaty of St. Germain-Laye, but had their old rights under the Berlin and Brussels Acts, and suggested that we might make a bargain with them to waive those rights, and the urge is that we should do all we can to bring these colonies into closer and more fruitful union with the country responsible for administering them.

Dr. McLean pressed for the collection of information which would provide an economic basis for planning development.

Major Milner wished to ask if the land set apart for Europeans and the reserves set apart for Natives in Kenya were to remain for all time as settled at present. Was the Native to be prevented from taking his place into the white lands which he understood represent the better part of that country and have been allocated to Europeans?

### Africans' Debt to Britain

Major-General Spears said that he thought there was a great day that the Natives were not taught to realise more that if the land is now full and there is plenty, it is thanks to the *Empire Britannum*, which has given its liberal scope and to the magnificent administration which they believe. Describing a visit to Kakamega, he said: "There the African, the Native, every man secures all the things he wants, and the things which many of our people consider would be regarded as luxury this *Brother Briton*'s entire dominion. It is not the land given by the British people to the Native which are at the root of it. The Natives themselves said that Indians only had to live in the bush, and that they were scared of Indians because the soil there was insufficient

security as to our future, and by whom the Secretary of State would remove the Native who was also pleased for more white settlers in Kenya. "The British African Colony was the result of a general desire for white and black both to have their rights, and we may well be proud indeed of the protection which we have afforded to the Natives in our colonies. The colonists can only play their part if they have a strong white backbone."

Sir John Sandeman Allen disagreed with the last speaker's remarks about more settlers for Uganda, but felt that there was room for more in Kenya and Tanganyika. He himself felt no qualms about the permanence of our rule in Tanganyika and pronounced the successive Secretaries of State should stay such years, but he hoped the present holder would some day make an even more definite statement on the subject. He further stressed the fact that the East African territories were one economic unit. He resented Mr. Lunn's raking up parochialism, as he considered that had been settled by the definition framed by a member of the opposition that "the interests of the overwhelming majority of the indigenous population should not be subordinated to those of a minority belonging to another race, however important in itself." He said that people talk of the Colonial Office as though it were something curious, "it is a most wonderful product, and the further we get away from these shores, the broader we become of it. Let me add that neither this Committee nor the party of English colonists (what a fine set of people the great majority of the white settlers in Kenya are!)

Colonel Wedgwood made a reference to the miners of Northern Rhodesia working under particularly bad conditions in the Zambezi valley, and after speaking of education, said: "If you are going to educate the blacks in Africa you will only store up trouble for yourselves. You must first and foremost the avoidance of absolute non-education, but if, on the other hand, you realize that the whole of British history has been educating first yourselves and then other people in the sense civilised you have to put up with the increasing trouble which comes from education . . . The best object of education is not to preserve things as they are, but to make a change. I do not know whether the Colonial Office has made up its mind as to which way they intend to go."

Mr. M. J. F. Jones protested strongly against a slighting reference made by Brigadier-General Spiers in Archdeacon Green, and summed up his views in these words: "We have no right to demand and exercise dominion over the lives of other people in other parts of the world unless, as a consequence, we can guarantee to them an adequate opportunity to reach to the same measure of freedom as we enjoy ourselves."

#### Secretary of State Replies.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, in reply, said that his aim was to keep the British Empire British. After dealing with many minor points he referred to the reservation about 100,000 of the Kenya Highlands and Longichamus. In "The Passage to East Africa" (Cmnd. 3593 of 1930), the Kenya Carta of Native Policy made it clear that there was no question of going back on the decision given to Sir Lord Liohn in 1908, confirmed by the White Paper of 1923, restricting agricultural land sales in these Highlands to people of European descent. He had, however, suggested that we should re-examine this matter of thirty years, throwing into the melting pot still the sole question of the Highlands. "At that moment, could not countenance such an idea, for if they would regard it as much a breach of faith as giving away a tract of land, then I suggest the emigration was actually forced into the Highlands, then enormous efforts were being made at the time to stop it. An attempt is being made to bring about a majority of native, European conceivably of any extraction, that would be more acceptable."

#### Extension to London Hall.

The work of the Governors of the Donisthorpe Students' Hall Trust, a society of students in London from the universities and South Africa, states that early steps are to be taken towards the finding of a home of their own in Holloway. The election of the chairman of the hall, Mr. G. E. C. Clegg, and Herbert Bovenshaw, president of the hall, took place

#### Mortgage Moratorium in Kenya.

##### Details of Proposed Measures.

THE HIRING CONTRACTS WHICH are submitted to the Native Lands Commission in the Colonies have normally received a tenancy where the economic and social structure is severely strained, with the result that the export values of all produce diminish.

Sir Philip's optimism coincided with the publication of-day of draft legislation, which will, in substance, a virtual corporation to receive the on agricultural mortgages. The Bill provides that the borrows who intends to foreclose must first notify the lessee, who will be able to apply for relief to the Native Court. After considering the application of the lessee, the court will decide the amount to be paid off by the lessee to the landlord originally from the excess of the agricultural value of the land over the amount paid.

Subsequent to the fall of the pound, the Government are experiencing the greatest difficulty in balancing the Budget, and one little point of relief in addition to the control of imports is:

An arrangement involving the setting apart of Native land required for mining leases, which has just been enacted, is the sequel to the recommendations of the Carter Commission. This is a temporary measure pending the re-drafting of the whole land Trust Bill. The second applies only applies for the term of the lease, after which the lands revert to the Natives. A revision is made for compensation for the removal of huts and disturbance of crops, and for the payment of the full agricultural value of the land plus 15% to the actual owners. The Native is to be fully consulted and the approval of the Secretary of State is required for any application which exceeds ten acres.

#### Lucifer Golfing Society's Dinner.

THE Prince of Wales, who is captain of the Lucifer Golfing Society, attended their annual Empire dinner in London last week, when he proposed a toast to Our Diverse Empire and Empire Golfers. He received the previous winners of the Lucifer Cup had come from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, but this year the winner came from Australia.

East African who reached the qualifying stage in the competition included the following:

Kenya: Major G. H. Anderson; Messrs. C. W. Arnold, K. R. Bonyine, M. F. S. Cross, E. K. Figgis, H. G. Hobbs, H. Grinwood, A. N. Leygate, C. E. Hart, W. J. Hoey, Owen H. H. C. MacLellan, B. F. Wilson, and Claude Wright. Longichamus Territory: Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. R. W. Elford, Mr. F. Webster, Mr. J. Sir P. de la Roquille, Dr. R. West, Mr. C. J. Williams, and Mr. J. H. Bett. Northern Rhodesia: Messrs. J. McDonald, W. G. Owen Smith, and Mr. Norton, and Misses Mrs. R. Haig.

#### Slavery Abolition of Emancipation.

FIVE hundred guests assembled at Winchester on Tuesday under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society to celebrate the centenary of emancipation. Mr. Speaker, Captain the Rector: H. A. G. G. G. presided over the opening speech.

Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for India, addressed the gathering, and said that they had celebrated the greatest of all human achievements, one which had long enough deserved it, in that it was carried out at this particular date. He added: "I rejoice at the date of the abolition against slavery, and congratulate my fellow members on what they had done. It was work for the ages, and it was a great achievement."

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the殖民地大臣, also spoke, and said that the Anti-Slavery Society had been instrumental in securing the abolition of slavery through the Colonies, and that it was a great achievement. He said that the Anti-Slavery Society had been instrumental in securing the abolition of slavery through the Colonies, and that it was a great achievement.

*Some Statements Worth Noting.*

The Public Works Department is the whipping boy to the Government." — *B. J. Hines*, writing in *The Uganda Guardian*.

The Bush School is the most serious problem confronting Uganda at the present time. Canon H. M. Grace, addressing the Uganda Literary Society:

"An ignorant Native community would be a peril to the white community." — *From a resolution passed at the Methodist Synod, Northern Rhodesia.*

"Churches that were put up forty years ago show no sign of deterioration or decay." — *The Bishop of Chichester, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Leeds.*

Undoubtedly Lady Grigg did a very great service for the women of East Africa when she started her hospital for the training of Native midwives." — *A writer in the "Nursery Times."*

"Events affording in the Central Province were cabled; cabled and copied by London's dures during 1933." — *Mr. H. Hignell, Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika, in his Annual Report for 1933.*

"The progress of Telegraphic reform in Southern Rhodesia owes a very great deal to the enlightened and hearty support given by Government of the country has given." — *Father D. P. Barnes, C.R., writing in "The Standard."*

"From a survey of forty farms I found that the distribution of profits and losses varied from seven per cent a profit of over £500 per annum to only one with a loss." — *Mr. H. D. D. Davies, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club on dairy farming.*

"When the representative of the tea-growers of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika met in Nairobi to submit certain proposals to the Governors' Conference, did they representatives from Uganda have any mandate from Uganda tea planters?" — *From a letter in "The Uganda Guardian."*

"The one in a ginea must bear, not only the purchase price, but also the cost of further development, plant and equipment, operating, interest, payment of interest on money invested, and finally the purchase." — *M. R. Murray-Hughes, in "Aiggestions to Proectors" (A Kenya Government pamphlet).*

"In fifteen days 17 out of these 26 estates to coffee bore, were destroyed by the Meru tribe who turned out quite suddenly for the work after the reasons for the desecration had been explained to them." — *From the 1933 Report by Mr. G. F. Webster, Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Tanganyika.*

"The first written reference to Central African copper in European writing is contained in an account of two Portuguese Native adventures, P. J. Baptista and Anorial Jose, across Africa in 1580. They mention that the Natives brought to them ivory, slaves and malachite to trade, and referred to mining and smelting, and to the sale of copper bars." — *From an article on the Royal Mint in "The Financial News."*

*OVERHEARD AT THE N. RHODESIAN DINNER.*

"Hello! You old stiffs you're still looking a bit older than you were in eighteen ninety something."

*"The Black Guards."**Great Northern Rhodesian Reunion.*

Mr. Frank Worthington, in replying for the Old Guard at the Northern Rhodesian dinner last week coined a phrase which should stand. He said that he thought they should more correctly be termed "The Old Black Guards."

Sir Richard Claude, who was accompanied by Lady Goodenough, declared over a very happy evening and was supported by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mr. Hugh Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Worthington. The Chairman, proposing the health of the Chartered Company, stated that from the very earliest days the Board had always treated its officers as colleagues, which had encouraged a fine spirit, and he himself would always be grateful to them for giving him the colleague under, and with whom he had been privileged to serve.

Colonel Marshall spoke in a witty and reminiscent speech, composed the Old Guards. He referred feelingly to the presence here night of such fine veterans as Mr. Marshall and Mrs. Kinahan, and then left rapidly, while many who were not there, — Cooper Swanson, Henry Ranger, Captain O'Keeffe, Saks ("who believed that the Falls were his own private property") and coupled the toast with the name of Frank Worthington, for whom he had a profound admiration. In fact, he had almost enthralled, and he recalled that it was largely due to his influence that Loxton had abolished domestic slavery. Mr. Worthington in reply was everywhere popular, and after baptising the company with their new names made reference to the autumnal look on the faces of the veterans, and in some cases, to the pleasant "bald line." His manner, like that of Colonel Marshall, bore eloquent testimony to the family feeling which has united the servants of the company owing to their long association with each other.

Besides those mentioned there were also present Captain and Mrs. Alpert, Mr. and Mrs. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Baldock, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton, Mr. and Mrs. Chicken, Dr. and Mrs. Colver, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. and Mrs. Fell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Hall, Mr. Heath, Mr. Hillier, Mr. and Mrs. Hinchliffe, Mr. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Jelf, Mr. Avery Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Slatham, Dr. Stay, Mrs. McHardie, Miss McLean, Mrs. Marion, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Miss and Miss Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Probyn, Dr. and Mrs. Pottell, Mrs. P. T. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Vizard, Captain and Mrs. Withers, and Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

*Overseas Section, London.*

Miss Maria Louise, president of the African Club, breeder of the annual dinner of the Overseas Section, told Londoners Monday, May 14, Africans were present, including Miss Margaret Baxter, Sir Bernard and Lady Bonhag, Sir John and Lady Chancellor, Lady Cunliffe, Sir the Hon. Charles Dundas, Sir Alexander and Lady O'Neill, Sir Gland and Lady Hollis, Sir Hartley and Lady Kitterman, Lady Moore-Guggisberg, Sir Brundall and Mrs. Rankine, Lady Stanley, Sir Alexander and Lady Wilson.

*In Tribute to Professor Seligman.*

A luncheon was given by the London Schools of Economics to the honour of Professor G. G. Seligman, the well-known anthropologist who has rendered unique valuable service in many fields of science as the result of investigations in the Sudan and other countries. The title of "Lecturis Professor of Ethnology" was recently conferred on him by the University of London. At the luncheon a presentation was made to him of a manuscript of his "Glimpses of Africa," which he had written and co-wrote in 1891.

"It is a very pleasant task to go back again to the old days when we brought it in to support their black Armstrongs in the neighbourhood." The luncheon was in commemoration of complete success, and though a watershed in this, the last and justly celebrated chiefly between himself and William A. Hennessy, two of the guests added another laurel to his was the launching the Hussar Cap and the leather belt which he had given him.

## PERSONAE.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Joelson are on holiday in Devonshire.

Mr. Richard Stobbs and Miss Daphne Proctor were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. H. G. Poniger has returned to Fort Laming Nyasaland from leave in this country.

Dr. J. S. B. Lankey has been invited Murchison lecturer for 1935-36 by Edinburgh University.

The Rev. W. J. Wright, Dean of Nairobi, is returning home in the late part of the year.

Mr. A. J. Marples of Kikuyu has arrived home on leave, most of which he will spend in Scotland.

Mr. A. de la Wade, O.B.E., and Mrs. Wade left London last week on their return to Kenya.

The Rev. C. C. Usher, Wilson, of Uganda, is now editing the *Uganda Church Review*.

Vivian, Mrs. Strangways and Miss Dorothy Margaret Sinker were recently married in Uganda.

Major H. Mansfield, secretary of the Nairobi Country Club, has arrived in this country on holiday.

Majors C. V. Bennett and Lieutenant St. Clair Ford, both of the Somaliland Camel Corps, are now on leave.

General and Mrs. A. C. Lewin have left Nairobi by air for England. They are travelling via Constantinople.

Mr. Pierre Cobbes has written a further book entitled "The Mining of the Sudan," for early publication.

Lady Cunliffe-Lister left London to-day on a motor tour on the Continent. She was due back until August 1.

Captain J. McNab McMillan and Mr. D. Coffey have been re-elected to propose to the Endore Municipal Board.

Captain J. Popliss, Civil Constable of Nottingham, who has served in the East African territories, is now on sick leave.

Messrs. A. Bradley, C. N. Day, H. Farmer and P. E. Leadbeater have been elected members of the Nairobi City Council.

Mr. C. J. Joint, Vice-Consul in Beira, is on his way home on leave. He is visiting several of the West African Colonies en route.

Captain T. Murray Smith, the well-known Kenya writer, is due to leave England at the end of this month en route to East Africa.

Mr. W. H. White, H. M. Consul-General at São Paulo, who is author of *Kenya and Me*, Abbott, has just returned from a visit to Brazil from London.

Frater A. E. Howell, Superior of the House of the White Fathers at Heston, Middlesex, has been appointed to the White Fathers' Mission in Uganda.

Mr. G. Pawson, who has served in the Sudan since 1911, has left Khartoum to take up his appointment as secretary to the International Rubber Commission.

The Prince of Wales was present at the Royal Maundy service held at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, last Sunday. Several East Africans were among the congregation.

Mr. Tom Price, who was recently defeated in the Johnson by-election by Mr. S. L. Bruce, has indicated that he will try again at the general election in about a year's time.

S. W. Gluck recently took a Port Jackson hockey team to play in combined strength of Port Jackson, Durban, and Cape, sailed to vanquish them in the odd goal in seven.

Major H. C. T. Strong, D.S.O., M.C., who has recently been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, who is now serving with the King's African Rifles, served in East Africa during the Campaign.

Mr. C. Findlay, Director of Agriculture in Uganda, has arrived home on leave after A. R. A. Farquharson, Director of Agriculture and Geologist in British Somaliland, is expected home on leave very shortly.

The Bogards were prominent at the great assembly in St. Canon and Mrs. Grace on their departure from Uganda, which was fitting considering that Canon (sic) formed No. 1 (Mbarara) Uganda Troop.

Miss E. M. Dutcher Locker, of the Nyasaland Administration, was married in Dar es Salaam to Miss Elizabeth Greenwood Brooke, daughter of the late Mr. Hubert and Mrs. Brooke of Chatsfield and Mexico City.

Mr. L. Evans, who recently gave a broad outline of Native development in East Africa, and who five years ago wrote "The British in Rhodesia," has been appointed Principal of the University College in Wales, Aberystwyth.

We hear that Mr. H. C. Maying, formerly of Mazabuka, is now taking the South African monthly magazine *The Cape*. Mr. Maying, remembered in Northern Rhodesia as a mighty bat (formerly played for Gloucestershire) and a keen politician.

Mr. K. Kennedy who has arrived home on leave pending retirement from the Royal Veterinary Service, of which he was a director, served in the Kenya Veterinary Service from 1909 to 1914. During the East African Campaign he was seconded to I.M.O.

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## EAST AFRICA

Mr. W. Gresswell has been appointed to the Vacancy on the Ministerial Board of Native Affairs to replace Mr. R. Gray.

His many friends in Northeastern Rhodesia and Kenya, especially the golfers, will join with us in congratulating Mr. Gordon Simms who is now in Trinidad having taken sick. He is a former Solicitor-General of Kenya and Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. E. Mackville Scott, who has many triumphs to her credit, crowned them all by her recent production in Broken Hill of a two-night show by day and night, including plays, dances and musical items. It was organised on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church funds.

An engagement is announced between Lieutenant A. J. Macleod of the King's African Rifles, only son of General H. Kiggan, C.B.E., D.S.O., and Mrs. Anna and Tom Wells Ridley of Nairobi, only daughter of Mr. E. Oswald Ridley and the late Mrs. Oswald Ridley.

Mr. S. M. Fergusson, Film Director of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. Hon. A. W. Dohie, High Commissioner for South Rhodesia, are present at a dinner given at the House of Commons on Monday by the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Drama League Association.

A conference on African Drama is to be held at the London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, on July 27, at 8 p.m. The Rev. T. Allen Young will be in the chair, and among the speakers will be Mr. John Ronald, who will give an address on Modern Dramatic Art for Africa.

Commander R. G. Bowes-Lyon, M.R.O., who will be known to many of our readers as the navigating officer on the East Indies section, has received an appreciative letter from the Lord of the Admiralty for three "remarkable" days he compiled while serving as navigating officer of H.M.S. "Hawkins."

Lord Crawford was awarded second prize at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at the end of his "Grundisburgh Princes" Vixagro in the class of heifers which had brought cattle. He was awarded third prize for his "Grundisburgh Wunder Buck" and fifth for "Grundisburgh Wunder" cows born in 1928 and 1929 respectively.

It is better to look ahead and take

**BOVRIL**

than to look back and wish you had

Many East Africans were present at a wedding in Newtimber, Sussex, last week between Lady Hellika Buxton, daughter of Sir Hellika Buxton, and Mr. Peter Elliot, son of the Hon. Edmund Elliot and of the late Mrs. Elliot.

Colonel W. P. MacArthur, D.S.O., O.B.E., has been appointed Deputy Director-General of the Army Medical Service, and Professors of Tropical Medicine and the Royal Army Medical College for the past two years. He will be succeeded in that office by Lieutenant-Colonel Healy-Spencer.

Wing Commander H. Gaskell MacLennan, D.S.C., A.F.C., who has taken charge of administrative duties at Nairobi served in the Royal Flying Corps in East Africa during the Great War. He had a remarkable escape when, on Christmas Day 1918, he took part in an raid on Nairobi, and he had to dive down owing to lack of petrol but was rescued by submarine the E. 10.

A Presseval from Le Havre states that a man found dead at the foot of the cliff near Sainte Adresse had in his pocket a passport bearing the name of Louis Norman-Roberts Clutton, born at Brixton, Northern Rhodesia, U.K. As there were no white men in Northern Rhodesia in those days, much less a man there bearing such a name, the message is obviously in error. Perhaps the Australian Broken Hill was meant.

The death occurred at Gwelo of Mother Francis Conroy, affectionately known to Rhodesians as "The Servant-Major." She was born in County Waterford in 1853, and early in life joined the Dominican Sisters at King William's Town. She was one of the Sisters attached to the Mashonaland Pioneer Column in 1890, and after a noted service in the Colony became, in Bulawayo, Salisbury and finally at the Casino Convalescent Home at Gwelo. Prince George paid her a surprise visit.

Mr. E. Moffat Thomson, Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, is now on leave pending resignation to pass the last of the "Old Guard" chosen at the date when the chartered Company handed over the country to the senior officials. Mr. Moffat Thomson started with the African Lakes Corporation, and after three years transferred to the North-Eastern Rhodesian Administration. While on the district staff he was stationed in many places, including Lusaka (when he married the Nkana copper), Chilanga and Broken Hill. Among his special services may be mentioned his work on the Native Reserve Commission.

### Mr. Monk Mason Moore.

Mr. Harry MONK-MASON MOORE, G.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Kenya, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements in succession to Sir Arthur Wainwright Hodson, G.M.G. Mr. Moore has been transferred to the Gold Coast. Mr. Moore entered the Colonial Service in 1910, and after a year in Ceylon, Bermuda and Nigeria was appointed Colonial Secretary in Kenya in 1924, a post which he left in May with distinction.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Goldfields and Civilization.***An Australian Comparison.**To the Editor, "East Africa."*

In recent discussions on the subject of the Kakamega goldfields I have seen it asserted that the industry is suffered by Native cultivators, as hence mining operations have ceased the grubbing up of the roots. Such could be some across the border reports. Still, there will come across the border a large number of people, assuredly not from Peking, any partisan point of view in this matter, being published in 1899 and actually written some years before.

About Ballarat, I have seen diggings still everywhere, and I was aware of wandering through bare red chaotic deserts, going into the blackened shafts, and stumbling down the black mounds of washed-out soil, but it is a curious fact that trees and other plants refuse to grow in these old workings, and in 1881 they went as far as 100 miles, which turned the quartz veins bare. The fact remains that, while a deserted stone quarry soon becomes a desert, gold does not.

The extract from Kofod-Larsen's "Pictures of Travel, War and Adventure," p. 148.

Yours faithfully,

H. G. GRADY CITY.

A. WERNER.

Whatever may have been the case in Australia, it certainly seems to be the case in Kakamega that vegetation soon springs up. — *E.A.L.*

**Police Circular in German.***Supported by Well-known British Settler.**To the Editor, "East Africa."*

SIR.—In the May 31 issue of that invaluable little paper *East Africa* mention is made of the act of a police officer in the Northern Province of Tanganyika who sent a circular relating to animal pounds, which was printed in English and German.

As in Tanganyika have always had a great lack of sympathy for the colo.<sup>n</sup>, who up till lately have had to fulfil their duties under all sorts of restrictions "as regards right of search areas, into which they could not go, unless certain forms were complied with, not splitting, by magistrates, any law and ordinances which contravened themselves innumerable ways."

In this specific case the notification was sent to an area which might well be practically a solid block of German settlers, many of whom do not speak a word of English. In accordance with the best traditions of the British Service in all Colonies and Dependencies, the notice was printed in the best way possible in order that all the persons who read it might understand it. The man dictating this course was quite evidently courteous and considerate for the public, which trait in our police force has often admired and esteemed by other countries. Anything tending towards this should be strongly condemned.

Yours faithfully,

P. J. SINGLER.

*East Africa* has entered the printing of the police circular in German, and I would like to add that it is not an official language of Tanganyika Territory, and that care should be taken in those suggesting that the official care should be given to the interests of the Deutsch Bank. We have done, that bank is entitled for its solitons? What we believe them that argument would then be only a monstrous lie.

**R.A.J. Entrance Fee***Temporarily Suspended.**To the Editor, "East Africa."*

SIR.—I propose Mr. E. W. Smith's wholly sensible address from which you quoted so extensively. It is to be hoped that this will stimulate some outside people to attend the International Anthropological Congress in London from July 30 to August 4. They would then grasp to the full the importance of some of the findings of the Royal Anthropologists of Britain. It suspends its entrance fee. This is a most excellent opportunity, and a welcome one in these hard times, for joining this most useful body on mercantile terms. Full particulars in regard to these points can be obtained from the Institute at 1, Union Bedford Place, W.C.

London, S.W.1.

F.R.A.I.

**POINT OF VIEW LETTERS.***"East Africa."*

"*East Africa* is a most attractive publication, and never more so than at present. — *From a well-known East African reader.*

**Northern Rhodesia Owner.**

"The Northern Rhodesia Director was really wonderful, and seeing so many old friends again was a very happy event. — *From a well-known Rhodesian reader, well back into the 'mines.'*

**The Overstocking Problem.**

"It is a well-known fact of drought, we largely attribute the overstocking problem in the Native Reserves, and it may remain to keep the numbers down to the capacity of the land. — *From a Colony, Kenya.*

**Recent Farewells.**

"On the 1st of January I came out to the colonies, and the poignant farewells of 30 years in the morning time, indeed, trying episodes. True, and does Kampala know it, with Bishop and McNaull, Canon, Mr. ... and others? But, what about Nairobi? ... where the pregnancy of similar fatalities was aggravated by the fact that the train left just about noon. — *From a Colony, Kenya.*

**The Kenya Land Board.**

"Many East Africans, if not in the full side with the Secretary of State in his decision that the Kenya Land Board promised by the Morris Carter Commission should be of a local character, and not of the Colonial Office. On the other hand, some of us would have liked to see placed on that board one or the learned lawyers who are so prone to criticize the Colony. A little responsibility would no doubt have quickly erased the point of view. — *From a well-known Kenyan settler.*

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In Glad Hollis.

East Africa—in the House.

*Trinidad's Desire to Retain Him.*

East AFRICANS are now likely to forget the many years of service given to Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar by Sir Glad Hollis, now Governor of Trinidad. The Elected Members of the Legislature of which Colony recently expressed the wish that the King would extend Sir Hollis' term of office.

The *Standard & Daily Worker* has now written editorially:

"There is a feeling in political and other circles in the sister island and Tobago that Sir Glad Hollis should be on the spot to witness the completion of important works that have been started during his régime, and to continue to give the colony the benefit of his seasoned experience as a Colonial Governor. If necessary the elected element in the Legislature will send a petition to the P. C. Cunliffe-Lister to be submitted to the Sovereign in the name of inhabitants of Trinidad and her Islands and Tobago, that their prayer be granted."

Trinitarians are indebted to Sir Glad's Administration for a £100,000 water distribution scheme which is well in hand. A deep-water harbour is to be constructed at the cost of more than £1,000,000. As Governor, he has been associated with housing projects for working people. The Tully River course on the outskirts of Port-of-Spain, which becomes a raging torrent during rains, with loss of human life and property, has been paved, the cost being borne by General Ricoumbe, the ministerial treasurer.

The Governor has encouraged development of the Colony's industries. He has directed the County business in the best interests of the inhabitants. He has insisted that no one be ousted from his position. He has pursued the welfare of his way, even when rabid Socialists have endeavoured to tear them down. Port-of-Spain, as if it were destined to set up an administration of its own,

*Through Air Route to East Africa.*

MR. COMMONS, who asked if the Secretary of State for Air would state the reasons why the railway journey from Juba to Brumby was still not linked to Empire air services, was told by Sir Philip Sassoon that negotiations with the Viceroy to making such a journey by air were in progress with the French authorities and he had great hopes of an early decision.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister told Mr. Hall-Carey that parts of the Colonial Empire had legislation similar to that in force in this country with regard to false trade descriptions, and where no legislation did not exist, or was in unsatisfactory form, he was endeavouring to secure the enactment of legislation to bring it into line with United Kingdom practice. It was normal to divide that goods to which false trade descriptions had been applied should be subject to forfeiture.

Major Wilson, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether Colonial Regulation 10, relating to the receipt of gifts by Colonial Governors and other Colonial officers, was being strictly enforced. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that it was, and in answer to a supplementary question inquiry whether there had been any important recent exception, Sir Philip replied that he did not think so.

Mr. Parkinson asked what steps had been taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on East Africa to improve administration of the various territories in East Africa and particularly the Government of Uganda, and in particular the administration of Native Police. To this Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied that it would be impossible to give the compass of a Parliamentary answer to such an action which had been taken in those territories. Subsequent to his published speech of July 1st, 1932, the decisions of the Government and the actions taken were published in a report which would also refer Mr. Parkinson to Lord Moyne's speech, the report of the Land Commission and the Government White Paper thereon.

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## Sir John Sandeman Allen

### Surveyor of Africa for the Board.

In the Annual General meeting of the Joint East African Producers' Association at Winchester House, One Broad Street, C. 2, on Thursday, July 12, 1928, Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., said in the course of his speech:

"The other business before the meeting, except the election of our old friend Mr. Hattersley, President of the Executive Committee, consists mainly of an amendment we have made to the change and increase in the representation of East African bodies on the Executive Council."

"At the last annual meeting when I had the painful duty of reporting the withdrawal from the Board of the Associated Producers of East Africa, acting for the Convention of Associations of Kenya, I said I was sorry it was due to misunderstanding. My visit to Kenya was entirely clear away all such misunderstandings, and it was agreed that there should be placed in the general interests of the members of the Convention of Associations, themselves being members of the Board, and representing their own interests either directly or indirectly, the producing interests in Kenya should themselves have direct representation. The political side of the Convention will in future not be represented by the Board, but the two bodies will keep in close touch, so that, as was expressed to me in Kenya, there will be a liaison by post links."

The Coffee Board has appointed Mr. Bull, of the Kenya Farmers' Association, Mr. Alan Hamilton to represent them on the Executive Council, and we hope the Kenya Sisal Association will shortly take a similar step. With the same object in view, co-ordinating all producing interests, the Board has recently accepted the recommendation by the Tanganyika Cotton Growers' Association of Mr. Leslie Orme as their representative on the Executive Council, and it is hoped the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association will also arrange for direct representation. The Uganda Cotton Association has appointed Sir Theodore Hamilton in place of Mr. Basden, and the Uganda Chamber of Commerce is nominating a successor to the late Mr. Hattersley. At the same time it was felt that the importance of the Eastern Province of Uganda in cotton and sugar production justified the creation of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and they have accordingly now elected Mr. W. J. Biggin.

#### More Local Representation.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa, which represent the Chambers of Commerce of Kenya and Tanganyika, but at the moment unfortunately not the Uganda Chambers, although we hope that this very desirable result will not be long deferred, when I was out in East Africa put forward the request to nominate a third member to the Executive Council. I managed to get that the many intimate conversations had with members of this association greatly strengthened links between them and the Board. In view of the value to East Africa as a whole of the association, and especially bearing in mind the desire to secure development of the economic co-operation and co-ordination between the three territories, which, in regard to one economic unit, the Board tell us, this request is one which should be accepted, and an resolution to that effect provides for this change.

The Board has already issued the proposals for a visit to East Africa by the new Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Harold MacMichael, the new Governor of Uganda, Sir Harold Kittermaster, the new Governor of Masaland, and very useful consultations and good discussions will follow Governor of unprinted cotton, who did such work in the comparatively short period in which he held office in those territories. I am confident that their good work will be continued by their able successors. It is to be hoped that it will not be necessary in future to make so many changes in so short a time, as it must take a little time for new Governors, however great their capacity, to learn the main policies which call for consideration and action.

Colonel Ponsonby, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Basden, for the services he had, he said, so creditably rendered.

We were all very pleased that the Secretary of State, while revisiting us, and in only reiterating that owing to my infirmities I was not able to make a full report on the spot as he had intended, then he

met the visit to such a high rank, could do a great deal more good than I was able to do. I regret to say, in certain respects his visit helped to help to consolidate what I had endeavoured to do, and, in any case a personal visit of this kind always makes much better understanding at both ends."

I would like to refer to the losses we have sustained since the death of Mr. Hattersley, who represented the Uganda Chamber and the Uganda Planter's Association to me. The Executive Council, and also by the retirement of Mr. Basden, who represented the Uganda Cotton Association. Mr. Hattersley, an one-time missionary and later a trader in Uganda, was very familiar with the history of the country, and always had the deepest interest in its progress. He has always been a member of the Board, and for every question we have our loss. Mr. Basden, as long as he was permitted, took an active part in our deliberations, and was a useful authority to turn to on those subjects on which he was particularly familiar. We wish him well in his retirement. The Board is fortunate to have Sir Theodore Chamber to succeed Mr. Basden's place on the Executive Council, and we are awaiting Uganda's nomination of a successor to Mr. Hattersley.

#### One Economic Unit.

"Our report shows that we may the greatest stress upon the economic development of the three territories which form the political purpose of one economic unit. What they required is political peace and economic progress, and the best brains out of us all here should concentrate on this object. Radical or violent political changes should be ruled out as undesirable, and we should concentrate on economic co-operation and co-ordination, which is so essential. This can best be secured by mutual alliances, by co-operation, by uniting history and developing a feasibility for mutual co-operation. In this and all other matters the Board is called to help in every way possible. Our possible cause of political unrest in Kenya is so a possible hindrance to economic development, has been very ably dealt with in the Report of the Kenya Land Commission, and the Government have already adopted most of its excellent recommendations.

"I know the Board expresses the almost unanimous feeling of the three territories in supporting the continuance of the existing Customs Agreement between the territories. The importance of this is now, I think, fully realised at Home as well, and I am taking up the question of the Two Basin Treaties and am now fully cognisant of the two African views, which the Board and I are discussing, but we have to carry the business man of the country with us before any steps are taken to the further can be taken by the Government.

On behalf of the Board I would convey to Sir Harold MacMichael the new Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Harold Kittermaster, the new Governor of Uganda, and very useful consultations and good discussions will follow Governor of unprinted cotton, who did such work in the comparatively short period in which he held office in those territories. I am confident that their good work will be continued by their able successors. It is to be hoped that it will not be necessary in future to make so many changes in so short a time, as it must take a little time for new Governors, however great their capacity, to learn the main policies which call for consideration and action." Colonel Ponsonby proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Basden, for the services he had, he said, so creditably rendered.

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#### **Export Opportunities:**

The Course of American & British and African Trade Opportunities in East Africa, by C. H. W. Commissie, to HM's African Dependencies Trade Information Office, London, says

During the depression private expenditure by individuals has had to bear all expenditure on buildings — indeed, the meaning of that word has been extended to include many essentials such as building machinery, equipment, etc. In many cases it is now necessary and urgent to make up lost ground caused by these postponements if full advantage is to be taken of the revival that is already fulfilling. Plants must be brought up to date, and this includes buildings, meaning the purchase of much building material, new fittings, parts, etc., while machinery, ploughs, tools, separators, and all the paraphernalia of the producer need replacement. Never before the "diminishing development will so provide an ever-growing market for machinery and plants — various kinds, and with that will come more buildings and fittings needed for a standard trade — sanitary, domestic, comfortable, and some requirements. The same tendency is to affect small businesses. Crockery, cutlery and similar articles, which were postponed for some years, will now come into play, but cannot be withheld.

... cars form a salient feature of revived import opportunities. Until the end of 1933, the few new cars had been bought for some time, and the market has now almost lost its grip on considerable quantities. A large proportion of British cars have hitherto been quite reasonably priced, but the coming year should see conditions approaching a boom, comparable with which has been witnessed in South Africa; everyone in East Africa who has a car, and almost everyone has been running the old car twice as long as usual. This affords a splendid opportunity for the British manufacturer to hold his market when U.S.A. supplies have hitherto been well entrenched.

Wireless and Cinemas.

He has another line in which he develops his  
case of "the right kind of game". It has only recently been caught  
in West Africa, but has now got an open game and the  
view is locally held that you soon will see it. There will be no one  
willing to receive it. The British would be supply these  
as a means of getting information and protection well for long  
time. The fibres of pioneer ship made  
have held up to me thus far. I am less will complete  
so, thus providing a means of travel.  
for the right kind of game.

"Alma" is a good a change in a land full of naturalists, besides having many other varied and suitable subjects, the writer's cinema camera. The whole country enjoys a highlight as a photographer's boy, and the number of photos he can take is limited only by the footage of film in cartridges. The camera has scarcely superseded the gift of nature, and I scope heretofore mentioned ingredients.

The improvements of things domestic replenish, cuts off  
and the children have suffered from the effects  
better "unlike us," and waiting for better times.  
These better days will come again, and the lady of the  
house will no longer wear the same old clothes.  
The meetings are now off again, and the way to dress up  
again is coming.

Attention should also be paid to improved field dressings.  
Like Australia, success may be obtained by the necessary  
preparation at every station. It is well worth while to send  
a quantity, and the cost has diminished since the  
Army stores estimated it at 10/- per dozen.

During the slums the Natives have been earning very little, being self-supporting in their homes, they have not even had a 'dole' to spend, so have had to do without most of the luxuries. I would like very much indeed to see you will receive hamper to these when you come over as they will do to mark the arrival of the new century, and they will be needed.

is beginning to be a market to provide the needs of these fine customers. Well, shall Japan keep a market she has so largely captured? In the hardening days I can only name a few items in this connection, such as: ironing was, cotton trees, goods, rawings, clothing, blankets, vehicles, sewing machines, safety razors and blades, the like, and enamel ware. They are, however, from the Japanese and the market is a good one, and

## Struggle for Existence.

One of the most interesting places in the world where the  
strange story of nature is better known than elsewhere  
is the island of Mauritius, the Central Island  
in the Indian archipelago, thus described by Mr. W. S.  
*Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, 1851.

On the final night for lizard hunting, one of them six or seven took the place of mammal hunting, as in their districts. These snowshoeing, primitive savages are so confident in their skill that man merely by shooting and shooting again in the same way can never learn to catch them. They have one important secret, however, which they do not tell us, and that is to watch these lizards as they run along, crevices and crevices, and when they see one, to dash out and seize it like a game fowl. They run after some, and

"The prehistoric animals, scattered over the presence of  
the prehistoric animals, scattered over the chaotic  
land formations among which they roamed. The two islands  
which form the central island group in a region of  
hundred feet above the solid, barged water of Lake Huron  
and nevered by the above water, in mind the rotten wood  
of the driftwood groups. In the strands of the bottom of one of  
these wrecks the stems of the old winged trees stand  
in the mud, their heads of crocodiles at the base, or on the summery  
surface of the lake; there is the long, drawn sigh as the  
exhalation of soul fair from intransigent bodies of one  
needs to imagine the sombre, pietrified melancholy.  
busy creatures to take me back to the days when the  
land was an island from the water. I feel very strange. Even  
the trees are like me now."

most interesting article on "The Boyhood of Rhodes" has been contributed to *The Blue Peter* by Mr. W. Bashe Worfield, former editor of *Johannesburg Star*.

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## Future of Rhodesia

### Mr. H. C. Birchenough

The State has been at the root of many prosperity in Rhodesia," said Sir H. C. Birchenough, chairman of the British South Africa Company, before opening this year's meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in Rhodesia, held at Bulawayo on Tuesday. "This year's output of gold (the Total last year was £10,000,000) is £1,000,000 less than last year, and there has been a general decline in mining activity throughout the country. He hoped that the miners would be encouraged to increase their output again. He had no apprehension but that, leaving aside confidence in the Government, the future of the Southern Rhodesia area among the best in the African continent. It should be a larger Rhodesia, including Nyasaland, parts of Tanganyika, and part of Bechuanaland, constituting a permanent British Commonwealth of the South of the Union.

## Latest Mining News.

### Anglo-American, Ltd.

Sir J. D. Lumley, who is presiding over the annual meeting of the Anglo-American, Ltd., shareholders, pointed out that copper stocks in America had been reduced by 200,000 tons, and in Europe by 77,000 tons. Provided there were no restrictions in German purchases, he said lately, bush about 200,000 tons a month could be anticipated as better copper market conditions arise.

The payment of the company's stellar dividends effected a saving of £1,000,000. He gave an explanation of the offer made to the Mikawa shareholders of an exchange of shares. As the shareholder number was so great it was impossible to distribute Rhodesian Corporation shares among so many, but the Rhodesian Company offers as a 44% interest in the Rhodesian Corporation, which is capitalized with the 500,000 shares held by the Mikawa company, will make £532,400.

### Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., was held in London yesterday, when the resolution authorizing the increase of the capital from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000 was passed. Captain Hugh B. Jameson, chairman of the company, said that the cash provided by the new issue of 1,400,000 shares should enable the company to take the fullest advantage of business which is still offering. The 5s. shares are being offered to shareholders at 5s. 6d. per share.

### Sasara Mine Developments.

Some time ago Loangwa Concessions Ltd. secured an option to acquire another 50% of the Sasara Mine in the North Chartered District. It can now be stated that that option has expired, and that the London and Rhodesian Mining & Land Co., Ltd., has secured a 100% holding in the property with a few mines being developed by one of the leading Rhodesian mining groups.

### S. Rhodesian Gold Output.

At the annual meeting of the Standard Gold Mines, Sir Ernest Montagu said that the grounds for believing that this year's output of gold would create a record for the Colony. Gold production had increased from 1,000 oz. to 3,636 cubic tons or 4,350 oz. to 64,638 oz., and the value of production, including the production of the eight gold fields, was £1,000,000.

### Andernold Workings.

Unusually fine gold panes reported to have been recovered in the Andernold district of Southern Rhodesia according to a letter from a correspondent of the "Morning Post" quoted in the Daily Telegraph, had been found at the bottom of inter-shafts, and were enriched by a process found to give the surface rock for crushing. This seems to be a much more valuable and important mining company.

### Gold Corporation.

The Corporation, which has interests in Northern Rhodesia, reported net profit of £120,000 for its latest financial year ended 31st December, 1932.

Its chief products are tin, copper, zinc, silver, gold, and lead. Its net assets amount to £1,766,500, which is a very small figure for such a large establishment. On 31st December, its net

### Mining Personalities.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, M.P., chairman of Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, has been appointed a director of the Holloway's companies—Prestwich Diamond, De Beers, Mutual Savings Banks and Standard Bank.

Mr. J. S. Morris has been appointed managing director of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, and Mr. A. G. Williams and Mr. J. C. Oppenheimer have been appointed assistant managers at Johannesburg.

### How the Rhodesians Farm.

I wrote an article some time ago stating that I saw an English prospector, Collier, finding some native with whom he had malachite which he was using as a medicine. I urged him to show how best whence he came. He led me to the lower region of the hills, a mile upstream where he left him telling him where he followed upstream until he would come to a village beyond which lay a sort of lane in the forest, which he should follow. Obeying these instructions, he saw a road antelope and shot it, and where it fell he noted a small eminence with a precipice, and not far from which he found small stones that had been worked by the hand of man. Further investigation disclosed a little of what led, many years later, to the development of the Rhodesian Antelope.

### Rhodesian Stock and Share Prices.

We received the following prices by air mail from Charles Naitskell, the Nairobi stock and share broker:

	Last week	This week
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	28s.	20s.
Edoret-Kakamega Ventures (Ord.)	11s.	9s. 50cts.
Edoret-Mining Synd. (5s.)	27s.	30s.
Keyya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	65s. 50cts.	7s.
Keyya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	8s.	9s.
Kenyatta Victoria Minerals Expt. (5s.)	10s. 50cts.	9s.
Kon-Mutua	35s.	35s.
Paraniama (5s.)	1s. nominal	1s. nominal

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## *East Rand Consolidated, Ltd.*

### *Further Properties Acquired.*

The Ordinary General Meeting of East Rand Consolidated Limited, was held on Monday at River Bank House, Finsbury Circus, London. Captain Hugh B. Jameson (Chairman of the company) said:—"The authorized capital of the company is £100,000, shares of £1 each. The issued capital is £51,369.60, shares of £1 each. The issued capital is £51,369.60, shares of £1 each. All the shares are fully paid up. The item "Dividends Creditors £1,000 s. 4d." includes £100 for transfer tax which has since been paid. Properties £78,830.00 s. and, of course, show a considerable increase over the acquisitions, these total rights of several years."

"On December 22 we had cash in hand £48,716.15 s. 10 d. and a sum of £1,000 received from the Bank of approximately £5,000. In addition we have approximately £1,000 invested in first-class securities which are now in appreciation over £1,000 per cent."

"At the last Annual meeting the company's properties consisted of the freehold and mineral rights of several farms and estates, and the mineral rights covered the eastern part of the farm. The total acreage is approximately 1,500 acres. The investment of the capital was duly carried through, and the acquisition of further property was completed. Since no holder has been dispossessed of the several acquisitions, there is no need for me to enumerate the assets now owned by the company. I think we are fortunate in owning either the freehold or the mineral rights of what I may describe as a compact block of ground favourably situated on the West Rand. (Applause.)"

#### *Development by Subsidiaries.*

"An immense amount of working capital will be required to develop the alluvial work will be done by means of subsidiary companies. The first of these is the Sasa Gold and Mining Company Limited—when so soon as details have been agreed with the Mining Board, the Sasa Gold and Mining Company Limited will have capital £2,500,000 s. 10 d. each. It is the intention of the company to invite the shareholders of the parent company to take the opportunity of subscribing at par for 100 shares in the working capital, and until the scheme has been implemented the Mining Board cannot say with what proportion of the shares shareholders will also be given the right to participate in the other subsidiary companies which will be formed. (Hear, hear.)"

"I am interested you all to know that you will satisfy us with measures, one or two months from our consulting engineer, Mr. J. J. Vyse, is recommending an extended programme of development, including the sinking of two vertical shafts to intersect the reef at a depth of approximately 600 ft. I might say, or 700 ft. We have been doing a considerable amount of prospecting work on the surface of Marandrea and Poole, and our consulting engineer is sufficiently impressed by the development, especially as regards the reef, to the point he recommends the sinking of the shafts referred to."

The Chairman concluded by reading the audited financial report and account. Mr. G. P. Green stated they resolved to accept the chairman's report. The chairman's acquittal was called unanimous.

The director retiring by rotation, Captain H. B. Jameson, was re-elected, and Sir Alfred Parker, Bt., K.C.M.G., Mr. Alfred Albert Berkely, Mr. Herbert Morris, Mr. Alfred David Lewis, Mr. Charles Marks and Mr. Alfred David Weston, who had joined the board during the year, were also re-elected directors.

*Mr. C. M. Huggins Address.*

Mr. C. M. Huggins, the mining engineer, and author, who has just returned from Africa, addressed the meeting. At the conclusion of his speech, the audience gave him a hearty round of applause.

Mr. C. M. Huggins said that seldom did London hear the frank and broad view of African questions so soundly stated. Colonel F. H. Mervin, who introduced the speaker, in his address, said that in all his statements not a word was untrue.

## *BUSINESS PINTERS.*

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

Imports of all building materials into Kenya have shown considerable increase in 1933, as compared with 1932.

A pamphlet on tung oil is being prepared by the Department of Plant Industry in the Colony of South Africa, and will shortly be ready for distribution.

All classes of produce showed a big increase in production and exports from the Sudan in the first four months of this year. This applied especially to exports to Egypt.

A public examination in bankruptcy of Bursham, Mohanlal, Malal and Manganlal Patel, trading as The Manganaia Co-operative Agency, Buldhana has been held in Mwanza.

The total value of imports into Kenya under the general heading of vehicles and parts thereof increased from £1,000,000 in 1932 to £1,215,000 during the corresponding period, but the British share rose from 20% to 27%.

The accounts of the Sudan Government for 1933 show a considerable surplus. Receipts amounted to £1,282,105.412, while expenditure amounted to £1,282,105.412, leaving a surplus balance of £0.00.

Export traffic failed to Mombasa by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first four months of this year amounted to 106,832 tons, compared with 150,414 tons in the corresponding period of 1932. Import traffic over the same period amounted to 30,253 tons, as against 27,646 tons.

#### *Standard Bank Letter Book.*

The Standard Bank of South Africa balance sheet for the month just show 20% increase in deposits from £4,000,000 to £5,160,000, while cash and money at call bank increased by £200,000, to £19,865,208, the ratio to deposit financing from 20% to 35.2%. Net profits are thus £15,170, against £10,330 in 1932. The £10,000,000 again placed to premiums account, and the new allocation of £1,000,000 to general reserve fund is repeated. The directors propose to appoint the dividend rate at 5% on the面值, with a final payment of 2.5% on the face value.

Meeting adjourned.

JULY 19, 1933.

## EAST AFRICA

### East African Market Reports

### Kenya Coffee in Tablets.

#### Enterprising Move by Coffee Board.

There was little demand last week, standards being quoted at £1.10s. per cwt., and 10s. per cwt. less for cash.

Tea—No tea was offered for sale last week, and no quotations were available.

Properties—Properties were offered at £1.10s. per cwt., and 10s. per cwt. less for cash.

Gold—Gold was offered at £1.10s. per cwt., and 10s. per cwt. less for cash.

Properties—Properties were offered at £1.10s. per cwt., and 10s. per cwt. less for cash.

Gold—Gold was offered at £1.10s. per cwt., and 10s. per cwt. less for cash.

London stocks: 75,370 lbs. (3033.7), 79,320 lbs. (3033.8).

#### OTHER MARKETS

Cotton—Firms are £0.75/- od. per ton, and £0.75/- od. per cwt.

Leather—Leather was being quoted at £1d. and 10s. per cwt., and 10s. per cwt. (1032.1) od. (1032.2) od.

The East African Cotton Growers' Association report makes the following comment concerning their new proposals, which are stated to be disappointing: Estimates varying between 35,000s. and 40,000 frasidas (87,500 £1,000/- standard bales) are now accepted in the market as the probable total for the new crop. Current indications point to a steady but fairly available market towards the end of August. The arrival of the Zanzibar might be a little earlier. The continuous heavy rain during the past three weeks, is regarded as some cause, and speculation is rife as to the volume due to the "Zanzibar."

Tea—Poor world demand has caused a further fall, and standards for cash £5 now quoted at £20 os. and electrolytic at £21 10s. per cwt. (1032.1) od. (1032.2) od.

Tea—Steady. East African fair sundried selling at £1 per cwt. (1032.1) od. (1032.2) od. (1032.3) od.

Cotton—Natal sales have been made at from 5d. to 8d. per lb., according to quality (1032.1) od. (1032.2) od.

Cotton—Steady at 5d. per lb. (1032.3) od.

Gold—Gold was quoted at £1.75. (1033.7), £1.45. (1033.8), £1.45. (1034.1).

Gold—Gold was quoted at £1.75. (1033.7), £1.45. (1033.8), £1.45. (1034.1).

Tea—Quota duty with East Africa No. 1 for July 1933, at £1.25. 6d. No. 2 has sold at £1.25. 6d. per cwt., 3 quoted at £1.25. 6d. per ton. (No. 1, 5033.7), 5033.8, 5032.1, 5032.2, 5032.3.

In their current monthly review of the sisal market Messrs. Wiggleworth & Company state: "A serious change has come over the market during the past month throughout June a moderate good demand from consumers was experienced, but the effects of this buying has been entirely offset by various adverse factors resulting in a fall in prices of about 10s. per ton. The position in Germany has been unsatisfactory; although the embargo on imports of fibres expired on May 31 difficulties have been experienced in obtaining from the German spinners payments in time to meet the annual payments previously contracted, part of which has consequently been stored awaiting remittances. In addition to the handicap of no business with Germany has been entered into so that the absence of buying from that important market, normally a large consumer of African sisal, has contributed to this fall in the price. There is abundant evidence to show that manufacturers would be willing to purchase and future requirements with No. 1 general at £1.15 per ton, and inferior by one part of producers to negotiate ahead at such a low price must eventually bring about a reaction unless world conditions take another wrong turn. Many estates in Africa have contracted above a large part of their estimated production so that the surplus supplied sisal is not expected to be too heavy for the market to absorb as it becomes available in a month, there being little or no accumulation of stock."

Figs—65 packages of Kenya and 862 packages of Nairobi tea sold last week, at an average of 1s. per lb. (9.0 N. 81d. 5032.1) od.

Dull sellers, being unwilling to ask the £1 Standard for cash, are ready at £20 os. per ton. (1032.1) od.

Tea—Sisal bales of Kenya wools were offered at 10s. per cwt. Prices were generally 25s. below Mombasa, the greasy merns selling up to 70s. per cwt.

INVESTIGATIONS into the date of capita consumption of coffee in Great Britain have frequently elicited the reply from housewives that coffee is too much trouble to make and that it is more expensive than it ought to be.

It is possible to give particulars of a scheme specifically designed to overcome both these objections and by which the consumption of East African coffee in this country may be very greatly increased. Learning of a new process by which ground coffee could be packed under pressure in a small gas in tablet form without the loss of 10% of its weight, Mr. H. C. H. Bull, the representative in London of the Coffee Board of Kenya, entered into negotiations with the patentees, and was able in consideration of a small capital investment to see that about 60% of all the coffee used in this new tablets process should be of Kenya origin, and that the name Kenya should appear on each packet thus at one and the same time securing a financial interest and what amounts to a valuable publicity.

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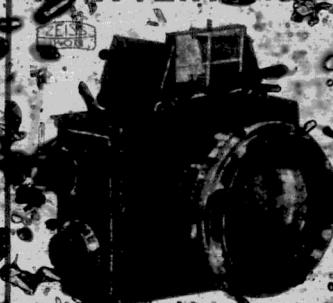
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

In the debate in the House of Commons on the Colonial Office's present legislation was put forward by Mr. S. S. Woodcock, of the Cabinet against the proposal to accept the suggestion of the Kenya Land Commission that the reconstruction of the Native Land Commission Board "should be left to London, or of the Colonial Government's expressed approval of the recommendation that the business of detailed management and of development should be the function of the local Government, while the duty of protection should be left to the Board, which is to have a general power and duty of supervision and of making representations to the Governor, and, if necessary, to the Secretary of State." That being so, the Board should, in our opinion, consist wholly of persons independent of the Kenya Government, and consequently a Government official (other than a judicial officer) should be a member of it; for in the event of the Government's policy in the Reserve being under discussion, it would clearly be improper for an official to participate in such criticism, while, on the other hand, it is advisable to forestall any suspicion that legitimate criticism by the Board has been stifled by the action of officials. In order that no decision of the Board should be taken without full knowledge, however, we consider that the Chief Native Commissioner or his deputy should sit at all meetings of the Board, which would thus be fully informed of all relevant facts and of the Government's policy. The C.N.C. should not be a member of the Board, since in his capacity of adviser to the Governor on Native affairs he must accept responsibility for its policy decisions, moreover his own views may from time to time differ from those of the Board. Whether the original members of the Board are appointed by the Secretary of State or the Governor should be left to the Chief Justice or the Chairman of the Board, for that would be a permanent reminder of its essentially judicial character.

There is a persistent clamour that the post of Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia is to be abolished. The reason which we have heard for the proposed re-organisation boil down, more or less, to a matter of personalities, whereas this is a question which should be decided entirely on principle. Leaving the post appears strong in Northern Rhodesia, where the holder is the sole declared representative of the Native on the Legislative Council. Even a nominated nominal member could never in this place not bring all the necessary data at his finger tips, but the absence of such a member in the Protectorate emphasises the need for a Secretary for Native Affairs. Again, there are problems of native administration and welfare that need whole-time study and investigation, and no Governor or Colonial Secretary can devote more than a portion of his time to such matters. Having an assistant to do routine work and prepare a case is not the same thing, for then responsibility does not rest with the executive secretary. The late Chief Secretary, Sir H. G. Goodall, had a staff, and was obviously ill-advised in taking administrative such a case late. We understand that local opinion would favour the succession of Mr. Goodall, who would probably be even more qualified to look after native affairs than was Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy, who is his assumed office. But this is too important a matter to be decided on personalities, and we trust the authorities in Northern Rhodesia and Whitehall will think seriously before taking a step which appears to be retrograde. We are fully aware that there are arguments on the other side but Northern Rhodesia, like many of its neighbours, has three but fading cases of taxation which give rise to problems which have found it necessary to submit and retain such an office. What are the pecuniary circumstances in Northern Rhodesia which necessitate the need they have felt?

There is a general acceptance of the fact, as reflected in our last issue, that simultaneously with the desire expressed by the *Times* to "get the territories together," there is a desire expressed to the *Times* to "get the British back." Prime Minister Huggins has

proposed to operate these closely with West Africa. Sir Henry Birchenough, President of the British South Africa Company, and so long associated with the Rhodesias, should in a sense be made out there. We exhorted Southern Rhodesia to move north for its future, keeping in view the aim of British rule stretching northwards from the Zambezi. Once reasonable agreement has been achieved as to policies, especially as regards racial relations and development, nothing need prevent the Federation by degrees so soon as Mr. Huggins has given fresh impetus. The chief obstacle discovered by the Hilton Young Commission was that of poor and lengthy communications; but that hindrance, being rapidly eliminated by aircraft and by road improvement, in East Africa's view, the points of similarity between the territories easily outweigh those of difference, and we welcome the suggestion of Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister that the territories should get together, explore the possibilities, and try to work towards one common end.

In connection with Mr. Huggins' ideas for the future of the Native races—which have caused concern in some quarters—particular

**FUTURE OF NATIVES.**—An article called to the *Native* in another page from the *Times* gives extracts from a Rhodesian report from the Department of Native Development and of the Chief Native Commissioner. Thus, with the details about agricultural co-operatives to which reference is made in these columns a fortnight ago, is it possible to surmise from the irreconcilable prejudice as to the general tenor of the Colony's Native policy? The native has been treated, at least, as well as he could have been if Southern Rhodesia had been a Crown Colony. Moreover, there is an assurance of continuity in this policy, for, although Mr. Huggins has proved that an all-native Government can be formed, there is, as he said, no real difference between the "ins" and the "outs." That means that not only has a native been well set, but that the Colony will adhere to it, whatever Ministers may be in power. Anyone connected with African affairs ought not to be small things. Indeed, such continuity is a welcome news of Eastern Africa, as a whole.

It has been our unpleasant duty to criticise several financial rotations within the past year or two, and in all, or almost all,

**ANOTHER QUEER**—in the case *East Africa* was

**KAKAMEGA PROSPECTUS.**—the only paper to warn its readers of the unsatisfactory features of the prospectuses. This paper had shown that our scepticism was unnecessary. We should have been delighted, unfortunately, they have, but born of our prophecies, and cost many East Africans sums which they could ill afford to lose. Another standing point is that of the Paraguayan mining firm, the *Minas Reales*, invested some £100,000 in the Kakamega mines. The different types of its properties are described. Aerial Prospecting is the expense of which is to offset the savings, proof of the nature of the land, and of the value of the properties which the firm asked to buy.

Mr. J. B. Beyer, one of three directors who is doing the mining, suggests that many years experience of gold mining in South Africa, Rhodesia and elsewhere, and his Hopes

that their organisations will be located in the same districts as the existing mining proposition. The purpose of the 302 alluvial claims is to obtain diamonds. He admits that he is not in a position to give an estimated value in the pay dirt, but he does say that "the values are high" and "yield a good profit over working expenses." Imagine what the Committee of the London Stock Exchange would say about a prospectus like this! Jimmy supposes that "the ground supported by the adjacent mineral rights is high as 6,000 ft., probably hard dredging obtainable, and the pay dirt is in places as high as 5 ft."

The Development Company of East Africa, Ltd., whatever that may be, is, however, fully satisfied and has promoted this new venture for the modest sum of £100,000, share capital allotted. Major F. C. Carter, Jack's representative upon the board, whom he will be Chancery on which his third colleague will be Mr. D. G. Stewart, the mega-buoyed accountant.

The prospectus might have told the shareholders which has been withheld from the public, the actual extent of overburden. This is given in

**POINTS FROM THE** company's No. 1 area been tested

**PROSPECTUS.**—by an engineer or by a driller? If so, by how many holes? How much is the value in the river bed calculated? Has any value been found in the river bed in No. 2 area? If so, what means? Has pay dirt been proved, and an estimate of 10,000 to 16,000 cubic yards merely added? In No. 3 area, how was the results—1,000 cubic yards of pay dirt recovered at, and how is it known that there is pay dirt in the rest of the river? There has apparently been no attempt to estimate it, and as mention is made of a rock island in this section, the bed of the river there might be poor. And what fair purpose is served by citing figures on an adjacent property? There is no guarantee that they persist in the Yala Alluvial Property. Some 75% of the three free directors—Messrs. Bony and Stewart, receive £2,000 almost all in shares. It is true that they can be immediately turned into cash as vendors to the company, and the former is to be employed as manager, while the latter is also a director of the Development Company of East Africa, the promoters of the new company. Considering that the directors estimate that, though £3,000 worth of shares are offered to the public, £625 will be an adequate total subscription with which to embark upon the work immediately in view, and that, as shown above, the promotion has been very much a three-cornered affair, they might perhaps have provided that small sum privately and so kept for themselves the "good profit over working expenses" which they promise prospective share-holders.

## In the National Interest!

British Manufacturers and Exporters will do their part in the National Interest by intensifying their efforts to develop trade with East Africa. "East Africa" will be only too glad to assist them in any way possible.

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## Nyasaland Without Prejudice

### A Land of Peace and Plenty

No book could be much more opportune than Mr. L. S. Norman's "Nyasaland Without Prejudice" (published in *East Africa* at 1/- 4d. post free), for it appears when the completion of the Zambesi Bridge and the Northern Extension of the Nyasaland Railways are about to give practically all the territory direct communication with the sea, and that will open up a new field of study, accessible for us to study how we have been wrong, and so appreciate the potentialities of the land.

Though small for an African Colony, this Protectorate is as large as England. Its present may hitherto "been held in suspension by a shifting sand and water" (the Zambezi river), but now "agriculture will enter on a career," and it may truly be said that Nyasaland, for the first time, will be master of its destiny. Thus it is appropriate that on the eve of this great occasion a book should appear which contains all the essential information about this "wonderful young African land," Africa's Garden of Eden, the apple of old Africa's eye.

The author starts off historically, and it is a land's history is happily less chequered than that of most parts of the continent, it is now the less redolent of romance. Mr. Norman takes full advantage of this. Briefly—almost too tersely for anything—but with sure poise and happy turn, he thrills the reader in his opening chapter with the tale of the Little land's few birth-fathers, far back than people recall, for Blantyre is older than Johannesburg.

It is a wonderful story, one like pages from the tales of adventure fiction, than the record of an episode in the historical nineteenth century. First the great wandering apostle, with his undulating mission, David Livingstone, the man who, above all others, brought light into Africa. Then—and how cleverly this is shown—some diverse threads that get interwoven. Laws of Livingstone, and Hetherwick; the brothers, Low, Sharpe, and Henry Evans; Johnston, Sharpe; the star-reaching and Mr. Rhodes, working from the Cape and in the brief, crowded years of his life exercising his influence far beyond the Zambezi, that river which he never saw except in that far-seeing vision which took in the whole continent; so that he could see from his sleep a Groot Schot right up to the Sudan and, lastly, his vision included Nyasaland. Mr. Norman curiously enough, omits reference to Nyasaland's inclusion in Rhodesia's first great Cape-to-Cairo plan, the African Transcontinental Telegraph which he planned from Taf Fife right through the Protectorate and the northern corner of Southern Rhodesia (Rhodesia to Zimbabwe) as "German East."

Yet, despite the influence of Rhodes, the realist without whom this glorious land might have fallen into other hands, the greatest inspiration of Nyasaland has been and always will be Livingstone, the idealist. It is Livingstone's work that Nyasaland was founded, and true to his ideals she has always been, full of mission work. With the further development of the different branches of agriculture, and co-operative friendly Christian spirit, and all are popular with the day workers in the lands. There is no "mission complex" a real tribute to the inspiration of Livingstone.

One would like to add a full summary of this book, but I have not room for tourist, so I will do so with my best myself with a few extracts to give some idea of the scope and of the treatment. From the first chapter shall give no proportions, it would not be fair to remove the romantic setting.

There is no country with proper and well-tilled modern conditions which can be produced more cheaply than in almost any other part of the world.

It is possible to get a good supply of fresh green pasture for months of the year. Those who have not seen the difficult conditions under which the keeping of milk cows is carried on in drought South Africa can hardly conceive the beauty of Nyasaland.

As far as the European is concerned, bound, so far, with now, as possible to the first time in history. The conditions are the best anywhere between Tanganyika and the Cape, but they require development. A short effort is being made by Government, assisted by a committee, to lay the proper agricultural foundations of agriculture.

Agriculture in any case is skilled occupation, and a newcomer will require time to learn, and to do requires training and experience.

Loyalty to his own master is one of the African's best characteristics.

Scattered here and there throughout the country are Native villages which have watched a pageant of two hundred years of progress unroll before their eyes. Let me remember, when the known world was no more than a minute fraction of their village, beyond that a dangerous zone of slave traders. Then human beings of a new type suddenly appeared. Soon the youth of the village entered on a wonderful new life. Big houses appeared, church, cloth, bicycles, rifles, books, then a railway, cars, and now aeroplanes.

Now, and especially since greater progress or more reliable results of Christian missions began; in no other country are the missionaries held in higher esteem. By every section of the community. No other country has there been less friction. In Nyasaland the influence of Christian missions infected even their most active opponents, the Muhammadan estate-riders, with Christian virtues and ways.

Let us, shall we, know what else can find what it wants, be it about tobacco, tea, citrus, about coffee, or climate, about sports or motoring, the cost of living, or of building, of rent, and rates, the small, &c., in the column (that of education for instance) mentioned candidly recorded. The Native is, fortunately, really kind, and the Indian, who has played a large role in building up the trade of the Protectorate, and was remained at peace with his neighbour, cool enough politics. His war chapter to himself, and to his chieftains, too. Particularly may we note Mr. M. Norman's article, a judicious tribute to the Native development policy of Southern Rhodesia, which is obvious. One sees why he looks to amalgamation with the Rhodesias as Nyasaland's future.

Finally, Mr. Norman has been throughout in the country, and knows what he writes, writing about, besides being able to write. The book is illustrated, and well indexed. I have not found one error worth recording. Not content only, as formerly called Sir Robert. That he deserved to be Rhodesian Vice-Governor, I have received any honour.

The Colonial Office Annual Report for the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Nyasaland for 1933 (H.M. Stationery Office, £5) has just been published, but its value, except for reference purposes, is negligible, owing to the great delay in appearance. Much of the information is already out of date. What justification, therefore, for holding until July, 1934, a convention for a general election?

# Mr. Basil Napier's Death.

*Report of the Commission of Inquiry.*

TANZANIA GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ACTION.

Some months ago East Africa announced the appointment by the Government of Tanganyika, at the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of a commission to inquire into the circumstances attending the death in the Territory of Mr. Basil Napier, and the conduct of all public officer's responsible for and concerned in the search for that young European settler when his absence from his camp had been reported.

The report of that Commission has now been placed at our disposal by the Government. After it was submitted, the statements made concerning his disappearance, the refusal of the local government to institute an inquiry, came before all the tables before the Secretary of State, and so reached the president of the Commission.

Mrs. Napier was living at Mbega on Oct. 20, 1932, when her son disappeared from his camp near Budoma a few hours earlier than he stated, but was not able to number so that she was unable to find a local police officer, under that he had been informed from Dar es Salaam that her son had absconded after completing his purchase of a white slave. Method of purchase unknown. It is implied that he would not have failed to face any blame if theught had been made, and that a search could obviously have been initiated in quest for which he sent a notice by air mail to Dar es Salaam.

A few days later, in neighbours who was passing, because that Mr. Napier was told by Mr. Cheyne, the administrative officer, that he believed that Napier had been killed by Natives in the sake of his money, but not until November 26 did Mrs. Napier receive letters, both dispatches, confirming post card dated November 25, from the Office and Administrative respectively, both in that sense. Any ordinary member of the public would indeed, in the air mail in such circumstances, have been impossible to admit officialdom's sore want of sympathy in failing to utilize that quick means of communication, and also in not keeping the bereaved mother more closely informed. Then there was another gap of a month, until December 26.

#### Facts about the inquiry.

Worse still, an inquiry was held without Mr. Napier being advised, and a verdict of suicide was returned. Not until January 28, two weeks after the finding, really, inquest was the mother informed that such an inquiry had been held. She demanded the resumption of the opening of the inquest, in the fact that a spent shot gun cartridge had meantime been found by Mr. G. S. Hall, at the spot, which part of the Nell River in bush in the forest, had not even mentioned, though it was obviously most important, more were the accusations of Mr. Napier's personal life, as seen in the letter, not been with his master on the night of his death, as accepted by his face, as that he was the victim of Dr. D., as a bad character, and though many Native witnesses swore they had seen Mr. Napier in the master's village four miles from the last camp on the evening on which he disappeared, in an English uniform, to whom the findings at the first and second inquests were shown declared roundly that the said findings are rubbish, and directly at variance with medical evidence. That, in brief, is the outline of the case.

Curiously enough, and most unfortunately, the conduct of the inquest was not included in the terms of reference of the Commission of Inquiry, which should obviously have been instructed to consider it if the full facts were to be clearly established. The Commission, I add, scarcely failed to do so, for it records the opinion that Napier's death was probably brought about by his servant Hassani Mwstere, either by accident or design. The members suggest that Napier may have fired at an animal on the left of the trail, and that Hassani let off the shotgun in excitement while the European was still pointing his rifle, but they say no account rules out the possibility that Hassani deliberately shot his master, since Hassani and a local headman knew themselves to be implicated in a charge of using force in the purchase of donkeys which they had been buying for Napier, and that, with the death of the latter, the principal witness against them would be ruined. Hassani must also have been aware that his master had been shot, or come to him. He has vanished, Hassani was questioned a long time afterwards by a police officer, who is stated by the Commission to have "somewhat precipitately excluded his own suspicion" on the statement of a single Native witness. Since then he has not been found. Is the life of a white man to be held so cheaply in the Landlocked Territory that a suspect can be released so readily? Will no one believe that he would have sought justice with his dead master, had been an official?

#### Police at Fault.

The Commissioners also find that the police were negligent in arranging or asking for an intensive search of the countryside or districts, and in not being more active in their local inquiries between that date and December 5. They express the view that a neighbouring village, which should have been suspected, was not thoroughly searched, and that the whole mystery would have been solved, for weeks afterwards, if the rifle and shot gun, which he had hidden in that village were taken up and thrown in the bush in the further endeavour to mislead the authorities. The view is held that the conduct of the search was a police matter, but that both Mr. Hagenell and Mr. Hall, the Provincial Commissioner and District Officer respectively, were guilty of an error of judgment in not advancing an intensive search of the countryside, and also in too readily accepting the view that Napier had absconded.

Native witnesses at the inquiry declared that the white man accompanied by Hassani, had watched a native dance at the village of Niono, at night, and had left in a certain direction, and a woman from another village swore that on the following day she had passed along a little-used path, and seen vultures hovering over a certain place, had reported it to the headman, and that he and another man who had gone on had afterwards said there was nothing there, under examination, however, they admitted that a body had then been found beside the rifle and shot gun, but that they had buried the whole in the ground, and hoped to hide the weapons among the dense structures of the chief of the Niono hollow, and according to a recent letter to Mrs. Napier from the Secretary of State, was

sued before a special magistrate on a charge of conspiracy to obstruct the course of justice, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. His conviction was upheld by appeal to the High Court, and he was sentenced to the same term of imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £100.

The same letter states that the Government of Tanganyika is advised that there is no objection to bringing the accused before a court of criminal jurisdiction.

son, the man Hassan bin Ali, who was the Commissioner of Police there, and Mr. H. D. MacLennan, the Commissioner of Customs, found that the death of Brian Kapner was in all probability brought about by his servants, who were either by violent opposition, and goes to state to his subsequent arrest, it is incredible that they were innocent. How soon can it be said that there is evidence on which a charge could be brought against him? The Government appoints a Commission—under the presidency of a Judge of the High Court—to investigate, and when it is certain that there is a case *prima facie*, can it not be sent to the Law Courts to answer, announces officially, in effect, that the Commissioners were in a mood of forming a round judgment on this very issue. They are certainly more impressed by the opinions of the Government than of the Government itself, and consider that the latter should state in what evidence he overrules the finding of the men in that the tenderer advised.

The Colonial Office also writes that "the Secretary of State agrees with the Government of Tanganyika that no occasion arises for disciplining action against the public officers concerned in the case"—although, as has been shown, the Commission did not hesitate to assert that such officers had done a good deal less than they ought have done. The impression which must be left upon anyone who has studied the whole evidence tendered to the Commission, includes that of the officers concerned is that the Commissioners had every justification for their strictures, and that the Tanganyika Government is showing extreme leniency in deciding to pass over the actions, and lack of action, of some of its servants.

Had Miss Kipling been able to give evidence as she could have done if the enquiry had been held when she first requested it, it is possible that other facts would have been brought to light. She was not present in court because her doctors advised her to return to Tanganyika.

#### *s. Mavis's Story*

For some of the servants, however, naturally, she found very strong there, as is well known. In Tanganyika, for instance, the first to be dismissed, and for four months to remain unemployed, was Richard the maid-servant, whom she had regarded as the masterpiece of the Commission. He was dismissed as entirely without qualification, in order that they might not bring a churchwarden before the magistrate, and he fled to Dar es Salaam, where he remained for a long time, supported by Mr. Blackwood's generosity. Doubtless, however, it was seen to the great sorrow of the family that the servant of so long a time, together with soft, grass, and bits of cloth! Such callousness is past understanding or explanation. But here, let it be said that servants of the Tanganyika Government were often inspired by more humane feelings, for the servants were largely sent to the land in which they had been born.

Mrs. Kipling writes that when she complained to Gordonia that search should have been promptly made, and more adequately conducted, for her son, an official who shall be unnamed, retorted that it is no good crying over spilt milk, and that a reasonable excuse can be advanced if such a remark to a bereaved mother in such tragic circumstances as this tragedy might even be overlooked. And so, the Administration, who are the ones who are to obey the Administration, and who are the ones who are liable to examine the case, and whose complaints were being made of inquest, and who, indeed, had Mwetera had arrested, and a commandant forced to the long interview. Instead, he told Mr. Kapner

to keep the boy under observation, offering him to do so next day. In the meantime, according to the witness, they went out together, he carrying a shotgun, and from their walk, he European never returned. It is an act of the deepest political in Tanganyika—or in any other part of British Africa, for that matter—of a Native under arrest, or an official in similar circumstances, particularly when the latter has command of a car to talk back with him, the Native, regardless whom he sees fit, is preferred. It is tragic thought that he should have been put in the car and taken to the coast, and never more be alive again.

#### *Northcote*

As Sir NORTHCOTE, the Colonial Secretary of Gold Coast, he became the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Nigeria in succession to Sir Edward Denham. Mrs. Northcote entered the Colonial Service as an Assistant Collector in Kenya (then the East African Protectorate), subsequently becoming District Commissioner and Assistant Colonial Secretary. He was Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia from 1927 to 1930, in which year he was transferred to the Gold Coast.

#### *Mr. Charles Kemp*

Mr. CHARLES KEMP, H.M.'s Land and energetic Commissioner in East Africa, is leaving the Kemp capital on Saturday in spite of his nominally one-year contract, the tenor of reports which have reached us from Nairobi, making us fear that he is to be transferred away. His departure is sincerely to be hoped that this will not prove to be the case, for he has won in a remarkable degree the confidence of East African business men, with the result that he can, and does, often persuade them to "buy" British. Whereas, the ordinary Commissioner would not succeed in doing so. A successful country road, will not for a long time be able to do so, fitting approach to Mr. Kemp's influence; and, for the dual sake of British trade and the East African territories, we trust that the idea of his transfer will not be countenanced into action.

#### *Miss Plant Memorial Fund*

Amounts already subscribed: £1,466.  
Mr. C. Montague  
Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Jones  
Mr. A. M. Kenyon

Further donations will be received and acknowledged by *East Africa* in Gt. Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

#### *Late Lord Plumer*

General Sir Charles Harrington Plumer, who died to the memory of the late Field Marshal Lord Plumer, amounts to all who served with him, many incidents connected with his life.

In view of the Field Marshal's peculiarly close and happy relation with the Dominion and Colonial troops who served under him, a particular appeal is made to all our readers, and this will surely meet with the ready response of those who served in the same regiments as he did, and who were so intimately connected in the whole days of communication, may present to General Sir Charles Harrington at Government House, Gibraltar, or to the Naval and Military Club, 8, Piccadilly, London.

## Natives in S. Rhodesia.

### Some Figures for East Africans.

The arrival in this country of the Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia coincided with the receipt of a number of departmental reports for the Colony, as presented to the Legislative Assembly; two of these are of particular interest to all the Africans, namely, the Report of the Chief Native Commissioner and that of the Director of Native Development.

It is not only that, in an emotional and restrained language, they bear eloquent testimony to the way in which the young Colony is keeping its trust, but also because Southern Rhodesia is a laboratory in this great experiment of race-guidance which makes the East Africans have the inestimable advantage of being able to study what is being attempted, and with what results, under very similar circumstances to those existing in their own territories.

As these documents are of 24 and 32 too long to be compressed into one article, I will content myself with a few extracts to serve as pointers, merely recording the fact that the Report of the C.N.C. also includes remarks from the Agriculturist of the Department and the Government Irrigation Engineer in Native Services.

Many Native Commissioners say that the C.N.C. is anxious about the deficiency of industrial training, do not share their view. Apart from Natives trained in agriculture, there are already signs that we are over-supplied with carpenters, builders, and Natives with general attainments. What then is the object in introducing them in ever-increasing numbers? It would seem that we are going backwards in the development of those crafts and trades of some importance for ourselves and our dependents. The Natives who we train to an expectation of lucrative employment which is non-existent. The increasing numbers of Natives who are attempting to live a life of independence, add to the need for instruction in business techniques if they are to have any hope of making good their chosen calling.

### Two Thousand Trainmen.

A list of 1000 trainmen follows (compared with 1884 in parentheses) in four tables, into which figures founded by 1000 carpenters 220, carvers 150, M. V. 100, and 158. At the other end of the list are due photographs, not one wood-carver.

The first table is given in full, placed down during the year 1929 at a special meeting of the local Native Committees, having before the Native who are satisfied with local conditions, compared with national experience. This seemed to mark the end of an epoch.

A list of 1000 trainmen is given for each number of native and European trainmen in each section of which sufficient would suffice. The Director of Native Development says it is his expressed that when funds permit consideration will be given to the extension of this valuable educational institution by Government, the decision will be important to cover the number of classes, the number of students, and centres.

In the C.N.C. Report, the sum on training is given for both British and S.African countries, but the former is given in detail, so that the figures are as follows:—British 1000, S.African 1000, and elsewhere 1000. On the average, there is no place of education for boys under 12 years of age, whereas sentences within the same age group are 1000, 1000, and 1000. It has been recommended that the sum of £1000 be expended to provide through the year 1932.

An equally large sum of £1000 is given in detail, so that the sum of £1000 is given for the year 1932. The figures are as follows:—British 1000, S.African 1000, and elsewhere 1000. On the average, there is no place of education for boys under 12 years of age, whereas sentences within the same age group are 1000, 1000, and 1000. It has been recommended that the sum of £1000 be expended to provide through the year 1932.

On the strength of these figures it is difficult to say whether the figures for the year 1932 are correct or not.

Turning to the Report of the Director of Native Development, on the creation of which, after consultation with Mr. H. S. Keigwin, his predecessor, he had looked back with satisfaction, we read:—“I am pleased that the fees for a boy in the various classes amount to £1000 per annum, and that the additional £1000 is to go to the cost of blankets and incidentals.”

It will be seen that the £1000 per annum sum is based on “approximately his £1000 per annum for one man to provide education for all the time, and which is appropriate to the country. Every boy is entitled to an education to the extent that the time taken is annexed to equip him to the maximum, the educational institution which is social system makes inevitable the burden is correspondingly greater. Hence the provision of bursaries for the Africans, in preference to Europeans, who, although with bursaries for Europeans would indeed be deserving of considerable attention, should not, I believe, be restricted to Government schools.” There follows a series of half-a-dozen paragraphs.

### The Jannes Teachers.

Limitations of space forbid many more quotations, but reference must be made to some of the reports on the same subject. From Longoni Mine comes this:—“I add that Native Akondala's usefulness has exceeded my belief that of the Native community. In the case mentioned she has had calls on two European residents who needed medical help urgently. Her knowledge and use of the doctor in both cases was invaluable. From Essex, England:—“In the revolution which is gradually taking place among African women in distant kraals and remote reserves these Jeanes teachers are taking a not-unworthily part.”

Finally, we might complete our considerations, and especially our working on similar lines, the remarks, especially on the value of the Wayfarers' and Pathfinders' organisations. In Southern Rhodesia they have proved in the North, and they fit in admirably with the policy of the Colony, that the Army is doing in proving its right to rule, and that the Colony is ruled, and upheld, in the good name of the Queen, colonist for the best type of trusteeship.

### Elementary Education in Uganda.

A meeting held in Kampala on June 10, it was resolved:—That a boarding school in Uganda for the education of European children is necessary, and that Government be urged to give adequate financial assistance for the same. 3. That the Kigezi district is the most suitable.

The following committee was formed to explore ways and means of founding the school:—Mr. H. Boazman, Mr. Albert Cook, Mrs. E. G. Denton, Mr. W. B. Gill, Mr. L. Isham, Mrs. Neesh, Dr. Sharp, Rev. A. Williams, Mr. H. R. Taylor (Secretary).

A meeting subsequently held by the committee, it was decided to appeal to the general public for £1000, for the teaching, which total the subscribers could not supply. As soon as this sum was obtained Government would be asked to contribute a like sum. The chairman was also instructed to search for a suitable site in the Kigezi district.

### The Old African Culture.

Slowly but surely Africa is beginning to articulate. The Uganda Literary Debating and Social Club is one of the bodies which can work for development, and at a recent meeting a German member read a paper on “All Things in the Golden Mean—Culture.” These he summarised as follows:—“A purely agricultural life and collective land tenure are incompatible with the progress of a people according to the modern methods of civilisation. A head of the family should control everything his ancestor was.”

Following this, he maintained that individuals and groups should be organised, which in Europe creates a healthy condition of mind, but are destructive of the collective life of the people, the body of the people, or the community. The economic development of every nation is to be based on the principle of the Golden Mean.

Later on, the author of the paper said that he had intended the following for the last part of his talk:—“How to get rid of the old African culture, and to introduce the new, and how to do it without causing any unnecessary trouble.”

He said that the old African culture was a dead weight, and that the new culture was a living force, and that the old culture must be destroyed, and the new culture introduced.

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JULY 26, 1934.

**Coffee Board Progress.****Mr. Bull's Work and Plans.**

At a meeting of the African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce last Wednesday the Chairman of Humphreys & Geggatt, reported progress in the matter of coffee charges in Tanganyika ports with particular reference to the air-mail letter sent early by the sub-committee appointed to deal with the matter. He also read a letter from the Colonial Office in which the promise was confirmed that there should be consultation with interested bodies on this side before any decisions were arrived at or action taken. He considered that this established a most important principle which might have repercussions far beyond the matter immediately concerned. He also expressed his deep appreciation of the manner in which the Secretary of State had met their views in this matter.

He welcomed Mr. H. C. H. Bull, the representative of the Coffee Board of Kenya, and called on him to explain his position and detail his activities.

Mr. Bull, after thanking the Chairman for his speech, said that his instructions were to inquire into the marketing of Kenya coffee in London. Thanks to the assistance which he received from Major Dale, the Commissioner of the Eastern African Dependencies Office, who had given him personal introductions to all the heads of the leading firms in the London Coffee Trade, he had been able to see personally the heads of a large number of them. He had found the industry being run on individualistic lines, planter competing against planter, and he recommended that the coffee must be considered as one economy upon which recommendation his board had accepted, and it would be submitted to the planters next week, for if it were a success of this they needed 100% co-operation.

The South African Citrus Fruit Exchange had given him the fullest assistance which had been invaluable. Coupled with this there was the question of freight, which also imperatively needs co-operation, for which reason he was very glad to join the Chamber of Commerce as a matter like this needs an influential body to deal with the shipping lines. He hoped that they might co-operate in this with the sisal interests.

On the 20th of this month representatives of Tanzania and Uganda are to meet the Coffee Board of Kenya in conference, and Mr. Bull considered that that marked a big step forward.

**Rolls vs. Ford's Coffees.**

He said he divided coffee into two classes, Rolls' Java coffee and Ford's Java coffee. He said that it was important to realize that there was no scientific connexion between the two and the two qualities. In this connexion he said that the buyer of one of the biggest London coffee firms never saw the beans until he has tested the flavoring and in this way may B.C.'s & Ford's instead of A.S.'s Rolls'.

"There is no question," continued Mr. Bull, "of getting out the present channels of sale. Nothing is further from our thoughts or wishes. It would be fine for the Board to go behind the backs of the most efficient coffee industry in the world. We could do without them, we find that they are willing to co-operate with us, we then know that they want. But we must get across the planters so in they must not think that there is any short cut to getting higher prices, which can only be obtained by increased demand. We cannot achieve an increased demand on a big scale advertising because we cannot afford it. We must combine to make a market for Kenya coffee, and the only way to do that is to consult existing experts how they want the coffee shipped and in what way we can help them."

In reply to questioning, Mr. Bull said that the Board would steer the local market, but it would not interfere with the London market, which he considered was safe. As regards restriction of his own personal opinion was that it would be better to have a wider responsibility in marketing and very tailored up so that it would check作弊。 He realized that this was not a good idea, as it would be a hindrance to organizing the trade, so that he intended to do things could not be done as they were. A very large number who had fully supported the conference especially the delegates of East Africa, could still have a stamp on it as part of the firm, but almost all the world's coffee would gain by being shipped in bulk and not in small bags.

He went on to explain that he envisaged a receipt side which would be in the hands of the Planters' representative, and so the coffee would be controlled by a selling body, so that every firm that is handling East African coffee would be represented on this panel. But it is important on the panel might be the individual who had obtained it.

Each firm shall in the members present were represented by Mr. Bull for his extremely interesting and valuable audience, and what was emphasized by several speakers was the fact that ahead of him, his great hope was that he would be able to mount them. This was certainly going to be right about it, and had, in fact, proved himself a most diplomatic ambassador.

**East Africa in the House.**

Sir Philip Montague-Lister told Dr. O'Donovan that he had not yet received a reply to his despatch to Kenya referring to Dr. H. L. London's research work, and that the Director of Medical Services in Kenya, and the other associated with Dr. Groom in his preliminary work, had been absent from the country on leave. The whole subject was difficult and he did not expect to receive a reply to some time later.

Sir G. Fox asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention had been called to the fact that the import of sisal imported into this country was carried about 100 tons, and that binder twine imports, it was said, so-called 235 per ton; and whether he was satisfied with this high price for the manufactured sisal. Sir George replied that he had no official information on the subject, but he understood the difference between the prices quoted was mainly due to the cost of converting sisal into binder twine.

Sir G. Fox asked the President of the Board of Trade whether the import of sisal had been drawn to the imports of binder twine into this country from Canada and South Africa; and whether the intended representations in connection with these imports from Dominions and colonies.

Burton replied that imports from British countries other than Canada represented less than 10% of the imports of binder twine in the first six months of the year, and the imposition of a duty on Canadian binder twine would, in any case, be inconsistent with Article 1 of the United Kingdom-Dominion agreement.

**Smart Work by Livingstonia Police.**

Recently a lady was assaulted by a Native in the Pale Grove at the Victoria Falls. She reported the case on Monday afternoon, an arrest was effected on Tuesday morning, and the evidence completed by the same afternoon. The case was tried before a magistrate on Wednesday morning, the Native being sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and fifteen cuts with the cane. The Native having appealed, the Judge heard the appeal on Thursday morning, and increased the canes to eighteen. The punishment was inflicted on Friday morning.

This rapid work strikes us as creditable to all concerned, and moreover, represents the kind of justice that is infinitely more comprehensible to the Native mind than some of the more interminable delays.

**Kenya Agricultural Society.**

East Africa drew attention again while back to its semi-financial portion of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, and emphasized the loss it would be to the colony were the Society to cease to exist. It is with real pleasure that we hear that a determined effort is being made to get the support necessary to enable the Society to continue.

**Lawlessness in Kenya.**

The Alexander Simpson, the Nairobi settler who was recently murdered by the Lumbwa tribesmen, has drawn the attention of the Nairobi Settlers in other parts of the colony, who are showing interest on the question of public safety, especially in regard to banditry. On July 10th submitted a resolution to the Central Government urging the most drastic measures possible to restore the safety of the Natives of law and order, and to arrest the wave of crime before it gets out of hand.

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## Some Statements Worth Noting

"EAST AFRICA'S"

## WHO'S WHO

Bulawayo takes the palm for town planning.  
Sir Harold Bellman, in "African Affairs."

The teaching of reading goes on in Africa, but where are the books?" Miss Margaret Wrong in "Africa and the Making of Books."

It is several years since the commercial bodies of Nyasaland were the first to draw attention to the rise of Japan at the expense of M.C.T. Gadhelic," writing in "The African Observer."

An outstanding example of maison boat building came under my notice in Nairobi, where a motor-car body building firm was building a 100-ton cruiser with a staff of Native workmen." W. Langnell, writing in "The Motor Boat."

The African is the victim of change; his old guiding stars are eclipsed; his social controls are moribund; auctions are loosened; life as his forefathers knew it crumbles about him." The Bishop of Abyssinia, writing in "The World Wide Church."

It is a mistake for those to whom travel is not a consideration to board the first train from Highgate, leaving behind a quiet land that is well worth seeing, en route to Mombasa." From "Travellers' Guide."

I have found the Colonial Office a model of efficiency and accuracy. No doubt some of you have a grievance. Well, do not add to it by imagining that you are up against a grinding and soulless machine." Sir John Maffey, speaking at the West African dinner.

I was always full of admiration of the marvellous work done by some of the Native police, work done simply, and without fuss, and without thought of reward, and a few years before this were uncounted savagages, unused to discipline or orders." Frank Barnes, in his new book, "Mafeking and I."

In the Sudan government is in the interests of the governed. The Gordon tradition is of immense importance even at a time so remote from his day. That many heart must rejoice to see what is being done to try to pursue the standard which we set." The Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan Dr. Wynne, speaking in "The Times."

Countless coconuts rest on Gorée Island, Lake Rudolf. They are interesting birds for their regularity of habit: each day at sunrise they set off for the mainland in a constant stream like a bound of inhabitants of somnabula, and return at night with the same monotonous regularity." M. J. D. Greenway, writing in the "Manchester Guardian."

When a rumour reached us that the ships we had in the Red Sea were to blow and the slaves who consequently had time to put their cargo of slaves overboard, weighted with heavy stones before they were boarded, we at once sent on the fastest cruise we had, and I am glad to say we found that the rumour was unfounded." The First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking to the Financial Committee from Slavery Inventory luncheon.

211. Mr. Eric Dauncey Tongue, O.B.E.



Copied from "East Africa."

Mr. Dauncey Tongue joined the Uganda Administration Service in 1903, only leaving Cambridge University, and after several years in Basa before being transferred to Government headquarters as Acting District Commissioner of Entebbe. Not long afterwards he returned to our district work among the Lango people, and later, and later Acting District Commissioner, effective administration was fully introduced among the northern sections of the tribe. Then he signed up Budamaga as a district, in which he was stationed from 1912 to 1921, during which period he established a new station at Igordor; afterwards he served respectively as Entebbe, Kamputi and Bwamba. While in Bwamba it fell to him to take into operation the Government's new scheme with regard to the cattle trade, which was introduced in 1919. In his opinion that delicate major and minor question with its responsibilities important Bwamba, and he was awarded the O.B.E. in the New Year Honours list of 1934. For four years Mr. Tongue acted as Honorary Secretary of the African Society of Organisations in the Protectorate, the object being to keep good the closest possible bonds of brotherhood, and furthering the first regular Rugby football match in the country.

## PERSONALIA.

W. F. M. Hunter, of Nairobi, has been appointed in Nairobi to the position of Commissioner of Police.

Prince George, Duke of Cambridge, Provincial Grand Master of Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Douglas and Miss Evelyn Mcleod have returned from South Africa.

Colonel G. N. Colville, who was sent from England, is now back on his farm in Njoro.

Mr. Ernest Harrison, Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory, is visiting South Africa.

Captain Alan Dower, M.P. for Stockport, and Mrs. Dower have left for a visit to East Africa.

Mr. Ronald P. Henderson has been elected President of the East African Institute of Architects.

Mr. Chosaku Mogaki is acting as Vice-Consul of Japan in Mombasa during the absence of the Consul.

We learn that Mr. N. C. Drury, Government Printer in Tanganyika, will retire on the expiration of his leave.

Mr. G. C. Drury has been elected Mayor, and Mr. J. Mortimer, Deputy Mayor of Nairobi for the ensuing year.

Mr. R. D. England has been elected President of the Nairobi Rotary Club in succession to Captain Vivian Ward.

M. Tschoffen, Belgian Colonial Minister, is on his way back from a visit to the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Major P. A. Mundy, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed Acting Officer Commanding the Southern Brigade of the K.A.R.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crockett on the birth of a son at the Eskotene Nursing Home, Nairobi, last month.

Since his last return from Africa Mr. Cherry Kearton has built a house in Epsom, Surrey. He has called it "The Jungle."

Major Jack Kingston has been appointed a Game Warden in Kenya and also a warden under the Game Protection Ordinance.

The Honourable C. F. Dundas, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, leaves England to-morrow to take up his new appointment.

Colonel R. Williamson, D.S.O., officer commanding the Northern Brigade, East African Forces, is now on leave pending retirement.

Archdeacon W. E. Owen, of Kenya, will leave Kenya for England on the 22nd instant, and expects to return in November.

Sir James McDonald, of the Beitbridge and the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, arrived in England last week by the "Crown Castle."

Sir George Bettsworth F.R.G.S., who served for many years in East Africa, and Lady Bettsworth (neé Scott) have left London for the Continent.

Major L. St. John Carpenter has contributed an interesting article on "Cattitinding" to the "Illustrated Showman and Breeder."

There was a very large gathering at the Kampala Club recently to bid God-speed to Dr. Harry Neilson and Mrs. Neilson on their departure from Uganda.

The Hon. J. W. Downie's term of office as High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia will expire in October. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Sir Cecil Rodwell, Governor of Southern Rhodesia and Lady Rodwell arrived at Southampson yesterday by the "Llandaffon Castle."

We regret to record the death in Bulawayo on Monday Marion Wardle, who first arrived in Rhodesia by steamer wagon two years ago at the age of nine.

The Rev. Jewell Huggins, curate of St. Mary's Church, Bulawayo, has been appointed to take charge of the South African Railway Mission in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. E. S. Meek, Q.B.E., has been appointed to act as Chef Secrétaire, Uganda, while Mr. E. A. T. Perkins succeeds him as Deputy Chef.

The marriage between the Hon. John Scott-Holland, son of Lord Howard de Walden, and Countess Irene Harrach, will take place in Mombasa on August 22.

The Hon. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, had the honour of being received by the King at Buckingham Palace on Thursday last.

Archbishop Arthur Hislop, Apostolic Delegate in Africa, is not going to return there for reasons of health. He has been appointed a Canon of St. Peter's, Rome.

Paymaster-in-Chief William Smart Watson, who died in Southsea last week, served in the naval and military operations against Shaka in the Western Sudan, in 1824.

As we go to press we learn that Marshal Alphonse Lamotte, French former administrator, and well Methodist of the African race, is very dangerously ill.

Sir Henry Birchenough, Resident of the British South Africa Company and the Rhodesia Railways, came back to this country from South Africa, only in August.

Mr. R. C. Gunping, of Zanzibar, and Miss Nancy Hallett, only daughter of Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Hallett, of Oldbourn, will be married on September 15.

Sir Richard Racine, British Resident in Zanzibar, last week addressed the Empire Parliamentary Association on "Zanzibar: Its Interests and Relations with East Africa."

We are glad to learn that Miss Nancy Hallett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Shaw of Zanzibar, is rapidly recovering after a serious operation and gone into the Kenya csp.

An Agricultural Association of Public Schools has been started in Nairobi, the first President being Mr. A. G. Johnson, while Mr. D. P. Douglas is Honorary Secretary.

Mr. G. A. Chandy, the Kenya Government official recently described as the summit school of the British Social Hygiene Council in Nairobi, has told us how he had turned animal for a hobby.

Deep regret is felt by stockfarmers throughout Kenya at the forthcoming departure of Mr. W. D. Jarrett, who, in his position as Livestock Officer, has done so much to assist the industry.

The Axishi Club has elected Mr. G. McMahon its President, and Mr. H. E. Browne Secretary, Treasurer and Manager for the coming year. The erection of a new club house is contemplated.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Griffiths, C.M.G., has been appointed Acting District Commissioner K.D.F., in place of Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Truman, D.S.C., who has proceeded on leave.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Brian Desmond Hayes, of Kakamega, and Miss Winifred Mary Alleyne, of Chelsea, only daughter of Captain H. N. Alleyne, R.N., and the late Mrs. Alleyne.

We recently reported that Lady Delamere had won the Parklands seat in the municipal elections in Nairobi. We now learn that she polled 236 votes against 80 secured by the retiring member, Mr. D. Newmark.

Commissioner Lamb of the Salvation Army, who has many East African interests, lectured on Sunday in Oxford on "The Temple." The Master of Balliol College, who was supported by Mr. John Bullan,

Mr. J. F. Goodenough, chairman of Barclays Bank, K.L.C., S. I., was at it severe operation last week. The operation was successful, and it is understood that Mr. Goodenough's condition is reasonably satisfactory.

Colonel F. G. L. Miller, a member of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee who a few years ago issued a report on the Sudan Government Railways has just issued one on the co-ordination of road and rail transport in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. C. H. Crozier, of Nakuru, Kenya Colony, son of Major Sir Thomas and Lady Crozier of Ecclesore, Square, S.W.1, and Elsie, daughter of Huntley, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. O. J. Huntley of Boxwell Court, Tewkesbury, was married in Boxwell on Saturday.

Mr. W. S. Garnham, whom many years was one of the most prominent business men in Uganda, being past President of the Chamber of Commerce and at one time an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, is now engaged in the mining and grain trade at Sheffield.

Skander Eff. Armanious, M.P.E., of the Sudan Game Ranger's Department has just retired after twenty-eight years' service and will be very much missed by his large family at the Zoo, as well as by his many friends, among whom he was an outstanding member of the expatriate community.

Miss Clarice Mayne, the well-known actress, who is sister-in-law of Mr. Fred Tracy of the New Standard in Nairobi, and who visited Kenya some months ago, is to be married shortly to Mr. Albert E. C. Knox, one of the pair of comedians known as Nerve and Knox. The ceremony is to take place in East Preston, Sussex.

Mr. E. B. Horne, who arrived home last week on leave pending retirement from Kenya, has served in the Colony for the past three years, twenty-two of which were spent in the Kitnyu Province. His departure was delayed owing to the illness of Mrs. Horne, who was better when they left just before they were due to leave. Fortunately she made a complete recovery.

We regret to announce the death in Nairobi of Mr. Arthur Blowers, the well-known business man trading as Foster and Blowers. Mr. Blowers was a prominent Freemason and his funeral was observed with full Masonic rites by the members of the Lodge Harmony, led by the W.M., W.Bro. T. Johnson. We offer our sympathy to the members of his family.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Jules Renkin, formerly Finance Minister of Belgium and the Colonial Minister at the time that the old Free State was taken over by Belgium. Besides holding many government offices Mr. Renkin was well known at the Bar and received from King Albert the dignity of Minister of States. He was seventy-two years of age.

Brigadier S. Butler, C.M.G., D.S.O., K.A.R. of the Sudan Defence Force, who is now home on leave, is a keen photographer and many of his pictures have been used in the Government railway postcard. He first served in East Africa in 1906, was transferred to the Sudan in 1911, and was Inspector General of the Royal West African Frontier Force from 1926 to 1930.

JULY 26, 1934

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

**Questions of Development***After Human Affairs are Shaped**To the Editor of "East Africa"*

SIR.—The editorial note in your issue of July expresses so exactly what I feel with regard to the "development of the Native" that it saves me the trouble of composing the heavier or indeed essay—which I had in contemplation—except that I should like to add this: So much speculation on the subject seems to take no account of the something not ourselves whether we like to call it "Nature," God, or the stream of tendency making for righteousness, which shapes our efforts to ends perhaps never contemplated by us—as one sees over and over again in history.

The nations of modern Europe learned from the heritage of Rome not what they consciously tried to copy, but what they were capable of assimilating; the rest simply disappeared. Why did the northern nations, while taking from Latin culture all that had to give to their particular needs, keep their own speech? And why did the peoples of France and Spain fall quite naturally into the use of the Latin while shaping it in their own way? As the Sphinx of Africa in somebody's forgotten poem, says:

"The nations hold me their captive;

"I heirs to have or to slay;

"I have waited my time for ages,

"I who am older than they."

And that time may be now different, and that any of us can project, and while a man efforts to have it may be quite mistaken; one may be sure that none made so sincerely right intention can be altogether in vain, but may be somehow turned to good. Only it is so fatally easy to deceive oneself about the intention.

Yours faithfully,

WELAYN GARDEN CITY.

WERNER.

**Native Administration***In Northern Rhodesia**To the Editor of "East Africa"*

SIR.—The Joint Committee on Closer Union in East Africa sitting in London in 1931 noted "the supreme importance to the State as a whole of efficient administration on the Native side," and emphasised that "to end the Native side of the Colonial Governments must be adequately staffed." Further, the Committee laid great stress on the importance of the office of Chief Native Commissioner, and the desirability of an advance in his status and powers (Report Vol. 1, See, 87 and 10).

These recommendations were strongly endorsed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his dispatch dated July 13, 1932, to the Governors of the Colonies concerned (Cmd. 4441, pp. 54 and 57).

The desirability of continuity and uniformity of policy, particularly in Native Affairs, was again stressed, only last week by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia in his admirable address to the members of the Legislative Council.

In view of these emphatic declarations of policy from the highest quarters in the Empire, it is a little distressing to find that the Native Affairs of the Colonies are still in a state of chaos.

Group activity in the composition to that laid down is apparently being discontinued.

The annual African Non-Native Staff in Rhodesia has just been published. It states that the full District staff, which represents a decrease outside of the administration, has been reduced from 124 European posts in 1931 and 1932 to 100 in 1933; that 30 have approximately 200, and the total number of one-man stations has been reduced from fifteen to eleven.

The staff of the power section, commonly known as the Secretary for Native Affairs, corresponding to the Chief Native Commissioner in other Colonies, so far from having been advanced, have actually been reduced to something approaching a sinecure. While he was formerly head of the District Service, with large executive powers, he has now become a subordinate officer of the secretariat, post being at present held by a District Officer of the second grade seconded for the purpose.

One can but hope that these apparent divergencies from the policy of the Imperial Government are but temporary expedients resorted to on account of prevailing financial stringency. Whether this be so, the procedure appears to approximate very closely to a margin of danger in Native affairs.

Can you or any of your reader's reassure

"A MEMBER OF THE OLD GUARD"

London, W.1.

Reference is made to this in Matters of Moment, Ed. 1, p. 111.

**POINT FROM LETTERS**

I am sorry to call attention to the gaffe about an Englishman having been born in Rhodesia (Letter, H. 888). The author is fifteen or fourteen years gone. Broken Hill, N.S.W., Australia. From the "Rhodesian."

**ONE DAY**

## A Stardyl Youth WILL THANK YOU

When your son grows up, strong, healthy, straight-limbed, he will bless you for giving him such a fine start in life! And you will bless Glaxo, as a million mothers have done before you.

Wonderful Glaxo, for twenty-six years famous, now incorporating the results of twenty-six years of research. In every bottle, safe, fresh, dependable.

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JULY 26, 1934.

## Controlling the Price of Sisal How will Producer Interests be Protected?

SISAL interests in the City have been pickeled by the news that a meeting had been held at Mombasa Lane between representatives of portage, manufacturers and sisal merchants for the purpose of forming a Central Sisal Purchasing Board, by means of which merchants and manufacturers would virtually control the price of the fibre, since the latter would have practically monopolistic powers. In reporting the meeting the *Financial News* states:

"Some doubt must be felt whether such a step as that now proposed is likely to be successful in view of the fact that a number of manufacturers of rope and cordage were not represented at the Mombasa Lane meeting. These manufacturers are outside the trade organisation responsible for the gathering. If these outside manufacturers are to have unrestricted access to supplies of sisal, the scheme could hardly be put into operation."

Therefore it might be thought with a good show of reason, that the only way in which the Central Sisal Purchasing Board can obtain the monopolistic position which apparently it is seeking, would be for the merchants to refuse to supply recalcitrant manufacturers.

In the sisal groves, Snake and large assumption land he cannot conceive the creation of a rift between him and manufacturers. There is still a problem of what he is to do in opposing an "outside" manufacturer approach from different quarters, however.

If, as a grower realises the "outside" manufacturer's demands, then clearly he will not be favourably regarded by the merchants and manufacturers who are to constitute the Central Sisal Purchasing Board. But on the other hand, the grower would seem to have little moral right or practical entitlement, even if he has a legal right, to insist that a "local" sisal buyer away. And, if the Central Sisal Purchasing Board functions, the question may be asked, what is likely to become of the principle of free marketing which merchants above all are supposed to defend.

Mr. Archibald Crawford, Chairman of the Rope Twine and Net Manufacturers' Federation, emphasised his own in a position of knowledge that the statements and inferences in the report are "undoubtedly fact."

### Major Wardle's Challenge.

Major G. C. Wardle pursued the subject in a letter in which he said that he was not present at the meeting but "was aware that sisal growers were uneasy concerning the marketing of their product." He continued:

"Mr. Archibald Crawford, writing on behalf of the Rope Twine and Net Manufacturers' Federation remarks that the statements and inferences made in your article are un-founded in fact. I note that Mr. Crawford gives no information as to what actually occurred at the gathering which was the basis of your reference. I venture

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AIR TRAVEL  
IMPORTS  
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INSURANCE**

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.**  
MOBASA DAK SALAAM ZANZIBAR TANGA  
ENARON INDIA and TANZANIA

that these statements were published in the preceding newspaper, leaving in question a more far-reaching proposal covering to whom and the conditions under which the control would be handed over.

It is the opinion of what is especially desirable further to improve the position of the relations between manufacturers and consumers, inasmuch as the manufacturers concluded a general sales agreement with producers, too. Importers usual in the manufacture of coarse sisal types. Under this agreement has been reached in respect of the fact that the fact that the manufacturers are to limit production of sisal is often too British and that whereas the use of sisal continues to expand, imports of manila into Great Britain during the first four months of the current year were 1,000 tons less than in the corresponding period of last year. Similarly commercial imports of sisal showed no increase.

It is the intention of the manufacturers to propose to Mr. Wardle to submit a memorandum at the meeting to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

### The Sisal Growers' Reply.

Major Wardle replied that Major Walsh had endeavoured to bring up a series of matters which were unrelated to the subject of his original report and to his Mr. Crawford's letter.

The matter of which he has supplied to him is that of sisal growers and portage manufacturers which meets equally to deal with subjects of mutual interest. "I think you will see that the four columns are not the place in which to carry on discussions which are of peculiar function to the joint body. My constituents have their own views in Moore-Walsh's allegations and acting upon will bring them up for consideration at the appropriate time and place."

At a moment of going to press we understand that Major Wardle has submitted a further letter on the subject, which will appear in our next issue.

In celebration of Founder's Day in Southern Rhodesia and the visit of Mr. G. Martin Hunter, Prime Minister of the Colony, a reception was held in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, last week by the High Commissioner and Mrs. Brownie.

**VISITORS TO EAST AFRICA ARE  
CORDIALLY INVITED TO TAKE USE OF  
THE PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ANIMATO-  
GRAPHIC DEPARTMENTS OF MUSEUMS.**

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**COPIES OF THE EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHS OF ELEPHANT AND OTHER BIG GAME TAKEN BY COL. MARCUS W. MAXWELL AND MR. MARTIN JOHNSON OBTAINABLE IN EAST AFRICA EXCLUSIVELY FROM WARDLE'S.**

## Kenya Land Board's Locore.

SIR MORRIS CARTER, Chairman of the Kenya Land Commission, wrote the following letter to *The Times* last week:

The Official Report on Parliamentary Debate in the House of Commons, on the operation of the Commission by the Colonial Office, Voted on in Committee of the Whole House on June 10, 1934, states that the Right Honourable gentleman in charge of the Land Board stated in London that the Morris Carter Commission had no faith whatever that the people of Kenya would be willing if they had no guarantee in law how to buy back what they had no right to have.

I would like to point out that the Right Honourable gentleman in charge of the Land Board stated in London that the Morris Carter Commission had no faith whatever that the people of Kenya would be willing if they had no guarantee in law how to buy back what they had no right to have.

These words mark it to be understood in the sense that there is no guarantee in the Kenya Land Commission Report expressing these views. I am not aware if these remarks are to be taken merely as an inference drawn from our preference for a Board of Land Board situated in England and are acting to imply that the Commission considered that a Board of fair-minded and impartial men could not be found in Kenya. I submit that the inference is entirely erroneous.

The matter really lies in chapter IV of the Report in which we state that we recommend that the duties of administration and control of the constructive work should be the function of the government and that the duties of the Board should be limited to the protection and preservation of the rights of Natives with regard to land (the protective acts).

This helps so we have said that the point of greatest importance is that the Board should command the confidence of the Native, and that it is essential that it should be removed from the sphere of local politics, a provision which we felt greatly narrowed its field of influence in small communities.

But the fact that we thought there might be difficulty in finding in Kenya a Board in whom the Natives would have confidence is an entirely different thing from saying there would be any difficulty in finding in Kenya a Board in whom the Commission would have confidence or one in which confidence ought to be felt.

Speaking for myself and my colleagues I am sure that we should find no difficulty in finding in Kenya men to sit on the Board in whom we should have every confidence and in whom I consider every confidence ought to be felt. It should be unnecessary for me to say that I have met in Kenya men who are as fair minded as any who could be found elsewhere.

With Justice to be found to represent particular interests and to be recommended that they should not be chosen from politicians who are at least equally concerned with other interests such recommendation should, I think, be regarded as only right and proper and not as a reflection on the fairmindedness and impartiality of the people of the country.

## Archdeacon Owen's Views.

ARCHDEACON OWEN contributes an article to *The Manchester Guardian* on the Report of the Kenya Land Commission in which he has obviously sought to be scrupulously fair. He praises the Commission for the mining section in which they have "done well," and considers that "generally speaking, the recommendations with regard to the township in the reserve safeguard Native interests."

The Commission, he continues, is thoroughly sound in most of its criticisms of the existing Native Lands Ordinance. The recommendation that it be no objection of the Board to "make up" the land and give satisfaction to Africans. The decision that the reserve be no longer called Crown Lands will give "more satisfaction still."

The Archdeacon, however, is not satisfied about Kisumu township and the recommendations with regard to land and north of the railway, especially the latter, and the disregarding of Native claims. He says that "the Native says that the unequal distribution of the land is bound to lead to further trouble" and he concludes with this warning:

"Appeals of an inflammatory nature have recently been disseminated through the post among certain natives to dissuade native proprietors from accepting the compensation offered by the Government. The result of such appeals can only be disastrous to the scheme as it is prepared to fail."

## Gen. Spears on Kakamega.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. F. SPEARS, P.M., contributed an article to the *Daily Telegraph*, in the course of which he describes Kakamega, which he attended on the Kakamega goldfields, as follows:

"General Spears explained to the Environs of Nairobi when a lease was granted to a company to mine this ground only as done in consultation with the Local Native Councils and the Local Land Board. Further, as a lease would only be granted if the Provincial Commissioner were satisfied that it was in the interests of the Native Natives by reason of the rents received. It was considered surely to safeguard Native interests more completely. No ward in Chancery could be more completely protected."

"Speech followed speech; carefully and patiently, the officials were finding out what was at the back of the question. Where was the shortcomings? The report was satisfactory from the Native point of view in every respect, only they goat. Craft and patience elucidated the mystery. What the Natives feared was that the land where a white man built a house would belong to him, as is the custom with their own dwelling places. This question was easily settled. There was no difficulty in proving that the leases were indeed the place man's deed; and when they heard that they could obtain titles of their own there was jubilation. They were completely reassured."

"We have given these Colonies everything that makes for prosperity. We are leaving a noble parkland regards to the Native we may all be pained of what we have, they have, as we return. Two things we will do for us; they could provide space for our agriculture by buying our soils could create employment for some of our people at home. They have done little in either direction, but there is room for us. This doubt, come while you are here. Where there is room there's a way and there is room in Kenya for many who are creating their hearth out in the world to-day, and who would in due course become our customers of the Mother Country."

## Zambezi Pioneers.

The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society is this year celebrating its centenary. Recalling the tribute published in *The Times* in 1904 on the occasion of the death of the Rev. Dr. G. Collard, Miss C. W. Macintosh says in a letter to *The Times*:

"Associated with the tribute to the Rev. Francois Richard was that of his Scottish wife, Christina Macintosh, the devoted and heroic companion of all his labours for twenty years in Basutoland and then from 1877 till his death in 1887 on the Zambezi and the first woman of British birth to visit the Victoria Falls, namely, in August, 1878—and the first to make a home in that vast dependency now called Southern Rhodesia."

## Speed of Wild Game.

The relative speed of wild animals and motor cars is a frequent subject of discussion among East Africans who will find the following extracts from *The Motor* of interest:

"Recently a race between a springbok and a motor car was reported in South Africa. The antelope had led over the centre of the road pursued, but not overtaken, by a motorist travelling at 41 m.p.h. When driving along the bank of the Ngunetsi River in Rhodesia four rebras started to run parallel to the car and about thirty yards away. For a time the driver watched them, but as they were too far away to be clearly seen in sight, he concentrated on the road ahead. At which he was travelling at a steady thirty miles per hour. Suddenly there was a swirl of dust and a looking out of the car. With a start the motorist saw the antelopes had skidded the car to a standstill. The car had then crossed the road."

"A few weeks ago a black man, who had just got off a truck, ran across the middle of a passing car. His deadly reptile cattled, which is about twelve feet long, lashed out with the sole of everything riding on his back."

## Late Mining News

### Alluvial Properties Ltd.

Lyndhurst Colliery, we comment upon the prospectus recently issued by the Alluvial Properties Ltd., a company registered in London, with a capital of £6,000, divided into 4,000 ordinary shares of £s. 1/- each. It has a memorandum subscription at par of £100,000, and the directors are Major F. W. Fletcher (Chairman) and Messrs. Benjamin George Byerley and David Gordon Stewart. The brokers are Messrs. Butterford & Co., Ltd., 10, Paxton St., Kakamega, Kenya. Major Jack and Mr. Stewart are directors; and the secretaries are Messrs. Macgregor, Stewart & Co. of the same address.

### Tanganyika Concessions Annual Report.

The account of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., for 1933 disclose a heavy fall in income, the profit and loss of, and dividends on, shares, together with interest receipts, ranging from £36,694 in 1932 to £19,447. Principal shareholders in the company are in the Bongosha Railway Company, the Rhodesia Kasanga Company, and the Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga. After meeting all expenses there is a debit balance for the year of £2,722, against a credit balance of £27,259 for the previous twelve months. This amount, and £2,500, was paid to the African Railways Finance Company, as to be settled forward. The year's expenses include £15,488 in respect of the properties recently sold to Kenant Gold Areas, of this sum, as well as monies expended on these properties in 1932 and to the current year have since been recovered and are included in the loss account. Together with the substantial profit made on the sale.

Shares and Debentures held by the Benguela Railway Company are entered in the balance sheet at £6,155, and the auditors believe that the amount is not overstatement. The auditors state that the value of the interest in the Benguela Railway Company is dependent on the future earnings of the railway, as to which they can form no opinion. They also state that the company's guarantee of the Debentures and loan of the African Railways Finance Company, rating that the assets of the company equalled almost entirely the £1,619 Preference Shares of Tanganyika Concessions, and that valuing these shares at market value at December 31, last, the assets of the Finance Company amounted to about £2,000 less than the amounts owing by it on the Debentures and loan which have been guaranteed. With regard to this share, the directors indicate that compensation may depend on the terms of Tanganyika Gold Areas' future shares, and express confidence that the copper position will materially improve and so enable the Union Miniere Company to return to the dividend being offered, and that a dividend of the Benguela Railway Company will continue to increase and a return on the Debentures will be obtained. Shares in other companies are taken to be balanced at £4,623,713, and the market value at the balance sheet at £4,623,713, and the market value at the December 31, last, showed a depreciation of £1,006,589, which however is fully covered by the capital reserve.

### Shareholders' Mikubwa Copper Mining Company

Comments have been sent by shareholders of the Mikubwa Copper Mining Company, Rhodesia, to the editor, enclosing a copy of the letter addressed to the chairman of the company, in which the latter states that the terms of the leasehold and mining rights held by the company in every complete tenement let under the terms of the Mikubwa Company. It is pointed out that if the number of the members of the British company accepts the proposal the admittance of shareholders in the foundations of the company will be extremely easily facilitated.

### Kenya Exploration Company

The company has now spent several thousand pounds in their annual survey of the district, and the field staff systematically prospected the area over 1,000 square miles. The company has the mining rights over 1,000 square miles of land in the Nyanza Highlands, and has entered into an agreement with the Nyanza Highlands Exploration Company to prospect the rest of their concession for 10,000 square miles. Several instances of minerals have been found in the area, including 1,000 tons of coal, and one of magnetite, and, unfortunately, very little gold was again reported from streams traversing areas 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19. Some of the districts were considered worthy of further investigation.

### Zambesia Exploring Co.

The accounts of Zambesia Exploring Company for 1933 show a loss of £2,000, starting with a loss of £34,580 in the previous year. After deducting the debit of interest due in the previous year, the amount carried forward is £24,350. The directors have finally agreed to write off all outstanding expenditure incurred which included £1,000 in respect of property recently sold to Kenant Gold Areas, as well as all the monies expended on the purchase properties in 1932, and during the current year have all such been recovered, and will consider the accounts for 1934, together with substantial profits made by the company on sales. Shareholders and investors will allow a depreciation of about £15,000 on the market prices of shares as received, and the balance of the money covered by the remaining assets.

### Rhodesia Bro. Development Co.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company state in their annual reports that there was an increase in exports during 1933 on metal sales amount from £175,520 to £301,734. Mine costs, however, increased from £15,120 to £22,230, and shipping and portation charges from £22,530 to £24,221. After deduction for laundry, other expenditure and Debenture interest, there is shown a loss for the year of £6,608, rounded, and a profit of £23,100 for the preceding twelve months. The company's concession covers an area of thirty square miles, and the company has interests in 1,000 acres of surface rights adjacent to the Bulungula River, and a present report announces the purchase of the Leon Dikangines, consisting of five blocks of claims in the Mafube District of Southern Rhodesia, and also the Camarao area, consisting of two blocks of claims in the Broken Hill district. During the year 1933 1,000 tons of zinc and 5,000 tons of lead were produced, white tin, white lead, and white zinc were produced, white tin being manufactured.

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**Rhodesia Corporation.**

Rhodesia Corporation Ltd., 99% owned by the Rhodesian Government, has held its first meeting in the Northern Rhodesian Gold Field, and has superintended the production of blister copper for the six months ended June 30, an amount of £33,300, the total value of which was £1,000,000. Production for the year will be approximately £1,000,000, and the total value of what has so far been sold, by the electrolytic method, will be in operation shortly. Estimated output for the year will amount to approximately £1,000,000, the figure being arrived at after allowing for depreciation and for the cost of taxation. It has been the development of the Company for the purpose of realising the value stocks of copper. Estimated estimated estimated realisation prices, it has now been decided that future stocks of copper and other metals will be valued at cost.

**Union Copper Annual Meeting.**

Meeting at the annual meeting in Brussels of the Union Mines du Katanga, Mr. Gattier said that consumption of copper had expanded and was in excess of output, with the result that stocks were decreasing rapidly. Stocks had fallen almost 200,000 tons, and in Europe they stood at the remarkably low figure of 700,000 tons. In view of these conditions, the wholeness of copper had been accumulated in the huge office in 1932 with 3 cents gold per lb. in the first quarter of this year, 10 cents gold per lb., and to-day it was kept in various factors were depressed in the market. Northern Rhodesia had increased its output, and the Copper Code imposed on the United States produced by the National Recovery Administration had not had the far-reaching effect hoped for by the American industry, and had stimulated neither exports nor imports, but regulated the markets. Certain American producers had profited by the freedom, which they still retained, to dispose of their copper in Europe, and this had exercised a depressing influence on the market. In conclusion, he advised that various measures associated with the Union Mine had granted conditions which could enable the company to reduce its cost of production below costs of selling prices, and its output shortly be increased.

**Mining Progress Reports.**

*Courtesy Bush Mine.*—June output, 1,010 tons zinc, 200 tons lead, 100 tons silver, 100 tons copper, 100 tons cobalt, 100 tons manganese, 100 tons tin, 100 tons gold, 100 tons silver, 100 tons zinc.

*Chaminé Lead Smelting and Mine.*—Crushed in June 1,000 tons of ore, 100 oz. per ton mill, and 50 oz. from concentrate, value £5,085; price approximately £2,100. *Elmera Syndicate (Lead Ore), Tanganyika.*—No. 1 shaft now down to 120 ft., showing 1,000 oz. to the ton; and driving is being carried out both ways along the wall of reef. No. 2 shaft down to 10 ft., where the reef is widening, and maintaining its value of 1,000 oz. No. 3 shaft down 16 ft. No. 4 shaft cleared of water down to 50 ft.

*Bushwick Mine.*—Cable from Bulawayo:—Satisfactory progress being made in No. 1 shaft, and the 4th level will be accessible about ten days. In the Foundation works, where across the 80 ft. level showed 7.87 dwt. over 200 inches in the eastern face, and 7.53 dwt. over 200 inches in the western face, the shaft has been sunk to a point about 30 ft. above the proposed third level. This ore body has also been located at the surface at 500 ft. further east, and a new shaft has been commenced to expose it at depth. The dewatering of the Warwick shaft is progressing satisfactorily.

*Gold Fields of Rhodesia Development Company.*—A round sum of £2,250,226 for the year ended March 31, 1934, compared with £2,141,301 for 1932-1933. Of the deficit £55,527 is required to extinguish the debit balance brought forward in profit and loss account, leaving an available amount for £2,094,672. £50,000 is to be placed to general reserve account, a interim dividend of 5/- per share, and a final dividend of 5/- less tax, is to be recommended at the annual meeting.

**Tanganyika Gold Output.**

*East African Goldfields, Ltd.*, states that the total exports of gold from the British Gold Fields amounted to £1,537,575 in the year £1,583,500, while £1,310,000 additional gold at £20.50 per oz. from the Tanga district.

**Mining Personalities.**

Mr. A. C. Booty, chairman of the firm appointed after the amalgamation of the Belgian Selection Trust and the Belgian Gold Fields, died recently. Mr. Booty, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson, who was a partner in the firm of gold in Karamoja, and was a director of the trust, was a good man. Not long ago he opened his premises, and a new discovery is said to have already been made. Further details are not available.

**Kenya Mines (Kenyatta).**

The Kenya Goldfield, Ltd., of Nairobi, has been incorporated in the public limited liability company. It has taken over the mining rights and the leasehold interest in the Mata River, Laikipia, and the Ngare Maralal gold-fields have been taken over in very high value. The estimated lease area is 100 acres on the Mara River, Laikipia, and 100 acres on the Mata River property, and to several hundred acres of mining claims, most of which are within the 100 acres which has recently been averaging over 220 ounces monthly from a small plant extracting sixteen tons of ore daily. The original consideration is being satisfied partly in shares. Directors of the company are Mr. J. H. Homan (chairman), Mr. H. D. Allen, Mr. J. M. C. and Mr. G. Grignon-Wilson, Mr. R. F. E. J. M. C. and Mr. G. Grignon-Wilson, Mr. R. F. E. J. M. C. and Mr. G.

**Mining in South Kaviriro.**

A new mining operating license has been issued to Mr. A. A. House for one year from April 1st, 1934, for minerals including coal, oil, and common mineral over an area of approximately 10 square miles in the south Kaviriro district close to the border of Uganda borders.

**East African Stock and Share Prices.**

We have received the following prices by air mail from Major G. H. Gaitskell, the Nairobi stock and share broker:

	1 week	1 month
Gold	205	205
Eldoret-Kasulu & Parakou	9s. 50cts.	9s. 50cts.
Eldora Mine, Sod. Boro.	30s. 50cts.	30s. 50cts.
Kenya Goldfield Co. Ltd.	7s.	7s.
Kenya Goldfield Co. Ltd.	20s.	20s.
Kenya Goldfield Co. Ltd.	50cts.	50cts.
Koa-Mulumu		

Prices in the Belgian Congo during the first half of the year were three times greater than in the corresponding period last year, says *The Financial News*.



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PRELIMINARY NOTICE

# WATERDE MINES (KENYA) LIMITED

## SHARE CAPITAL

15,120,000 Shares of 5s. each

The Subscription List will open on Tuesday, July 31, 1934, for an

### Issue of 460,000 shares of 5s. each at Par.

No part of this issue has been underwritten, the Vendor having agreed to subscribe in cash for a part of this issue not applied for by the Public.

#### DIRECTORS.

**LEONARD ELPHINSTONE BRUNEL HOMAN** (Chairman) The Canons, Mitcham, Surrey (Chairman, Can. and Motor Gold Mining Co. (1919) Limited).

**HENRY DUGLAS ALLEN**, M.I.M.M., 21, St. Leger Gardens, Folkestone (Manager, Elgin (1927) Limited, from 1929 to 1934; Mining Engineer).

**EDWARD WHALEY BILLYARD-LEAKE**, D.S.O. R.N., Hollybush House, Ayrshire (Director, Sandhurst Deep Level (Gold and Silver), Ltd.).

**SIR ERIC M. PRINGLE ALD-WEBB**, M.C., South Africa Colony, Planter (former owner, Kihancha Mine).

**RICHARD GRAYSON WILLIAMS**, F.R.Cantab., F.R.S.M., M.I.M.M., Passford House, Holmeleigh, Andover (Commissioner of Mines, Tanganyika Territory), Mining Engineer.

The Prospectus (which will be advertised on Monday, July 30) will show inter alia that:

1. The Company will acquire:
  - (a) An exclusive prospecting licence over 8 square miles on the Mara River, Tanganyika, where three parallel gold-bearing reefs have been prospected containing some very high values.
  - (b) A mining lease over 200 acrey and a face lease of 100 acres on the Mara River, Kenya, 30 miles from the Mara River property.
  - (c) Seventy-six registered gold mining claims, most of which are within the 2,000 acres above-mentioned. On these there is the Kihancha Mine originally owned and worked by Major B. F. Webb. This is the largest gold producing mine in Kenya, recently averaging over 228 ounces monthly from a small plant crushing 16 tons of ore daily.

The Company intends to develop the mine with larger plant and to test the Mara River property to depth.

The Vendor's consideration is being satisfied entirely in shares.

Copies of the full Prospectus and Application Forms will be available on application.

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, Poultry, London, E.C.2 and Branches.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED, 10, Clements Lane, London, E.C.4.

MONTAGE STANLEY & COMPANY, 2nd & 2, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2.

REGISTRATION NUMBER OF THE COMPANY

31-88, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

**BUSINESS POINTERS.**

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

The Gordon Iliff has been opened in Khartoum. The Nyasaland Podesia weekly air service has been duplicated as from June 1.

It is reported that the African section of Northern Rhodesia now has 20 members.

The Spanish language rights of Major Abbott Grant's "Spanish in India" have been sold.

Direct imports into Northern Rhodesia via Beira during the first quarter of this year increased from £4,116 to £85,835.

The Imperial Institute has issued a circular on the experimental use of hide oil by a re-anethole process.

The business sectional proprietor has been admitted to the operation of the Trades Unions' Ordnance Tax and Law.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Uganda Farmers Association it was decided to dissolve the organisation.

The British Museum has acquired some Native drums from Nyasaland, one of which was to prevent a baby from crying in the night.

During the absence on leave of the French Consular agent in Dar es Salaam, M. Maurice de Lefebvre, of the Banque de l'Union Belge, will be succeeded.

The Belgian Government intends so soon as the circuitous air route via Livingstone to be inaugurated, to regularise air service across the Kalahari.

The accounts of the Native Trust Fund for 1933 show Shs 15,812 were deposited with the Kenya Government, Shs 11,814 were deposited with the banks.

Air mail correspondence on the African air service from this country increased by 10% during the quarter ended June 30, 1934, compared with the corresponding period of 1933.

The Royal Flying Corps has joined the Commercial Air Transport Committee during the present year, and the total membership was over 80% of that application.

A passenger flying in a Hispano Aviatrix machine over the Sudan recently sent radio messages to a passenger abroad the "Umkuwa" bound from Omdurman to London.

The Government station at Chilanga in the north-eastern corner of Lake Albert, was closed a little time ago as an economy measure. With the removal of that single post office, Mr. and Mrs. Freshwater became now the only Europeans on the Rhodesian shores of the lake.

*East Africa* and its members are very pleased to learn that Mr. Frank Tait, London, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the East African and Rhodesian Sisal Growers' Association, and to the Finance Committee.

**Salt from Sand.**

An interesting broadcast talk on "Mining Salt in East Africa" was given by Mr. G. C. Anderson, Consulting Engineer, on May 20, 1934.

Salt is found in the shores of Lake Albert, in small quantities, one of the most primitive Native articles of commerce to-day. The salt is obtained just as it was 1,000 years ago, after the evaporation of Nile Delta water, at a level lying above the lake bed.

The salt is collected in the interesting rock hollows which are scattered along the Lake shore, and from the base of the hills, where the salt is being cut. The salt is washed out, dried, and then broken and cooked for packing in the boats.

**Two Useful Books.**

Two useful books may be mentioned in "Hart's Abbotsford Guide," 1934, Hard Bros., Ltd., Aldwick, which is published in 1932-33. It also gives a mass of information on all varieties of East African travel who intend to travel extensively in the British Isles during their holidays will find the "Official Guide to Hotels of Great Britain," of great value. It is published by the Hotel and Restaurant Association of Great Britain, Southampton Row, W.C.1.

**Cattle Movements in Southern Rhodesia.**

As restrictions on the movement of animals in Southern Rhodesia due to foot-and-mouth disease are in force in most districts, it is unlikely that forthcoming cattle shows will be seriously affected. A police option has been established on the border of the Colony of Zimbabwe, and the sale of live and veal-like products is prohibited.

**National Railway Rates.**

An interesting descriptive article has been contributed to the "Railway Engineer" by Mr. K. C. Stephen, Mechanical Engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, on locomotive driving and engine works in Nairobi. The author was accompanied by some good interior pictures of the workshops.

**Uganda's Banned Milk Imports.**

A Gazette Extraordinary prohibits the importation into Uganda of all compensated milk containing less than 3% fat, provided that until August 22, the Commissioner of Customs may admit any consignment of such milk for testing so far as it is ordered not to come

**Zimbabwe Money-lending Bill.**

A Bill has been published in Zanzibar to amend the Money-lenders' Decree, 1933. This will have the effect of making any sale or disposal of it to an Arab or an African a treasonable offence, and moneylending

**Tanganyika's Big Diamond.**

East Africa's largest diamond, weighing 45 carats, has been found in the Tanganyika Territory. It has been sold to South Africa. It was discovered at

**News of Our Advertisers.**  
Editorial and advertising copy for the year 1934 should be submitted at least six months before the previous

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## East African Market Reports.

A small supply of coffee has attracted increased demand, but prices have not changed.

**Arabica**—(1933) 1 lb. 5s. od. to 7s. od.  
B. S. 1 lb. 5s. od. to 5s. od.  
C. 1 lb. 5s. od. to 3s. od.

Brownish ungraded London stocks 74,810 bags (No. 1) 68,616 bags.

### OIL MARKETS

**Castor Seeds**—Quiet, with local supplies higher at 12s. od. per ton (1933) £11. 5s. 6d. 12s. 6d.

**Nodes**—Quiet, with Zanzibar stocks lower, and sellers offering 10s. per lb. (1933) 6s. 6d. 7s. 1d.

**Copper**—There is a moderate inquiry, sellers quoting £2.20 tons per ton for standard 60% elect. and 2.5s. for electrolytic (1933) std. £1.30. 15s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

**Copra**—Fair, sundried is lower at 1s. 15s. per ton (1933) £1. 1s. 6d. 1s. 13s. 6d.

**Cotton**—There is a moderate inquiry from East Africa, quoted at 7s. 6d. to 8s. according to quality (1933) £1. 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d.

**Cotton Seeds**—Inactive at 1s. 15s. per ton (1933) £1. 1s. 6d.

**Cold**—Steady at 7s. 6d. per ton (1933) £1. 1s. 6d.

**Groundnut**—Slightly improved at 1s. 15s. 6d. per ton (1933) £1. 1s. 6d. 1s. 13s. 6d.

**Gum Arabic**—Messrs. Boxall & Co. of Khartoum report the exports of gum arabic from the Sudan for the first twelve months of this year totalled 1,750 tons compared with 1,750 tons during the corresponding period of 1933.

**Hides**—Easier. Mombasa unbailed heavy skins being quoted at 3d. per lb. (1933) 6d.

**Irons**—There was a fair demand at the recent auction, but prices were generally lower. Good sets follow:

35s. 6d. per cwt. 3s. 6d. per lb. 5s. 6d. per lb. 1s. 6d. each. 4s. 6d. heat exchangers 3 in. diameter.

2s. 6d. each per cwt. 6s. 6d. per lb. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. hard iron bolts. 7 lb. £2 per lb. 1s. 6d.

1s. 6d. in 1s. 8s. 6d. fetched 1s. 6d. per lb. 1s. 6d. in 1s. 8s. 6d. per lb. with East African No. 1 for July–Sept. quoted at 1s. 6d. Nov. 2 at 1s. 3s. 6d. Nov. 3 at 1s. 6d. per lb. 1s. 6d. per lb. 1s. 6d.

**Leather**—The export of Nyanaland leather last week was 1,000 pieces, 10s. 6d. per piece, and the packages of Kenya leather 10s. 6d. per piece (1933) £1. 1s. 6d.

**Linen**—(1933) 1 lb. 5s. 6d. to 7s. 1d. per lb.

**H.M. East African Department of Trade and Industry Office**—have received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

Kenya (W.E.C.)—Mombasa, 1.60; Nairobi, 1.80; Kisumu, 1.60; Kitale, 1.80; Kapsabet, 1.50; Nakuru, 1.70; Embu, 1.50; Naivasha, 1.77; Eldoret, 1.72; Fort Portal, 1.70; Mbale, 1.50; Jinja, 1.50; Kampala, 1.50; Arua, 1.50; Gulu, 1.50; Sempur, 1.50; Yambio, 1.50; and Sudd, 1.32 inches.

Uganda (W.E.C.)—July 1–8.—Butabira, 1.20; Acholi, 1.20; Entebbe, 1.20; Kasese, 1.20; Masaka, 0.97; Mbale, 1.02; Kamusoga, 1.34; Sironi, 1.34; and Tororo, 1.20.

Tanganyika (W.E.C.)—July 1–8.—Amani, 0.50; Arusha, 0.50; Dar es Salaam, 0.50; Lushoto, 0.50; Mwanza, 1.00; Tanga, 1.30; and Tukuyu, 0.50 inch.

### Lioness and Baby.

A lioness which had stolen a European baby in Northern Rhodesia afterwards standard watched it day and night, and when the child slept with it, it lay beside the child, its mouth open, as though it were breathing.

Mr. and Mrs. Dechampel were camping by the Katine River in Northern Rhodesia when a lion walked into their camp during the night. She had a large cub with her at the time to see that young cub was safe with its mother, and it lay beside the baby, its mouth open, as though it were breathing. The cub was unusually tame, having been reared by its mother, and the baby was returned to camp without a scratch.

### Trade on East Africa.

**EARLIER BANK STATEMENTS** following rainfall rates from East Africa in the current month.

Rainfall has been irregular and below normal, making early planting run up to the average, but it is difficult to estimate the crops which are dependent upon future weather, and the position is the same as in the year previous. The cotton crop is reported to be good, but the main packing was done about October. There was a favorable trade balance for 1933 of £3,000.

**GENERAL**—The official estimate of the 1933/34 grain crop is approximately 227,000 bales, which is about 5% less than for the previous season. Planting of the new crop has been delayed in the Eastern and Northern Provinces owing to insufficient seed, but weather conditions have been favorable elsewhere, and the planting is satisfactory. At the end of June the trade balance for 1933/34 is estimated at a favorable figure of £1,000.

**INDIA**—Weather conditions generally have been good, and satisfactory exports have been received all districts.

**MANASLU**—Very heavy rains were reported during June in Manaslu in the upper reaches of the Manaslu, experienced for thirty-three years. The tobacco market will close at least by July 10 in the first week of July over 4,000 lbs. of tobacco had been purchased during an average of about 1,000 lbs. per lb., as the exceptionally heavy rains have retarded the picking, but the second pickings in September and October are expected to be heavy.

**NEWHAMPTON**—Business in mining centers continues steady and active, and reports indicate a slight improvement in trade conditions generally in other parts of the country. Trade in tea continues fairly active, particularly in the northern districts. In agricultural districts exports are reported to be small, generally showing a slight decline in production.

**PEACEFUL HILL**—Business in mining centers continues steady and active, and reports indicate a slight improvement in trade conditions generally in other parts of the country. Trade in tea continues fairly active, particularly in the northern districts. In agricultural districts exports are reported to be small, generally showing a slight decline in production.

**YOGA**—Weather conditions generally have been good, and satisfactory exports have been received all districts.

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### Agricultural Progress in Nyasaland.

The following figures show some really good tobacco has been harvested in the Southern Province of Nyasaland, especially in Chirundu, where the soil belts temperature has been generally above normal, and the crop at Chirundu has been more than wgs. expected. A good tobacco crop is reported in Mapereka through Makwira, and south along the Shire river to Chilima.

### East Africa Trade.

**MAILS**—Mr. Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar will be at the G.P.O., London, 4th July 1934.

July 26 per cent. Mantua  
August 2 per cent. Adol.

Upward mails from Nairobi to the exterior July 28  
Aug. 15–Dundee, 10 per cent. Adol.

Upward air mail to Ceylon July 28  
Aug. 15–Cochin 10 per cent.

Upward air mail to Ceylon July 28  
Aug. 15–Cochin 10 per cent.

### KENYA COLONY

#### EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM FOR SALE

Area 500 acres, situated 10 miles from Nairobi. This is a splendid pastoral proposition, and carries a large herd of grade cattle, Merino, Cheviot Cross Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

Considerable acreage of land, completely furnished House. This is an excellently developed Estate, and is offered to stock and barrel, including furniture, 2 motor cars, &c., at £20,000. on terms, if desired. Old age of owner, reason for sale.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL WATERED  
BIG GAME SHOOTING AND TROUT FISHING

Further particulars

RICHARDSON, TYSON & MARTIN Ltd.  
ESTATE AGENTS, P.O. BOX NO. 129, NAIROBI.

Showing descriptive list of other agricultural lands for sale.

## COMPANY REPORT.

## East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd.

Annual Report 1933.

The ordinary general meeting of the East African Lands & Development Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 10, St. James's Street, Swiss Cottage, London, E.C.1, on Friday, June 16, 1933.

Col. T. R. Richardson, the Hon. Secretary of the Company, has arranged the following agenda:

The Secretary will lay on the table his report to the meeting, and the report of the Auditors.

The Chairman will then call upon Col. Richardson to proceed to the business of the day, which is to have the following agenda:

Mr. H. C. Adams, our General Manager, has been Secretary to our Company for several many years. He had a brilliant and healthy career till but a few months ago he left the service of the Company. He left the service of the Company because he was asked to do so by Mr. J. P. Corp. I regret to inform you of from time to the receipt and acceptance of his resignation, with his usual thoroughness and ability, all his work was left in perfect order. His Secretary duly passed the only bit of paper members of the Board and himself, and his office colleagues, but also to the general body of Shareholders, who always received from him the utmost courtesy and attention. He leaves us with wife and family to whom we have sentiments of profound sympathy, and I am sure that the Shareholders will agree with the decision of the Board to make a suitable contribution to his fund, to which the companies of which Mr. Adams was a member will also contribute, and which will be sufficient to provide Mr. Adams with a small annuity for the remainder of his Company's contribution. It is to be observed that in the current year there will be due during the month of July a sum of £1,000, which is due to Mr. Adams.

At this point I will now return to the business of the day. The report of our auditors have been circulated, and no doubt you will desire to take them as read.

## THE ACCOUNTS.

In concluding the proceedings last year, I said that no speech could not be longer than a rather bare-bones story, but that perhaps it would be none the worse for that which I spoke was then, and is, in spite of unparalleled depression, the Company had not only made a small profit for that year, but had held its own, in all respects. At this repetition I really summarise what I have to tell you to-day.

The accounts are presented in a usual form, the corresponding figures of the previous year being set out between the balance sheet and the profit and loss account, for the purpose of comparison, as far as practicable. The capital remaining unchanged, the ordinary shares of £1 each, making £1,000 in issue, and 2,000 shares unissued, in addition to £1,000 and £1,000 in cash to compare with £1,765.74, the position of the Company on the previous year. The figures are, as usually, routine nature.

The other side of the balance sheet shows the assets of the company, broken down into four main items. We brought in a reasonably appropriate credit balance of £4,110.15s. 4d. from the previous year to which is added £122.12s. 1d. due from the Company for the year under review, thus giving a credit balance of £4,232.27s. 5d. which amount should be carried forward.

## Assets.

Referring to the asset side, the first item is the land account with development thereon, viz. Gombe Wood. This is £1,415. 5s. od. less than the year before, due to write-off of £100 per acre in respect of our land sales during the year, which totalled 3,582 acres. I would remind you that our unoccupied land is always carried at the cost of £100 per acre, and that the figure of £1,415. 5s. od. is not the cost of acquiring the land from the Government, together with our expenses on surveys, roads, buildings and other developments. I think this would be a convenient point to repeat, as I always do, at our annual meetings, that the whole of our land is held on freehold from the Crown, and that settlers who buy from us obtain this most desirable form of tenure as soon as their purchase is completed. Most of our lands are taken on ten-year instalment terms, with an initial payment of 25% and a suitable rate of interest, and the balance due. The balance is outstanding, according to the latest general statement of our assets, etc., etc., and the registration of the land in the Company's name until the purchase is completed, or give a freehold conveyance against the execution of a 1960 mortgage in the customary fashion. I shall have something to say later as to the ways in which we have had to come to the help of some of our land buyers during the very difficult times they have seen, and still facing.

Continuing the asset side of the balance sheet, the stock for 150 stock, building plan and stores are again written down, reduced by £686.27s. 10d. as debited to revenue in the profit and loss account, which is approximately equivalent to the amount of depreciation allowances permitted by Inland Revenue regulations, and also by the cost of certain buildings and plant sold during the year.

## Investments.

The next item is the investments totalling £31,230.55s. od. at cost, less amounts written off being an increase of £704.10s. over the previous year. The investment can be put in detail for your information, and will be helpful to know that whereas the balance sheet dated December 31, 1932, the total value was about £3,000 below cost, has since been an appreciation of about £1,000, making to-day's value about £20,000 over the cost of these holdings.

The next item is cash, debited at £87.47s. 6d. is about £100 below the corresponding figure of the year before. Practically the whole of this is due to us on land sales, instalments, building advances, etc., and in every instance accrued to us by force majeure, or retention of the land registered in the Company's name, as a result of its mention in a legally valid mortgage and in land totals £5,14s. 5d. against £3,022.12s. 1d. in the year before. You will notice that the reduction in fixtures and cash taken together is about £1,800, whereas it increased during the year by about £1,200, thus making a considerable diminution in the liquid resources of the

company, apart from appreciation in the value of the investments. I might add that since the close of the year a further investment of £2,250 has been in 15,000 shares of government gilt-edged stock.

#### Profit and Loss Account.

Passing now to the profit and loss account, the only material changes on the expenditure side are reductions of £530.00 on the heads of working expenses, maintenance and depreciation, and a debit of £551.15s. 2d. being the net loss on realisation of certain buildings and plant erected by acquired companies many years ago when the Company had no engagement in experimental farming operations for its own account, in order to try out the value of its land. It is more economical to realise old assets of this kind that are no longer required than to incur the cost of maintenance, etc. We think that the homesteads and other buildings that we retain are well worth their present written down balance sheet figure, even in these bad times. On the revenue side, our land sales account shows a net profit of £1,223 10s. 3d. as against only £1,000 in the previous year due to a withdrawal through modest improvements in prices of land, and I should add that this net balance profit is strictly after writing off some balances on old subscriptions previously carried among our Swiss debtors, and which we have thought it politic to cancel. As you would expect, the item for revenue in East Africa at £629 14s. 7d. shows a reduction of about £230 on the previous year, and is accounted for by having to accept lower grazing fees, and lower rents for some of our buildings, also as concessions to very hard-pressed farmers, etc. Finally, the item of revenue from interest is £3,024 11s. 9d. showing a large reduction of £1,500 compared with 1932, but there is reason to expect that practically the whole of this is merely postponed and will be recovered. We do not bring interest on unpaid instalments into account until actually received in cash, and it has been necessary to exercise leniency in several cases. The sharp fall in interest receipts also reflects the temporary loss of interest during the moratorium in the service of the Rhodesia and Mashonaland railway debentures, but since the close of the accounts those railways have made certain payments on account of the arrear coupons, together with interest on the period of three years, and there is every reason to expect that our revenue will suffer no ultimate loss.

#### Leasing Arrangements.

Before concluding my review of last year I should add that, in addition to sales of land 3,522 acres, since January 1, 1933, we have entered into leasing arrangements with quite a number of farmers covering between six and seven thousand acres, the leases in most instances being coupled with options to purchase the land from us, at prices adjusted at the time when the lease cum option was negotiated. These option periods are, I think, in all cases longer than could be gone on otherwise, sales may, even if the prospective buyer of course afford a large sum purchase it all in these bad times. The leases cum option periods are usually quite short, not exceeding three years, and in most cases, the new comeees' exemption of one year improves the deal and consolidates his tenure to the point that the new buyer is safe. A few days ago I received a letter from a gentleman in a position from one of the best firms who whom we granted an option to buy land which he has been using for a long time, of the holding of 760 acres becoming due for delivery under the system of

trying to facilitate land settlement areas that will be open to both buyer and seller, so holding up the land against new settlers, while at the same time not giving it away at a cheap valuation.

Including the sale just mentioned, our sales to date this year total 1,400 acres. This is in excess of that both last year and this practically the whole of our sales have been to old settlers, by way of extensions of their previous farms, or acquiring additional blocks of land. I think this is rather a good feature, though, of course, land sales cannot become really brisk until there is an influx of new settlers into the Colony, which can hardly be looked for until recovery from the world depression has made a good deal more headway. You will have read in the printed report a reference to the prospects of what is called residential settlement. A good deal of interest is being taken in this by civilian officials, military officers, etc., approaching the age for retirement on pension, and who would like themselves far more congenial surroundings if they made their homes in Kenya. Whether they come from some provincial town in England, they will find in Kenya a climate, they could wish in the way of sport and recreation, sunbathing, regular food, cheap as well as abundant fruit from British income tax on their incomes, or other income from a favourable level of living, etc., in the past, but by no means least in importance, good school facilities now available in the Colony, first class. An army officer who has been resident in Kenya for a good many years and who, incidentally, is the daughter of a former Governor of the Colony, was telling us a few days ago that his own boy is a resident pupil at the Pembroke House School, at our Company's headquarters at Voi, and that he, as a father, finds the school class in all respects as the best public schools in the old country. Our friend should be a good index for the times. If an old Etonian, he added, has the strongest faith in the future prosperity of the Kenya Colony, then we are already seeing signs of the turn of the tide.

#### Kenya Goldfields.

I think I have now given you a clear view of the position, as regards our land interests, and you will expect me to say something about the Kenya Goldfields. I told you last year that our Company had taken a small financial participation in a large mining venture, our partners in which are two well-known London mining companies, "Options" having been secured over claim areas, and the reports so far received from the manager show that the working is necessarily slow, and I do not think I should be ill-advised in charging our claims more specific at this stage. At the moment, of course, I keep in close touch with what is going on by our manager on the gold fields, and it is our endeavour to secure for our Company, if we can, a reasonable share in this without risking an unduly large amount of capital.

I now beg to move the adoption of the motion and accounts, and will ask Sir Edmund Davis to second the motion.

Major Sir F. H. M. Long, b.c. (Hon. Managing Director) formally seconded the motion, and, there being no questions, it was passed in the meetings and carried unanimously.

The Chairman next moved that Lieutenant G. D. Dillier, the Acting General Manager be re-elected Director of the Company.

Sir Edmund Davis (Hon. Managing Director) seconded the motion, and was called unanimously. The Auditor (Messrs. A. S. Dexter & Co.) were re-appointed, and the proceedings were terminated.

## ASIA AND EAST AFRICA

## SHIPPI NG

## NEWS

## Passengers from East Africa.

The S.S. "Llandover Castle," which arrived at Southampton on July 23, brought the following passengers from East Africa:

Mrs. L. W. G. Bedford	Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Ballyn
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Beckwith	Miss D. H. Baskett
Mr. & Mrs. Dr. C. E. Fitzgerald	Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Bassett
Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Lessop	Mr. & Mrs. R. Atherton
Mr. & Mrs. D. Mangan	Mr. & Mrs. V. Binstroy
Mr. & Mrs. H. McCutcheon	Mr. & Mrs. B. Carter
Miss E. Rivers	Mr. & Mrs. J. Chell
Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Cowan	Mr. & Mrs. M. Cowell
Misses E. & S. D. Hamann	Miss M. M. Cowper
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Kendall	Miss L. M. Cowper
	Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Scoble
	Misses M. & M. Thompson
	Mr. & Mrs. B. Todd

The S.S. "N.Y.K." which arrived at Southampton on July 15, brought the following passengers from East Africa:

Mr. R. A. Earle	Miss J. Evans
Mr. H. Finch	Mr. & Mrs. G. Henley
Mr. & Mrs. D. Salazar	Mr. & Mrs. A. Hunter
Mr. F. Nichols	Mr. J. Hunter
Dr. K. Allen	Mr. D. Hunter
Berra	Mr. & Mrs. J. Jackson
Mr. & Mrs. G. Clark	Mr. H. Pentland
	Miss P. Roberts
	Miss E. Tredger
	Miss D. Wedderburn

## The World Wide Church.

Last year, for the first time, the Missionary Council of the Church Assembly issued a joint statement, embracing all the Anglican missions overseas. With one voice, "This year, a similar book is entitled 'With the Word'." This year, a similar book is entitled "With the Word" (Church of the West Indies, £1.5s.). The Archbishop of Canterbury continues the opening charge, "Letting on the Church for its support to prevent disentanglement, and the return of men to a restoration." The whole work is dealt with fully but succinctly. Particular attention may be directed to the diagram on p. 118 entitled "Evangelism, not Begarism," which demonstrates clearly that the Church Overseas is letting more and more self-supporting. "Not for ever will people at home have to pay for it, but until it is fully established such sums must be forthcoming."

"A review of the youth of the land and the increasing capacity of the people, the Tropical African figures are particularly cheering. The income of the England Foreign Missions is shown as £168,264, while the income raised locally is less than £1,200. This is a fine achievement in the circumstances. Local friends and these partners have surely earned our thanks."

The cargo included forty packages of matresses and a large number of boxes loaded up at Mombasa by hand.

## BYBESIDE HOUSE, EASTBOURNE

DOVER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Full charge taken if you are a family climber. Suitable for Overseas children. Principals: The Misses S. & M. H. HEDDON.

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## Late Steamship Movements.

## BRITISH

Gibraltar, left July 10.  
Madura, left Beira homewards, July 10.  
Malaya, left Aden outwards, July 10.  
Kenya, left Mombasa for Bombay, July 10.  
Kathua, left Dar'es Salaam for Durban, July 14.  
Taita, left Lourenco Marques for Mombasa, July 14.  
Tobago, left Bondi for East Africa, July 14.

## CLANELLERIAN-HARRISON

Panama, left Liverpool homewards, July 27.  
Clanellierian-Harrison, leaves Mombasa homewards, July 28.  
Clanellierian-Harrison, left Port Sudan outwards, July 28.  
Mustang, left Liverpool for E. Africa, July 29.

## HOLLAND-AFRICA

Schiedam, left Cape Town for E. Africa, July 10.  
Nijmegen, left Antwerp for E. Africa, July 10.  
Hoornskirk, left Beirut outwards, July 10.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Ave le Riche, left Port Said homewards, July 10.  
Bernardine de St. Pierre, left Djibouti homewards, July 10.  
Chantilly, left Marseilles outwards, July 10.  
General Metzinger, left Mombasa homewards, July 10.  
Marchal Joffre, left Reunion homewards, July 10.

## TIRANA

Tirana, left Aden homewards, July 15.  
Assumption, left Port Said homewards, July 15.

## CONYON CASTLE

Conyon Castle, left Cape Town for London, July 10.  
Cumbra Castle, left London for Aden, July 10.  
Cunning Castle, left London for Aden, July 10.  
Durham Castle, left London homewards, July 10.  
Holland Castle, left Southampton for E. Africa, July 10.  
Sandover Castle, left Southampton, July 23.  
Sandwich Castle, left Genoa outwards, July 21.  
Glastonbury Castle, left Genoa homewards, July 21.  
Sandwich Castle, left Africa Bay for E. Africa, July 20.

## Air Mail Passengers.

Outward passengers by yesterday's air-mail to East Africa include Mr. O'Brians, Paris to Juba; Mr. Mrs. Brindley, Brindley, Luba; Mr. J. Todd, Jr., London to Nairobi; Mr. A. W. Blanchard and Mr. R. W. S. Douglas, Blackheath; Mr. W. H. Dewar, to Moshiri and Sir A. Services to Broken Hill. Inward passengers last week included Mr. Watson from Domina; Mr. and Mrs. McMartin from Blantyre; Mr. Allen, Captain Beatty and Mr. G. G. G. Narroby and Mrs. Wafts and Mr. Tomson from Entebbe.

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Fullest possible particulars of all proposals should be sent in the first communication, but those which are particularly requested are to send original or full-scale sketches which require to be returned to Vomex with sufficient postage.

N.B. It is anticipated this invitation is received by a considerable number of readers of East Africa interested in the exploitation of gold-bearing claims and advised in some remote independence with those who can offer the maximum guarantee and also enable them to assess more readily the potentialities of their proposals and in producing properties farm and details of all their results.

Apply, in strictest confidence,

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"East Africa," 91, Great

Titchfield St., London, W.1

EAST AFRICA



ILLUSTRATION

Top: The U.S. Embassy, residence of Kenyatta House.

Middle: Homestead in one of the most beautiful areas in Kenya, the land of paradise.

Bottom: Nairobi, the scene of one of Ruyard Kipling's romances.



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**COLONEL T. P. KNAGGS**

KENYA AGENT,

H.M. East African Dependencies Office,  
Grand Buildings, Stratford Square, W.C.2.

or, to the

Colonel Knaggs, M.A., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.,  
Kenya Agent, Nairobi, Kenya.

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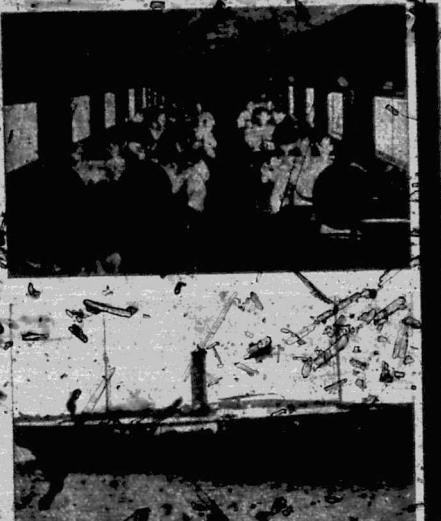
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